

The Seal of the United States



THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Why did the U.S. State Department first publish this book and later try to suppress it so no one could read it?

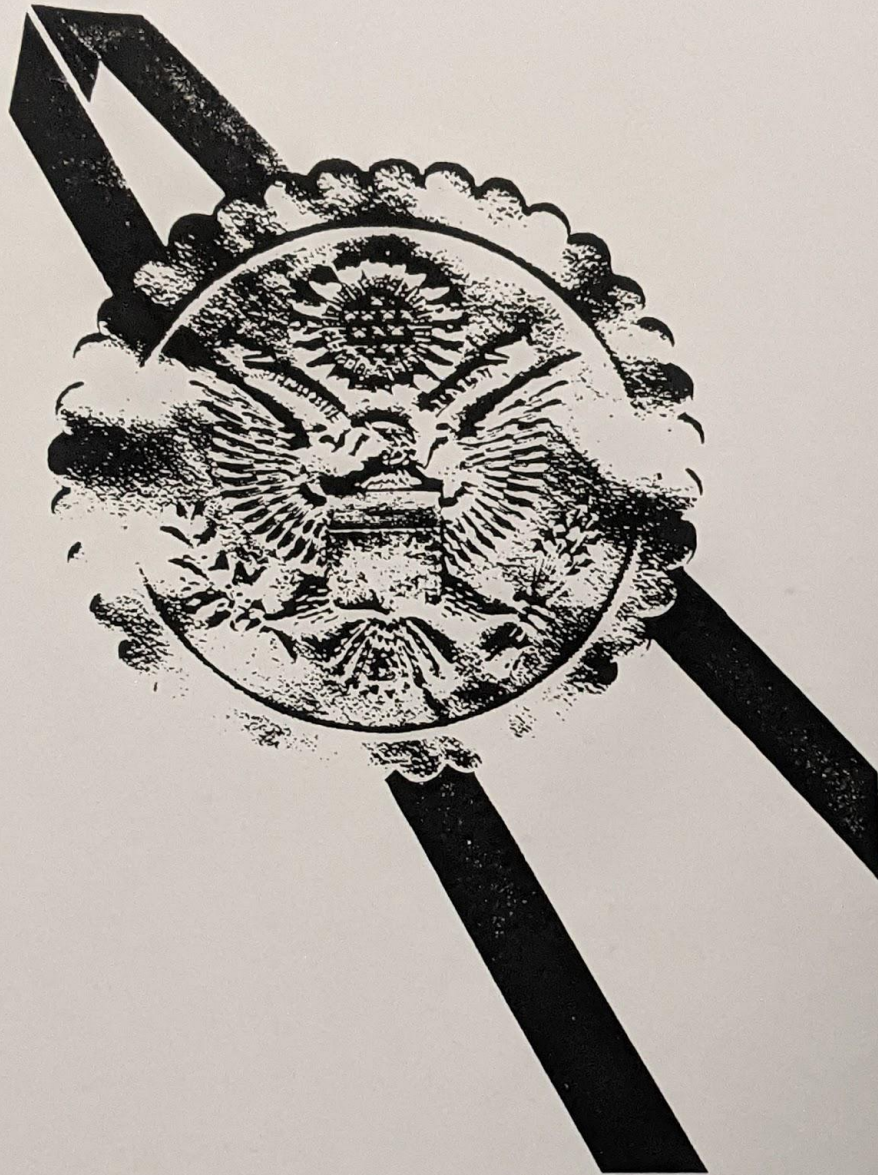
DAVID EBAUGH BIBLE SCHOOL

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HARRISBURG PA 17101

What can we learn from this book that the U.S. State Department wants us to forget?

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STRANGE SUPPRESSION

The State Department attempted to suppress the information
in this book.

It's hard to understand why.

They twice published this book themselves
first in April 1957
and last in July 1957.

Then a bizarre suppression took place.
Why?

THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

This book was secretly given to me while my wife, Betty, and I visited the UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT in Washington, D.C., many years ago. The gift came with a request for me to re-print this book when the time was right.

DAVID EBAUGH BIBLE SCHOOL,



THE FIRST SEAL (1782)



THE SECOND SEAL (1841)

