

Objective for writing this Article: *My Patriot Ancestor was deeply involved in the “Secrets” of the Revolution. It is my desire as incoming President of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for 2019-2020 to make these secrets known to the World. My Patriot Ancestor, Jacob Becker encountered enemies who attempted to kill him in 1832. These secrets should have been made public. This attempt on his life resulted in these secrets not being released. They relate to the struggles of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams and those foreign powers for their financial and logistical support. This makes it possible to understand the dangers that Hyam Solomon encountered. Moreover, they relate to difficulties my ancestor requested our family to resolve, which he had not been able to resolve during his lifetime.*

Thank You for taking the time to read this article.

James A. Becker

Introduction:

General George Washington was introduced to Hyam Solomon by Robert Morris. When General Washington needed money, he would call for Hyam Solomon. The secrets of how this worked needs to be explained, as there is now no one currently alive who could be harmed by these secrets being public. Hyam Solomon was known to have supplied over \$635,000.00 to support the operations of the Revolution. Hyam Solomon, a Jewish emigre arrived from Poland with no funds. Hyam Solomon was a Mason. Hyam Solomon was never recognized for his huge contribution. This represents financial secrets that have been withheld from the public’s knowledge. The Declaration of Independence is a document that has become a starting point in attempting to explain the history of the American Revolution. The original financial contribution was the Knights Templar Treasure which includes King Solomon’s Treasure. Hiding these till someone can steal it all should not be permitted.

Discovering the “Draft Declaration of Independence” – It’s Full History!

The large velum Declaration of Independence bearing the July 4, 1776 date signed by all the delegates of Continental Congress has been on display at the National Archives as our official record of our Independence. The document has become known as the work of Thomas Jefferson. It was produced to cover up secrets of the Revolution and the purpose of the secrets have not been historically explained. Only a few Americans have heard that this document was not produced on July 4, 1776, but prepared due to a resolution on July 19, 1776 by Continental Congress.¹ This velum copy was ready for signatures on August 2, 1776. We lack a presentation of the fact that the Draft Declaration of Independence has been LOST. We lack the presentation of the fact that the Original Declaration of Independence as it was revised by Continental Congress has also been LOST. After two hundred and forty four years, there is still no formal explanation given for the loss. The details are of this venture are in our recorded history, but not visible until important documents are aligned allowing this history to be uncovered. Our 250th Anniversary of our founding could become a time when we uncover the secrets that enabled our fight for freedom to win the War. The cost of utilizing secrecy requires a special effort to enable the student of

¹ See Journal of Continental Congress, Vol. 5, page 590-591 “Resolution for the velum copy of the Declaration of Independence dated July 4, 1776 to be signed by every member of Congress.

history in being able to separate the history that was used to cover the incident from the facts that have been covered by secrecy. This trail of deception should be uncovered and not hidden.

Slavery has never been compatible with the Declaration of Independence. A special Founding Father (Representing Foreign Powers, therefore maintaining a secret identity and presence.) dictated some changes to end slavery that were entered into the final “Draft Declaration of Independence” drawn by Thomas Jefferson. This Draft was then approved by the Committee of Five and subsequently posted on June 28, 1776 for Continental Congress to view in preparation for the special session that started July 2, 1776. Thomas Jefferson had written and revised many draft copies, as he proceeded to improve this draft document. There are many draft copies that have survived, as a draft was made every time a change in wording was required – a new draft. The final “Draft Declaration of Independence” was therefore one of a kind. The Founding Father who wanted to end “slavery” had this “special message” added to the final copy which was posted on June 28, 1776 for Congress to read in preparation for our special session. However, one of these earlier Drafts (which lack these changes) would be included with Thomas Jefferson’s letter to Richard Henry Lee on July 8, 1776 which also included an original printed Declaration of Independence for comparison². The letter to Richard Henry Lee complained about the revision in wording that Congress had directed, a detail that never escapes a good lawyer, like Thomas Jefferson. The comment about slavery was therefore not in this “Draft Copy” sent to Richard Henry Lee. (This would be the “Draft Copy” discussed in Thomas Jefferson letter of September 16, 1825 to John Vaughn, as the original was not in the possession of Thomas Jefferson.) The original was in the hands of the Founding Father who had directed the modification of the document, then permitted the document to be used to set the type for the printing of 500 copies printed by the printer Dunlap. (The loss of this document has been stated in general to the public, but not demonstrated to the public to consist of the Original Draft Declaration of Independence and the original papers that then define the Declaration of Independence.)

