

VAST MINING FORTUNE REPRESENTED IN PILGRIMS SOCIETY WORLD MONEY TRUST!

Presented August 2017 by Charles Savoie

**WE HAVE A HUGE CAN OF WORMS TO OPEN!
As Usual, No “Alt News” You Tube Interviewer Will Touch
This!**

*“A powerful, exploitative commercial family, owners of mines
of copper,
silver, diamonds, and gold in Mexico, Chile, Africa; an imperial
family, some of the most ruthless exploiters of the world’s
wealth.”*

(“The Guggenheims---An American Epic” (1994), page 333)

The Guggenheims and the Smelter Trust

They are the Guggenheims, who, by sleepless vigilance, monumental industry, and bus
craft unsurpassed, have built and are still building, the pyramid of the **Guggenheim** dynasty,
now they are already a family of money-power force in a class with that of the Rothschilds.

---Hampton’s Magazine, March 1910, page 411; page 412
below---

From the very first the people and the states of the West that live by mining, had an instinctive dread of this monster power that was forming. Governor C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, had a bill calculated to keep the Trust out of Colorado introduced in the legislature. The bill died in the House for want of support. Two years later a second attempt met a like fate. The bills were stifled by corporate interests.

Page 418---

"THE NAME OF GUGGENHEIM IS JUGGERNAUT."

Page 421---

In Nevada the attitude of miners and people was one of threatening rage, but there was no recourse, none whatever.

GUGGENHEIM

The January 26, 1901, page 127, Engineering & Mining Journal shows the Guggs were involved in a transaction of \$6,066,666.



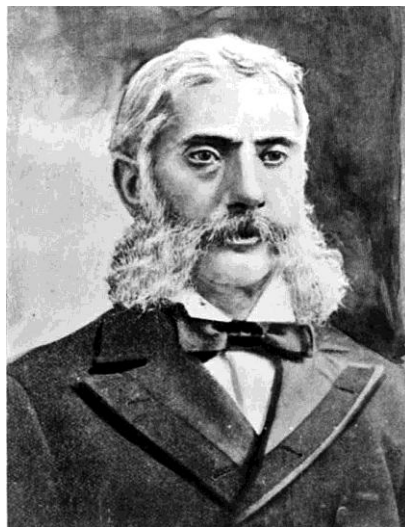
COPPER, SILVER AND GOLD ORES

The Guggenheims motto could have been---

Snatch!! Seize!! Grab!!

Ever hear of the Guggenheim mining dynasty? Jewish? You bet! But as I [said](#) last time out when Jews want to gain heightened favor with the “all seeing eye” of TPTB, which happens to be the British Royal Family, the planet’s biggest landowners and history’s wealthiest dynasty, the Windsors, who run the Anglican Church of England and the entire British Commonwealth of Nations including Canada and Australia, NATO, the U.N. and these “American Colonies,” in the U.S.A. Jews on occasion do become Episcopalians! During the Revolutionary War the Church of England in the American colonies, in a ploy to reduce flak from the public, altered its name to Episcopal Church. The name change is the same difference between “automobile” and “motor vehicle,” there is no difference, and USA Episcopal churches are members of the “worldwide” (globalist) Anglican Communion. This traces all the way back to King Henry VIII of England who was hacked off at Pope Clement VII and the strong willed Henry started the Church of England in 1534. Last time out I cited some examples of Jews becoming Episcopalians to advance in the power structure; this report will again back that up and we will take a look at one of history’s biggest mining fortunes. This report

won't be close to as long or as in depth as my April 2017 release, "Silver Mining Kingpin Opposed Silver Money" <http://blog.silver-investor.com/silver-mining-kingpin-opposed-silver-money/> that was about James Ben Ali Haggin (1827-1914) who appeared to be substantially wealthier than the Guggenheims as he was the biggest gold miner on earth. In fact, I am still adding content to the huge research about this mega-triple magnate Haggin without any projection as to completion. The name J. Ben Ali Haggin is in The Pilgrims 2014 roster along with two others I've identified as Guggenheim fortune names. These two are father and son (not Haggin; someone else) and we'll review them after a capsule of the Guggenheim mining fortune founded by Meyer Guggenheim (1828-1905). In fact, Meyer may have been a Pilgrims member by 1904 or even 1905 (one in ten chance); this I lack source material to ascertain---



Before reading further, be advised that I don't deal in "tangents" as I was recklessly painted with that biased brush in spring 2009; I deal in "ramifications," and an outline of this body of knowledge cannot be placed into a teacup. That's why my presentations are longer than anyone else's; details can't be Vulcan mind-melded to you. If you persist, you'll find many interesting details which otherwise you'd never see. I assure a fascinating historical account of another Pilgrims Society syndicate right up to the present. Just save this in your download folder and read it in several sessions if several hours is too much.

Meyer Guggenheim came here from Switzerland in 1847 and after a stint in the lace importing business went into mining. He took stakes in some silver mines around Leadville, Colorado. Next he became involved in ore smelting in Colorado, and several other locations including northern Mexico, Texas and New Jersey. He [founded](#) Philadelphia Smelting & Refining in 1889. Five of his seven sons became active in his mining ventures. Daniel (1856-1930) Guggenheim led the family after Meyer's exit. Daniel had a fierce, mean and spooky appearance---



GUGGENHEIM

December 1, 1906, page 1028, Engineering & Mining Journal, statement by Daniel Guggenheim---

The flimsy character of the majority of the mining stocks that are now finding a ready market cannot be too emphatically stated.

There was truth in that, but it comes across more as an admonition that people should bid up shares held by him and his brothers and avoid other equities!

“The Copper Handbook,” (1903) page 491---

SILVER LAKE MINE.**COLORADO.**

At Silverton, San Juan Co., Colo. Owned by Guggenheim Exploration Co. S. I. Hallett, manager. Has 400-ton concentrator, steam and electric power and employs several hundred men, securing a small amount of copper as a by-product.

Silverton in the high alpine area of southwest Colorado, today a city of extremely high realty valuations, got its name because in its mining boom days of a century and more ago, silver was mined "by the ton," a definite literal fact. More on Silverton and the Guggs later. At Silver Lake Mine, the Guggenheims had 150 men and processed 300 tons a day ---May 5, 1906, page 301, Mining & Scientific Press, San Francisco.

The Mining Reporter, September 25, 1902, page 257 (Colorado)

Sales of Camp Bird stock are extensive and large blocks have been obtained by R. Guggenheim, D. H. Moffat, John H. Hammond, Thomas F. Walsh and others. This is probably Colorado's greatest mine and can count among its stockholders the names of America's greatest mining men and financiers.



Walsh and Hammond also became Pilgrims members; Walsh was a charter member in 1903.

December 13, 1902, page 795---Engineering & Mining Journal---

Guggenheim Exploration Company.—This company is negotiating for the purchase of the Iowa-Tiger and several other prominent groups of claims near Silverton. It may erect several large mills near Silverton next season.

The Guggenheims owned an entire constellation of mining interests including Federal Lead Company (Missouri and Illinois) ; Central Lead Company (Missouri); Puget Sound Reduction Works; Tacoma Smelting Company; Selby Smelting & Lead (California) ; Monte Cristo Mining & Concentrating Company (Washington State); Bonanza Mines (Mexico); Jibosa Mines (Mexico); Tecolotes Mines (Mexico); Botello Mines (Mexico); Reforma Mines (Mexico); Tepezalanes Mines (Mexico); Velardena Mining & Smelting (Mexico); Balaklala Copper Company (California); Steptoe Valley Mining & Smelting (Nevada); and many others as we will see (“The Copper Handbook,” 1908, pages 300-301). Let’s not omit to mention they [owned](#) the Guggenheim-Greenwater Copper Company (Nevada, near the [Funeral](#) Mountains) [and](#) Golinsky Mining Company (California).

GUGGENHEIM--GREENWATER

Hampton's Magazine, March 1910, page 411, says they owned fisheries in Alaska. Page 418 had this, "It is almost impossible to find out all that the Trust does own." Page 420, the Guggenheims bought control of the Sullivan Group Mining Company in British Columbia, Canada and 5 mines in the famous Sierra Mojada district in Mexico; annual output 33,000 tons of polymetallic ore.

Placer Mining in Alaska

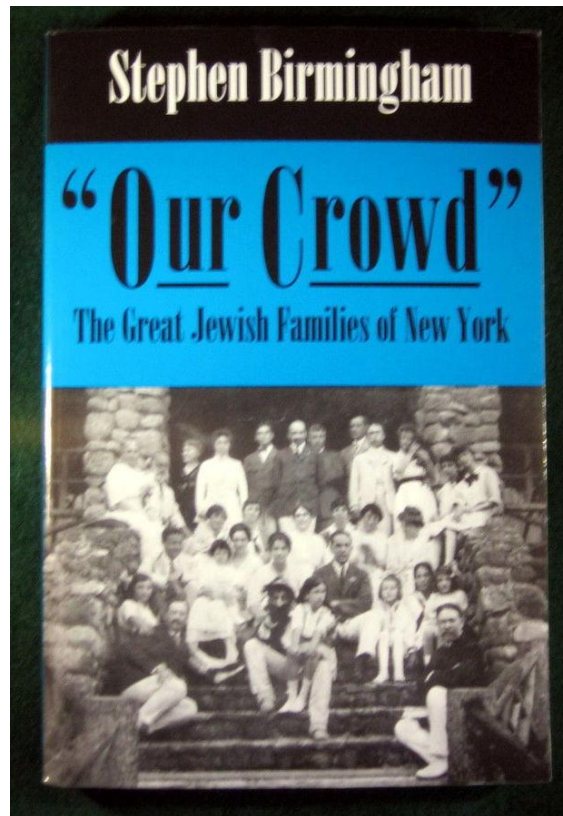
The Engineering & Mining Journal, November 30, 1901, page 736, mentioned the Guggenheim owned Mina Tecolotes, a Mexican silver/lead/zinc operation equipped with a 450 ton ore mill.

From Hampton's Magazine, volume 24, March 1910, Broadway Publishing Company, page 419, mention of Guggenheim Mexican holdings---

Dolores, Trinidad, and Azul copper-mining properties, located at Matehuala, Mexico; Zaragoza iron, zinc, and copper mine at Monterey, Mexico; Veta Grande silver mine at Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico; Jibosa copper mine at Jiminez, Mexico; Bonanza iron and zinc mining properties at Zacatecas, Mexico; Tecolotes gold, silver, lead, and copper mine at Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, Mexico; La Luz and El Angel mines at Matehuala, Mexico; and Everett smelting plant at Everett, Washington.

The Guggenheims were extensively covered by Stephen Birmingham in "Our Crowd" subtitled "The Great Jewish Families of New York" (1967 Harper & Row). Herewith a few excerpts---

Page 249--- "By 1888 the boys bought their first smelter in Pueblo, Colorado for \$500,000 and soon they had another in Mexico. The Profits they divided were enough to hold anybody's attention. In 1889 the Minnie mine alone was worth \$14,556,000. A year later the Guggenheims had made so much money that they decided to form a trust, consolidating a dozen of their refining operations under the name Colorado Smelting & Refining Company. The first issue of stock in this new company was to have been underwritten by J. & W. Seligman & Company. But at the last minute Isaac Seligman (whose family had not yet become connected to the Guggenheims by marriage) backed out. He did not think the issue would sell."



Isaac Seligman was in The Pilgrims 1908 list for the NYC branch as a minority Jewish member. Various members over the years were with J. & W. Seligman & Company, other than Seligman family members. Continuing about the proposed share issue sale---

“It did however. In 1895 the Guggenheims bought a huge refinery in New Jersey and four years later a separate Guggenheim Exploration Company was formed, called Guggenex, which very quickly led the brothers into copper and silver mines in Nevada, Utah and New Mexico, gold mines in Alaska, tin mines in Bolivia, diamond mines in Africa, copper

and nitrates in Chile and even a rubber plantation in the Belgian Congo.”

Page 24 of “Our Crowd”--- “Guggenheim far surpassed Seligman with an enormous fortune and buying up most of the copper mines in the world.”

Page 422 of the March 1910 Hampton’s Magazine, speaking of Guggenheim Exploration Company holdings in Mexico, remarked---

The image shows the title "HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE" in a serif font, centered within a light beige rectangular box. The text is in all caps and has a classic, slightly aged appearance.

..... Mexico was the company’s first big field, and the mines and industries it has operated there or is still operating, would make a long, long list. It would include railroads, concentration plants, sampling mills, wharves and docks, hotels, hospitals, stores, and small towns.

Why stop with Mexico? Why not head father south?

The Mining Congress Journal page 478, October 1920---

OWNERSHIP OF BOLIVIAN TIN MINES PASSES TO AMERICANS

Guggenheim interests have acquired a group of tin mines in the Province of Inquisivi, Department of La Paz, Bolivia, and are now making elaborate preparations for their development, according to the report of Trade Commissioner W. L. Schurz. Among other improvements contemplated is the installation of a smelter plant at the mines. The practicality of electric smelters is one of the important factors being considered..

To July 1 six mines had been acquired—the Pacuni, Huanchaca, Caracoles, Bengala, Salvador and Bonaparte. The first three form a single group and the latter three are situated several miles away. All are situated high in the Andes, the Caracoles mines being 18,000 feet above sea level. Titles have been secured to about 5800 hectares, and petitions have been filed for about 3000 additional hectares.

King Edward VII of England, Royal patron of both branches of The Pilgrims Society, bought an undisclosed stake in Guggenex (“The Guggenheims---An American Epic,” 1994, page 73). That was sometime between 1901 and 1910.

“The power behind the Smelter Trust is the same power that grows hourly from Alaska to the Equator”--- Hampton’s

Magazine, March 1910, page 411, article "The Guggenheims and the Smelter Trust" by Eugene P. Lyle Jr.

Next I find the Guggenheims also exported gem [diamonds](#) out of Angola---80 years after the earlier report. The 1974-1975 "Who's Who in America," page 3057---

THIELE, ALBERT E., exec.; b. Bklyn., Oct. 1, 1892; s. Albert E. and Matilda (Foster) T.; B.C.S., N.Y. U.; m. Alice Irene Kelly, Sept. 26, 1918; 1 son, Roger Harvey. With Guggenheim Bros., 1909—, now partner; pres., dir. Elgerbar Corp.; v.p., dir. Minerec Corp.; chmn. exec. and finance coms., dir. Pacific Tin Consol. Corp.; dir. Feldspar Corp., Barber Oil Corp., Companhia de Diamantes de Angola. Bd. dirs. Corlette Glorney Found., Inc.; trustee Estate Solomon R. Guggenheim, Solomon R. Guggenheim Found., N.Y. U. Mem. Father and Son Golf Assn., Winter Golf League of Advt. Interests. Clubs: Maidstone, Bankers, Blind Brook, New York University Finance, N.Y. University (N.Y.C.); Scarsdale Golf, Devon Yacht; Everglades (Palm Beach). Home: Sherbrooke Park Scarsdale NY 10583 (summer) East Hampton Long Island NY 11937 Office: 120 Broadway New York City NY 10005

I have no record showing Thiele a Pilgrims member. He was however interlocked with groups they frequented, the Manhattan clubs, especially the anti-silver Bankers Club. When I say anti-silver I of course mean against silver as money, not against silver for industry and that of course must come at capped prices! Notice as of the mid 1970's the Guggenheims were still harvesting what was probably a fortune in gem diamonds from Angola in southwest Africa.

“There were acres and acres of diamonds waiting to be plucked from the Congo and Angola.” (Page 109, “The Guggenheims--- An American Epic,” 1994).

“The Guggenheims found and exploited millions upon millions upon millions of dollars worth of diamonds.” (Page 113, *ibid*).

The Seligmans were financiers with offices in London and New York. The Guggenheims were outclassed as copper producers by James Ben Ali Haggin, an Episcopalian and in The Pilgrims as of the 1907 roster. That is to say, till Haggin’s passing in 1914. Haggin developed the Anaconda copper mine in Montana and Cerro De Pasco in Peru, both world class copper deposits. If someone has 70 rolls of quarters and the other guy has two bags of quarters, it’s misleading to insinuate that the 70 roll guy has the most quarters. Number of mines is less important than sum total output.

The Guggenheims had control of American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) as of 1901 after Pilgrims Society member Henry H. Rogers organized it with participation by the Rockefellers (Pilgrims). We won’t delve into that history, interesting though it is, except for a couple of things. Mining & Scientific Press, April 1, 1899, page 354, “Simon Guggenheim says the Guggenheim smelters will not enter the trust.”

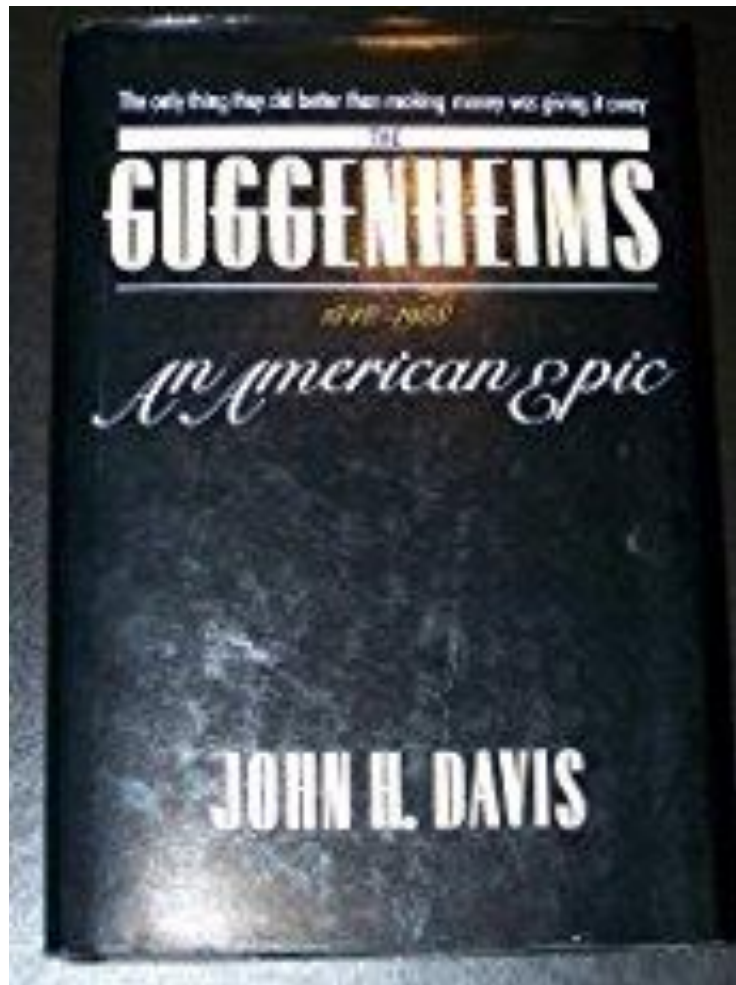
Either Guggenheim changed his mind or more likely was lying.

