

#2 SILVER SQUELCHERS AND THEIR INTERESTING ASSOCIATES!

Presented September 2014 by Charles Savoie

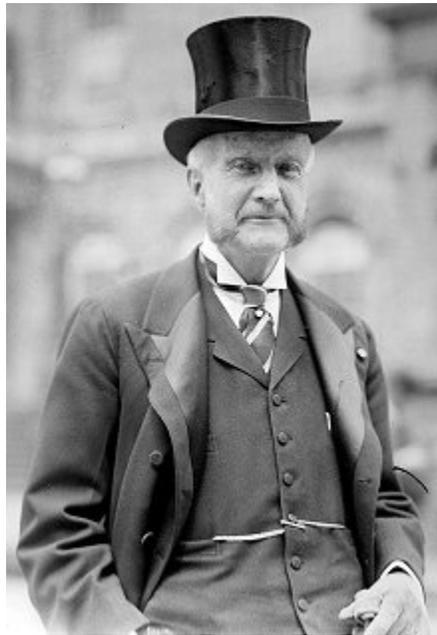
“...THE CLANS WHOSE SELFISH ACTIVITIES **HAVE TORMENTED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR MANY YEARS**---THE MEMBERS OF THE POWER MINDED UPPER RULING CLASS THAT SEE EVERYTHING IN TERMS OF THEIR OWN INTERESTS. EVERY REPRESSIVE AND FASCIST TREND IN THE UNITED STATES CAN BE TRACED ON THE RECORD IN SOME WAY, TO THIS RULING CLASS.”

---pages 484 and 513, “America’s 60 Families” by Ferdinand Lundberg, 1937. There is no evidence that Lundberg was aware of The Pilgrims Society.

Continuing with number 2 in this series, as we progress towards the present, we will consider another 15 Pilgrims Society members from the leaked 1914 rosters. Unavoidably we will mention others significantly connected to them. Not all members of this **nearly unknown organization** have been, or are, precious metals suppressors. The organization is concerned with many other spheres---medicine, science, diplomacy, the military and war industries, insurance giants, universities, big media, and far more. This group remains present at this moment behind the scenes and traces to conspirators active in the Crime of '73, the Panics of 1857 and 1837, both United States Banks, and much more. It can be anticipated that as they were in earlier times the source of precious metals price and monetary suppression, that the ringleaders in this

arena today are also members. That's why it's important to maintain pressure on them to post rosters to public view. None of the nine rosters from bygone years were voluntarily released.

1) Henry Clews (1836–1923) is described by [Wikipedia](#) as having cofounded in 1859 “Livermore, Clews & Company, then the second largest marketer of Federal bonds during the Civil War.” In 1877 he was the principal in Clews & Company. The February 1, 1923, New York Times described him as a “notable Wall Street figure for more than sixty years.”



This was his mansion at Newport, Rhode Island—



Have a look at his details, starting with his stellar genealogy, in the 1915-1915 Who's Who in America, page 461---

CLEWS, Henry, banker; b. Staffordshire, Eng., Aug. 14, 1840; s. James C.; studied for ministry, but left sch. to enter mercantile life at New York, whither father had taken him on a visit; (Ph.D.; LL.D.); m. Lucy Madison Worthington, of Ky. (grand-niece President Madison; g.g.d. Gen. Andrew Lewis, next in command to Washington in Rev. War.) After panic of 1857, organized banking firm of Stout, Clews & Mason, which later became Livermore, Clews & Co.; at outbreak of Civil War apptd. by Sec. of Treas. S. P. Chase, govt. financial agt. for sale of bond issues to continue the war; organized, 1877, and since head of firm Henry Clews & Co. Apptd. by General Grant fiscal agt. of U.S. Govt. for all foreign nations (as recognition of services in placing bond issues during Civil War); adviser and agt. in organizing new financial system of Japan (on recommendation of Pres. Grant). Decorated Comdr. Order of the Rising Sun, Japan, 1908. Twice declined portfolio of Sec. of the Treas., and Rep. nomination for mayor of New York; also declined office of collector of port of New York; originated, organized and nominated 65 members of the Com. of Seventy; Republican. Trustee Ohio Northern U., Met. Temple, Civic Forum; treas., dir. Richmond Hill Settlement. Mem. New York Chamber of Commerce, Stock Exchange; ex-treas. Am. Geog. Soc., Soc. Prevention Cruelty to Animals; treas., dir. Internat. Peace Forum; pres Am. Peace and Arbitration League; ex-pres. Nat. Highways Protective Assn.; dir. Am. Civic Alliance, Japan Peace Soc.; mem. Royal Soc. Arts, Eng., Am. Chamber Commerce, Paris. *Clubs*: Union League (a founder), Union, Economic (dir.), Army and Navy, Turf and Field, Press (New York), Am. Universities, Authors' (London); 1st hon. mem. Boston City Club. *Author*: Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, 1885; The Wall Street Point of View, 1900; Fifty Years in Wall Street, 1908; Speeches and Essays, 1910. *Home*: 27 W. 57th St. *Office*: 15 Broad St., New York.

Notice how Clews became prominent in Federal government finances, and was even ingratiated to President Grant, in becoming “fiscal agent of U.S. government for all foreign nations.” The New York Chamber of Commerce made statements against monetary silver (see The Silverstealers). The “International Peace Forum” and

the “American Peace and Arbitration League” were fronts for warmongers wanting to start World War One. The Economic Club of New York, of which he was a director, has for generations hosted a **rogue’s gallery of anti-silver activists as speakers.** The Wall Street financial community was displeased over the 1890 silver purchase act, which compelled the government to buy 4.5MOZ silver monthly for the mints. Notice in his ancestry there was an important figure in fighting the British in the Revolutionary War. It must be a source of considerable gratification to “recapture” some genetics back into the Crown loyalist fold, via membership in this Crown sponsored group! Since we are looking at Henry Clews, we may as well include with him his nephew, James B. Clews (also Pilgrims 1914 leaked Roster) ---

Benjamin Ogden Chisolm
Joseph H. Choate
J. T. A. Clark
Henry Clews
James B. Clews

Surprise, surprise! Chisolm was involved with the American Prison Association, which undoubtedly led to the system we have today, which is so wrong, but “someone” (Pilgrims Society members) are living large because of it! Choate we will read of later.

Page 594 of the 1928 Who's Who in America (he was only 45 as of 1914, let's see where he was later) ---

CLEWS, James Blanchard, banker; b. Dunkirk, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1869; s. John and Sabina (Dayman) C.; g.s. James Clews, mfr. of celebrated Clews pottery, Staffordshire, Eng.; grad. Chamberlain Coll., Randolph, N.Y., 1888; m. Mrs. Leta Nichols Livingston, of N.Y. City, 1909 (died 1919); 1 dau., Leta; m. 2d, Mary Ann Payne, of Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1926. In banking business since 1890; head firm of Henry Clews & Co., bankers; pres. Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Mich. R.R. during reorganization period; dir. Empire Trust Co., New Amsterdam Casualty Co., American Indemnity Co., Wright Aeronautical Corpn., Long Acre Sq. Corpn.; trustee East River Savings Bank. Mem. Chamber Commerce of New York, Pilgrim Soc. Republican. Episcopalian. *Clubs*: Union League, Bankers, Turf and Field, Piping Rock. Writer on financial and economic questions. *Home*: 1039 Fifth Av. *Office*: 7 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

These Pilgrims members were all over the savings banks, so as to have huge payroll savings funds to play with in their vast chess board of the globe chicanery. He was a member of the Bankers Club, opposed to monetary silver. This was James Clews mansion at 1039 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan---



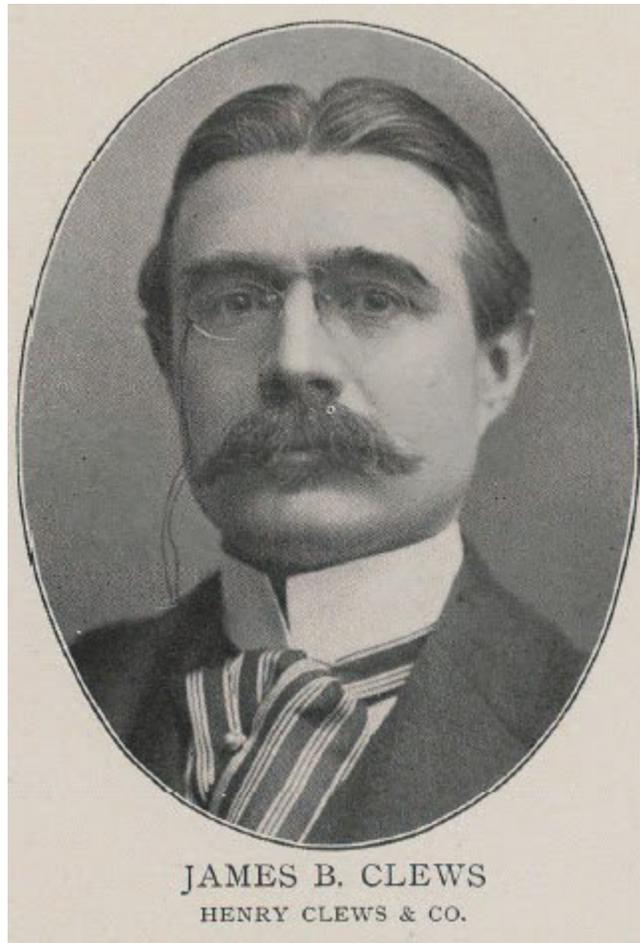
5th Avenue, northeast corner 80th Street. JAMES B. CLEWS' NEW RESIDENCE. Horace Trumbauer, Architect.

James Clews had other mansions like this one on Long Island---



So for our opener in this second list of 15, you get two for the count of one!

Also significant for James Clews was his marriage to a Livingston, descended from Robert Livingston the Elder (1654–1728), recipient of an enormous Crown land grant, which became the basis of the Livingston family fortune. The Livingstons have appeared in more Pilgrims Society genealogies to date than any others I've seen! The Livingstons were connected by marriage to such Crown land grant dynasties as the Schuylers and the Van Rensselaers (Dutch colonials who became British loyalists) ---



2) August Belmont (charter member in 1903) lived 1853–1924 and was the son of August Belmont Sr. (1813–1890). Belmont Sr. was well known as a top Rothschild agent in North America, and played a pivotal role in financing the North in the Civil War---same as another Rothschild connection, the Erlangers, backed the South for several years. Many Southern warships were built in England. In 1849 Belmont Sr. married the daughter of a navy Commodore and, according to sources cited by Wikipedia, he converted to the Episcopal Church! In 1860 Belmont was a delegate to the Democrat National Convention. A great deal can be said of Belmont Sr., but we'll let this suffice. Belmont Junior had these details on page 168 of the 1914 Who's Who in America---

BELMONT, August, banker; b. New York, Feb. 18, 1853; s. late August and Caroline Slidell (Perry) B.; brother of Perry B. (*q.v.*); A.B., Harvard, 1874; m. Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan, 1881 (died 1898); 2d, Eleanor Elise Robson (*q.v.*), Feb. 26, 1910. Head of August Belmont & Company, Am. representatives European banking firm of Rothschilds; chmn. bd. dirs. Interborough Met. Co., Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Rapid Transit Subway Constrn. Co.; pres. Cape Cod Constrn. Co., 1st Nat. Bank of Hempstead, L.I.; trustee Bank for Savings; dir. L. & N. R.R., L.I. R.R. Co., Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank, The Wright Co., Am.-Asiatic Steamship Co., Audit Co. of New York, Nat. Park Bank, Met. Opera & Real Estate Co., and many other corps. Mem. Met. Mus. Art, S.R., Westchester Racing Assn. *Clubs*: Union, Manhattan, Democratic, Knickerbocker, Harvard, New York Athletic (ex-pres.), University, Brook, Racquet and Tennis, Meadow Brook Hunt, Orange Co. Hunt, Automobile of America, Aero of America, Country of Westchester County, New York Yacht, New York Press, Turf and Field, Coaching, Jockey (chmn.), Am. Kennel (pres.), Lexington Polo, Polo Assn., Down Town Assn. (New York), Metropolitan (Washington). *Country Home*: Hempstead, L.I. *City Home*: 44 E. 34th St. *Office*: 43 Exchange Pl., New York.