It has been well substantiated that Thomas Jefferson was seated with the committee of five while the Draft Declaration was modified in discussion during the special session with Continental Congress that ended on July 4, 1776. The Draft Declaration attempted to end slavery as a practice, when laid before Congress on June 28, 1776. (*The British had demonstrated that they considered the slaves as a source for recruiting British soldiers to fight against the Revolution – the Colonial Governor Dunmore of Virginia had recruited slaves as soldiers in 1775 as he fought the forces of the American rebels before fleeing for the Bahamas. Dunmore offered the slaves their “freedom” to recruit them.*) John Adams’ letter to his former Secretary of State Timothy Pickering on 6 August 1822 provides us with a description of what was removed from the finished Declaration of Independence by the founding father who was conducting the discussion and revised the Declaration of Independence during this special session of Continental Congress (that never named this secret agent) which ended July 4, 1776. The Founding Father that conducted this discussion and recorded changes for the Draft Declaration of Independence has never been named as even present in Congress. The party who added this Anti-Slavery action had the authority to remove it. The other act this founding father preformed was totally important to those present who respected his role and knew it was key to a successful Revolution. Two hundred and forty four years ago it was very important to not relate his identity, but keep secret the name of this founding father as this was essential to victory. The motivation for continuing this secrecy has long passed, but motivation to make it public knowledge has not occurred. Therefore the discussion of the history that was not secret has

² “The Fourth of July Myths”, by Charles Warren, published in the William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 2, No 3 (July 1945) pp.237-272. – Source of verification for this record.

become more important to carefully dissect and comprehend in order to preserve this complete and complex history, so that it can be revealed.

(Like actual text from John Adams Letter to his former Secretary of State Timothy Pickering dated 6 August 1822 that discussed the events of July 4, 1776.)

“We reported it the committee of five. It was read, and I do not remember that Franklin or Sherman criticized anything. We were all in haste. Congress was impatient, and the instrument was reported, as I believe, in Jefferson’s handwriting as he first drew it. Congress cut off about a quarter of it, as I expected they would; but they obliterated some of the best of it, and left all that was exceptionable, if anything in it was. I have long wondered that the original draught has not been published. I suppose the reason is, the vehement philippic against Negro slavery.”³

It is 1822, and this original “Draft Declaration” has not been published. (The “end of slavery” idea would have confirmed that ideas from someone outside the Committee of Five had been involved in the “Draft Declaration of Independence. Especially if anything had been written in their hand. The maintenance of secrecy, was held at all cost. This could never even be mentioned.) The current Journal of Continental Congress would not be written until the 1900’s from actual notes accumulated by the Secretaries of State.⁴ The Journal of Continental Congress for June 28, 1776 reflects two versions of the Draft Declaration of Independence – printed side by side. Neither version mentions the “vehement philippic against Negro slavery” passage. In fact neither version agrees with the other. This was where the Draft Declaration of Independence should be printed, but it was *LOST*⁵ *without such acknowledgement*. One of these two existing copies were presented for record by John Adams from his notes of July 4, 1776. The second copy for record was presented by Thomas Jefferson from his memory. Timothy Pickering was Secretary of State for John Adams thru the xyz Affair. Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson have submitted their best recollection to be added to the file for the original Draft, this was an admission that the Draft Declaration was missing. Timothy Pickering had been in charge of these records as Secretary of State. All the Continental Congressional delegates had to exercise care to maintain the required secrecy the revolution would require. This “secrecy” was different type of stress to endure for a special purpose.

³ Actual Text from John Adams letter of 6 August 1822 to Timothy Pickering.

⁴ Journal of Continental Congress, vol. 5, page 491 note at bottom copy A was by John Adams and copy B was by Thomas Jefferson. Each of them knew this glaring truth was lost to history, and they needed to explain it.

⁵ Original Draft -Not in the possession of the Secretary of State, and usually custom was to given it to the author. The Draft Declaration of independence was used with additional pages to arrange the wording for the original “Declaration”- then given to the Founder. Paintings of the Original Declaration depicted the document to consist of several pages. There are two painting of the Declaration of Independence – “Charles Wilson Peale’s” and “John Turnbull’s” These pages used to set the type for the first 500 copies and thereby modify the “Draft Declaration of Independence” which become part of the original copy. Also will be used to construct the resolution on July 19, 1776 for a velum copy. Since the original utilized the Draft Declaration of Independence and notes indicating the changes, the original was provided to the Founding Father, not Thomas Jefferson.

Timothy Pickering had been invited to give a speech at the July 4, 1823 Celebration about the Declaration of Independence in Salem, MA. There were other questions which Timothy Pickering noted in his 2 August 1822 letter to John Adams which prompted John Adams letter of 6 August 1822 supplying information about the July 4, 1776 session. Pickering's suspicions were centered on a letter that Thomas Jefferson sent to Richard Henry Lee on July 8, 1776 complaining about the changes that had been made from his Draft to the original Declaration of Independence.

(This is text from Timothy Pickering's letter of 2 August 1822 to John Adams).

