

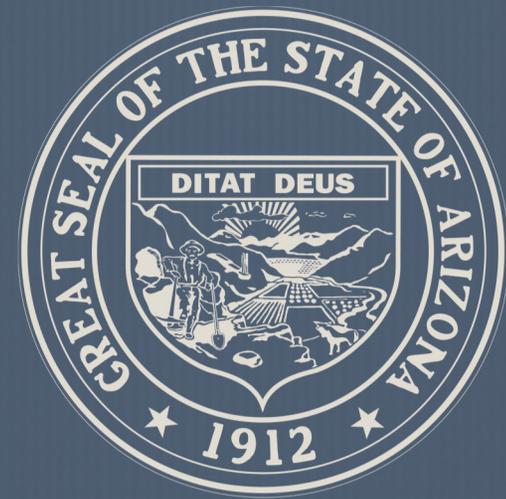
STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORY OF THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

The Great Seal of the State of Arizona has been published on countless pages of official state documents, stationery, and statute books. It's on Arizona's tax return, driver license, and election pamphlet.

What is little known is that the seal has graced instruments of the state for the last century and a half, undergoing several dramatic changes over the years.

One element on the seal, however, remains the same today as it was almost a century and a half ago — the inscription "Ditat Deus," Latin for God enriches. ★



*Preserving
Arizona*

With forward from
SECRETARY KATIE HOBBS

Arizona History
PRINTED IN THE USA

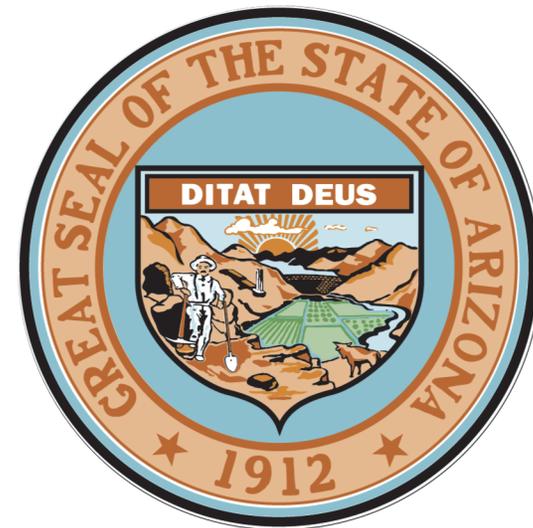
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The Mofford Color Seal



The Mofford seal was digitized at the turn of the century by the now defunct Interagency Printing Services, Arizona Department of Administration. Because color documents were becoming all the rage the IPS colorized the seal based on printed versions used in the past.

Archived state documents were reviewed to obtain true colors and an official color palette was adopted with the cooperation of the Office of the Secretary of State. ★



The hand-drawn Motter Seal colorized using the color palette from the Mofford Seal.

The Motter Seal Today

In the mid-2000s research revealed that certain details on the Motter Seal were lost over time. This was perhaps due to excessive photo copying or low resolution scans. Features that were removed were returned, they include: white bricks on the right side of the dam; the entrance of the mine shaft opening has white rocks; the miner's boot and the rock he stands on are more visible; clouds are visible; and the "G" in "GREAT" once again, looks like an uppercase "G" and not a "C." ★



The Motter Seal with enhancements.