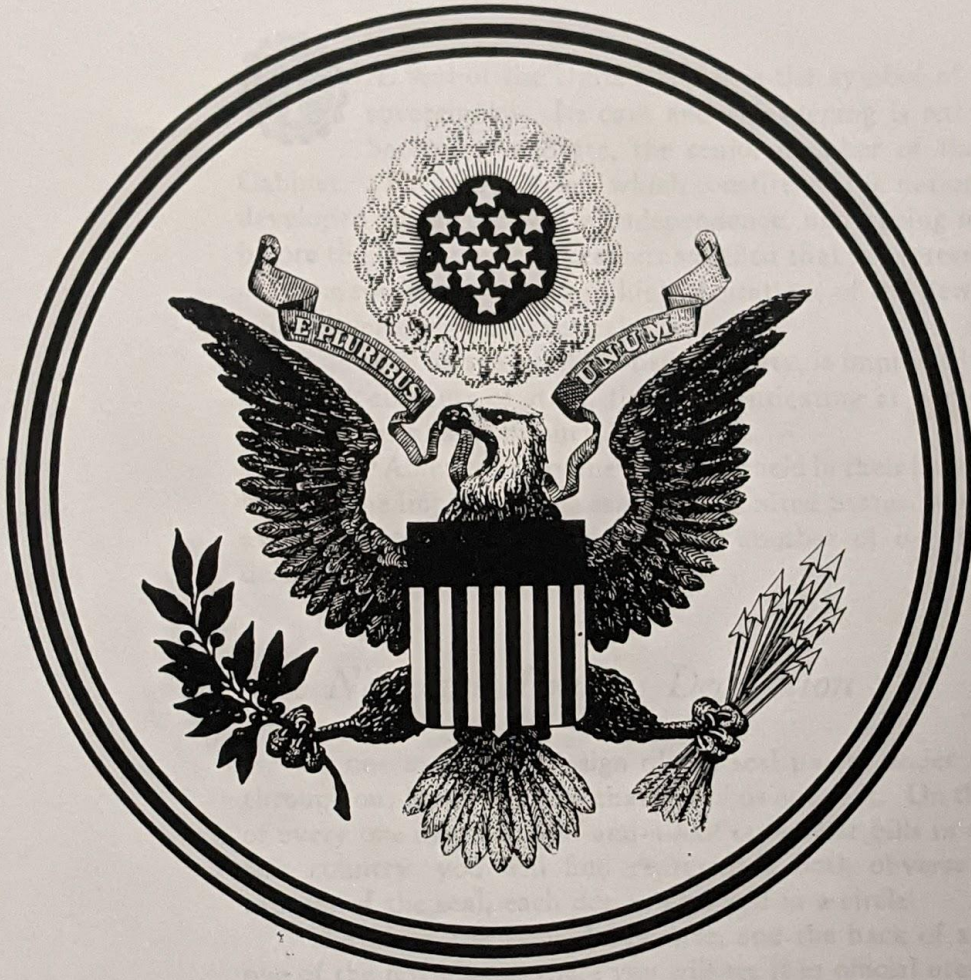


Obverse Side



Reverse Side

Our Present GREAT SEAL



THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

I became interested in the GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES when I learned that it had been corrupted by an unscrupulous designer for use on our one dollar bill. Look at a dollar. On the back of the bill you will see the GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES. The representation of the eagle is on the left and the shield is on the right side. The pyramid is on the right side. The pyramid is the symbol of the Masons.



THE seal of the United States is the symbol of our Nation's sovereignty. Its care and safekeeping is entrusted to the Secretary of State, the senior member of the President's Cabinet. The seal's design, which constitutes the national arms, was developed during the War of Independence, undergoing many changes before the Founding Fathers were satisfied that it expressed unmistakably the spiritual values and high aspirations of the new Nation they had delivered into a skeptical world.

The seal, as the symbol of sovereignty, is impressed upon certain official documents of state, thus authenticating at home and abroad various official acts of our Government.

Many Americans have never seen or held in their hands a document bearing the impress of the seal of the United States, but none of us is ever far from its design in one or another of its official uses as decoration.

The National Arms as Decoration

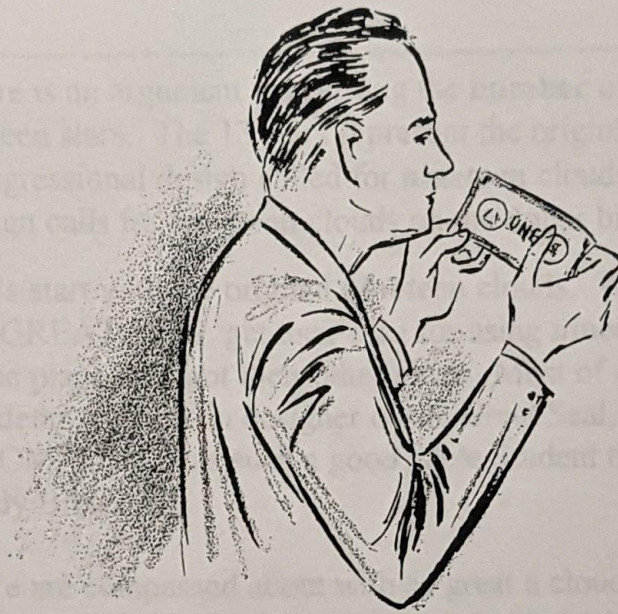
In one usage, the design of the seal passes under our eyes and through our hands so often that few of us notice it. On the green back of every one of the billion-and-a-half one-dollar bills in circulation in this country, you will find represented both obverse and reverse aspects of the seal, each design enclosed in a circle.

The one on the left is the reverse, and the back of a dollar bill is one of the few places where you will see it in official use—the reverse has never been used as a seal. The design has as its central figure an unfinished pyramid which represents strength and duration. Over

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I became interested in the GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES when I learned that it had been corrupted by an unknown designer for use on our one dollar bill. Look at a dollar. On the back of the dollar you will see the GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES. The representation of the eagle is on the side of the seal called the obverse side. The pyramid is on the reverse side. Can you find the deceptive change?



the pyramid is the eye of Providence in a triangle which is surrounded by a glory or emanation of light. Above the eye are the Latin words *Annuit Coeptis*, translated as "He [God] has favored our undertakings"; and beneath the pyramid, *Novus Ordo Seclorum*, "A new order of the ages."