“Some years ago, a copy of the declaration, was reported to Congress, was put into my hands by sons of the Lee family. It was in Mr. Jefferson's handwriting, and included in a short letter from him to R. H. Lee together with a copy of the declaration of independence as amended in Congress. Those Amendments consisted chiefly in striking out; and about one fourth the part of the whole was struck out; manifesting to the mortification of Mr. Jefferson; for in his letter to Mr. Lee he says – “you will judge whether it is the better or worse for the critics.” Accurate copies of the reported declaration & this letter I lodged a few years ago with the Historical Society in Boston.⁶ To us the alterations made in Congress seem important and substantial amounts; processing the declaration of superfluous and comparatively feeble concurrences and presenting is in a more distinct and dignified form. But I was at a loss to account for the committee letting it be reported in the shape in which Mr. Jefferson had presented it to them. The solution could be merely conjectural. I suppose the other members of the committee saw the faults and the practicability of no one to offer amendments; but that observing a strong attachment of the parent to his offspring, it was concluded to let it pass into Congress; relying on the requisite amendments being there moved and carried; and perhaps interesting to suggest the most material to other members, from whom motions for that purpose would be less invidious, (arouse anger). The bearing would then be on the whole committee and not on the chairman alone.”⁷

Timothy Pickering has served as an experienced Senator and Congressman prior to writing this letter and he was unable to comprehend how the Committee of Five members were not defending what they had approved. Jefferson's letter to Richard Henry Lee complained about changes in words. This session had been a secret session of Continental Congress. Timothy Pickering had no concept about what had been actually removed from the “Draft Declaration” and John Adams would be revealing to him what had been in the “Draft Declaration that was removed, a very strong statement regarding slavery that he personally had approved as a member of the Committee of Five, but noted how he was surprised to see it from the hand of a Virginian. John Adams comprehended the irregularities culturally embedded in this document the draft. Thomas Jefferson does not complain in his letter of July 8, 1776 about changes to his ideals, rather choice of words. This whole incident was totally secret, until John Adams letter to Timothy

⁶ Copy of letter obtained from The American Philosophical Society and also a copy of Thomas Jefferson's letter of 9/16/25 to John Vaughn. Both American Philosophical Societies, one in Boston, one in Philadelphia were started by Benjamin Franklin. Jefferson's copy of John Adams 2 August letter provides a trail he follows to John Vaughn.

⁷ Actual text from Timothy Pickering's letter to John Adams dated 2 August 1822.

Pickering makes it possible to account for it as secret action due to the treaty (secret treaty number one) during the special session ending July 4, 1776.

This secrecy was briefly explained in John Adams letter as he related the events of June 11, 1776 and the nature of an event that was at the core of this secret session. The record of Continental Congress does not reflect the attendance of anyone who could write a proposed Treaty with France. The existence of such a Treaty demonstrates that complete secrecy will be necessary as knowledge of this presence would have only complicate the arrival of supplies and armament being shipped to America from France. The need for the delegates to mutually pledge their lives and fortunes becomes a much clearer objective. The agent for the Foreign Power was to assist, he was not there to enforce an idea, and his responsibility was to only enable the founding of the United States of America. The removal of the statement that was “vehement philippic against Negro slavery” ensured the unity of the 13 States, without changing the important of “Independence for all”. The presence of Foreign Power required complete secrecy by all members.

(More text from John Adams 6 August 1822 letter)

You inquire why so young a man as Mr. Jefferson was placed at the head of the Committee for preparing a Declaration of Independence. I answer; it was the Frankfort advice, to place a Virginian at the head of everything. Mr. Richard Henry Lee, might be gone to Virginia, to his sick family, for aught I know, but that was not the reason of Mr. Jefferson’s appointment. There were three committees appointed at the same time. One for the Declaration of Independence, another for preparing articles of Confederation, and another for preparing a treaty to be proposed to France. – Mr. Lee was chosen for the Committee of Confederation, and it was not thought convenient that the same person should be upon both. Mr. Jefferson came into Congress, in June, 1775, and brought with him a reputation for literature, science, and a happy talent of composition. Writings of his were handed about, remarkable for the peculiar felicity of expression. Though a silent member in Congress, he was so prompt, frank, explicit, and decisive upon committees and in conversation, not even Samuel Adams was more so, that he soon seized upon my heart; and upon this occasion I gave him my vote, and did all in my power to procure the votes of others. I think he had one more vote than any other, and that placed him at the head of the committee. I had the next highest number, and that placed me the second. The committee met, discussed the subject, and then appointed Mr. Jefferson and me to make the draught, I suppose because we were the two first on the list.