Hampton's Magazine, March 1910, page 412, referring to the Smelter Trust before the Guggenheims bought working control, stated---

“The very first year's business revealed the tremendous and menacing grip which this colossal consolidation had at once taken on the mining industry in this country. There had been a long strike at all the Trust's Colorado plants during the year, but nevertheless the first annual report (April 1, 1900) showed a production of 1,200,000 ounces of gold, 40,500,000 ounces of silver, and 160,000 tons of lead.”

We may assume these are rounded figures. Page 417 had the author calling it “a menacing and gigantic consolidation.”

We should mention that as of The Pilgrims 1907 NYC list, Adolph Lewisohn (Jewish minority member) and another huge figure in the copper mining space, was involved in dealings with the Rockefellers and the Guggenheims. Across the years assorted Pilgrims members surfaced on the ASARCO board; we will supply an example. This 1994 book makes no mention of The Pilgrims Society and usually, investigative authors have no knowledge of this group; in fewer cases they may know, but won't mention it due to their finances getting injured if they make that mistake---



In 1903 a barge containing ingots of silver/lead was bound for the Guggenheim smelter in New Jersey. The barge sank and the metal, sometimes said to be worth over \$20 million, has allegedly never been recovered off the coast of Staten Island. Mike Nelson, where are you?

<http://thiswayonbay.com/guggenheim-treasure-20-million-silver-sits-off-coast-staten-island/>

“The Copper Handbook” (1904), page 185, said of ASARCO---
“This is much the largest smelting corporation in the world.”

Metallurgy? The Guggenheims and their engineers knew the subject like crazy! Antimony, auriferous alluvial gravels, argentiferous galena ores; and everything else “B” inclusive through “Z.”

They [held](#) many “ore roasting” patents and knew all about “lixiviation,” separating soluble from insoluble substances using solvents.

40,065,361 ounces was the refined silver output of ASARCO in 1908-1909, page 1868, “Poor’s Manual of Industrials,” 1917. Page 1866 shows that ASARCO dividends were paid through Chase National Bank (Rockefeller/Astor dominated), and the Rockefellers were original heavy holders of this company. Benjamin Guggenheim was known as “The [Silver](#) Prince” (below) and it was from refining and producing---not from any expressed wish to dignify silver in monetary systems.



May 23, 1903, page 793 Engineering & Mining Journal, Benjamin Guggenheim became president of Loomis-Pettibone Gas Machinery Company (gasoline engines used in mining/milling, 600 to 2,000 horsepower and up. They bought the company to get lower prices, and did they raise prices to others? I consider it possible.

January 16, 1904, page 52 Mining & Scientific Press---an officer of Loomis-Pettibone said of the Guggenheim takeover, “by this change we secure **unlimited capital.**”

As of 1924, financial historian Ferdinand Lundberg estimated the Guggenheims as the 13th wealthiest family in America (“America’s 60 Families,” 1937, page 26. Lundberg noted (page 103) the before taking office as Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1907 and Secretary of the Interior in 1909, Richard A. Ballinger “had been an attorney for some of the Guggenheim interests.”



Lundberg could only work with publicly available information and guesstimate as to rankings and made no mention of dynastic family landholdings dating from the 1600s. The Van Rensselaers, Schuylers, Bayards, Van Cortlandts, Livingstons, Winthrops---all off Lundberg's radar screen due to lack of accessible records.

The Colorado School of Mines features a hall named the Guggenheim Hall. Next we'll look at info from Who's Who sources of those times---

“Who’s Who in Finance, Banking and Insurance” (1911, NYC, Bankers Publishing), page 586 of “New York” section—

GUGGENHEIM, Daniel:

Capitalist; born 1856; second of seven sons of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim; (father came to the U. S. from Langnau, Canton Argau, Switzerland, 1848, and in 1873, established M. Guggenheim & Sons, manufacturers of embroideries; invested largely in mines and smelters); educated in schools of Philadelphia; married, July 22, 1884; Florence Shloss; three children. In 1873 went to Switzerland to take charge of manufacturing end of business of M. Guggenheim & Sons, and remained until 1884. Father, Meyer Guggenheim, accumulated large mining and smelting interests and retired from manufacturing business to devote time to development of properties in the West. Firm continued under name of M. Guggenheim & Son, but soon mining and smelting became its chief business and in 1901 it was merged in American Mining & Smelting Co. of which he is president and chairman Board of Directors; president and director American Smelters Security Co., Guggenheim Exploration Co.; director American Smelters Steamship Co., National Lead Co., Continental Rubber Co. of America, Esperanza Mining Co., Gimbel Brothers, Inc., National Bank of Commerce in N. Y., Nevada Northern Railway Co., Yukon Gold Mining Co. Trustee Temple Emanu-El. Residence: 15 West 54th St. Office: 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Page 980 of the 1914-1915 "Who's Who in America," page 980, shows Daniel a director of Yukon Gold Company (same as Yukon Gold Mining Company). The 1930-1931 "Who's Who in America," page 975, shows Murry Guggenheim and Solomon R. Guggenheim directors of Yukon Gold, showing it had been in operation at least until then. The Nevada Northern Railway ran for 90 miles. In Alaska the Guggenheims built the 195 mile long Copper River & Northwestern Railway ("The Copper Handbook" 1911, page 1024). Mining & Scientific Press, December 10, 1904, page 401, the Guggenheims built a 12 mile long railroad 40 miles east of Aguascalientes in Mexico for ore shipments. The "Guggs" as they were often called in Western states had tremendous railroad activities---

Engineering & Mining Journal, page 597, April 26, 1902---

Guggenheim interests have secured the new Missouri Southern Railroad, which is building into the lead district from the Southern Illinois coal-fields.

March 17, 1906, page 1, Mining & Scientific Press---

Guggenheim Activity.

It is understood that Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Daniel Guggenheim, representing two important reservoirs of money, have entered into a joint agreement to build a railroad about 400 miles long, from Valdez, on the coast of Alaska, to Eagle City, on the Yukon, traversing the Tanana region and tapping the Copper River country, which is considered one of the richest portions of Alaska. They have an option on the Bonanza, Nikolai and Elliott creek mines in the Copper River district and they have arranged to secure the control of Henry Bratnober's interests in other copper claims in the Tanana district. Moreover, the cohorts of the Guggenheims have closed around the Nevada Consolidated copper mines at Ely, Nevada. The control of this enormous deposit

At <https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/history> we read---

“Daniel Guggenheim embraced a vision of going where no man had gone before and on the recommendation of Charles Lindbergh, bankrolled Robert Goddard's research on rockets. Goddard's work led to the development of modern rocketry.”

Wow! War industries are lucrative! No need to let others lap up all the gravy! Daniel Guggenheim was said to be worth \$70 [million](#), late 1890s.

Something on the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics---

<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/history> ---

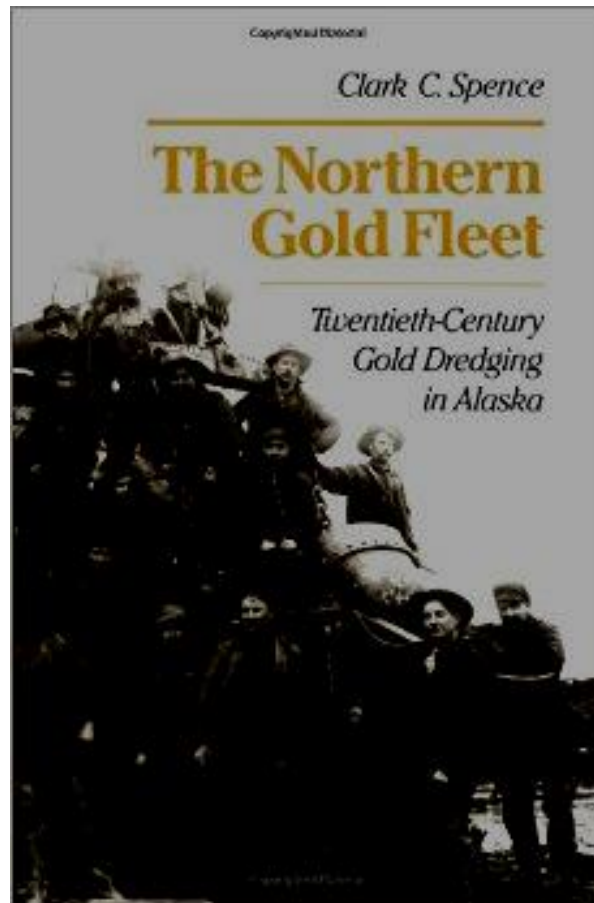
“Established in 1926 by Daniel and Harry Guggenheim, the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics focused on promoting aeronautical education in universities, colleges, and secondary schools, and among the general public; supporting the extension of fundamental aeronautical science; and assisting in the development of commercial aircraft and aircraft equipment. Among the accomplishments of the Fund were the establishment of eight schools of aeronautical engineering and making significant contributions to the development of commercial passenger-carrying air transport service in America, including the creation of the first commercial airline, run by Western Airline Express. The Fund also succeeded in engaging renowned names in the field of aviation, like Elmer Sperry and General Jimmy Doolittle, to improve upon various flight instruments to address the issues pilots flying in fog and other hazardous weather conditions, such as the turn and bank indicator, the artificial horizon, and the directional gyrocompass. The Fund closed down in 1930 after fulfilling its founding purposes.”

Murry Guggenheim had a listing on page 238 of “Who’s Who in American Jewry,” (Jewish Biographical Bureau, 1926) ---

GUGGENHEIM, MURRY:

Capitalist; b. Aug. 12, 1858, Phila., Pa.; s. Meyer and Barbara (Meyers) Guggenheim; ed. Public Schools; m. Leonie Bernheim, Mar. 15, 1887. Asstd. father and brothers in organizing firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 1881, which merged smelting and refining branches of business, 1901, with Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. Dir.: Yukon Gold Co., New River Collieries Co., Nevada Northern Ry. Co., Braden Copper Co., Braden Copper Mines, Mexican Union Ry., Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., Utah Copper Co., Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corp. Address: 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

“The Northern Gold Fleet---Twentieth Century Gold Dredging in Alaska” by Clarke Spence, University of Illinois, 1996, page 50---



Prospecting IN THE Klondike

“Since 1906, the Guggenheims had invested heavily in the Klondike, building all the trappings of a mechanized corporate operation near Dawson, with extensive ditch facilities, steam thawing systems, and a hydroelectric power plant to supply a fleet of dredges on outlying creeks. By the summer of 1907

“the Guggs” as they were known in the Canadian northwest, had consolidated a large number of claims held by their various interests into one---the Yukon Gold Company---and a year later had seven dredges in operation along Hunker, Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks, operations which proved lucrative indeed over a number of years. Heavily invested in dredging in the north, the Guggenheims were well known to be alert for new possibilities and the ambition of every promoter was to place property in the hands of the firm. The Guggenheim Exploration Company scoured Alaska for dredge potential in the early part of the century. In 1912, the Guggenheim’s Yukon Gold Company brought the first successful large dredge to the Iditarod area and operated it until 1918. The Reverend Hudson Stuck intimated that underhanded manipulation enabled cheap acquisition of the ground. The Seattle press especially made much of skullduggery by Yukon Gold to gain control by force and intimidation of the rich Chicago claim.”

Page 51 mentions 263,028 ounces of gold recovered by the Guggenheims, apparently in a year, from one claim only.

June 23, 1906, page 422 Mining & Scientific Press---

“There were miles of auriferous gravel; the Guggenheim people were spending \$2 million on hydraulic machinery.”

The Mining & Scientific Press, August 3, 1907, page 148, reported the Guggenheims were spending another \$8 million

on hydraulic and dredging equipment to exploit gold bearing river gravels in the Klondike region. The November 23, 1907 issue, page 634, mentioned the Guggenheims “had 1,500 men working in the Klondike this summer.”

“The Guggenheims and the Smelter Trust” in Hampton’s Magazine, March 1910, page 416, had this---

Besides buying, or taking options on developed or partially developed mines, the Exploration Company gathered all available data about nearly every mining region on the continent. It became as keen and as thorough as Standard Oil in watching every possible new source of supply, and being first on the ground to tie up that source for its own. In Colorado, especially, it came to know every inch of the state, not only through its ore buyers, but through its prospecting expeditions sent out to make mineral reports on undeveloped sections of the country, rivaling in that respect the work of the United States Geological Survey itself.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/people/social-sciences-and-law/business-leaders/daniel-guggenheim> ---

“Daniel, like many other capitalists of the day, paid his employees starvation wages and forcibly broke strikes. In 1912, when workers at Guggenheim's Perth Amboy mine struck, the

company brought in strikebreakers and four strikers were shot. In 1916, the Guggenheims evicted strikers from their bunkhouses in Alaska when they struck over poor conditions and low wages. The laborers were left in minus 30 degree weather.”

Jews had it hard under Roman rule. They shouldn't become Romans. The Romans used slave labor in silver mines in Spain and victims died by the hundreds. The Guggenheims made hollow, bogus claims, lies overflowing with deceit for public relations objectives.

<http://bfeldman68.blogspot.com/2008/02/guggenheim-fortune-historically.html> ---

“Throughout the 1880s, armed state militias and hired thugs were used as needed by the Guggenheim family to break the frequent strikes of miners in its Colorado mines. But by 1888, Meyer Guggenheim was earning \$750,000 per year from his two lead and silver mines. Eventually, the Guggenheim family earned \$15 million from its initial \$5,000 investment before the two mines were exhausted of their silver deposits.”

That was about 3,000 to one return.

At <https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/history> we read---

“1912---The Guggenheims created their own industrial relations bureau, dedicated to bringing reforms in the mining industry including housing projects.”

Oh yeah? Evicting miners from their shelter against bone-numbing cold was their notion of “reforms” and “housing projects.” They were just one step back of the North Korean Communists who during the Korean War, stripped people naked and shoved them out into subzero weather.

In “The Guggenheims---An American Epic” (1994), page 123 we find---

“When the “Hunkies” at the Guggenheims Perth Amboy refinery struck in 1912, Dan brought in the **notoriously vicious** Wadell-Mahon strikebreakers and four strikers were shot.”

Perth Amboy is in New Jersey and the smelter was also known as the Guggenheim Works. The 1950-1951 “Who’s Who in America,” page 1084, showed Harry Frank Guggenheim was at that time a director of the Welfare Council of New York City. The wealthy “Illuminati” (if I may) dynasties are all alike---they make their fortunes with huge cruelties, then they pose as do-gooders (“philanthropists”) and give out one percent of their takings to some social unfortunates to distract from their rascality.

Ferdinand Lundberg had this to say on page 264 of his 1937 book, "America's 60 Families" ---

"In localities where the Guggenheims have had mining and political interests they have taken a direct ownership of newspapers. The Guggenheims owned the Leadville Herald Democrat (Colorado) prior to the election of Senator Guggenheim by means of fraud and bribery, according to Harvey O' Connor, the Guggenheims biographer. As it was the custom for mine proprietors throughout the West to own publications in all the regions where they had profitable titles, it is probable that the Guggenheims have owned or subsidized other publications."

Senator Guggenheim was out of the Senate around six months before the Federal Reserve Act was passed. How would he have voted? 95% chance he'd have voted for it! His listing in the 1928-1929 "Who's Who in America," page 914, shows "Bankers Club of America" (NYC) in his listing, an extremely anti-monetary silver group and well interlocked with The Pilgrims. He was also in the Lotos Club, another Pilgrims interlock, and the Metropolitan in D.C. (for influencing Congressional legislation). Lotos means "dreamy contentment," a state of mind hardly enjoyed by rank and file Guggenheim employees. "The Guggenheims and the Smelter Trust" article in the March 1910 Hampton's Magazine,

described how the smelting interests threatened to lay off employees if the state legislatures didn't cave to their demands. That was from page 414 which also had this---

It must be understood that a smelter not only treats a miner's ore, charging for the same, but it keeps the metals extracted from that ore, and pays the miner for them. The miner cannot withdraw these metals from the smelter and find another market for them elsewhere.

But since a smelter not only treats a man's ore, but is also the only market for the produce from the ore, then the iniquities of a monopoly can at once become twofold.

The article was claiming (most likely true) that more metal was recovered from the ore than what the smelter operators told the miners! Page 415--- (per annum) ---

In money it meant more than a million dollars which the miners of the country felt had been taken from them unfairly. There was a multitude of such grievances, and bitter grumbling against unfair treatment rose from almost every mining community throughout the West from El Paso, Texas, to Helena, Montana.

From Hampton's Magazine, volume 24, March 1910, Broadway Publishing Company, page 418--- (reference to 1909) ---

Simon and Daniel Guggenheim gave out a statement to the Denver papers. In it they made a frank confession of the Trust's monopoly:

The American Smelting and Refining Company now controls the silver output of South America, Central America, British Columbia, Mexico, and the United States, which is nearly eighty per cent. of the output of the world.

Florence Shloss Guggenheim (1863-1944, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim) was involved in marketing Liberty [Bonds](#) (so we could win World War I for the British Empire). "Who's Who in America" 1952-1953, page 991, shows Edmond Alfred Guggenheim of Guggenheim Brothers mining and smelting interests, was chairman during 1919 to 1925 of the New York City Police Pension Commission; and he was also very "public spirited" having America in another British sponsored World War, by being vice chairman in charge of finance of the USA Civilian Defense Volunteer Office as of 1943!

The Guggenheims were correctly accused of profiteering from charging the government high prices for copper. "The Guggenheims---An American Epic" (1994) page 392 mentions that during the World War One year of 1917, three

Guggenheim controlled interests combined realized \$64 million in profits---ASARCO; Utah Copper; and Kennecott Copper. In 1915, the Guggenheims were among the largest subscribers to the \$620 million Anglo-French Loan, used to pursue World War One activities (“America’s 60 Families,” 1937, Ferdinand Lundberg, page 140.

Utah Copper Company

“America’s 60 Families” (1937, Ferdinand Lundberg) noted on page 191, in reference to the United Metals Selling Company---

“Twenty-six other companies, mostly under Morgan or Guggenheim dominance, participated with Anaconda in United Metals, from which the government during the war bought 523,338,735 pounds of copper of a total of 592,258,674 pounds purchased in all; 66,846,000 pounds were purchased from the American Smelting and Refining Company (Guggenheim).”

GUGGENHEIM
COPPER

The Mining Congress Journal, February 1916, page 88, observed that the Guggenheims controlled “great copper properties.”

THE MINING CONGRESS JOURNAL

The May 1917 Mining Congress Journal, page 196, reported that Murray Guggenheim was named to membership on the Copper Committee of the Council on National Defense. The March 1918 MCJ issue, page 83, reported that a mining engineer with the offbeat name of Pope Yeatman “has just been placed in charge of the non-ferrous metals department of the raw materials division of the War Industries Board. For 10 years he was connected to the Guggenheim interests.” Here’s the actual scan---



POPE YEATMAN TAKES OVER NON-FERROUS MINERAL WORK FOR WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Pope Yeatman, consulting mining engineering, 111 Broadway, New York, who has just been placed in charge of the non-ferrous metals department of the raw materials division of the War Industries Board, succeeding Eugene V. Meyer, Jr., had been acting as consulting engineer to the Board ever since midsummer. In this capacity he has given the Board much technical advice, especially with regard to recommendations in the fixing of prices of non-ferrous metals.