The obverse, at the right of the bill, is the design from which the seal is cut and which the Government employs in many ways as decoration. This design displays the American eagle with a cluster of 13 stars above its head and on its breast a shield which represents the union of the 13 original States under Congress. The olive branch in the eagle's right talon and the bundle of arrows in the left talon denote, according to the authors of the design, "the power of peace and war." In the eagle's beak a streamer bears the celebrated motto *E Pluribus Unum*, "Out of many, one."

This is the design that we see, in brass, ornamenting every Army and Air Force officer's service cap, and it decorates the buttons on every American soldier's uniform. It appears on medals, currency, official stationery and publications, flags and monuments, and in architectural decoration. With an encircling legend, "Department

Look again at your dollar. Look at the side with an eagle. Look over the head of the eagle. You will see thirteen stars that represent the thirteen original states of the United States. Now notice the clouds surrounding the thirteen stars. Count the clouds. How many clouds surround the stars? Fourteen? You are right. But that's wrong. Look at any picture of the GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES in this book. How many clouds surround the thirteen stars? Nineteen? You are right. Our seal has nineteen clouds around the thirteen stars. Fourteen? Nineteen? Who cares? You will care a lot after you read this book.

There is an argument concerning the **number** of clouds that should surround the thirteen stars. The 13 stars represent the original 13 colonies. The original Congressional design called for **nineteen** clouds. But the present Federal Reserve design calls for **fourteen** clouds on the dollar bill. Why?

Let's start with the original **nineteen** clouds. Where did the original designers of the GREAT SEAL get their idea for using **nineteen** clouds? From the Bible, the same place they got their other ideas. Most of our forefathers were good Bible Students. The main designer of the Great Seal, a man named CHARLES THOMPSON, was such a good Bible Student that he eventually published his own study Bible.

“We are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses.” Hebrews 12:1. What is the name of each of the **nineteen** clouds in the great cloud of witnesses that compass around the 13 stars?

The answer is in Hebrews chapter 12.

- 1.) ABEL, Heb. 12:4
- 2.) ENOCH, Heb. 12:5
- 3.) NOAH, Heb. 12:7
- 4.) ABRAHAM, Heb. 12:8
- 5.) SARAH, Heb. 12:11
- 6.) ISAAC, Heb. 12:20
- 7.) JACOB and ESAU, Heb. 12:20
- 8.) JOSEPH, Heb. 12:20
- 9.) MOSES, Heb. 12:23
- 10.) Those who passed through the Red Sea, Heb. 12:29
- 11.) Those who compassed the walls of Jericho, Heb. 12:30
- 12.) RAHAB, Heb. 12:31
- 13.) GEDEON, Heb. 12:32
- 14.) BARAK, Heb. 12:32
- 15.) SAMSON, Heb. 12:32
- 16.) JEPHTHAH, Heb. 12:32
- 17.) DAVID, Heb. 12:32
- 18.) SAMUEL, Heb. 12:32
- 19.) THE PROPHETS, Heb. 12:32.

Each of the **nineteen** clouds are named after a Bible hero or a group of Bible heroes. The original designers of the Great Seal thought those 19 Bible heroes would surround our great nation in order to watch us run the race and win the prize. That's why there are 19 clouds.

And who thinks that fourteen clouds better represent the controlling forces that shape and guide our country? Try the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM. They are the ones who changed the Seal from nineteen clouds to fourteen clouds. Where did they come up with fourteen?

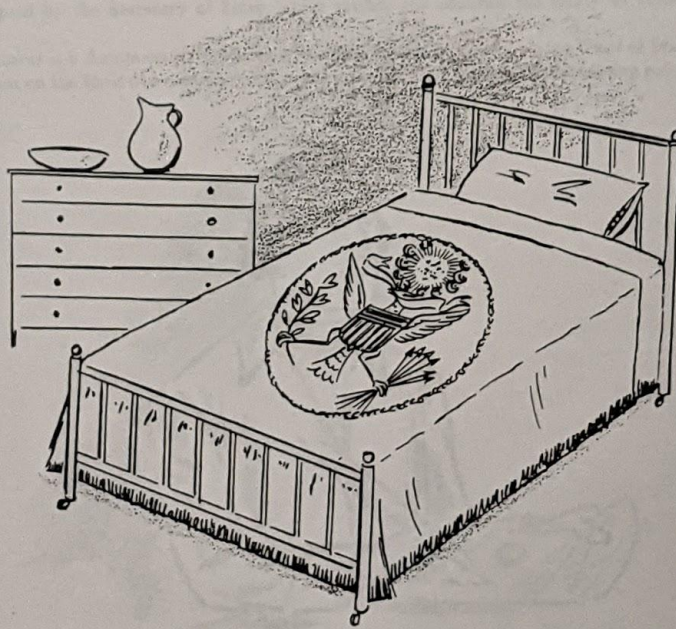
- 1.) The Federal Reserve Bank of BOSTON, MASS.
- 2.) The F.R.B of NEW YORK CITY
- 3.) The F.R.B. of PHILADELPHIA, PA.
- 4.) The F.R.B. of CLEVELAND, OH.
- 5.) The F.R.B. of RICHMOND, VA.
- 6.) The F.R.B. of ATLANTA, GA.
- 7.) The F.R.B. of CHICAGO, IL.
- 8.) The F.R.B. of ST LOUIS, MO.
- 9.) The F.R.B. of MINNEAPOLIS, MN.
- 10.) The F.R.B. of KANSAS CITY, MO.
- 11.) The F.R.B. of DALLAS, TX.
- 12.) The F.R.B. of SAN FRANCISCO, CA.
- 13.) The BOARD OF GOVERNORS
- 14.) The FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE
- 15.) The FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL's roll is purely advisory, the board of governors being free to accept, reject, or modify its advice. Since it has no real function, it was knocked off. That identifies fourteen clouds that surround us and who believe they are GOD'S gift to our country. In fact, they are our slave masters. Our Bible is resplendent with warnings against the practice of USURY (the loaning of money at interest).

