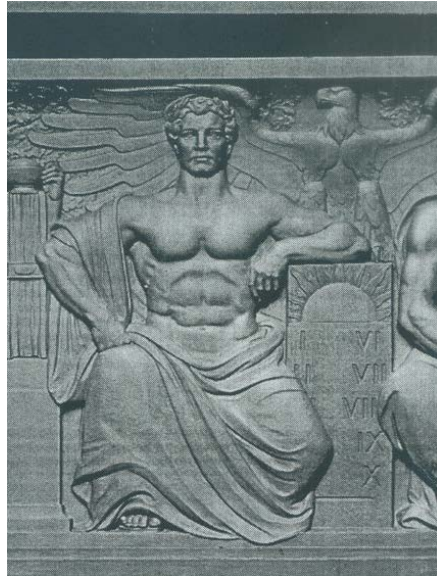
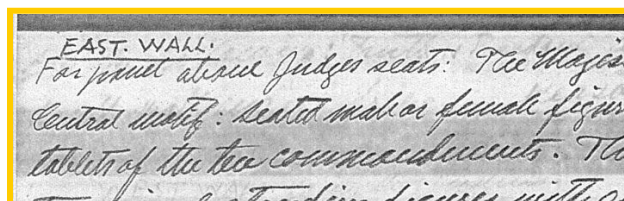
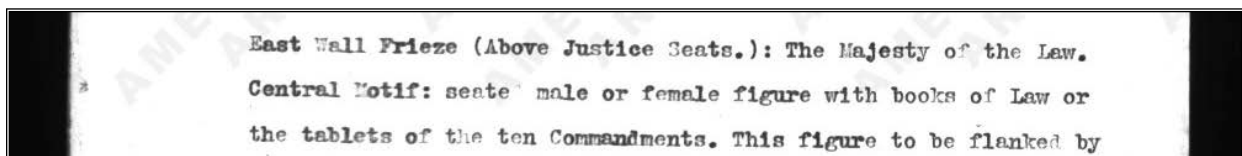


The following words are from the single response letter (dated April 10, 2007) that Chaplain Todd received from Mrs. Kathleen L. Arberg, Public Information Officer for the Supreme Court of the United States (Wash., D.C.): *“Although the Court’s brochures did refer to the tablet as a ‘tableau of the ten commandments’ from 1972-1985, no documentation for this description could be found and it was removed in the 1986 brochure while additional research was undertaken. About ten years later, the Curator’s staff examined the Weinman Papers located in the Archives of American Art and found documentation referring to the tablet as the Bill of Rights.”*



Tour guides now say this tablet on East Frieze in U.S. Supreme Court is “Ten Amendments” of Bill of Rights, not “Ten Commandments” as done in earlier tours.

Compare Information Officer Arberg’s words (above) with these documents (below) of the actual correspondence in the Weinman Papers collection (in Washington, D.C.) between the architect of the U.S. Supreme Court Building, Cass Gilbert, and the sculptor of the U.S. Supreme Court room friezes, Adolph Weinman. Here are actual photo excerpts of their correspondence (typed and handwritten) concerning what to sculpt on the East Frieze in the U.S. Supreme Court:



For MUCH MORE evidence (with photos) of the 64 places the Ten Commandments appear on the walls of the U.S. Supreme Court, as well as “the rest of the story” of Chaplain Todd’s two groups’ experiences of revisionism in U.S. Supreme Court tours, please continue reading the rest of this story on this web page....