Mr. Yeatman has been prominent in the mining field for many years, and is regarded as one of the highest authorities in the world on mining affairs and properties. For 10 years he was connected with the Guggenheim interests.

Page 2624 of the 1914-1915 "Who's Who in America" shows Yeatman was with Randfontein Estates Gold Mining in South Africa, 1899-1904, before being hired by the Guggenheims in 1906.

Just to briefly backtrack before World War One---

THE COPPER HANDBOOK

A MANUAL OF THE COPPER INDUSTRY OF THE WORLD

“The Copper Handbook” (1904) page 376; the Guggenheim owned Descubridora Mining & Smelting Company in Durango state, Mexico, had a copper output in 1903 of “4,964,272 lbs fine copper.” Pages 380, the Guggenheims owned the Dolores Copper Mining Company employing 300 miners in San Luis Potosi State, Mexico. The 1906 edition, pages 170-171, Guggenheims took a [40%](#) position in Alaska Copper & Coal. Page 438 of the 1906 volume, the Guggenheims owned Cumberland-Ely Copper Company in Nevada. The March 1910 issue of Hampton’s Magazine, pages 419-420, as of March 1910, Guggenheim smelters had annual capacity of processing 3,710,000 tons of ore, including 720,000 tons at Aguascalientes, Mexico. However, the Engineering & Mining Journal of August 4, 1904, page 193, says the Guggenheims leased the Descubridora Mine---and the Durango Central Railroad---in a twenty year deal---just as good as owning it.

Page 422, Hampton’s Magazine, March 1910---

Repetitions of the same gigantic processes of acquisition are going on from one end of the Rocky Mountain chain to the other. We have seen how the fabulously rich Cœur d'Alene district fell to the Guggenheims. That was lead silver. They did the same in the Ely (Nevada) copper district. During the Ely boom they bought control in the Cumberland-Ely Copper Company. In 1906 they quietly bought into Nevada Consolidated Copper Company until they had 51 per cent. of the stock.

There's more on the Guggenheims here and in other mining journals, but why tempt exhaustion?

"The Copper Handbook" for 1911, page 316, mentioned that from 1906 to 1910, the Guggenheims produced 930,906,000 pounds of copper! Page 389 listed the First National Copper Company as another Guggenheim holding.

Lundberg had this gem of information on page 265---

"The Guggenheims contributed to the League to Enforce Peace, formed in 1915 to carry on a systematic press campaign for drawing the United States into the war."

Hamilton Holt was president of the League to Enforce Peace and turned up in The Pilgrims 1924 NYC list! Holt held many other positions.

The Women's National Republican Club was founded in 1921 with Florence as its first treasurer, a post she held into 1938. Her daughter Gladys married Roger W. Straus, another New Yorker, who cofounded Farrar, Straus & Giroux, a book publishing company. However, the Guggenheim clan contributed political funds to the Democrats also ("America's 60 Families," page 457).

The Daniel & Florence Guggenheim Foundation was founded in 1924 "to advance the well being of mankind throughout the world" <https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/history> On June 30, 2011, it ceased operations. The Pilgrims 1969 roster contains this statement---"The object of the Society shall be the promotion of the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations." That's all globalist-speak for the elite holding total power over all the small folks. A Professor John Robeson wrote in 1798 ("Proofs of a Conspiracy") ---

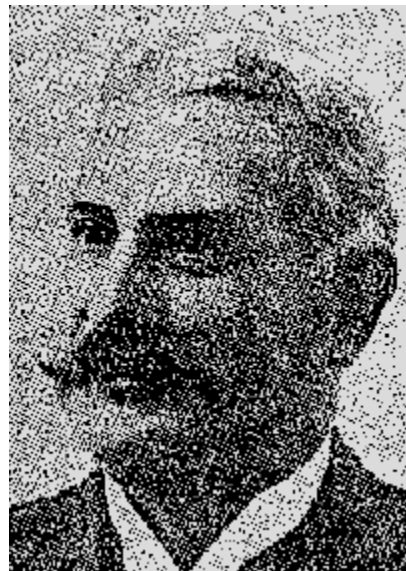
"We may also gather, from what we have seen, that ***ALL DECLARATIONS OF UNIVERSAL PHILANTHROPY ARE DANGEROUS.***"

"Who's Who in Finance, Banking and Insurance" (1911, NYC, Bankers Publishing), page 586---

GUGGENHEIM, Isaac:

Capitalist; born Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1854; son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim; graduated from Philadelphia High School; married, N. Y. City, Nov. 15, 1876, Carrie Sonneborn. President Mexican Union Railroad; director and treasurer Guggenheim Exploration Co.; treasurer and director American Smelting & Refining Co.; director American Smelters Steamship Co., National Park Bank, American Smelters' Securities Co., Western Mining Co., U. S. Zinc Co. (second vice-president). Clubs: Lawyers, Lotos, Engineers, Midday, City Lunch; member Motor Boat Club of America. Residence: 763 Fifth Av. Office: 165 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Isaac Guggenheim (1854-1922) ---



October 11, 1922, New York Times---

Stood High in Industrial World.

The family from which Isaac Guggenheim came wrote its name high up in the history of the industrial development of this country. From a share in a Colorado mine the Guggenheim interests grew until at present the firm of Guggenheim Brothers has interests in Canada and the Congo, from Alaska to Mexico and South America, and in other parts of the world.

The clubs Isaac was a member of had certain other members who were in The Pilgrims and yes those other members were overwhelmingly Episcopalians. Carrie [Sonneborn](#) was the daughter of a "prosperous Philadelphia merchant." National Park [Bank](#) had some Pilgrims members on its board. In 1929 it merged into Chase National Bank, then headed by Pilgrims member Albert Henry Wiggin, a director of some 67 corporations.

Page 980 of the 1914-1915 "Who's Who in America" shows Isaac was a director of Yukon Gold Company.

In "The Guggenheims---An American Epic" (1994) we see on page 99---"Ahead lay **tons of gold nuggets in the Yukon River**, a mountain of copper near Kennecott Creek in Alaska, a copper

canyon in Bingham, Utah, mountains of tin in Bolivia, more silver and gold in Mexico, the immense Chuquicamata copper lode in Chile.”

In “Mining in the Americas, Stories & History” by Helmut Waszkis (Woodhead Publishing, 2014. That’s right! Woodhead Publishing!) we find this on page 238---

ASARCO, M Guggenheim’s Sons (after 1906 called **Guggenheim** Brothers) and Guggenex now really expanded beyond the frontiers. In 1907, they teamed up with J P Morgan and Jacob Schiff to go after one of the richest copper deposits on earth – on Alaska’s Kennecott creek. Some of the samples assayed 70 and 75% copper.

Morgan and Schiff---Pilgrims Society members!

July 29, 1905, page 83, Mining & Scientific Press, the Guggenheims had a 3,000 ton copper smelter near the Bingham Canyon, Utah, copper mine.

“Report of the State Mineralogist,” California State Mining Bureau (1918), had this on page 431---

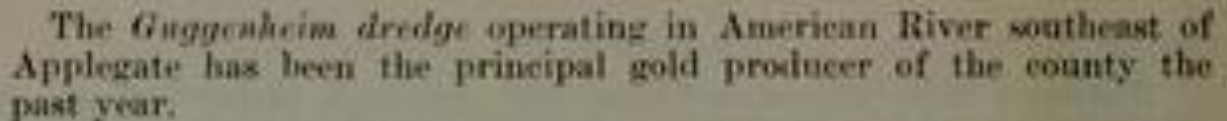
CALIFORNIA STATE MINING BUREAU

FERRY BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

The **Pacific Gold Dredging Company**, formerly the Yukon Gold Dredging Company, controlled by the **Guggenheim** Mining Syndicate, has secured about one and one-half miles along the Yuba River, extending from the property of the Yuba Consolidated Goldfields Company to the river narrows.

Page 432 showed the Guggenheims had 50 men building a dredge.

Nuggets moved downstream from Yuba Consolidated's territory? Just tough, the Guggenheims sucked them up! It reminds me of an incident long ago when vending machine candy bars were (yes) ten cents each. I put in two nickels, pulled the knob, and got nothing. Before I could blink, a conniver inserted one nickel, pulled a knob and out came a candy bar, and the conniver scurried off. Naturally the Guggenheims expanded to other gold bearing rivers ("Mining in California," January 1924, page 14) ---



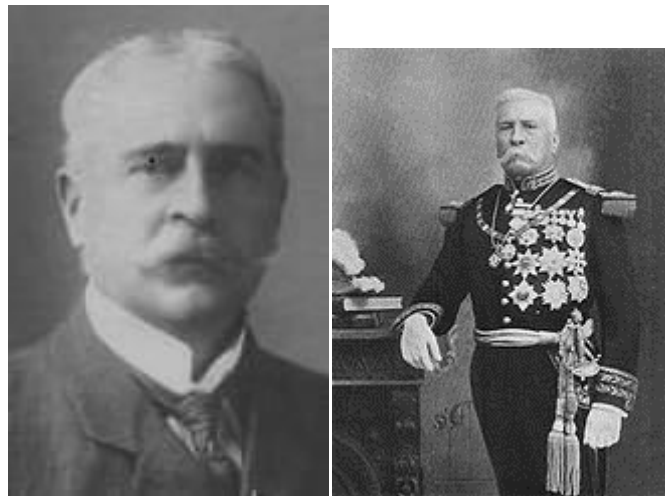
The *Guggenheim dredge* operating in American River southeast of Applegate has been the principal gold producer of the county the past year.

The Guggenheims bought the Blue Ledge Mine in far northern California (same source as above, January 1925, page 427).

Hampton's Magazine, March 1910, page 416, "The Guggenheims and the Smelter Trust" featured this---

The Guggenheims had invaded Mexico, and they regarded that country as their stronghold. They stood well with Diaz, and obtained important concessions.

General Porfirio [Diaz](#) was a seven time President of Mexico and he also did business with Pilgrims Society member James B. Haggin, ceding at least one million acres in northern Mexico to Haggin for payment in gold coins. Diaz did much business also with Pilgrims Society member Henry Clay Pierce, who had gargantuan holdings all over Mexico and at one time was alleged to be America's fifth wealthiest man; Pierce funded the Mexican Revolution of 1911 ("America's Sixty Families," 1937, page 124; Diaz was exiled to France!) Pierce and Diaz---



Page 1867 of "Poor's Manual of Industrials," 1917 shows the Guggenheims had dominant ownership in the following interests--- Selby Smelting & Lead Company (Nevada); Tacoma Smelting Company, incorporated in Nevada; Federal Lead Company, incorporated in Delaware; Garfield Smelting Company, incorporated in New Jersey; Garfield Improvement Company (Utah); Garfield Water Company (Utah); Dairy Farm Mining Company (yes), incorporated in California; Baltimore

Copper Smelting & Rolling Company, incorporated in Maryland; Federal Mining & Smelting; and others.

“The U.S.-Mexican Border Into the Twenty-first Century” by Paul Ganster and David Lorey (Rowman & Littlefield, 2008), page 39 noted that in the 1890s, the Guggenheim brothers invested \$12 million in mineral development in northern Mexico, a very large sum for those times.

“There was tin in Bolivia and Malaya. There was more gold, silver and lead in Mexico.” (Page 109, “The Guggenheims---An American Epic,” 1994).

Page 586 also of “Who’s Who in Finance, Banking and Insurance” (1911, NYC, Bankers Publishing) ---

GUGGENHEIM, M. Robert:

Miner, smelter, capitalist; born N. Y. City, May 17, 1855; son of Daniel and Florence (Schloss) Guggenheim; attended Columbia University, class of 1907; married, N. Y. City, Nov. 30, 1905, Grace L. Bernheimer. Member of firm of M. Guggenheimer Sons; director and member Executive Committee of American Smelting and Refining Co., American Smelters' Securities Co., Guggenheim Exploration Co. Travelled extensively in

United States and Europe; presented to Pope Pius X, 1906. Recreations Motoring, breeding of dogs. Residence: 12 West 54th St. Office: 165 Broadway, N. Y. City.

He had an audience with Pope Pius X in 1906. Someone looks at this and says aha! The Vatican controls the Guggenheim fortune. No it does not! I speculate he met the Pope because the Guggenheim mining interests were very active in several countries having a mostly Catholic population like Chile and Mexico. Maybe the Pope wanted better wages for his church members. His wife, Grace L. Bernheimer, was apparently from a well to do family as the Bernheimers were mentioned very briefly in "Our Crowd" (1967). People who insist the Jesuits run the planet would look at the next scan and cite it as proof; it certainly is not---

May 21, 1908, page 495, Mining Science---

Pope Yeatman, manager of the Guggenheim properties at Ely, accompanied by Edwin S. Berry and Martin B. Zernler of New York, has gone to Ely to look over the company's property.

And we also notice this, with mixed reactions---

"Americans have nothing to fear from the cunning wit of the very smartest Jews." --- Mining Science, June 25, 1908, page 584. This was in reference to the Guggenheim's business and labor relations. Actually, what was true of them was true of the other big capitalists; money was the religion that overarched all else.

"Who's Who in Finance, Banking and Insurance" (1911, NYC, Bankers Publishing), page 43 in "Colorado" section shows---

GUGGENHEIM, Simon:

Senator, smelter, capitalist; born Philadelphia, June 7, 1854; son of Meyer and Barbara (Myers) Guggenheim; attended public and high schools of Philadelphia, and two years in Europe; married N. Y. City, Nov. 15, 1876, Olga H. Hirsh. One of seven brothers who have become prominent in industrial and financial interests; on reaching majority became member of M. Guggenheim & Sons, a firm which had acquired large mining and smelting properties, and in 1888 was placed in charge of Colorado interests of firm, including the large smelter at Pueblo. Took active part in organization of American Smelting & Refining Co., but since election as senator has concentrated attention on his public duties, having retired from directorships and official positions. U. S. senator from Colorado, 1907-1910. Republican; Hebrew. Address: 1555 Sherman Av., Denver.

January 26, 1907, page 1, Mining & Scientific Press---

Editorial.

A GOOD DEAL of twaddle is being written about Mr. Simon **Guggenheim**, the new senator from Colorado. His resignation as a member of the executive committee of the American Smelting & Refining Company has no meaning, for he retains his financial interest in the company and as regards the management it is well known that Mr. Daniel **Guggenheim** is the dominating spirit at 71 Broadway. The new senator is an able business man and one of a large family of enterprising citizens, but his fitness as a legislator is a wholly unknown quantity. The method by which the election was secured indicates crude notions of civic duty, and it seems to us that in certain States, like Montana and Colorado, it would be better to put the senatorships up at auction; this would avoid the necessity for debauching the legislature and it would give the State another source of revenue.

THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL

The Engineering & Mining Journal, May 15, 1897, page 489, reported that Simon Guggenheim was elected as a director of the International Gold Mining Convention to be held at Denver in July 1897.

Simon, smug and slick---



“The Review of Reviews” May 1902, page 557, in an account of Cecil Rhodes plan for “a secret society gradually absorbing the wealth of the world” mentioned an example of someone they might try and recruit---

“There is Hirsch with twenty millions, very soon to cross the unknown border, and struggling in the dark to know what to do with his money; and so one might go on ad infinitum.”

Spelling variations aside, did Simon Guggenheim become son in law of this wealthy man referred to in the article on Rhodes? The scan above is info that was published 25 and a half years before the Review of Reviews article came out. Lots of men become fathers at later ages. It could be the same man mentioned in the Rhodes article; or it could be a different man

who we'll look at later. I think it was a different man. As a footnote to this matter of who Hirsch was, page 243 of "The History of Foreign Investment in the United States to 1914" by Mira Wilkins, Harvard University Press, 1989, referred to a Hirsch mining syndicate.

The John Simon Guggenheim Foundation was started in 1925 in memory of J.S. Guggenheim, son of Simon and Olga Guggenheim. The son died in April 1922. It's as if some force was out to exterminate the main line of Guggenheim heirs so the fortune could be expressed through a line "spliced" by marriage into the Lawson-Johnston line; which we shall see! Another son of Simon and Olga, George [Denver](#) Guggenheim lived 1907-1939, another relatively early demise! Was it suicide or assassination disguised as suicide?

[George Denver Guggenheim - Francell Web Site - MyHeritage](#)

<https://www.myheritage.com/person-1001963.../george-denver-guggenheim> ▼

Citation text: GUGGENHEIM HEIR ENDS LIFE BY SHOT; Son of Simon Killed by Rifle Bullet in Hotel



John Simon
Guggenheim
Memorial Foundation

<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/history> ---

"The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation awards fellowships to men and women who have demonstrated exceptional capacity for productive scholarship or exceptional

creative ability in the arts. Guggenheim fellows have been recipients of numerous prestigious awards including 112 Nobel prizes and over 220 Pulitzers. Additionally, Guggenheim fellows have won 169 National Book Awards, recognizing the best in American Literature, and 10 Fields Medals, the highest scientific award for mathematics. Notable recipients of Guggenheim Fellowships include Langston Hughes, Martha Graham, Ansel Adams, Alice Walker, Allen Ginsburg, Mary McCarthy, Vladimir Nabokov, Henry Kissinger, John Updike, and Cormac McCarthy.”

Joseph A. Rice---was chairman John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation 1997-2009---



Rice, Joseph A

The Pilgrims NYC 2014---



“Who’s Who in the East” 2014
Page 1162---silent on Pilgrims---

RICE, JOSEPH ALBERT, retired bank executive; b. Cranford, NJ, Oct. 11, 1924; s. Louis A. and Elizabeth J. (Michael) R.; m. Katharine Wolfe, Sept. 11, 1948; children: Walter, Carol, Philip, Alan. B in Aero. Engring., Rensselaer Poly. Inst., 1948; M in Indsl. Engring., NYU, 1952, MA, 1968. With Grumman Aircraft Engring. Corp., 1948-53, IBM, NYC, 1953-65, mgr. ops., real estate, constrn. divsns., 1963-65; dep. group exec. N.Am. comml. telecom. group, pres. telecom. divsn. ITT, NYC, 1965-67; sr. v.p. Irving Trust Co., NYC, 1967-69, exec. v.p., 1969-72, sr. exec. v.p., 1972-73, vice chmn., 1973-74, pres.,

1974-83, chmn., 1984-88, ret., 1988. Exec. v.p. Irving Bank Corp., 1971-74, vice chmn., 1974-75, pres., 1975-83, chmn. bd., CEO, 1984-88. Chmn., trustee John Simon Guggenheim Meml. Found., 1997-2009; Hist. Hudson Valley, 1998-2009, vice chmn., 1998-2008. Mem. Coun. Fgn. Rels., Univ. Club, Links. Union League Club.

Page 980, "Who's Who in America" (1914-1915) --- Solomon R. Guggenheim---not stated here, but in [1895](#) he married [Irene](#) Rothschild---

IRENE ROTHSCHILD GUGGENHEIM

GUGGENHEIM, Solomon R., mining; b. at Phila., Feb. 2, 1861; s. Meyer and Barbara (Myers) G.; bro. of Daniel, Isaac and Simon G.

