



Abraxas, also known as Abrasax, is a Gnostic solar deity associated by the ancients with Yahweh, Mithras and the Celtic Belenus, as well as Yeshu (Jesus). Amulets and seals bearing the figure of Abraxas were common in the second century, and were used as recently as the thirteenth century in the seals of the Knights Templar.

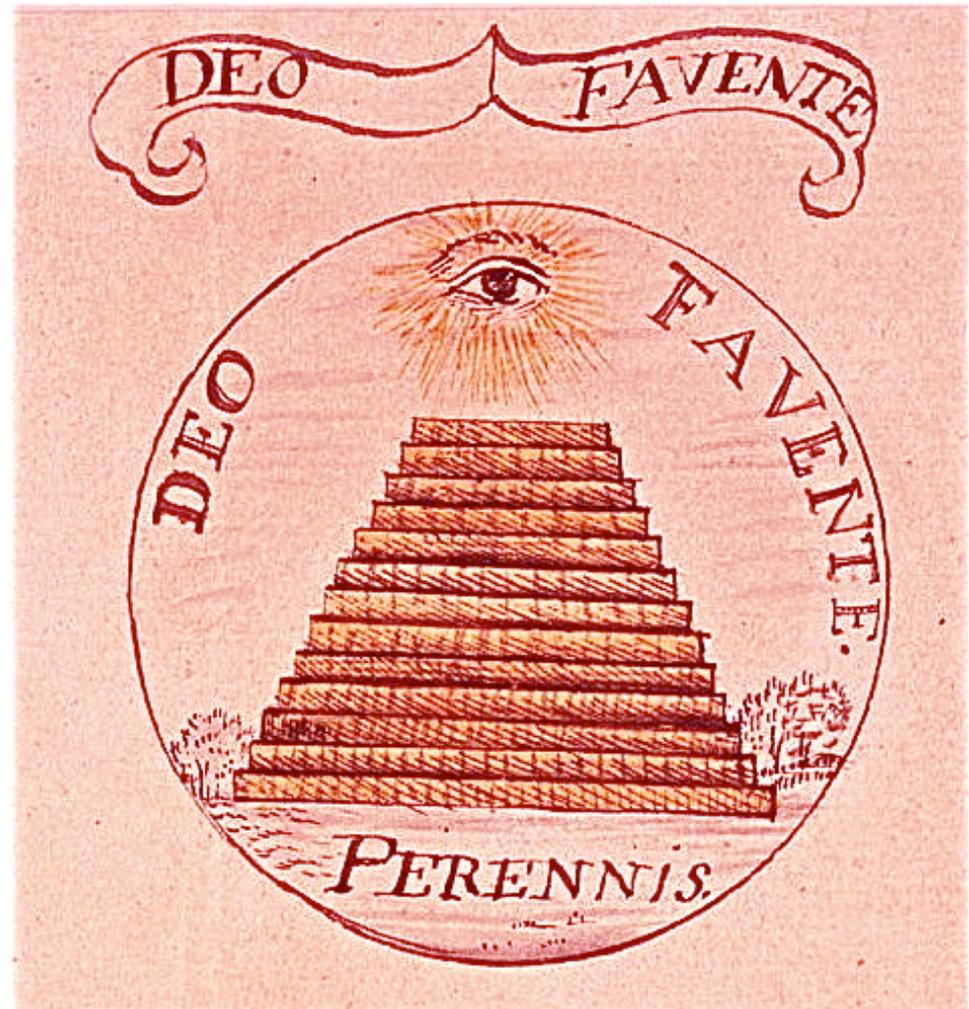
Zoroastrianism, claimed to be “the oldest of the revealed world-religions” and founded by the Prophet Zoroaster opposed animal sacrifices but held the rooster as a "symbol of light” and associated the cock with "good against evil because of his heraldic actions. In Iran during the Kianian Period, from about 2000 B.C. to about 700 B.C., among domestic birds, “the cock was the most sacred” and within that religion, the devout, “had a cock to guard him and ward off evil spirits”.