At this [site](#) we see that Belmont Jr. arranged a \$63 million financing for the second administration of President Grover Cleveland, a man who also became a charter member of The Pilgrims Society. Cleveland was on record as [opposing](#) monetary silver! Belmont Jr.'s loan for the Cleveland administration also had J.P. Morgan participation. Note Belmont Jr. married Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan. She indeed was descended from Alexander Hamilton, who supported the first United States Bank (British allied central bank, 1791-1811) and also expressed favor as to having a national debt!

Aaron Burr should have shot Hamilton sooner! As far as her Morgan genealogy, they were another banking family, possibly cousins of the main Morgan financial bloc. After listing himself a director in 15 entities, he concluded saying “and many other corporations.” He was a board member of American–Asiatic Steamship Company--- handling silver shipped out of China in payment for opium perhaps? The rule with Pilgrims Society members is in all cases without exceptions (ten times out of nine) to suspect them of the worst possible chicanery! This member of the top Secret Society was a Democrat Party controller! Belmont Jr. and one of his pricey mansions (this one in Newport, Rhode Island, with over 50 rooms)



He built the Belmont Park, New York, Racetrack.

The L & N Railroad, with over 6,000 miles of track (Louisville Kentucky and Nashville Tennessee, was among his holdings).



Belmont Senior was active in gold dealings with the senior J.P. Morgan---both known anti-silver campaigners.

3) Sir Thomas Bowring (1847-1920) was a leader in the transglobal ocean freight business, including oil tankers and petroleum shipments. In "America's Maritime Progress" (1920), we note on page 372---

"The name Bowring has been associated with important maritime interests for more than a century and is prominent in New York as ship brokers, steamship agents, and exporters and importers.

Bowring & Company are large owners of tank and cargo steamers. The petroleum interests of the Bowring business has been developed into the Bowring Petroleum Company of London, which is a subsidiary organization. Bowring & Company does a very large business as ship brokers, specializing in both British and Scandinavian tonnage and contracting for the building of new steamers specially constructed for particular trades---Canadian coal, iron and steel interests and also for the nitrite trade from Chile. Bowring & Company are still very largely identified with oil shipments, and during the war period were very large shippers of fuel oil to the British Admiralty. They are also large carriers of grain from the United States and of cotton and naval stores from the south Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom and the European continent. They are also contractors for bringing large quantities of pyrites from Spain in their bottoms.”

Page 373 mentioned Bowring shipping interests with Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, Italy, India and the Philippines and the squeamish may wince at mention of a single cargo of 49,600 sealskins from eastern Canada. Tungsten ore from China and Korea, aluminum from Japan, cocoa from West Africa, and from Peru and Bolivia, wool, tungsten, platinum, manganese and for “etc.” we may read gold and silver. The article concluded the firm had “great international influence.” The Pilgrims Society, both branches, were all over the railroad industry, and the global shipping and luxury liner business---and still are. Strangely, we actually have more info

on this organization from times past than for the present, since **no roster has made its way into outside hands in 34 years.** Bowring---



The name Charles T. Bowring appeared in the 1914 and 1924 Pilgrims roster for New York. Thomas Arthur Bowring (Pilgrims London 1969) married into the Schuyler fortune---old Dutch colonial land grant holders in America whose grants were allowed to stand when the British reasserted control in 1664.

4) Sir George Alexander Cooper (1856–1940) ---in a New York Times story dated April 19, 1907, we read that Lady Cooper, his wife, “becomes the richest woman in the world,” that she was at that time “already worth \$50 million” and that her inheritance from her brother, who as of then recently died while in Japan, would more than double her wealth. She was the sister of James Henry Smith (1828–1907). This [site](#) called Sir George “a fabulously wealthy lawyer.” In 1902 he already bought this estate called Hursley Park in Hampshire, England---





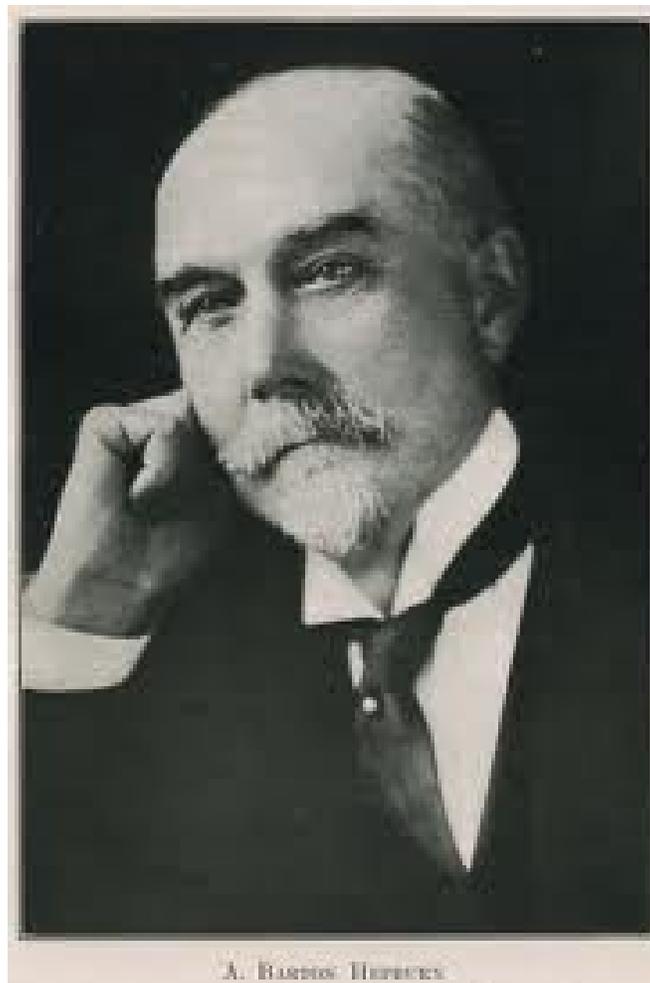
The Los Angeles Herald, March 28, 1907, page 2, reported that Lady Cooper's brother inherited vast wealth from his uncle, George Smith---

"George Smith, the founder of the great fortune, was one of the pioneer bankers of Chicago and the northwest. He came to America in 1833, locating in Chicago, just before the beginning of the boom period in that city. He invested in city property. The increase in values was rapid. Smith organized a bank and eventually obtained large holdings in many of the enterprises in the northwest."

There are numerous instances of wealthy Pilgrims Society members acquiring still more vast funds by marriages and inheritances. The Poverty Bay Herald (New Zealand), May 15, 1907, page 1, mentioned Smith owned immense railroad holdings, and was chummy with

others linked into The Pilgrims Society---the Rhinelanders (large Colonial land fortune), the Drexels (banking fortune in association with the Morgan interests) and the Duke of Manchester.

5) Alonzo Barton Hepburn (1846-1922) was a hell of an operator. We mentioned him in installment number one of this series, The New York Times, December 23, 1908 reported "Jacob H. Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn and Others Say the Silver Agitation Cannot be Revived" ---



Hepburn's listing on page 1092 of the 1914-1915 Who's Who in America---

HEPBURN, A (lonzo) Barton, banker; b. at Colton, N.Y., July 24, 1846; s. Zina Earl and Beulah (Gray) H.; A.B., Middlebury Coll., 1871 (LL.D., 1894; D.C.L., St. Lawrence, 1906; LL.D., Columbia, 1911, Williams, 1911); m. Hattie A. Fisher, of St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 10, 1873; 2d, Emily L. Eaton, of Montpelier, Vt., July 14, 1887. Was instr. mathematics, St. Lawrence Acad.; prin. Ogdensburg Ednl. Inst.; practiced law at Colton, N.Y.; mem. N.Y. Assembly, 1875-80; supt. of Banking Dept. State of N.Y., 1880-83; U.S. bank examiner for N.Y., 1888-92; comptroller of the currency, 1892-3; pres. Third Nat. Bank, New York, 1893-7; v.-p. Nat. City Bank, New York, 1897-9; pres. Chase Nat. Bank, New York, 1899-11, chmn. bd. dirs. same, Feb., 1911---

(This is the same Chase National Bank that was one of the main precursors of the present JP Morgan Chase!)

Dir. Chase Nat. Bank, Bankers' Trust Co., Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., Fidelity Trust Co. (Newark), Md. Trust Co. (Baltimore), New York Life Ins. Co., First Nat. Bank, First Security Co., Am. Agrl. Chem. Co., Am. Car & Foundry Co., Am. Cotton Oil Co., Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., Remington Typewriter Co., United Cigar Mfrs. Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Chicago), Studebaker Corpn., Texas Co., Woolworth Co. Trustee Middlebury Coll. Officer, Legion of Honor, France, 1912. Mem. N.Y. Chamber Commerce, N.E. Soc. (pres.), St. Andrews Soc., The Pilgrims, Burns Soc., Germanistic Soc., etc. Chmn. currency commn. of Am. Bankers' Assn. since its creation, 1906. *Clubs*: University, Metropolitan, Union League, City, Barnard, Economic, Camp Fire, Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing, St. John's Salmon (Gaspe, Que.), L.I. Country, Automobile, Ridgefield, Ridgefield Country, Oscaleta Lake, McDowell, City Lunch, Faculty (Columbia U.). *Press*, Recess, St. Andrews Golf, Nat. Golf Links America, etc. *Author*: History of Coinage and Currency; Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development. *Contbr.* to mags. and revs. *Homes*: Ridgefield, Conn., and 205 W. 57th St., New York. *Office*: 83 Cedar St., New York.

Notice very strikingly, Hepburn, in addition to heading Chase National Bank, was also a director of ostensibly competing banks--- George F. Baker's First National Bank, Bankers Trust (a large Morgan satellite bank), plus three large regional financial institutions and a large insurer. The Texas Company was of course what we came to know as Texaco, which ultimately merged with Chevron, earlier known as Standard Oil of California. He was a member in the anti-monetary silver Economic Club and as of the time this info was published, had chaired the currency commission of the American

Bankers Association, which in addition to absolutely disfavoring silver, additionally called for another central bank, and by 1965, advocated outlawing private hoards of silver! His successor at the helm of Chase National Bank was Albert Henry Wiggin (Pilgrims Society) who we may nominate for review in the next edition of this series.

6) William Jay (1841-1915) was listed on page 1237 of the 1914 Who's Who in America. Have a careful once-over---

JAY, William, lawyer; *b.* New York, Feb. 12, 1841; *s.* John and Eleanor (Field) J.; *g.g.s.* Chief Justice John Jay of Supreme Ct. of U.S.; A.B., Columbia, 1859, A.M., 1863, LL.B., 1867; *m.* Lucy Oelrichs, of Baltimore, June 12, 1878. Served as capt., gen. staff, U.S.V. in Civil War; *bvt'd.* maj., Aug. 1, 1864, "for faithful and meritorious service in the field," and lt.-col. vols., Apr. 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during operations resulting in fall of Richmond and surrender of Gen. Lee"; resigned, Mar. 29, 1865. Practiced in New York since 1869; mem. firm of Jay & Chandler; pres. New York Herald Co., Valley Farms Co.; dir. Commercial Cable Co., Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co., New York Mortgage & Security Co. Atty. Trinity Corpn. and sr. warden and clerk, Trinity Ch. Famous coach; pres. Coaching Club; pres. Huguenot Soc.; mem. Loyal Legion. S.R., Am. Geog. Soc., N.Y. Hist. Soc., St. Nicholas Soc., Met. Mus. Art, Columbia U. Assn. *Clubs:* Knickerbocker, Century, City. *Home:* Bedford House, nr. Katonah, Westchester Co., N.Y. *Office:* 48 Wall St., New York.

