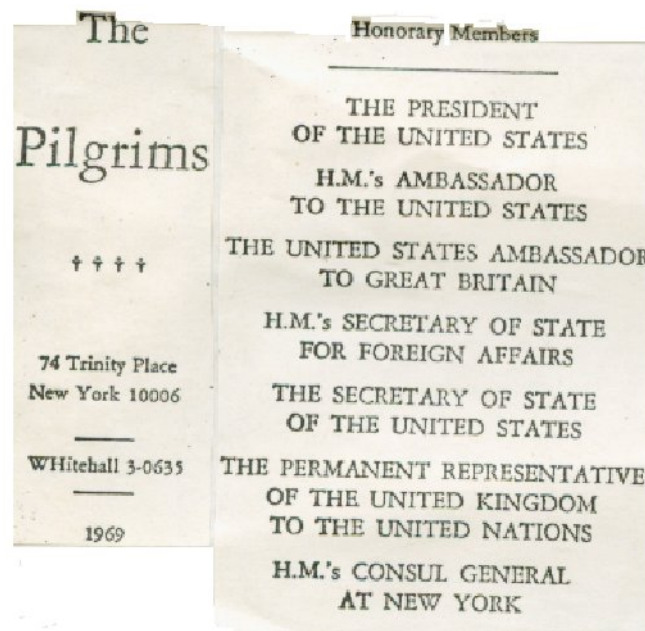


#4 SILVER SQUELCHERS AND THEIR INTERESTING ASSOCIATES

Presented Mid October 2014 by Charles Savoie



“GOLD HAS NO USEFUL PURPOSE TO SERVE IN THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE”---Pilgrims Society member Alan Sproul, president of Federal Reserve Bank of New York, addressing the anti-precious

metals American Bankers association meeting in San Francisco (Vital Speeches of the Day, December 1, 1949, pages 108–114).

“LONDON, May 16— The Pilgrims Society, which was quietly organized here less than a year ago, has now grown to proportions not contemplated by its founders and **wields a great influence** In the social and political relations of the two countries.”

---The San Francisco Call (newspaper), May 17 1903, page 22.

Oops! The founders did contemplate it to “wield great influence.”

“It was created to bridge the gap caused by the revolutionary war.

From the looks of it, it appears they did more than bridge the gap they actually made the gap disappear. At what point does a group like this become the fully functioning shadow government and replaces our real government?”

<http://nesaranews.blogspot.com/2014/04/the-secret-club-called-pilgrim-society.html>

Have another look at the image above. By controlling the President and Secretary of State, they control the following---all our armed forces---all our foreign relations---Presidential appointments of Federal judges, ambassadors and Federal agency officials---veto power over Congress---and more. Is that enough influence to be of concern? This is Pilgrims Society control---not by Bilderberg nor any other group.

"A Secret Society gradually absorbing the wealth of the world."---Last Will & Testament of Cecil Rhodes



“When we see a lot of framed timbers, different portions of which we know have been gotten out at different times and places and by different workmen – Stephen, Franklin, Roger, and James, for instance – and we see these timbers joined together, and see they exactly make the frame of a house or a mill, all the tenons and mortises exactly fitting, and all the lengths and proportions of the different pieces exactly adapted to their respective places, and not a piece too many or too few – not omitting even scaffolding – or, if a single piece be lacking, we see the place in the frame exactly fitted and prepared to yet bring such piece in – in such a case, we find it

impossible not to believe that Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James all understood one another from the beginning, and all worked upon a common plan or draft drawn up before the first lick was struck.”

---“House Divided” speech by Abe Lincoln, June 16, 1858.

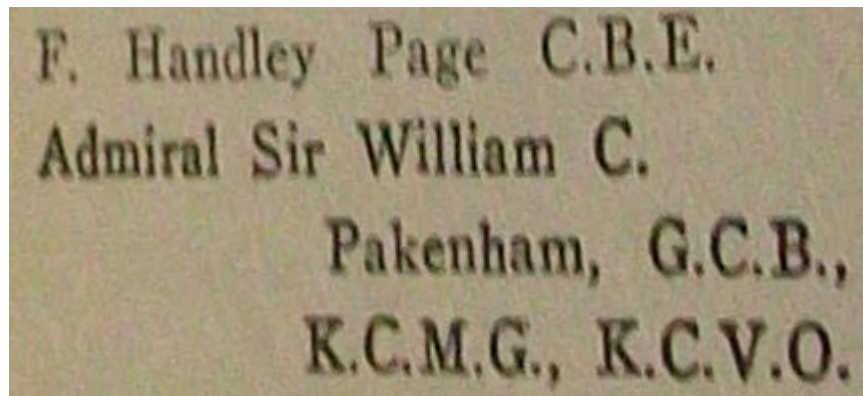
Another is <http://logisticsmonster.com/2009/04/01/this-is-the-center-of-the-web-meet-the-pilgrim-society/> “This IS the Center of the Web---Meet The Pilgrim Society.”

A number of sites have picked up on my work on The Pilgrims Society since December 2004, and that of Van Der Reijden since mid 2006---the above are examples. Next time I’ll mention the four (4) people before me (dating to 1915) who became aware of this organization---one of whom lit the fuse in my thoughts about them.

This time we’ll review 15 Pilgrims Society members from the 1933 dual New York and London rosters, which were located at the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan. The University currently has as a regent someone who is a director of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. I hope this person is appropriately stressed upon finding out the contribution made by a university library towards uncovering the Fed’s concealed owners. Remove the lists, go ahead---appropriate outsiders now have them! There are many fascinating names from the 1933 lists. The problem was not to find 15 significant names but rather which

to exclude. Expected personalities are there---the Duke of York---the Prince of Wales---assorted Earls, Viscounts, Marquesses, Baronets, Sirs and that entire ilk in the London branch, extensively related to mainland European royalty and fortunes in trade, land and buildings tracing back centuries before the Rothschilds. Persons reviewed here had quite a few peers in the organization of similar influence and wealth, so this is only a sampling. The USA branch equally showed a staggering extent of old-line wealth tracing to colonial times, and to the nineteenth century “robber barons,” intricately interconnected by strategic marriages set up to concentrate wealth.

1) Admiral Sir William C. Pakenham (1861–1933, Pilgrims London 1933), Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; Order of St. Michael and St. George; Order of the Bath; Lord of the Admiralty; after World War I, president of Royal Naval College; British naval commander, North Atlantic and British West Indies. Official observer with the Japanese Navy in the Russo–Japanese War of 1904–1905; Order of the Rising Sun---



(See under #3 following for another Pakenham from the 1957 Pilgrims London roster!) Handley Page Ltd. was the first UK publicly traded company manufacturing bombers used in both World Wars. This organization has controlled the war contractors (“defense industry”) of the U.K. and USA for more than a century.

Pakenham was in the line of the Earls of Longford (Ireland). Major General Sir Edward Pakenham led the British invasion force of some 14,000 battle hardened troops, which was royally trounced by a rag-tag force of less than a third its size (and only two-thirds of them were armed), under the command of General Andrew Jackson, on January 8, 1815, after which Pakenham’s royal carcass was shipped back home in a large barrel of rum. The fact that the Duke of Wellington, who beat Napoleon at Waterloo, was his brother in law, worked no magic against Jackson. Very likely had Wellington come to avenge, Jackson would have taken his remains to a taxidermist. “He is not a man you can fight against” was said of Jackson! Here’s the Irish castle (Tullyally Castle, also called Pakenham Hall Castle, and estate owned by the Earl of Longford, the largest private estate in Ireland---also where the invading Britisher,

General Pakenham, was born (owned by his father the second Earl of Longford) ---

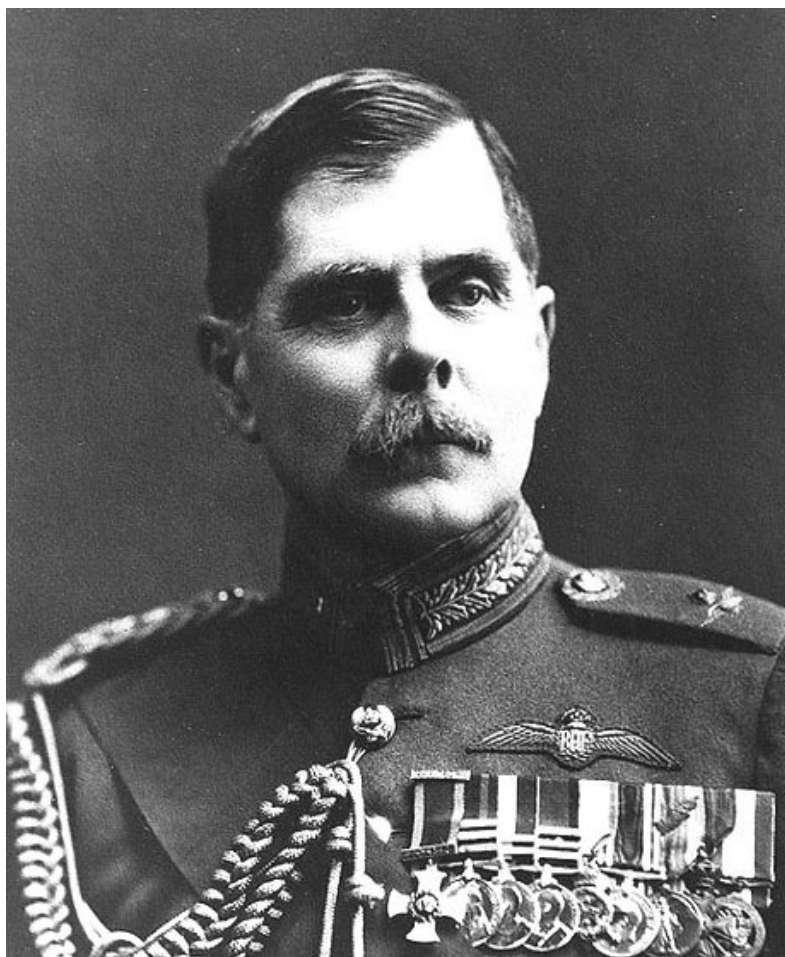


Members of the Pakenham family across the centuries have held many positions including members of Parliament; ambassadors to Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Portugal, Luxembourg, Poland and Sweden; several admirals and generals; leader of the House of Lords; chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; colonial Secretary of State; members of the Crown's Privy Council; commander of the London Irish Rifle Regiment; and major landowners. Today a [Pakenham](#) runs an investment group in London that has done deals with Royal Bank of Scotland (Pilgrims); Sumitomo Bank (Trilaterals); Hermes Partners; Greater China Fund; American Express (Pilgrims) and other large entities. From 2007 to 2011 Kevin Pakenham ran the London office of Jefferies (Silver Users Association), a major financial entity which is a member of the silver suppressing COMEX and describes itself as "a leading market maker in metals, [precious](#)

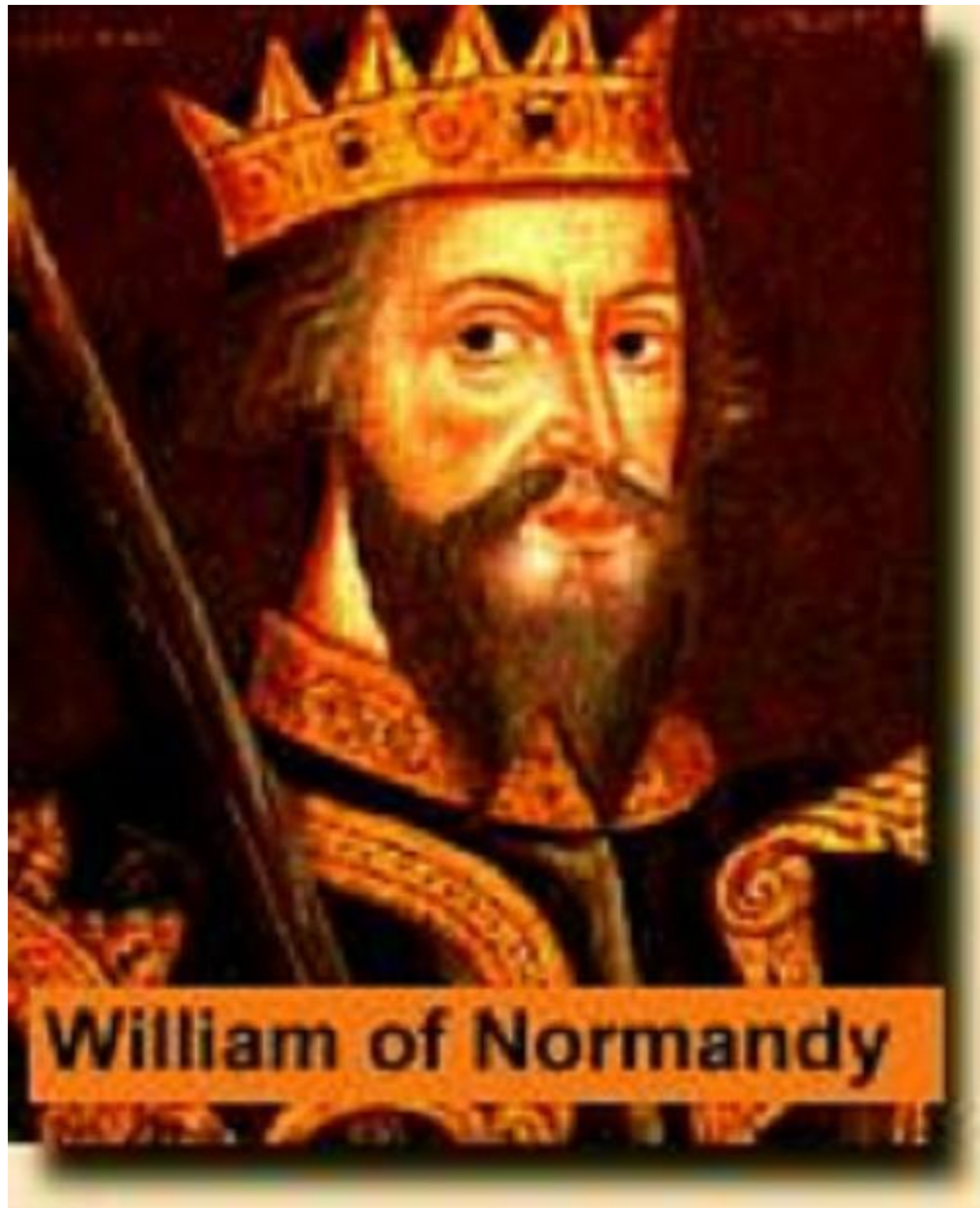
and base” and member of the London Metal Exchange. The fact that The Pilgrims Society had this Pakenham as a member, and considering that the earlier Pakenham intended to seize New Orleans before marching on Washington, shows that this Crown sponsored group indeed has always planned to retake the American “colonies” for its sponsors, in the larger framework of a British controlled world---a perverse dream which seems destined to not fully materialize. Jeffries-Bache was named for Pilgrims Society member Jules Bache, who controlled Dome Mines (later known as Placer Dome) profiled last April in “Silver [Bully](#) Boys and Their Kept Slaves.” Franklin Bache Satterthwaite (1914–2003, Pilgrims 1957 and other lists) combined Bache ancestry with direct descent from Benjamin Franklin. Benjamin Franklin Bache (1769–1798), Franklin’s grandson, [agitated](#) for the awful Sedition Act, worse in ways than the modern Patriot Acts; which see Sedition Act below in #6 of this listing! The wife of the Treasury Secretary in the Polk administration (1845–1849) was a Bache. Bache & Company played a role in the 1980 takedown of the Hunts. Franklin himself was a member of England’s “[Hellfire](#) Club” whose members may easily be in some genealogies of The Pilgrims Society London (I haven’t taken time to investigate).

2) Hugh Trenchard, Viscount Trenchard, member of the House of Lords (1873–1956, Pilgrims 1933 London) is known as the “Father of the Royal Air Force” (RAF) in 1918 and an early formulator of

strategic bombing. During 1931–1935 he was Police Commissioner of Metropolitan London. His ancestors included Member of Parliament Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State of England under King William III (1689–1702) and all the way back to the year 1066, to a fighting knight named Raoul De [Trenchant](#) “one of the close companions of William the Conqueror, who fought alongside him at the Battle of Hastings” 948 years ago---







Sir Cyril Kleinwort (Pilgrims London 1969) was a descendent of William the Conqueror. A prominent financier in The City of London, it was his family that enabled Goldman Sachs to get started on an international scale (“Our Crowd” by Stephen Birmingham, 1967, pages 152–153). Kleinwort was a power in Rio Tinto Zinc (now RTZ, top mining conglomerate) and acquired bullion dealer

Sharps–Pixley in 1966. The 1933 Pilgrims London list shows an executive committee member, Sir Kynaston Studd, a Lord Mayor of London---also [descended](#) from William the Conqueror! Studd married a Latvian–Estonian Princess, Alexandra Lieven, whose line traced to 1186! Pilgrims Society genealogies are like the constellations---stunning.

