

revolutionary secrets the secret communications of the american revolution

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Revolutionary Secrets

In the late summer of 1781, General George Washington finally saw an opportunity to take New York City away from the British. Virtually from the beginning of the War for Independence six years earlier, the British held this key city and Washington long desired to take it into American hands. Washington laid siege to the town all summer. With the expected arrival of Admiral de Grasse and ships of the French fleet along with an additional 3,000 French soldiers, he believed he may finally have his chance. But on August 14th, he changed his mind and turned his eye to Yorktown, Virginia. Intelligence, gained partially through the decryption of captured British messages, gave Washington the assurance he needed to complete his move on Yorktown. Communication plays an important role in both a country's diplomacy and its wars. Even if that country doesn't yet exist. Keeping those communications secret, or the ability to understand the adversary's communications, can make the crucial difference in a leader's actions and abilities. At the time of the American Revolution, both the British and the American rebels practiced a variety of methods to keep their written communications secret. Both had networks of spies who needed to pass on their information right under the noses of their adversaries. Both turned to invisible inks, hidden messages, and secret writing in the form of ciphers and codes. Ciphers and codes, cryptography, change messages into something unintelligible by the use of keys and lists. Ciphers rearrange letters or change individual letters into a different letter, number, or symbol based on a prearranged setting known as a key. Codes change entire words or phrases into other words, number groups, or symbols based on a list or a book. To decrypt the secret messages, the receiver needs access to the original key. Theoretically, the adversary wouldn't have the key and therefore could not understand the message even if it was captured. Solving a message without having the key, cryptanalysis, has been a science employed by governments for as long as people have been using cryptography to make their messages secret. European governments have a long history of "Black Chambers" the offices where other countries' diplomatic mail was opened and read. If the message

was encoded, a Black Chamber tried to solve the code and read the message. This is the story of revolutionary communications and cryptologic secrets and the role they played in America's war for independence.

NSA Secrets Declassified

Two important NSA publications convey fascinating historical stories: *Revolutionary Secrets: Cryptology in the American Revolution* and *Brigadier John Tiltman: A Giant Among Cryptanalysts*. *Revolutionary Secrets*: This is the story of revolutionary communications and cryptologic secrets and the role they played in America's war for independence. At the time of the American Revolution, both the British commanders and the American rebels practiced a variety of methods to keep their written communications secret. Both turned to invisible inks, hidden messages, and secret writing in the form of ciphers and codes. Cryptography--the use of ciphers and codes--makes messages unintelligible to an adversary by the use of keys and lists. Ciphers rearrange letters or change individual letters into a different letter, number, or symbol based on a prearranged setting known as a key. Codes change entire words or phrases into other words, number groups, or symbols based on a list or a book. To decrypt the secret messages, the receiver needs access to the original key, list, or book. Theoretically, the adversary wouldn't have the original source and therefore could not understand the message even if it were captured. Solving a message without having the original key or list--crypt-analysis--has been employed by governments and militaries for as long as people have used cryptography to make messages secret. The ability to capture and read the enemy's communications provides invaluable information for a military commander. With foreknowledge of an adversary's intentions, leaders can develop counteractions and turn a battle in their favor. In the late summer of 1781, General George Washington finally saw an opportunity to take New York City away from the British. Virtually from the beginning of the War for Independence six years earlier, the British had held this key city, and Washington had long desired to take it into American hands. Washington laid siege to the town all summer. With the expected arrival of Admiral de Grasse and ships of the French fleet along with an additional 3,000 French soldiers, he believed he finally had his chance. But on August 14, he changed his mind and turned his eye to Yorktown, Virginia. Washington received intelligence, gained partially through the decryption of captured British messages, that gave him the assurance he needed to complete his move on Yorktown. *Brigadier John Tiltman*: Brigadier John Tiltman has been variously described as the greatest cryptanalyst of his time, the best cryptanalyst ever to work for Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ, Great Britain's counterpart to NSA), and a "legend in his own time." He led the attack on numerous code and cipher systems of over a dozen countries. At the same time, he developed cipher systems for his own country that were unbreakable during the time they were used. He held the title of Chief Cryptographer for the Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS, which became GCHQ in 1946) from 1942 on. He humbly described this position as "honorary," but it carried the dual responsibility of being tasked with the initial diagnosis of and attack on all unbroken foreign cipher systems, and the development of secure ciphers for British forces. His career spanned two world wars, conflicts in Korea and Vietnam, and most of the Cold War. Retiring from GCHQ in 1964, he capitalized on relations he had built up over the previous two decades and served as a consultant to NSA until 1980. At the age of eighty-five, he finally stepped away from sixty-six years of public service to two countries. Sixty of those years were devoted to signals intelligence (SIGINT) and communications security (COMSEC). To those who worked with him, he was known simply as "The Brig."