This guy's bio and genealogy is in a word---fascinating. Great, great grandson of John Jay, first chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1789-1795). The original John Jay had as his mother Mary Van Cortlandt, wealthy Dutch colonials. That name also recurs in leaked Pilgrims Society rosters. In 1774 John Jay married Sarah Livingston of the same wealthy Livingston family already mentioned. In *West versus Barnes*, 1791, Jay's court decided to let stand a Rhode Island law allowing payment of a debt in paper currency! John Jay was a member of the [Federalist](#) Party (1792-1824), which favored a national bank (read "central bank"), unsurprising, as Alexander Hamilton was the main driver behind the founding of the Federalists. The father of this William Jay, another John Jay (1817-1894) helped found the [Republican](#) Party in 1855 and from 1869 to 1875 he was U.S. minister to Austria-Hungary. In 1883 New York governor Grover Cleveland (Pilgrims 1903---publicly opposed monetary silver) appointed him to the N.Y. State Civil Service Commission; now we will discuss his son, William Jay. As president of the New York Herald, William Jay, Pilgrims Society, was in a position to influence public opinion. What you want to bet it editorialized for the Federal Reserve Act? Jay's ancestor certainly was a paper money monger. The New York Herald Building circa 1910 and William Jay about the same time---



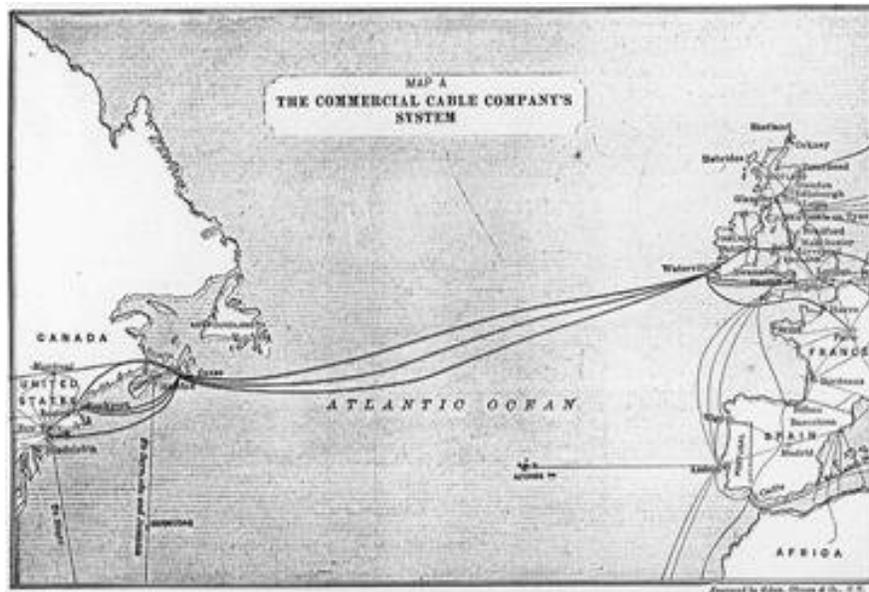
Notice his listing showed him to be an attorney, or the attorney, for Trinity Corporation. A startling amount of wealth is concentrated in this entity. Back in the early to mid 1970s, The Pilgrims Society's

offices were at 74 Trinity Place---same address as Trinity Church.
<http://www.trinitywallstreet.org/> Founded in 1697 by Royal charter, Trinity Church received an [immense](#) Crown land grant in 1705 and today remains owner of 18 commercial buildings in Manhattan representing millions of square feet. Its recent [admission](#) of holding \$2 billion in assets is like saying the entirety of Appalachia only contains 50,000 board feet of timber.



THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES
74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10006

Commercial Cable Company, founded in 1884, operated transatlantic submarine communications cables.



A Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company property (William Jay, director) ---



John Jay McCloy, top establishment figure (1895–1989, Pilgrims Society) may have been in this same genealogical tree.

Lastly, note that William Jay was president of the Huguenot Society of America. This traces to Protestants grievously persecuted in France due to Vatican/Roman Catholic influence. There were civil wars and a large massacre of the Huguenots in 1572. The climax came in 1685 when Louis XIV of France sent 300,000 soldiers to “hunt the heretics down and [confiscate](#) their property.” This resulted in a mass exodus from France to the New World. The Pilgrims Society is primarily Anglican, Episcopalian, Church of England; however, it has some extremely wealthy Jewish members, including the Rothschilds, Warburgs, Speyers, Schiffs and others.

The central phenomenon in world history since medieval times, or about the time of King Henry VIII of England, has been the struggle for world power between England and the Papacy. Naturally the English would graft onto their genealogical tree any opponents of the Papacy. And there are some Catholics in The Pilgrims Society. My view is they're there for the purpose of Crown penetration into Vatican finances and political affairs, because **the British are history's trickiest financiers.** Though the Roman Catholic system has been on the world scene for many centuries longer than British Empire power, the British rose and asserted supremacy, through Henry VIII forming the Church of England in the 16th century, and the invention of modern central banking in 1694. Catholic power was rebuffed militarily in 1588 when the English defeated the Spanish Armada. This is a Crown dominated---not Vatican dominated---world. This isn't to discount Vatican influence, but I regard it as an also-ran.

7) William Henry Crocker (1861–1937, Pilgrims charter member 1903), was the son of Charles Crocker (1822–1888), who was the central figure in the development of the Central Pacific Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Crocker National Bank (1870–1986, merged into Wells Fargo, another Pilgrims Society megabank). To have a working grasp of the meaning of William H. Crocker's Pilgrims membership, we have to know something of his father and his father's partners in the railroad cartelization of central and

southern California. Mark Hopkins, one of the four partners, died in 1878 and afterwards the others---Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford and Collis Huntington, remained. Of the four Stanford (1824-1893) was least wealthy, but he did give over \$40 million towards founding Stanford University---a major Pilgrims Society entity for many years, and site of the subversive Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, of which numerous Pilgrims Society members have been trustees. Stanford was governor of California (1862-1863) and as a U.S. Senator (1885-1893). "History of the Great American Fortunes" (1937, page 527) says this of Stanford---

"As a United States Senator, Stanford's salary was \$5,000 a year; he spent \$75,000 every session; it was a pastime of this man to throw twenty dollar gold pieces to the newsboys. His chief business in Washington was to prevent the government from taking genuine action compelling him and his band to disgorge; to stifle all hostile proceedings, and to get through laws giving more franchises, land, waterway rights and special privileges, and to secure license for extortions."

The same page described Stanford as "a colossal looter." Page 522 mentioned a report by the Pacific Railroad Commission documenting that in one single transaction in 1886, the trio of Crocker, Huntington and Stanford achieved "a looting of more than fifty millions in one grand haul." (The actual figure was in the \$54 million range.) Page 523 has Gustavus Myers, author of the book, documenting Huntington's bribery of many officials, calling them

“my slaves.” Huntington owned 100,000 acres of vineyards and vast real estate, stocks and bonds. Page 528 says of Huntington, who died in 1900 with an \$80 million fortune---

“It embraced interests in a vast number of railroad, steamship and other corporations---interests he had bought with his share of the Pacific railroads loot, or had engineered into his control. A favorite boast of his was that he could travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific in his own cars and over his own rails, and that he could also sail in his own steamships from Brazil to New York, from thence to Colon, from Panama to San Francisco, and from there to Yokohama and Hong Kong. **HIS POWER WAS GIGANTIC; HE CONTROLLED THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS, AND DICTATED THE GOVERNMENT OF A HALF DOZEN STATES.** His plunder was intact. In 1894 he was quoted as saying in answer to a report: “I never made any exhibition of \$44 million of bonds, although I could have displayed twice as much in amount.”

Now we consider Charles Crocker---the wealthiest of this trio. At his death in 1888, his fortune was estimated as [high](#) as \$400 million! Deming, New Mexico, is named after his wife---Mary Ann Deming Crocker. As of 1869 Crocker was the controlling shareholder in Wells Fargo, into which his Crocker Bank would eventually merge. In 1881 the Southern Pacific connected at Deming, New Mexico, to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, making the country’s second transcontinental railroad. As of 1863, Edwin Crocker, older brother of Charles, was appointed to the

California State Supreme Court; and in 1864---while remaining on the court---became chief [counsel](#) to the Central Pacific Railroad! This same link states that Charles Crocker was aligned with the Rockefellers and Aldriches (Pilgrims Society---of Standard Oil and the Federal Reserve!) Exactly how much were Huntington and Crocker worth? While impossible of exact reckoning, using Huntington's own admission, his bond holdings were worth \$88 million, leaving the value of his shares, real estate, buildings, steamship companies, vineyards and other holdings to be added to that. If we use the high estimate of Crocker's wealth, he was probably some tens of millions ahead of Huntington. Part of the Huntington fortune passed to Princess Hatzfeldt, wife of Prince Francois Hatzfeldt---a charter member of The Pilgrims London in 1902. The Hatzfeldts were old European nobility with their own landed fortune. This takes us to Pilgrims member William Henry Crocker, the son of the wealthiest member of the trio of Stanford, Huntington and Crocker---



San Francisco mansion owned by his father Charles Crocker---



Here's William H. Crocker's info in the 1914 Who's Who in America,
page 552---

CROCKER, William Henry, banker; b. at Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 13, 1861; s. Charles and Mary Ann (Deming) C.; Ph.B., Sheffield Scientific Sch. (Yale), 1882; m. Ethel W. Sperry, of Stockton, Cal., Oct. 6, 1886. Engaged in banking since 1883; pres. Crocker Nat. Bank, Crocker Estate Co.; v.-p. Humboldt Savings Bank, Pacific Improvement Co.; dir. Savings Union Bank & Trust Co., Pacific States Telegraph & Telephone Co. (San Francisco), Equitable Trust Co., Mt. Morris Bank (New York). First v.-p. Panama-Pacific Internat. Expn., 1915. 33° Mason. *Clubs*: University, Metropolitan (New York), Pacific Union, University, Bohemian, Olympic, Union League (San Francisco). *Home*: Burlingame, Cal. *Office*: Crocker Nat. Bank, San Francisco.

As of the 1930 Who's Who, page 607, W.H. Crocker---Pilgrims Society---had been a member of the Republican National Committee since 1916; and a director of other entities including Metropolitan Life Insurance; Pacific Mutual Life Insurance; Pacific Gas & Electric; Provident Securities; and Empire Mines & Investment Company. Here he mentions membership in the Bohemian Club, another significant "Illuminati" outpost, and well interlocked with The Pilgrims Society. Tied into this listing of William H. Crocker---we must not overlook that his brother in law, Charles Beatty Alexander was---another Pilgrims Society member! Vast wealth has always been tied together by strategic marriages all the way back to ancient times. Here's his info from the 1914 Who's Who in America, page 27---

ALEXANDER, Charles Beatty, lawyer; b.
 New York, Dec. 6, 1849; s. Henry Martyn and
 Susan Mary (Brown) A.; A.B., Princeton, 1870,
 A.M., 1873; LL.B., Columbia, 1872; (LL.D.,
 Princeton, 1895; Washington and Jefferson Coll.,
 1902; Litt. D., Washington and Lee, 1913);
m. Harriet, *d.* Charles Crocker, of San Fran-
 cisco, Apr. 26, 1887. Admitted to bar, N.Y.,
 June 17, 1872, Cal., Dec. 19, 1888, Supreme Ct.
 U.S., Nov. 5, 1884; mem. law firm Alexander &
 Green until 1912; dir., mem. exec. com. Equita-
 ble Life Assurance Soc. of U.S. (many yrs.
 counsel), and Internat. Banking Corpn.; trustee
 Equitable Trust Co.; dir. Mt. Morris Bank, In-
 ternat. Bank, Tri-State Land Co., Rocky River
 Coal & Coke Co.; pres. Zwoyer Fuel Co. Re-
 gent U. State of N.Y., term 1913-25; del. Dem.
 Nat. Conv., Baltimore, 1912. Trustee Fifth Av.
 Presbyn Ch.; many yrs. trustee Princeton U.
 Writer; has delivered various addresses. Mem.
 Soc. of the Cincinnati, Soc. Colonial Wars,
 S.R., S.A.R., Pilgrims of U.S., Pan.-Am. Soc.
 of U.S., Assn. Bar City of New York, N.Y.
 State Bar Assn. *Clubs:* Burlingame Country,
 Pacific-Union (Cal.), Princeton (Phila.), Union,
 University, Riding, Tuxedo, Tuxedo Golf
 (pres.), Metropolitan, Army and Navy, New
 York Yacht, Lawyers, Automobile of America,
 Princeton, Nat. Democratic, Seabright Beach,
 Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket (N.Y.).
Legal Residence: Tuxedo Park, N.Y. *Houses:*

