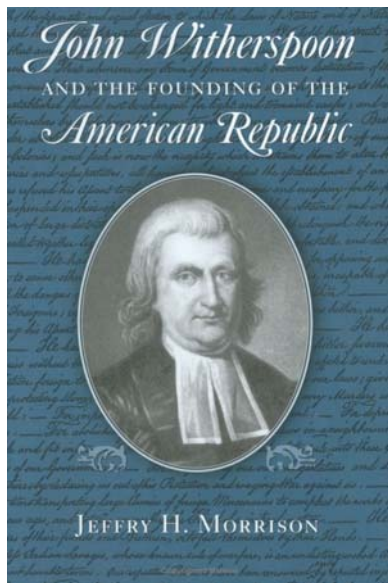


**#923 The Woman is also the John Calvin Church/State – The John Calvinists in the establishment of (the *first ascension* of) the Beast out of the Pit, part 2, John Witherspoon, the sole clergyman signer of the Declaration of Independence**

[Note: This Unsealing is part 2. Part 1 of the above title was Unsealing [#921](#) The Woman is also the John Calvin Church/State – The John Calvinists in the establishment of (the *first ascension* of) the Beast out of the Pit, part 1, The colonial era Puritans.]

We are sticking with the *first ascension* of the Beast, but in this Unsealing are concentrating on the Revolutionary War period, rather than the early colonial time frame.



**Key Understanding:** *The sole clergyman signer of the Declaration of Independence. The only clergyman to sign the U.S. Declaration of Independence was a (John Calvin) Presbyterian, the president of (Presbyterian) Princeton University, John Witherspoon (February 5, 1723 – November 15, 1794). He signed as a representative from New Jersey.*

**John Witherspoon, the Revolutionary War President of Princeton.** John Witherspoon was born in Scotland and became a Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) minister. At the urging of Benjamin Rush and Richard Stockton, whom he met while living in the town of Paisley, Scotland, he finally accepted a second invitation to become the president of the Presbyterian College of New Jersey in Princeton, New Jersey. He and his wife emigrated to New Jersey in 1768 when he was 45. He took up the position as the 6<sup>th</sup> president of the College of New Jersey, which in the 1890's would change its name to Princeton University.



As a native Scotsman, long wary of the power of the British Crown, Witherspoon soon came to support the American Revolution, joining the Committee of Correspondence and Safety in early 1776. He was elected to the Second Continental Congress and voted for and

signed the Declaration of Independence. In answer to an objection that the country was not yet ready for independence, he replied that it “was not only ripe for the measure, but in danger of rotting for the want of it.”

Witherspoon served in Congress from June 1776 to November 1782 and became one of its most influential members. He served on over 100 committees. He spoke often in debate. He helped

draft the Articles of Confederation, the constitution before the U.S. Constitution. Years later, he strongly supported the adoption of the U.S. Constitution during the New Jersey ratification debates.

In November 1778, as British forces neared, he closed and evacuated the College of New Jersey (Princeton University). The buildings were nearly destroyed. Witherspoon was responsible for its rebuilding after the war, which caused him great personal and financial difficulty. Witherspoon remained as president of Princeton University until his death in 1794.

John Witherspoon statue,  
Princeton University



Here is **#923–Doc 1**, which is a **list of the presidents of Princeton University**. Our concentration will be on the fact that John Witherspoon was the president during the Revolutionary War and Woodrow Wilson was the president in the years leading up to World War I. The position launched Wilson to the Presidency of the United States (1913-1921). Note that the twelve presidents of Princeton University prior to Woodrow Wilson were Presbyterian clergymen.

[Click here](#) for #923–Doc 1

[Click here](#) for the Original Source of #923–Doc 1

**This is all a part of understanding that the Woman is that Great City Babylon, and the Woman is also the John Calvin church/state of America.**

***Revelation 17:18 (KJV) And THE WOMAN which thou sawest IS THAT GREAT CITY [Babylon the Great], *which reigneth over the kings of the earth.****

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