Propaganda 1776

Propaganda 1776 reframes the culture of the U.S. Revolution and early Republic, revealing it to be rooted in a vast network of propaganda. Truth, clarity, and honesty were declared virtues of the period-but rumors, falsehoods, forgeries, and unauthorized publication were no less the life's blood of liberty. Looking at famous patriots like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine; the playwright Mary Otis Warren; and the poet Philip Freneau, Castronovo provides various anecdotes that demonstrate the ways propaganda was - contrary to our instinctual understanding - fundamental to democracy rather than antithetical to it. By focusing on the persons and methods involved in Revolutionary communications, *Propaganda 1776* both reconsiders the role that print culture plays in historical transformation and reexamines the widely relevant issue of how information circulates in a democracy.

Informants, Cooperating Witnesses, and Undercover Investigations

This book covers every aspect of the informant and cooperating witness dynamic a controversial technique shrouded in secrecy and widely misunderstood. Quoted routinely in countless newspaper and magazine articles, the first edition was the go-to guide for practical, effective guidance on this tricky yet powerful tactic. Extensively updated, topics in this second edition include changes in the FBI's informant program, changes brought on by immigration reforms, recent high-profile cases, and the changing nature of compensation and cooperation fees. It also examines the management of informant-driven search warrants and challenges posed by fabricated information.

Revolutionary Secrets

Discover true stories of daring and deceit in 18th century Connecticut in this history of American Revolutionary espionage. Covert intelligence played a critical role in the American Revolution, and Connecticut produced an extraordinary number of spies on both sides of the conflict. The infamous traitor Benedict Arnold was born in Norwich, while the Patriot Nathan Hale, who was executed by the British for espionage, was originally from Coventry. Spying during the Revolution entailed false identities, coded messages, and the penalty of death for those caught in the act. It also involved new technologies like early submarines with the first exploding torpedoes. Despite the risk, some spies even played both sides as double agents, such as Edward Bancroft, who was never caught. With stories of Silas Deane, Ethan Allen, Thomas Knowlton, the Culper Spy Ring, and others, author Mark Allen Baker navigates the intrigues, dangers, and double crosses of Connecticut's most legendary Revolutionary spies.

Spies of Revolutionary Connecticut

The history of espionage is far older than any of today's intelligence agencies, yet the long history of intelligence operations has been largely forgotten. The first mention of espionage in world literature is in the Book of Exodus. 'God sent out spies into the land of Canaan'. From there, Christopher Andrew traces the shift in the ancient world from divination to what we would recognize as attempts to gather real intelligence in the conduct of military operations, and considers how far ahead of the West - at that time - China and India were. He charts the development of intelligence and security operations and capacity through, amongst others, Renaissance Venice, Elizabethan England, Revolutionary America, Napoleonic France, right up to sophisticated modern activities of which he is the world's best-informed interpreter. What difference have security and intelligence operations made to course of history? Why have they so often forgotten by later practitioners? This fascinating book provides the answers.

The Secret World

In this book, originally published in 1972, Leon de Poncins presents shocking evidence of the Zionist grip on the governments of both America and Britain throughout the twentieth century. These facts have been thoroughly suppressed in mainstream books of History, though that is unsurprising in an age where Truth is to be found in the shadows."