4 W. 58th St., New York; Seabright, N.J.; 80
 Av. du Bois de Boulogne, Paris. *Office:* 165
 Broadway, New York.

Notice the brothers in law---both Pilgrims Society members---were directors of large banking institutions, allegedly competing (?) and both on large insurance interest boards. Crocker was a "Republican" while Alexander was a "Democrat." The Pilgrims Society controls the

Presidential and Senatorial nominating processes of both parties and heavily influences the House. While the public perceives these parties as different, the fact is both are controlled from behind a massive wall of silence by The Crown's Secret Society. Many other Pilgrims Society members besides Charles Crocker's son in law, James B. Alexander were directors of the International Banking Corporation. It had operations in many countries, including several major silver countries like the Philippine Islands. In 1920, the IBC [took over](#) China Banking Corporation---about 14 years before the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 caused China to hemorrhage so much silver, China was knocked off its long silver standard as of November 3, 1935. Alexander is listed at <http://www.appalachianaristocracy.com/> operated by Cheryl Duke, perhaps a member of the Duke family (Pilgrims Society). At <http://research.frick.org/d> he's described as a "collector, lawyer and financier and married the daughter of Charles Crocker, the railroad magnate." This page additionally had Alexander as president of the National Democratic Club! Alexander's Manhattan mansion---



Three generations of Alexanders were trustees of Princeton and its seminary, and a magnificent building on campus bears their name. This concludes discussion of William H. Crocker and his background.

8) Edwin Gould (1866–1933, Pilgrims New York charter member in 1903) was the son of Jay Gould (1836–1892), who was widely known as “the most [hated](#) man in America.” A great many sources made this claim of Jay Gould. To understand Edwin Gould, we must first know some facts about his wild rascal pappy! On September 24, 1869, the fabled “Black Friday” struck the New York Gold Exchange.

Gould and Jay Fisk set up a gold corner (Fisk was murdered in 1872 and had no children). Gould used millions he literally stole in railroad activities to make a run at gold. Records indicate he made an \$11 million haul in his gold corner (“History of the Great American Fortunes,” 1937, page 421), a colossal sum at that time. We could easily write a large book on Gould. Instead, we will provide short summary. Were the Rothschilds involved with Gould’s gold activities? Possibly. The Milwaukee Journal, February 17, 1888, front page article **“Will Buy The Earth”** subtitled “Jay Gould Said to be Scheming With the Rothschilds” and mentioned---

“One of the objects of Jay Gould’s visit was to talk over matters with Baron Rothschild and enter into a pooling agreement for joint control of markets for certain products.”

An 1885 political cartoon referenced Jay Gould’s literal purchasing of entire regiments of judges---



Partial view of Jay Gould’s medieval style Hudson River estate---



The Gould fortune was in railroads, vast land tracts, telegraph companies, mining enterprises, industrials and transatlantic cables---plus exchange subversions. During the Panic of 1857, Gould's treachery was responsible for the suicide of Charles M. Leupp and for big losses to another leather merchant, Zadoc Pratt. He contrived to seize control over the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. "History of the Great American Fortunes," page 398, characterized Gould as "a pitiless human carnivore, glutting on the blood of his numberless victims; an incarnate fiend." Page 405 mentions Gould's mastery of "seizing properties by bribing legislative bodies" Gould next looted the Erie Railroad, which ran from New York to Buffalo and then west to Chicago. For \$400,000

Gould acquired land later worth “tens of millions of dollars” (page 407). He looted the Erie Railroad to the extent of over \$12 million (page 418), and bribed the New York State legislature with \$500,000 (page 411). Page 417 remarked---

“As Gould had used these directors as catspaws, they were aggrieved because he had kept all of the loot himself.”

Page 419 mentions that between 1868 and 1873 Gould issued \$64,000,000 of watered stock. In these manipulations of stock, he scooped in more millions from other sources.” He exerted ways of compelling others to sell “at a great loss to themselves and at a great profit to himself. Gould was apparently cornered by legal actions against him. He “settled” by transferring assets valued at \$6,000,000, but which proved to be worth a paltry \$200,000---and he made that fraud stick also (page 420). Gould planned to buy \$15 million in gold, and insure that the national gold reserve would be held out of the market, he bribed President Grant’s brother in law, A.R. Corbin (pages 423-424). Many involved in Gould’s gold corner began to turn against him, but by means of spreading false information, Gould maintained his hold on his gains---and again Gould betrayed those who had partnered with him, convincing them to take what was to be the losing end of the gold action. Page 425 has this---

“By September 1869 Gould and his partners not only held all of the available gold in circulation, but they held contracts by which they could call upon bankers, manufacturers, merchants, brokers and

speculators for about **seventy millions more** of the metal. To the banking, manufacturing and importing interests gold, as the standard, was urgently required for various kinds of interfluent business transactions---to pay international debts, interest on bonds, customs dues or to move the crops. They were forced to borrow it at Gould's own price. This price was added to the cost of operation, manufacture and sale, to be eventually assessed upon the consumer. **GOULD PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD SHOW NO MERCY TO ANYONE.** He had a list of two hundred New York merchants who owed him gold; he proposed to print their names in the newspapers, demanding settlement at once, and would have done so, had not his lawyers advised him that the move might be adjudged criminal conspiracy. The tension, general excitement and pressure in business circles were such that President Grant decided to release some of the Government's gold, even though the reserve be diminished. In some mysterious way a hint of this reached Gould. The day before "Black Friday" he resolved to betray his partners, and secretly sell gold before the price abruptly dropped. To do this with success it was necessary to keep on buying, so that the price would be run up still higher."

Page 426---

"While Gould was secretly disposing of his gold holdings, he was goading on his confederates and his crowd of fifty or more brokers to buy still more. By this time, Fisk and his partner in the brokerage business, Belden, had some stray inklings of Gould's real plan; yet

all they knew were the fragments Gould chose to tell them, with some surmises of their own. Gould threw out just enough of an outline to spur on their appetite for an orgy of spoils. Undoubtedly Gould made a secret agreement with them by which he could repudiate the purchases of gold made in their names. The next day, September 24, 1869, was one of tremendous excitement and gloomy apprehension among the money changers. Even the exchanges of foreign countries reflected the perturbation. Gould gave orders to buy all gold in Fisk's name. Fisk's brokers ran the premium up to 151 and then to 161. Failure after failure of Wall Street firms was announced, and fortunes were swept away. Fearing that the price of gold might mount to 200, manufacturers and other business concerns throughout the country frantically directed their agents to buy gold at any price. All this time, through certain brokers, Gould was secretly selling; and while he was doing so, Fisk and Belden by his orders continued to buy."

Continuing the narrative, page 426---

"The Stock Exchange, according to the descriptions of many eye witnesses, was an extraordinary sight that day. On the most perfunctory occasions the scenes enacted there might have well filled the observer with unmeasured amazement. But never had it presented so thoroughly a riotous, even bedlamic aspect as on this day, Black Friday; never had greed and the fear born of greed, displayed themselves in such frightful forms. Here could be seen many of the money masters shrieking and roaring, rushing about

with whitened faces, indescribably contorted, and (start page 427) again bellowing forth this order or that curse with savage energy and wildest gesture. The puny speculators had long since uttered their doleful squeak and plunged down into the limbo of ruin, completely engulfed; only the big speculators, or their commission men, remained in the arena, and many of these like trapped rats scurried about from pillar to post. The little fountain in the Gold Room serenely spouted and bubbled as usual, its cadence lost in the awful uproar; over to it rushed man after man splashing its cooling water on his throbbing head. Over all rose a sickening exhalation, the dripping, malodorous sweat of an assemblage worked up to the very limit of mental endurance.”

More---

“What may we ask, were these men snarling, cursing and fighting over? Why, quite palpably over the division of wealth that masses of working men, women and children were laboriously producing, too often amid sorrow and death. While elsewhere pinioned labor was humbly doing the world’s real work, here in this Gold Room, greed contested furiously with greed, cunning with cunning over their share of the spoils. Without their structure of law, and government to enforce it, these men would have been nothing; as it was, they were among the very crests of society; the makers of law, the wielders of power, the pretenders to refinement and culture. Baffled greed and cunning outmatched and duplicity doubled against itself could be seen in the men who rushed from the Gold Room hatless

and frenzied---some literally crazed---when the price of gold advanced to 162. In the surrounding streets were howling and impassable crowds. This was not a disorderly mob of workers such as capitalists and politicians created out of orderly workers gatherings so as to have a pretext for clubbing and imprisoning; nay it all took place in the conservative precincts of sacrosanct Wall Street, the abiding place of law and order. The participants were composed of the best classes, therefore by all logic it was a scene supereminently sane, respectable and legitimate; the police, worthy defenders of the peace, treated it all with an awed respect.”

Continuing---

“Suddenly, early in the afternoon, came reports that the United States Treasury was selling gold; they proved to be true. Within fifteen minutes the whole fabric of the gold manipulation had gone to pieces. It was narrated that a mob, bent on lynching, searched for Gould, but that he and Fisk had sneaked away through a back door and had gone uptown. The general belief was that Gould was irretrievably ruined. That he was secretly selling gold at an exorbitant price was not known; even his own intimates, except perhaps Fisk and Belden, were ignorant of it. All that was known was that he had made contracts for the purchase of enormous quantities of fictitious gold at excessive premiums. As a matter of fact, his underhand sales had brought him twelve million dollars profit. But if his contracts for purchase were enforced, not only would these profits be wiped out, but also his entire fortune.”

Page 428---

“Ever agile and resourceful, Gould quickly extricated himself from this difficulty. He fell back upon the corrupt judiciary. Upon various flimsy pretexts, he and Fisk, in a single day, procured **TWELVE SWEEPING INJUNCTIONS AND COURT ORDERS. THESE PROHIBITED THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE GOLD BOARD FROM ENFORCING ANY RULES OF SETTLEMENT AGAINST THEM, AND ENJOINED GOULD’S AND FISK’S BROKERS FROM SETTling ANY CONTRACTS. THE RESULT WAS THAT JUDICIAL COLLUSION ALLOWED GOULD TO POCKET HIS ENTIRE PROFITS, WHILE RELIEVING HIM OF ANY NECESSITY OF PAYING UP HIS FAR GREATER LOSSES.** Fisk’s share was almost nothing; Gould retained practically the entire sum. **GOULD’S CONFEDERATES AND AGENTS WERE RUINED, FINANCIALLY AND MORALLY, SCORES OF FAILURES, DOZENS OF SUICIDES,** the despoilment of a whole people were the results of Gould’s handiwork.”

It makes me wonder if Gould had some expertise in disguises, as many, many people wanted to kill him so bad they were hysterically raving about it!

More on Gould (page 437) ---

“With his millions of booty, Jay Gould now had much more than sufficient capital to compete with many of the richest magnates; and what he might lack in extent of capital when combated by a combination of magnates, **he fully made up for by his pulverizing**

methods. His acute eye had previously lit upon the Union Pacific Railroad as offering a surpassingly prolific field for a new series of thefts. Nor was he mistaken. The looting of this railroad and allied railroads which he, Russell Sage and other members of the clique proceeded to accomplish, added to their wealth, it was estimated \$60,000,000 or more, the major share of which Gould appropriated.”