STATE OF ARIZONA

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*Preserving
Arizona*

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The State Seal's Many Uses

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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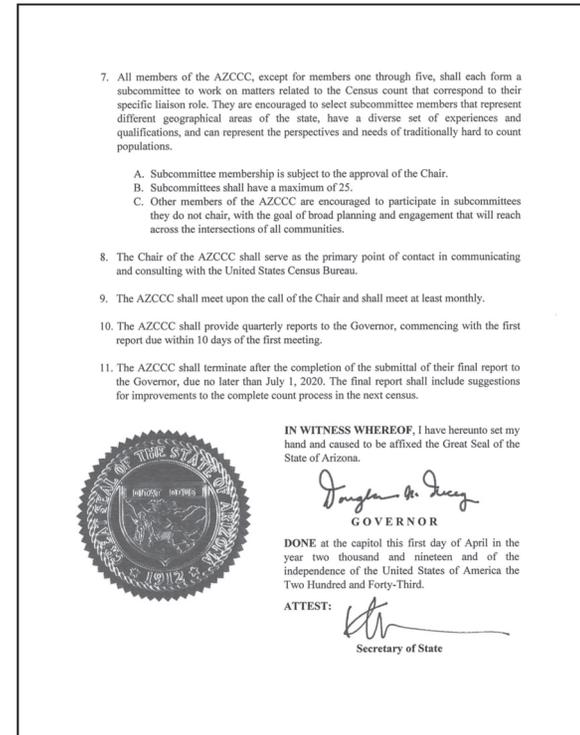
The Office cannot offer legal advice or otherwise offer recommendations on information in this publication. The Office advises consultation with an attorney in such cases.

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Secretary Hobbs affixes the Great Seal of the State of Arizona, stamped in gold, with her attestation, to public instruments to which the official signature of the governor is attached under A.R.S. § 41-121(4).

The Great Seal of the State of Arizona is attached to proclamations, certified copies of filed documents and election canvass', and the Presidential Elector Ballot - Certificate of Vote, a document that is filed with the president of the U.S. Senate and the National Archives and Records Administration, among other public records. ★

State Seal Use and Restrictions

The office is required under the law to be the official keeper of the state seal. Secretary of State Katie Hobbs acts as the official custodian under A.R.S. § 41-121 (3).

Use of the Seal - Restrictions under the law

Secretary Hobbs grants and denies permission to use the Great Seal of the State of Arizona under A.R.S. § 41-130 which states, “41-130. Use of state seal restricted; violation; classification

A person may use, display or otherwise employ any facsimile, copy, likeness, imitation or other resemblance of the great seal of this state only after obtaining the approval of the secretary of state. The secretary of state may grant a certificate of approval upon application by any person showing good cause for the use of the great seal of this state for a proper purpose. The great seal of this state shall in no way be employed by anyone other than a state agency for the purpose of advertising or promoting the sale of any article of merchandise whatever within this state or for promoting any other commercial purpose. The secretary of state may promulgate rules for the use of the great seal of this state or any facsimile, copy, likeness, imitation or other resemblance of the great seal. Any person who knowingly violates this section is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor.”

Any person who wishes to use the state seal must put their request in writing to Secretary Hobbs. Contact the office at (602) 542-4285 for more information put your request in writing to:

The Honorable Katie Hobbs
Office of the Secretary of State
1700 W. Washington St., Fl. 7

Ditat Deus

Variations of the Motter Seal are Still Used



Published by

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Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Since statehood and much like the territorial seal, the Motter Seal has been significantly altered. State agencies have used a host of great seals with variations in every element of the basic design, from missing clouds to redrawn mountains to typeface alteration. The cow – rarely “cattle grazing” – is often unrecognizable and even absent from some seals.

An example of a commonly used seal is to the left that started to be used under Secretary of State Rose Mofford’s administration in 1980. It contains several noticeable differences from the traditional Motter Seal.



The miner’s facial features were rudimentary to say the least and the typeface of the inscription was not drawn by hand. The word *Ditat Deus* was put on a black background.

This Mofford seal was transformed into a color version which was used for years by the Secretary of State’s Office and state agencies.

The Mofford seal can be found in Legislative Journals and Session Law books, Arizona Revised Statute books, annual reports, business cards and letterhead and was used through 2002.

The seal was published either black and white, color, copper or gold. In keeping with the delegates original intent of how the seal should look, the Motter Seal as shown on the cover of this publication began to be used once again as the official seal in 2003. ★

GLOOMY OPENING.

Weariness and Depression On Morning of Last Day.