State Secrets

Carte distins cu Premiul Airey Neave, 2018 „Captivant , revelatoare, magistral ." – The Time Cea mai curioasă și detaliată istorie a serviciilor de informații, de la Moise și Sun Tzu până în prezent Istoria spionajului se întinde peste milenii, și totuși a fost în mare parte uitată. Lumea secretă îți propune să recupereze această istorie pierdută, să demonstreze rolul informațiilor în mersul evenimentelor petrecute la scară globală și să reconsidere abordările istorice care au neglijat componenta informațiilor. Cartea oferă o relatare incitantă, cu agenți secreți, intrigă și acțiuni de spionaj, într-un arc de timp ce survolează secolele, trasând mutația de la divina iluzie lumii antice la culegerea reală de informații în cadrul operațiunilor militare. Este astfel cartografiată evoluția rolului informațiilor în politicile de stat, de la Veneția renașcentistă la Anglia elisabetană, de la Franța Vechiului Regim la America revoluționară și Rusia aristocratică, ajungând până la acțiunile sofisticate din perioada modernă. „O lucrare cu adevărat magistrală ... [i] o lectură obligatorie pentru oricine este serios interesat de lumea serviciilor de informații. . ." – Washington Times Cei care nu înțeleg greșelile trecutului sunt pasibili să le repete. Informațiile oferă un bun exemplu în acest sens. La izbucnirea Primului Război Mondial, modul în care controlau informațiile predecesorii americani Woodrow Wilson și primul-ministru britanic Herbert Asquith se plasează într-o lumină diferită de abordarea lui George Washington în timpul Revoluției Americane sau de cea a oamenilor de stat britanici în secolul al XVIII-lea. Reputatul istoric Christopher Andrew, expert de marcă al domeniului, aduce la iveală istoria pierdută a spionajului din ultimele trei milenii – și ne demonstrează pe deplin relevanța sa. „A scrie o istorie globală a spionajului,

din zorii istoriei umanității până în prezent, este o întreprindere temerară. A realiza o lucrare judicioasă, vastă, ușor accesibilă și surprinzătoare, într-un singur volum, este o performanță înfrântă egal." – The Times

Lumea secretă

Spies for America The American Revolution was unprecedented in the history of mankind. Never before had a democratically organized people rose up against and defeated a European empire. Not surprisingly, then, its history is filled with dramatic moments, from the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the battles of Bunker Hill and Fort Mifflin and the British surrender at Yorktown. But some of the more fascinating events of the Revolution took place out of the spotlight, in the shadow world of spies. The leader of the Continental Army, George Washington, had learned the importance of espionage while on intelligence missions for the British during the French and Indian War. Washington knew that to counterbalance the larger, better-trained and better-equipped British Army, his forces would need every bit of intelligence they could scrape together. To that end, he enlisted scores of rebel operatives to work as code makers and to carry out dangerous missions as spies and couriers. In *Revolutionary Spies*, historian Tim McNeese tells the stories of the brave and daring men and women who constituted Washington's intelligence networks, such as the Boston-area Mechanics (whose numbers included Paul Revere) and the famous Culper Ring. McNeese also includes portraits of well-known double agents, traitors, and overseas operatives such as Dr. Benjamin Church, Benedict Arnold, and Benjamin Franklin. Additionally, the book examines code-making methods and how the espionage techniques utilized by Washington's networks prefigured those still in use by the Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency. Vividly written and filled with dramatic and little-known historical vignettes, *Revolutionary Spies* tells the story of the American Revolution in a completely new way.

Revolutionary Spies

From imposters and hidden compartments to secret handshakes and coded letters, here is a thoroughly entertaining account of the role of spycraft during the American Revolution.

Invisible Ink

Now in paperback, the untold story of how George Washington, a Virginia farmer, became the eighteenth century's greatest and America's first spymaster. George Washington's *Secret Spy War* is the untold story of how George Washington took a disorderly, ill-equipped rabble and defeated the best trained and best equipped army of its day in the Revolutionary War. Author John A. Nagy has become the nation's leading expert on the subject, discovering hundreds of spies who went behind enemy lines to gather intelligence during the American Revolution, many of whom are completely unknown to most historians. Using George Washington's diary as the primary source, Nagy tells the story of Washington's experiences during the French and Indian War and his first steps in the field of espionage. Despite what many believe, Washington did not come to the American Revolution completely unskilled in this area of warfare. He used espionage to level the playing field and then exploited it to final victory. Filled with thrilling and never-before-told stories from the battlefield and behind enemy lines, this is the story of how Washington out-spied the British. For the first time, readers will discover how espionage played a major part in the American Revolution and why Washington was a master at orchestrating it.