Russell Sage (1816–1906) may have been a Pilgrims member, but it would have been after the charter 1903 list. Many Pilgrims members over the years have been trustees of the Russell [Sage](#) Foundation, indicating his fortune remained in the Society’s control. Continuing the book review on Gould, page 447 has this---

“Gould also was aware---for he kept himself well informed---that Government geologists had reported that extensive coal deposits lay in Wyoming and other parts of the West. These deposits would become of incalculable value; and while they were not included in the railroad grants, some had already been stolen, and it would be easy to get hold of many more by fraud. That he was not in error in this calculation was shown by the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad and other allied railroads under his control, and under that of his successors, later seized hold of many of these coal deposits by violence and fraud. Gould also knew that every year immigration was pouring into the West; that in time its population, agriculture and industries would form a rich field for exploitation. Moreover, he

had in mind other plans by which tens of millions could be plundered.”

Page 482 has Myers referring to an official investigation that Jay Gould netted at least \$40 million in scams connected to the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads, with Myers expressing on page 484 as to Gould “looting the marrow out of it.” Page 484 also had this---

“The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that practically the entire coal supply of Oklahoma, Utah and Wyoming was owned and monopolized by the Gould railway system, principally by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which was one of a number of Western railroad lines that Gould held onto and bequeathed to his children.”

Gould netted another \$10 million through the Texas Pacific Railroad (page 486). Page 487 mentions appropriating \$25 million from the State of Missouri for the Missouri Pacific Railroad (on whose board decades later, Pilgrims Society members were discovered) and added---

“It suited the plan of Gould and Sage not to drive this railroad into bankruptcy as the others. In this instance they had a special design. By diverting freight traffic at the expense of their other railroads, they so increased its earnings that its stock commanded a high value; the selling of the stock at the apex price yielded them large

sums. Then they would depreciate the value of the stock and buy it back.”

Page 488---

“Upon obtaining control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Gould immediately increased its stock and kept on increasing it.”

Page 489 relates how Gould bankrupted Cyrus W. Field, the inventor of the original submarine ocean cable, who Gould “threw out to linger and die a ruined man” (page 489). Page 490 relates Gould shaking down the small shareholders of Manhattan Railway for an \$11 million haul, using “stockjogging” methods and issuing “watered” stock. Concluding, page 495 stated---

“With hundreds of millions of dollars at their command the Goulds were able to overcome all social obstacles.”

A Gould daughter married the ominously named Duke de Talleyrand (“America’s 60 Families,” 1937, page 14). This was doubtless an aristocrat in the genealogy of Talleyrand, an extremely prominent figure in French history and closely associated with Napoleon. The American Embassy in Paris is in the Talleyrand mansion, which was bought in 1838 by a Rothschild. Pages 83–84 mention the alliance of the Goulds with the Stillmans (Pilgrims Society) and the Harrimans (Pilgrims Society), large scale donations to the Republican Party in 1904 and that at that time a Gould was “directing many railroad manipulations.”

With this background on his father, Edwin Gould, Pilgrims Society (1866–1933) will make this Pilgrims member more “understandable” as the Secret Society says on page 34 of their 2003 short run book “The Pilgrims of the United States,” that “membership in The Pilgrims is a high tone and elegant thing,” bunch of looters!



His info from page 938 of the 1914 Who's Who in America---

GOULD, Edwin, capitalist; b. New York, Feb. 25, 1866; s. Jay and Helen Day (Miller) G.; brother of Helen Miller, George Jay, Howard, and Frank Jay G. (all *q.v.*); student Columbia class of '88; m. Sarah Cantine, d. Dr. George F. Shrady, Oct. 27, 1892. Was mem. Troop A, and later capt. and insp. of rifle practice, 71st Regt., N.G.S.N.Y.; sec. St. Louis, Ark. & Tex. Ry., 1888, until reorganized as St. Louis & Southwestern, 1891, when he became v.-p., later pres. same; organized, 1894, Continental Match Co., which was consolidated with Diamond Match Co., 1899. Pres. Bowling Green Trust Co. of New York until merged with the Equitable Trust Co.; chmn. bd. of dirs. St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. Director: Pine Bluff Ark. River Ry., Paragould Southeastern Ry., Manhattan Ry. Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Mo. Pacific Ry. Co., Tex. & Pacific Ry. Co., Five Boroughs Realty Co. (pres.), Internat. Ocean Telegraph Co., Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R. Co., Colo. Midland Ry. Co., Standard Milling Co., Rio Grande Southern Ry. Co., Cal. & Tex. Ry. Constrn. Co., D. & R.G. R.R. Co., Am. Writing Paper Co. (v.-p.), Pittsburgh Terminal R.R. & Coal Co.; trustee Equitable Trust Co. Mem. New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange. *Clubs*: Union League, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Am. Yacht, Atlantic Yacht (vice-commodore), New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Jekyl Island, St. Louis Club, Ardsley, Columbia Univ. Alumni, Kebo Valley. *Homes*: Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y., and 936 5th Av., New York. *Office*: 165 Broadway, New York.

Equitable Trust Company of New York (below), chaired by Pilgrims Society member Alvin W. Krech, of which Pilgrims Society member Edwin Gould was a director. The Equitable sold Bolshevik Bonds in the U.S., assisting the Reds to stay in power in Russia in the 1920's. In 1930 Equitable merged with Chase National Bank, co-leader with Equitable in the Bolshevik bond business. Head of Chase after Hepburn was Albert H. Wiggin, Pilgrims Society. Between Krech and

Wiggin, they appeared on over 100 major corporate boards, showing The Pilgrims Society to be the “Money Power.” Various other Goulds across the years have appeared in Pilgrims rosters, including Harold Winthrop Gould (1940), indicating a familiar relation with the Winthrops who were backers of the Federal Reserve Act! Notice Edwin Gould was a member of the Jekyll Island Club but like most was too sensitive about his Pilgrims Society membership to mention it. As of the last Pilgrims roster located, 1980, there was still a Gould in membership; other Goulds have been noticed in the intervening years, and this doesn’t include members with maternal Gould ancestry.



9) Next we'll mention James Armand De Rothschild (1878–1957, Pilgrims Society of Great Britain 1914 roster), who of course was a member of the famous banking dynasty. Many Rothschild watchers are convinced they are the single power in global finance. I conclude otherwise. This family was the backer of Cecil Rhodes in his diamond organizing activities in South Africa. However, Rhodes was backed in other ventures by the Royal family and their associated Dukes. Considering what the inputs were to the

founding of The Pilgrims organization, I deduce that groups like the Rothschilds, Vanderbilts, Astors, Rockefellers and the Royals, decided they needed an organization to expand their influence by inducting many other wealthy persons. We have considered some of these on the American side, and there will be others. We could write a long discussion on Armand, but why bother? His Rothschild “mystique” will do, plus a view of Waddeson Manor, his English mansion. With most people, their home is the most valuable thing they own. However, with such as these Pilgrims Society members, in spite of their mansions being of fabulous worth, they likely represent just a dandruff flake of their holdings---



To this brief mention of a Rothschild as an inner circle Pilgrims member, which small group steers the entire Society, we may add

mention of an article in the January 1959 issue of The American Mercury, "Canada In Pawn" by Derek Sones (correct spelling). Page 16 mentions---

"In 1952, the Rothschilds decided to throw the weight of their wealth and influence into a project of immense proportions---the acquisition of a vast, if not controlling segment of the Canadian economy. Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland agreed to give the Rothschild interests a monopoly on a huge area of his province. In 1953, the agreement was completed and all remaining unstaked crown lands in the province and in the adjoining Labrador were closed to prospectors. The Rothschilds were free to choose a (start page 17) 50,000 square mile concession out of the 71,000 unstaked square miles of Labrador and half of Newfoundland. This deal gave the Rothschilds first choice over an area the size of Alabama.

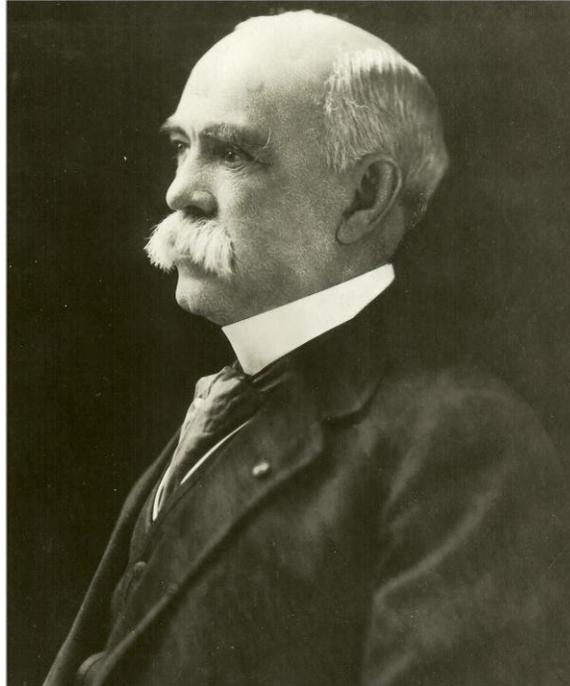
Everything in the area was assigned to them, minerals, lumber and power resources."

The author next described the formation of Brinco Limited---British Newfoundland Company, composed of a syndicate including N.M. Rothschild & Sons; British South Africa Company; Morgan Grenfell & Company; the Kleinwort interests (it was the Kleinworts by which Goldman Sachs originally got its international connections); Rio Tinto Mines (RTZ); English Electric; Prudential Assurance and others. Brinco discovered and slated for exploitation uranium, copper, thorium, molybdenum, silver, iron, lead, zinc, columbium, beryllium, oil and gas. A railroad was constructed to service these

enterprises, including timber harvesting. A subsidiary of Brinco, Hamilton Falls Power, was added for large scale hydroelectric power. Page 18 has the author quoting Smallwood, who was clearly a puppet, as exclaiming the Brinco deal as “the biggest real estate deal on this continent in this century.” Derek noted that the deal involved “half the total investment of the entire uranium industry in Canada.” He mentioned uranium deals that as of 1959 were worth \$630 million to the Brinco organization. Also involved were other Rothschild tentacles including Five Arrows Securities in London. Concluding, he remarked---

“N.M. Rothschild and Sons is no ordinary company. For generations the House of Rothschild has bound Europe in clinging chains of debt. Its name has been the evil star. There was the De Beers diamond mines, then the loan that helped Disraeli buy the Suez Canal. Now this. This could be the biggest project of them all. It would be a foolish man indeed who would underestimate the power of the Rothschilds.”

10) Robert Means Thompson (1849–1930, Pilgrims 1914) was another important figure associated with mining---



Here's his info from page 2335 of the 1914-1915 Who's Who in
America---

THOMPSON, Robert Means, financier; b. Corsica, Jefferson Co., Pa., March 2, 1849; s. Judge John J. Y. and Agnes (Kennedy) T.; brother of Albert Clifton T. (*q.v.*); grad. U. S. Naval Acad., 1868; promoted ensign 1869, master, 1871, resigned, Oct., 1871; admitted to bar, 1872; LL.B., Harvard, 1874; *m.* at New Haven, Sarah, *d.* William Channing Gibbs, of Newport, R.I., Apr. 30, 1873. Practiced in Boston; mem. Boston Common Council, 1876, 1877, 1878; became identified with mining interests; became resident of N.J.; col. and a.-d.-c. on staff gov. of N.J. Chmn. bd. Internat. Nickel Co.; pres. New York Metal Exchange. Leading mem. of Navy Athletic Assn., and donor of "Thompson Cup" played for in football contests between U.S. Mil. and Naval Acads. Organizer and pres. Naval Acad. Alumni Assn. of New York; pres. Am. Olympic Com.; mem. Loyal Legion. *Clubs*: University, Players, Century, Metropolitan, Lawyers'. *Home*: Southampton, L.I., N.Y. *Office*: 43 Exchange Pl., New York.

William Channing Gibbs, Thompson's father in law, was a Rhode Island governor. Thompson's son in law, Stephen Hyatt Pelham Pell, was president (1944-1949) of the American Numismatic Society. International Nickel Company of Canada has been and remains an extremely important mega-mining giant and has had its share of Pilgrims Society members on its board across the years.