The last day of the session began in gloom. To the weariness of the members there was added the depression attendant upon a conviction, or at least a fear that all of the labor of the last sixty days had gone for nothing, but what remained to be done was entered upon bravely, in the face of this discouragement.

The question of changing the seal, which had been left over from the night before, was resumed. The provision to be inserted into the "schedule" was adopted, and after that had been done, Mr. [Morris] Goldwater, who had led the opposition to making the change, entered the room and secured permission to read a paper protesting against the discarding of the old seal which, "to yes dim with time was good to look at." The old timer can feast his eyes on that beloved old seal for many a day.

But the seal business was not yet disposed of. Though late, the press gallery demanded recognition of a design, which was hurriedly prepared and description was sent to the floor. The principal device was a hand holding four aces, and in the rim of the seal above this device was the Latin inscription, "Nostra aight sallo wed." On the right of the main device was a horse pistol rampant and on the left a jackrabbit couchant. The vote by which the Motter design had been adopted was not reconsidered." ★



FORWARD

Secretary of State Katie Hobbs

Our founders felt ensuring the integrity of seal was an important component to protecting the dignity of Arizona's government and its people.

They felt so strongly about preserving the reputation of seal that the secretary of state is required under Arizona law to be the keeper of the state seal.

I act as the official custodian of the seal under A.R.S. § 41-121(3). This means under the law I grant or deny permission to use the seal.

The artwork on the seal and its elements are symbolic of Arizona's early industries that help in its economic growth. The seal's symbols are a statement of our culture and our values.

We've updated this publication with additional useful information about the constitutional convention and the debate that surrounded the adoption of the state seal. The traditional "Motter Seal" shown on the cover of this publication is the official seal of record. I hope you enjoy reading about the seal and its rich history. ★

Sincerely,

KATIE HOBBS

ARIZONA SECRETARY OF STATE

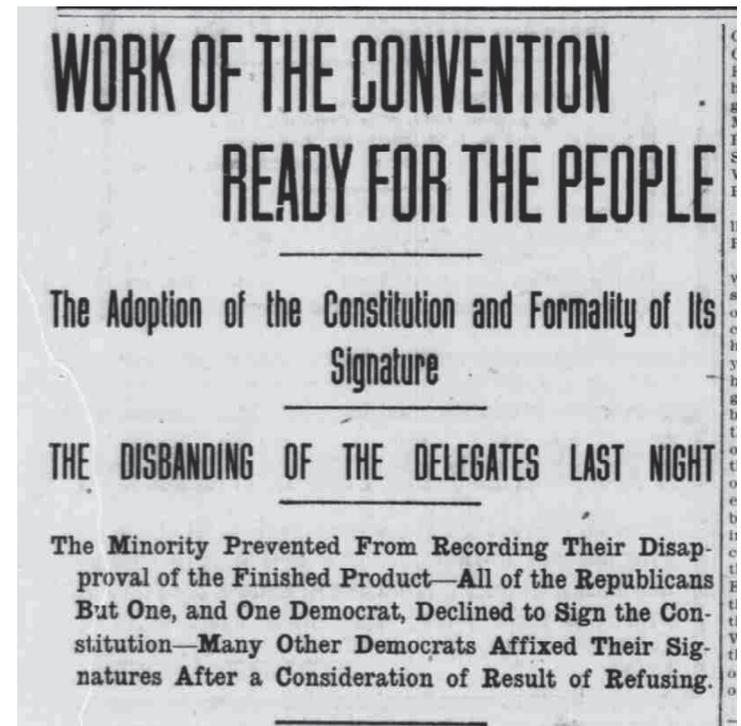
The Convention Delegates Vote

On December 9 of the Convention a motion was made to adopt the Report of the Committee on the Seal, the language that became Article 22, § 20 of the Constitution.

The delegates approved the new seal description by a vote of 28 to 11, with 13 members absent on December 9, 1910. ★

Arizona Republican Details Seal Debate

It seems there was always a lively debate over our state seal. The following article was published in the *Arizona Republican* on December 10, 1910. It shows one last desperate attempt to undermine the Report of the Committee on the Seal.



State Seal Design Costs Territory \$50

Ellinwood introduced Resolution No. 32 to pay E.E. Motter, Phoenix newspaper cartoonist and artist, to sketch the great seal of the state. The motion carried and Motter was provided the sum of \$50 to draw the state seal. ★

1880 Prospector Made Famous on Seal from Photo

In 1880 when pioneer photographer C.S. Fly visited Bisbee during its mining boom, he took a photo of prospector George Warren.

A print of this photo hung in the office of William Brophy, founder of the Bank of Bisbee and general manager of the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company.

As the story goes, Ellinwood, a former director of the Bank of Bisbee, borrowed a picture that hung in the bank of local prospector. It was this picture historians say that was used by Phoenix newspaper artist E.E. Motter to depict the miner poised with pick and shovel on Arizona's state seal. ★



Photo: circa 1883, photo by C.S. Fly.



Table of Contents

Forward	iii
<i>The History of the Great Seal of Arizona</i>	
Appointed Secretary Creates a Territorial Seal	2
Secretary Embellishes Seal, Makes Changes	3
The Seal is Given a Nickname	3
An Act Creates the Official Territorial Seal	4
Seal 'Preparation' is Stalled	5
The Seal is Represented by Letters, Not an Image	6
The 1863 Act Territorial Seal is Released	7
Variations of Territorial Seals are Still Used	7
A Description of Seal is Provided by Winsor	8
Variations of the Territorial Seal Continue to Be Released ·	9
1905 Territorial Seal Reveals Significant Changes	9
State Seal Design is Debated at Convention	10
State Seal Design Costs Territory \$50	12
1880 Prospector Made Famous on Seal from Photo	12
The Convention Delegates Vote	13
Arizona Republican Details Seal Debate	13
Variations of the Motter Seal are Still Used	15
State Seal Use and Restrictions	16
The State Seal's Many Uses	17
The Motter Seal Today	18
The Mofford Color Seal	19

Appointed Secretary Creates a Territorial Seal



Richard McCormick

President Abraham Lincoln approved a bill in 1863 to establish a temporary government in the Territory of Arizona.

Lincoln appointed Richard McCormick, a former businessman and journalist, to be its territorial secretary.

McCormick knew he would need a territorial seal to authenticate official territorial documents even though Congress didn't provide the authority in law to do so. He designed a seal and brought it west in 1863.

The inscription "Seal of the Territory of Arizona" surrounded the artwork with the year the territory was established at the bottom.

The artwork and elements of the seal, which to some say at the time looked comic, featured a bearded miner standing in front of a wheelbarrow, pick, and short-handled spade.

Two bare mountains rose in the background, and at the bottom was the inscription "Ditat Deus," God enriches. ★



The seal to the right is an example of the first McCormick Territorial seal.

The seal of the State shall be of the following design: In the background shall be a range of mountains, with the sun rising behind the peaks thereof, and at the right side of the range of mountains there shall be a storage reservoir and a dam, below which in the middle distance are irrigated fields and orchards reaching into the foreground, at the right of which are cattle grazing. To the left in the middle distance on a mountain side is a quartz mill in front of which and in the foreground is a miner standing with pick and shovel.

Above this device shall be the motto: "Ditat Deus."

In a circular band surrounding the whole device shall be inscribed: "Great Seal of The State of Arizona," with the year of admission of the state into the Union."



Morris Goldwater (1852-1939, uncle of Barry Goldwater) from Yavapai County argued for tradition and the continued use of the territorial seal. The committee's report met with protest from delegates who wanted to keep the territorial seal.

It was reported that Goldwater said "any man who has lived in this territory under the present seal as long as I have can continue to live with it until he dies, without hurting himself."

After the reading of the new description Mr. Goldwater moved to amend that the Seal of the State of Arizona be as follows: "That the present device now on the seal of the Territory of Arizona, shall be the Seal of the State of Arizona," with the year of admission into the Union.

It was at that time that further consideration of the seal be "postponed until the morning session of December 9, 1910." ★

State Seal Design is Debated at Convention

The subject of a new state seal was discussed informally by delegates at the 1910 Constitutional Convention. The earliest reference to bringing up a seal on record in the convention minutes was October 11, 1910, through a communication from B.J. Tiernan “suggesting State Seal read and ordered referred to Committee later.”



Michael Glen Cunniff

On November 25, 1910, Michael Glen Cunniff of Yavapai County submitted a design for consideration by delegates.



E.E. Ellinwood

Upon submittal Mulford Winsor moved that the chair “appoint a director committee on seal for the State of Arizona; carried. The chair announced a committee would be formed later.”

The Convention President announced his appointment of a “Select Committee” of three convention delegates to “investigate and report to the Convention upon a proposed seal for the State of Arizona, as follows: Ellinwood, Baker, Wells.” Cochise County Attorney Everett E. (1862-1943, E.E.) Ellinwood, was named the committee’s chairman.

The following recommendation was presented by Ellinwood in a December 8, 1910 report:

“Mr. President: Your Committee on Seal begs leave to report and recommend the following section to be added to Article XXII, as Section [sic] 20.

Secretary Embellishes Seal, Makes Changes

Perhaps in response to criticism of his seal, McCormick introduced a revised version.

The redesign was more elaborate and included shadowing and a small stream in the foreground.

The wheelbarrow and spade were removed and replaced with a long-handled shovel.

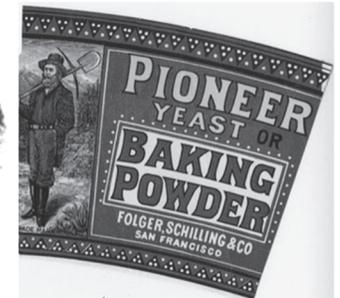
The mountain on the left of the miner now featured a peak, which some historians say may have been an illustration of Thumb Butte, a landmark just west of the then territorial capital, Prescott. ★



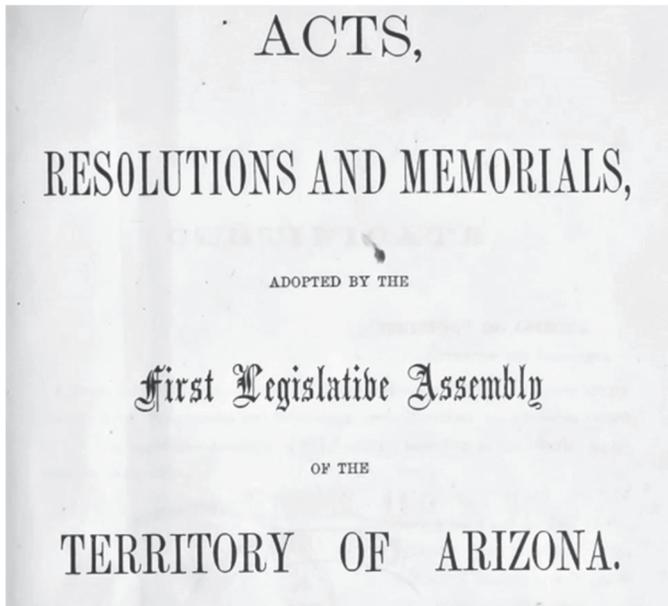
This seal was used in the first legislative assembly book on the certificate page.

The Seal is Given a Nickname

At the time people thought the McCormick seal looked similar to the Pioneer Baking Powder label, which was a popular brand out of San Francisco, California. Whether to honor or dishonor, the McCormick seal was nicknamed the “baking powder seal” for the duration of its use. ★



An Act Creates the Official Territorial Seal



Members of the First Territorial Legislative Assembly had other ideas for the look and design of the territorial seal.

On November 9, 1864, the Assembly approved an act (number 31 in order of the acts, although no official numbers were giving to the territorial acts) to create a territorial seal.

As part of the enactment the territorial secretary was “hereby empowered to use the former seal in his official duties until the seal authorized in this act is prepared.” ★



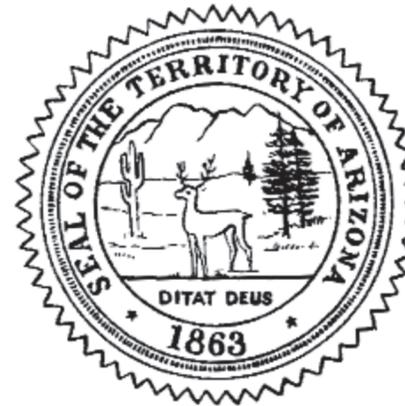
Variations of the Territorial Seal Continue to Be Released



In 1895 Secretary Charles Bruce added, (left) simple shading on the mountains and deer, as if the sun what hitting them from the right. The shading on the cactus was strangely added on the wrong side.

Secretary Bruce also used a seal will all elements in in deep shadow. A seal used by Secretary Charles Akers in 1899 brought the scene back to daylight, but the deer reportedly appeared to have stomach cramps and the nearby cactus now had a suspicious dent on one side. ★

1905 Territorial Seal Reveals Significant Changes



The seal’s artwork was re-drawn once again in 1905 when Secretary W.F. Nichols adopted a sketch from Phoenix artist Walter Rollins (left).

On this seal the deer faced left; the mountains looked somewhat like the San Francisco peaks in Flagstaff; the trees and cactus were more realistic; and grass grew in the foreground.

As always, “Ditat Deus” remained the motto. This was the last territorial seal used before statehood, and it was used on the original copy of the Arizona Constitution adopted in 1910. ★

A Description of Seal is Provided by Winsor



Mulford Winsor

Mulford Winsor, an original delegate to Arizona's Constitutional Convention from Yuma, a former state senator and director of the Department of Library and Archives provided a description of the first territorial seal in a 1945 report:

"[The seal] was simplicity exemplified, the artwork being rudimentary. The objects are shown in bare outline. Three strokes of the

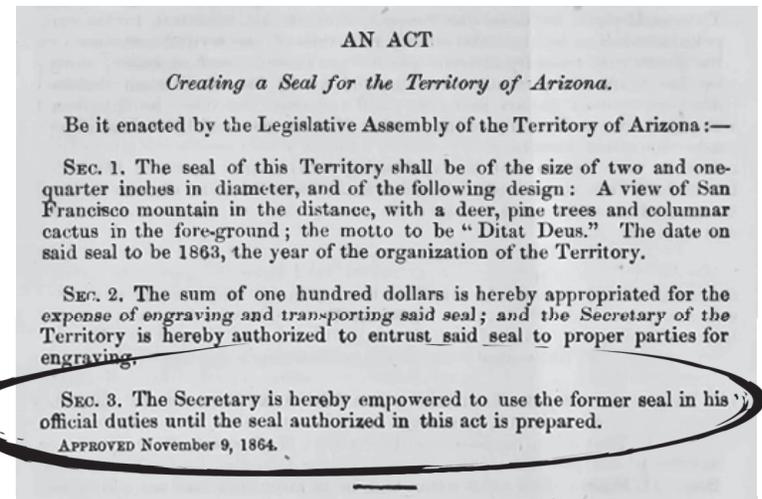
artist's pen dispose of a trio of mountain peaks in the distance.

The pine trees — three in the left center, one in the right center — bear a striking resemblance to attenuated multiple-deck Chinese pagodas.

The columnar cactus is singular in number and effect, smooth, stubby as a fence post, and innocent of any sign of branch or slightest protuberance.

The deer forms the frontispiece — the pièce de résistance, as it were. A noble five-point buck, he occupies a third of the width and height of the pictorial design, in the geographical centre of the forefront. Standing erect, head thrown far back, facing east, but with one eye on the audience, his forefeet stand firmly on the motto, 'Ditat Deus.'" ★

Seal 'Preparation' is Stalled



Despite the enactment made by the legislative assembly for a new seal, the baking powder seal continued to be used on official documents.

The McCormick seal was used on legislative laws and journals which bears his name up until 1865.

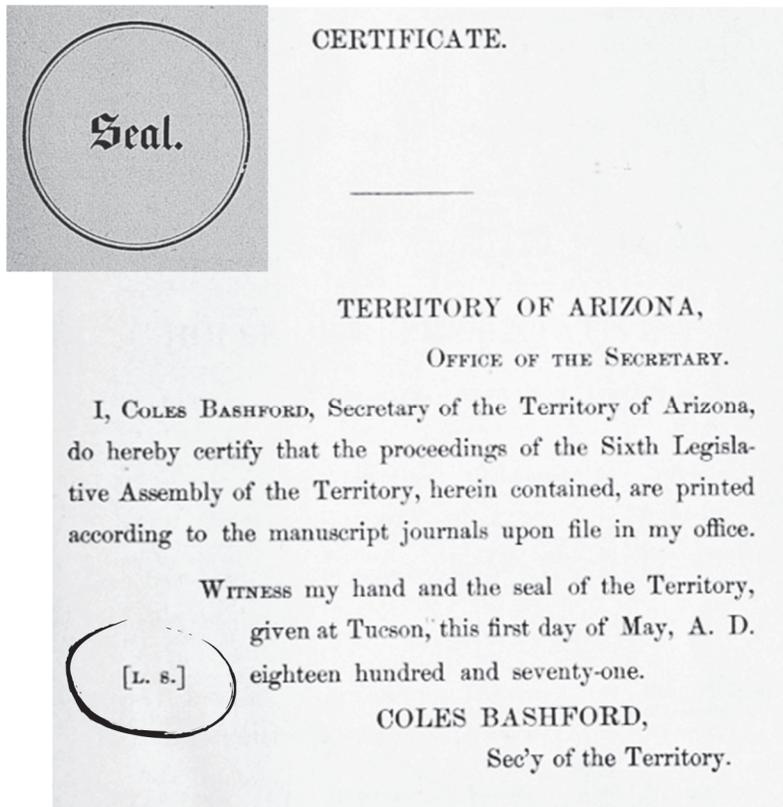
When McCormick became territorial governor in 1866 his predecessor James P.T. Carter continued to use the baking powder seal between 1866-1868.

McCormick, who preferred his design, took advantage of a provision of Sec. 3 of the act (shown above) that allowed him to use the former seal in his official duties "until the seal authorized in this act is prepared." ★

The Seal is Represented by Letters, Not an Image

During the ten years that the territorial capital was in Tucson, the initials "L.S." which stood for "Legal Seal" were used to authenticate documents rather than using the McCormick's seal. Secretary of the Territory Coles Bashford used brackets with the L.S. to designate the legal seal in 1871 and 1875; John P. Hoyt used the same in 1877; John J. Gosper used [L.S.] in 1879 but in 1881 simply used a circle and the word "seal."

The territorial seal was not "prepared" until 1879, 15 years after the act that authorized it. ★



The 1863 Act Territorial Seal is Released

The first known use of the legislatively approved territorial seal was by Secretary John Gosper to certify the Acts of the Tenth Territorial Legislative Assembly on March 3, 1879. ★



(Upper right) The long-awaited first version of the Territorial Seal had simple artwork. Secretaries of the territory introduced several variations of the assembly seal during the more than 30 years that it was in use.

Variations of Territorial Seals are Still Used

Although the baking powder seal was retired in 1879, a version of the original McCormick seal is still in use by Gila County. It bears a small discrepancy in the motto, "Dit Deus."



Like the McCormick seal, the territorial seal as described by the territorial legislative act lives in two versions: the Mohave County Seal and the Corporation Commission use versions of the original territorial seal and the Rollins seal, respectively. ★