(all *g.v.*); ed. pub. and pvt. schs., Phila., and Zürich, Switzerland. Mem. firm M. Guggenheim's Sons; dir., chmn. exec. com. Am. Smelting & Refining Co.; pres. Yukon Gold Co., Am. Smelters Steamship Co.; v.-p., dir. New River Collieries Co.; dir. Am. Smelters Securities Co., Guggenheim Exploration Co., Utah Copper Co., Interborough-Met. Co., Met. St. Ry. Co., etc. Treas. Pub. Schs. Athletic League. *Clubs*: Century, Lotos, Criterion, Automobile of America, etc. *Home*: 743 5th Av. *Office*: 165 Broadway, New York.



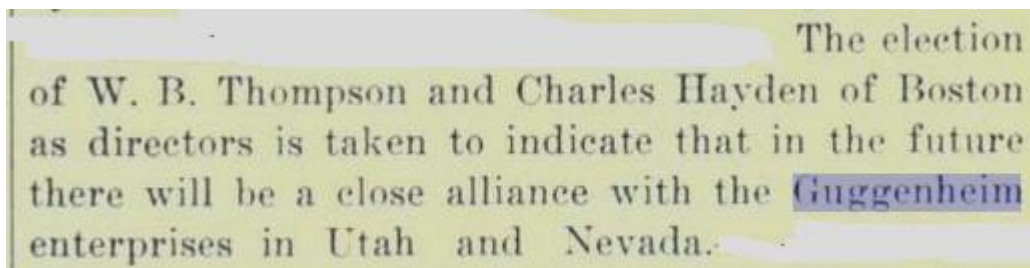
Refiners

Gold
Silver
Platinum

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company had some Pilgrims on its board and they were in the Century, Lotos and Automobile Club. Financier Charles Hayden of the Hayden Stone & Company investment bank, was a director of Utah Copper Company as of "Who's Who in Finance, Banking and

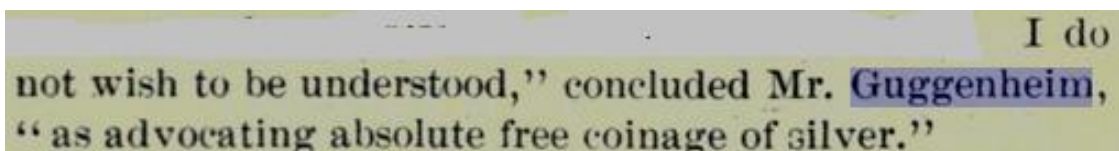
Insurance,” volume 2, page [312](#), 1922 (Bankers Publishing Company, New York). Hayden appeared in The Pilgrims New York 1936 roster and during his career was on 89 corporate boards! I need to do a research on him! He left no heirs, and I suspect his considerable fortune was melded into The Pilgrims hidden maze of money trusts by which they run the finance system. Hayden was, as of 1915 info, a director of Nevada Consolidated Copper Mines, a Guggenheim interest.

February 1, 1908, page 151, Mining & Scientific Press, referring to Utah Copper Company, a Guggenheim holding---



The election of W. B. Thompson and Charles Hayden of Boston as directors is taken to indicate that in the future there will be a close alliance with the [Guggenheim](#) enterprises in Utah and Nevada.

Note that Solomon's older brother Isaac was also in the Lotos Club. Get a load of Solomon Guggenheim's hypocrisy! The Mining & Scientific Press, November 30, 1907, page 670, reported Solomon R. Guggenheim advocated "the Government should immediately purchase and coin 50,000,000 ounces of silver and place it into circulation." However, on page 671 he made this horrible statement---



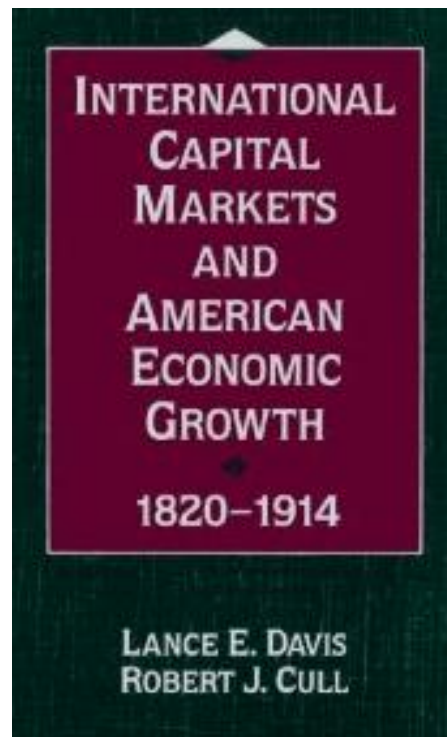
I do not wish to be understood," concluded Mr. [Guggenheim](#), "as advocating absolute free coinage of silver."

The free coinage of silver concept is that the United States Mints are open to anyone who wants to deliver silver bullion and have the Mints process it into coin, with the Mints retaining some silver as a “seigniorage” fee. No, silver had to be monopolized by globe straddling magnates. When he wanted to make money with silver by having the Government use more of it that was acceptable; if the small folks wanted any action, it was deemed objectionable. However, management of Guggenheim smelters at Monterey and Aguascalientes paid their employees in gold and silver coin--- Mining & Scientific Press, October 9, 1897, page 344. That was probably only because they couldn't keep them on the job any other way.

The Butte & Superior Copper Company, associated with the Guggenheims, was as of [1912](#) also closely associated with Hayden, Stone & Company, and Charles Hayden was on its board. Everything in high finance traces only to the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers? That's a kid's myth!

Solomon R. Guggenheim was also president of the [Great National Smelting Company](#) based at Monterey, Mexico. It may have been an ASARCO subsidiary. Immediately GNCS generated \$60,000 net income per month “International Capital Markets and American Economic Growth, 1820-1914,” (Cambridge University Press, 2002, page 89). GNCS was

organized with capital stock of \$81 million (Engineering & Mining Journal, January 3, 1891, page 47).



ENGINEERING

AND

MINING JOURNAL

Benjamin Guggenheim (1865-1912) went down on the Titanic in April 1912. As of 1903 he had interests in the International Steam Pump Company and of course, ASARCO. He [married](#) a Seligman. As we see, there have been many untoward fatalities

in this family; so much so that yes, I sense a conspiracy. Since the helm of the Guggenheim dynasty shifted from Jewish into Episcopalian (Crown loyalist) hands, the deaths have normalized.

William B. Guggenheim (1868-1941), another of Meyer's sons, had a listing in "Who's Who in America," 1930-1931, page 975--

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GUGGENHEIM, William, capitalist; b. Phila., Nov. 6, 1869; s. Meyer and Barbara (Myers) G.; student mining, metallurgy and chemistry, U. of Pa., 1885-89; m. Aimee L. Steinberger, of New York, Oct. 7, 1904; 1 son, William. Began with M. Guggenheim's Sons, smelting works, Pueblo, Colo., 1889; mgr. Guggenheim mining and smelting interests, Mexico, 1890-1900; dir. Pa. Alumni Realty Corpn. Mem. Pa. Soc. N.Y. City (treas.), Alumni U. of Pa. Mem. Com. of U. of Pennsylvania's Work in China. Mem. Internat. Benjamin Franklin Soc. (hon. pres.; trustee; chmn. publ. com.), Italy America Soc. (trustee), Italian Welfare League (vice chmn. men's advisory bd.), Chamber Commerce State of N.Y., Italian Chamber Commerce State of N.Y., Am. Chamber Commerce in France, Merchants' Assn. of New York, Mus. City New York, Am. Mus. Natural History, Metropolitan Mus. Art, Acad. Polit. and Social Science, New York Acad. Science, Am. Anthropol. Assn., Gen. Alumni Soc. U. of Pa. *Clubs*: Univ. of Pa., Bankers Club of America, Uptown, New York Automobile, Fifth Avenue Assn., Port Washington Yacht. *Home*: 3 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.

Guess what! According to <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi> William Guggenheim's son, also named William, lived 1907-1947. Something happened to the majority of the central line

of Guggenheims to make them trend towards extinction, except for survival in the persons identifying as Episcopalians, not as Jews! In the above scan notice his interest in Italy. I haven't seen any Guggenheim mining in that country. The Italy-America Society was an early spinoff from The Pilgrims and they also concocted the France-America Society and other such groups fomenting globalism. Not all the trustees of these spinoffs have been Pilgrims, just the key ones. Notice this Guggenheim, like the other brothers, was a large beneficiary of silver, yet a member of the anti-monetary Bankers Club of America in NYC! Note also his membership in the American Anthropological Association (founded in 1902); what was that--eugenics?



I've seen much overlap of the Academy of Political and Social Science, another of William Guggenheim's interests, with an extremely shady and publicity adverse entity---the National Institute of Social Sciences in New York, an especially important think-tank for Pilgrims Society members, which in all probability has to do with scheming how to make average Americans serfs

to the Royal family, and its Pilgrims network of monetary overlords!

The Guggenheims became related by marriage to some other dynasties, obscure to most due to being smaller scale financiers---names like Josephthal, Sutro, Hirsch, and Loeb. Those four names appear in bios of some Pilgrims members; in some cases, they were Episcopalians in investment banks with names in them---Josephthal, Sutro and Loeb for ex. There's been a Sutro and a Loeb in the membership, and Richard Sutro (Pilgrims) married a Rothschild. There have been several Guggenheim-Rothschild unions! Solomon R. Guggenheim (1861-1949) married Irene Rothschild (1868-1954). Cora Guggenheim (1873-1956) married Louis F. Rothschild (1873-1957). Neither of these Rothschilds were in The Pilgrims.

“Who's Who in Finance, Banking & Insurance,” 1922, page 591-- (Cora Guggenheim, 1873-1956, daughter of Meyer Guggenheim) ---

ROTHSCHILD, Louis Frank, 120 Broadway; res. 15 East 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

Banker, broker; b. New York, Sept. 4, 1869; s. of Frank and Amanda (Blun) Rothschild; ed. in public schools, College of City of New York, B. S., 1889; Columbia, Ph. B., 1890, Columbia Law School, 1891; m. New York, Jan. 3, 1899, **Cora Guggenheim**; children: Muriel B., Gwendolyn F. Admitted to bar of New York, 1891, and practiced until 1893; engaged in mfg. 1893-1902, since then in banking, being mem. firm of L. F. Rothschild & Co.; formerly of Albert Loeb & Co. Treas. and dir. Hospital for Joint Diseases; dir. Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., American Trust Co., New River Collieries Co. Recreation: Golf. Clubs: Republican, Century, Country, Quaker Ridge.

During those years the Rothschild family was represented in The Society by James A. De Rothschild (1914 London) and Anthony G. De Rothschild (1957 London); both undoubtedly inner circle members! A former Guggenheim family mansion at Port Washington, New York---



The Guggenheims owned several yachts including the “Trillora,” 204 feet long (page 435, “America’s 60 Families,” 1937). “Who’s Who in America” 1950-1951, page 1084 shows Solomon R. Guggenheim had a residence at “Trillora Court,” Port Washington, New York.

During 1897 and into spring 1901, the Guggenheims entered into a deal with N.M. Rothschild & Sons London to sell Guggenheim produced silver in Europe, “a large quantity of silver was sold by the Rothschilds under this arrangement” (see page 760, “The History of Foreign Investment in the United States to 1914” by Mira Wilkins, Harvard University Press, 1989). Page 574 has a reference to the year 1896 in which “Jews” in London, undoubtedly a reference to the Rothschilds, were bitterly opposed to the free coinage of silver in America!

In April 1901 the Guggenheims were able to cancel ongoing participation and shift silver sales into the United Metals Selling Company, controlled by Adolph Lewisohn (Pilgrims New York 1907) who himself had dealings with the Rothschilds. In some real sense, major Jewish financial dynasties all revolve around the Rothschilds as satellite groups. In the end however, the Rothschilds are looking up at the British Royal family. This is what my Pilgrims Society research continues to affirm. The Speyers found that out in 1921 when the King of England ousted Sir Edgar Speyer from the publicly visible Privy Council to the Crown, and also from The Pilgrims Society of Great Britain in London.

The charters of the Virginia Company and the Plymouth Company in 1606 stipulated that if gold and silver were discovered, 20% of it was to be the sole property of the Crown.

Another famous Jewish financier in the time of the Guggenheim brothers was Bernard Baruch who, according to Lundberg in "America's 60 families" (1937), page 144, "was given his start in the brokerage business by James Keene." Keene made \$6 million on the San Francisco Mining Exchange during the Comstock Lode glory days and in 1903 Keene was a charter member of The Pilgrims NYC! Baruch was also involved in copper dealings. His kid brother, who had the unusual name "Sailing P. Baruch," was listed in The Pilgrims NYC 1957

necrology! Lundberg noted that as of 1904, Bernard Baruch was a broker for the Guggenheims and later got on with the War Industries Board, which helped copper magnates and many others clean up! Baruch had as mentors two Pilgrims Society members---Standard Oil magnate Henry Huddleston Rogers and Thomas Fortune Ryan, who at one time held controlling interests in 30 corporations ranging from insurance to machine guns to diamonds.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/people/social-sciences-and-law/business-leaders/daniel-guggenheim> ---

“In 1912, the Guggenheims joined with J. P. Morgan and Jacob Schiff to mine copper in Kennecott Creek in Alaska. The syndicate built a railroad over a moving glacier to get to the mountain of copper. At Chuquicamata, Chile, in 1911, workers had to get to a mine at 9,500 feet, 45 miles from a water supply and 85 miles for a power supply.”

Morgan was a Pilgrims vice president as of 1913 and Schiff was a charter member in New York in 1903. “The Pilgrims of the United States” (short run book, 2003), pages 28-29 had President Carter (which see near end of this presentation) insinuating that The Pilgrims had no Jewish members, and they didn’t deny that, yet Schiff was among the founders and there have always been some Jews in both branches at all times. That book and the 2002 book about the English Pilgrims Society

branch contain lots of info which I believe is there to cause confusion by preplanned intent.

According to <http://www.theirminesourstories.org> during 1910-1940, ASARCO operated in Bolivia, Canada, Australia, West Africa, Saudi Arabia and acquired more mineral sites in Mexico.

“In 1919 the Rockefellers, Guggenheims and Anaconda Copper Mining Company formed the Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.” ---page 174, “America’s 60 Families” by Ferdinand Lundberg (1937).

At <http://princetoninfo.com/index> we notice---

“By the beginning of World War I the Guggenheim family controlled 80 percent of the world's copper, lead, and silver mines. The array of possible acquisitions was shrinking, and by the 1930s family members were turning their energies to philanthropy.”

Attorneys know that language must be precise to nail down meanings. Someone could control 80 percent of the copper mines and not control 80 percent of world copper output. Lots of biographers have been wrong about things, and/or exaggerated or minimized according to their bias. The Cerro De Pasco copper mine in Peru and several other major copper mines weren’t Guggenheim owned. Nonetheless they were

among the top players in copper and lead and were major silver producers mainly as byproduct.

Besides New Jersey and elsewhere, the Guggenheims <http://www.asarco.com/about-us/company-history> operated smelters at Hayden, Arizona, El Paso Texas and later had a zinc operation at Amarillo (also later copper) and Corpus Christi both in Texas. Hayden Arizona is named for Pilgrims member Charles Hayden, a financier who was on the boards of 89 corporations during his career. I am mulling over a presentation on Charles Hayden, who also had Arizona copper interests. It's not clear if Hayden was as wealthy as the Guggenheims---or wealthier than all of them put together. He organized the famous Hayden Stone & Company investment bank. The amount of deadly industrial pollution at the ASARCO smelter at El Paso became notorious. Staying in El Paso? Bring your own food and water.

During 1954 to 1961 ASARCO opened the Silver Bell and Mission Copper mines in Arizona. As of 1960 the Southern Peru Copper Corporation contributed to their income streams, plus ASARCO Mexicana, interests in Chile and elsewhere. In 1971, four zinc mines in Tennessee were acquired, and in 1973 the San Xavier Copper Mine in Arizona commenced output. In 1985 the Pima Copper Mine in Arizona was acquired. In 1999 Grupo [Mexico](#) acquired ASARCO for \$2.2 billion. Grupo Mexico

has mined and processed huge quantities of silver and most of it has gone for COMEX price suppression (also working with other Mexican entities including Banco De Mexico).



GUGGENHEIMS TURN MEXICO AND OTHER COUNTRIES INTO A MINING SWISS CHEESE!

We'll review a limited number of excerpts about the Guggenheims activities in Mexico and elsewhere from the Mining & Scientific Press (and conclude with another source before moving on to excerpts from yet another top mining publication) ---



Mining & Scientific Press, Jan 28, 1899, p87---

At the **Guggenheim** Smelting Works at Perth Amboy, N. J., as a final process all the gold slimes are treated with nitric acid in porcelain bowls, steam heated, whence, after several days, the resultant chocolate colored mud is taken to the melting room and refined in a small furnace, borax being used for flux, and cast into bricks. From the residual nitric acid the silver in solution is precipitated by the addition of common salt. The main silver yield, from the tanks, is melted in large retort furnaces, made of graphite. The silver is cast into 1100-ounce bricks, on which a smooth surface is secured by burning sugar thereon, while molten, and briefly excluding the air. The silver output of those works is nearly three tons per day.

SILVER MINES

December 23, 1899, p 725, Mining & Scientific Press---

MEXICO.

It is reported in New York that the Kansas City Smelting & Refining Co. and **Guggenheim** Bros. have jointly invested \$12,000,000 in a scheme to control a number of the best silver-producing mines in Mexico.

January 19, 1901, page 56 Mining & Scientific Press---

I. J. SELIGMAN, financial agent M. Guggenheim's Sons of New York in Mexico, says that the negotiations for the purchase of the **Guggenheim** smelting and mining interests by the American Smelting & Refining Co. have been completed. The price paid for the Mexico property was \$35,000,000 in gold.

The June 28, 1902, page 353, Mining & Scientific Press edition, referring to New Mexico, page 353---

LINCOLN COUNTY.

It is locally asserted that negotiations are practically closed for the purchase of the De Lamar mine by the Venture Corporation of London. The price will reach \$5,000,000 cash. It is stated that eighteen months ago the property was offered for \$2,500,000, recent development work warranting the latter higher valuation. The purchasing corporation will reorganize the holding into a British company and promote the shares on the London stock market. The Guggenheim Bros. are understood to be negotiating for a large block of the stock for sale in this country. S. Guggenheim is reported to be personally interested in the acquisition of several thousand shares of the stock of the reorganized company.

July 12, 1902, page 29 Mining & Scientific Press---

MEXICO.

Monterey reports that the Guggenheim interests have acquired the Tiro General mine, Charcos district, near San Luis Potosi, for \$450,000. The property is silver and lead producing.

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Published Every Saturday at 330 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

August 9, 1902 page 15 Mining & Scientific Press---

At Denver, Colo., S. Guggenheim, who is there looking after the interests of the American Smelting & Refining Co., of which he is an official, says that the company has just closed the sale of 20,000,000 ounces of silver to the Mexican Government, in addition to 5,000,000 ounces recently delivered. He declares that the first sale increased the market price of the metal 2 or 3 cents, and predicts a still greater rise as a result of the late deal.

October 4, 1902, page 196 Mining & Scientific press, referring to Colorado---

The sale is reported of the Titusville group on Kendall mountain to the Guggenheim Exploration Co. for \$500,000.

October 11, 1902, page 210---Mining & Scientific Press
(Colorado) ---

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Near Silverton, the "Letter G" lode of the Silver Lake group is bought by the Guggenheim Exploration Co. The amount paid for the sixteen claims is about \$500,000. The claims are near Silverton, extending 5 miles along the vein beginning at the Silverton townsite. They are 1500 feet each, and extend for 5 miles along a rich vein. The work of putting the property in shape will be in charge of Superintendent S. I. Hallett. It is estimated that it will take about \$300,000 to complete the improvements and will require about three years. It is planned to construct a tramway for the conveying of the ore to Silverton, which will greatly cheapen the cost of transportation. At present it would cost about \$5 per ton to get the ore to market. With the tramway the cost will be reduced to about 10 cents per ton. With the management now under control of one owner, it will be possible to develop the property as much as it is capable. It is estimated that the total tonnage capacity after the property has been put into good working condition will be from 500 to 1000 tons a day. This

will be then one of the largest producing properties in the State. The claims are all rich in gold, silver, copper and lead, and assays show that the ore runs from \$15 to \$20 per ton.

November 29, 1902, page 318, Mining & Scientific Press
(Mexico) ---

DURANGO.

The **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. have acquired the mines, mineral lands, railroad and smelters at Valardena for a price approximating \$5,000,000. The property has for ten years been operated by E. W. Nash and G. C. Barton. It is reported to be rich in gold, silver, copper and lead. The actual producing mines in operation on the property, it is stated, number about 200. Some of these have been worked for 200 years. The **Guggenheim** purchase is practically an entire mining camp including the town of Valardena. It has a population of about 50,000 people, all employed by or dependent upon the mines and smelters at that place.

November 29, 1902, page 318, Mining & Scientific Press
(Mexico) ---

MONTEREY.

After having been shut down for a year the Sierra Mojada mining properties, owned by the **Guggenheim** interests, are to be reopened. A few shipments of ore, taken out before the mines were shut down, have already been made to Monterey, and sufficient to keep a force busy for several weeks is still on the dumps. It is expected that by December 1 the mines again will be in full operation. The mines were purchased by the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. eighteen months ago.

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC **P**RESS

January 24, 1903, page 63 Mining & Scientific Press (Mexico) ---

DURANGO.

The **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. is reported to have secured options on the Avino mines near Durango, for \$6,000,000.

March 7, 1903, page 159 Mining & Scientific Press (Mexico) ---

The **Guggenheim** Ex. Co. is shipping ore from the dump of the Veta Grande mine, near Parral, which runs twenty ounces silver. They are shipping 2500 tons per month from this mine, and 3000 tons from the Quebradillas.

March 14, 1903, page 175, Mining & Scientific Press (Mexico) ---

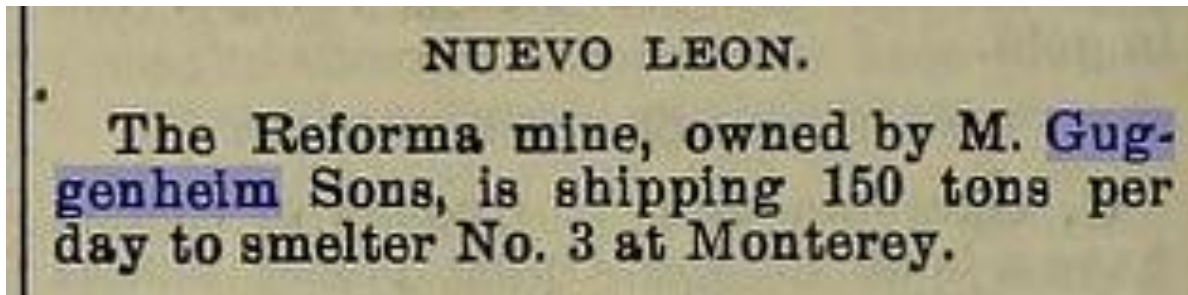
DURANGO.

The **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. has an option on the Caballo mine of W. S. Benton at Inde.

The smelting plant at Torreon is to be enlarged.



March 28, 1903, page 206 Mining & Scientific Press (Mexico) ---



NUEVO LEON.

The Reforma mine, owned by M. Guggenheim Sons, is shipping 150 tons per day to smelter No. 3 at Monterey.

April 11, 1903, page 239 Mining & Scientific Press--- (no image)
The Guggenheims even sent a mining engineer to prospect in Siberia.

May 7, 1904, page 323, Mining & Scientific Press (Mexico) ---

Durango.

The Velardena M. & S. Co.'s property, near Velardena, has been bought by the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. on a valuation basis of \$10,000,000 gold, the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. acquiring a 60% interest in all the company's holdings, paying \$5,000,000 in cash and guaranteeing to expend \$1,000,000 more in improvements and developments. The other 40% is held by the Velardena Co., in which F. W. Nash, M. Dahlgren, C. Wilhelm and the estate of J. N. Matthews are stockholders. The mining claims comprise 6000 acres.

The Torreon smelter will build roasters at its plant in Torreon for treatment of the ores of the San Francisco del Oro mine in Santa Barbara district of Chihuahua. The smokestack of the smelter at Torreon, which is 235 feet high, has been finished and another 100-ton furnace is in process of construction.

Page 358, May 30, 1903, Mining & Scientific Press; notice this was in an era in which gold was widely used for payments---

DURANGO.

Austin, Texas, advices say the American S. & R. Co., through the Guggenheim Exploration Co., its Mexico branch, is reported to have bought the mines of the Descubridora M. Co., near Mapimi, for \$8,000,000 gold.

December 22, 1906, page 738, Mining & Scientific Press
(Canada) ---

It is known that the Guggenheim agents have been in camp for months and that they have secured options on a great many properties. It has also been stated that these same people contemplated the erection of a smelter.

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS

August 6, 1904, page 95, Mining & Scientific Press (Colorado) ---

Custer County.

The plant and properties of the Clayton M. & S. Co. at Clayton are reported under option to the Guggenheim Exploration Co. for \$1,500,000. E. W. Nash is president of the Clayton Co. and L. Greene manager. The Clayton mines are equipped with a smelter, which is not, however, in commission. It is said bullion containing lead, silver and gold is stored at the camp, awaiting a less expensive outlet than the wagon road provides. It is thought an outlet by rail will be provided.

The mill on the Lucky Boy at Custer resumed operations last week.

November 18, 1905, page 350, Mining & Scientific Press
(California) ---

Inyo County.

(Special Correspondence).—It is reported that the lead, silver and gold mines at Resting Springs in the southeast part of Inyo county, 100 miles northeast of Daggett, have been sold to the Guggenheim syndicate by J. B. Osborn. About forty years ago these mines were equipped with smelters and extensive operations carried on, but work was discontinued because of difficulties of transportation.

Page 389, December 2, 1905, Mining & Scientific Press---

Daniel Guggenheim, president of the Guggenheim Exploration Co., makes the official announcement that the purchase of the Utah Copper Co. has been completed, and the latter is now in actual and physical control of the former. The company will develop the property. It will complete the concentrating works which are now being built.

November 10, 1906, page 1, Mining & Scientific Press (Canada)

THE PURCHASE of the control of the Nipissing mines at Cobalt by the Guggenheim Exploration Company is an important event and will draw further attention to that most interesting district in northern Ontario. The veins are characterized by high-grade silver ore, with pockets of the native metal. At the recent high price of \$34 per share, the property represents a market valuation of \$40,800,000.

February 2, 1907, page 140, Mining & Scientific Press
(Colorado) ---

Denver, Colorado.

Guggenheim in the San Juan.—Activity Near Silverton.—The Saratoga Drained. — Resumption of Work. —Georgetown News.

Simon Guggenheim and associates have purchased 55% of the stock of the Mountain Queen Mining Co. This property is situated about three miles from Animas Forks. The Mountain Queen vein is one of the strong lodes of the San Juan region.

March 9, 1907, page 291, Mining & Scientific Press---

It is reported that the Detroit-Yukon and Canadian-Klondike mining companies, composed of Detroit capitalists, are closing negotiations for the amalgamation of the two companies with the Guggenheim Exploration Co. These two companies were formed five years ago, and have been accumulating gold-producing properties in the Canadian Yukon until they now own 45 square miles.—Estimates place the probable production of the Tanana for this winter and summer at \$12,000,000, which will mean an increase of \$3,000,000 over last year. It is believed that the Chatanika will prove the richest portion, as an ancient channel is being traced there from Cleary creek.

August 3, 1907, page 139, Mining & Scientific Press---

The transfer of a ten million dollar interest in the smelter trust is likely to be a part of a Morgan participation with Guggenheim in Alaska. It will be remembered that the Morgan and Guggenheim interests have worked together over the Copper river railroad and copper mines. In their railroad scheme they have fought the White Pass people in a contest over right of way. More important even than the copper mines is the coalfield at the foot of Mt. St. Elias, to exploit which a strong consolidation has been formed this week.

August 3, 1907, page 139 Mining & Scientific Press---

There has been talk of Mr. J. P. Morgan becoming associated with Mr. Daniel Guggenheim and his brothers, and the nature of the explanation for this event in *haute finance* has varied from a statement that it meant a great consolidation of heavy capitalists to the inference that Guggenheim was associated with Morgan in the sense that Jonah was associated for a time with the whale. As a matter of fact it is known that the Guggenheims have long wished to obtain the support of Morgan and it was regretted by Mr. Daniel Guggenheim that his mining and smelting companies were not underwritten by that famous art collector.

August 3, 1907, page 139, Mining & Scientific Press---

It is stated that 200,000 shares of the A. S. & R. stock were sold at \$80 at a time when the market stood at \$108, and that this forced sale was made to the Standard Oil people, in fact, a well informed engineer, borrowing the simile of the roulette table, said that "when the wheel stops, it will point to Amalgamated Copper," meaning that a counting of shareholdings in the smelter trust will indicate that the Guggenheims have lost control to the people identified with the Amalgamated Copper Co., that is, H. H. Rogers, Rockefeller, and the Standard Oil group.

October 5, 1907, page 412, Mining & Scientific Press---

This was the nucleus of a group of smelters upon which the American Smelting & Refining Co. was organized, the **Guggenheim** plants, at Denver, Pueblo, and Leadville remaining outside as the chief competitors. When they were drawn into the scheme in 1900, it became almost a monopoly, but it was not until several years had passed that the older element became dominated by the **Guggenheim** brothers. Since then the company has prospered, its watered common stock has been quoted higher than the preferred shares, and the financial operations of the dominant directors have become worldwide.

January 25, 1908, page 126, Mining & Scientific Press---

COPPER PRODUCTION.—The American Smelting & Refining Co. and its affiliated concerns, the American Smelters Securities Co. and the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., is a growing factor in the copper world. This is apparent from the following figures of production by the American company's smelters during the past three years:

Year.	Short tons.	Refined copper.	
			Lb.
1907	47,300		94,600,000
1906	42,905		85,810,000
1905	36,476		72,952,000

Mining & Scientific Press, April 25, 1908, page 542---

\$8,220,000 Guggenheims invested in Yukon gold activities.

Mining & Scientific Press, May 30, 1908, front page---

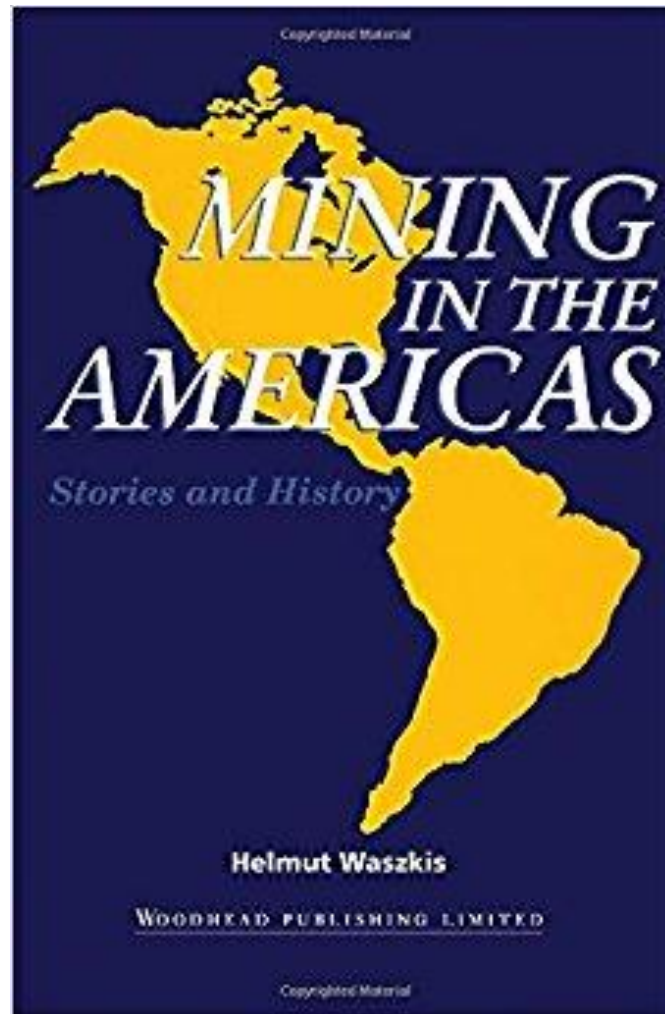
SINCE OCTOBER the seven stocks controlled by the seven Guggenheim brothers have appreciated \$39,372,832. We get that figure from the *Boston News Bureau*. These seven stocks represent an aggregate capital of \$171,416,800.

June 6, 1908, page 755, Mining & Scientific Press---

The Guggenheims own a dominant interest in a number of copper companies, operating mines, mills, and smelters in Utah and Nevada:

(Excerpts concluded from M & SP; you can find many more [here](#)).

In “Mining in the Americas, Stories & History” by Helmut Waszkis (Woodhead Publishing, 2014. That’s right! Woodhead Publishing!) We find this on pages 38-39---



The Guggenheims

Among the names that loom especially large in the history of the Mexican mining industry is **Guggenheim**.

They took quick decisions, leasing mines in Nueva Leon and Jalisco and building smelters at Monterrey and Aguascalientes. In the characteristic **Guggenheim** fashion – direct, decisive – Daniel, one of Meyer’s sons, went to Mexico, negotiated with Porfirio Diaz himself and obtained the necessary leases and permits. Even the machinery for the mines and smelters could enter Mexico duty-free.

Construction proceeded rapidly. By the end of the fourth year of operations, the Monterrey smelter had repaid its investment. By 1895, the Guggenheims were a major industrial force in Mexico.

More investments followed, more mines and smelters, at San Luis Potosí and Veracruz, and especially the rich gold mine Esperanza.

In 1913, the *Engineering & Mining Journal* reviewed the silver, lead and copper smelting works of North America and found that there were three blast furnaces in Canada, 76 in the United States and 45 in Mexico. By then the interests of the Guggenheims and those of the Rockefellers had merged into a large trust, the American Smelting & Refining Company, to be known as ASARCO; the Guggenheims came to be in charge of ASARCO, and ASARCO controlled half of the non-ferrous smelting capacity of Mexico.

ENGINEERING & MINING JOURNAL ON THE GUGGENHEIMS

**THE ENGINEERING AND
MINING JOURNAL**

Herewith a brief review from this rich reference source!

Comprehensive? No, more like cursory! Engineering & Mining

Journal, November 25, 1899, page 631 (Bolivia) --- scan tilted in the original---

It is understood that the Huanchaca Mining Company has taken seriously in hand the work of placing its great silver mines in Bolivia on the footing which they ought to have held long ago. The management at the mines is to be thoroughly reformed, with a view of conducting the work hereafter in a systematic way, and of dealing properly with the water which has for two or three years interfered seriously with operations on the lower levels. American capital has become interested in the mine, and the French financial papers report that **Guggenheim** Brothers of New York have advanced the Huanchaca Company \$300,000, which is to be repaid in half-yearly installments of \$75,000 each.

It is further stated that **Guggenheim** Brothers have taken in hand the extensive reduction works at Playa Blanca, and will operate them, the Huanchaca Company furnishing the ores under an agreement by which the profits will be divided between miner and smelter.

June 30, 1900, page 781, Engineering & Mining Journal---

MEXICO.

Durango.

El Carmen.—Three mines have passed into the possession of the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company on a lease for 10 years.

October 13, 1900 page 439 Engineering & Mining Journal---

The **Guggenheim** Brothers, of New York, are closing a deal for another large property, the Desloge Company's estate. This tract is on Big River, 4 miles from Bonne Terre, which the Desloge interests have been operating for 8 years, after selling out their first mine at Bonne Terre to the St. Joe Company. The Desloge property has 2 producing shafts, a 600-ton mill, a smelting plant of 6 air furnaces and an estate consisting of some 2,000 acres on Big River in the heart of the lead belt. It is recognized as one of the largest properties in the range.

Page 494, October 11, 1902 Engineering & Mining Journal
(Colorado) ---

Titusville Group.---Negotiations have been closed and final payment made on this group on Kendall Mountain, near Silverton, by the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company, the consideration being given as \$500,000. This group embraces 21,000 ft. of the Letter G vein.

October 18, 1902, page 530, Engineering & Mining Journal---
referring to Chihuahua State in Mexico---

Veta Colorado.---The experts examining the various mines along the Veta Colorado for the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company have completed their work, Edward Doer, general superintendent in Mexico for the **Guggenheim** Company, having gone to New York City recently. The following properties are involved in the proposed deal: La Presena, La Morena and La Esper-

anza, owned by the Hidalgo Mining Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.; La Veta Grande and La Verde, owned by J. M. Botello, of Parral; Quebradillos, owned by E. H. Townsend, of Akron, O.; Los Muertos, owned by Juan Almanzan & Co., of Parral, and Las Cruces, La Cabadena, La Covená, San Juanico, Las Guijas, Los Hilos, La Luz, Las Animas and La Presa, owned by the Hidalgo Mining Company. In addition to the above the Parral & Durango Railroad, the 2 lixiviation plants of the Hidalgo Mining Company, and extensive timberlands of the Parral and Durango Railroad would by the deal pass into the hands of the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company. About \$5,000,000 in gold is involved in the deal by which the **Guggenheims** would secure control of an output of about 8,000 tons siliceous ore per month. Parral is the most important siliceous ore camp in Mexico, producing about 24,000 tons per month. Mining men think the consumation of the deal will be a great benefit to the camp, as most of the mines involved have been worked on antiquated lines for the last 8 or 10 years, and it is believed that the Guggenheims will open up deep levels and mine on a much larger scale and in more modern lines.

Page 563, October 25, 1902, Engineering & Mining Journal---

DURANGO.

Velardena.—The negotiations for the sale of these Velardena mines are said to have terminated in their purchase by an American lead syndicate, possibly the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company. It is said that the mines, which produce a great quantity of lead, will be closed to reduce the supply.