11) Edward T. Jeffery (name is misspelled in caption) was a director of Equitable Trust Company of New York, chaired by another Pilgrims Society member, Alvin W. Krech, already noted, where he also rubbed elbows with another Pilgrim, Edwin Gould. Equitable Trust merged into the silver suppressing Chase National Bank in

1930. Jeffery, born in Liverpool, England, became president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in 1895, and in 1905 became chairman of Western Pacific Railway. He was a director of Western Union, First National Bank of Chicago, Mercantile National Bank at least 13 other railroad corporations, and Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (majority owned by the Rockefeller family!) On April 20, 1914, armed guards of CFIC opened fire on striking miners, killing some 25, including 11 children, and leading to more violence eventually costing 199 lives

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludlow_Massacre ---



Edward T. Jeffrey

“He was the mildest mannered man, who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.”

---Lord Byron (1788–1824, English adventurer).

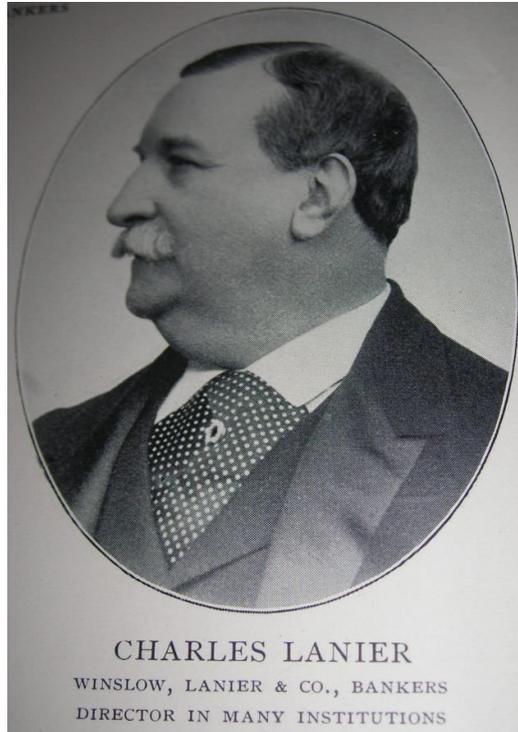
Page 1238, 1914 Who's Who in America---

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, railway pres.; b. Liverpool, Eng., Apr. 6, 1843; s. William S. and Jane (McMillan) J.; came to U.S., 1850; m. Virginia Osborne Clarke, 1877. Entered service of I.C. R.R. Co., 1856, became its gen. supt., 1877-85, gen. mgr., 1885-9; resigned. Commr. to Paris Expn., 1889, on behalf of the Exec. Com. of the citizens of Chicago, for the purpose of studying and reporting upon the expn.; chmn. grounds and bldgs. com., Chicago Expn., until Sept. 1891. Pres., Oct. 1, 1891-Jan., 1912 (gen. mgr., 1891-1900), and now chmn. bd. dirs. D. & R.G. R.R. Co.; receiver, 1893-5, pres. Dec. 1, 1895—, Rio Grande Southern R.R. Co.; chmn. bd. dirs. Western Pacific Ry. Co., June 23, 1905—; also pres. New Orleans & Northwestern R.R., Rio Grande Junction Ry. Co., Utah Fuel Co.; v.-p. Pleasant Valley Coal Co. of Utah; dir. St. Louis, Southwestern R.R. Co., Tex. & Pacific Ry. Co., Colo. Midland Ry. Co., Wabash R.R. Co., Mo. P. Ry. Co., Manhattan Ry. Co., St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co., Salt Lake Union Depot & R.R. Co., George's Creek & Cumberland R.R. Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Mercantile Nat. Bank, Manitou & Pike's Peak Ry., Globe Express Co., Colo. Fuel & Iron Co., First Nat. Bank and First Trust & Savings Bank, (Chicago), Equitable Trust Co. (New York). *Address*: 165 Broadway, New York.

12) Charles Lanier (1837–1926, Pilgrims 1914 list) was the son of a financier who rose to prominence before the Civil War via the Bank of Indiana; he created the first railroad in Indiana, was a kingpin in bonds, and personally saved the state of Indiana from bankruptcy

during the Civil War. Charles was a director of National Bank of Commerce; Southern Railway; Cleveland Railway; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway; Central & South American Telegraph Company; Central Trust Company; American Cotton Oil Company; Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Company; Western Union Telegraph and others. He was associated with Pilgrims Society members Pierpont Morgan and August Belmont in financings for several large scale railway systems, and was involved with providing funding to the electrical inventor, Thomas Edison. Edison was also backed by Chicago utilities magnate Samuel Insull, who controlled the entire electric power generating business for Chicago (Pilgrims 1914 list); Insull's manipulations culminated in **wiping out the life savings of 600,000 investors, in spite of which extraordinary crime, he was found not guilty on all counts,** probably by a suborned jury under a bought off judge

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Insull Insull held interests in three railroads and created what are today Federal Signal Corporation, Commonwealth Edison, Northern Indiana Public Service Company and others. Lanier was a member of the Jekyll Island Club associated with the founding of the anti-silver Federal Reserve System (1914 Who's Who, page 1369) ---



The name Charles Lanier appeared in the leaked list of The Pilgrims for New York, 1980, in their necrology list for 1979–1980, evidently the grandson!

The Jekyll Island Club is not a “silverite stronghold” by any means! Lanier’s granddaughter Kitty married Union Pacific Railroad heir Averell Harriman (1891–1986), Skull & Bones Society, and member of the exponentially more important Pilgrims Society. Harriman was the dominant figure in World War 2 Lend–Lease operations, during which silver “leasing” was pioneered with 88MOZ silver!

13) Henry Clay Pierce (1849–1927) charter member of The Pilgrims Society in 1903, was a director of The International Banking Corporation, profiled in the New York Times of January 2, 1902, "International Banking Corporation’s Far Reaching Plans" as

operating in the important silver countries of China and the Philippines. Pierce was considered **one of the four richest men in America** just after the end of the 19th century

<http://www.picturehistory.com/product/id/6143> . In "America's 60 Families" (1937) Ferdinand Lundberg citing other sources stated "**H. CLAY PIERCE PUT UP THE MONEY BEHIND (FRANCISCO) MADERO AND STARTED THE REVOLUTION**" (the Mexican revolution of 1910).

Pierce had huge holdings in Mexico including National Railways of Mexico; Mexican Central Railway; Mexican Pacific Railway; Central Mexican Railway; Mexican American Steamship Company; Mexican & Northern Steamship Company; Mexican National Construction Company; Mexican Fuel Company; Bank of Commerce & Industry, Mexico City; and Tampico Harbor Company. Additionally he owned Pierce Oil Company that later merged into the Rockefellers Standard Oil. Pierce had interests in Tennessee Central Railroad; Tennessee Construction Company; Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad; Seaboard Line Railway; Briar Hill Collieries; Pierce Investment Trust; American Central Insurance; Mercantile Fire & Marine Insurance; Title Guaranty Trust Company; Mississippi Valley Trust Company; National Bank of Commerce and others. It's of potential significance that this large scale financier had large operations in three major silver countries and as we know, bankers are unfriendly to monetary silver. In Carol Shepley's 2008 book, "Movers and Shakers, Scalawags and Suffragettes," page 166 says of Pierce---

"His life practically defines the term Robber Baron."

During the 1880's, quoting a newspaper source, Pierce's income increased by 600 to 700 percent annually (page 167).



14) Isaac Newton Seligman (1855–1917) was a charter Pilgrims member in 1903. The Seligmans were and are Rothschild affiliates or [associates](#). Here's his info in the 1914 Who's Who in America, page 2096---

SELIGMAN, Isaac Newton, banker; b. at Staten Island, N.Y., July 10, 1856; s. Joseph and Babette (Steinhardt) S.; brother of Edwin Robert Anderson S. (*q.v.*); A.B., Columbia, 1876; m. Guta, d. of Solomon and Betty Loeb, 1883. Was mem. of the victorious Columbia "eight," which defeated Harvard, Yale and other crews on Saratoga Lake, 1874. In banking business since 1876; mem. firm J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers, New York, since 1878; trustee Munich Reinsurance Co., Russia Reinsurance Co., U.S. Savings Bank, Lincoln Trust Co.; dir. Mt. Morris Nat. Bank, Anglo & London-Paris Nat. Bank, San Francisco; mem. advisory com. Audit Co. of New York; treas. and dir. City & Suburban Homes Co. Vice-pres. United Hebrew Charities, St. John's Guild (treas.), Nat. Child Labor Com. (chmn. finance com.), McKinley Memorial Assn. (exec. com.), Gen. Grant Tomb Assn., Carl Schurz Memorial Com. (treas.), Chamber of Commerce (tax com.), Legal Aid Society, City Club (chmn. finance com.); treas. Citizens' Union; treas. Hudson-Fulton Memorial Com. (exec. com.); v.-p. and treas. Andrew H. Green Memorial Assn.; mem. com. of nine for police investigation; trustee Civic Forum, etc. Member Am. Acad. Polit. and Social Science. *Home*: 36 W. 54th St. *Office*: 1 William St., New York.



At <http://www.sekonassociation.com/Isaac.html> we note---

During his years as head of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Isaac made repeated trips to foreign capitols to confer with heads of state and financiers. He is credited with being a major force behind the project to complete the Panama Canal, which his firm heavily financed. He worked intensely on the Panama Canal project from 1898 to 1902. He helped work out a plan to save Venezuela from financial collapse during the Teddy Roosevelt presidency. During the period he headed the company, it financed many of the earliest municipal gas utilities and street car systems.”

Seligman & Company was also involved in the formation of [both](#) Standard Oil and General Motors. The London branch of Seligman

was acquired in 1957 by Sir Siegmund Warburg, Pilgrims Society of Great Britain. The Seligman banking house also acted on behalf of the notorious Jay Gould in many shady transactions! Also they were involved in New York with the Vanderbilts in the public utility industry. The Seligmans helped finance the Comstock Tunnel in Nevada.

In 1895 Seligman's daughter Margaret became daughter in law of Adolph Lewisohn (Pilgrims 1914 roster), the father in law's info on page 1413 of the Who's Who for 1914 follows---

LEWISOHN, Adolph, capitalist; b. Hamburg, Germany; ed. at Hamburg. Pres. United Metals Selling Co., General Development Co.; v.-p. Utah Consolidated Mining Co.; dir. Crocker-Wheeler Co., Importers & Traders Nat. Bank, Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank, Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co., U.S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Internat. Smelting & Refining Co., etc. Has made a number of gifts in cause of edn. and philanthropy, including \$300,000 to Columbia U. for School of Mines Bldg. President Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Soc. Apptd. by Pres. Taft mem. Commn. on Industrial Relations, Dec. 17, 1912. *Address*: 42 Broadway, New York.

At <http://cowanau> we read that Lewisohn---

“...became a major supporter of Franklin Roosevelt during his rise to the governorship and eventually, the presidency of the United States.

FDR was of course the thief who ordered the dispossession of gold and silver from the American public---a prime example of The Pilgrims “seizure of the wealth necessary” modus operandi.

Lewisohn was a backer of the League To Enforce Peace, a Pilgrims Society front set up for dragging America into overseas war (“America’s 60 Families,” 1937, Ferdinand Lundberg, page 265). Other contributors included the Vanderbilts, Du Ponts and Rockefellers. Of the Du Ponts (Pilgrims Society), this book stated (page 419) ---

“In a broad but very real sense the Du Ponts own the whole state of Delaware and parts of adjoining Pennsylvania and in general, supervise every detail of Delaware life. Delaware is the private fief of the Du Ponts.”

In fact, Delaware was named after the centuries old line of the Earls of De La Warr, noted as members of The Pilgrims of Great Britain.