Timothy Pickering had been Quartermaster General during the American Revolution and would be promoted to four star general, equal in rank to George Washington at the end of the Revolution. As Quartermaster General, Timothy Pickering understood how important the supply of Muskets, Cannons, Tents, Gunpowder, Munitions, and Uniforms had been and how the French and Spanish had supplied the

items that could not be even manufactured in the US, but were supplied based upon this treaty (secret treaty number one). The French had supplied 90% of our gunpowder by the end of the Revolution.⁸

Timothy Pickering discusses the July 8, 1776 letter from Thomas Jefferson to Richard Henry Lee, and Pickering remarks he left it with the Historical society in Boston. The copy of John Adams 6 August 1822 letter I obtained was from the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia and it was hand written⁹. This John Adams letter had Monticello in the upper right hand corner. I believe Adams had carefully provided Thomas Jefferson with this copy of his letter to Timothy Pickering. The information about the July 8, 1776 letter in Boston appears to have been tracked by Thomas Jefferson and results in Thomas Jefferson's letter to John Vaughn dated September 16, 1825 which discusses at length how the copy of the Draft Declaration that was in his letter to Richard Henry Lee was not the original and that the original would someday be accounted for when all the copies of the Draft Declaration were assembled. Thomas Jefferson was very obsessed to see the correct copy be identified as the "Draft Declaration of Independence".

This letter to John Vaughn was used to assemble all the known copies of the Draft Declaration of Independence together at our 200th Anniversary on July 4, 1976, by Professor Julian Boyd, President of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. Julian Boyd was a history professor at Princeton, he was attempting to resolve this controversy as Thomas Jefferson had predicted by bringing all the known copies of the Draft Declarations together the original should be found. This effort did not allow the "Original Draft Declaration" to be discovered. This effort does help to reinforce the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of this document in 1832, which could potentially be confirmed by opening a sealed file of a Revolutionary Soldier that has been closed for two hundred and forty four years. On July 4, 1826, both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson knew that they were about to die and each continually requested to know if they had outlived the other. Was this final responsibility to tell about the location of the "Draft Declaration of Independence" to help ensure its safety for posterity? The effort expended by John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in each of them presenting their best effort to reconstruct a Draft Copy of what had been provided to Congress on 28 June 1776 had haunted each of them to correct. Had either John Adams or Thomas Jefferson succeeded in naming who possessed the Lost Draft Declaration of Independence – a tragic fire in 1832 destroyed this document when a crowd of Anti-Masonic rioters attempted to kill this founding father by burning his home during the night.

This loss of the original Draft Declaration and the original Declaration has become historically replaced by the velum Declaration of Independence that was dated July 4, 1776, but not ready for signature until August 2, 1776. A resolution on June 19, 1776 authorized a copy of the Declaration of Independence to be made on velum and to have enough room for all the delegates to sign it. This provided cover for the Treaty. This velum copy is simply dated July 4, 1776. A breach of security was encountered when a

⁸ See Special Studies: Supplying Washington's Army, by United States Army Center of Military History, by Brna Risch, see Chapter 12, Supply of Ordinance and Ordinance Stores, page 334 -367.

⁹ Have transcribed this copy and included the "Monticello" notation from the original handwritten photocopy.

public discussion of the signed Treaty was confused with the Declaration of Independence that was not signed.

The Treaty with Foreign Powers was so important, that the party who wrote the Treaty had quietly assisted with the Declaration of Independence and was never even named. The Declaration of Independence was mentioned by name in France by Silas Deane in his letter to the Committee of Secret Correspondence which displays the date the letter was placed on a ship, 16 August 1776. This letter relates that the 15th May document¹⁰ was a step in the correct direction, but not sufficient, but that if a Declaration of Independence were to be provided, they could be provided with everything they could want.¹¹ This riot in 1832 by the Anti-Masonic Party rioters caused personal damage that put an end to this founder's efforts to "Stop Slavery". A Civil War would replace his effort, leaving our country with complex wounds we have not yet learned how to heal. This remains a major social wound we must heal.

To protect a TREATY we have not read in two hundred and forty four years:

*U.S. Constitution, Article. VI*¹²

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States

This Secret Treaty Number One cannot be protected properly by hiding it for two hundred and forty four years. John Adams' letter of 6 August 1822 was possibly the only talks about this special Treaty that has been kept secret for two hundred and forty four years by the failure to comprehend the full meaning of his scant description. Events like the attack by the Anti-Masonic rioters do not appear to have been an event that invoked a defensive response. Secret Treaty Number One would be modified without being changed by the Senate. My late brother, Larry Becker was requested to sign an Amendment to "Secret Treaty Number One" with

¹⁰ 15th May 1776 Resolution of Independence hand written signed by John Hancock – at Connecticut Historical Society. Returned to Silas Deane's family in America and file by the Connecticut Historical Society.

¹¹ See "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, Vol. I, pages 34 – 46. Silas Deane's letter to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, dated 16 August 1776. Proof that Declaration was known about in France before it was written in US.