Page 600, November 1, 1902 Engineering & Mining Journal---

CHIHUAHUA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Veta Grande.—Jose Maria Botello, owner of the Veta Grande and Verde mines, which were involved in the prospective deal of the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company on the Veta Colorado, has returned to Parral and reports the transfer of the said properties for \$250,000 gold.

Page 726, November 29, 1902, Engineering & Mining Journal---

MEXICO.

CHIHUAHUA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Botello.—Among other properties which rumor declares the **Guggenheim** interests have acquired in Mexico is this group of mines at Minas Nuevas.

DURANGO.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

A party of men from the United States, affiliated with the Mexican Exploration Company, is inspecting mining territory. Among the visitors are: Daniel **Guggenheim**, S. R. **Guggenheim**, Harry Payne Whitney, S. W. Eccles and President Nash, of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

January 3, 1903, page 38, Engineering & Mining Journal,
Guggenheim Exploration took over the Azul and Trinidad mines near Matehuala, Mexico, with silver, copper and gold.

March 14, 1903, page 421, Engineering & Mining Journal---

In Durango the great copper mines of the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company, at Velardena, have been practically closed, awaiting the installation of new machinery ordered, to cost about \$750,000, gold.

April 4, 1903, page 534 E & M J---

The **Guggenheim** Exploration Company held it under option for 30 days last fall at \$800,000, but let it go, believing that present owners would not be able to take up the original option of \$400,000.

The increase of the capital stock of the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company from \$6,500,000 gold to \$20,000,000, as recently reported, will enable it to take up, develop and operate many of the good propositions which it has under option. The latest option is on the Caballo Mine, Inde District, Durango, from W. S. Benton, and among its latest purchases are: The Veta Grande, of Zacatecas, bought a short time ago at \$200,000, but now in bonanza, and paying the purchase price almost monthly; the Quebradilla Mine, of Zacatecas, from which it is shipping about 4,000 tons a month; La Reforma mines, from which it is sending 300 tons a day to No. 3 Smelter in Monterey, and the Bonanza Mines in Coahuila, where there is an old slag dump, which it is preparing to ship. The

last purchase has caused the Mazapil Copper Company and other concerns to organize for building a railroad from Avalos station on the Coahuila & Zacatecas Railroad to San Pedro de Ocampo, and has also caused the rumor of the American Smelting and Refining Company building a smelter in the district. The Exploration Company will not build one, for it is not going into the smelting business, but is turning what plants it purchases with mines, as in the case of the Valardena, over to the American Smelting and Refining Company, and giving entire attention to mining, thus acting as a feeder to the trust smelters, in which it is largely interested.

April 18, 1903, page 609, Engineering & Mining Journal, the Guggenheim controlled Western Mining Company took over Mahala Mining, Maid of Erin Silver Mining, Ute Mining,

Wolftone Consolidated Mining & Milling and Adams Mining (Colorado).

Page 869, June 6, 1903, Engineering & Mining Journal---

San Luis Potosi, Mex. May 26.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

It is understood that the negotiations for the Dolores Mine in Chihuahua under option to the Guggenheim Exploration Company, will be resumed. The price was \$1,750,000 gold. The mine was examined by several of the engineers, who act as assistants to Mr. Hammond and was passed favorably by them, so that it was expected that he himself would confirm the estimates. However, somewhat to the chagrin of certain financial interests, Mr. Hammond concluded that the mine would not warrant a price of over \$1,250,000, and on this basis negotiations are to be resumed.

Page 943, June 20, 1903 Engineering & Mining Journal---

At Velardena the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which has the Copper Queen, Santa Maria and San Lorenzo, has finished a railroad from the Copper Queen to Velardena, a distance of 16 miles.

July 4, 1903, page 27 Engineering & Mining Journal, the Valenciano Mine at Guanajuato, Mexico "has been taken over by Guggenheim Exploration Company."

July 18, 1903 page 100 Engineering & Mining Journal---

At the Santa Francisca Mine, in Asientos, Aguas Calientes, the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company, has a large vein of high-grade silver ore, of which about 150 tons a day is being shipped.

Aug 15, 1903, page 247 Engineering & Mining Journal---

It is stated that eastern men, headed by Benjamin **Guggenheim**, of New York, have secured a large block of the stock of the Holthoff Machinery Company, of Cudaby, Wis., manufacturing mining, milling and special machinery.

Aug 15, 1903, page 251 Engineering & Mining Journal---

Guggenheim Exploration Company.—Fifteen men are cleaning out the old Titusville workings, near Silverton. The mine will soon be in shape to resume on a large scale.

Near San Luis Potosi, Mexico, the Guggenheims owned La Escuadra Mine---E&MJ, September 12, 1903, page 403.

October 24, 1903, page 636, Engineering & Mining Journal---

IDAHO.

BLAINE COUNTY.

Guggenheim Exploration Company.—This company has leased, with option to purchase, the Lucky Boy and Rember group of zinc-lead properties on Boyle mountain, about 14 miles from Ketchum. Boarding and bunk houses, with accommodations for 15 men, are being constructed at the mines, the intention being to develop them this winter and build a zinc mill in the spring. A 150-ft. drift in one of these mines shows a 4-ft. vein of zinc ore carrying gold, silver and lead.

November 28, 1903, page 802, Engineering & Mining Journal---

— This activity in the financial incubator is due largely to the success of the English companies, but more particularly to the conspicuous position acquired by the *Guggenheim* Exploration Company, one of the many channels through which flows the irrepressible financial energies of a large family of extremely clever men.

December 17, 1903, page 946 Engineering & Mining Journal, the Guggs were invested in Colorado's Cripple Creek gold mining district.

January 7, 1904, page 22, Engineering & Mining Journal---

The adjoining mine to the north, the *Esperanza*, with reserves capable of yielding a net profit of \$2,000,000, United States currency, has been secured by the Messrs. *Guggenheim*.

Page 325, Aug 29, 1903 Engineering & Mining Journal---

“At the meeting last week of La Esperanza Company, ***the Guggenheim Exploration Company held all but 6 shares.***”

Page 696, April 28, 1904 E & MJ---

San Luis Potosi. April 20.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Rumor has it that the **Guggenheim** interests have obtained control of, or options on, such of the principal mines that produce fluxing ores, to shut out the probability of an independent smelter in Chihuahua at least for some time.

May 19, 1904, page 817, E & MJ---

Saltillo.

May 11.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

One of the largest mining deals that has ever been made in the Republic was the taking over of the Velardena Mining & Smelting Co.'s properties by the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. The deal was closed on the valuation basis of \$10,000,000, the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. acquiring 60% interest in all the company's holdings, paying \$5,000,000 in cash and guaranteeing to expend \$1,000,000 more in improvements and developments. The other 40% is to be held by the Velardena company, in which E. W. Nash, president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., Matthew Dahlgren, Charles Wilhelm and the estate of James K. Matthews, are stockholders. The mining claims comprise about 2,500 *perfeccionas* and cover a total area of more than 6,000 acres. The most prominent of the group of mines are the Terneres and Santa Maria, yielding ores of silver, lead and gold, and the Copper Queen, a silver and copper producer. The railroad which connects Velardena with the railway station on the line of the Mexican International Railroad had been extended to the latter mine, a distance of 24 km. The company has been operating these mines since 1880 very successfully.

August 4, 1904, page 194 E & MJ---

It is reported that the Highland Mary mine, near Silverton, has been sold to the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co.

October 6, 1904, page 563 E & MJ---

There is no longer any question about the erection at Velardeña, in the State of Durango, by the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., or the American Smelting & Refining Co., which are closely allied, of an immense smelting plant of about 1,000 tons' daily capacity. The plans have been drawn and accepted, and the actual work of construction is practically begun. This is the property for which the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. paid \$6,000,000 gold for a three-fifths interest this spring. The old plant was closed down pending the arrangements which have now come to a head. Work will be pushed with all possible speed. All told, the improvements, railroads, etc., will amount to over \$1,000,000 gold. Messrs. Matt Dahlgren and Chas. Wilhelm, former manager and superintendent of the old Velardeña Mining & Smelting Co., which name has been maintained by the Guggenheims, have made some rich strikes of 8% copper on property adjoining the Velardeña.

July 6, 1905, page 37, Engineering & Mining Journal (Missouri) -

Central Lead Co.—The property of this company at Flat River is now being operated by the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., which acquired it by outright purchase about six weeks ago. The sale of this property was one of the largest cash transactions there has been in the Flat River district. The smelting works at the Central mine were continued in operation to work up stocks of ore and by-products on hand. The regular output of the mine is now being sent to the works of the Federal Lead Co., at Alton, Illinois.

August 12, 1905, page 259, Engineering & Mining Journal
(California) ---

The most productive copper mine in the State, except the Mountain and Bully Hill, of Shasta county, is the Daisy Farm, recently opened in Placer county. This has just been acquired by the Guggenheim interests, probably in anticipation of the establishment of the new copper smelting plant. Ores from the Southwest, from Nevada and from Mexico will also be worked at the new plant, and aside from ~~sea~~ transportation, the lines of the Southern Pacific, Santa Fé and Western Pacific will act as feeders.

August 12, 1905, page 275, Engineering & Mining Journal---

Atlin.—A press despatch from Atlin gives the following summary of operations in that northern British Columbian gold-field: The Guggenheim Exploration Co. has large parties prospecting O'Donnell river, near Atlin, with good results.

November 4, 1905, page 833, Engineering & Mining Journal---

THE TRANSFER of that prominent investigator, Mr. Spurr, from the staff of the United States Geological Survey to that of the exploration companies represented by the **Guggenheim** interests, emphasizes the modern tendency toward the utilization of the specialist for his special work. Comment thereon is so apt that it is almost gratuitous, but incidentally it is worth while to note the tribute paid by business men to the commercial value of technical work.

The "Who's Who in America" for 1930-1931, page 2079, shows Josiah Edward Spurr was a mining engineer in 1901-1902 for the Sultan of Turkey. During 1917-1918 Spurr was a member of the Mineral Committee of the War Trade Board (sounds like more Guggenheim profits) and he was involved with "war minerals investigations" and was also chief metal mining engineer with the Bureau of Mines during World War I. During 1919-1927 Spurr was editor of the Engineering & Mining Journal, held numerous other positions of influence and authored over 100 researches for technical publications. Spurr

was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, definitely placing him in The Pilgrims Society's influence circles. Rather than keep the next item in chronological sequence, we'll situate it next, as it mentions Mister Spurr---

January 4, 1908, page 6, Mining & Scientific Press---

J. E. SPURR, chief geologist for the Guggenheim interests, has arrived at New York after a three months' tour of properties in Missouri, Colorado, California, and Mexico.

November 18, 1905, page 947, Engineering & Mining Journal---

Victoria, B. C. Nov. 4

Cariboo.—It has been announced that the big hydraulic gold mining property at Bullion, Cariboo district, of which John B. Hobson has been in charge for about ten years, has been purchased by a New York syndicate, consisting of Messrs. Guggenheim, John Hays Hammond, and others. The consideration is stated to have been about \$1,000,000. It is understood that sufficient capital is available for bringing in some 5,000 miners' inches additional water, thereby more than doubling the present supply.

December 30, 1905, page 95, Engineering & Mining Journal---

American Smelting & Refining Co.

BUYERS OF

**GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER ORES
MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE PRODUCTS**

REFINERS OF

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD AND COPPER

Manufacturers of COPPER SULPHATE

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President
BARTON SEWELL, Vice-President
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary

GENERAL OFFICES

71 Broadway, - - New York City

July 7, 1906, page 30, E & MJ---

San Francisco. June 28.

Over \$500,000 worth of contracts for grading and construction at the new **Guggenheim** smelter at San Bruno Point, south of San Francisco on the bay shore, have been let. It is expected that within two months, more than 1000 men will be employed on the site constructing buildings, wharves and docks. Over 150 acres have been secured and will be occupied by the smelter. There are now on the ground 2000 tons of heavy steel rails to be used in the construction of a 10-mile series of tracks. Large contracts have been entered into with big mining corporations in Alaska, Asia and other countries, and big freighters will be employed in bringing ore to this port. The machinery for the smelter has been designed and ordered.

July 21, 1906, page 125 E & MJ---

O. B. Perry, general manager of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields Company, one of the **Guggenheim** companies recently incorporated to operate in the Canadian Yukon, is expected to reach Dawson during July.

July 21, 1906, page 131, E & MJ---

Dawson.

July 4.

The Yukon *World* states that on June 14 two foreign incorporations were registered at Dawson, entitling them to transact business in Yukon Territory. These were the Northwest Hydraulic Mining Company, and the Yukon Goldfields Company, both incorporated in the State of Delaware. The **Guggenheim** interests are said to be at the head of both. Chester A. Thomas is mentioned as engineer and general manager of these companies. In this connection it may be mentioned that the transfer of some 42 claims on Bunker hill, Magnet hill and gulch, and Bonanza creek, with all water-rights, ditches, hydraulic machinery, etc., has been recorded. These were the Fuller-Norwood properties, and it is understood that they have been transferred to representatives of the **Guggenheim** companies.

August 11, 1906, page 267, E & MJ---

Chester A. Thomas, manager of the two Guggenheim incorporations recently licensed to transact business in Yukon Territory and known as the Northwest Hydraulic Mining Company and the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company, has been quoted by the *Yukon World* as authority for the following statements: The latter company intends to build this season three dredges, all to be operated on Bonanza creek. Thirty-eight carpenters, for dredge-building work, have been engaged at Vancouver, B. C. Much of the timber to be used in the construction of these dredges, and some of the machinery, had already been received.

August 11, 1906, page 270, Engineering & Mining Journal---

Cariboo, British Columbia—The Cariboo Gold Mining Company, and the Bullion Hydraulic Mining Company, two recently incorporated **Guggenheim** Exploration companies, of which John B. Hobson is resident manager, the former having acquired the big hydraulic gold-mining property long operated by the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, under Mr. Hobson's direction, are inaugurating a water-supply system, the main feature of which will be the construction of about 50 miles of canal, 18 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep, with the object of maintaining a continuous supply of about 5000 miners' inches of water to each of three groups of hydraulic claims possessed by these companies.

September 1, 1906, page 414, E & MJ---

ALASKA.

Daniel Guggenheim, of New York, who has been spending some weeks inspecting his mining properties in Alaska, announces that the Guggenheim interests will build a railroad into the Copper river valley to develop the mines there. It is understood that the ores from these mines will be shipped regularly to the new smelter now being erected at Point San Bruno on San Francisco bay, in California, which is controlled by the Guggenheim interests.

September 8, 1906, page 461, E & MJ---

Daniel Guggenheim, S. R. Guggenheim and A. C. Beatty have returned to New York from their trip to Alaska, where they have been investigating the interests of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, and the general industrial conditions of the Territory.

Page 558, September 22, 1906, E & MJ---

A. Chester Beatty, assistant general manager and consulting engineer of the **Guggenheim Exploration Company**, after accompanying the **Guggenheim** party on its recent visit to British Columbia and Yukon Territory, went to Bullion, Cariboo district, B. C., with John B. Hobson, manager of the two **Guggenheim** companies which a few months ago acquired possession of valuable placer gold properties in that district.

October 13, 1906, page 707, E & MJ---

Guggenheim—The **Guggenheim** Zinc Company, a New York concern organized to do business in Colorado, was incorporated in Denver the past week with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Morris **Guggenheim** is president of the company.

October 20, 1906, page 757, E & MJ---

WHITE PINE COUNTY

Nevada Consolidated—It was stated recently in our columns that the Cumberland-Ely Copper Company had passed under control of the **Guggenheim** interests, which own the Nevada Consolidated also.

December 22, 1906, page 1187, E & MJ (Arizona) ---

Tip Top—It is reported that this property has been sold to the **Guggenheim** interests. It is in Helvetia district, about 22 miles south of the Omega mines.

June 8, 1907, E & MJ, page 1115---

Dawson, Yukon—Large quantities of materials are being brought in by the **Guggenheim** mining companies for use in connection with their water supply system for hydraulicking and dredge-mining operations in the Canadian Yukon. About 1,000,000 ft. of timber for dredge construction purposes has been purchased in British Columbia and one-fourth of this quantity is now in transit between Skagway and the head of navigation on the Yukon river. About 100 large pipes, approximately 70 ft. in length by 4 ft. diameter, have been shipped from the Fraser river (B. C.) terminus of one of the transcontinental railways for Skagway. The pipes were manufactured in Pennsylvania and are probably the largest ever taken into the Yukon.

Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company—This **Guggenheim** organization, which last summer commenced the construction of a hydro-electric plant, on Little Twelve-mile river, for the purpose of supplying electric power for the operation of its gold dredges, and the excavation of a big ditch from Twelve-mile river to its area of gold-bearing ground on Hunker and Bonanza creeks, expects shortly to have three steam shovels at work on the ditch. The power station, transformer station, and a 33,000-volt transmission system 30 miles in length were practically completed several months ago.

August 3, 1907, page 201, E & MJ---

The **Guggenheim**-Morgan interests have secured control of the Alaska Steamship Company and the Northwestern Steamship Company. The two companies have been merged, but will continue to operate under their former names. The same interests control the Alaska Central Railroad and lately have purchased the title to the Valdez, Cordova & Catella railroad and have also secured a steamship line belonging to the latter. These roads have but little mileage constructed but own rights-of-way and terminals.

It has been further reported that the Guggenheims now hold a controlling interest in the White Pass Railway and the river steamers which operate between White Horse and Dawson;

(I enhanced the print clarity as best I could!)

Engineering & Mining Journal, August 3, 1907, page 229, the Guggenheims had a 70 ton steam shovel at Atlin Consolidated Mining Company in British Columbia, Canada.

August 17, 1907, page 296, E & MJ---

As a part of its Twelve-Mile-Klondike water supply system for hydraulicking on Bonanza and other creeks, one of the **Guggenheim** companies—the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields—is constructing a redwood inverted siphon line some 14,000 ft. in length. This line is being built over rolling and rugged country where the dip is not of sufficient depth to require steel, yet conditions are not favorable to trestle building or making a detour for a ditch. The redwood pipe, about 2000 ft. of which have been constructed, is 48 in. inside diameter.

September 21, 1907, page 556, E & MJ---

On the other hand, according to a statement from W. B. McInnes, recently gold commissioner of the Yukon, there is much capital being expended in the country. The **Guggenheim** interests are employing more than 1700 men,

(Excerpts concluded; you can find many more [here](#)).

The Engineering and Mining Journal

YET ANOTHER JOURNAL ON THE
GUGGENHEIMS---



The Salt Lake City Mining Review, May 30, 1914, page 38---

In a recent paper read before the American Electrochemical Society, E. A. Cappelen Smith, of the **Guggenheim** staff, gave some interesting details of the leaching plant being erected at Chuquicamata, Chile, by the Chile Exploration Company, formed by the **Guggenheim** interests for that purpose. Omitting his discussion of the preliminary tests made and the difficulties overcome for the present, and considering only his description of the plant as planned, he says:

"On account of the very large orebody already developed at Chuquicamata, the first unit of the plant now building has been designed to treat about 10,000 tons of ore a day. The electrolytic refinery will have a capacity of about 335,000 pounds of copper per day.