DAVID EBAUGH BIBLE SCHOOL, [REDACTED]

of State United States of America," the design is cut as the official seal of the Department of State. With an encircling designation of the post, it is displayed in large size, often in color, above the entrance of every American embassy, legation, and consulate throughout the world; in smaller size, it is used on the seals of all United States Foreign Service establishments.

The use of the facsimile of the seal in decoration, whether official or unofficial, has never been regulated by law. Had we lived in the early years of the Republic, some of us would have had the design of the seal decorating the headboard of a bed, a wedding chest, a chair back, a set of china, or the wallpaper, or patterning the butter mold. But in recent times, though no law prohibits reproduction of the device for unofficial purposes, American sentiment supports the State Department's view that the design of the seal of the United States is a distinguishing mark of honor and may not appropriately be used in the decoration of commercial articles.



The Use of the Seal

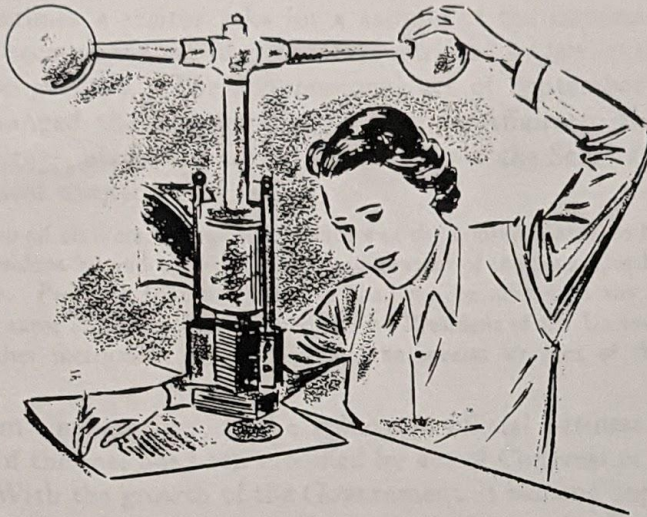
Today the seal is affixed to the following types of documents after they have been signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of State: Presidential proclamations; instruments of ratification of treaties;¹ documents granting full powers to the persons named therein to negotiate and sign treaties or certain other agreements; exequaturs² issued to foreign consular officers; Presidential warrants for the extradition of fugitives from the justice of the United States; commissions of all Cabinet officers, ambassadors, ministers, and other Foreign Service officers, and all other civil officers who are appointed by the President and whose commissions are not required by law to be issued under some other seal. It is also affixed to the envelopes that contain letters of credence and recall and other communications from the President to heads of foreign governments.

¹ An instrument of ratification of a treaty is a document, signed in duplicate originals by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of State, which ratifies and confirms the treaty on behalf of the United States.

² An exequatur is a document of recognition issued to a consular officer by the Chief of State of the host government on the basis of a commission signed by the Chief of State of the appointing government.



In 1971 I phoned the government telephone information operator and asked for the KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES. Almost immediately she said, "That would be Miss. RICHARDSON at the State Department Number RE 7-5600. (That's right. That's the way we used to dial our telephone numbers.) The extension is 6623." I dialed and found that Miss. RICHARDSON had moved in her office twice, once at 6621 and again at 5561. I asked her for an appointment so that I could further study the heraldic terms and facts about the GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES. Miss. RICHARDSON cordially gave Betty and I an appointment several weeks in the future.



If you are among the thousands of Americans who have visited the Department of State since July 1, 1955—when a permanent exhibit of the seal was established on the north mezzanine of the main State Department building—you have seen many types of documents carrying the impress of the seal, some of them quaint survivals of another world and time. The exhibit includes the earliest known document to bear the seal. Dated September 16, 1782, this is a grant of full power and authority to General George Washington to arrange with the British for the exchange, subsistence, and better treatment of prisoners of war. Two other historic examples are a “sea letter” of June 18, 1793, for the brigantine *Leopard*, signed by President Washington and countersigned by Secretary of State Jefferson, and a passport for the ship *Projector*, pictorially engraved at the top, dated November 27, 1802, and signed by President Jefferson and Secretary of State Madison.