George Washington's Secret Spy War

The first book about the communications center of Britain in World War II, from which the U.S. also conducted its black ops--features previously unpublished photos, secret maps, and German air photographs. Leighton Buzzard had the biggest telephone exchange in the world 1939-45, handling all telephone and teleprinter communications for the war in Britain, Europe, North Africa, and the Far East. Because of this, Group 60, which controlled all the radar for the Battle of Britain, was centered in the town. Five miles away Bletchley Park was set up to monitor German signals, the Met Office was based in Dunstable, and the area became the center for Black Ops, using radio signals and false newspapers to demoralize the enemy. The work of Group 60 saved the country in the Battle of Britain and is credited with shortening the war. All the information about Leighton Buzzard's role in the war was classified until 2011, with all people involved in the original work having signed the Official Secrets Act. The United States also conducted its black ops from the town from 1942.

The Secrets of Q Central

Spies! Treason! Conspiracy! The American Revolution? The Culper Spying Ring had all the ingredients of a modern spy movie--just replaces gadgets with muskets. This book looks at the incredible history of Washington's famous spying ring. With a gripping narrative this book will read more like a John le Carré spy novel than a history book. HistoryCaps is an imprint of BookCaps Study Guides. With each book, a brief period of history is recapped. We publish a wide array of topics (from baseball and music to science and philosophy), so check our growing catalogue regularly to see our newest books.

Spies of the American Revolution

Describes some of the creative and subversive tactics the United States used to win the Revolutionary War, including sending secret messages, using invisible ink, and developing ciphers.

Revolutionary War

A dazzling speculative inquiry into the mysteries surrounding the sequel to THE DA VINCI CODE SECRETS OF THE WIDOW'S SON is itself an unprecedented book concept. Relying on extensive investigative reporting and intellectual sleuthing, it is an explorer's field guide to understanding the main themes, ideas, symbols and historical issues which author Dan Brown will most likely utilise in THE SOLOMON KEY - months before this much-awaited sequel to THE DA VINCI CODE is even published. SECRETS OF THE CODE told the story of how the riddle embedded in The Da Vinci Code's dust-cover pointed to Dan Brown's next book: selected letters appearing on the book jacket's flaps, slightly bolder than others, spelled out the mystically alluring question, 'Is There No Help for the Widow's Son?' Research led David Shugarts and his team to understand the role of the 'Widow's Son' in the history of Freemasonry, biblical apocrypha, Mormonism, and various secret societies and occult belief systems. Dan Brown has since confirmed that his next book is indeed about the Masons, and that protagonist Robert Langdon, of DA VINCI CODE and ANGELS AND DEMONS fame, would be back to lead us on a symbolic treasure hunt through the art, architecture and secret codes of the American capital, Washington DC. This book is not a plot spoiler for THE SOLOMON KEY. It is not trying to guess who will be murdered, or which fictional mysteries, cover-ups, and conspiracies will be invented to drive the plot of this story. SECRETS OF THE WIDOW'S SON is about the ideas and issues that will form the background and context for THE SOLOMON KEY.

Secrets of the Widow's Son

Students and enthusiasts of American history are familiar with the Revolutionary War spies Nathan Hale and Benedict Arnold, but few studies have closely examined the wider intelligence efforts that enabled the colonies to gain their independence. Spies, Patriots, and Traitors provides readers with a fascinating, well-documented, and highly readable account of American intelligence activities during the era of the Revolutionary War, from 1765 to 1783, while describing the intelligence sources and methods used and how our Founding Fathers learned and practiced their intelligence role. The author, a retired CIA officer, provides insights into these events from an intelligence professional's perspective, highlighting the tradecraft of intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and covert actions and relating how many of the principles of the era's intelligence practice are still relevant today. Kenneth A. Daigler reveals the intelligence activities of famous personalities such as Samuel Adams, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Nathan Hale, John Jay, and Benedict Arnold, as well as many less well-known figures. He examines the important role of intelligence in key theaters of military operations, such as Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and in General Nathanael Greene's campaign in South Carolina; the role of African Americans in the era's intelligence activities; undertakings of networks such as the Culper Ring; and intelligence efforts and paramilitary actions conducted abroad. Spies, Patriots, and Traitors adds a new dimension to our understanding of the American Revolution. The book's scrutiny of the tradecraft and management of Revolutionary War intelligence activities will be of interest to students, scholars, intelligence professionals, and anyone who wants to learn more about this fascinating era of American history.