15) Cornelius Vanderbilt III (1873–1942, Pilgrims 1914 roster) was grandson of Cornelius “Commodore” Vanderbilt (1794–1877). Here’s an image of Vanderbilt III



We will review some history on the original Vanderbilt, because it's necessary to have that background info to get a better view of this Pilgrims member. First, Vanderbilt III's bio info in the 1914-1915 Who's Who in America, page 2399, contains the following (lack of gutter space in the book on that page makes it scanner unfriendly). Vanderbilt III listed himself on the following boards---U.S. Mortgage & Trust; National Park Bank; Mutual Bank; Yorkville Bank; Illinois Central Railway Company; New York Railways company; Lackawanna Steel Company; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company; Subway Realty Company; Interborough Rapid Transit Company; American-Asiatic Steamship Company; Audit Company of New York; Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey; Mexican Telegraph Company; Provident Loan Society of New York; Mt. Morris Bank; Philippine Railway Company; Interborough Metropolitan Company; Delaware & Hudson Railroad; American Express

Company; The Wright Company; Harriman National Bank; Mutual Life Insurance; New York Life Insurance; New York Trust Company; Title Guaranty & Trust Company. Poor thing, huh? Hope he had a crust of bread to eat! This enumeration doesn't include other boards he appeared on over the next quarter of a century! The Vanderbilts became linked by marriage to other dynastic Pilgrims Society families, including the Standard Oil Whitneys, the third largest group in that combination after the Rockefellers (Pilgrims Society) and Harknesses (Pilgrims Society). To supply the inquisitive with two more examples of Vanderbilt marriages, there was one with the Havemeyers (Pilgrims Society) of the old "sugar trust" that dominated the sugar industry in the entire Western hemisphere, and on page 11 of "America's 60 Families" by Lundberg (1937) we note---

"A Vanderbilt married Virginia Fair, daughter of Senator James Fair of California, thus bringing the Fair accumulation based on the fabulous Ophir silver mine, into the Vanderbilt orbit."

Senator Fair was also a railroad builder, and left a \$45 million [estate](#) in 1894. Scores of underpaid Chinese workers, some possibly being paid only in opium, died in construction of over 12,000 feet of underground railroad tunnels for "Slippery Jim." Lundberg's book documented the Vanderbilts backing national level candidates from both parties (page 457).

Let's look at the Vanderbilt fortune, before this Pilgrims Society member was born, and into his early days, direct from "History of

the Great American Fortunes,” a great source (already cited regarding Jay Gould and others). Cornelius Vanderbilt I achieved what has been reckoned in [current](#) dollars as \$178.4 billion. We’ll look at the original Vanderbilt after his fortune already took off (page 312) ---

“By this coup Vanderbilt doubled his previous wealth. Scarcely had the mercantile interests recovered from their utter bewilderment at being routed than Vanderbilt, flush with triumph, swept more railroads into his inventory of possessions. His process of acquisition was now working with almost automatic ease. First, as we have narrated, he extorted millions of dollars in blackmail. With these millions he bought, or rather manipulated into his control, one railroad after another, amid an onslaught of bribery and glaring violations of the law. Each new million that he seized was an additional resource by which he could bribe and manipulate; progressively his power advanced; and it became ridiculously easier to get possession of more and more property. His very name became a terror to those of lesser capital, and the mere threat of pitting his enormous wealth against competitors whom he sought to destroy was generally sufficient warrant for their surrender. After his consummation of the \$44 million theft in 1869 there was little withstanding of him. This sum, immense, and in fact of almost inconceivable power in that day was enough of itself, independent of Vanderbilt’s other wealth, to force through almost any plan involving a seizing of competing property.”

Page 340 is then speaking of his son---

“The same government of which his father had defrauded millions of dollars now stood as a direct guarantee behind at least \$70,000,000 of his bonded wealth, and the whole population of the United States was being taxed to pay interest on bonds. In the years following his father’s death, Vanderbilt found no difficulty in adding more extended railroad lines to his properties, and increasing his wealth by tens of millions of dollars at a leap.”

“The impact of his vast fortune was well-nigh resistless.

Commanding both financial and political power, his money and resources were used with destructive effect against almost every competitor standing in his way. If he could not coerce the owners of a railroad, the possession of which he sought, to sell to him at his own price, he at once brought into action the wrecking tactics his father had so successfully used. The West Shore Railroad, a competing line running along the west bank of the Hudson River, was bankrupted by him, and finally in 1883, bought under foreclosure proceedings. By lowering his freight rates he took away most of its business; he methodically caused it to be harassed and burdened by the exercise of his great political power; he thwarted its plans and secretly hindered it in its application for money loans or other relief. Other means, open and covert, were employed to insure its ruination. When at last he had driven its owners into a corner, he calmly stepped in and bought up its control cheaply, and then turned out many millions of dollars of watered stock.”

Page 341 describes how Vanderbilt looted \$30 million in railroad activities in Pennsylvania. Pages 360–361 mentioned---

“By 1893 the Vanderbilt system embraced at least 12,000 miles of railways, with a capitalized value of several hundred million dollars, and a total gross earning power of more than \$60,000,000 a year. Vanderbilt lines reached so many cities of importance, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Omaha---(start page 361) these were a few of the great marts which were embraced in the Vanderbilt preserves. So impregnably rich and powerful were the Vanderbilts, so profitable their railroads, and their command of resources, financial institutions and legislation so great, that the panic of 1893 gave them extraordinary opportunities of getting hold of the properties of weaker railroads.”

Page 368---

“Thousands of times was the law glaringly violated, yet **the magnates were at all times safe from prosecution.** Periodically the government would make a pretense of subjecting them to an inquiry, but in no serious way were they interfered with. These investigations all showed that the railroads first crushed out the small operators by a conspiracy of rates, blockades and reprisals, and then by a juggling process of stocks and bonds, bought in the mines with the expenditure of scarcely any actual money. Having done this they formed a monopoly and raised prices which, in law, was a criminal conspiracy.”

“The magnates were at all times safe from prosecution,” sounds like recent times, huh? Page 368 again---

“No one knows or can ascertain the exact profits of the Vanderbilts and of other railroad owners from their control of both the anthracite and the bituminous coal mines. The railroad magnates cloud their trail by operating through subsidiary companies. **That their extortions reached hundreds of millions of dollars every year was a patent enough fact.** The accomplishments of this process of extortion have been referred to---the confiscation, on the one hand, of the labor of the whole consuming population by taxing them more and more of the products of their labor by repeated increases in the price of coal and, on the other, by the confiscation of the labor of the several hundred thousand miners who were compelled to work for the most precarious wages, **and in conditions worse in some respects than chattel slavery.**”

Pages 370–371 mention a smaller fraud achieved by the Vanderbilts---

“Such a slight fraud was the Vanderbilts **confiscation of an entire section of New York City.** In 1887 they decided that they had urgent need for railroad yard purposes of a sweep of (start page 371) streets from Sixtieth street to Seventy–second street along the Hudson River. What if this property had been bought, laid out and graded by the city at considerable expense? The Vanderbilts

resolved to have it and get it for nothing. Under special forms of law dictated by them they thereupon took it.”

Myers described the Vanderbilts bribery of the State legislature to bring additional pressure on New York City to comply with their land grabbing conspiracy---many city officials were already on the take from them. The Vanderbilts arranged a tandem conspiracy---that of having the land held by their railroads, but publicly under a fake City title---absolving them from any property taxation!

Pages 372-373 recount that the Vanderbilts, after using the legislative process to seize a major area of the city, returned to Albany, the State capitol, and again used legislative power to compel New York City taxpayers to fund a seven figure construction improvement to the seized land. Closing the review by Myers on the Vanderbilts, pages 373-374 states---

“Why tempt exhaustion by lingering upon a multitude of other operations which went to increase the wealth and possessions of the Vanderbilt family? One after another---often several

simultaneously---they were put through, sometimes surreptitiously, again with overt effrontery. Legislative measures in New York and many other States were drafted with such skill that sly provisions allowing the greatest frauds were concealed in the enactments; and the first knowledge that the plundered public frequently had of them was after they had already been accomplished. These frauds comprised corrupt laws that gave, in circumstances of notorious scandal, tracts of land to railroad companies included (start page

374) in the Vanderbilt system. They embraced laws, and still more laws, exempting this or that stock or property from taxation, and laws making presents of valuable franchises and allowing further consolidations.”

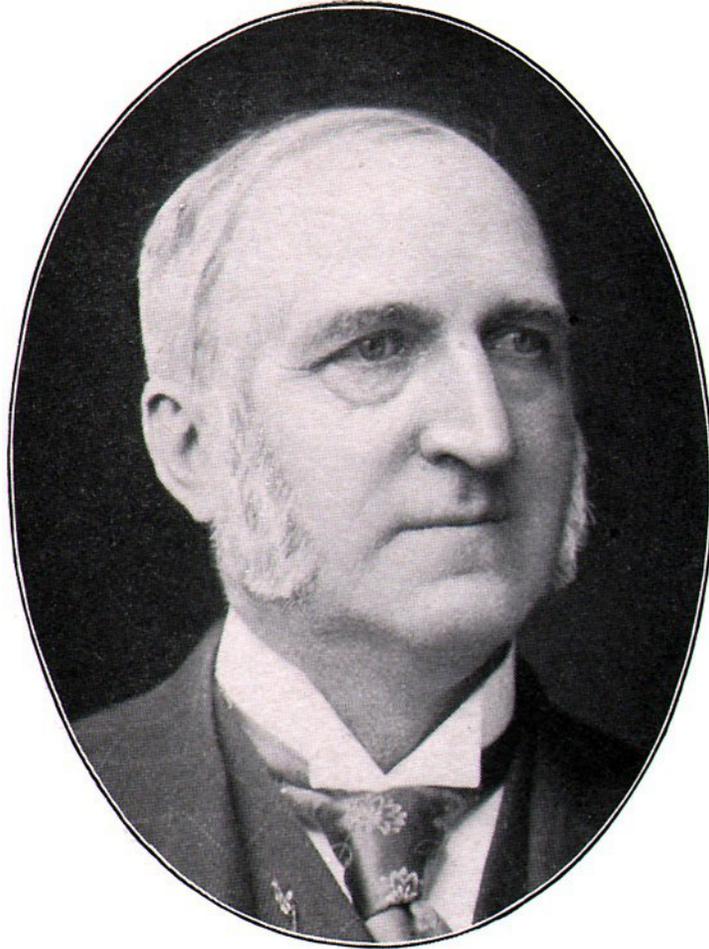
One member of the Vanderbilt family added by seizure \$50 million to his personal fortune in 1898 (page 374), with the remark that “A dazzling opportunity was presented of checking in an immense amount in loot.”

Concluding, page 374 mentions---

“It turned out that the Stock Corporation law of New York State prohibited the bonded indebtedness of any corporation being more than the value of the capital stock. This discovery was not disconcerting; the obstacle could be easily overcome with some well distributed generosity. A bill was quickly drawn up to remedy the situation, and hurried to the legislature then in session at Albany. The Assembly balked and ostentatiously refused to pass it. But after the lapse of a short time the Assembly saw a great new light and rushed it through on the same day it passed the Senate. It was at this precise time that a certain noted lobbyist at Albany somehow showed up, it was alleged, with a fund of \$500,000, and members of the Assembly and Senate suddenly revealed evidences of being unusually flush with money.”