Page two shows what is not so obvious to the naked eye, unless you focus. The 2nd half size, Great Seal of 1783, the head of this bird of prey gives the illusion of being a “Roosters” William Barton (April 11, 1754 – October 21, 1817) was a Pennsylvania lawyer, scholar, and the designer (with Charles Thomson) of the Great Seal of the United States. Used another bird, a rooster, at the top of his first design which was even more complex than the one suggested by the third committee. On the following page, use your zoom on your computer to make the image larger, the rooster’s comb will appear.

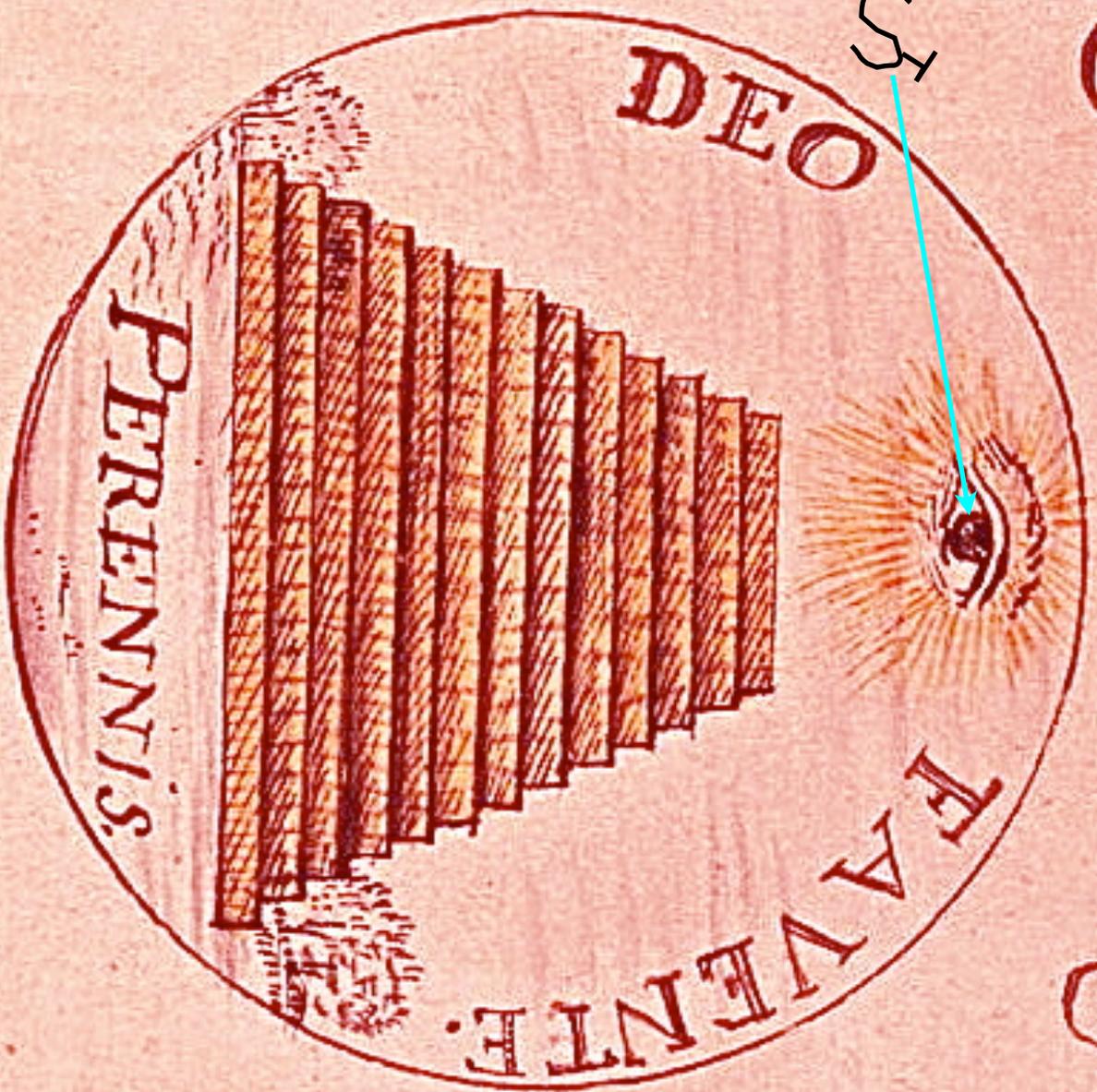
American Great Seal Symbolism-By-Gary Gianotti