The exhibit carries us through the history of our Nation to the present day. The focal point is the glass-walled room containing the press—a precision instrument—and the seventh die of the seal, both of which have been in use since 1904. At certain hours visitors may watch the keeper of the seal impressing it upon paper wafers pasted to such documents as await authentication.

Miss. CLYDIA MAE RICHARDSON, KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL, cordially met us at the GREAT SEAL in the lobby of the Department of State Building on “C” Street. The Great Seal was housed in a small area about 12 feet by 18 feet. A beautifully finished wooden wall about 5 feet high surrounded the Great Seal. There is a lot of protocol and ancient tradition involved with the Great Seal. The KEEPER OF THE SEAL carried a very large key ring with several normal sized keys. She unlocked the door in the wall and advised us that we could not come any farther, but we could watch her by looking over the wall.

Sometimes a visitor asks for a sample of the impression of the seal, but because the use of the seal is restricted by law, such requests cannot be granted. The congressional act of September 15, 1789, which changed the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Department of State, places the seal in the custody of the Secretary of State and requires that it be affixed—

. . . to all civil commissions, for officers of the United States, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone. *Provided*, that the said seal shall not be affixed to any commission, before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special warrant of the President therefor.

From time to time, as the volume of official business increased, the use of the seal has been modified by act of Congress or Executive order. With the growth of the Government, it became impracticable to have *all* civil commissions that are signed by the President impressed with the seal. Accordingly, those Presidential appointees who serve under Cabinet officers other than the Secretary of State are commissioned under the seals of their own Departments.

Until 1952 every document to which the seal was affixed—with the exception of civil commissions—had to be accompanied by a special warrant signed by the President. That meant that the President had to sign two documents for each single use of the seal. To lighten the Presidential load, an Executive order signed on April 18, 1952, authorized and instructed the Secretary of State to affix the seal, without special warrant, to documents in all listed categories. Presumably, should the President wish some new or unlisted type of document impressed with the seal, he would need to sign a warrant for the impression.

Legally, as well as in general usage, the seal has two equally correct designations, "the seal of the United States" and "the great seal." Both designations are to be found in acts of Congress and in a decision of the Supreme Court. In documents to which the seal is affixed, there is long-standing precedent for the designation "the seal of the United States"; but on the other hand, the resolution of Congress of June 20, 1782, creating the seal refers to it as "the great seal."

Inside the walled room were a multitude of little drawers. Every wall contained several hundred little drawers about one inch high and about three inches wide. It was all made out of beautiful wood. All the drawers were locked. Mrs. RICHARDSON inserted her key into a drawer she selected and behold - inside the drawer was another key. She took the new key to another wall and counted rows of drawers until she came to her selection. She inserted the new key into the selected drawer and behold - another key. She repeated the actions at least two more times (maybe more). When she got the key she wanted she used it to unlock the GREAT SEAL. The seal is impressed in the paper by turning a jack screw to create the required pressure. The jack screw is turned by the large ball weights shown in the picture. She was very agile at twisting the ball weights, even though they were over her head.

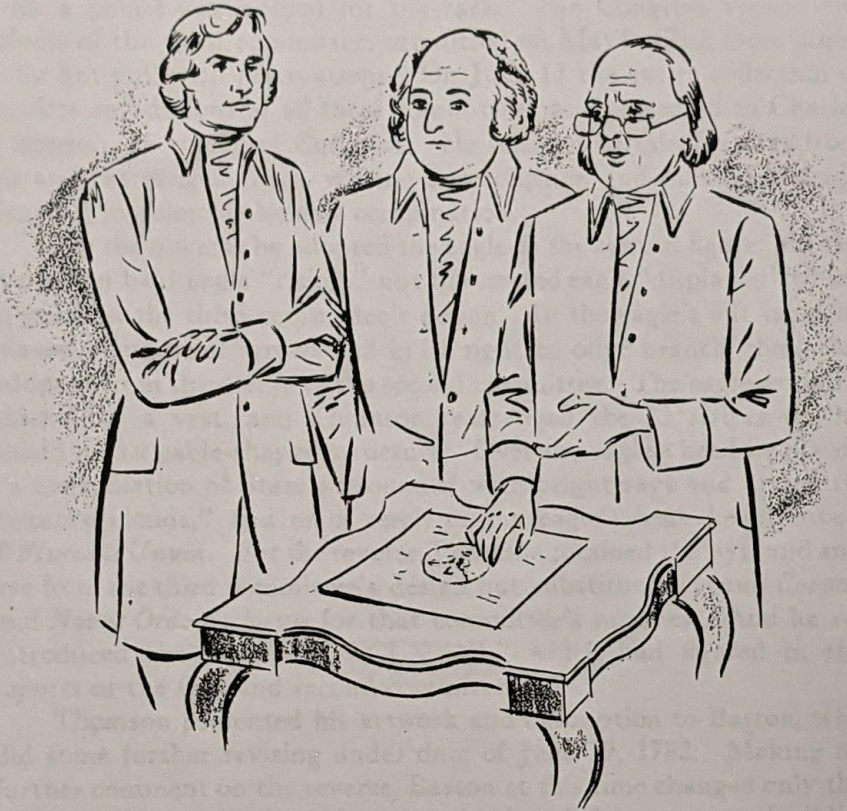
The Story Behind the Seal

With the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a new nation was born, but its ability to maintain its independence had yet to be proved, and it needed a visible and tangible symbol of sovereignty. So, on that same memorable July 4, 1776, the Founding Fathers adopted the resolution "That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, be a committee, to bring in a device for a seal for the United States of America."