Myers accounts went on to describe the Vanderbilts seizing the Boston & Albany Railroad, and having the Governor send 8,000

troops armed with machine guns, to put down a strike for enough time off to get proper sleep, and for a living wage---and there was far more besides---but you get the picture, to which we will add several more interesting notations! Page 2399 of the 1914 Who's Who in America shows four Vanderbilts holding 132 board memberships, mainly in railroad corporations, with three additional notations, "and many other railway and financial corporations" and "officer or director in numerous other corporations" and "officer or director in 65 other corporations," so that very likely these few Vanderbilts, led by Cornelius III, Pilgrims Society, held over 250 board memberships, and possibly upwards of 300! Three Vanderbilt front men, all attorneys, Lindsay Russell, Chauncey M. Depew and Joseph H. Choate, were in on the founding of The Pilgrims Society. In 1986, Alfred G. Vanderbilt Jr. became son in law to the chairman of Chemical Bank of New York, Donald C. Platten (Pilgrims 1980 leaked roster!) There is additionally a James Platten Vanderbilt (born 1975, of the Spider Man series and other films). Chauncey M. Depew (1834-1928), who appears to have been the top Vanderbilt attorney, was a charter Pilgrims member in 1903 and on its first executive committee. He had quite the genealogy, which we will just skip. He was a pal of the sickening Roosevelt clan---



Depew held various key positions in New York State government and was elected to the U.S. Senate (1899–1911). Yes, he was a member of Skull & Bones Society of Yale, a tributary organization into The Pilgrims Society. Here's Depew's info from the 1914 Who's Who, pages 626–627 (these details are in context of his Vanderbilt connections) ---

DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell, senator; b. Peekskill, N.Y., Apr. 23, 1834; s. Isaac and Martha (Mitchell) D.; A.B., Yale, 1856 (LL.D., 1887); m. Elise Hegeman, Nov. 9, 1871 (died Mar., 1893); 2d, May Palmer, Dec., 1901. Admitted to bar, 1858; mem. N.Y. Assembly, 1861-2; sec. of state of N.Y., 1863; apptd. and confirmed U.S. minister to Japan, but declined. Defeated for lt.-gov. N.Y. on Liberal Rep. ticket, 1872. Atty. for N.Y. & Harlem R.R., 1866; for N.Y.C. & H.R. R.R., 1869, gen. counsel, 1875, 2d v.-p. same, 1882, pres. same, 1885-98; also pres., until 1898, West Shore R.R. Since 1898 chmn. bd. of dirs. N.Y.C. & H.R. R.R., L.S. & M.S. R.R., M.C. R.R., and N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Dir. Western Union Telegraph Co., West Shore R.R., C. & N.W. Ry. Co., C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. Co., C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., Canada Southern Ry. Co., and numerous ry., banking and other corporations. Regent U. State of N.Y., 1877-1904; declined election as U.S. senator, 1885; declined appmt. as Sec. of State in cabinet of Pres. Benjamin Harrison;

received 99 votes for presidential nomination, Rep. Nat. Conv., 1888; del.-at-large Rep. Nat. convs., 1888, 92, 96, 1900, 04 (placed Benjamin Harrison in nomination for the Presidency, 1888, and Gov. Morton, 1896); U.S. senator, 1899-1905, 1905-11. Orator at unveiling of Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor; at centennial celebration of inauguration of George Washington; at opening of Chicago Expn., 1893, and at many other notable occasions; also distinguished as after-dinner speaker. Mem. Corpn. of Yale U., 1893-1906. Mem. Soc. of the Cincinnati. *Home*: 27 W. 54th St. *Office*: Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Among the "numerous other" boards Depew appeared on as a Vanderbilt agent were the Hudson River Bridge Company; Niagara River Bridge Company; New York State Realty & Terminal Company; Union Trust Company; Equitable Life Assurance Society; Chicago &

Northwestern Railway; New Jersey Junction Railroad. Pages 347–348 of Myers book relate how with Depew’s assistance, **the Vanderbilts were largely immune to taxation.**

Joseph Choate was appropriately born in Salem, Massachusetts, site of the infamous Salem Witch Trials in 1692–1693. Choate (1832–1917) certainly had a corrupt genealogy---his father’s first cousin, Senator Rufus Choate (term 1841–1845) was an adversary of President John Tyler, who sternly opposed another central bank. Tyler vetoed the Fiscal Bank Act, so-called, as fast as you’d kick a rat away from a child’s crib. As the other lead attorney for the thieving, deeply conspiratorial Vanderbilt interests, Joseph Choate became president of the USA Pilgrims branch (1912–1917) and naturally lobbied for the USA to enter World War One. In 1899–1905 he was ambassador to England, so had plenty of chances to confer with inner circle Pilgrims members in London as to plans for the first World War. We must not omit to mention that it was with the collusion of the Vanderbilts (Pilgrims Society) that the Rockefellers (Pilgrims Society) were able to use Standard Oil to achieve a near monopoly on the petroleum business in America. The tactic was simple---barrels of oil shipped over Vanderbilt railroads by competitors were charged rates similar to that of Standard Oil, however, Standard Oil was clandestinely given a “rebate” on every barrel of oil shipped by Standard’s competitors, allowing Standard to price its oil more cheaply, so as to gradually

run competitors out of business. That was of course not the only tactic employed, but it was central.

Here's Joseph Choate's info from page 435 of the 1914 Who's Who---

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges, diplomatist; b. Salem, Mass., Jan. 24, 1832; s. George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) C.; brother of Charles Francis and William Gardner C. (both *q.v.*); A.B., Harvard, 1852, LL.B., 1854, A.M., 1860; (LL.D., Amherst, 1887, Harvard, 1888, Cambridge, 1900, Edinburgh, 1900, Yale, 1901, St. Andrew's, 1902, Glasgow, 1904, Williams, 1905, Pa., 1908, Union, 1909, McGill, 1913; D.C.L., Oxford, 1902); *m.* Caroline Dutcher Sterling, Oct. 16, 1861. Admitted to bar, Mass., 1855, N.Y., 1856; identified with many famous cases; one of the com. of 70 which broke up the Tweed ring, 1871; chairman of its subcommittee on elections; secured reinstatement Gen. Fitz John Porter to his army rank, etc.; pres. of N.Y. Constl. Conv., 1894; candidate for U.S. senator, 1897; U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, 1899-1905; elected Bencher of the Middle Temple, England, Apr. 10, 1905; ambassador and 1st del. U.S. to Internat. Peace Conf. at The Hague, 1907; v.-p. Am. Soc. for Judicial Settlement Internat. Disputes. Foreign hon. fellow Royal Soc. of Literature; mem. Mass. Colonial Soc. Has been pres. Union League and Harvard clubs, N.E. Soc. (New York), New York City, State and Am. Bar assns., Harvard Law Sch. Assn.; pres. Harvard Alumni Assn.; trustee Met. Mus. of Art, Am. Mus. Natural History since foundation of each; mem. Am. Philos. Soc., etc.; gov. N.Y. Hosp., 1877—; trustee Equitable Life Assurance Soc., Dec., 1913—. Noted as a public and after-dinner speaker. *Author*: Addresses on Abraham Lincoln, Admiral Farragut, Rufus Choate, etc., 1901. *Home*: 8 E. 63d St. *Office*: 60 Wall St., New York.

His info doesn't mention his attorney activities for the Vanderbilts. Notice however he was a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society---along with his other Vanderbilt associate, Chauncey Depew---and had a Wall Street office. In "Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age" by Leonard Schlup and James Ryan (2003) page 88 we read of Choate---

"He became one of the nation's most prominent attorneys. Counsel for such corporations as Standard Oil, American Sugar Refining and American Tobacco, Choate also defended the estates of such notables as Cornelius Vanderbilt and Leland Stanford."

We additionally discover that like Depew, Choate was involved with the sinister Roosevelt family (Pilgrims Society) and also that he played a role in expediting the construction of the Panama Canal, in which endeavor he was associated with Pilgrims Society member Isaac Newton Seligman. Choate's brother ran a sanitarium (old term for mental "hospital") and we are tempted to wonder if any Vanderbilt adversaries ended up in the devastating clutches of Choate's vile brother! Joseph Choate Jr. (Pilgrims 1933) was named chairman of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration following the repeal of Prohibition, which was enacted partly to cause consolidation in the booze business! Some of the Vanderbilt mansions---



(Newport, Rhode Island)



(Hyde Park, New York)



(Manhattan)



(Manhattan)

And among others, the Biltmore mansion in North Carolina, with 178,926 interior square feet and 250 rooms---still owned by the family---



This side view of one end of the structure fails to convey the scale of magnificence involved. Keep in mind that all these mansions and estates and literally hundreds more, built for plundering Pilgrims Society members---were erected with funds absolutely pirated from the public! In “Paul Mellon---Portrait of an Oil Baron” (1974) I read of a tax assessor collector in Pennsylvania who was fired for “incompetence” after refusing to lower taxes on a Mellon estate. The Vanderbilt marriages were to such other world shakers as the Churchills, the Earls of Sunderland, the Dukes of Marlborough, the

Earls of Exeter, the Cecils (one of England's main ruling families for hundreds of years), the Pulitzers (newspapers), and others. William Cecil (1520–1598, see his enormous mansion below), who was Lord High Treasurer of England, Lord Privy Seal of the Crown, and Secretary of State of England, was the ancestor of two current Pilgrims Society members, who both maintain a phenomenally low profile---George Henry Vanderbilt Cecil and William Amherst Vanderbilt Cecil, who represent a unification of the sweeping powers, wealth and influence of two of the most prominent families in entire world history! People such as these, who don't appear on any boards such as JP Morgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, HSBC, Barclays and so forth, are the sort of behind the scenes operators who hold the whip hand in the affairs of these entities. Executives and directors of these banks who are also Pilgrims members, are typically mid circle members acting as supernumeraries for these inner circle members. The Cecils have had plenty of influence in the activities of the Bank of England and the British Empire, and the Vanderbilts are among those back of the Federal Reserve System here!



William Amherst Vanderbilt Cecil, Pilgrims Society Crown
conspirator---



On June 1, 1943, he and his brother were “[bumped](#)” from a flight that was to cross the Bay of Biscay in the French Atlantic; meaning---at the last moment, they were told to not board! Very likely more PILL-GRAMS activities! Shades of Sakhalin Island 1983!

Vanderbilt family agent Henry Clay Alexander (1902-1967), Pilgrims Society member, was the molded over scoundrel who as chairman of J.P. Morgan & Company in 1960 **advocated banning U.S. residents from holding gold in any other country**---as well as the then still in effect ban on holding gold in the “free” United States

<http://nosilvernationalization.org/88.pdf>

He was named for Henry Clay, one of Andrew Jackson’s top three adversaries and an advocate of the central bank! Alexander was a

Vanderbilt University trustee and director of Standard Brands; Johns Mansville Corporation; General Motors; Consolidated Edison of New York and others. He was also a trustee of the U.S. Churchill Foundation and in 1963 was president of the New York Clearing House Association. Recall in the first episode of this series we documented the hostility of the N.Y. Clearing House Association to monetary silver. The path towards fiat is always the same. First, assassinate silver. Second, hit at gold! Alexander was a trustee of New York Presbyterian Hospital, one of very many cases in point of The Society's interest in Big Hospitals, Big Medicine and Big Pharma! Vanderbilt agent, Pilgrims Society member, anti-gold and silver activist Henry Clay Alexander---



Certainly the public has been kept in the dark as to this mass of facts, and far more besides. "America's 60 Families," page 257, mentioned---

“Through its corporations J.P. Morgan & Company has maintained a direct hold over many newspapers.”

Another Vanderbilt relative, William A.M. Burden (1906–1984, Pilgrims Society and married into the Livingston family) was on such boards as Allied Chemical Corporation (silver user); American Metal Climax; Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS); Manufacturers Hanover Bank; Lockheed Aircraft; Aerospace Corporation; South American Mines; Union Sulphur; Cerro De Pasco Copper and others, and held decorations from Brazil, Peru, France, Italy, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany and chaired the Institute for Defense Analysis (warmongering activities). Manufacturers Hanover was in on the frenzy to winnow silver coins out of the nation’s largest banking district in 1964 to 1967 for shipment to the Treasury for processing into bullion to feed to the Silver Users association in order to routinely attack silver prices---it was of course the same at J.P. Morgan under H.C. Alexander, at Chase under Pilgrims Society member George Champion, and so through the other New York megabanks and the New York Savings Banks, also run by Pilgrims Society members. Burden (what an appropriate name) was a trustee of Columbia University, Smithsonian Institution and the Atlantic Council, which advocates merger with England! He was president of the France–America Society (subversive to the interests of the French people) and he was a director of an important Pilgrims Society subsidiary, the Council on Foreign Relations, full of big

bankers and silver price suppressors---and gold thieves. This concludes #2 in this series of 11.

I am writing this series for two reasons. First, to maintain pressure on this Secret Society to start posting rosters in the public domain and most importantly second, to discourage them from using a Presidential executive order to steal gold and silver from the American public for the SECOND time, or to seek Congressional legislation to such effect, as part of their modus operandi of using Federal power to “seize the wealth necessary,” as stated in the code of their founding (Review of Reviews, May 1902, pp. 556–558!)

www.silverstealers.net

www.nosilvernationalization.org