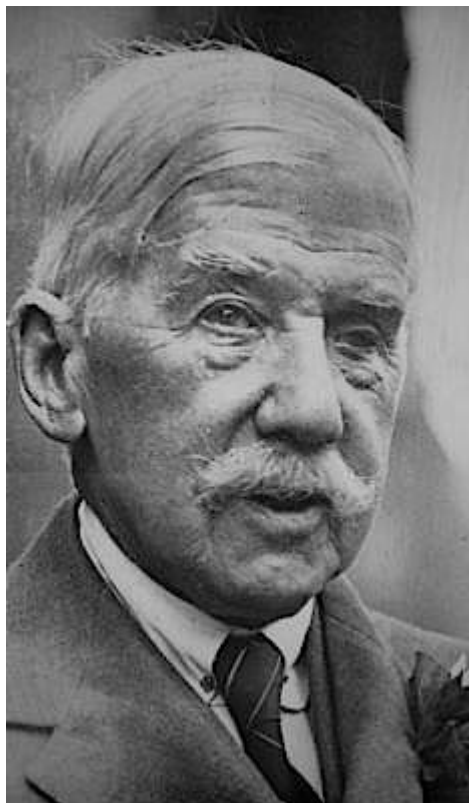
Trenchard went to British India in 1893 to help intimidate the Indian people into continued subservience to The Crown; around 1900 he went to fight in South Africa against Dutch settlers, during which time well documented genocide was carried out against them; and in 1904–1905, he commanded the Southern Nigeria Regiment. In 1936–1939 he was a director of “companies” not named by Wikipedia, but apparently war industries! In 1953 Trenchard retired as chairman of the United Africa Company. Why was it called “United Africa” company? Only because the British felt that Africa should be entirely their plaything, like the rest of the planet. In 1977 Viscount Trenchard was inducted into the International Aerospace Hall of Fame. His grandson, the third Viscount Trenchard, was with Kleinwort Benson starting in 1973---run by Sir Cyril H. Kleinwort, Pilgrims Society of Great Britain, who we just mentioned! United Africa Company merged into Lever Brothers, launched by blazing eyed power monger Lord Leverhulme (Pilgrims 1924 roster) ---



Lever Brothers is today known as multinational giant Unilever, which says of itself “On any given day, [two billion](#) people use Unilever products.” [Wiki](#) has these items on Viscount Leverhulme---“workers social lives were policed from the head office” and quoting “Lord Leverhulme’s Ghosts---Colonial Exploitation in the Congo” (2008) by Jules Marchal stated---
“Leverhulme set up a private kingdom reliant on the horrific system of forced labour, a program that [reduced the population of Congo by half](#) and accounted for more deaths than the Nazi holocaust. Anything to advance the British Empire, huh? Leverhulme’s successor appeared in the 1933 Pilgrims London roster. No wonder

this Pilgrims Society member could have his company overawe competitors---he got lots of slave labor!

3) Almeric Paget, Baron Queenborough (1861–1949, Pilgrims London 1933), Member of Parliament (1910–1917), Guardian of the British Empire, was of a line tracing back to Baron William Paget (1506–1563) who was a top diplomatic **adviser to King Henry VIII**, and received extensive land grants in return---Cannock Chase and Burton Abbey in Staffordshire and land in London. Baron Queenborough---



The Baron was a trustee or president of three hospitals and president of Chihuahua & Pacific Railroad in Mexico, which achieved

passage over 37 bridges and 86 tunnels and reaching a maximum altitude of 7,900 feet; length 418 miles and passes over the Copper Canyon, which unknown to many is larger and deeper than Arizona's Grand Canyon. Silver shipments? He was president of the Royal Society of St. George and chairman of Caxton Electrical Developments and also chairman of Queenborough Port Development Company. As if that wasn't enough to fill his plate, he also had a tenure as [chairman](#) of the huge Siemens Brothers. We noted Alexander Siemens founder of that enterprise, was a charter Pilgrims member in London in 1902 see "Silver Suppressers Hiding In The Dark," [part one](#), July 2014. Siemens today is roughly twice the size of Unilever, with 360,000 employees in [190 countries](#). The Pilgrims Society is easily the most globalist organization of all---no wonder it conspires to develop a world government.

The Paget family has held many Crown posts over the years. Perhaps the most eyebrow raising post was that of Baron Queenborough himself, who was treasurer of the League of Nations Union. The League was the British conspiracy following World War One, which war England instigated, as **an attempt to impose Crown rule over the world.** Thanks largely to the efforts of Idaho silver money Senator William Borah, who was known as "The Great Opposer," the Senate was compelled to reject joining the League of Nations. With that effort, and considering what a champion of the monetary metals Borah was, it's amazing that he didn't get assassinated like Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy! Four

Presidents rubbed out by The Money Power, which also made attempts on Andrew Jackson, the President they hated the most! Queenborough's father was a member of the House of Commons (1837–1865) and had holdings in the North Staffordshire Railway Company, of which he was a director for 21 years. Queenborough married Pauline Payne Whitney in 1895, whose father was William Collins Whitney, Secretary of the Navy (1885–1889) in the first administration of anti-silver activist Grover Cleveland, who became a charter member in 1903 of The Pilgrims New York. Whitney was descended from William Bradford, who was a five term Governor (1621–1657) of Plymouth Colony. We could wear ourselves out examining just a few genealogies of The Pilgrims Society! The Whitneys held major interests in banking, railroads, oil, tobacco, publishing and real estate. The 1969 Pilgrims roster showed John Hay Whitney a vice president---both his grandfathers held Cabinet positions! In “The Rich and the Super Rich” by Ferdinand Lundberg (1968), Whitney was ranked as the 22nd wealthiest inheritor in America in the mid-1950s.

The Earls of Uxbridge and Marquesses of Anglesey are titles held by Paget family members. The word “Anglesey” evokes images of battle axes dripping blood and was the site of a horrific battle in 1098. They've been brigadier generals, ambassadors to Germany, Austria, the Ottoman Empire, governor of Royal Military College, commander of British forces (guarding opium warehouses) in India, governor of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

commanders in the Peninsular War (Spain); and the Battle of Waterloo; a Paget married Charles Grenfell, railroad tycoon and director of the Bank of England (1830–1864); a Paget was a leading figure in the English branch of the Whig Party, whose American branch strongly militated for a central bank, especially in the John Tyler presidency (1841–1845), staging a riot in front of the White House, over Tyler's veto (the Whig riot led to the Secret Service being established); minister to Serbia and ambassador to Brazil; participant in the Virginia Company, starting the Jamestown settlement in 1607; negotiated the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699), ending a war between Austria and the Ottoman Empire that started in 1683; commander of the British Mediterranean fleet; took part in the Charge of the Light Brigade (1854) in the Crimean War; and numerous other accolades up into the 20th century.

Paget family crest with curious inscription meaning “by its reverse or opposite” ---



Use of Latin traced to the Roman occupation of Britain (Britannia, Caledonia and Hibernia) which far preceded that of William the Conqueror, and undoubtedly Roman genetics found its way into The Pilgrims Society in London.

19th century image of “Beaunesert,” a Paget family castle estate---



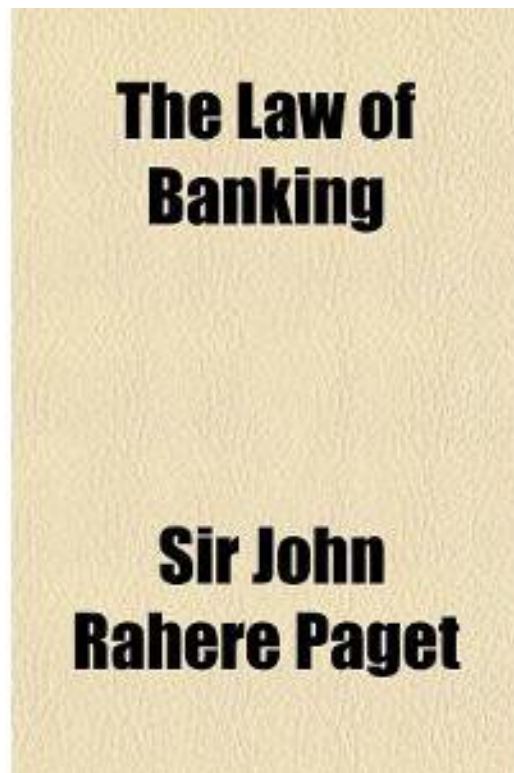
“Plas Newydd,” a Paget/Earl of Anglesey castle in Wales---



From The Pilgrims London leaked roster, 1957---

Paget, Captain Sir James F., Bt. Paget-Cooke, Richard, M.B.E. Pakenham, The Right Hon. The Lord

Recall we opened this installment with a Pakenham! James Paget was apparently the grandson of Sir James Paget (1814–1899), acknowledged as one of the [pioneers](#) in modern scientific medical pathology. Another Paget surfaced in the 1974 Pilgrims roster, and there have been others. This turns out to be another highly influential dynasty in The Pilgrims Society, and one of them authored this chilling 1904 book---



4) Clarence Hungerford Mackay (1874–1938, Pilgrims 1933 roster) was another member with **an absolutely overwhelming, staggering background!** He is “believed to have inherited most of a **\$500 million** [estate](#) in 1902.” Let’s have a glance at his father first--- John William Mackay (1831–1902) of whom Wiki states---

“In 1851, he went to California and worked in placer gold mines in Sierra County. In 1859, he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and there, after losing all he had made in California, he formed a business partnership with fellow Irishmen James Graham Fair, James C. Flood, and William S. O’ Brien. The four dealt in mining stocks and operated silver mines on the Comstock Lode, and in 1873 discovered the great ore body known as the "big bonanza" in the Consolidated Virginia and California mine, an ore body more than 1,200 feet deep, which yielded in March of that year as much as \$3,876 per ton (America: Past & Present, Vol. II, page 497) and in 1877 nearly \$190,000,000 altogether. The four-way partnership, although formally called "Flood and O'Brien," was more commonly known as the Bonanza firm. Together they also established the Bank of Nevada.”

Although they functioned as “Flood & O’ Brien,” those two were the least wealthy of the quartet, with Mackay becoming the wealthiest. I’ve found Pilgrims Society connections to the two richest of these four; I will not be surprised to find, as research permits, that the Flood interests were absorbed into the invisible trusts run by The Pilgrims Society (they did get the O’ Brien interests---continue

reading!) In number two of this research series we noticed that the Fair silver and railroad fortune was later linked by marriage to the Vanderbilts (Pilgrims Society). Mackay transferred the mining and mining stock fortune he made from the Comstock Lode into communications empires, which dramatically amplified his capital by investing in an overriding technological trend. He must have known that older groups such as the Astors and Rothschilds wouldn't allow silver to continue as money---that there would be more assaults against silver following the Crime of 1873 and the New York banks boycotting the new silver dollar series that launched in 1878. He was in competition with Jay Gould, who controlled Western Union Telegraph. Eventually Gould stopped trying to run Mackay out of business, allegedly fretting, "all Mackay has to do when he needs more money is to go to Nevada and dig it up," apparently someone on the inside understands that printing presses don't create money! We profiled the Gould fortune in #2 of this series. Many Pilgrims Society dynasties were in competition with each other, but it was always on the inside; meaning, they do prefer to ally with each other versus allying with the "profane public." Since the robber baron days, great consolidations have transpired, actually starting with U.S. Steel (Carnegie Steel), and turf with ownership lines invisible to the public has evidently been staked out. Pilgrims Society members have been promised to become the equivalent of Dukes, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Baronets, Lords, Sirs, and Marquesses ad nauseam, in the New World Order

(which is headed towards failure). On October 28, 1879, former President Grant toured Mackay's Big Bonanza mine.

Having bought a large mansion in Paris, Mackay in 1884 began the Commercial Cable Company with a junior partner, James G. Bennett Jr. (connection awaits). Mackay laid two transatlantic cables for communications with England and Europe, and charged 25 cents per word. In 1886 Mackay started the Postal Telegraph Company to avoid using Western Union, and started the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. It was finished after his death in 1902 by his son Clarence---the Pilgrims Society member we are examining here--- and laid a submarine cable from San Francisco to Manila in the Philippines, and thence to Shanghai, China. He founded Mackay Radio in 1925. The Mackay controlled companies expanded, absorbing Federal Telegraph and finally in 1928 became what is since known as International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT Corporation), always since run by an assortment of Pilgrims Society members. "Clarence H. Mackay--- the man behind the [University](#) of Nevada" (and the Mackay School of Mines at the University) ---



Here's Mackay's info in the 1930-1931 Who's Who in America, page
1428---

MACKAY, Clarence Hungerford, capitalist; b. San Francisco, Apr. 17, 1874; s. late John W. and Marie Louise (Hungerford-Bryant) M.; m. Katherine Alexander Duer, of N.Y. City, May 17, 1898 (divorced); children—Katherine (Mrs. Kenneth O'Brien), Ellin (Mrs. Irving Berlin), John William. President Commercial Cable Co., Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., Commercial Pacific Cable Co., The Mackay Cos., Cuban All America Cables; dir. Internat. Telephone & Telegraph Corp., Guaranty Trust Co., New York. Chmn. bd. Philharmonic Soc., St. Vincent's Hosp.; dir. Metropolitan Opera Co.; trustee Met. Mus. of Art. Treas. Lincoln Farm Assn. which raised funds for purchase of Lincoln farm in Ky. and preservation of log cabin in which Lincoln was born. *Home*: Roslyn, L.I., N.Y. *Office*: 67 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

He founded the Canterbury School (1915) at New Milford, Connecticut. Notice that Mackay's daughter married O'Brien's son---bringing that fortune also into The Pilgrims Society orbit. Mackay was a Guaranty Trust director---subsidiary of J.P. Morgan & Company at 23 Wall Street. He disowned his daughter for marrying Irving Berlin, because Berlin was Jewish. Mackay had to know there were some Jewish members in The Pilgrims Society, including during the time he was a member. Berlin became a famous music composer and lived to 101. I find Mackay's interest in Lincoln's cabin interesting. Who else was involved in the Lincoln Farm Association? It's as if, after assassinating Presidents, various members of the Money Power move in and seize control of most aspects of Presidential historical commemoration activities---there are dozens of such examples. His son John William, named for his

father, I haven't successfully traced; however the Society attends to all details it deems important. Clarence Mackay's mansion on Long Island---



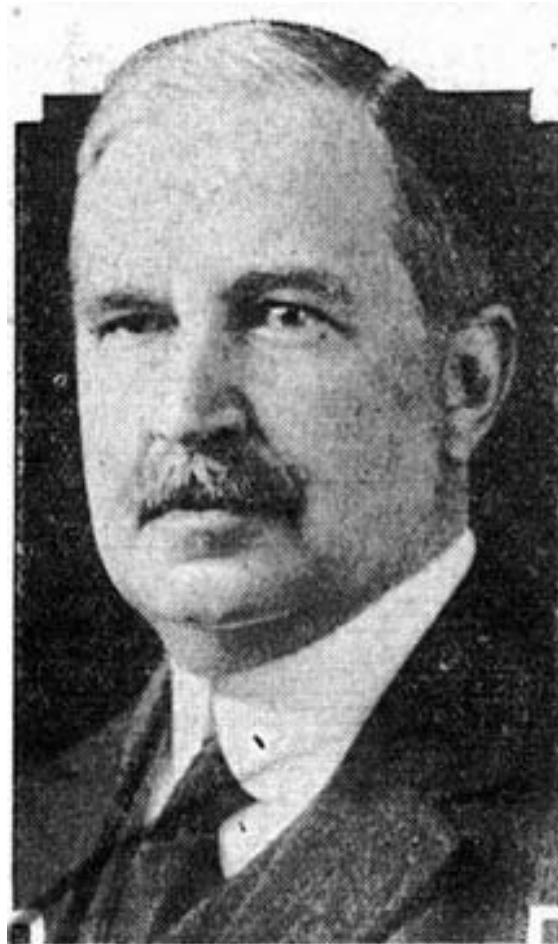
STAIRWAY IN DR. CLARENCE MACKAY'S HOUSE AT RUMYLS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

On January 29, 1904, The Pilgrims Society synchronized meetings in New York and London and were in touch for two hours by means of Commercial Cable Company (page 87, "The Pilgrims of the United States," short run book, 2003). The 1914-1915 Who's Who, page 1513, showed Mackay a director of Federal Sugar Company, apparently having been attracted by "Sugar Trust" profits, and expanded communications to Cuba and elsewhere. George Gray Ward, an early Pilgrims member and a Mackay associate, was

decorated in 1900 by the German Emperor with the Order of the Royal Prussian Crown, for bringing communications to Germany, and in 1906 by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun, for the same reason (Who's Who, 1914–1915, page 2453). Clarence Mackay's wife Katherine was a bridesmaid at a Vanderbilt wedding. His second wife received a 167.97 Columbian emerald from Clarence, which is now in the Smithsonian Institution, which always has Pilgrims Society members as regents. The 1934 Who's Who, page 1520, showed him a director of International Telephone & Telegraph.

It's hardly as if Western gold and silver mining saw only several Pilgrims Society members. Ever hear of James B. Haggin? Scroll down to image #18 from the top at <http://silverstealers.net/tss.html> plus the grandson of Darius Mills, once California's wealthiest man and profited from the Comstock Lode, Ogden L. Mills (Pilgrims Society), inherited a fortune in large part from silver mining, yet as Treasury Secretary (1932–1933) refused to ask Great Britain to stop dumping silver out of British India onto world markets, which wrecked the purchasing power of silver and was almost the entire causation of the Great Depression! It's likely that many Pilgrims Society members, receiving choice information from the Society's inner circle members, exited silver circa 1919–1920, when there was a peak in prices! Mills was related to the Livingstons, Phippses and Vanderbilts, other prominent factions in The Pilgrims shadow organization.

5) Gates W. McGarrah (1863–1940, Pilgrims 1933 list) head of the anti-silver Bank for International Settlements was the maternal grandfather of Richard McGarrah Helms (Richard M. Helms), who was director of the Central Intelligence Agency, 1966–1973, ambassador to Iran, 1973–1976 and who surfaced in the 1974 Pilgrims New York list! In 1977 Helms became president of the Safeer Company, a consumer conglomerate in three Arab Gulf nations; Gates W. McGarrah---



Page 1759 of the 1940 Who's Who shows this---

McGARRAH, Gates W., banker; b. Monroe, N.Y., 1863; m. Elizabeth Wallace, of Goshen, N.Y. Clk. Goshen (N.Y.) Nat. Bank, 1881; cashier and pres. to 1904, Leather Mfrs. Nat. Bank of N.Y.; chmn. exec. com. Chase Nat. Bank, 1926-27; chmn. bd. and federal reserve agent, Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y. until 1930; pres. Bank for Internat. Settlements, Basle, Switzerland, 1930-1933. Pres. New York Clearing House Assn., 1917-19, chmn. Clearing House Com., 1917, 22, 23; apptd. by Reparations Commn. Am. mem. Gen. Council, Reichsbank, Berlin, Germany, 1924; mem. New York Chamber Commerce, New York Produce Exchange. Dir. Am. Express Co., Bankers Trust Co., Del. & Hudson Co., D. & H. R.R. Corpn.; trustee Mercantile Stores, Greenwich Savings Bank. *Clubs:* Union League, Bankers, Century, Recess, Orange Co. Golf, Jekyll Island, Pilgrims. *Home:* 625 Park Av. *Office:* 57 William St., New York, N.Y.

