



DO SOMETHING **REVOLUTIONARY**

TURN[®]

WASHINGTON'S SPIES

2-HOUR PREMIERE EVENT
MONDAY **APRIL 13** 9/8C



REVOLUTIONARY ERA SPYCRAFT



HIDDEN STILETTO AND SHEATH
Concealed weapons have always played a part in espionage. With this wrist knife hidden under his sleeve, a member of the Culper Ring would be equipped to avoid capture.



HARD-BOILED EGGS
The Culper Ring used an alum solution to write invisible messages on hard-boiled eggs that would appear as a stain on the egg white when the egg was peeled.



SYMPATHETIC STAIN
Developed by James Jay, this early form of invisible ink consisted of an agent, which dried invisibly, and a reagent, which made the writing reappear by chemical reaction.



WAX BUST
Patience Wright, the first American-born sculptor, worked in London during the Revolution, where she eavesdropped on her aristocratic clients and concealed stolen documents in the wax sculptures she sent home.



POLYGRAPH DUPLICATOR
Invented by Benjamin Franklin, this device was used to write two documents simultaneously, providing an automatic copy for the writer's files, but it could also be used for forgery.



WOODEN TOY BOAT
Secret compartments in seemingly innocuous objects have been part of espionage for centuries. Even a toy boat could become the vessel for a hidden message.



ALPHANUMERIC SUBSTITUTION CODE
The leader of the Culper Ring, Benjamin Tallmadge, created a codebook that assigned different numbers to more than 750 different words, providing Washington's spies with the means to send secret messages.
(Photos courtesy of The Library of Congress.)



CYLINDRICAL CYPHER
Invented by Thomas Jefferson, this device was used with a special code to transfer messages but required both parties to have identical devices.
(Photo courtesy of the International Spy Museum.)



HOLLOW BULLETS
Designed to unscrew or pull apart, the hollow musket ball provided spies with a hiding place for secret messages and could be swallowed to prevent incrimination if a spy was captured.



CARDANO GRILLE
Invented in the 16th century, this device singles out the words in a letter that make up a secret message.