However, it took 6 years and two committees, with the new Nation's right to independence established on the battlefields of a long and bloody war, before a "device" for the emblem of sovereignty won the approval of the Congress. It was not that any of the committees suffered a dearth of ideas, but that their ideas tended to transcend the miniature confines of a seal and the strict conventions of heraldry. Franklin, for instance, proposed a device showing Moses dividing the Red Sea for the children of Israel and the waters closing



While Miss. RICHARDSON performed her repetitive chores with the Seal, she also engaged us in glorious conversation about the Biblical foundations for the design of the Great Seal. Betty and I were fully engrossed and thrilled with her stories. We asked many questions which she appeared to be most happy to answer. Then her mood became very somber.



behind them to overwhelm Pharaoh in his chariot. The motto read "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God." Jefferson favored showing the children of Israel in the wilderness under the guidance of a cloud by day, a pillar of fire by night.

Franklin's committee reported the design agreed on to Congress on August 20, 1776, but Congress tabled it. In those years, the war with its problems was more pressing than the need for a seal. It was not until March 25, 1780, that the report of the Franklin-Adams-Jefferson committee was resurrected and referred to a new committee. The second committee fared no better than the first, and 2 years later a third committee was appointed to prepare a suitable design.

This committee sought the assistance of William Barton of Philadelphia whose knowledge of heraldry no less than his skill

Miss. RICHARDSON locked the Great Seal, repeating her actions in reverse order. She then unlocked a completely different series of drawers. Finally she came to a section of larger drawers. She lifted this book from a special locked drawer. She approached us with trembling lips and shaking hands. Tears streamed down her face. She announced that GOD had just told her that she was to give the last and only remaining copy of this book THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES to me. Some concealed person in the State Department had tried to destroy all copies of this book. She said I would know when the time came to re-print this book. GOD had assured her that I would not do anything that would jeopardize her job.

with a pencil was needed for the task. The Congress viewed the efforts of the third committee, submitted on May 9, 1782, more hopefully but still with reservations. On June 13 the entire collection of reports and designs of all three committees was presented to Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress. He selected certain features from all and rearranged them, writing a description and making a rough drawing in color of the new combination.

For the obverse he adopted the eagle as the central figure, but the American bald eagle "rising," not the crested eagle "displayed" which appears in the third committee's design. In the eagle's left talon he placed a bundle of arrows and in its right an olive branch, the latter adopted from the design of the second committee. The eagle wore the shield like a vest, and Thomson rearranged the 13 stripes of the shield into a gable-shaped structure. Over the eagle's head he placed "a constellation of Stars surrounded with bright rays and at a little distance clouds," and on a scroll in the eagle's beak he inscribed *E Pluribus Unum*. For the reverse Thomson retained the pyramid and eye from the third committee's design but substituted *Annui Coeptis* and *Novus Ordo Seclorum* for that committee's mottoes. And he re-introduced the date "MDCCLXXVI," which had figured in the reports of the first and second committees.

Thomson presented his artwork and description to Barton, who did some further revising under date of June 19, 1782. Making no further comment on the reverse, Barton at this time changed only the obverse. He retained the American bald eagle but restored the "displayed" attitude of the third committee's report. He improved the shield by substituting, for Thomson's gable-shaped arrangement of stripes, 13 vertical stripes, alternately white and red, below a rectangular blue chief; and he specified that the arrows in the eagle's left talon should number 13. In his explanation of the seal's symbolism, Barton pointed out that the red and white stripes of the shield represent the 13 States supporting the blue chief "which unites the whole & represents Congress"; and the colors, taken from the American flag, are white, signifying "Purity & Innocence; Red, Hardiness & Valour. . . . Blue is the Ground of the American uniform, and this Colour signified Vigilance, Perseverance & Justice." Of the eagle "displayed" in the stiff, heraldic manner, he explained it "supplies

Later, GOD told me that when I knew the meaning of 153, then it would be time to re-print this book. The number 153 is a code between GOD and me. It has nothing to do with the Great Seal. About the same time I found the gematrial meaning of 153 I also learned that Mrs. RICHARDSON had crossed over to be with JESUS. It was the time.

the Place of Supporters & Crest. The American States need no Supporters but their own Virtue, and the Preservation of their Union through Congress."

Promptly on receipt of Barton's revision of June 19, Thomson drew up a report to Congress. He based it largely on Barton's description of the obverse, adding his own earlier description of the reverse, which he had derived chiefly from Barton. On June 20, 1782, he submitted his report to Congress, and it was approved the same day. The blazon³—to use the heraldic term for the detailed description of a coat of arms—thus became part of the law of the land.

The creation of the arms and seal of the United States was the product of a number of minds and hands, but the credit for assembling and utilizing the best ideas of all in such fashion as Congress approved goes to Barton and Thomson. In its first 7 years of operation, the seal was in the keeping of Charles Thomson, as Secretary of Congress.