Spies, Patriots, and Traitors

Popular Mechanics inspires, instructs and influences readers to help them master the modern world. Whether it's practical DIY home-improvement tips, gadgets and digital technology, information on the newest cars or the latest breakthroughs in science -- PM is the ultimate guide to our high-tech lifestyle.

The American Revolution and a Candid World

Originally published in 1961, author Carl Berger has “attempted to encompass the story of propaganda and subversion in the American Revolutionary War. The archives and literature of the Revolution contain many intriguing references to “secret arts and machinations,” some relating to incidents familiar to us, others touching on events long forgotten. This book for the first time brings them together in a single narrative, examining their role and importance.”

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

From the War for Independence to the War on Terror, American military intelligence has often failed, costing needless casualties and squandering money and materiel as well as prestige – and all too often it has failed to learn from its mistakes. *Senseless Secrets* covers more than 200 years of intelligence breakdowns in every American war, including not only how intelligence has been wrong, but also how good intel has failed to make it to battlefield commanders, how spies and traitors have infiltrated the military intelligence community, and more. Here are stories of Benedict Arnold's turn in the Revolution, George McClellan's reliance on the Pinkertons' inflated estimates of enemy strengths in the Civil War, Custer's flawed intelligence prior to the Little Bighorn, the controversy over Pearl Harbor, the surprise German attack that started the Battle of the Bulge, the failure to convey useful intelligence to small-unit commanders in Vietnam, overestimates of Iraqi strength during Operation Desert Storm, the bad intelligence about Saddam Hussein's supposed nuclear arsenal in 2002-03, and the chaos surrounding the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2021. *Senseless Secrets* is a military history of the United States through its intelligence operations. It should be required reading inside the U.S. military and beyond.

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

William Wickham was Britain's master spy on the continent for more than five years during the French Revolutionary wars. He was the creator & head of a small & highly organised secret service unit, & was sent on missions to Europe & Ireland. This study follows Wickham's career to narrate the rise & fall of his secret service community.

Popular Mechanics

"Featuring facsimilies of the actual coded documents, the book delves into nearly every matter conceivable for a paramilitary organisation, ranging from the importation of explosives to the use of IRA informants in the gardai. Documents detail the IRA's secret agreement with the Soviet Union and its attempts to provide military assistance to China; military espionage in America; plans to stage a gas attack on Dublin; the IRA's infiltration of the GAA and control of the Kerry football team and the struggle with Eamon de Valera and Fianna Fail. The book provides an unnerving insight into how the IRA saw itself and conducted its dangerous business in secrecy."--BOOK JACKET.

Broadsides and Bayonets

Começa no episódio dos espiões de Moisés, citado na Bíblia, e acaba na véspera da Primeira Guerra Mundial. Oferece um relato fascinante de espiões, segredos e operações de espionagem através dos séculos e traça a sua evolução no mundo antigo, desde a arte da adivinhação até à efetiva recolha de informações na condução de operações militares. Regista o subsequente desenvolvimento dos serviços secretos na condução da política dos Estados em períodos tão diversos como a Veneza renascentista, a Inglaterra de Isabel I, a França do Ancien Régime, a América revolucionária e a Rússia czarista.

Senseless Secrets

Look out for Joel Paul's new book, *Without Precedent: Chief Justice John Marshall and His Times* The gripping true story of how three men used espionage, betrayal, and sexual deception to help win the American Revolution. *Unlikely Allies* is the story of three remarkable historical figures. Silas Deane was a Connecticut merchant and delegate to the Continental Congress as the American colonies struggled to break with England. Caron de Beaumarchais was a successful playwright who wrote *The Barber of Seville* and *The Marriage of Figaro*. And the flamboyant and mysterious Chevalier d'Eon ?officer, diplomat, and sometime spy?was the talk of London and Paris. Is the Chevalier a man or a woman? When Deane is sent to France to convince the French government to support the revolutionary cause, he enlists the help of Beaumarchais. Together, they successfully smuggle weapons, ammunition, and

supplies to New England just in time for the crucial Battle of Saratoga, which turned the tide of the American Revolution. And the catalyst for Louis XVI's support of the Americans against England was the Chevalier d'Eon, whose decision to declare herself a woman helped to lead to the Franco-American alliance. These three people spin a fascinating web of political intrigue and international politics that stretches across oceans as they ricochet from Versailles to Georgian London to the Pennsylvania State House (now Independence Hall) in Philadelphia. Each man has his own reasons for wanting to see America triumph over the British, and each contends daily with the certainty that no one is what they seem. The line between friends and enemies is blurred, spies lurk in every corner, and the only way to survive is to trust no one. An edge-of-your-seat story full of fascinating characters and lavish with period detail and sense of place, *Unlikely Allies* is Revolutionary history in all of its juicy, lurid glory.