McGarrah became chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in May 1925. This is the same bank that has refused as of almost two years ago to return gold to a major European nation. He had another address, 33 Wall Street and in addition to the boards shown here he was also on the American Brake & Shoe Foundry board---Air Reduction Company---Mechanics & Metals National Bank---American Bankers Safety Company---Associated Dry Goods---Eagle Indemnity Company---Bucyrus Company---Batopilas Mining---Alberger Pump & Condenser---Guaranty Trust---Astor Trust---and was a founder of the American Institute of Banking. As a Chase National Bank executive and a director of Astor Trust, McGarrah was a liaison or functionary for the Rockefellers and the Astors, who made it to the realm of undreamed

of wealth first. He was an Astor Foundation trustee. The Bankers and Jekyll Island Club fit well with his Pilgrims membership. And, he headed the anti-silver New York Clearing House Association for several years during the critical World War One period. The New York Chamber of Commerce was profoundly opposed to silver money; unsurprising, as it was being administered by Pilgrims Society members. Note also that McGarrah was on the Reichsbank council---sucking Germany dry in order to provoke the German people by unreasonable hardships to turn to a military dictator. Next time we'll review Leon Fraser (Pilgrims Society) who succeeded McGarrah at the Bank for International Settlements. McGarrah was a U.S. representative at the 1933 World Monetary & Economic Conference in London where silver was denied its proper status, and the corrupt conference allowed British India to continue dumping 30 to 40 million ounces of silver annually for another four years! After BIS, McGarrah was a director of such Pilgrims Society holdings as American Express; Bankers Trust; Delaware & Hudson Railroad; Greenwich Savings Bank; Eagle Indemnity; Air Reduction Company; Associated dry Goods; American Brake Shoe & Foundry and mercantile Stores.

At <http://www.jstor.org/discover/10> in which McGarrah was speaking of the Bank for International settlements (quoted in The Journal of the Academy of Political Science, January 1931, page 235, McGarrah was intentionally opaque---

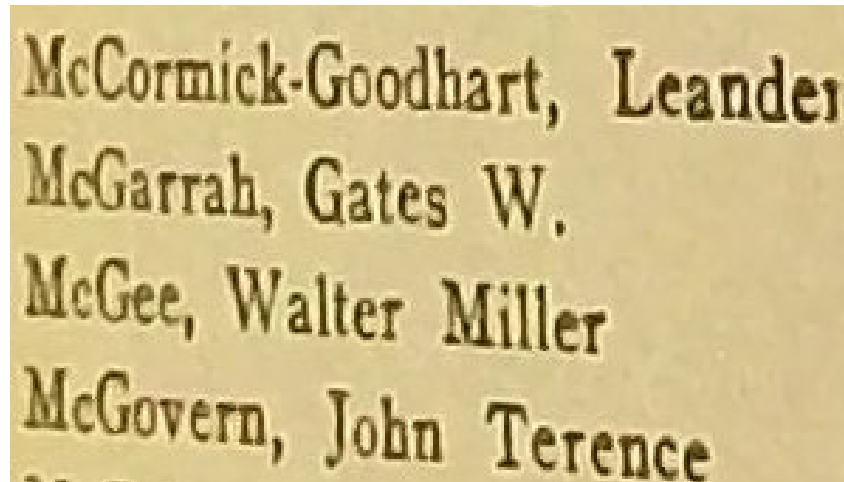
“It is extremely difficult to give a description of the bank’s activities

for the reason that **it's business is of a private nature."**

Of course; but less so than his Pilgrims Society membership! No banks suppress precious metals---The Pilgrims Society uses banks to suppress PM's!

McGarrah was succeeded by Pilgrims Society member Leon Fraser, another anti-silver activist who **BLAMED U.S. SILVER COINAGE FOR CONTRIBUTING TO THE WORLD'S MONEY TROUBLES** (Commercial & Financial Chronicle, May 18, 1935, page 3306). After BIS Fraser became president of First National City Bank of New York and a director of General Electric, U.S. Steel, Mutual Life Insurance and Federal Reserve Bank of New York. He was a trustee of Columbia University, Union College, American Academy in Rome and the American Historical Association and director, Council on Foreign Relations, 1936-1945, important outer circle of The Pilgrims society.

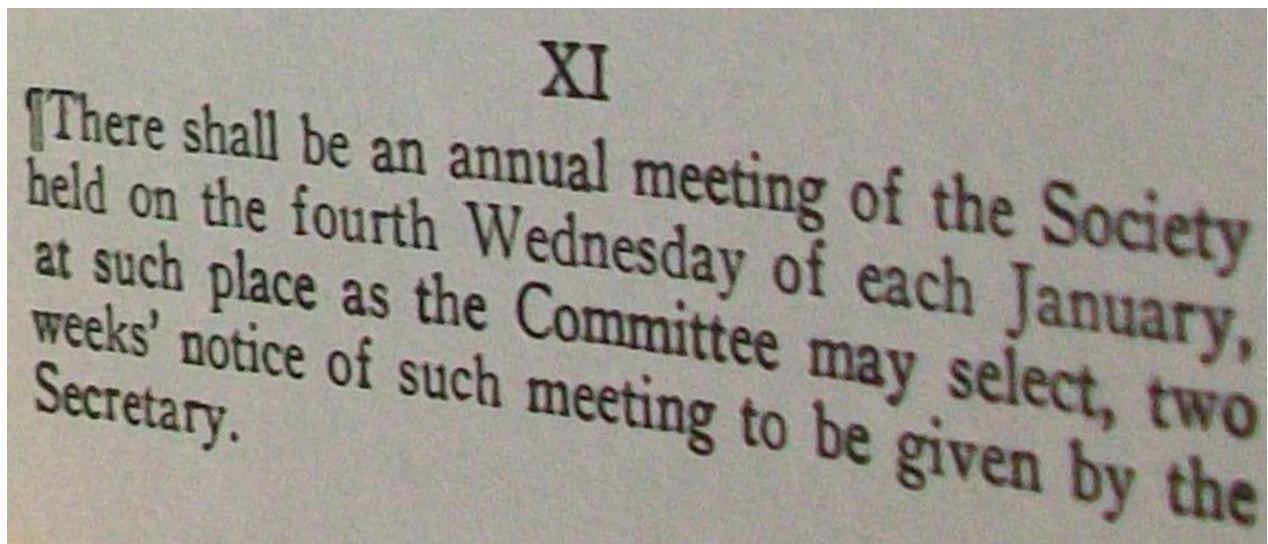
Though we're including McGarrah in the 1933 group of examples, he was listed at least as far back as the 1914 roster; this is from the 1933 roster---



McCormick-Goodhart, Leander
McGarrah, Gates W.
McGee, Walter Miller
McGovern, John Terence

Leander was an heir to the McCormick fortune (International Harvester and vast amounts of Chicago real estate; linked by marriage to the Rockefellers); McGee was a Standard Oil official apparently related by marriage to the Yerkes fortune (Chicago utilities and London subway systems) and was involved in utilities, banking, construction, soap manufacturing and the New York Produce Exchange; McGovern was associated with the Carnegie Foundations, funded by the fortune of Pilgrims Society member Andrew Carnegie, who was not shy about being a British Crown loyalist. Carnegie schemed the North American Union in the first place! He was a lawyer who was counsel to the Police Commissioner of New York (control the police---of course) and he was president of the Delaware Registration Association. That was an organization dominated by Pilgrims Society controlled corporations. If you haven't heard about Delaware Registration, look into it. As of 2012, over [285,000](#) businesses from many places were registered as Delaware entities in Wilmington, home city of the Du Pont silver users, armaments manufacturers---and Pilgrims Society members.

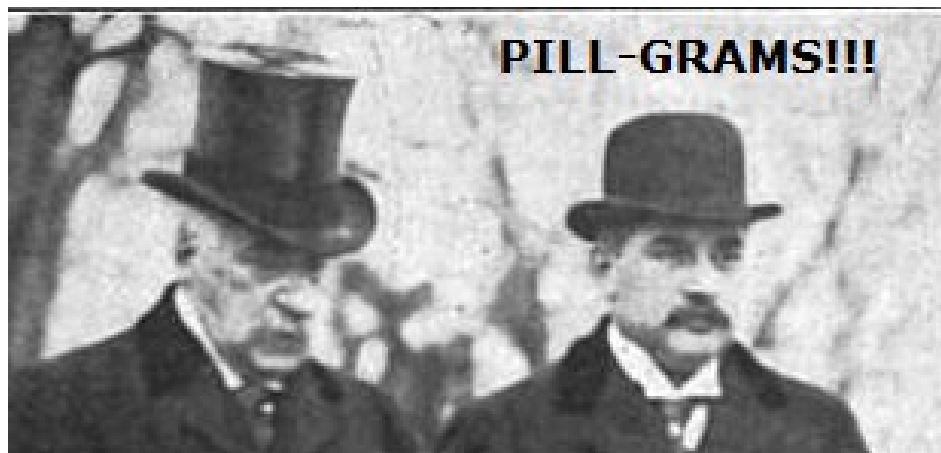
In 1921 McGovern was on the executive committee of the American Olympic Association and in 1927, he became the “father of air freight” (Who’s Who in America, 1931, page 1515). Pilgrims Society annual meetings are held in secret, and to date, have received little to no interest from Bilderberg coverage providers, primarily because the Bilderberg swarmers** have never heard of this one---



(**It should be “swarmed;” much more so however---this group.)

6) J.P. Morgan Jr. (1867–1943, son of J.P. Morgan, 1837–1913, who was a Pilgrims Society vice president as of 1913 info), both Henry Sturgis Morgan and Junius Spencer Morgan III were Pilgrims Society members (1957 roster), and were grandsons of the original J.P. Morgan. The Sturgis name traces to Anglo–Saxon nobility before the Norman invasion of [William](#) the Conqueror, who allowed them to retain their lands, and came to America in 1634. Morgan Senior married Amelia Sturgis in 1861, and the Sturgis family contributed a Union Army general who later unsuccessfully pursued the Nez Perce

Tribe after the Battle of the Little Big Horn. She died in 1862, and Morgan Jr. was the son of Morgan's second wife, who inserted the Sturgis name in her memory. Jonathan Sturgis, Morgan's original father in law, was a wealthy merchant and president of the Union League Club in New York, which is still a top Manhattan club. Henry Sturgis Grew became father in law of Morgan Jr.! The Boston Evening Transcript, front page, February 8, 1910, said Henry Sturgis Grew had "a prominent place in Boston business life and in the directorates of banking and manufacturing corporations." Morgan Jr. was a member of the advisory council to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1914–1919). Morgan Senior and Junior, one of many father and son Pilgrims Society duos---



PILL-GRAMS profit from Big Pharma's risky pills & by cheating metals investors out of the true worth of their grams!

Who's Who In Finance, Banking & Insurance (1911), page 638, features this in Morgan's listing---

“Has many times rendered valuable service to the United States government since the Civil War, notably in flotation of government bonds in 1876, 1877 and 1878 and also 1895, when his firm floated the \$62,000,000 gold bonds issued by the Cleveland administration to restore normal Treasury surplus of \$100,000,000 **AND THEREBY SAVED THE TREASURY FROM A SILVER BASIS.**”

First cousin of Henry and Junius III was Pierpont Morgan Hamilton (Pilgrims Society 1957, Order of the British Empire), whose great, great grandfather was Alexander Hamilton, who pushed for the first United States Bank (chartered in 1791). Hamilton was also a founder in 1784 of the Bank of New York, later well represented in The Pilgrims Society. P.M. Hamilton's mother Julia was daughter of the original J.P. Morgan. We could go through a huge mass of facts and details about the original J.P. Morgan---and his father---Junius Spencer Morgan---and some of their nineteenth century associates---the extraordinarily dangerous Drexel family (more on them in a later item in this series; Anthony Drexel was JP's mentor) ---but we may suffice to say that the original J.P. Morgan was called **“Almost lord of creation”** in “The Incredible Pierpont Morgan” (1974) by Cass Canfield. Morgan Senior was known as a banker, financier, and creator of “trusts” or massive industrial combinations, such as United States Steel. J.P. Senior's father Junius entered the finance business in 1854 with George Peabody, who had backing from the Bank of England during the Panic of 1857. George Peabody & Company became financial agents in London for the U.S.

government. J.P. Senior was a civil war profiteer, selling defective rifles by the thousands to the Union cause, which he being morally spineless wriggled out of by paying a volunteer \$300 to take his place---the same cowardice demonstrated by tub-O-guts Grover Cleveland. J.P. Senior was neck deep in the Crime of '73, the boycott of the New York and East coast banks of the new silver dollar series that commenced in 1878, the Panic of 1893 and the Panic of 1907. At the climax of the 1893 event, which actually ran into 1895, Morgan and the Rothschilds lent the U.S. Treasury 3,500,000 ounces of gold (in exchange for interest bearing bonds, of course). Morgan and famed silverite currency champion William Jennings Bryan hated each other with the proverbial purple passion. In 1896 Morgan financed Adolph Ochs to get control of the New York Times, who also became a Pilgrims Society member, as did his son, grandson and several relatives. "The Panic of 1907 smashed lesser fortunes right and left, but Morgan emerged with far greater possessions"---Gustavus Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes," 1936, page 628.

The same book, page 602, documented from hearings of the Congressional Pujo Committee on the "Money Trust," that Morgan presided over some \$610 million of issuance of "watered" stock in U.S. Steel alone. During 1890-1913, J.P. Senior and his Wall Street bank organized or were the lead underwriters in dozens of corporations including American Telephone & Telegraph---Atlas Portland Cement---Federal Steel---General Electric---Atchison,

Topeka & Santa Fe Railway---Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad---
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad---Chicago Great Western
Railway---International Harvester---International Mercantile
Marine---New York, Ontario & Western Railway---Northern Pacific
Railroad---Pennsylvania Railroad---and you get the picture! In
1900 Morgan Sr.'s daughter Louisa married Herbert Livingston
Satterlee, a direct descendant of the famous Robert Livingston
(deceased 1724) who held a Crown land grant consisting of 250
square miles of land along the Hudson River, which across the
centuries were to become of staggering value. Philip Livingston,
banker and attorney, member of the Society of Colonial Lords of
Manors, appeared in the 1933 Pilgrims roster, page 13. Satterlee
later became a Pilgrims Society vice president as of 1933 or earlier
and still as of a 1942 document. "We're mostly family in The
World's Most Secret Organization" could easily be one of The
Pilgrims Society's mottos. Pilgrims official Satterlee, whose office
was at 49 Wall Street---



I can't help myself but to say---compare head shots of predatory robber flies---his [appearance](#) is vaguely similar!

Quoting a London source, Myers on page 553 of his book relayed this---“Great is Mr. Morgan’s power, greater in some respects even than that of Presidents or Kings,” which fact, patent to even the casual onlooker, easily passed uncontradicted.” Actually---no! That was the external appearance. Consider this from page 36 of “America’s 60 Families” (1937) by Lundberg---

“The Morgan firm and its affiliated commercial banks act on behalf of such tremendous accumulations as those of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Drexels, Wideners, Berwinds, Phippses, Hills, Dukes, Ryans, McCormicks, Bakers, Du Ponts, Fishers, Fields, Jameses and others. All of these families, it should be clear, own more wealth than the individuals they deputize to watch over their interests. They leave

most of the supervision of fiscal affairs to J.P. Morgan & Company, or act on Morgan advice, knowing it to be in their own interest. From time to time there are minor shifts of allegiance as between the Morgans and the Rockefellers, or the Morgans and the Mellons.”

Page 37 had Lundberg reflecting---

“The total extent of Morgan power in American industry and finance defies statistical measurement.”

The 1916–1917 Who’s Who in America, page 1748, has J.P. Morgan Jr. a director of the New York & Harlem Railway---Northern Pacific Railway---and the boards shown in the image below. He also mentioned being “official representative British government in placing munition contracts in U.S. during European war; organized syndicate to float loan of \$500,000,000 to the Allies, 1915; trustee and treasurer pension fund P.E. Church.” That was the Protestant Episcopal Church. More USA Pilgrims are members of this denomination---than of any other. The reason is clear. Being a Crown loyalist organization, The Pilgrims religion would be mainly drawn from an Anglican, Church of England background---the Episcopalians are affiliates. The following on Morgan Jr. is from page 1603 of the 1930–1931 Who’s Who in America---

MORGAN, J(ohn) Pierpont, banker; *b.* Irvington, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1867; *s.* John Pierpont and Frances Louise (Tracy) M.; A.B., Harvard, 1889; LL.D., Trinity Coll., Conn., 1918, Cambridge U. (England), 1919, Harvard, 1923, Princeton University, 1929; D.C.S., New York U., 1922; *m.* Jane Norton Grew, Dec. 11, 1890 (died Aug. 14, 1925). Head of J. P. Morgan & Co.; chmn. bd. U.S. Steel Corporation; dir. Internat. Mercantile Marine Co., Pullman Co., First Securities Co. of N.Y., Discount Corporation of New York, Aetna Ins. Co. Apptd. mem. com. to deal with German reparations, 1929. Trustee Metropolitan Mus. of Art, Am. Mus. Natural History, New York Pub. Library, Cooper Union, New York Trade Sch. Pres. and gov. Lying-In Hosp. (New York); gov. Peabody Donation Fund and Royal Nat. Pension Fund for Nurses (Eng.). Officer, 1919, Comdr., 1920, Legion of Honor (France); Grand Officer Order of Leopold II (Belgium), 1920; hon. freedom of Goldsmiths' Co. (Eng.), 1919. *Clubs*: Metropolitan, Century, Knickerbocker, University, Harvard, Union, Racquet and Tennis, New York Yacht (New York); Somerset (Boston); Metropolitan (Washington); Athenæum, Garrick, Whites (London). *Homes*: 231 Madison Av., New York; Matinicock Point, Glen Cove, N.Y.; 12 Grosvenor Sq., London, W., and Wall Hall, Watford, Eng. *Office*: 23 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

On July 3, 1915, Eric Muentner shot Morgan twice in his mansion, as retaliation for Morgan's providing armaments to enemies of Germany. He and his understudy at the time, Thomas W. Lamont (Pilgrims Society), arranged a \$100 million loan to Benito Mussolini, leader of Fascist Italy (1927). Morgan owned a 343 foot yacht, the Corsair IV. In September 1931, when England exited the gold standard, Morgan Jr. praised their action. 1931 was also the year

that silver reached an all time low of 24.5 cents per ounce, in February, due to his Pilgrims Society associates from the London branch attacking world monetary silver out of British India. Extensive details appear in “The Silver [Stealers](#).” Both Senior and Junior were members of the Jekyll Island, Georgia Club, site of the meeting that finalized the Federal Reserve Act. From 1929 to 1955 Morgan’s London mansion at 14 Prince’s Gate, was used as the residence for American Ambassadors to England---all of them, without exception---Pilgrims Society members. Junior’s son, Henry Sturgis Morgan, founded Morgan Stanley (silver [squelching](#) entity) in 1935 along with Harold Stanley who was a Yale Bonesman. Both Henry and Harold surfaced as Pilgrims Society members; Harold married a woman on the rebound from another member, S. Parker Gilbert. In 1923 Henry married Catherine Adams, direct descendant of President John Adams and his son, President John Quincy Adams (1825–1829). Henry was a director of assorted commercial and finance giants including Connecticut General Insurance, General Electric, Pullman Company and Aetna Insurance; he was a Harvard University overseer. Henry’s brother in law, Charles F. Adams IV, descendant of the Presidents Adams, was head of defense contractor Raytheon and appeared in The Pilgrims 1969. What you’re reading about in this series on “Silver Squelchers” is historical background on what laid the foundations of what’s taking place at this minute. **In what ways will The Pilgrims Society lash out at the American public, when it can no longer price precious metals at absurd cheap rates?**

Thomas Jefferson called the first Adams administration “the reign of witches” due to the Sedition Act, which prescribed a \$2000 fine and 2 years imprisonment for anyone engaging in “anti-government speech;” the excuse for the Sedition Act was---guess what---fear of war with an overseas power---Great Britain. If considered to be “conspiring” against the government, the penalties were raised to \$5,000 fine and five years imprisonment. Genealogies? Maybe the authors were ancestors of those who wrote the Patriot Acts.

http://www.constitution.org/rf/sedition_1798.htm

The Pierpont Morgan Library I estimate has up to 14 Pilgrims Society members currently as trustees---



7) Henry Morgenthau Senior (1856–1946, Pilgrims 1933 and other years, Order of the British Empire) was father of Morgenthau Jr., Franklin Roosevelt's Treasury Secretary who presided over most of the surrender of gold by Americans to the Treasury, and all of the silver surrender, 113,031,000 ounces, August 9, 1934, inclusive through February 1937. Want to have enough details for a lengthy inquiry on the subject? Click for the 312 page report I offered dated June 2009 http://cache.silver-investor.com/charlessavoie/cs_summer09_PreciousMetalsConfiscation.pdf No, everyone didn't surrender their metal; but would you not agree that the best thing is for the government to never again repeat this large scale crime? Morgenthau Senior was a heavy contributor to Woodrow Wilson's campaign---the President who signed the Federal Reserve Act and involved us in World War One, after which Wilson reciprocated by naming Morgenthau as ambassador to the Ottoman Empire (Turkey, 1913–1916). Morgenthau was also a money backer of FDR's campaigns. The Morgenthau estate was a neighbor of the Roosevelts and FDR at Hyde Park, New York---site of a monumental Vanderbilt family mansion. Morgenthau Senior's grandson was Manhattan District Attorney for 35 years. Morgenthau Senior---



“America’s 60 Families,” page 79, called Morgenthau Senior “a large scale New York real estate operator” and said “Morgenthau functioned for the insurance companies in real estate transactions,” this meant Mutual Life Insurance, Equitable Life and other mega-entities. Morgenthau ran the Central Realty Bond & Trust Company, in which the Havemeyers (sugar trust, Pilgrims Society) and the Rockefellers (Pilgrims Society) also held shares. 1931 Who’s Who, pages 1604–1605---

MORGENTHAU, Henry, ambassador; b. Mannheim, Germany, Apr. 26, 1856; s. Lazarus and Babette (Guggenheim) M.; came to U.S., 1865; ed. Pub. Sch. No. 14 and Coll. City of New York; LL.B., Columbia, 1877; LL.D., Constantinople Coll. for Girls, Turkey, 1915, and Oberlin Coll., Ohio, Temple University, 1925, University of Athens, Greece, 1925; m. Josephine Sykes, of New York, May 10, 1883; children—Mrs. Helen Fox, Mrs. Alma Wertheim, Henry, Mrs. Ruth Naumburg. Mem. law firm of Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith, New York, 1879-99; pres. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co., 1899-1905; pres. Henry Morgenthau Co., 1905-13; dir. Underwood Typewriter Co.; dir. Equitable Life Assurance Soc. of U.S., 1915-21; pres. Herald Square Realty Co. Chmn. finance com. Dem. Nat. Com., 1912 and 1916; ambassador to Turkey, Sublime Porte, 1913-16; in charge of interests in Turkey of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, San Marino, Servia, Switzerland, 1914-16; mem. mission apptd. by Pres. Wilson, June 1919, to investigate conditions in Poland. Nominated as ambassador to Mexico, Mar. 1920. Chmn. of Greek Refugee Settlement Commn. created by League of Nations, 1923. An incorporator American Nat. Red Cross; v. chmn. Near East Relief, inc. by Act of Congress, 1919-21. Dir. Inst. of Internat. Edn.; pres. Economic Club, 1919-20, and pres. Bronx House Settlement; dir. Mt. Sinai Hosp. *Author:* Ambassador Morgenthau's Story (also pub. in Eng. under title of Secrets of Bosphorus, and transl. into

<http://guggenheiminvestments.com/>

French and other languages), 1918; All in a Lifetime, 1922; My Trip Around the World, 1928; I Was Sent to Athens, 1929. Mem. New York County Lawyers' Assn. Grand Officer Legion of Honor (France), 1919; Hon. Knight of Grand Cross Civil Div. Order of British Empire, 1920; mem. Order of the Holy Savior of Greece. *Home*: 1133 Fifth Av., New York, N.Y., and Mizzentop, Bar Harbor, Me.

His father was a cigar manufacturer in Germany who had as many as 1,000 employees. The Institute of International Education is another globalist front; current treasurer is confirmed Pilgrims Society member Mark A. [Angelson](#), founder of two publicly traded printing enterprises employing almost 100,000. Senior was president of the Economic Club of New York---rabidly anti-silver to the core. The American National Red Cross is known to be a [racket](#) exploiting people's sympathy for disaster victims. It was also sued for a man being infected with AIDS after a [transfusion](#) provided by this "humanitarian" group. There are plenty who see the ARC as another elite conspiracy working to shorten the lifespan of middle class and poor people. The 1931 Who's Who, page 302, shows Ernest Percy Bicknell who at the time was vice chairman of the American National Red Cross, and during 1914-1915 he was with the Rockefeller Foundation.

Morgenthau's mother had the name "Guggenheim," which also happens to be identified with a family prominent in copper, lead, zinc and silver mining in the 19th century and well into modern times. This name has appeared in some Pilgrims lists on a maternal

side, and these Guggenheim interests and foundations have had various persons associated with them who turned up as Pilgrims members. The fortune was too large to not be represented.

<http://guggenheimpartners.com/> is a “privately held global financial services firm with more than \$210 billion in financial assets under management.” At <http://guggen> we read---

“By the end of World War I the family business controlled **more than 80% of the world’s supply of silver,** copper and lead.”

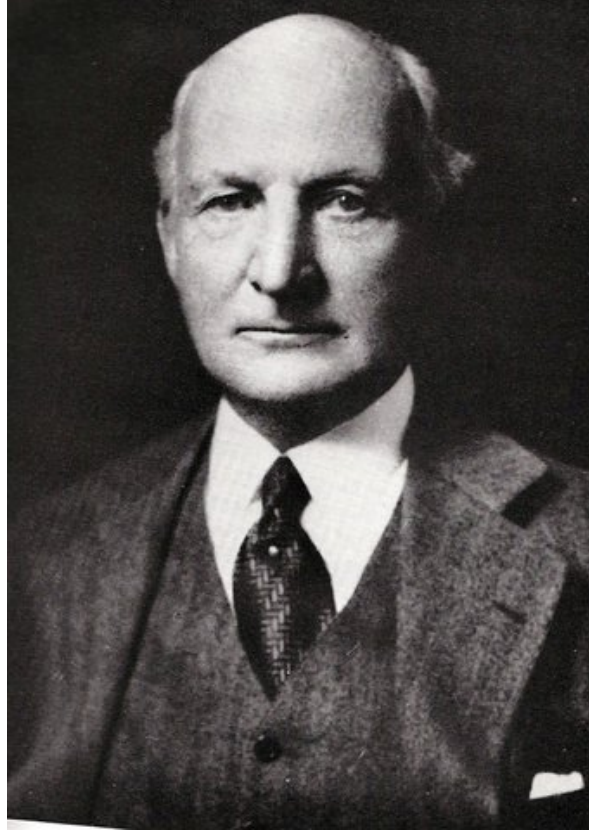
Silver prices peaked by the close of World War One, but by 1926 the British leadership of The Pilgrims Society decided to crush silver. This is one of several cases of the inner circle of the group acting so as to harm interests owned by other members. They may have received some FED ownership as a crying towel. There may be records somewhere showing they exited silver before the British attack. Guggenheim Partners was founded by Peter O Lawson Johnston II, whose father is a confirmed Pilgrims Society member--- both trace directly to the original Guggenheim mining tycoon. The 1940 and 1974 London Pilgrims rosters both have a Lawson-Johnston, the 1974 list showed the name

Lawson Johnston, The Hon. Hugh de Beauchamp, T.D., D.L

Hugh de [Beauchamp](#) was an Anglo-Norman feudal lord back in the 12th century! No organization in history has genealogies that can compete with this one! At this [site](#) we find no less than seven (7) photo poses showing Pilgrims Society member Peter O. Lawson-

Johnston with gold standard advocate [Lewis Lehrman](#) who as far as I've seen, has [no use](#) for silver in a monetary system. Could Lehrman be a Pilgrims Society member? There are several affirmative insider suggestions in his background. If anyone wants to question my connections---have at it. I'm the last person the globalists would approve of. **Advocating a return to gold while insisting an industrial only role for silver is to enable the monetary conspiracy to continue blazing!** Last January I presented "Steve Forbes [Bogus](#) Gold Standard Concept," he's a second generation Pilgrims Society member with a spooky, freaked out face!

8) William Fellowes Morgan (1860–1943, Pilgrims 1933 and other rosters) was the **"father of refrigerated warehousing"** ---

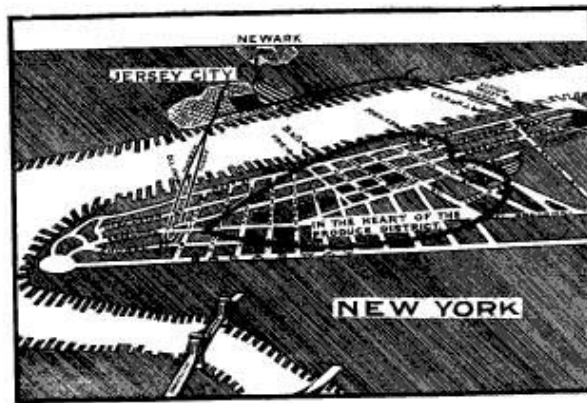


FRANK A. HORNE, President
ALEX. MOIR, Vice-President

HARRY C. LEWIS, Sec. and Treas.
FRANK L. HAWLEY, Asst. Sec'y

BEST FACILITIES FOR
STORING
Butter Eggs Poultry
Cheese and Other Perishable
Food Commodities

U. S. Bonded and Free Cold Storage Warehouses



Modern Equipment
Financial Responsibility

Low Insurance
Experienced Management

Convenient Locations
Courteous Attention

Merchants
Refrigerating Company

Main Office: 161 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

F.A. Horne, president, was an underling of Morgan, who was chairman and founder.

The company had input into the American Institute of Refrigeration.

1931 Who's Who, page 1604---

MORGAN, William Fellowes, warehouseman; b. Staten Island, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1860; s. David Pierce and Caroline (Fellowes) M.; A.B., Columbia, 1880; E.M., Sch. of Mines (Columbia), 1884; m. Emma Leavitt, of N.Y. City, Jan. 22, 1885. In stock brokerage business, 1884-87, cold storage business since 1887; chmn. board Merchants' Refrigerating Co.; dir. Chemical Nat. Bank; trustee Bank for Savings; dir. Savannah Sugar Refining Corpn. Mem. Gen. Assembly of New Jersey, 1905 and 1907. Mem. 7th Regt. N.G. N.Y., 1882-84; appointed mem. Gen. Ward's staff, 1st Brigade, 1884. Pres. Merchants' Assn. of New York, 1915-22; pres. Y.M.C.A. of New York, 1905-19; alumni trustee Columbia U., 1910-16; trustee American U. (Beirut, Syria), Wells Coll., Aurora, N.Y. Mem. A.A.A.S., N.Y. Acad. of Sciences, Delta Psi. Episcopalian. *Clubs*: Columbia Univ., Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis. *Home*: 510 Park Av. *Office*: 109 Cliff St., New York, N.Y.

Morgan was a participant in both the "Ice Trust" and the "Sugar Trust"!



We already saw that J.P. Morgan Jr. and Henry Morgenthau were listed, the trio are together in both the 1924 and 1933 Pilgrims rosters---

J. P. Morgan
W. Fellowes Morgan
Henry Morgenthau

Chemical Bank was identified with such large dynasties as the Vanderbilts (railroads) and the Du Ponts (chemical industry, silver users, explosives manufacturers for warfare). Why would someone

graduate from a mining school when his career was in refrigerated warehouses? It may be he used his mining background to better obtain raw materials related to his refrigerated business, such as copper. Do you use refrigerated and frozen food? Very likely! Another Pilgrims Society member was back of this also---that does not make it wrong---it does show the Society was interested in all significant industries, especially new industries likely to attract a great deal of business. His father David Pierce Morgan was “a [Wall Street](#) broker” and resided in France from 1879–1883. His father in law, Henry S. Leavitt, was also ID’d as a “[broker.](#)” The 1917 Who’s Who, page 1749, showed Morgan president of Brooklyn Bridge Freezing & Cold Storage Company and president of Seamless Products Company. He was a director of American Beet Sugar Company and Tri-State Land Company. In 1896 the Merchants Refrigerating & Ice Manufacturing Company, controlled by Morgan, shortened its name to Merchants Refrigerating Company. Baron Robert Fellowes, House of Lords, has in recent years been on the executive committee of The Pilgrims Society of Great Britain and there is genealogical linkage between his ancestors and that of Catherine Fellowes, mother of William Fellowes Morgan, Pilgrims Society. The Baron is or has been a trustee of the Churchill Memorial Trust---Rhodes Trust---and Waddeson Trust (a Rothschild operation) and director of Barclays Private Bank, of the silver price suppressing Barclay’s organization.

In “The Advocate of Peace,” April 1917, page 125 we find William Fellowes Morgan mentioned in a [paragraph](#) on the “Italy–America Society”—

“This Society, of which the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, former Supreme Court justice, has been chosen president, was organized early in March for the purpose of bringing the United States and Italy into closer friendship and improving the intellectual, financial and commercial relations between the two countries. In this endeavor its work will somewhat parallel that being done by the Japan Society of New York, **the Pilgrims Society**, the France–America Society and others. It will enlist in its ranks men of this country who are interested in the development of Italian affairs and Italian culture, and thus be essentially an American organization.”

These men were Episcopalians---not Catholics. Hughes was a Pilgrims Society member. This mention of the Pilgrims Society is fairly rare. This journal was published by the American Peace Society, a warmonger front organization run by Pilgrims Society members. In all cases with zero exceptions, if a man is a member of the Pilgrims Society, it outranks and takes precedence over anything else he’s a member of; it was set up to be the central committee of globalization. In the years following the founding of the Pilgrims, **it formed many tentacles reaching all around the globe**, in the form of this wave of globalist groups, many concerned with specific countries rather than larger regions. More---

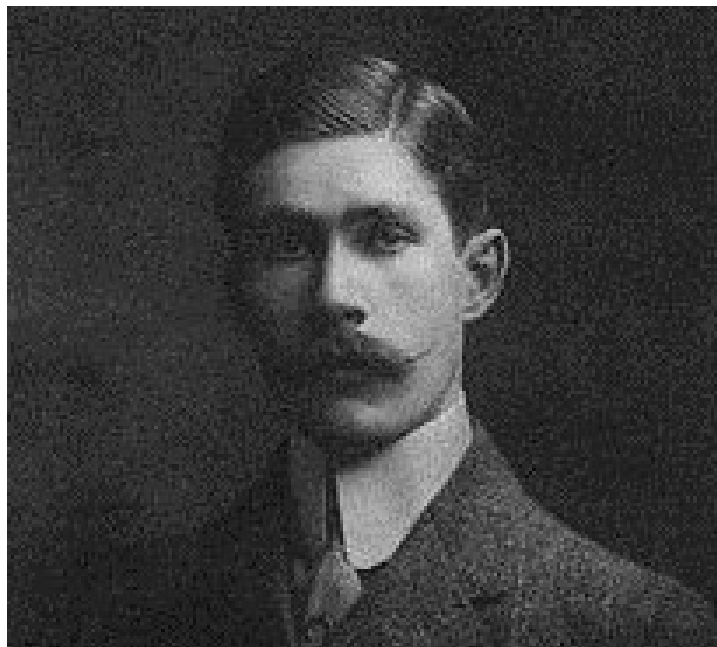
“At the first formal meeting of the Society, the speakers included, besides the newly elected president (Hughes), Hamilton Holt and Robert Underwood Johnson. Among those present were the Italian Consul General Romolo Tritonj, F.M. Guardabassi, Attaché of the Embassy; William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants Association; Thomas Lamont of J.P. Morgan & Company; Charles B. Alexander, Dr. John H. Finley, president of the State Board of Regents; Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company, George Plimpton, Luigi Criscuolo, financial writer and chairman of the Italian committee of the Second Liberty Loan; Henry D. Sedgwick of Boston, president of the Dante League of America; Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society.”

Morgan chaired the executive committee of the Italy–America Society. Hamilton Holt (Pilgrims Society) was vice president and Thomas Lamont (Pilgrims Society) was treasurer. Charles B. Alexander we reviewed in #2 of this series---Pilgrims Society member, director of the International Banking Corporation, heir by marriage to the giant Southern Pacific Railroad fortune, was another IAS v.p. Finley was as of 1934 on The Pilgrims executive committee. Finley was president of the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Association and president of the American Geographical Society, held decorations from Japan, France, Italy, Denmark and Greece, Poland, Finland, Norway, Serbia and Lithuania, director of New York Life Insurance and trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation, named for Russell Sage (1816–1906) who may have been a Pilgrims member by

fall 1903---in 1891 a man saved Sage's life (Sage actually pulled a man in between him and the bomber, forcing him to be a human shield) in an assassination attempt on Sage, and Sage [refused](#) to give William R. Laidlaw Jr., **who was crippled for life---so much as a nickel!** A corrupt (bought off) judge dismissed Laidlaw's claim against Sage! Along with Sage's tomb there is a sculpture of the Greek myth Medusa, with snakes for hair! This Pilgrims Society narrative continues to flow with corrupt juices! Sage's wealth from railroads was estimated at \$70 million (see "Unparalleled Acts of Fraud and Plunder," page 461, Myers). Plimpton and Russell were among the other Pilgrims Society members pulling strings in the Italy-America Society. Undoubtedly this group came into existence for several reasons, but mainly for warmongering. Lamont presided over a [\\$100 million](#) loan to Benito Mussolini in 1927.

9) Albert Eugene Gallatin (1881-1952, Pilgrims 1933 and other rosters) was the great, great grandson of Swiss immigrant Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury (1801-1814), and supported the first (British controlled) United States Bank (1791-1811). The Gallatins were the most politically prominent family in Geneva by the early 1500s. The Pilgrims Society's Swiss connections loom large; an entire presentation could be made on this single aspect, including Pilgrims Society members from England and America being Ambassadors to Switzerland, directors of Swiss interests, and descended from Swiss ancestry. As only one other instance, Casimir De Rham, descended from the original Swiss

consul general in New York, was in the 1968–1969 necrology of the leaked Pilgrims United States 1969 roster. The roots of this Society underpin much of Western civilization, and **it has guided the world along planned catastrophic trajectories.** Gallatin of the 1933 Pilgrims was an art collector, consultant and critic. There has for a very long time been large sums of wealth represented in the art world. An artwork bought for a few hundred thousand dollars is ten years later donated to a museum, appraised at several million, and the Pilgrims Society kingpins get tax deductions, although this is probably rather small compared to their tax avoidance through foundations and trusts of every description---



Here's Gallatin's information from page 878 of the 1930–1931 Who's Who in America---

GALLATIN, Albert Eugene, author; b. July 23, 1881; s. Albert H. and Louisa B. (Ewing) G.; *g.g.s.* Albert G., sec. U.S. Treasury, 1801-14, and minister to France and Eng.; ed. pvt. schs.; New York Law Sch. Collector and art critic; exhibited portions of collection several times for benefit of French war charities, and in recognition presented with plaque by Fraternité des Artistes. Mem. Mayor Mitchel's Com. of Nat. Defense (New York); ensign U.S.N.R., 1917; arranged celebration to commemorate 4th anniversary of Great Britain's entry into World War; chmn. Com. on Arts and Decoration, New York, 1918; chmn. Com. on Exhibitions, Pictorial Publicity, Com. on Pub. Information, 1918. Mem. Council New York University; founder, 1927, New York U. Gallery of Living Art (own collection of contemporary paintings). Member France-America Society (director), The Pilgrims, American Legion, Motor-Car Touring Society (president); life mem-

Notice Gallatin's warmongering activities; blaming Germany for the war is a fallacy still believed by most. Recall that #8 William F. Morgan was another official of the France-America Society. I am interested to know if among other subversive activities, the France America Society may have lobbied French politicians during the Charles De Gaulle era to stop demanding U.S. dollar conversion into hard monetary gold. I haven't found time for this research avenue, as this octopus---invisible to the conned public--- has so many tentacles; an entire battery of researchers is needed. I notice in more recent years, various Pilgrims members turning up as officials of the France-America Society, at the same time that Federal Reserve and Treasury officials were members, so this notion is hardly farfetched.

ber Society Colonial Wars, Holland Lodge, St. Nicholas Soc., French Inst. in U.S., N.Y. Hist. Soc.; fellow Metropolitan Mus. of Art. *Clubs:* Union, Turf and Field, Grolier (New York); Tuxedo; Authors' (London); Union Interalliée, Travelers (Paris). *Author:* Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings, 1903; Whistler's Art Dicta, 1904; Whistler—Notes and Footnotes, 1907; Modern Art at Venice, 1910; Whistler's Pastels and Other Modern Profiles, 1912, 13; The Portraits and Caricatures of Whistler, 1913; Certain Contemporaries, 1916; The Portraits of Albert Gallatin, 1917; Paul Manship, 1917; Vermeer of Delft, 1917; Portraits of Whistler, 1918; Art and the Great War, 1919; Walter Gay—Paintings of French Interiors, 1920; Modern Fine Printing in America, 1921; American Water-Colourists, 1922; Gaston Lachaise, 1924; John Sloan, 1925; Charles Demuth, 1927; Jacques Mauny, 1928. *Home:* 535 Park Av., New York, N.Y.

I'd like readers to have a look at Gallatin's listing from 20 years later in the 1950-1951 Who's Who, pages 956-957---

GALLATIN, Albert Eugene (gäl'ä-tin), painter, author; b. Villa Nova, Pa., July 23, 1881; s. Albert H. and Louisa B. (Ewing) G.; g.g.s. Albert G., sec. U.S. Treasury, 1901-14, and minister to France and Eng. Has exhibited paintings: Durand-Ruel Gallery, New York; Galerie Pierre, Paris; Mayor Gallery, London; Arts Club of Chicago; San Francisco Mus. of Art; Inst. of Modern Art, Boston; Honolulu Art Mus., and elsewhere. Represented in permanent collections: Phila. Mus. of Art; Berkshire Mus., Pittsfield, Mass.; Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington; Mus. of Modern Art, New York. Mem. council New York U.; founder, 1927, New York U. Mus. of Living Art (own collection of 20th century paintings); this collection was transferred to Phila. Mus. of Art, 1943. Trustee Phila. Mus. Art, Jesup Memorial Library (Bar Harbor, Me.). Visitor, Libraries of Harvard U. Mem. Fed. Grand Jury Assn. of N.Y., The Pilgrims, Ends of the Earth, Am. Abstract Artists, Bibliog. Soc. America, Motor Car Touring Soc. (pres.), Soc. of the Cincinnati (French branch); life

mem. Holland Lodge (N.Y.), Soc. Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas Soc., French Inst. in U.S., N.Y. Hist. Soc.; fellow Royal Soc. of Arts (London), Metropolitan Mus. of Art (New York). Clubs: Grolier, Union (New York); Lenox (Mass.); Philadelphia (Pa.); Travellers (Paris); Pot and Kettle, Bar Harbor (Bar Harbor, Me.); Harvard Faculty (Cambridge, Mass.). Author: Whistler's Art Dicta, 1904; Whistler—Notes and Footnotes, 1907; Modern Art at Venice, 1910; Whistler's Pastels and Other Modern Profiles, 1912; Certain Contemporaries, 1916; Vermeer of Delft, 1917; Portraits of Whistler, 1918; Walter Gay—Paintings of French Interiors, 1920; Modern Fine Printing in America, 1921; American Water-colorists, 1922; Gaston Lachaise, 1924; Charles Demuth, 1927; Jacques Mauny, 1928; Gallatin Iconography, 1934; Georges Braque, 1943; Max Beerbohm: Bibliographical Notes, 1944; Of Art: Plato to Picasso, 1944; Aubrey Beardsley—Catalogue of Drawings and Bibliography, 1945. Home: 655 Park Av., N.Y. City 21.

Important to note is Gallatin's membership in the **Federal Grand Jury Association of New York**. Pilgrims Society members have always held key positions in the legal system---all the way up to Supreme Court justices including Charles Evans Hughes, William Howard Taft, William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O' Connor (one of the few female members in the annals of the Society). The New York Times, March 31, 1904, reported the organizational meeting in London at the Savoy Hotel of the Ends of the Earth Club---a group of adventurers, explorers, travelers, and shipping and mining entrepreneurs. The club has considerable interlock with The Pilgrims, and may be considered an early extension of the superior organization. The Ends of the Earth Club

<http://www.endsearth.org/> is most unrevealing of itself even into contemporary times. The Pilgrims of Great Britain was headquartered in the Savoy Hotel for many years and may still have an office there. Someone associated with the [Ends of the Earth](#) Club said in 1906---

"When the Anglo-Saxon wants a thing, he just takes it."



This is another focal point of global exploitation---a handful of men see the planet as their personal holding. No wonder their website reveals nearly zero. At <https://www.nyu.edu/greyart/ex> we find---

"In 1902, upon his father's death, **Albert Eugene Gallatin inherited a family fortune** developed by his great-grandfather and namesake, Albert Gallatin (1761-1849), who served as U.S. Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison before founding

the New-York Historical Society and New York University. Taking up residence on Park Avenue at the age of twenty-one, A.E. Gallatin was regarded as one of the most eligible bachelors in Manhattan. A regular at the opera, he was **a trustee of New York University** and belonged to numerous exclusive clubs.”

The Journal of Economic History, May 1947, page 3, recorded the original Albert Gallatin in 1831 praising the second United States Bank under the leadership of the very shady crook, Nicholas Biddle. Then in the 1933 Pilgrims Society roster, along with Gallatin’s descendent, we also find listed David H. Biddle, of this same Biddle family! After Andrew Jackson busted Biddle’s Bank and ordered it shuttered, Biddle still connived to start another bank in Pennsylvania as the Jackson administration years were closing. In very shady manner, **Biddle recirculated his hokey paper bank notes in Pennsylvania,** and acquired a considerable amount of land by means of his fraudulent banknotes! It was known as the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania; in 1842 Biddle was arrested on charges of criminal conspiracy, but he was cleared, probably due to a bought off judge. Page 4, referring to Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton speaking of Nicholas Biddle---

“For Thomas Hart Benton he had proved entirely too much---that he had a dangerous power over the business and fortunes of nearly all the people.”

Page 5 had Bray Hammond, the ***triple sixer pus bucket rodent*** who wrote the article, knocked President Jackson by stating---

“His statement that the bank had failed in establishing a good currency is difficult to understand, because it was plainly untrue in the usual sense of the words. But he was using the words in the special sense of **locofoco hard money doctrine**, according to which the only good money was gold and silver; the Constitution authorized Congress to coin it and regulate its value; the states were forbidden to issue paper and the federal government was not empowered to do so.”

Page 11 had Hammond blaming Jackson for the Panic of 1837! Martin Van Buren, Jackson’s successor who had been his able vice president, stated that London financial powers caused the Panic! Van Buren’s third annual message, December 2, 1839, had Van Buren so stating! For a look at Van Buren’s stellar service to the nation, see “Silver President II”

<http://nosilvernationalization.org/66.pdf> Bought off newspapers in those days added Van Buren to their short (and entirely false) list of culprits who caused the Panic! Surprise, surprise! Bray [Hammond](#) was assistant secretary to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1944–1950, during which time he penned his poison article, which was bursting at the seams with mendacities like a botulized can of beans! It does not suggest any rosy picture to ponder the fate of such as Hammond when their life terminates! Gallatin County, Montana and Kentucky, and many other places are named for the original Gallatin. American National Biography, one of at least hundreds of media and “educational” entities controlled

by the Money Power, wrote this [hogwash](#) about the Bank and Jackson---

“The hard money forces initiated an investigation of the bank, hoping to turn up evidence to justify rejecting the bill to recharter. This was clearly a political exercise that altered few votes in Congress and only confirmed Jackson in his course. The majority of both houses of Congress passed the recharter bill, and Jackson responded with a veto on 10 July 1832.”

The [“locofocos”](#) were a section in the Democrat party who favored specie over bank paper so---naturally they were plastered with this slander term. The money creators had editorial cartoonists ridiculing the Constitutional money people.

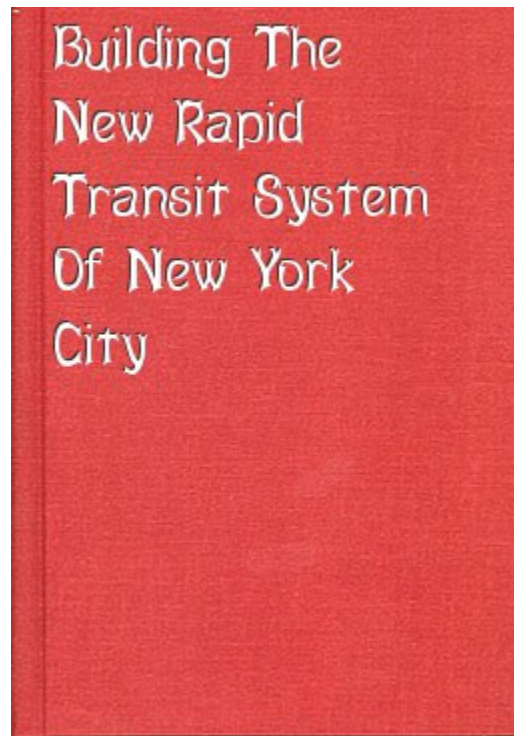
Since **the fly-festooned crud faction** calls us the “hard money forces,” is it fair for us to call them the **“fecal matter bathroom tissue money forces?”** Back into the mid-1950s, the funny money crowd and its media outlets raved about the “Farm Bloc” and its alliance with the “Silver Bloc,” Senators from Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, and sometimes Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, pooling votes to pass or defeat legislation--- and I have never seen any reference to the “Paper Money Bloc” or the “Federal Reserve Bloc” or the “Silver Users Bloc.” Bias in the media? It has at all times been near absolute. In “Silver [Bully](#) Boys And Their Kept Slaves” last April I underscored the matter of 2013 net income of five members of the Silver Users Association of \$12.665 billion versus a net loss of \$783 million for five primary silver miners. The

point I forgot to make in that item is this---if silver mining ever has robust profits, watch for the silver users to call for a windfall profits tax to be imposed on the miners---meantime as things are, the silver users have robust income, the miners are hemorrhaging, and no one is calling for windfall profits levies on silver using industries! The hypocrisy of the media cannot be exaggerated. Cheers to Keith Neumeyer of First Majestic Silver and his board who've correctly decided to [withhold](#) 934,000 silver ounces from being funneled into the price depressive conspiracy. Meantime the head of a larger silver miner seems more concerned with flaunting a frightening British accent.

10) Fred Lavis (1871-? Pilgrims 1933, appears in 1951 Who's Who) married Blanch Biddle, of this same Biddle family associated with the second central bank in America. Medieval methodology of influence concentration by marriages is fully apparent in The Pilgrims Society. Here's his info from page 1334 of the 1930-1931 Who's Who in America---

LAVIS, Fred, railway exec.; b. Torquay, Devon, Eng., Jan. 8, 1871; ed. St. Luke's Sch., Torquay; m. Blanche Biddle, of Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 22, 1902; 1 son, Fred. Came to U.S., 1887, naturalized citizen, 1904. Cons. engr., specialist in transportation, also in ry. and highway economics, location and constrn., N.Y. City, since 1903; pres. Internat. Rys. of Central America, hdqrs. N.Y. City; dir. Hibernia Trust Co. of N.Y. City. Trustee Village of Scarsdale, N.Y., 1915-17; supervisor Town of Scarsdale, 1916-17. Mem. Am. Soc. C.E., Am. Ry. Engring. Assn., Am. Inst. Cons. Engrs., Pan Am. Soc. New York (council). Republican. Protestant. *Clubs*: Railroad of New York, New York Railroad, Union League. *Author*: Railroad Location Surveys and Estimates, 1906; Building the Rapid Transit System of New York City, 1915; Instructions to Locating Engineers and Field Parties, 1916; Railroad Estimates, 1917. Contbr. papers on ry. constrn. *Home*: 50 Greenacres Av., Scarsdale, N.Y. *Office*: 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

The Pan American Society was a Pilgrims Society front set up to facilitate exploitation of South America and the subvert those governments away from minting silver coins.



Here's the info on Lavis from the 1940-1941 Who's Who, page 1549---

LAVIS, Fred, cons. engineer; b. Torquay Devon, Eng., Jan. 8, 1871; ed. St. Luke's Sch., Torquay; m. Blanche Biddle, of Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 22, 1902; 1 son, Fred. Came to U.S., 1887, naturalized citizen, 1904. Cons. engr., specialist in transportation, also in ry. and highway economics, location and constrn., N.Y. City, since 1903; pres. Internat. Rys. of Central America, hdqrs. N.Y. City, 1928-31; dir. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Cos. of Washington, Colonial Trust Co. of N.Y. City. Trustee Village of Scarsdale, N.Y., 1915-17, mayor, 1931-33; supervisor Town of Scarsdale, 1916-17. Cons. engr. Ministry of Pub. Works, Venezuela, 1938-39. Member Highway Research Board, American Society C.E., American Railway Engineering Association, American Institute Cons. Engrs., Pan-Am. Soc. N.Y. (council), Instn. of Civil Engrs. (Great Britain), Nat. Research Council (mem. exec. com., Div. of Engring. and Industrial Research), The Pilgrims. Republican. Clubs: Union League, India House. Author: Railroad Location Surveys and Estimates, 1906; Building the Rapid Transit System of New York City, 1915; Instructions to Locating Engineers and Field Parties, 1916; Railroad Estimates, 1917. Contbr. papers on ry. constrn. Home: 50 Greenacres Av., Scarsdale, N.Y. Office: 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

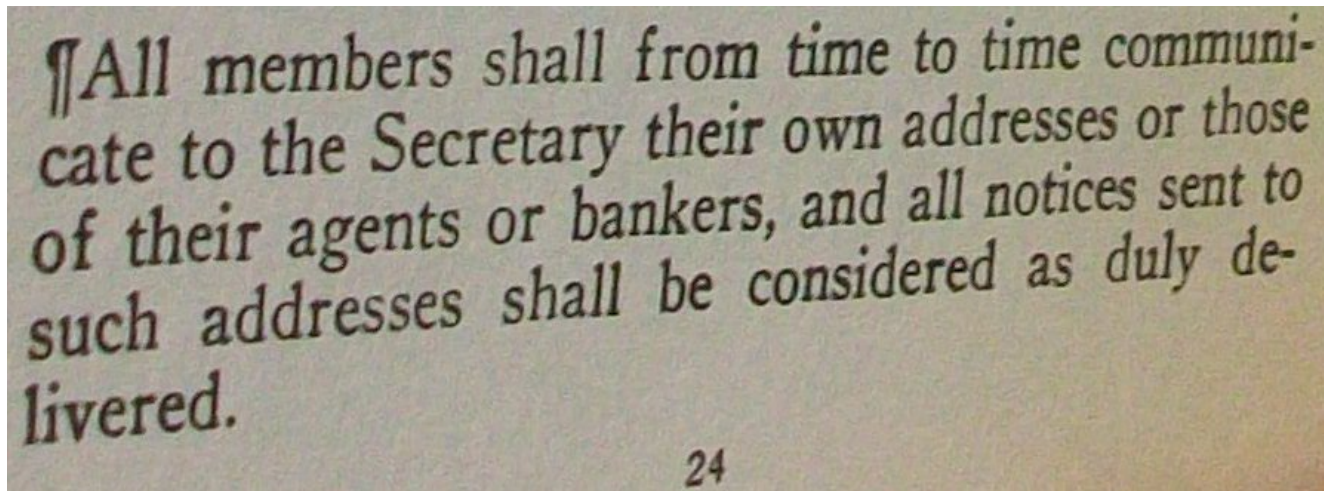
Colonial Trust of New York by 1980 was merged into National Westminster Bank, chaired as of then by Robert Leigh Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England (1983-1993), and member of the executive committee of The Pilgrims Society London (1980 roster---the most recent one to surface to date!) Baron Kingsdown as he was known starting in 1993 was also a director of the Bank for International Settlements. I again emphasize that people who are advocates of hard money are opposed, not by an array of

institutions such as the Federal Reserve, Bank of England, JP Morgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, HSBC, Bank for International Settlements, IMF and so forth---but by a **SINGLE ENTITY**---The Pilgrims Society, which controls these public fronts! I regret to see a euphemism (“The One Bank”) substituted for “The Pilgrims Society;” use of this euphemism subtracts from pressure on The Pilgrims Society to finally release rosters! The Biddle family has marriage relationships with other Pilgrims Society dynasties, especially the Drexels (international banking, related in turn to the Astors and the Earls of Camoy,) and the Dukes (American Tobacco fortune, Duke Energy, Duke University, Duke Endowment). Nicholas Biddle married Jane Craig, whose father owned one of the largest estates in Philadelphia. The National Research Council, established in 1916 during the perverse and dangerous Woodrow Wilson administration, has this said of it at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Research_Council ---

“NRC is the working arm of the United States National Academies, which produces reports that shape policies, inform public opinion, and advance the pursuit of science, engineering and medicine. The National Academies include National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the National Academy of Engineering (NAE) and the Institute of Medicine (IOM).”

The financiers and warmongers of The Pilgrims Society set out early to control science, engineering and medicine. Many such examples are available.

From the leaked dual Pilgrims (NYC/London) roster dated 1933---



11) Vincent Astor (1891–1959, Pilgrims 1933 and other rosters) was a direct descendent of John Jacob Astor, “landlord of New York,” who was a director of the second United States Bank, of which Nicholas Biddle was president. Astor however was the main domestic power in the USB---not Biddle. Astor was the wealthiest man in America in his time. Referring again to the fine historical reference “History of the Great American Fortunes,” we find the following about J.J. Astor---

“They virtually had the extraordinary power of choosing what laws they should observe and what not” (page 105).

“In the West, death marched step by step with Astor’s accumulating fortune” (page 111---Astor operated the historically notorious American Fur Company, by which he cheated his own trappers, turned entire tribes of Native Americans into alcoholics---and reached all the way to the Pacific Ocean (Astoria, Oregon, is named

for J.J. Astor). He used income from this activity to buy undervalued land in the path of New York City development, then when growth reached his holdings, the value permanently zoomed by thousands of percent. The author made no mention of Astor's take in the British **opium** "trade" in China, which concession was given to him in return for being a Crown loyalist and exerting his influence here in ways appreciated by the Royals! Myers likely was unaware of that part of Astor's business. Naturally since the Pacific Ocean had to be crossed, Astor also owned transocean shipping interests on both coasts. His fur exports to England, Europe and the Far East were marked up thousands of percent, after "short weighing" to cheat his trappers, who were gouged again by his company stores selling them essential provisions. Backtracking a bit, we see on page 96---

"The American Fur Company overawed and dominated everything; it defied the government's representatives and acknowledged no authority superior to itself and no law other than what its own interests demanded. The exploitation that ensued was one of the most deliberate, cruel and appalling that has ever taken place in any country."

Page 113 mentions that "a considerable part" of the origins of the Astor fortune derived from dealings with a "Captain Burgess," a sea pirate!

"These water front grants extended **thirty miles around New York City**" (page 117; circa 1860, the Astors were a major beneficiary of

the giveaways, but included other families later represented in The Pilgrims Society---Vanderbilts (profiled in #3 in this series)---Havemeyers (dominated the Sugar industry), Rhinelanders (old colonial land fortune even before this) and the ultra-sinister Roosevelt dynasty. These land grants today are unquestioningly worth several hundred billion dollars!

“This property, which he got for \$23,000 by foreclosing a mortgage, is now in the very heart of the city, and is rated as worth \$10,000,000. For a total payment of \$25,000 he obtained a sweep of property now covered densely with huge hotels, theatres, office buildings, stores and long vistas of residences---a property worth at the very least \$30,000,000” (page 120, valuations date---1909).

“Not a single one of Astor’s biographers has mentioned his banking connections” (page 121).

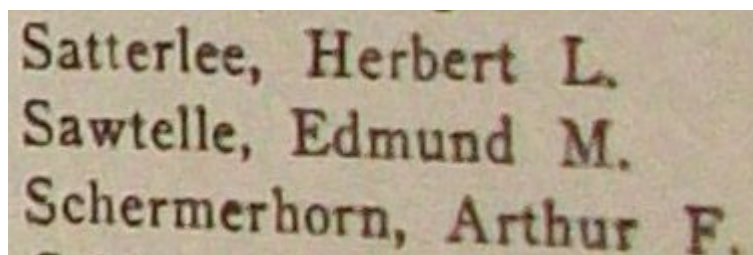
“After the panic of 1837 Astor’s wealth multiplied to an enormous extent” (page 138). This clearly suggests that people such as Bray Hammond (see Pilgrims #9 profile above) are just hired liars.

“It can at once be seen in what transcendent degree Astor’s wealth towered far above that of every other rich man in the United States” (page 146).

“Astor’s wealth was one-fifteenth of the whole amount invested throughout the territory of the United States” (page 147, year referenced was 1844).

In 1875 the Astors built a railroad in Florida, for which the state legislature gifted them with 80,000 acres (page 165).

Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin, ancestor of the Pilgrims Society member profiled above, made crooked arrangements of commercial favoritism with Astor's American Fur Company (page 95). Page 99 recounts from official government records that Astor gouged native tribes up to \$50 per gallon for whiskey after having been turned into booze addicts, the same way the Chinese were turned into powerless opium slaves paying in silver. Whiskey prices were around \$2 a gallon as of 1870, two generations [after](#) the \$50 price imposed on Native Americans! In 1853 the Astors were linked by marriage to the Schermerhorns, of whom Myers on page 163 remarked were "...not quite on the same pinnacle of wealth as the Astors, were at any rate **very rich**." From the 1933 Pilgrims roster (we covered Satterlee under the discussion of J.P. Morgan Jr., #6 above); Sawtelle was in the engineering business and was the son of Union Army General Charles Greene Sawtelle---



And the 1940 New York Pilgrims roster---

Satterlee, Herbert L.
Sawtelle, Edmund M.
Scandrett, Jr., Richard B.
Schermerhorn, A. Coster

Scandrett was a warmonger who called for America going to war with England (The Forum Magazine, April 1940, pages 214–217). He was a trustee of the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation and the Grenfell Association of North America, named for an English family who had several Bank of England officials over the years, became leaders of The Pilgrims Society London, and partnered with the Morgan banking interests circa 1904 (Scandrett was also a U.N. official). We'll delve into the Grenfells in #5 Silver Squelchers, for release around 11/1/15.

"No one but the Astors themselves knows what are their holdings in bonds and stocks of every description" (page 173.

"Even the huge Astor fortune, so long far outranking all competitors, lost its exceptional distinction and ceased being the sole, unrivalled standard of immense wealth. Nearly a century of fraud was behind the Astor fortune" (page 273, referring to the rise of the Vanderbilts; the Rockefellers would soon follow, and eclipse the two combined!) By outranking all competitors, he intended to say USA competitors.

Surprisingly, the arrogant snob New York [Social](#) Diary admitted Astor's early fortune came from opium dealing. It also mentioned a

Forbes Magazine statement dated 2008 that Astor's fortune would translate to \$110 billion---actually much more, as we shall develop. Another [source](#) says \$121 billion.

As a director---along with a member of the Du Pont family---of the second U.S. Bank, Astor must have approved of the policy of requiring persons who wanted to convert the bank's notes into gold or silver---to present them at the branch most distant from the issuing branch! The Astors are therefore gold thieves and silver stealers from way back---and benefitted to some extent by the vacuum suction operation of looting China of silver to pay for opium! Stephen Girard, who was America's wealthiest man until Astor's later years, was in on the founding of both U.S. Banks <http://www.philadelphiafed.org/publications/economic-education/second-bank.pdf> John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, a bitter opponent of Andrew Jackson, was also in on the founding of the second bank; you can view the 26 branches the second bank had on page 7 at this link. Calhoun's grandson became a charter Pilgrims member in New York in 1903 as documented in my May 2014 presentation, "Racism, Basketball, [Secret](#) Societies, Warfare and Silver." Imagine the fraud involved of having notes issued at Portland, Maine, and having to travel to the New Orleans branch of the Bank to present them for conversion---or having to travel from Mobile, Alabama, to Portland to convert! **Apologists of the Second Bank NEVER mention this awful fraud!** Myers in his "History of the Great American Fortunes" discussed frauds of the Astors from page

93 to 175! Turning now to Vincent Astor, we note that in February 1933, President elect Franklin Roosevelt went to spend time on Astor's yacht, the "Nourmahal." I submit that it was during this time that Astor, acting in concert with other inner circle Pilgrims Society members such as John D. Rockefeller Jr. ---plotted to use Roosevelt to issue executive orders 6102 and 6814 stealing gold and silver from Americans! Vincent Astor (left) was associated with the Rockefellers in Chase National Bank. His widow, Brooke Astor, who died at age 105 in 2007, was on the Rockefeller University Council, was among the few female Pilgrims members, and was a close associate of David Rockefeller (Pilgrims Society) ---



In "FDR" (2008) by Jean Smith, 880 pages, page 296 mentions FDR's 11 day cruise in 1932, the year before FDR's gold grab, on Vincent Astor's 263 foot yacht. James Roosevelt, FDR's older half brother, married Helen Astor.

According to <http://www.newyorksocial> Vincent Astor **"INHERITED PROPERTY ALL OVER MANHATTAN THAT TODAY WOULD PROBABLY BE WORTH OVER A HUNDRED BILLION."**

The majority of Astor wealth may have migrated around a century ago to England and other regions in the British Empire. The 1969 Pilgrims London roster shows five Astors. Vincent Astor's sister Ava became Princess Serge Obolensky, wife of a Russian prince who joined the OSS (Office of Strategic Services), forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was also vice chairman of Hilton Hotels Corporation. **Their daughter Sylvia married [\(documented\)](#) a direct descendant of Genghis Khan.**

Instead of using Astor's info from page 203 of the 1931 Who's Who (scanning issue due to binding), we'll use his listing on page 207 of the 1940-1941 volume---

ASTOR, (William) Vincent; b. New York, Nov. 15, 1891; son the late John Jacob and Ava Willing Astor; now head of Astor family in U.S.; ed. St. George's Sch. and Harvard, 1911-12; m. Helen Dinsmore, d. Robert P. Huntington, of Staatsburgh, N.Y., Apr. 30, 1914. Dir. Western Union Telegraph Co., Chase Nat. Bank, City and Suburban Homes Co., Great Northern Railway Company, International Mercantile Marine Co.; chmn. bd. and dir. Weekly Publications, Inc.; pres. and director Today Associates, Inc.; trustee U.S. Trust Co. of N.Y. Gov. New York Hosp.; trustee New York Pub. Library, New York Zool. Society; dir. New York Post-Grad. Med. Sch. and Hosp. Served as ensign, lt. (j.g.) and lt. U.S.N. in World War: active duty in European waters. Mem. Chamber of Commerce State of N.Y., Merchants' Assn. of New York, Bronx Bd. of Trade (New York), Nat. Aeronautic Assn. of U.S.A., War Soc. of Cruiser and Transport Force, New York Commandery Naval Order of U.S., New York Zool. Soc., Humane Soc. of New York (life), Am. Mus. Natural History (life), Union Soc. of Am. Wars, Navy League of U.S. (life), Soc. Naval Architects and Marine Engrs. (asso.), U.S. Naval Inst., Naval History Soc., Honor Legion of

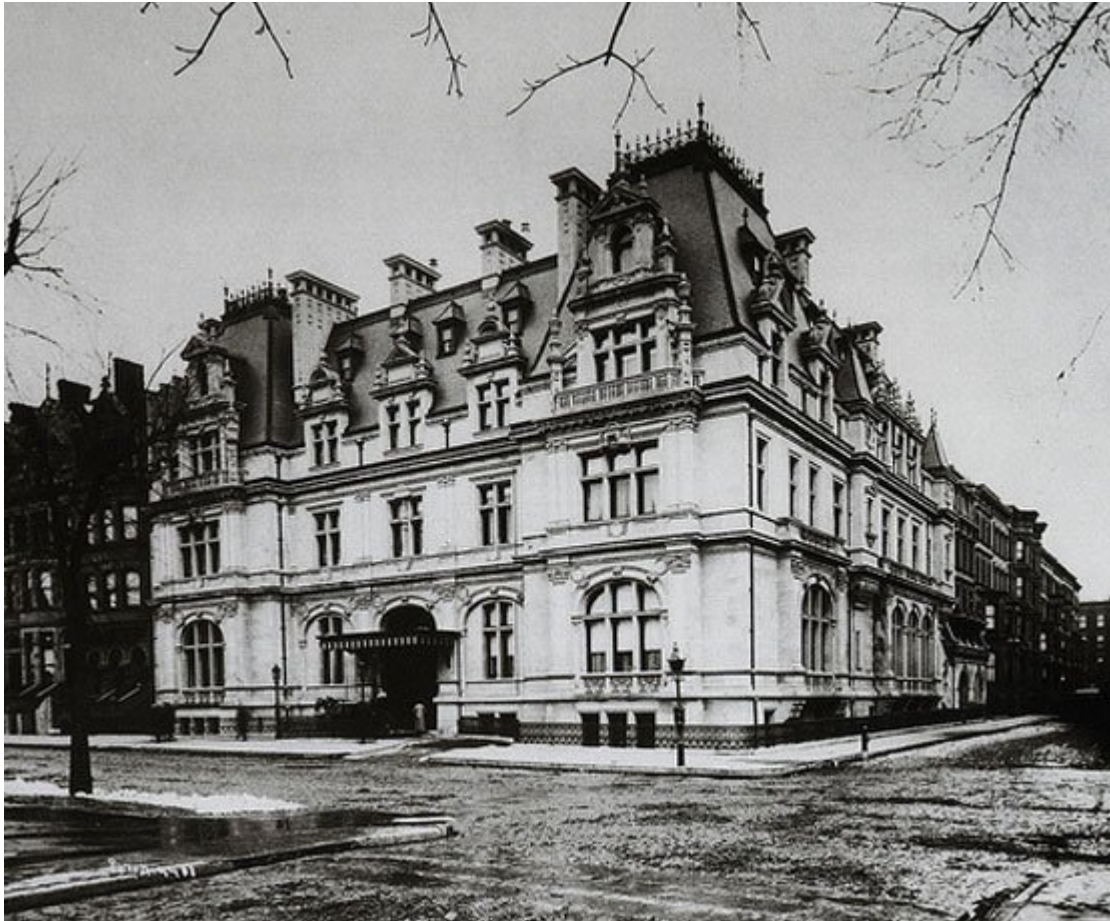
The 1931 volume showed Astor a director of other interests including Atlantic Fruit & Sugar; American Express; Illinois Central Railroad; Classical Cinematograph Corporation; County Trust Company; Metropolitan Opera Company; and U.S. Trust Company. The 1928 volume, page 193, showed Astor a director of National Park Bank and Western Union Telegraph---headed by Pilgrims member Newcomb Carlton, who was also a Chase National Bank board member. Astor married Roberta Brooke Russell in 1953. Notice Astor was a member of the Jekyl (same as Jekyll, spelling variation) Island Club, of Federal Reserve Act fame---and his

involvement with NYC enforcers (the same ones who pounded the
“Occupy Wall Street” protestors) ---

Police Dept., City of N.Y. (hon. mem.), Holland
Lodge (life), N.Y. Bot. Garden, N.Y. Geneal. and
Biog. Soc., U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Assn., The
Pilgrims, Dutchess County Soc. of City of N.Y.,
Acad. Polit. Science, Nat. Inst. Social Sciences, Nat.
Assn. Audubon Socs. (life), Mil. Order World War;
charter member Geographic and Historical Society of
the Americas. Sr. warden Ch. of the Messiah, Rhine-
beck, N.Y. *Clubs:* Players, New York Press, City
(life), Knickerbocker, Union, Harvard, Tuxedo, Nat.
Golf Links America, The Brook, The Links Golf,
Broad Street, Racquet and Tennis, Piping Rock,
N.Y. Yacht, Jekyl Island, The Creek, Aero of Am-
erica (life), Clove Valley Rod and Gun, Dutchess
Golf and Country, Heights Casino, Manhasset Bay
Yacht, N.Y. Farmers, Somerset Hills Country,
Eastern Yacht, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht; Con-
gressional Country (Washington, D.C.); Habana
Yacht (Havana, Cuba); Royal Thames Yacht (Lon-
don); Travellers (Paris); Gulf Stream Golf; Clam-
bake, Newport Casino, Newport Country, Newport
Reading Room (Newport, R.I.); Ft. Orange (Al-
bany, N.Y.); Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, Ber-
muda. *Home:* Rhinebeck, N.Y. *Office:* 23 W.
26th St., New York, N.Y.

Vincent Astor was a large subscriber to the Anglo-French loan of
1915 (\$500 million) which went to finance portions of World War
One (“America’s 60 Families,” 1937, page 140). He was also a
financier of the Republican Party before reeling FDR into his web.

Vincent Astor’s mansion at Fifth & 65th Avenues---



The Los Angeles Times, August 14, 2007 said of Brooke Astor “her dinner parties were known for drawing together the power brokers of politics and business.”

Brooke Astor (Pilgrims Society, heir to a fortune in land, buildings, central banking and other interests) with David Rockefeller (Pilgrims Society since at least 1949), who was sometimes called “chairman of the world’s cash flow” ---



Brooke Astor, widow of Vincent Astor, hob-nobbing with Henry Kissinger (Pilgrims Society 1974, Pilgrims V.P. at least as of 2006), Rockefeller family operative who favors continual warfare, food control and population reduction---



ASTOR, BROOKE, foundation executive, civic worker; b. Portsmouth, N.H.; d. John Henry and Mabel (Howard) Russell; m. Vincent Astor. LLD (hon.), Columbia U., 1971, Brown U., 1980; LHD (hon.), Fordham U., 1980, NYU, 1986; PhD in Biomed. Sci. (honoris causa), The Rockefeller U., 1986. Feature editor House and Garden mag., N.Y.C., 1946-56, cons. editor, 1956-92; pres., trustee Vincent Astor Found., N.Y.C.; corp. bd. mem. Astor Home for Children; trustee Marconi Internat. Fellowship; trustee and hon. chmn., mem. devel. com., mem. exec. com. N.Y. Pub. Libr., N.Y.C.; trustee, mem. conservation com., mem. exec. com., hon. chmn. women's com. N.Y. Zool. Soc.; trustee emeritus, mem. council of fellows Pierpont Morgan Libr.; trustee emeritus, chmn. vis. com. dept. Asian art, mem. acquisitions com., exec. com. ex officio Met. Mus. Art, N.Y.C.; life trustee Rockefeller U. Author: Patchwork Child, 1962, The Bluebird Is At Home, 1965, Footprints, 1980, The Last Blossom on the Plum Tree, 1986; feature editor House and Garden, 1946-56, cons. editor, 1992—. Mem. N.Y. State Pk. Commn., 1967-69. Decorated dame Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem; recipient Anniversary medal Astor, Lenox and Tilden Found. of N.Y. Pub. Libr., 1961, award Sisters of Good Shepherd and Children of Madonna Heights Sch. for Girls, 1963, Client Award cert. N.Y. State Assn. Architects, 1964, award Pk. Assn. N.Y.C. Inc., 1965, Honor award HUD, 1966, cert. of appreciation City of N.Y., 1967, Albert S. Bard merit award City Club N.Y., 1967, Award of Honor women's aux. N.Y. chpt. AIA, 1968, Rector's award St. Phillip's Ch., 1968, Michael Friedsam medal Archtl. League N.Y., 1968, award Brotherhood-In-Action, Inc., 1968, Outstanding Contbn. award Am. Soc. Landscape Architects, 1968, Spirit of Achievement award Albert Einstein Coll. Medicine, Yeshiva U., 1969, Good Samaritan award P. Ballentine & Sons, 1969, Good Samaritan award Prospect Block Civic Assn., 1969, Disting. Svc. award N.Y. region Rotary, 1970, honor YWCA, 1970, Housing award N.Y. Met. chpt. Nat. Assn. Housing and

Notice the reference to J.P. Morgan's memorial library; the life trusteeship in Rockefeller University and trustee of Marconi I.F. (named for an early Pilgrims member, the great inventor Marconi!) Just below, notice she received the Albert Gallatin medal! These Pilgrims Society members sure scratch each other's backs! The fourth line from the end has her mentioning the Pilgrims organization---

Redevel. Officials, 1971, \$24 award Mus. City of N.Y., award N.Y. Pub. Libr., 1972, Albert Gallatin medal NYU, 1972, spl. citation AIA, 1973, Medal of Merit award Lotos Club, 1973, commendation Neighborhood Com. for the Asphalt Green, 1975, commendation ARCS Found., 1976, Pres.'s medal Mcpl. Art Soc. N.Y., 1976; Gold Medal award N.Y. Zool. Soc., 1978; Elizabeth Seton Humanitarian award N.Y. Foundling Hosp., 1978, Little Apple award Met. Mus. Art; Little Apple award Morgan Library; Little Apple award N.Y. Public Library; Little Apple award N.Y. Zool. Soc.; Little Apple award Rockefeller U.; Little Apple award South St. Seaport and Sta. WNET-TV/Channel 13, 1978, New Yorker for N.Y. award Citizens Com. for N.Y.C., 1980, Myer Myers Cultural award City of N.Y., award Citizens Housing and Planning Coun., 1980, Bishop's Cross Diocese of N.Y. 1980, Forsythia award Bklyn. Bot. Garden, 1981, award Pks. Coun., 1981, Woman of Conscience award Appeal of Conscience Found., 1981, commendation Lower Manhattan Cultural Coun., 1984, Disting. New Yorkers award Bowery Savs. Bank, 1984, Gov.'s Arts award State of N.Y., 1985, Am. Acad. and Inst. Arts and Letters award, 1986, Marconi Internat. Fellowship Coun. award, 1986, landmark plaque and medallion N.Y. Landmarks Preservation Found., 1987, Gold medal St. Nicholas Soc., N.Y.C., 1987, Fashion Industry award Coun. of Fashion Designers Am., 1988, Presidl. Citizen's medal Pres. Reagan, 1988, Nat. Medal of Arts Nat. Endowment for the Arts, 1988, World Monuments Fund The Hadrian award, 1991, others; named a hon. trustee and friend, Boys Brotherhood Republic, 1972; honoree 150th anniversary dinner Seamen's Ch. Inst. N.Y. & N.J., 1984; honoree Cen. Pk. Conservancy, 1985; Brooke Astor Day Proclaimed by Mayor of N.Y.C., Mar. 5, 1992. Fellow Am. Acad. Arts and Scis.; mem. Mcpl. Art Soc. N.Y., Pilgrims U.S., Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem (dame), The Boardroom Club, The Century Assn, Colony Club, Knickerbocker Club, N.Y. Yacht Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club. Office: The Vincent Astor Found 405 Park Ave New York NY 10022-4405

The 1980 Pilgrims USA roster shows---

Armstrong, The Hon. J. Sinclair
Armstrong, Willis Coburn
Arthur, Jr., George D.
Ash, The Hon. Roy L.
Ashforth, H. Adams
Ashforth, Jr., Henry A.
Aspegren, John B.
Astor, John
Astor, Mrs. W. Vincent

The Ashforths were big real estate operators with holdings in Connecticut, Manhattan and Seattle, Washington and directors of the Bank of New York at 48 Wall Street. They were related to the Milbanks, another Pilgrims Society family. The October 2, 2001, New York Times called Ashforth Jr. a “major real estate developer.” He was a member of Scroll & Key Society of Yale---not Skull & Bones. Ashforth senior was a governor of the Real Estate Board of New York. Sinclair Armstrong, Order of the British Empire, former chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, was an executive of the Astor associated U.S. Trust Company at 45 Wall Street and chaired the English Speaking Union of the U.S., a Pilgrims Society subsidiary. He was a director of Royal Globe Insurance and Virginia Chemicals, a silver user, and a member of the Museum of American China Trade. The other Armstrong was with the War Shipping Administration, 1945–1946, after which he was with the State Department, rising to assistant Secretary of State in 1972–1974. He won the Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1956! Aspegren’s

father was twice president of the old New York Produce Exchange, and his wife's father and grandfather were Standard Oil officials---her brother owned Interstate Tank Car Corporation. Aspegren's father was president of the Gulf and Valley Cotton Oil Company of New Orleans which owned "an immense (vegetable) oil refinery," (The National Provisioner, July 5, 1919, page 28) and the Scandinavian-American Trading Company. Roy Ash was director of the Office of Management and Budget (1973-1975) during the Nixon and Ford years---he also cofounded Litton Industries, a major defense contractor and appliance manufacturer. He was a director of Bank of America, Pacific Mutual Insurance, and Global Marine and was a California Institute of Technology (Caltech) trustee. Ash entertained congressmen, senators, diplomats and Presidents at his \$22 million Virginia [estate](#) (the other was valued at only \$18.8 million). We could mention more Astors---especially those who migrated to England and became prominent in The Pilgrims Society London. Maybe we'll visit those more recent Astors in a coming installment!

12) The Earl of Derby (1865-1948, Pilgrims London 1933 and other rosters), Edward George Villiers Stanley, 17th Earl of Derby, had a truly fantastic genealogy---

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF DERBY, K.G., P.C.

K.G. stands for Knight of the Order of the Garter, founded in 1348 by King Edward III; P.C. means Privy Council, a select group of advisors to the British Sovereign. Stanley was son in law of the 7th Duke of Manchester, a Member of Parliament who was a large scale land owner including an important castle. The lineage involved such important groups as Cavendish (relating to ownership of over 300 acres of downtown London) and Montagu. The 17th Earl of Derby, who we are discussing here with tributary background details, was Secretary of State for War, 1916–1918, one of the top positions in the British Empire. He became Ambassador to France, 1918–1920, in which capacity he had large input into the Treaty of Versailles (1919), intentionally crafted so as to guarantee that Germany would launch World War 2 in response to the unbearably punitive clauses against it in that “tricky treaty.” The Anglo-Americans caused the great German inflation of 1923, causing indescribable stress among the German people, after which they trotted out the Rentenmark, another fraudulent banking concoction. For details see “[The Greatest Right](#),” originally released in January 2006 at Silver Investor. Stanley’s paternal grandfather was a three time Prime Minister of England; his ancestors traced to the monarch of the Isle of Man (221 square miles). Here’s the 17th Earl of Derby, chairman

of the executive committee of The Pilgrims Society of Great Britain,
1929–1945, and president 1945–1948---



I've presented this item before from The Times, London---

THE PILGRIMS AND MR. MELLON

The hon. secretary of The Pilgrims makes the following announcement:—

Mr. Mellon, who is expected to relinquish his post as American Ambassador early next month, will be the guest of The Pilgrims at a dinner to be given in his honour on Tuesday, February 21, at the Hotel Victoria. Lord Derby will occupy the chair, in the absence of the Duke of Connaught, the President of The Pilgrims, who is abroad.

FEB 2 1933 P. 10 TT

Mellon, who resigned from 51 corporate boards to become Treasury Secretary and was a heavy holder of shares in over 300 corporations, and was easily the top financial genius of modern times, was on The Pilgrims executive committee (1934–1937) and according to Texas Congressman Wright Patman, “illegally acquired more property than any other person on earth.” As Treasury Secretary, Mellon refused payment of \$14 million due to members of the American Silver Producers Association which was lawfully due under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918. For details, see “The Silver [Stealers](#).”

The Lordly Earl was aide-de-camp to the 16th Earl of Derby (daddy), who was Governor-General of Canada (1888–1893) and very likely an early Pilgrims Society member. The 16th Earl was president of the British Board of Trade (1886–1888, “opium dealings OK”) and Secretary of State for the Colonies (1885–1886) and Secretary of State for War (1878–1880), a post junior would assume 36 years later! Pops also created the world famous [Stanley](#) Cup award for the sport of ice hockey. The 4th Earl of Clarendon, George Villiers, was father in law to the 16th Earl of Derby. Knowsley Hall, mansion of the 17th Earl of Derby, where he died in 1948---





Thomas Stanley (1435–1504) was the first Earl of Derby in the Stanley family line. He was also known as the [King](#) of Mann (Isle of Man, the title has a double “n.”) He was elevated to an Earl by the King in 1485; however, his family had been in the British aristocracy for [generations](#) previous. The Stanley line (Earls of Derby) are often seen as shoulder to shoulder in power with the Cecil dynasty (the Marquesses of Salisbury, profiled in the last installment with the Vanderbilts). Wikipedia [describes](#) the first Earl of Derby as “A landed **magnate of immense power**, particularly across the northwest of England where his authority went almost unchallenged, even by the Crown, Stanley managed to remain in favour with successive kings.” We also read the first Earl was **“probably the most successful power-broker of his age”** and **“acquired huge estates.”** His London mansion became the site of the Royal College of Arms. He was also stepfather of King Henry VII (1485–1509) and was godfather to Arthur, Prince of Wales, who married Catherine of

Aragon. The first Earl's mother Joan descended from King Edward I of England (1272–1307), made famous as “Longshanks” in Gibson’s “Braveheart” movie (1995). The fifth Earl of Salisbury, father in law of the first Earl of Derby, owned this castle---



Brother in law of the first Earl of Derby was the 16th Earl of Warwick and known as “Warwick the [Kingmaker](#)” and was “the wealthiest and most powerful English peer of his age.” The Earl of Derby owned “extensive lands” and a “formidable inheritance.” We could review a litany of history of the 17th Earl of Derby’s family, but the basics have been highlighted. This is one of a small group of dynasties that have controlled England for centuries, and were beneficiaries of untold wealth flowing from all areas of the far flung British Empire for hundreds of years. An [ancestor](#) even traces to a knight in the company of William the Conqueror, who took over England in 1066 and reigned to 1087 AD. That makes three Pilgrims Society members we’ve reviewed this time who traced to this King of England whose wealth was reckoned at [\\$229.5 billion](#) in today’s

terms! Richard Fitzalan, 10th Earl of Arundel, allegedly held a fortune today worth \$118.6 billion as of 1376---the Fitzalans and Stanleys were linked by marriage. Lord Mark Fitzalan-Howard appeared in the last Pilgrims roster we've located (1980, London branch).

13) Charles Evans Hughes (1862-1948, Pilgrims 1933 and other rosters) was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1930-1941. He was Secretary of State, 1921-1925 and in 1910-1916 he was an associate justice on the Supreme Court. Previous to that he was New York governor, 1907-1910, during which term he achieved "expansion of [government police](#)." If you've been reading this Silver Squelchers series from #1, you've seen how The Pilgrims Society was all over the railroad industry---Hughes vetoed two bills the railroad cartelists wanted killed. His uncle Henry Connelly was a New York state senator (1874-1875 and 1886-1887) and was president of the Kingston National Bank; being cozy with megabankers came easy to the unjust judge. Hughes Jr. was U.S. Solicitor General (1929-1930), just two individuals exemplifying influence of The Pilgrims Society in the American legal system. Walter Steuben Carter (1833-1904) Hughes father in law is described as "an [eminent](#) lawyer." Here's Hughes details from page 1156 of the 1930-1931 Who's Who in America---

HUGHES, Charles Evans, chief justice of the United States; b. Glens Falls, N.Y., Apr. 11, 1862; s. David Charles and Mary Catherine (Connelly) H.; student Colgate U., 1876-78; A.B., Brown University, 1881, A.M., 1884; LL.B., Columbia, 1884; LL.D., Brown U., 1906, Columbia, Knox, and Lafayette, 1907, Union, Colgate, 1908, George Washington, 1909, Williams Coll., Harvard, and U. of Pa., 1910, Yale, 1915, U. of Mich., 1922, Dartmouth, 1923, Amherst, Princeton, and University State of New York, 1924, Pa. Military College, 1928; D.C.L., College City of New York, 1928; Dr. *honoris causa*, Univ. of Brussels and Univ. of Louvain, 1924; m. Antoinette Carter, Dec. 5, 1888; children—Charles Evans, Helen (dec.), Catherine (Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell), Elizabeth Evans. Admitted to N.Y. bar, 1884; prize fellowship, Columbia Law Sch., 1884-87; practiced law, New York, 1884-91; 1893-1906; prof. law, 1891-93, spl. lecturer, 1893-95, Cornell; spl. lecturer New York Law Sch., 1893-1900; counsel, Stevens Gas Commn. (N.Y. Legislature), 1905; counsel, Armstrong Insurance Com. (N.Y. Legislature), 1905-06; spl. asst. to U.S. atty.-gen. coal investigation, 1906; nominated for office of mayor of New York by Rep. Conv., 1905, but declined; gov. of N.Y. 2 terms, Jan. 1, 1907-Dec. 31, 1908, Jan. 1, 1909-Dec. 31, 1910; resigned Oct. 6, 1910; apptd., May 2, 1910, and Oct. 10, 1910, became asso. justice Supreme Court of U.S. Nominated for President of U.S. in Rep. Nat. Conv., Chicago, June 10, 1916, and resigned from Supreme Court same day; received 254 electoral votes for the Presidency, Nov. 7, 1916, as against 277 for Woodrow Wilson, Democrat. Mem. law firm Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, N.Y. City, 1917-21, and 1925-30; sec. of state in cabinets of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, Mar. 4, 1921-Mar. 4, 1925; commr.

Hughes son in law Chauncey L. Waddell apparently wasn't a Pilgrims member, but he started in Wall Street with Dillon, Read & Company,

run by Clarence and later Douglas Dillon---both members, and there were other members in the firm, including Business Week's "superstar banker" Frederic Brandt of American South African Gold Trust (ASA), who played a lead role in seizing control of Trans World Airlines from Howard Hughes---not a member. Notice that C.E. Hughes came close to being President instead of Woodrow Wilson---the administration would have been at least as "Pilgrimized."

plenipotentiary for U.S., Internat. Conf. on Limitation of Armament, Washington, Nov. 12, 1921, and served as chmn. same; apptd. by President Coolidge mem. Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, Sept. 30, 1926 (resigned 1930); chmn. U.S. delegation to 6th Pan-Am. Conf., Havana, Cuba, Jan.-Feb. 1928; U.S. del. Pan-Am. Conf. on Arbitration and Conciliation, Washington, D.C., 1928-29; elected by Council and Assembly of League of Nations as judge of Permanent Court of Internat. Justice, 1928, resigned Feb. 15, 1930; apptd. by President Hoover chief justice Supreme Court of U.S., Feb. 3, 1930, confirmed by Senate, Feb. 14, 1930. Fellow, Brown University. Trustee University of Chicago. Chmn. Draft Appeals Bd., N.Y. City, 1917-18; spl. asst. to atty. gen. in charge of aircraft inquiry, 1918. Pres. N.Y. State Bar Assn., 1917-18, Legal Aid Soc. (N.Y.), 1917-19, St. David's Soc. (N.Y.), 1917-18, Italy America Soc., 1918-19, N.Y. Co. Lawyers' Assn., 1919-20; mem. Am. Bar Assn. (pres. 1924-25), Assn. Bar City of New York (pres. 1927-29), Am. Soc. Internat. Law (pres. 1925-29), Am. Philos. Soc.; fellow Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, Nat. Geog. Soc., etc. Hon. Benchers of the Middle Temple, London. Clubs: University, Union League (pres. 1917-19), Century, Lawyers', Brown, Delta Upsilon, Nassau Country. Awarded Roosevelt medal, 1928, for developing pub. and internat. law. *Author*: Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government (Yale lectures), 1909; The Pathway of Peace, and Other Addresses, 1925; The Supreme Court of the United States (Columbia Univ. lectures), 1927; Our Relation to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere (Princeton Univ. lectures), 1928; Pan-American Peace Plans (Yale Univ. lectures), 1929. *Home*: 2223 R St. *Address*: United States Supreme Court, Washington, D.C.

Hughes office from 1926 to 1930 was at the "Peace Palace" at The Hague, Netherlands, site of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the World Court. Funding for construction was led by Pilgrims

Society member Andrew Carnegie, of the iron and steel fortune that became United States Steel---



Hughes was appointed Chief Justice by President Herbert Hoover (Pilgrims London 1914 and other rosters). Hoover refused to call an international silver conference during the Great Depression. Silver's drastic loss of purchasing power due to the attack against silver from British India, led by Viceroy Irwin (Pilgrims Society) was by itself, 95% of the entire causation of the Great Depression---the stock market crash of October 1929 was not the cause of mass unemployment---it was the shut down of export industries to India,

China and the Far East, whose silver money was intentionally ruined by these Pilgrims Society conspirators. Extensive details are in “The Silver [Stealers.](#)” Notice the leadership role Hughes played in a half dozen top legal organizations—including heading the American Bar Association, and his link to the awful Roosevelt clan.

Information from the 1946 Who’s Who, page 1148, shows he was named chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution (1930–1941); and president of the Guatemala–Honduras Arbitration Panel (1932). As chairman of the Draft Appeals Board during World War One, did he excuse sons of Pilgrims Society members? The Rockefellers made Hughes a trustee of the University of Chicago, which entity they remain in control of to this day. His daughter, Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, became president of the Supreme Court Historical Society, which is mute on the matter of various Pilgrims Society members across the years having been justices!

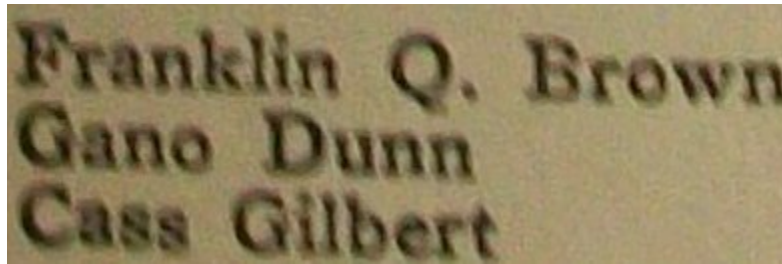
As an associate justice on the Supreme Court (1910–1916), Hughes “remained an advocate of regulation and authored decisions that [weakened](#) the legal foundations of laissez-faire capitalism” and backed “invoking police power.” For “laissez-faire” read “free markets.” He upheld the Interstate Commerce Commission’s stance against the Texas Railroad Commission, showing his bias for Federal power to meddle in State affairs. Additionally, “Hughes favored regulation over certain claims of individual rights” and “Hughes was unwilling to construe individual rights so that they frustrated the government's efforts to achieve a legitimate

regulatory goal.” In 1925–1926 Hughes lobbied for the American Petroleum Institute. Idaho silver Senator William Borah, probably the person most hated by The Pilgrims Society in his time, opposed Hughes nomination to become Chief Justice---but the Society had enough Senators in its vest pocket to catapult Hughes onto the high court. Hughes oversaw the move of the Supreme Court to its new building in 1935. The architect was Cass Gilbert (1859–1934, Pilgrims Society 1924 or earlier), who became “the father of skyscrapers” and designed the state capitol [buildings](#) of Minnesota; the Essex County, New Jersey court house; the U.S. Customs Building, the Woolworth Building in Manhattan; St. Louis Public Library; U.S. Treasury Annex, District of Columbia; West Virginia State Capitol buildings; the general plans of the University of Minnesota and the University of Texas; Arkansas state capitol buildings; [Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis](#); Army supply base, Brooklyn; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, District of Columbia; Detroit Public Library; Oberlin College, Ohio and others, and was a co-architect of Union Central Life Insurance building, Cincinnati; Gibraltar Building in Newark, New Jersey (Prudential Insurance); New York Life Insurance building; Hudson River Bridge, et cetera. Cass Gilbert had input into the original planning of Rockefeller Center starting in 1930. Cass Gilbert was on The Pilgrims executive committee as of 1936 (1933 roster) ---

Gerard, James W.
Gerard, Sumner
Gifford, Walter S.
Gilbert, Cass
Gilbert, Jr., Cass

Some executive committee members; Dunn was a director of the Pan American Society, Grace National Bank, Greenwich Savings Bank, Argentine–American Chamber of Commerce; chairman, National Research Council; president, J.G. White Engineering. Brown was a partner in Redmond & Company and director of J.G. White Engineering; Rio De Janeiro & Buenos Aires Line; Cuba Grapefruit Company; American Beet Sugar Company; Lima Locomotive Works; New York Indemnity Company; Marquette Railroad; American Light & Traction Company; Central Westchester & Fairfield Realty; Express Insurance; Seaboard Airline Railway; Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad; president, Dobbs Ferry Bank; president, Independent Chemical Company; president, Augusta–Aiken Railway & Electric; president, Georgia Carolina Power; chairman, American International Airways; chairman executive committee, National Surety Company. He chaired the financial advisory committee of the U.S. Railroad Administration. His son later became a member. William Greer was the Secret Service agent who drove Kennedy's limousine in Dallas

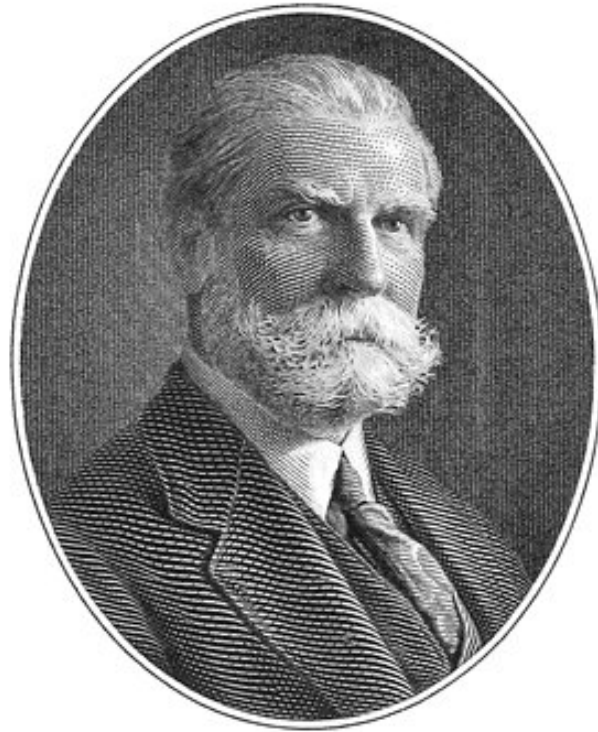
when JFK was “Pilgrimized!” Greer worked as a chauffeur for 13 years for Franklin Q. Brown! Scroll halfway down this [page](#) to see it! John Hinckley, attempted assassin of Ronald Reagan in 1981, had a father who was an exec of Vanderbilt Energy Corporation.



James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, 1913–1917, was the son in law of Marcus Daly, a partner in the Anaconda Copper Mine at Butte Montana, of which the Rothschilds bought roughly one-third in 1895, while entire ownership went to the Rockefellers in 1899. Gerard assisted the Warner Brothers studio to get started. Sumner Gerard’s [grandson](#), a Montana cattle rancher, member of the Montana state legislature, who was involved with the United Nations and was Nixon’s ambassador to Jamaica, died in 2005. James W. Gerard V, on The Pilgrims executive committee as of 1998 (or earlier), is senior adviser to North Sea [Partners](#), whose clients include the Rothschilds.

“The Pilgrims of Great Britain” (short run book, 2002), page 114, shows Charles Evans Hughes at a meeting of The Pilgrims Society in London, seated between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, on July 21, 1924. We may review the Duke of Connaught in the next installment---he was another member with a

background no less than fantastic---and bad for the world. The U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing---that designs Federal Reserve Notes, actually made this artwork of Hughes---



14) Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield, Lord Wakefield, Baron Wakefield, Viscount Wakefield (1859–1941, Pilgrims 1933 and other rosters) was Lord Mayor of London (1915–1916) and in 1899 founded Wakefield Oil Company (lubricants for locomotives and steam engines), which later changed to **Castrol Lubricants Company**, of automobile motor oil fame, capitalizing on the fantastic rise of the automobile (also aircraft and motorcycles) and famously associated with automobile racing all over the world, and became a unit of the

world's fifth largest industrial combination, British Petroleum (BP, Pilgrims Society) in 2000. The Viscount became a Commander of the British Empire in 1919 for his service in enlistment drives for World War One (which was lucrative for his interests!) In 1930 he funded the first solo flight from England to Australia by a woman. He was also active in racing sponsorships in Miami and Daytona and launched the Wakefield Gold Trophy prize. He was a member of various medieval origin City of London guilds and president of the Royal Bethlehem Hospital. He founded the Wakefield Trust---





15) Sir Leslie Orme Wilson (1876–1955, Pilgrims 1933 and other years) was the son of Henry Wilson, who worked in The City (London financial district). Leslie was a Member of Parliament (1913–1923); Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Shipping (1919–1921); Parliamentary Secretary for the Treasury (1921–1923); British colonial Governor of Bombay, India (1923–1928); and Governor of Queensland, Australia (1932–1946). The Queensland position had him running a territory of 715,309 square miles, about the size of Alaska and California combined, with mineral wealth in coal, gold, silver, uranium, sapphires, opals and other. As Governor of Bombay, he certainly would have played a central role in rounding up and melting Indian silver rupee coins into bullion for dumping onto world markets, in order to crash the global silver price to drive silver out of most national currencies---and intentionally cause the Great Depression. In this activity he played a supporting role for other Pilgrims Society members who orchestrated the entire

catastrophe---Lord Irwin and Sir Henry Strakosch especially---and backed up by other Pilgrims Society members in top positions in the U.K. and the U.S. Extensive details appear in “The Silver [Stealers](#).” As is typical of British power mongers, you can tell by his apparel he had a way high opinion of himself as opposed to cheap lowly commoners---

“GREAT BRITAIN IS THE GREATEST OFFENDER IN THE SINISTER WORK OF DEBASING SILVER” ---

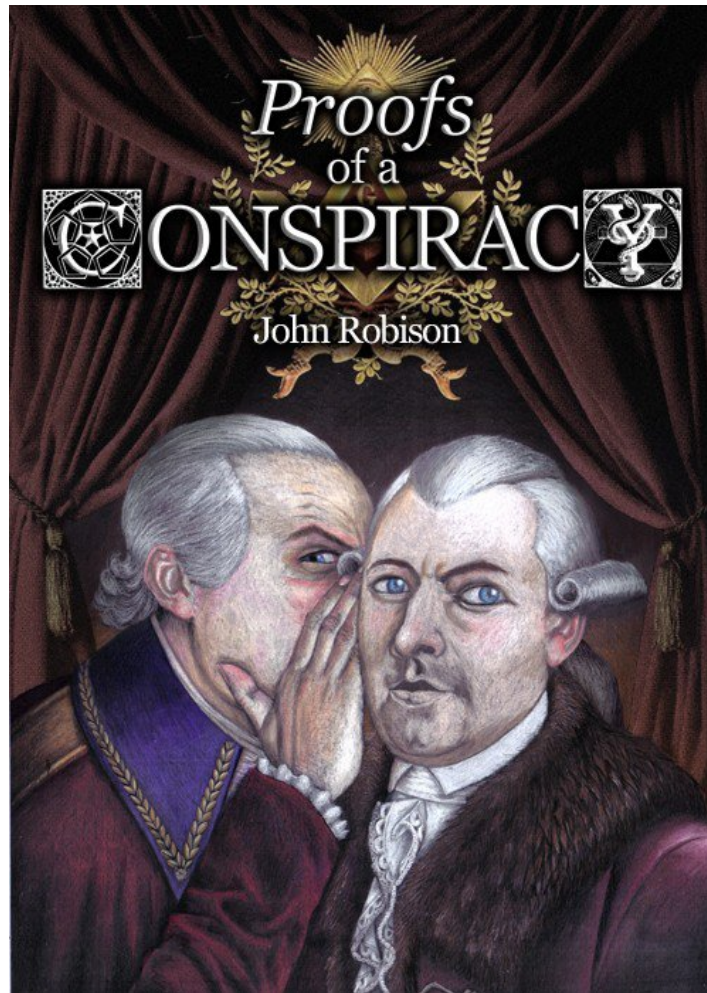
Utah Silver Senator (from 1917–1941) William H. King, New York Times, June 14, 1931, page 22.



The Wilson Dam, finished in 1926 under his supervision, was at the time the highest in Asia (278 feet) and was for hydroelectric power and irrigation---



Examples of how Pilgrims Society members have changed the world map exist in profusion, yet the world knows next to nothing of this group, nor has ever heard of it. It calls to mind a quote from “Proofs of a Conspiracy” published in [1798](#) by Scottish professor John Robison---



“Our secret Association works in a way that nothing can withstand”
(Page 64)

“The Order will thus work silently, and securely; and though the generous benefactors of the human race are thus deprived of the applause of the world, they have the noble pleasure of seeing their work prosper in their hands.” (Page 66)

“In a council composed of such members we shall labor at the contrivance of means to drive by degrees the enemies of reason out

of the world, and to establish a peculiar morality fitted for the great Society of mankind.” (Page 77)

“No man is fit for our Order who is not a Brutus or a Cataline, and is not ready to go to every length.” (Page 78)