¹² Purpose of Article VI of the US Constitution has always been to protect the "Secrets" used in the Revolution. The actual meanings of the word remain a secret without additional information. Two hundred and forty four years has left these important secrets attacked!

President Richard M. Nixon on August 15, 1971 to allow our nation to go off the Gold Standard. Our ancestor had signed Secret Treaty Number One with all the delegates of Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. This was why the United States of America was on the Gold Standard. This Amendment signing ceremony was a private ceremony at the White House on August 15, 1971. The Amendment to Secret Treaty Number One ended up being ceremonial. President Nixon took the United States off the Gold Standard with a Presidential decree, which was a violation of powers. A reference to this signing was made during the production of the U.S. Treasury documentary film explaining the “Ending of the Gold Standard”. The film mentioned how it was only important to involve the younger brother. The message in the film can be called garbled, or impossible for the public to interpret. **The Amendment to Secret Treaty Number One, and Secret Treaty Number One¹³ were most likely destroyed by President Richard M. Nixon when he left the White House on August 9, 1974, as Nixon earlier destroyed the 14 minutes of recording tape.** Why were no informational copies of historically valuable items like these made? Larry, a Vietnam Veteran, had volunteered to assist Army Intelligence with some very highly classified projects. Larry had been allowed to view a substantial amount of the classified Revolutionary War file of our Patriot Ancestor as he was being prepared for the signing of the Amendment to Secret Treaty Number One. Larry read and became familiar with Secret Treaty Number One. Larry had provided me with knowledge that he knew should no longer be secret. This new knowledge about the Treaty should have been presented to our family, but it was restricted. Our personal family knowledge was incomplete as it was based upon a Bank’s responsibility to notify the heirs in Miamisburg, Ohio about the Trust Account located in Philadelphia after the birth of Jacob Becker’s first Becker great, great, great grandson. Fear of the Anti-Masonic pursuit had resulted in a planned delay of the Bank’s responsibility to notify the Becker family about Jacob Becker’s Trust as an inheritance. I have discovered where the family’s loss was someone else’s illegal gain.

The limited view of this special event involving the Declaration of Independence with - “vehement philippic against Negro slavery” would not have been unlocked to become public information based upon the normal review of our historical secrets. “If the crime can go undetected, the criminal will never get caught.” Larry had learned about the evil acts of the Committee to re-elect President Nixon and the existence of the White House Plumbers. The White House Plumbers were walked into a trap as a means of administering Justice for a sitting President. President Nixon could not emotionally tell the difference between someone who hated him, and someone who was motivated take action to catch him because he was breaking the law. All the laws broken by President Nixon have never been uncovered. Especially, the exemption for Federal Tax Relief provided by the Committee to re-elect President Nixon. Court

¹³ The 4th Provisional NC Legislation passed the Halifax Treaty providing authority for the delegates of NC to approve a treaty with foreign powers in April 12, 1776. Every state provided the same authority for their delegates to approve such a treaty. This was accomplished prior to the beginning of special session of Continental Congress on July 2, 1776.

orders by Judges to seal the taxes first started too appeared just before "Watergate". Deep Throat was an FBI agent, but he was never ordered to officially investigate President Nixon. This is why Deep Throat stayed hidden as long as he did. Larry had obtained his connection to the D.C. Police thru a Republican Senator who kept the investigative probe into Watergate alive. President Nixon was trapped by Larry convincing him to use the White House Plumbers to go after a Photograph of Nixon having sex with one of Jack Ruby's strippers on November 22, 1963 as a product of his work with Army Intelligence. President Nixon was noted as being in Dallas, TX in the Warren Report and President Nixon had read about it there. Army Intelligence only serves Congress.

Incorporating a copy of Thomas Jefferson's Letter to John Vaughn dated September 16, 1825.
Monticello September 16, 1825

Dear Sir:

I am not able to give you any particular account of the papers handed to you by Mr. Lee, as being either the original, or a copy of the declaration of independence, sent by myself to his grandfather. The draught when completed by myself, with a few verbal amendments by Dr Franklin and Mr. Adams, two members of my committee, in their own hand writing, is now in my own possession, and a fast copy of this was reported to the committee, past by them without amendment, and then reported to Congress. This record should be among the records of Old Congress. And whether this or the one from which it was copied, and now in my hands, is to be called the original is a question of definition. So that in my hands worth preserving, my relations with our University gives irresistible claims. Whoever in the course of the composition, a copy became overcharged, and difficult to be read with amendments, I copied it fair, and when that was also crowded with other amendments, another fair copy was made by ECT. These rough draughts I sent to distant friends, who were anxious to know what was passing, but to how many, and to whom, I do recollect. One sent to Mazzei was given by him to the countess de Tesie (aunt of Messieurs de Lafayette) as the original, it is probably now in the hand of her family. Whether the paper sent to RH Lee was one of these, or whether, or after the passage of the instrument, I made a copy for him, with the amendments of Congress, May, I think be known from the face of the paper, and until all those private hoards are made public, the real history of the Revolution will not be known.