Observations on the importance of the American Revolution, and the means of making it a benefit to the world

This "engrossing study" of invisible ink reveals 2,000 years of scoundrels, heroes and their ingenious methods for concealing messages (Kirkus). In *Prisoners, Lovers, and Spies*, Kristie Macrakis uncovers the secret history of invisible ink and the ingenious way everything from lemon juice to Gall-nut extract and even certain bodily fluids have been used to conceal and reveal covert communications. From Ancient Rome to the Cold War, spies have been imprisoned or murdered, adultery unmasked, and battles lost because of faulty or intercepted secret messages. Yet, successfully hidden writing has helped save lives, win battles, and ensure privacy—at times changing the course of history. Macrakis combines a storyteller's sense of drama with a historian's respect for evidence in this page-turning history of intrigue and espionage, love and war, magic and secrecy. From Ovid's advice to use milk for illicit love notes, to John Gerard's dramatic escape from the Tower of London aided by orange juice ink messages, to al-Qaeda's hidden instructions in pornographic movies, this book charts the evolution of secret messages and their impact on history. An appendix includes kitchen chemistry recipes for readers to try out at home.

William Wickham, Master Spy

Correspondence from the records of the Department of State, from family archives and from published memoirs. Designed to correct, complete and enlarge the Diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution, Boston, 1829-1830, published by Jared Sparks under the direction of Congress.

Decoding the IRA

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists is the premier public resource on scientific and technological developments that impact global security. Founded by Manhattan Project Scientists, the Bulletin's iconic "Doomsday Clock" stimulates solutions for a safer world.

O Mundo Secreto: Uma História da Espionagem

This engaging overview of the American Revolution enables readers to consider and understand history with greater intimacy and accuracy through more than 100 primary documents. This book provides American history readers with a handy reference that examines all important aspects of the era of the American Revolution. The author models how an expert scholar interacts with primary sources, thereby providing guidance that shows readers how to pick apart and critically evaluate firsthand the key documents chronicling these major events in American history. The book is divided into four sections. The first, "The Road to Revolution," deals with events that include both British actions and Colonial reactions. The section's major focus is on the question, "What brings people to the point where they are willing to spill blood for a cause?" Section two is about the war's battles, highlighting military strategy and tactics and the decisive role of leadership in achieving victory. Section three, "A Nation of Amazons," focuses on the military exploits of women who disguised themselves as men, fired cannons, executed enemy soldiers, and served as spies. Section four, titled "The Songs of Liberty," shares works that both inspired and reflected the conflict's main events.

Unlikely Allies

*Now with a new afterword containing never-before-seen research on the identity of the spy ring's most secret member, Agent 355 "This is my kind of history book. Get ready. Here's the action." —BRAD MELTZER, bestselling author of *The Fifth Assassin* and host of *Decoded When George Washington*

beat a hasty retreat from New York City in August 1776, many thought the American Revolution might soon be over. Instead, Washington rallied—thanks in large part to a little-known, top-secret group called the Culper Spy Ring. He realized that he couldn't defeat the British with military might, so he recruited a sophisticated and deeply secretive intelligence network to infiltrate New York. Drawing on extensive research, Brian Kilmeade and Don Yaeger have offered fascinating portraits of these spies: a reserved Quaker merchant, a tavern keeper, a brash young longshoreman, a curmudgeonly Long Island bachelor, a coffeehouse owner, and a mysterious woman. Long unrecognized, the secret six are finally receiving their due among the pantheon of American heroes.

The ideological origins of the American Revolution

Presents the life of George Washington, focusing on the Revolutionary War years and his presidency.

Prisoners, Lovers, & Spies

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration