SILVER SQUELCHERS #1 & THEIR INTERESTING ASSOCIATES

Presented August 2014 by Charles Savoie

www.nosilvernationalization.org

“It is a burning shame in the eyes of all the world that the United States, the greatest producer of silver, will not protect her own precious metal product. It is a case without a parallel in the history of nations down through all the ages.”

---Elihu Jerome Farmer, publisher of “The Silver Dollar,” Cleveland, August 1, 1887, page 2 (page 1 mentioned “the anti-silver conspiracy in the Western hemisphere.”)

Referring to The Pilgrims Society, which I’ve been after since December 2004, Before It’s News, sourcing info from my talented European colleague, Joel Van Der Reijden, reckons it this way (I concur) ---

“This is the most powerful and secretive group in the world bar none. “

Source---

http://beforeitsnews.com/power-elite/2014/04/the-secret-club-called-the-pilgrim-society
During 1902 and 1903 an organization was founded which I came to regard as history’s most interesting organization. This is The Pilgrims Society of London and New York, as those who have followed my presentations are aware. This marks the start of a series of eleven presentations. We will examine 15 names derived from lists of this organization from the following years—1902–1903; 1914; 1924; 1933; 1940; 1949; 1957; 1969; 1974; 1980; and the final installment, to be derived from names found by other means than rosters—because to date, there **ARE** no rosters for this group available since 1980! These rosters, except the first one, all came from lists which “leaked” out into possession of nonmembers. Mostly these lists were retrieved from deep within large genealogical archives in several larger libraries, including the New York Public Library. The 1969 roster may have slipped out into the open by way of a curious secretary who found it in a desk drawer. It also may have come by way of an unhappy heir whose father was a member, and he instead left his fortune to the incalculable maze of trusts and foundations operated by the organization. The brief recap of the founding of this group is the uniting into an alliance of the looters of the centuries old British Empire and the robber barons of North America—railroads, real estate, oil, banking, iron and steel, coal mining, sugar, agriculture and more. This group has as its sponsor the British Royal family. The Pilgrims sprang from wills left by South African diamond and gold magnate Cecil Rhodes, who was himself financed by the Rothschilds **AND** the Royal family and their associated Dukes and other nobility. The first roster comes from
The only thing stopping the organization from posting its 2002 members in both branches was of course---secrecy. We aren’t intended to know who the high British agents or collaborators in our midst happen to be. I continue to hammer away at their invisible wall of secrecy with the preliminary goal of “encouraging” them to come into the daylight as to their identities. Afterwards, let the aggrieved public force legislators to neutralize them. All land and building titles owned by people tracing to the founding of the Federal Reserve System should be forced into forfeiture. The challenge regarding these 11 presentations is not to choose 15 interesting personalities per presentation, but rather which 15 are the most interesting---which is subjective. Very definitely not all members have been active in silver or gold suppression. The organization encompasses many more socially damaging activities as we shall demonstrate. But, to begin!

1) Edward Tancred Agius (Pilgrims 1902) turned out to be the great, great grandfather of Marcus Agius, long time head of the entire Barclays Bank organization. I have had the opportunity to go down literally thousands of research paths, which is a hopeless assignment for one person. Edward Agius is one of the names I haven’t turned up much info on, but do know where to look, when or if time allows. The name “Agius” is suggestive of old Latin, evoking images of the Roman occupation of Britain far back in history. It’s entirely possible that some Roman genetics exists in
the London branch of The Pilgrims. Barclays has long been recognized as a top tier silver suppressor. Marcus Agius married Kate Rothschild, daughter of Edmund L. De Rothschild (born 1916) who surfaced in the leaked Pilgrims London roster for 1969. Barclays holds major blocks of stock in other top tier metals antagonists such as Goldman Sachs!

2) George F. Baker (1840–1931) was another absolute doozy! He was on the cover of Time Magazine, April 14, 1924—
In 1863, while others were dying on battlefields, Baker was a founder of the First National Bank of the City of New York (forerunner of Citigroup). It was founded soon after the National Currency Act of 1863. Baker’s father was a member of the Whig Party, which strongly favored a central bank, and which organized riots outside the White House during the term of President John Tyler, because Tyler blocked another attempt at a central bank. Baker was the main funder of the Harvard Business School and was a member of the Jekyll Island, Georgia, Club where the Federal Reserve Act was plotted in deep secrecy in 1912. Also in 1912, the price of shares in Baker’s bank reached north of $1,000! Baker was educated at the Seward Institute in New York, founded in 1846 by a land speculator whose son, William Henry Seward, made the Alaska Purchase from Russia in 1867. Seward is a name that has appeared in the London branch as a British U.N. ambassador, Sir Ivor Seward Richard, maternal grandson of this Secretary of State. Sir Ivor remains the only Pilgrims member I have ever had opportunity to confront and it was all over his face “what the hell happened to our secrecy?” There has been another Seward in the New York branch. At age 16 in the year 1856, Baker was employed in the New York State Banking Department. The 1914–1915 Who’s Who in America, page 98, has this on this Pilgrims Society member—
My count is that Baker was a director or executive of fifty six (56) railroads, banks, industrials and utilities “and various other corporations.” These weren’t small outfits—-they included majors including First National Bank of New York, Northern Pacific Railway,
United States Steel, Mutual Life Insurance, and New York Edison. Note also his board membership at Astor Trust Company—even wealthier than himself and they were gold and silver stealers through the second United States Bank (1816–1836). On September 1, 1877, Baker became president of the First National Bank of New York. When the new Morgan silver dollars came out in 1878, the New York banks boycotted the lawful, Constitutional coins. The Morgan interests and Baker were leaders of this organized embargo. The New York newspaper and magazine publishing community were long before that time, almost entirely bought off. The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, December 11, 1886, page 698, bellowed---

“Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary dislocation of the world.”

“The Silver Dollar,” a populist/silverite publication in Cleveland, Ohio, published by E.J. Farmer at 211 Superior Street, said in its November 1, 1886 issue, page one blurb entitled “The Nero of Finance---

“A New York bank has a president who has grown so financially wise, that he advocates as a measure to increase the wealth and prosperity of this nation, **THAT ALL THE SILVER DOLLARS SHOULD BE THROWN INTO THE SEA.** He is a veritable Nero in finance.”

If I have time to follow this one of many thousands of trails of investigations, I expect to find it was George F. Baker, then
president of the First National Bank of New York, who made that remark! The November 15, 1886 issue of “The Silver Dollar,” page 2, in “The National Banks Hostile To Silver” described the ongoing coordination—after eight years—of the New York banks to suppress the Morgan dollars—

“The hostility of the national banks to silver coinage is one of the greatest errors ever committed by a set of men having charge of monetary institutions. This hostility has been outspoken in all their conventions for years. It has been paraded through the newspapers and has been exercised continually through their Clearing House in New York. That this is so will be made apparent by a few extracts from a pamphlet published by the said Clearing House Association in 1885, laying down the following rules by which said Clearing House is run—

“Pay and receive balances between banks at Clearing House either in gold or United States legal tender notes. Receive silver dollars upon deposit only under special contract to withdraw the same in kind. Prohibit payment of balances at Clearing House in silver certificates or in silver dollars, excepting as subsidiary coinage in small sums under $10.”

“Here it is patent that both the silver dollars and silver certificates are completely ignored—nay more, positively prohibited—-in the business transactions of the greatest Clearing House Association of banks in America. From this it is evident that these bank associations hold all the gold certificates while the people have all
the silver certificates. Hence these bankers have it in their power at any time to make a raid upon the Treasury for gold. This is just the power we wish to take away from the bankers by issuing “Coin Certificates,” for the gold certificates and the silver certificates that are now out. If this were done the bankers of the United States could no longer make private laws against silver as they do now. The Clearing House Association thus deliberately sets at defiance the laws of Congress, both in regard to silver dollars and silver certificates. It is time these treasonable practices were brought to an end, and that we had U.S. Treasury officials who would execute the laws.”

How could we have honest Treasury officials, when these financiers control the nominating processes of both major parties? They are therefore able to hand the President elect a list of which persons he will appoint to THEIR cabinet! Page 3 of the November 15, 1886 edition of “The Silver Dollar” spoke of “the golden juggernaut whose bloody wheels are crushing millions at this very hour throughout the world,” in reference to the single monetary standard then being imposed on the world by British bankers, with their American accessories, ruining the finances of millions whose wealth was in silver! We read more---

“Let every man in Congress, or out of it, who attempts to boycott the silver dollar be made to feel the indignation of an outraged people. The silver dollar has become the guardian angel of the nation. Every true and loyal American should resent every attempt
to strike down the silver dollar with as much indignation as he would resent a similar insult to our flag. In the report of the Silver Commission are found these words—

“The silver dollar has the sanction of the solid and practical sense of George Washington, added to that of the learning, genius and philosophy of Jefferson.”

In addition to boycotting and suppressing lawful silver dollars, Baker was in the thick of things before then, in the Panic of 1873, the Panic of 1893 and the Panic of 1907—all organized to transfer vast holdings to the big financiers, and the 1907 Panic also served as an excuse to impose another central bank. In “Wall Street People: True Stories of the Great Barons of Finance” (2003, Charles D. Ellis and James R. Vertin), page 82 notes—

“The profits of Mr. Baker’s bank make the rest of us look like novices at the banking game,” a prominent banker said. Writing in Leslie’s of February 17, 1915, B.C. Forbes said that Baker was the first New York banker “to conceive the idea of doing things forbidden by the National Bank Act by means of a separate enterprise, but whose ownership was and is in reality was and is identical with that of the bank itself, each share of the bank simply carrying with it a share in the ‘other’ enterprise.” “One could not be sold without the other” said Forbes. “The Invention has proved highly profitable.”
Stated differently, these operators use their kept whores on Capitol Hill to pass legislation they have means of bypassing, while others are hindered to compete against them. More from page 82---

“Until the Pujo investigation of the “money trust” in 1913, the name of George F. Baker meant little to the mass of the people despite the vast power the silent man wielded in the Street. One of the financier’s friends remarked after the inquiry had put him forward as a dominating force in American economic life: “It required an investigation committee to get before the public the importance of George Baker’s activities in the nation’s financial affairs.” Baker’s appearance on the witness stand before the Pujo committee on January 9 and 10, 1913, made financial history. When the committee was through with the head of the First National he had definitely been placed in the first rank of leaders in the American financial world along with the elder J.P. Morgan.”

These prominent New York bankers, exemplified by George F. Baker, left us their perverted progeny, who maintain the suppression against silver to this moment. Baker’s son succeeded him at the helm of the megabank. George F. Baker Jr., the grandson, (there were two Jr.’s!) was in the list of The Pilgrims 1969; here he was on page 99 of the 1966–1967 Who’s Who in America. Notice his interests in Big Medicine and Big Prisons! He is hardly the only example of this---
In “Historic Tales From Park County---Parked in the Past” (2013) by Laura Van Dusen, in a brief discussion of the Silver Purchase Act of 1890, pages 141–142, we again note the big banks in those times **discouraging the use of Morgan silver dollars!** The Who’s Who in America for 1914, page 1881, had info on William H. Porter (Pilgrims Society leaked 1914 roster) who was “engaged in banking in New York 1878---Now member J.P. Morgan & Company. Director U.S. Life Insurance; Astor Trust Company; Fifth Avenue Bank; Chemical National Bank; Fidelity & Casualty Company; Mutual Life Insurance of New York; Title Guaranty & Trust; Franklin Savings Bank. Ex president New York Clearing House Association. Treasurer, Chamber of Commerce. Member American Institute of Mining Engineers.” Recall the N.Y. Clearing House Association was hostile towards silver currency!
3) Departing from an alphabetical approach, we next examine charter Pilgrims member Jacob Henry Schiff (1847–1920) because not only was he an anti-silver activist like Baker Senior—his grandson, John M. Schiff, was treasurer of The Pilgrims (1968–1985)—and married Baker Sr.'s granddaughter—Edith B. Baker! "Our Crowd" (1967) by Stephen Birmingham, is one of the very rare books mentioning The Pilgrims (page 418), in connection with John M. Schiff becoming a member—but without articulation, as if it were just another high powered Manhattan social club. Mortimer Schiff, son of Jacob and father of John, was in The Pilgrims leaked 1924 roster (Satterlee was J.P. Morgan’s son in law; Schermerhorn was a large scale hereditary landowner with a fortune tracing to Colonial
times; Schiff was a director of Chemical Bank, Union Pacific Railroad, Pacific Oil, Western Union, U.S. Mortgage & Trust, Fidelity Bank and others; Schwab headed Bethlehem Steel and director of Chase National Bank, Empire Trust, Metropolitan Life, American Surety, Vanadium Corporation, Chicago Pneumatic Tool, United Zinc Smelting, Tonopah Extension Mining and others); Sawtelle was an engineer, inventor and patent holder whose father spoke glowingly of Andrew Jackson—another instance of The Pilgrims Society converting genealogies over to the dark side) —-

Herbert L. Satterlee
Edmund Munroe Sawtelle
Reginald H. Sayre, M.D.
Arthur F. Schermerhorn
Mortimer L. Schiff
Charles M. Schwab
Jacob Schiff and Paul Warburg were related by marriage, both having married a member of the Loeb family. Warburg was the main planner of the Federal Reserve System. The historical links between the Rothschilds and the Schiffs and the Rothschilds and Warburgs are well established. The Schiffs were famously associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Company at 40 Wall Street. Jacob was a director of Wells Fargo Bank, National City Bank of New York, Central Trust Company, Western Union, National Employment Exchange, Equitable Life Assurance, Union Pacific Railroad and others. The New York Times, December 23, 1908 reported “Jacob H. Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn and Others Say the Silver Agitation Cannot be Revived.” Hepburn of Chase National Bank was another Pilgrims Society member, as were the “Others.” Schiff is known for having been a major funder, along with Lord Alfred Milner (Pilgrims Society London) of the Red Russian Revolution of 1916–1917, which
imposed Communism on Russia. What was the motive? In part, to impose a system on that vast territory which would render them less competitive in world markets and which eventually, other Pilgrims Society members would move in and exploit. That is a whole other research. At some point, this Anglo-American influence in Russia became so diminished that war now appears to be the remedy Rx-ed by The Pilgrims. John M. Schiff, Jacob’s grandson, was on such boards as Getty Oil, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, Westinghouse Electric, Kennecott Copper, Madison Fund, CIT Financial, Tidewater Oil, U.S. Rubber, Provident Loan Society and others. His son David Tevele Schiff, another financier (1936---) became father in law of Kareanna Gore, daughter of political demagogue Albert Gore, who could easily be a member. In “Who’s Who in New York City and State” (1907), page 1151, we additionally see Jacob Schiff as a director of Morton Trust Company (a shockingly corrupt entity); Title Guaranty & Trust; Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company; “and numerous other financial corporations.” The volume was silent about his membership in The Pilgrims. In “The Bankers Magazine,” Volume 73, 1906, page 117, we find---

“Of Jacob H. Schiff, head of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Robert Burnett in “The Cosmopolitan” magazine (April 1903) has this to say: “If J.P. Morgan were to die Mr. Schiff would take his place.” The London “Bankers Magazine” says: “Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of the firm of
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has for years stood at the head of the foreign banking community of New York.”

4) William Nottingham (born 1853) was a direct descendant of a William Nottingham, who was a member of the British invasion force that in 1664 took New Amsterdam from the Dutch and renamed it New York. The British and the Dutch had legendary struggles over centuries of world colonial activities. At some point, lasting truces were arranged, and many members of The Pilgrims Society over the years trace directly to Dutch colonists in the New World. The corresponding Netherlands organization is the Order of Orange Nassau; however, the bulk of Anglo–Dutch power was melded into The Pilgrims Society. The William Nottingham who became a charter Pilgrims member in 1902–1903 was listed in Who’s Who in America, 1914–1915, page 1743—
The extent of his wealth is unknown, but he held interests in banking, trust companies, utilities, railroads and steamship transportation. The most interesting aspect is that by his membership in The Pilgrims, a Crown sponsored group, it was making the statement that he was there to assist the Crown in retaking the United States, even as his ancestor helped the Crown recapture territory centuries earlier. Being a banker he was opposed to monetary silver. His activity in the legal sphere shows The Pilgrims knowing that to control the money system, they first had to control the legal structure. This was superabundantly accomplished. Nottingham High School was named for him on his
demise in 1921. His wife survived him by 18 years and she was a Syracuse University trustee for 30 years. As if affirming his Crown activities, Nottingham resided in a Tudor style mansion in Syracuse. In all probability he was descended from the original Earl of Nottingham, a title tracing back to 1377. Even the image suggests English influence via the classic bulldog---

5) Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich (1843–1929) became president of the Royal Geographical Society. Its purpose wasn’t mere geographical knowledge, surveys and mapmaking, but in launching expeditions whose inner purpose was to discover exploitable mineral wealth for the financiers who funded the group.
Additionally it very likely was involved in preparations and maneuvering for British fomented warfare. This site admits he was conducting “military surveys.” Holdich was part of the British military campaign in Abyssinia (since renamed Ethiopia) in 1867–1868 and also the second Afghan War (1878–1879). He was prominent in the British surveys of India, became a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire and ran the Afghan Border Survey of 1884–1886 and afterwards in boundary surveys relating to Persia (Iran) and the Pamir Mountains, Western extension of the Himalayas. In 1902 the governments of Argentina and Chile agreed by compact to have Holdich determine the long boundary between their countries. Among the nine books he authored was the 1904 work, “England’s Strength In Asia” for the Royal Central Asian Society, another Pilgrims Society front organization. For a surveyor, geographer and an explorer, he had a very militaristic appearance. Wonder how many Crown adversaries (people resisting British imperialism) he gunned down? ---
6) Having introduced an aspect of the military component of these silver squelchers, we will next consider General Joseph Wheeler, another charter member. He was a talented cavalry general in the Confederate States Army during the civil War with the Army of Tennessee. During the Civil War, Wheeler had 16 horses shot out from underneath him and in one raid, he and his men destroyed over 700 Union Army supply wagons. He is considered the second greatest cavalry commander in American history after the notorious Nathan Bedford Forrest. One of Wheeler’s raids resulted in the capture of Union Major General George Stoneman, famously mentioned as a destroyer of Southern railroad tracks in the hit
ballad by Joan Baez, “The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down.” Since her version contains an error of fact, those wishing to hear the song correctly should do so here. After the war Wheeler became a member of Congress from Alabama where he was an attorney and held agricultural interests which made him a robust income. In 1898–1899 Wheeler volunteered as a commander in the Spanish–American War and the Philippine–American War, which resulted in the American capture of the Philippine Islands (silver coinage there was likely among the target objectives). Like Nottingham, Wheeler had a high school (and other institutions) in Alabama named after him and Wheeler County, Georgia. Wheeler had a mansion in D.C. at 1730 New Hampshire Avenue North West (part of the Du Pont Circle area) ---
What was Wheeler and others with great military background doing as charter Pilgrims members? This is a warmongering organization! My view is that the inner circle of the group drew these military geniuses into the group for the purpose of strategizing the first World War, many regional conflicts, the second World War (and to brew the third) ——Wheeler in later life——
7) Julius Stahel (1827–1912) was a Hungarian immigrant who became a Union General in the Civil War. We therefore find at the founding of The Pilgrims Society about two generations after the war, top brass from both sides became members of The Pilgrims Society. The story of British fomenting the conflict is known to the cognoscenti, and can’t be addressed here for lack of time. If you can’t retake the “colonies,” arrange to split them into two warring powers! Stahel was a combatant in the so-called European Revolutions of 1848, which had Communist influence (and most probably, Rothschild and British influence also). In 1866–1869 Stahel was U.S. Consul in Yokohama, Japan; in 1877–1884 as Consul in Osaka, Japan; and in Shanghai, China, 1884–1885. We may
wonder if the Shanghai post had any connection to withdrawals of silver from China as payments for opium! Stahel also had experience as a mining engineer and became an official of Equitable Life Insurance in New York, controlled by inner circle Pilgrims members. The following image of Stahel is from www.homeofheroes.com  ---

Stahel is known as “the mysterious general.”

8) Adna Romanza Chaffee (1842–1914) became a captain in the Union Army late in the Civil War. From 1867 to 1898 Chaffee was
with the Army in the Indian Wars, rising to Colonel. He was promoted to Brigadier General at the outset of the Spanish American War of 1898. In addition to forfeiting the Philippines, Spain also had Cuba wrested away, which became a fiefdom for Pilgrims Society members out of New York, notably in the Sugar Trust, but all industries were represented in the heavy-handed cartelization. In 1900 Chaffee was sent to China in command of the China Relief Expedition to help put down the Boxer Rebellion. The Boxers were Chinese nationalists who were fed up with foreign exploitation, led by the British, and they had a bellyful of their country being wrecked by opium addiction—often caused by the British at gunpoint! Chaffee, along with British and other military reinforcements, won the Battle of Peking, in which the foreign legations were rescued. Chaffee was just another military man working for the financial warmongers of Wall Street and the City of London. No doubt the flow of silver out of China returned to normalcy after Chaffee’s actions. Chaffee’s son, also a general, became known as the “father of the armored force” for his leadership role in developing U.S. tank divisions. Chaffee was a member of the Military Order of the Dragon and the Army Navy Club in Washington, site of many Silver Users Association meetings. See here and scroll halfway down to notice the bronze plaque stating “Army Navy Club” on the podium at this SUA meeting—notice also the rogues gallery of silver price thieves who entered the building to infest it with their lowlife presence. Would Pilgrims Society member Chaffee have killed for
9) Henry Clark Corbin (1842–1909) rose to the rank of Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War. In 1877 to 1881 Corbin was on the staff of President Rutherford B. Hayes, who vetoed the Bland–Allison Act of 1878, calling for the resumption of the coinage of silver dollars. So badly had the public suffered, however, because of the Crime of ’73, which demonetized silver as payments for anything more than $5 per payment, that Congress was forced to override Hayes veto, resulting in the commencement of the Morgan
dollar series. The Crime of ’73, coming on the heels of the cataclysm of the financier fomented Civil War, was a financial catastrophe for the middle and poor classes, causing millions to be foreclosed on their homes, farms and lands. The demonic viciousness of the financial conspiracy cannot be exaggerated. Corbin was Adjutant General (chief administrator) of the United States Army from 1898 to 1904 and placed in command over the Philippine Islands in 1904 (they had much silver in coin form) ——

A document dated 1907 shows Corbin at that time on The Pilgrims executive committee.
10) General Eugene Griffin (1855–1907) starting in 1885 was on the staff of General Winfield Scott Hancock (1824–1886), who was an officer in the Mexican American War of 1846–1848, caused by the annexation in 1845 by the United States of the territory of Texas. It was due to this war that Texas and the entire American South West were captured from Mexico. Not to suggest prejudice, porque hablo, leo, escribo, oigo y entiendo Espanol hecho y derecho como los profesores sabelotodos en la Universidad de Sevilla—–but the Government of Mexico sees all the questionable immigration northward as a way to eventually recapture these territories. Colloquially this is known as “La Reconquista” and the original territory including Mexico is referenced as “Aztlan.” What the Mexicans don’t have any clue about is that the North American Union idea was created long ago by Crown loyalist, Pilgrims Society member Andrew Carnegie, as a means of consolidating Crown control over the entirety of North America. Thus we notice assorted Pilgrims Society members as John M. Cates Jr. who ran the Center for Inter–American Relations, member of the Inter–American Bar Association, director of the Bolivian Society and the Pan American Society, making statements (Who’s Who in America, 1981, page 578) ---

“I also believe strongly in international cooperation and the stark necessity of a one world society without national borders in the future.” (verbatim quote)
Cates was involved with the Boy Scouts in Mexico and Venezuela and was decorated by Venezuela and Panama. Here’s another possibility as to the recent indictment of Texas Governor Rick Perry—he wants to secure the Southern border—The Pilgrims Society wants the current Obama policy to remain. To return to General Griffin—he became a vice president of silver user General Electric and was an officer in the Spanish–American War of 1898. Transport World, Volume 21, 1907, page 505, mentioned Griffin as a member of The Pilgrims, with no description of their purpose. Also on page 588 of the 1907 Who’s Who in New York City and State, Griffin stated “The Pilgrims of the U.S.” The General Electric board across the years has had many Pilgrims Society members---

11) General Charles F. Roe (1848–1932) was the first to arrive on location after the Battle of the Little Big Horn and afterwards led an expedition from New York State to erect an 18 ton stone monument on the site of the Custer massacre. Here’s info on him from page 1999 of the 1914–1915 Who’s Who in America---
Notice another membership in the Army–Navy Club. The names Bissell and Bogert, part of his wife’s names, have appeared elsewhere in genealogies of members of The Pilgrims Society in New York—important attorneys and judges and Wall Street investment bankers. Page 1120 of the 1907 Who’s Who in New York City and State describes him as a “dealer in real estate.”

The Pilgrims Society, at the outset, drew into itself in both branches highly experienced military talent for future war planning——
“General Roe is socially very prominent”---page 54, “The Successful American,” 1899.

12) Charles Rushmore (1857–1931), a prominent Wall Street attorney at 61 Broadway was the man for whom Mount Rushmore in South Dakota is named. This is of course the Presidential sculpture mountain, and he was a financial backer of that project. He was a mining claim organizer for Eastern interests in the area. According to http://thephoto-news.com ---
“Charles Rushmore was born in New York City in 1856 and remained a resident of New York his entire life. He founded his own law firm, Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, and had the largest New York banks as his clients.”

Megabankers who are Pilgrims Society members---have attorneys who are Pilgrims Society members. The pattern has not deviated across the years.

At this site Rushmore was described as “a financier and attorney.” It additionally states that in 1908, Rushmore had a 25 room estate built at Highland Mills, New York, described as a “spectacular Spanish Colonial style mansion.”

13) Robert Fulton Cutting (1852–1934) was a “director of several large corporations” (page 370, Who’s Who in New York City and State, 1907). He owned this mansion in Manhattan---
The inside of his mansion contained rooms more elaborate than his library---
Describing his mansion as a French Renaissance palace, this site has interesting remarks about Bayard Fulton Cutting, calling him “a true New York patrician”---

“Descended from Robert Fulton and Robert Livingston, Cutting had inherited a large fortune.”

Robert Fulton (1765–1815) invented a successful submarine in 1800, improved canal systems and invented the first efficient steamboat. In partnership with Colonial land fortune inheritor Robert Livingston, who was Minister to France, he obtained a statewide steamboat monopoly in New York State in 1802. Afterwards the ferry business blossomed and Fulton designed and
launched steamboats on the Raritan, Potomac and Mississippi Rivers, and invented a steam powered battleship.

In 1715 King George I of England granted a 160,000 acre estate to Robert Livingston (1654–1728) who was a financier of the notorious sea pirate, Captain Kidd, in 1696. Robert Livingston became related by marriage to the still wealthier Van Rensselaer dynasty, who possessed remarkably valuable colonial land grants, and also to the Dutch Schuyler family, who were also large land owners. The names Schuyler, Van Rensselaer and Livingston recur in Pilgrims rosters over the years, with Livingston being probably the most frequently recurring name in the USA Pilgrims branch! Robert Fulton Cutting additionally descended from the Bayard family—more large scale Colonial land owners, and another recurring name in the Secret Society.

His listing on page 575 of the 1914–1915 Who’s Who in America was fairly brief, which did little justice to his genealogy and his connections——
It was tragically laughable that Cutting was in a pretense of helping the poor. He was a member of this Secret Society, whose antecedents caused the Crime of ’73, which caused literally tens of thousands of suicides here and far more in China. He was also in the Vanderbilt (Pilgrims Society) sponsored American Economic Association, an anti-monetary silver group, largely composed of prostitute university professors and economists, and some toxic bankers, and extremely potent in its monetary virulence!

14) Sir William J. Ingraham (1847–1924), Baronet, was a member of the House of Commons and managing director of the Illustrated London News, which his father founded in 1842. Major news and opinion molding sources have been highly represented in The Pilgrims since their founding. Another example from those times was George Brinton McClellan Harvey, a railroad developer who
bought the North American Review in 1899 and turned up on The Pilgrims executive committee by 1907.

15) Sir Ewen Cameron (1841–1908) whose family traced back into the 13th century, joined the Caledonian Bank in 1859 and afterwards was with the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, after which he joined the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation---Britain’s opium bank for China, and a major conduit for looting silver out of Chinese hands into the possession of the silver squelchers of The Pilgrims Society. HSBC USA in recent years was listed on the roster of the Silver Users Association (circa 2006). HSBC, with over 8,000 offices, appears to remain at the “centre” of silver price suppression.
Sucking silver out of China, pushing opium over there; Demonetize silver in America, Rothschild’s a billionaire! Let all the world’s little people sink into despair! We’re the world’s bankers---you’re in our cross hair!

This concludes the first installment in this series of 11. I hope to release sequels every two weeks.
www.silverstealers.net

www.nosilvernationalization.org