Below we see the designs that William Barton had designed as documented history says, he drew them. Then who can explain how Barton knew the secret three dimensional art and why did he use Robert Scot's makers mark on almost every single block on each step, showing the letter "S"? If scholars say that's just shading, then explain Roberts Scot's detailed markers mark in the "All Seeing Eye" as you see on the following page.



DEO
FAVENTE



SH

The previous page is the evidence that Masons had nothing to do with introduction of the All Seeing Eye and the Pyramid of Egypt on the United States Great Seal. Adding that the original documents of Barton as a designer of these proposed Great Seals, art was cover up to protect the personal identity of the person who really introduced and created the design, Robert Scot, secret Jacobite. Who was descended from some of the important Royal bloodlines of Scotland and associated directly to the secret Templar families.

Why Egyptian art as one of the two symbols of the United States? Scota, in Irish mythology, Scottish mythology, and pseudo history, is the name given to two different mythological daughters of two different Egyptian Pharaohs to whom the Gaels traced their ancestry, allegedly explaining the name Scoti, applied by the Romans to Irish raiders, and later to the Irish invaders of Argyll and Caledonia which became known as Scotland.

Robert Scot's family dates back to the most powerful boarder clan family in Scotland's history. His fathers and maternal line all come from high ranking Lords and bloodlines to the original Knights Templars, who were closely associated to all the Stuart Kings and Queens going back to King David I. Robert in essence is Scotland, who's family would, if it could be traced, be direct sons of the Princess Scota.

The original Scots-Gaels were descended from a princess named Scota. Her husband was Niul, the Governor of Capacyront, by birth, a Black Sea prince of Scythia. Her name "Scota", which was Scythian for "ruler of the people" was gained by the princess when she married Niul. Scota was the daughter of Egyptian Pharaoh Smenkhkare. Smenkhkare was known by several other names and spellings of his own name. These include Smenkhkara, Smenkhkaron, Achencheres (in Manetho's Egyptian King List), Cencheres (the version used by the Christian church-father Eusebius), and Cinciris (from early Gaelic history). The phonetic version of one name listed above, that of Smenkhkaron, provides the name by which history knows him best,

that of Aaron – described in the Bible as Moses’s brother. In actuality, Aaron was Moses’s first cousin and a feeding-brother of Moses. (Aaron’s mother Tey was the woman who nursed Moses when he was born).

Aaron, or Smenkhkare, was pharaoh for a short interim period when Akhenaten was forced to abdicate when he tried to impose only one god (named Aten) on the Egyptians. Akhenaten (meaning Glorious Spirit of Aten) was originally born named Amenhotep (meaning Amen is pleased). He ruled as Amenhotep IV until he changed his name and tried to get the Egyptians to worship the one god Aten, instead of the chief god among many – named Amen. Akhenaten is best known in history by his Hebrew name used in the Bible – that of Moses.

Back to Scotland - According to the 17th century History of Ireland, Niul and Aaron entered into an alliance of friendship with one another. The Gaelic text further states that Gaedheal (Gael), the son of Niul and Princess Scota, was born in Egypt, at the time when Moses began to act as leader of the children of Israel. These leaders, from which the Gaelic people descended, were themselves descended from historic people. The Scythians, before the migration of Niul and Scota to Ireland and Scotland, were descended from the Biblical Ham and Japhet. Ham, was known as Thoth, (the supposed author of the Egyptian Book of the Dead, containing the original version of the Ten Commandments) to the Egyptians and Japhet was known as Iapetus II to the Greeks. The Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, announced to the world the heritage of Scotland from Scythia.