Nothing has yet been printed respecting our University worthy of notice. The annual report of visitors to the legislature will give a time and minute history of it. These are in print, and safely preserved. Whenever anything shall be published, worthy of notice, I will take care to furnish it to our society. It would be premature as yet, our whole plan being not yet brought in to action. Thus I see, for example has authorized 10 professorships. The funds enable us to establish 8 only.

Jefferson, Esq.

Thomas Jefferson letter of September 16, 1825 identifies the Draft copy in the possession of John Vaughn as not being the "Original" and takes care to not divulge any secret information regarding the actual location of the original. Ultimately, this article is an appeal to have this founders' file opened and known to the public. Past incidents in theft of property and wealth have produced unhealthy motives to keep this file sealed for the thieves. This seal of secrets of the Revolution has continued thru to include Fort

Knox, KY. A free society is not a controlled society. The concept of keeping knowledge as leverage over a society does not protect a society.

The Anti-Masonic Political Party attempted to damage and take the life of just the Founding Father who opposed "Slavery" and then threatened Masonic Lodges. This vicious pursuit lasted for 11 years in an attempt to find the Founder who had signed a Treaty with Continental Congress concerning King Solomon's Treasure and its utilization to support the American Revolution. This unfinished business concerned the Christian - Jewish lives of those who were Essenes. They were the lineage that formed the Knight Templar and moved King David's and King Solomon's Treasurers from under the Temple Mount to Europe. King Solomon's Treasure would be moved to the United States of America along with the Knights Templar fortune. King Solomon's Treasure consist of three special Treasurers. One is Gold, One is Ancient Knowledge from older civilizations written on scrolls. Knowledge from the scrolls was carefully managed in order to not uncover the location of the Gold. Someday in our future, this knowledge should add to our ability to advance as a civilization. King Solomon sent Temple treasurers for us to utilize. There are five Arks of the Covenants and only one contains the Ten Commandments. The extreme secrecy maintained at Fort Knox will not allow these important Treasurers to service our society.

The Founding Father who had written the Treaty escaped to Montgomery County, Ohio in 1832. The 40 acre farm that was purchased by his son Henry and was near Miamisburg, Ohio (It was important to leave no trail, by purchasing property). This community was known by the Founder as a safe place to avoid the Anti-Masonic rioters. In 1968, Miamisburg celebrated its 150th Anniversary and recorded some history which reflects the community's action to protect a special Mason.

Chapter IV, MASONIC ORDER IN MIAMISBURG – The order of Free and accepted Masons in Miamisburg has a history dating back to 1827. On January 10, 1827, permission was given to Eastern Star Lodge No. 55 (Not to be confused with the women's organization) to meet for the purpose of working as a lodge alternately at Miamisburg and Franklin "at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge".

This relationship seems to have existed between the lodges for two years. In 1830, Col. William Derickson of Miamisburg and in 1831 and 1832 J. R. Albach of Franklin, represented the lodge at the meetings of the Grand Lodge. By 1832, the lodge ceased it Masonic labors and did not resume them for a period of abut eleven years. By 1838 the charter and the jewels were surrendered to the Grand Lodge. It is interesting to note that the meetings of this lodge were held on the second floor of the Mansion House, a frame tavern maintained by one Charles Connelly, said to have been an active member and energetic Mason.

By December 14, 1843 a number of the brethren, being desirous of resuming their Masonic labors, after previous notice was given, met at the home of Dr. Silas Smith, a surgeon, the house located at the northwest corner of Main and Central Avenues.¹⁴

Existing Masonic Lodges provided the Anti-Masonic pursuers a means to infiltrate the community and look for the Founder. The Founder was provided with special protection by the Miamisburg Community. The Anti-Masonic effort to stop him would include his financial skill, which he had been using to guide the United States of America. The National Debt was PAID OFF in 1834. The Anti-Masonic pursuit prevented him from continuing to pursue an end to slavery by working with Congress in his usual manner that he had maintained for 57 years. He was 76 years old in 1832.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams knew this special Founding father and how much the country was planning to do to recognize him. A special honored place had been established for this Founding Father burial, NR-14. This special burial plot was ready for the hero when he died in March of 1850. This burial honor is still empty. The problem was two-fold, the Founding Father was in the Miamisburg, Ohio area when he died and the family was at risk of being found by the Anti-Masonic rioters. A very large Trust Account had been established at the Philadelphia Bank. John Reed was the President of the Philadelphia Bank in 1832, he was the son-in-law of the founder, George Clymer a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a signer of the U. S. Constitution. John Reed's father was George Reed a signer of Declaration. John Reed' son was the Grand Right Worshipful Secretary of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge in 1832, and would become the Right Worshipful Grand Master. John Reed was an Attorney and had been a part of John Jay's staff when he went to England to write a Treaty. The Founder would transport enough gold from his account, so that he would never need to return to the Bank. The Philadelphia Bank was to follow the family and find them after the birth of the Founders first great, great, great grandson was born. The seriousness of the death threat to the founder was based upon his lineage that had made his actions to aid the United States of America possible. The family was of Merovingian root and this had tied the Founder back to King Solomon's Treasure and the Knights Templar.