"The ore will be mined by steam shovels practically no stripping being necessary. The ore will be transported to the mill, distant about two and one-half miles from the mines, in standard American gauge railroad cars of sixty tons capacity each.

It is reported that the **Guggenheim** interests have acquired a large acreage of gold-bearing land on the Yuba river in Arizona, and that a large fleet of gold dredging boats will be built at once.

The Salt Lake City Mining Review, December 30, 1914, page 19-

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GUGGENHEIMS BUY NITRATE.

A press dispatch from Boise, Idaho, says: The **Guggenheim** interests are now in possession of a large area of the nitrate and potash lands in the vicinity of Succor creek paralleling the proposed right of way of the Boise-Winnemucca railroad, having quietly bought them up since the recent discovery of these valuable deposits. When the new road is built these deposits will furnish it with heavy tonnage. This is the information that has been received from authoritative sources in Boise. Railroad men close to the present activity in railroad development in this part of the state assert it is for this reason that the **Guggenheim** interests will furnish financial backing to the Boise-Winnemucca.

The Salt Lake City Mining Review, June 15, 1915, page 25, reported that Daniel Guggenheim was at that time a director of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, a leading institution in the J.P. Morgan (Pilgrims) constellation of banks; and Thomas Lamont, a director of Utah Copper, a prime Guggenheim holding, was also a Morgan exec who appeared in The Pilgrims 1914 NYC list. The SLC Mining Review, same page, remarked “the copper industry has a live wire running into every citadel of capital in the world.”

Salt Lake City Mining Review, November 30, 1915, page 24---

The Guggenheim interests, which recently acquired the property of the London-Arizona Copper Company at Chillito, report their first drill hole as now at a depth of 150 feet, with other development proceeding.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, December 30, 1915, page 27---

B. G. Lott, a well known mining engineer, who has been on the staff of the Guggenheim Exploration Company for several years, has recently taken over the superintendency of the Arcane Mining Company's property at Pioche, Nevada, and will devote his entire time to the project.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, June 30, 1916, page 34---

The Elkhart mine at Chloride has been bonded by the **Guggenheim** interests, who have had engineers on the ground for some time. It is estimated that there are about two miles of workings in the property, and unwatering operations are to commence at once. The ground has a record of production of about \$1,300,000.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, September 15, 1916, page 32---

The **Guggenheim** interests are preparing to prospect the bed of the North Fork of American river from Auburn to Colfax, California. If pay dirt is found dredges will be installed next summer.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, December 15, 1916, page 29---

Millions of dollars have been put into the expansion policy of the **Guggenheim** management in preparing to handle the rapidly growing tonnages of ores of all kinds which have been sent to smelters and refineries of the American Smelting & Refining Company and its affiliated concerns.

The Salt Lake City Mining Review, March 30, 1917, p 44---

It was reported last week that the American Smelting & Refining Company has taken over the great Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine, near Kellogg, Idaho, and the big new lead smelter at that place at a price of \$17,000,000. It was stated at the time that anything official regarding the deal must be given out by Simon Guggenheim, vice president of the smelting company. If the transfer has been made, it gives the American control of the lead industry in the west.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, August 15, 1917, page 42---

(Daniel Guggenheim speaking) ---

"During the year the company has completed the construction of a sulphuric acid plant at Salt Lake City with a capacity of over 50,000 tons per annum, and plans are being made to duplicate this plant as soon as a market can be found for the increased product. To this end appropriations have been made to cover experimental construction, looking to the production of various chemical products using sulphuric acid as a base. It is believed that these plants, when fully completed, will not only be large consumers of acid, but also commensurate producers of profit.

"The saving of the major metals, heretofore lost through unscientific methods, and the production, as by-products, of the minor metals and chemical substances, are being given increased attention by the metallurgical staff of the company, and to this end large expenditures are expected to be made during the coming year, which eventually will, we hope, prove very profitable.

The Federal Lead Mining Company, a subsidiary of the **Guggenheim** interests, has taken over the Independence property,

Page 42 (continued) ---

near Halley. This is near the North Star-Triumph mine of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company of Wallace. John M. Price, formerly at the Golden Curry mine, in Montana, is to be superintendent. The Independence is one of the best known properties in the Wood River section, and is destined to become one of the big lead mines of the state. An important strike was reported about ten days ago, said to be the mother lode of the district.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, October 15, 1917, page 24---

Reno, Nev., Oct. 9.—Newton Crumley arrived yesterday from Jarbidge, where he has been living for some years, and brings with him reports of splendid progress in the development of that camp where is located what is doubtless one of the greatest gold-silver mines of the country. This is the Long Hikes mine and is owned by the El-koro Mines Company, a **Guggenheim** corporation.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, October 30, 1917, page 36---

Two more dredges are planned by the Yukon Gold Company, a **Guggenheim** corporation, for the Pritchard creek section, near Murray, Idaho, in addition to the big one completed and launched there this month.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, June 30, 1918, page 32---

NEVADA.

It is reported from Tuscarora that the **Guggenheim** interests have taken over the **Midnight** mine in the Good Hope district, twenty-five miles west of there. It is owned by J. W. Reed and R. M. Lesher and has a production record of about \$350,000 worth of silver ore. Development work is to begin immediately and an era of prosperity is predicted for the district.

The Salt Lake City Mining Review, January 15, 1919, page 42, reported Simon Guggenheim became chairman of the American Copper Producers Association, with Murray Guggenheim also on the board of directors.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, August 30, 1919, p 38---

It is reported that the **Guggenheim** syndicate has entered the Wyoming field, and has already begun initial operations at **Casper**.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, February 29 (leap year), 1920, p

Frank Short, of San Francisco, engineer for the **Guggenheim** interests, was a recent visitor at Winnemucca, Nevada, where, in company with Duane Bush, he made an examination of the Big Chief Consolidated property at Gold Circle.

Salt Lake City Mining Review, January 15, 1921, p 40---

Guggenheim Brothers have announced that their organization will act as a sales agency for the sale of metals. In particular, this Guggenmeim agency is to act as selling agent for the porphyry copper companies—Chile Copper, Braden Copper and Kennecott Coper Corporation.

MINING SCIENCE PUBLICATION MENTIONED THE GUGGENHEIMS



January 9, 1908, page 53, Mining Science---

Guggenheim Exploration Co. is pushing its work on the Bonanza Copper mines in the Copper River country in spite of the winter weather. Several hundred tons of supplies are being freighted to the camp by means of horses and dogs. The use of horses for winter haulage in Alaska is on the increase. Included in the outfit is a 30,000-ft. capacity sawmill.

Mining Science, March 5, 1908, page 237---

THE HOUSE OF **GUGGENHEIM**.

There has been active speculation in contemporary mining journals about the **Guggenheim** family, and what happened to them in the recent financial flurry. Some have it that the Guggenheims lost control of the American Smelting & Refining Co.; others that the Standard Oil clique accomplished the clipping of their wings; and still others that an amalgamation had been formed between the **Guggenheim** and Standard Oil interests. Some incline to the belief that the Guggenheims have decided that mining is more profitable than smelting, and that, by some hidden means, they have retained control of the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co. and the American Smelters Securities Co., at the same time releasing control of the American Smelting & Refining Co. Another story is that the Guggenheims have taken the J. Pierpont Morgan yoke and agreed to be good trust managers in consideration of the financial support of the great banker. The coöperation of the house of Morgan

and the Guggenheims in the Copper River enterprise of Alaska is offered in evidence to support this theory.

From the space devoted to speculating on the Guggenheims and their doings by our contemporaries, we concluded that there must be some general interest taken in the welfare of this family. So, a few days ago, we called on ex-Governor J. B. Grant of Colorado, who is closely associated with them in business, and asked him if he could not relieve the strain and give the readers of Mining Science the facts. He replied very frankly that he would to the extent of his knowledge but, that in so far as he knew, no change had occurred in the control of any of the Guggenheim companies. He said he had heard all the rumors mentioned above and several more besides, some of which were ingenious and amusing. He said the business of the American Smelting & Refining Co. was going along the same as usual, except for the bad metal market and the ore shortage, which had caused some shut-downs, but that normal conditions were slowly returning, and that he looked forward to a gradual resumption of business. He further added that he had heard from outside, but reliable, sources that the Guggenheims had lost some of the common stock which they were carrying for speculative purposes.

All of which indicates that if the Guggenheims really have lost control of any of their companies, they are not going to say anything about it—any more than any of us would. Moreover, it is a long time to September, when the stockholders' meeting of the A. S. & R. Co. occurs, and in the interim there is a nice, cheap market in which to pick up shares of stock in case a body needed a few to recover a control.

Mining Science, May 14, 1908, page 474---

There is said to be an immense amount of ore blocked out in the Bonanza group in the Copper River country awaiting the advent of railroad facilities for transportation. The property is owned by the Guggenheim-Morgan interests. Heavy supplies were purchased during the month at Seattle, and arrangements are being made for a heavy production as soon as the railroad is completed. The company is under contract to have the railroad completed by Jan. 1, 1911, or lose its interest in the property. A tramway is to be constructed from the mines to the line of the new road.—The Alaska & Yukon Cons. Gold Dredging Co. is a new incorporation formed to operate along the Alaska and Yukon rivers.—The richest strike reported during the past month was that on Nolan creek, located about 200 miles from the Arctic ocean.

Mining Science, July 16, 1908, page 53---

J. E. Spurr, the well-known geologist, has been spending some time in Arizona, making geological examinations in the interest of the Guggenheim people. A corps of assistants is located at Helvetia, Pima county, on this work.

THE MINING REPORTER---A FEW ITEMS ON GUGGENHEIM MINING ACTIVITIES---

The Mining Reporter July 17, 1902, page 52---

The American Smelting and Refining Company, controlled by the **Guggenheim** interests, has purchased the Tiro General mine near San Luis Potosi for \$450,000. The property contains silver and lead values.

The Mining Reporter, July 31, 1902, page 92---

The Zaragoza mine in the Diente district, Mexico, is reported to have been purchased by the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company, the consideration being in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The Zaragoza mine is the principal property, but the sale includes the Estrella and Palenitos properties.

The Mining Reporter, October 30, 1902, page 359---

It is reported that the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company has purchased the holdings of the Hidalgo Mining Company in the Parral district, Mexico, as well as some other mining properties in the section, the consideration being in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000.

Realize that these several dozen news items on the Guggenheims are a long way from comprehensive; it's sufficient to give you a concept of the magnitude of their far-reaching mining and smelting activities just after the start of the twentieth century.

MINING & ENGINEERING WORLD ON THE GUGGENHEIMS---



Mining & Engineering World, January 30, 1915, page 222, said that the Bonanza Copper Mine in Alaska, jointly owned by Guggenheim-Morgan interests had ore running up to 70% copper.

Mining & Engineering World, April 24, 1915, page 783---

It is reported that the **Guggenheim** Yukon Gold Co. will acquire the Treadwell concessions. The latter company is known to be in financial difficulties, labor liens and other indebtedness remaining unsettled to the extent of \$100,000.

Mining & Engineering World, May 29, 1915, page 983---

Chile Copper Co.

It was not until 1910 that a real beginning was made, when Albert C. Burrage of Boston succeeded in securing an option. Shortly after he interested the Messrs. **Guggenheim** of New York, with the result that the Chile Copper Co. was incorporated with a capitalization of \$110,000,000 in 4,400,000 shares of the par value of \$25 each. There are outstanding 3,800,000 shares with 600,000 shares held in the treasury against the conversion of \$15,000,000 of 7% bonds due in 1923.

These deposits were believed to be extremely large, as the formation for some 8000 ft. in length and 2000

Page 984---

ft. in width was favorable for the deposition of copper minerals, but its true size was absolutely undreamed of. It is of interest to note how the "ore in sight" steadily grew. In January, 1913, there was in sight 75,000,000 tons averaging 2.70% copper; in July of the same year there was 146,000,000 tons of 2.30% copper; in June, 1914, there was 211,000,000 tons of 2.20% copper and early in 1915 there was over 300,000,000 tons of 2.10% copper in sight. This made it the largest known deposit of copper in the world.

Mining & Engineering World, July 24, 1915, page 151---

Cordova.

Those close to Daniel **Guggenheim** declare that he and the Morgan interests are preparing to carry forward large plans for development of their interests in Alaska. An extension of the Copper River & Northwestern railroad from Cordova to the Bering river coal fields is planned at an early date, so it is claimed.

Mining & Engineering World, September 11, 1915, page 414
(Alaska) ---

Seward.

It is reported that the option on the Broad Pass properties held by the **Guggenheim**, has been taken up. As the Broad Pass ore is all base it means that a smelter will be necessary. The Guggenheims had bonded a very large number of claims so that the erection of a smelter would be justified. During the winter they have been drilling and sinking shafts on the properties bonded and the ore has received a thorough testing, Engineer Dunkle having carried in an assaying outfit and having operated it constantly.

PACIFIC COAST MINER ON THE GUGGENHEIMS

PACIFIC COAST MINER
320 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO

Pacific Coast Miner, February 21, 1903, page 129---

MINING IN MEXICO.

As evidence of the great interest now taken in the mining industry in Mexico by American capitalists, it is stated that the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company has invested over \$18,000,000 in gold in the past three months. This company is said to have a total of over \$50,000,000 invested in various parts of the Republic. There can be no doubt of the advantage of mining in Mexico at the present time. All labor is paid in silver, and is much more efficient than has been generally thought.

Pacific Coast Miner, March 21, 1903, page 201---

Mr. Simon **Guggenheim**, of the **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., which owns and operates very large mining enterprises in San Juan county and elsewhere in Colorado.

Pacific Coast Miner, April 25, 1903, page 317---

It is reported that the **Guggenheim** Exploration Company has purchased the Dolores mine in Chihuahua, the Bonanza mine in Zacatecas, and the San Luis Potosi smelter. The total amount invested in these purchases is said to be about seven millions of dollars.

Pacific Coast Miner, May 9, 1903, page 318---

It is reported that the Resurrection mine in the Leadville district is to be purchased by the Western Mining Company, which is a part of the Guggenheim Exploration Company.

The Pacific Coast Miner, May 16, 1903, page 371, spoke of "the long list of Guggenheim properties" in Mexico.

GUGGENHEIMS GOUGED MINERS, CONSUMERS AND TAXPAYERS!

November 3, 1906 page 520 Mining & Scientific Press---

The Smelting Monopoly.

At the recent Mining Congress an effort was made to ventilate the grievances of mine owners in regard to excessive—so it is claimed—rates for treatment levied by the smelter trust, namely, the American Smelting & Refining Company. _____

Quoting Daniel Guggenheim, the Mining & Scientific Press, October 19, 1907, page 482 had this---

Referring to the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. **Guggenheim** declared that it should be repealed. "The business of this country cannot live under this law," he said, "but we should have a law like that of Germany which permits the manufacturers to get together and agree along business lines, and, in a legitimate way, not to overflow the market with any commodity. Under existing conditions in this country, two or three miners might get into trouble for agreeing to close their mines to prevent just such conditions as confront the mining industry of the United States. The law might be successfully enforced against the copper producers for agreeing to a certain output. Why should not the producers get together and agree along lines of public policy to not flood the market with their wares?" Without entering a prediction as to the immediate future of lead, he nevertheless believed it to the best interests of the producer to curtail production for the time being.

From Hampton's Magazine, volume 24, March 1910, Broadway Publishing Company, page 421---

Now, as to the consumer's end of the hot poker. In 1908, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives heard a mass of testimony relative to the tariff on lead. Some of this testimony bore hard upon the Trust in its treatment of the manufacturer, the dealer, and the consumer.

The other end of this poker, the miner's, is a hot one, too, while the Trust coolly holds the middle and plays against both ends.

From Hampton's Magazine, volume 24, March 1910, Broadway
Publishing Company, page 421---

In return, the Trust bore hard on those who were causing the excess, that is, on the producers. On September 19, 1907, it notified the independent producers of the Cœur d'Alene that they must cut down their output by half. The mine owners were helpless,

though in spite of the low price of lead they might have liked to keep running full force so long as there was a margin of profit left. More than that, lead being low, they had to mine more than usual to get the same returns.

At other places the smelters refused to accept lead-bearing ore, unless contracts forced them to, and they urged such mine owners to cut down in their own interests.

Thus, at the order of one group of men, the miners throughout the West, so long as their ores were smelted on a lead basis, either had to shut down their mines or cut down output at a time when they, their communities, their states, the entire Rocky Mountain West, needed most their one big resource, mining, to pull them through the panic. They had gold in their ores, and the price of gold does not vary. They had silver in their ores. But neither on their gold and silver might they realize so long as these metals were in lead ores. There were, for instance, the gold camps of Tonopah and Goldfield in

Nevada. Their ores were silicious, and smelted on a lead basis. Therefore the Trust, with the United States Smelting and Refining and Mining Company, refused to accept more of these silicious ores than they could help. In Nevada the attitude of miners and people was one of threatening rage, but there was no recourse, none whatever. They were gold miners out there. They did not care about the lead market. But because the Trust *did* care about the lead market, these gold miners had to lay down their picks and wait until the lead market strengthened to the satisfaction of the Trust.

May 12, 1906, page 317, Mining & Scientific Press---

Several months ago Bernard J. O'Connell, of Clear Creek county, sent a signed article to the Denver 'Daily News' directed against the Smelter trust. Mr. O'Connell again returns to the attack and cites the case of a miner who shipped 28½ tons of lead to the Trust smelter, and states that according to the schedule for Clear Creek district, after deducting freight and treatment, the miner should have received \$1372; instead he received \$570. Mr. O'Connell invites Simon Guggenheim of Denver to an open discussion of the question, and Mr. Guggenheim invited Mr. O'Connell to attend a private discussion of it. In a recent letter, Mr. O'Connell raises the question whether the amount said to have been withheld from the miner is collectable by law.

The Mining Investor (other journal), page 104, December 21, 1908---

It is related that the elder Guggenheim cried himself sick to get back his sole \$2,500 that he had so foolishly invested in a Leadville mining project.

The Guggs could dish it out but couldn't take it!

**THE MINING INVESTOR ALSO
MENTIONED THE GUGGS!**

Just two other examples---

THE MINING INVESTOR

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR INVESTORS, OPERATORS AND SPECULATORS

The Mining Investor, page 144, September 23, 1907---

THE GUGGENHEIMS' VENTURE.

Big Electrical Dredge Nearly Ready for Work on the Yukon.

Special to The New York Times.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 27.—It will not be long before the Guggenheim Exploration Company will be dredging its vast placer ground in the Yukon with an electrical dredge, which, although it may be operated with thirteen men, can handle 3,000 cubic yards of earth in twenty-four hours at an approximate cost of \$100 a day. It will mean a marked change in economic conditions of the Klondyke, and it is expected that the individual prospector and miner will have to seek new fields where he may hope again to rehabilitate his fortune.