³ This is the blazon and the law as regards the design of the seal:

ARMS. Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

For the CREST. Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field.

REVERSE. A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith, an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory proper. Over the eye these words, "*Annuit Coeptis.*" On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters MDCCLXXVI. And underneath the following motto, "*Novus Ordo Seclorum.*"

There is evidence that Benjamin Franklin believed that our new nation was a sort of modern Israel because he wanted a picture of Israel crossing the Red Sea with Egyptian chariots being inundated by the water.

There is also evidence that Thomas Jefferson also believed that we were Israel because he wanted a picture of Israel being led through the wilderness by cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. How could those acknowledged great men come to such a conclusion? They knew their Bible history.

2 Kings 17:6, In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes.

1 Chronicles 5:26, And the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria, and the spirit of Tilgathpilneser king of Assyria, and he carried them away, even the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh, and brought them unto Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and to the river Gozan, unto this day.

Cuttings of the Seal

All told, seven dies of the obverse of the seal have been cut and used for the purpose of authenticating state documents. The reverse, however, as mentioned above, has never been used as a seal. Its design has been described as "spiritless, prosaic, heavy, and inappropriate."

The first die, cut in brass in 1782, was in use as late as April 24, 1841. Its impress, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, is easily identifiable by the border of modified conventional acanthus leaves, the 6-pointed stars, and the fact that the arrows touch the border. It was usually impressed on a circular paper wafer attached to the document by a disk of red adhesive, which brought out the device in relief at the same time that it held the wafer to the document. The original die of 1782 is on permanent display in the National Archives.

Amos 9:8-15, Behold, the eyes of the Lord GOD are upon the sinful kingdom, and I will destroy it from off the face of the earth; saving that I will not utterly destroy the house of Jacob, saith the LORD. 9 For, lo, I will command, and I will sift the house of Israel among all nations, like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth. 10 All the sinners of my people shall die by the sword, which say, The evil shall not overtake nor prevent us. 11 In that day will I raise up the tabernacle of David that is fallen, and close up the breaches thereof; and I will raise up his ruins, and I will build it as in the days of old: 12 That they may possess the remnant of Edom, and of all the heathen, which are called by my name, saith the LORD that doeth this. 13 Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed; and the mountains shall drop sweet wine, and all the hills shall melt. 14 And I will bring again the captivity of my people of Israel, and they shall build the waste cities, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and drink the wine thereof; they shall also make gardens, and eat the fruit of them. 15 And I will plant them upon their land, and they shall no more be pulled up out of their land which I have given them, saith the LORD thy God.

Deuteronomy 28:63-64, And it shall come to pass, that as the LORD rejoiced over you to do you good, and to multiply you; so the LORD will rejoice over you to destroy you, and to bring you to nought; and ye shall be plucked from off the land whither thou goest to possess it. 64 And the LORD shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other; and there thou shalt serve other gods, which neither thou nor thy fathers have known, even wood and stone.

Ezekiel 38:8-12, After many days thou shalt be visited: in the latter years thou shalt come into the land that is brought back from the sword, and is gathered out of many people, against the mountains of Israel, which have been always waste: but it is brought forth out of the nations, and they shall dwell safely all of them. 9 Thou shalt ascend and come like a storm, thou shalt be like a cloud to cover the land, thou, and all thy bands, and many people with thee. 10 Thus saith the Lord GOD; It shall also come to pass, that at the same time shall things come into thy mind, and thou shalt think an evil thought: 11 And thou shalt say, I will go up to the land of unwalled villages; I will go to them that are at rest, that dwell safely, all of them dwelling without walls, and having neither bars nor gates, 12 To take a spoil, and to take a prey; to turn thine hand upon the desolate places that are now inhabited, and upon the people that are gathered out of the nations, which have gotten cattle and goods, that dwell in the midst of the land.

Many Bible Students believe that the above passages refer to a modern day Israel living in the United States. Why? What other country answers to all these following things, taken from the above passage?

- 1.) The mountains of Israel, which have been always waste
- 2.) Brought forth out of the nations
- 3.) The land of unwalled villages
- 4.) Dwelling without walls
- 5.) The desolate places that are now inhabited
- 6.) The people that are gathered out of the nations

God said, "I will sift the house of Israel among all nations, like as corn is sifted in a sieve, yet shall not the least grain fall upon the earth." Amos 9:8-15.

Revelation 3:12, Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is **new Jerusalem**, which cometh down out of heaven from my God: and I will write upon him my new name. (Not the **old Jerusalem**).

Revelation 21:2, And I John saw the holy city, **new Jerusalem**, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. (Not the **old Jerusalem**).

Where is the new Jerusalem?

JerUSAlem. The U.S.A.

Treaties called for a different technique in those days. Wax pendant seals of large size were attached by heavy ornamental cords to the instruments of ratification, the pendant seal protected by a metal case called a skippet. Before 1825 the United States occasionally used an impress of the 1782 die in wax as a pendant seal, but the result was insignificant when compared with the great seals of the European nations.