In the early 1980's my wife and I had taken our five children thru the National Capital. The Capital police had been the tour guides. When we got to the Rotunda, the guides explained how President George Washington had discovered the Architects plans for a Sarcophagus and rushed to see him. President Washington explained that he intended to be buried at his home in Mount Vernon and that money could be saved by taking this out of the plan. His Masonic Brother, the Architect explained to him that this not being planned for him, but rather for someone more important. President George Washington responded that in that case he should proceed. The empty Sarcophagus is being explained as

¹⁴ Miamisburg, The First One Hundred Fifty Years, From the Essays of Mrs. Esther Light, Published by the Miamisburg Lions Club. In connection with the Miamisburg Sesquicentennial Celebration. Page 69.

President Washington's to explain why it was empty. It was not even started as a structure when President Washington expired.

Here are the direction to rescuing what history has not been allowed to be harmed:

The delegates of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention delegate were headed toward the same ending as the Annapolis Convention. The special Founding Father who wrote our Secret Treaty Number One was sent in to organize the Convention in August 1787 and to enlighten the delegates as to the "Secrets" of the Revolution. This Founder had quietly been assisting Congress, aiding them in managing the country. The accumulation of secrets throughout the Revolution needed to be explained to all the delegates of the Philadelphia Convention. Not every delegate had a full understanding of all the financial secrets as they have never been made public. Jacob Becker delivered a complete understand of the secrets of our Revolution to the Convention that he lead, which was noted as dark. No delegate was to even speak to another person about what was discussed in the Convention. Only the "Federalist Papers" were permitted for the delegates to write opinions about the Constitution. The office of the Chief Justice was too secure under his personal lock for three hundred years these special notes describing the structure used by Jacob in assembling it. After three hundred years, these notes were to be shown to the public. The Founder was concerned that his logic and reasoning could be used to undo this document. A method to amend the Constitution was provided so that need changes could be made by the public.

These special notes were provided to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the Chief Justice during the Impeachment of President William Jefferson Clinton during the trail, so Impeachment could be known as the author structured it by members of the Senate Judicial Committee. This secret reading of these notes was permitted by the Chief Justice Rehnquist.¹⁵ This was not the Farrannd's Records on the Constitutional Convention as published in the Journal of Continental Congress, or James Madison's published notes. These notes were used to guide Senators belonging to the Judicial Committee. After two hundred and eleven years, this logic limited release about Impeachment could have been shared with the public. These notes should now be used to verify the name of the Founding Father who was **Jacob Becker**. This Action on the part of the Chief Justice will help ensure the preservation of the history that has not been destroyed. The mechanism to review and release this valuable information and to make backup copies of valuable documents was attacked when Jacob Becker' Lancaster County, Pennsylvania home was burnt to the ground in an attempt to kill him by the Anti-Masonic rioters in 1832.

The Anti-Masonic rioters pursued Jacob Becker for eleven years. A political fight engineered by Senator Henry Clay precipitated this anti-Masonic action and can be more closely observed by utilizing the 1832

¹⁵ The reading of these notes was kept secret and difficult to notice, except that the reading delayed the deliberation. However, Senator Arlen Specter produced a very unusual vote, which allowed him to vote against the Impeachment on both charges as a Republican Senator. Five additional Republican Senators voted against the main charge of Impeachment. Based upon party line votes President Clinton would not have survived this vote.

Newspapers of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania¹⁶. Senator Henry Clay lost his election to the Presidency in 1824 to John Quincy Adams, and then the next presidency to President Andrew Jackson in 1828. President Andrew Jackson had made a commitment to invite Santa Anna to Washington D.C. and to offer him \$5 million for Texas. Henry Clay was upset with plans that had been engineered for the Franco – American Treaty of July 4, 1831. This was a victory for President Andrew Jackson that had been arranged thru Jacob Becker and le Marquis de Lafayette. It was based upon the concept of offering Santa Anna \$5 million for the purchase of Texas. This purchase was to include a small additional piece of land so that Mexico would have a boarder north of the Missouri Compromise line and thereby be a “Slave Free State”. The agreement was beginning to favor the efforts of President Jackson, who had miraculously received a Treaty that was to pay for ship salvage damage incurred during the Quasi War that occurred in 1797 – 1799. The damage claims were thirty years old, and being paid in gold. The Marquis de Lafayette had returned after his 1824 trip to America and became involved in the action which ended the reign of Charles X of France.

Henry Clay was briefly recognized as the Anti-Masonic Party Candidate for President in early 1832. Henry Clay dropped the Anti-Masonic label when it became public knowledge that he was a Mason. This forced him to just maintain the Republican candidacy for President in 1832. President Andrew Jackson followed thru and invited General Santa Anna to Washington D.C. and offered him \$5 Million for the purchase of Texas from Mexico. This was to include a small additional piece of land so that Mexico would have a boarder north of the Missouri Compromise line and thereby be a “Slave Free State”. The Marquis de Lafayette had declined the role of being the Monarch of France and had it presented to King Louis Philippe on August 2, 1830. Henry Clay had been the Secretary of State for John Quincy Adams.

The Franco – American Treaty of July 4, 1831 offered a payment of \$ 6 ½ million in Gold for damages incurred by the US done by the French during the undeclared “Quasi War”. The parties who proposed this sale of Texas were interested in the purchase of Texas from Mexico, so the purchase included land above the 30 degree line. This would mean that Texas had to be a “Slave Free State”. The politics involved Jacob Becker and his close French associate who had visited the US in 1824, le Marquis de Lafayette. Both had been advocates to the ending of Slavery. The political settlement for “Shipping Salvage” thirty plus years after it has occurred, was a political event that made President Andrew Jackson’s term successful. Jacob had acquired political influence which made it impossible for Henry Clay to deal with him. Santa Anna had lost the Battle of San Jucinto on April 21, 1836 prior to his trip to Washington. Santa Anna did not accept President Andrew Jackson’s offer to buy Texas, he returned to Mexico.

¹⁶ “The Anti-Masonic Herald, and Lancaster Weekly Courier” three copies of 1832 newspapers at Library of Congress.

Historically, the actual Anti-Masonic period, the Franco – American Treaty of July 4, 1831, and General Santa Anna trip to Washington D.C. are currently not linked as history by the public nor comprehended by the historians. The facts surrounding the Anti-Masonic influence are not currently discussed history, because it is impossible to logically comprehend what the sound motives of it were. The importance of ending slavery as America was being formed was the model in Benjamin Franklin's suggestion for the design of our Great Seal. Our two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary should be a time when we can better learn about the importance and meaning of being made equal. How many days does it take to make the house not made by hands, the Promised Land? Hopefully, the secret contents of Jacob Becker's file are still intact.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams did not travel a simple path supporting the Declaration of Independence that they produced. This effort would continue to control their action throughout their lives. The revelation of the secrets should provide a better understanding of the conflict our new Nation undertook. Knowledge learned by assembling this old information together demonstrates how the stress of accomplishing what was needed for the Revolutionary effort to be Victorious can require the component of stress for secrecy. This type of self-discipline required Thomas Jefferson and John Adams to act as a team.

Special Historical note: Had Jacob Becker not been chased by the Anti-Masonic rioters, the knowledge about the Promised Land and King Solomon's Treasure could have provided sanctuary to the Jews who were being chased by Hitler in 1939. This was the gift that was denied to them when they tried to escape from Europe in 1939. The opportunity to save six million people lives could have been a reality, but secrets were held that should have been made public. The knowledge that Jacob Becker assembled and added to the US Constitution could have been known and items like the Gold Standard could have been addressed by Congressional action. A Trade Imbalance of \$20 Trillion dollars with China, now locked into US Bonds cannot be adjusted by the means for such adjustment as the Gold Standard permits. The trading and valuation of the dollar must be adjustable and rebalanced. The full meaning of Impeachment and what had the founders meant when it was constructed, could have been made known to the American public as it was to the Senate Judicial Committee. Only three hundred years of security for the note were requested by Jacob Becker, Larry was able to see that there was no reason to have all this history locked up and inaccessible for historians. This secrecy has allow attacks to legal issued established by Treaty to be hidden, so that issues cannot be discussed openly.

The Essene message was delivered to the World based secrets maintained as Knight Templar actions, this is why you do not find them in the Bible. The Dead Sea scrolls about light and dark

allowed them to function as a Lodge during the time of King Solomon. The full story of King Solomon was never in the Torah.

From Library of Congress – could have supplied only two of the three letter needed to construct this article. (Current Feb. 21, 2019)

Letter from Timothy Pickering to John Adams dated 2 August 1822 is in the custody of Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston.

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Vaughn dated September 16, 1825 is in the custody of the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress.

Letter from John Adams to Timothy Pickering dated 6 August 1822 is reported as being in the custody of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston.

My copy of this came from the American Philosophical Society – (Current Feb. 21, 2019)