On May 5, 1825, the Department of State paid Seraphim Masi, jeweler and silversmith of Washington, D. C., \$406 for "Treaty Boxes & a great Seal." The latter was a steel die measuring $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The device depicts the eagle realistically rather than heraldically, and it departs from the description contained in the resolution of 1782 by omitting from the upper part of the shield and from the crest the horizontal lines that in heraldic engraving represent *azure* (blue). For the purpose of embossing the design on the skippets, a special skippet-cover die was cut in 1854 by or for Samuel Lewis, a Washington jeweler.

At least once—and perhaps more than once—a wax seal cast from the skippet-cover die of 1854 was attached to a treaty ratification that was exchanged with a foreign government. The one known instance was in the case of a treaty of commerce and navigation signed February 26, 1871, with Italy; ratification and seal are now in the archives at Rome. By this use the skippet-cover die became also a die of the seal of the United States. Skippets were expensive, normally made of silver, sometimes of gold. Whether because of expense or because of American preference for simplicity, the use of the pendant seal was discontinued in 1871 by order of Secretary of State Hamilton Fish. Since then the wafer seal has been used on all types of documents that take the seal. The old treaty-seal die, long buried in an old storehouse, came to light in 1947. Likewise, the old skippet-cover die, long overlooked and forgotten, was discovered in 1950 in the Department's library in the old Department of State (now Executive Office) building. Both these dies are now among the items in the permanent exhibit relating to the seal on the north mezzanine of the main State Department building.

The successor to the die of 1782 was cut in 1841 in cast steel by John V. N. Throop of Washington for \$60. Of about the same size as the first die, it is distinguishable by the crowding at the top, its

very small 5-pointed stars, and its sheaf of 6 instead of 13 arrows. This die is also in the New State exhibit. Its successor, cut in 1877 by Herman Baumgarten of Washington for \$105, including press, case, and locks, was very much like the die of 1841, ignoring the law in regard to the number of arrows, but it had larger stars and was provided with a counter-die.

Criticisms of the failure of the 1841 and 1877 dies to conform to the blazon of the law of 1782 led the Secretary of State to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of having a new seal made. By an act approved July 7, 1884, Congress appropriated that sum to "enable the Secretary of State to obtain dies of the obverse and reverse of the seal of the United States, and the appliances necessary for making impressions from and for the preservation of the same." Although the statement has frequently been made that no die of the reverse was cut at that time—that that part of the act was left unexecuted—evidence has recently been found indicating that such a die may then have in fact been cut—though never put into use.

The 1885 die of the obverse was cut by Tiffany & Co. of New York. This sixth die, with a diameter of 3 inches, adhered strictly to the description in the law. It was usually impressed upon a wafer pasted to the document—but occasionally impressed directly on the paper.

By 1902, when the sixth die was wearing down, Congress appropriated \$1,250 for the cutting of a new die. It was decided in the Department of State that the new die should reproduce as exactly as possible the design of 1885, thus assuring faithfulness to the law of 1782.

Cut in hardened steel by Bailey, Banks & Biddle of Philadelphia, the seventh die was first used on January 27, 1904. This die is the seal in use today. It is now invariably impressed upon a paper wafer affixed to the document with paste.

On July 1, 1955, the seal of the United States was taken out of seclusion and installed with public ceremonies on the north mezzanine of the main State Department building. There the seal remains on public view at all times, and the permanent exhibit of documents allows visitors to see the role of the seal in the conduct of our country's foreign and domestic affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 6455

Department and Foreign Service Series 64

Released April 1957; Reprinted July 1957

Public Services Division

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 30 cents

Annotations by DAVID PAUL EBAUGH
DAVID EBAUGH BIBLE SCHOOL,

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Summary:

We have learned three important facts from reading this book.

First: The forefathers of our great nation believed that our new country was the product of Bible Prophecy and we are the new Israel. Their requested designs of the Great Seal involving Israel crossing the Red Sea and the wilderness wanderings of Israel confirm that.

Second: Our identification with the nation of Israel can cause much trouble for our State Department in dealing with Arab nations like Egypt. This could be the underlining reason for the attempt by the State Department to suppress this book.

Third: Someone is messing with the number of clouds that surround the thirteen stars on our Great Seal. The Great Seal has nineteen clouds. Count them. The Federal Reserve System corrupted the Great Seal by placing fourteen clouds on it as it appears on the dollar bill. Those fourteen clouds represent the fourteen major entities of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System is guilty of corrupting the design of our Great Seal. That should be a Federal offense. We should protest the obvious corruption of our Great Seal of the United States by the Federal Reserve System.

I am not sure why our GOD did not let the State Department completely suppress this book about our Great Seal so no one could read it. GOD must have had something in mind because He timed the release of this information about the Great Seal. But, I am glad He chose me to be on the GOD squad to help shed light on our government offenses.

The nation of the United States of America is our GOD'S gift to the world. The people who make up this great nation are great people. The government of the United States is not the same as the nation of the United States. Over the years our government has become more corrupt, but our nation still has high standards.

Bad times may be coming, but we shall overcome them all through the spirit of truth, our faith in the salvation of JESUS, the sanctification of the Holy Spirit, and the works of our GOD.

Romans 8:19-23, For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. 20. For the creature was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope. 21 Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. 22 For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. 23 And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body.

May our GOD grant you His grace, mercy, and peace through JESUS CHRIST, our Lord and Saviour.