The Mining Investor, page 207, September 30, 1907---

SPENDING TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Of these, I will mention the "Nevada-Consolidated," the **Guggenheim** property, which has been developed from a property of about the same prospective value as yours, to that of a mine having, as estimated by competent authorities, over a hundred millions of dollars worth of ore in sight. The quantity of ore blocked out is so great as to induce the Guggenheims--otherwise known as the "Smelter Trust"--to erect a reduction plant at a cost of \$10,000,000. This plant is now in course of construction and will, at least one unit of it, be in operation by the first of January next. This plant when completed will be sufficient to handle 10,000 tons of ore per day.

THE GUGGENHEIMS IN THE 1960s

This Guggenheim family member (by marriage) became an **EPISCOPALIAN** despite her mother being named Steiner Hirsh!-- Who's Who in America, page 847, 1966-1967---another case of wanting to gain favor with the British Royals to rise in the power structure---

GUGGENHEIM, Olga H. (Mrs. Simon Guggenheim), orgn. exec.; b. Cincinnati, Sept. 23, 1877; d. Henry and Barbara (Steiner) Hirsh; ed. pvt. schs. in U.S. and Europe; m. Simon Guggenheim, Nov. 24, 1898; children—John Simon (dec.), George Denver (dec.). Founded, with husband, The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 1925 (in memory of son who died 1922), succeeded husband as pres. of the Foundation in 1942; trustee, Museum of Modern Art, N.Y.C. Republican. Episcopalian. Home: 1040 Fifth Av., N.Y.C. 28. Office: 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. 5.*

According to

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/women/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/guggenheim-olga> Henry Hirsh was “a New York realtor and diamond merchant.” I still don’t know if this was the same Hirsch mentioned in the article on Cecil Rhodes. We won’t pursue that further. Money marries money. One of her sons (the previous link doesn’t say which) attended Phillips Exeter academy in New Hampshire. So many members of The Pilgrims came out of that academy I can hardly shake a stick at them. She really finalized her drift into Episcopalianism. The Museum of Modern Art in NYC has always had Pilgrims members as trustees but at any given time, most of its trustees probably aren’t members. It only takes one to dominate the nonmembers because they know his connections. I find it strange that neither of the two sons survived. Assassinated by someone? Lots of people including hard rock miners had grudges against the Guggenheims.

A New York Times story from 1928 reported two brothers, Guggenheim heirs and sons of Simon and Olga, died in a 13 story fall at New York's Surrey Hotel---

<https://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/2-guggenheim-heirs-die-13-story-fall.html> were they pushed by a Wall Street Episcopalian Crown loyalist?

Yes, it could be the Episcopalians were gradually closing in. It sure appears they finally got control as we shall see as we progress! Jews are definitely not the dominant financial group here despite getting so much focus.

Page 847, Who's Who in America, 1966-1967---

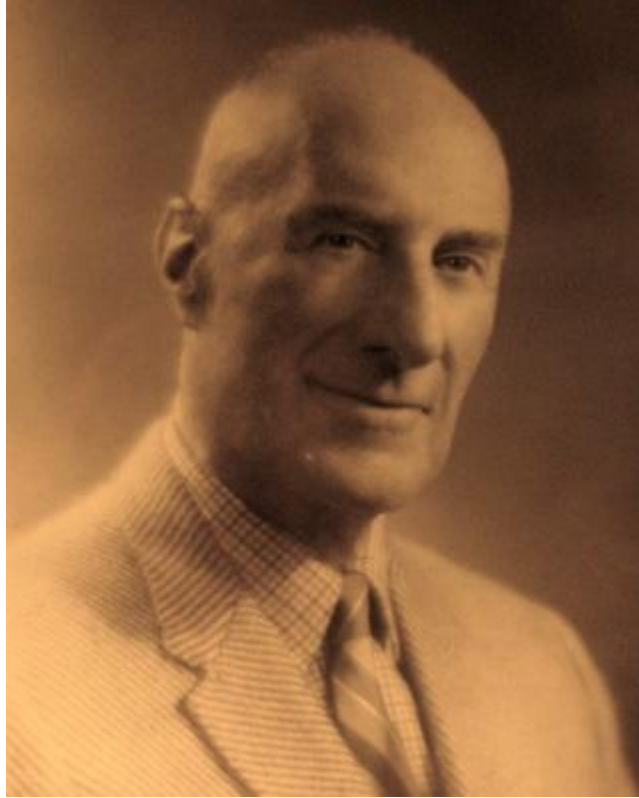
GUGGENHEIM, Edmond Alfred, business exec.; b. St. Gall, Switzerland, Jan. 19, 1888; s. Murry and Leonie (Bernheim) G.; ed. Dr. Sach's Collegiate Inst., Columbia U., and Sheffield Scientific Sch., Yale; m. Marron Price, June 12, 1910 (divorced 1938); 1 dau., Natalie Price (Mrs. Frederick Talbert); m. 2d, Dorothy Russell McGuire (div. 1952); m. 3d, Marjion F. Kaufman, 1955. Admitted to firm of Guggenheim Bros., as jr. partner, 1916, serving as head of mining exploration dept. and a vice pres. in charge of operations of Chile Exploration Co., Braden Copper Co., during early part of World War I; vice pres. Guggenheim Nitrate Corp., 1944-61; dir. 1944-51; dir. Kennecott Copper Corp., 1916-61, mem. exec. com. 1940-61; dir. Braden Copper Co., 1914-61. President Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation, Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic. Special dep. police commr., N.Y. City, in charge Borough of Bronx, also chmn. police pension and relief coms., and mem. crime prevention com., of Police Dept., 1919-25. Mem. Vets. Meml. Assn. Saranac Lake. Clubs: Yale, Elk, Saranac Lake, Saranac Lake Golf, Cloud. Office: 420 E. 72d St., N.Y.C. 10021.

Notice Kennecott Copper; we'll see it again.

https://localwiki.org/hsl/Edmond_Guggenheim

“Heir to one of the largest family fortunes in U.S. history.”

Edmund Guggenheim---



Page 847, 1966-1967 Who's Who in America---

GUGGENHEIM, Harry F., found. and bus. exec.; b. at West End, N.J., Aug. 23, 1890; s. Daniel and Florence (Shloss) G.; student in Yale, 1907, Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, Eng., 1910-13, B.A., 1913, M.A., 1918; D.Sc., Ga. Sch. Tech., 1931; LL.D., Clark University, 1949, Columbia University, 1962; D.Eng., N.Y.U., 1950; L.H.D., L.I. U., 1965; m. Helen Rosenberg, Nov. 9, 1910; children—Joan Florence (Mrs. Albert Van de Maele), Nancy (Mrs. Nancy Williams); married 2d, Caroline Morton, February 3, 1923; dau., Diane (Mrs. Diane Meek); m. 3d, Alicia Patterson, July 1, 1939 (dec.). Began with American Smelting & Refining Co., Aguascalientes, Mexico, 1907; mem. Guggenheim Bros., 1916-23, now sr. partner, past chmn. bd. Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Corp. (nitrate properties Chile), ret., 1961; pres., editor, also publisher Newsday, newspaper. U.S. del. com. aviation, 3d Pan-Am. Conf., Wash., 1927; U.S. del. Internat. Conf. on Civil Aeros., Wash, 1928; A.E. and P. to Cuba, 1929-33. Served from lt. to lt. comdr., USN aviation, World War I, AEF, lt. comdr. to capt., 1942-45. Awarded Commendation Ribbon (twice), Grand Cross National Order Carlos Manuel de Cespedes (Cuba), 1935; recipient Wright Bros. Meml. trophy Nat. Aero. Assn., 1964. Mem. nat. and local civic coms. Pres. and dir. The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Found.; chmn. found. comm. The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim jet propulsion centers at Princeton U. and Cal. Inst. Tech., also The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Aviation Center, Cornell U.; pres. The Solomon Guggenheim Found. Hon. fellow Inst. Aero. Scis.; mem. Am. Rocket Soc. (hon.), Am. Soc. Internat. Law, Am. Inst. Mining and Metall. Engrs., Nat. Aero. Assn. (dir.). Clubs: Yale (N.Y.C.); Metropolitan (Washington); Jockey. Pub. of Newsday, a L.I. (N.Y.) daily. Home: Port Washington, N.Y. Office: 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. 10005. ☆28

Harry Frank Guggenheim (below) who finalized transfer of control over the Guggenheim mega-billions from Jewish into Episcopalian hands. Once completed (continue reading for details), the new boss, Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston, was better qualified to become a member of The Pilgrims Society due to closer religious alignment with the Royal family (Anglican/Episcopalians), sponsors of The Pilgrims! ---



Harry was a member of the American Society for International Law founded in [1906](#). Its first president was Elihu Root, Pilgrims Society, who helped Andrew Carnegie (Pilgrims) organize his globalist tax exempt foundations which ever since have had Pilgrims Society members among their trustees. Why did the Guggenheims take a big interest in the budding aviation industry? Most likely due to its profit potential, and the fact of

it needing various metals the Guggenheims produced. Plus they were well aware of the profit inherent in warfare. Albert Van De Maele passed on in [1999](#) and he was a partner in Guggenheim Brothers and he was a trustee of Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation. The 1974-1975 "Who's Who in America," page 3145, showed Van De Maele was born in Belgium and as of that volume he was chairman of the Chile-America Association and a director of the Pan American Society of the United States. Naturally those were founded by elite Americans for exploiting South America and in the case of the Pan American Society, for corrupting the monetary systems of South America (a whole other research study). Van De Maele was a member of the Metropolitan Club in NYC, giving opportunity to rub elbows with dozens of Pilgrims members. He was a director of Chilean Nitrate Sales (fertilizer) among other Guggenheim interests. Harry was a Yale graduate. Was he a member of Skull & Bones? It seems unlikely, as it's another Episcopalian dominated thing as are the other Yale super-fraternities like the Wolf's Head Society and the Berzelius.

Notice that during 1929 to 1933 Harry Guggenheim was Ambassador to Cuba, an island well exploited ("looted") by USA based sugar producers, railroad and copper barons and miscellaneous magnates---many of them members of The Pilgrims---unlike Harry!

In 1927 Harry Guggenheim, who went on to promote aviation and rocket research at Princeton, Caltech and Cornell universities, was a consultant on “air armaments” to the British controlled League of Nations. Thanks to Idaho silver Senator William Borah, known as “The Great Opposer,” America was held back from joining this Crown attempt at world government!

In 1940 Harry Guggenheim’s wife founded Newsday; by 1965 it had 400,000 subscribers

<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/history> Alicia

Patterson Guggenheim’s mother was a department store heiress and undoubtedly small fry besides the Guggenheims.

Records show she was expelled from two schools

<http://www.nndb.com/people> and also that when she was in her 20’s, she had Adlai Stevenson for a boyfriend. He became Governor of Illinois (1949-1935) and Ambassador to the United Nations (1961-1965) in which capacity the Guggenheims may have had some influence. Adlai became president of the Chicago Council on Global Affairs (more one-worlders which nearly always means British influence).

The Guggenheims owned a stake in Standard Brands (page 237, “America’s 60 Families” by Lundberg), 1937.

As of 1976, Guggenheim Brothers owned “a healthy percentage of Brazilian Mining and Dredging Company” (“The Guggenheims---An American Epic,” 1994, page 392.

GUGGENHEIMS IN THE 1990’S & LATER

Oscar S. Straus II, chairman as of 1999, Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation; page 4536 of the 2005 “Who’s Who in America” shows Straus with his maternal Guggenheim ancestry, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and not also a member of its controlling group, The Pilgrims, which is harder for Jews (and Catholics) to ascend upwards into. This is a consistent fact I’ve seen very repetitively in examining leaked Pilgrims rosters. Its roots are ancient, and trace back farther in time than the medieval European laws promulgated by Christian princes of Europe and Catholic powers both that forbade Jews to own land; that explains why they became prominent in diamonds, portable wealth---

STRAUS, OSCAR S., II, foundation executive; b. N.Y.C., Nov. 6, 1914; s. Roger Williams and Gladys (Guggenheim) S.; m. Marion Miller Straus, 1941 (div. 1982); 1 child, Oscar S. III.; m. Joan Sutton, 1982. AB, Princeton U., 1936; postgrad., U. Dijon, summer 1936, Sch. Bus. Adminstrn. Harvard U., 1938. Pvt. sec. Internat. Labor Office, Geneva, 1937-38; U.S. fgn. svc. officer, 1940-42; divisional asst. Dept. State, 1942-43, 44-45; treas., dir., v.p., chmn. fin. com. Am. Smelting & Refining Co., 1945-59; ptr. Guggenheim Bros., 1959-83; pres., dir. Guggenheim Exploration Co., Inc., 1963-73; gen. ptr. Straus Minerals, 1973-88; chmn., bd. dirs. Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Found., N.Y.C. Chmn., bd. dirs. Fred L. Lavanburg Found.; chmn., bd. dirs. Mut. of Omaha, Companion Life Ins. Co., United of Omaha; Trustee emeritus Am. Mus. Natural History, Mystic Seaport, Conn.; hon. chmn. Rensselaerville (N.Y.) Inst.; trustee Congregation Emanu-El. Mem.: Coun. Fgn. Rels., River Club of N.Y., L.I. Wyandanch Club Inc., Knickerbocker Club, Doubles Club, Megantic Fish and Game Club, Cruising Club Am. Jewish. Home: 40 S Howells Point Rd Bellport NY 11713 Office: 950 3rd Ave New York NY 10022 Office Phone: 212-755-4431.

Notice the big insurance positions he held and he was allowed into the River Club in Manhattan, again which is Episcopalian dominated. By the 1990s, actually well before then, the group with Guggenheim as surname had really faded, in part due to unusual deaths, and the Episcopalian takeover (more to follow on that!) Alexander H. Guggenheim, born in 1992, has quite a low profile and doesn't have his hands on the levers of power comparable to Peter Lawson-Johnston Senior and his son.

Another Guggenheim Foundation trustee we should mention is this shady character--- ("Who's Who in America" 1974-1975, page 2326) ---

OGDEN, ALFRED, lawyer; b. Bklyn., Oct. 14, 1909; s. Alfred Trecartin and Sophronia (Wisner) O.; grad. Phillips Acad., 1928; B.A., Yale, 1932; LL.B., Harvard, 1935; m. Mary Fell Jordan, June 25, 1938; 1 son, Alfred Trecartin II. Admitted to N.Y. bar, 1935, since practiced in New York City; partner firm Alexander & Green, 1955—. Pres., dir. C. Tennant, Sons & Co., N.Y.C., 1952-54. Trustee Fay Sch., Southborough, Mass., 1950-70, Population Reference Bur., 1963-68, Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Found., 1972—; trustee, v.p., mem. exec. com. Marine Hist. Assn., Mystic, Conn., 1959—; bd. mgrs. Meml. Hosp. Cancer and Allied Diseases, 1959—; trustee, exec. com. Robert Coll., Istanbul, Turkey, 1952-73, chmn., 1955-63; bd. dirs. English Speaking Union U.S., 1950—; bd. dirs., mem. exec. com. Winston Churchill Meml. Fund., 1966—. Served to lt. col. Gen. Staff Corps, AUS, 1942-46. Decorated Legion of Merit. Mem. Am. Bar Assn., Internat. Law Assn., Soc. Colonial Wars, **Pilgrims of U.S.**, Council Fgn. Relations. Clubs: Century Assn., Down Town Assn., Yale (N.Y.C.); Wadawanuck (Stonington, Conn.). Home: 150 E 73d St New York City NY 10021 Office: 120 Broadway New York City NY 10005

This Ogden family and the name Trecartin are really ominous; note his mother's maiden name was Wisner; Frank Wisner, a huge name in world spy/intelligence community, is on The Pilgrims NYC executive committee (2014 roster).

The Pilgrims NYC 1948 shows---

Ogden, Alfred
Ogden, Alfred Trecartin
Ogden, John Trecartin

**THE GUGGENHEIM MUSEUMS
& GUGGENHEIM FOUNDATIONS**

The Guggenheim Museums are operated by the Guggenheim Foundations, especially the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation.

www.guggenheim.org ---

“Committed to innovation, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation collects, preserves, and interprets modern and contemporary art, and explores ideas across cultures through dynamic curatorial and educational initiatives and collaborations. With its constellation of architecturally and culturally distinct museums, exhibitions, publications, and digital platforms, the foundation engages both local and global audiences.”

Solomon Guggenheim Museum in Manhattan, built during
1956-1959---

<https://www.guggenheim.org/>



Interior view of this modernistic building---



There are great fortunes in all manner of artworks; The Pilgrims Society at all times has some art dealers in its ranks; even David Rockefeller (Pilgrims) when he chaired Chase Manhattan Bank, was active in using art for tax advantage purposes; and Pilgrims Society members who are high powered Wall Street attorneys know all about artworks as part of trust assets.

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation was [founded](#) in 1937 with the stated purpose of promoting art and architecture. Its architecture is seen in the fantastic building designs of the New York and Bilbao Museums; the artworks are inside.

At <http://www.milkeninstitute.org/events/conferences/global-conference> we read---

“Lawson-Johnston II also serves as a trustee and member of the Investment Committee of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, which operates contemporary art museums in New York, Bilbao, Venice, Berlin and Las Vegas.”

Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston II, an Episcopalian with maternal Guggenheim heritage, is in The Pilgrims NYC 2014 leaked roster! Yes, that link was to the Milken Institute, named for the disgraced Jewish Wall Street financier. He definitely didn't get an offer to join The Pilgrims!

Besides Pilgrims kingpin Peter Orman Lawson, Johnston Senior and his Pilgrims member son, Lawson-Johnston II, there are

three CFR (Council on Foreign Relations) members acting as S.R. Guggenheim Foundation trustees---

1) Stephen [Robert](#) is a trustee of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation and not a Pilgrims member as of the 2014 list. He is however a member of their subsidiary, the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), as seen at the CFR site. He's Jewish and is involved with the anti-silver Brookings Institution and the Peterson Foundation, named for Pilgrims member, multi-billionaire Peter G. Peterson, ex chairman of the CFR. Robert is a former director of Xerox and the Manhattan Institute and is involved with New York Presbyterian Hospital. Maybe if he converts to Presbyterian he could be admitted into The Pilgrims as they have some Presbyterian members and many in that denomination historically have been Crown loyalists even though the denomination is of Scottish origin. He's also been active in WNET/13 educational TV (globalist and vaccine BS) and Teachers College of Columbia University (molding young minds towards globalism). He chaired Oppenheimer & Company investment bank (1983-1997) and was Chancellor of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island (1998-2007).

2) Michael P. Schulhof (CFR) has held high executive positions in Sony Corporation and as of "Who's Who in the East" 2014, page 1258, is a director of the Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Association.

3) David Shuman (CFR), trustee S.R. Guggenheim Foundation, is a partner at Bridger Capital and in 2011 he co-founded

Northwoods Capital and has held other positions. See 2017 CFR roster at <https://www.cfr.org/membership/membership-roster> This feature isn't available at The Pilgrims website www.pilgrimsociety.org, which came online in June 2011 following my broadside against them which came online in January 2011 at www.silverstealers.net

In addition to the two confirmed members of The Pilgrims who are J.S. Guggenheim Foundation trustees and these three CFR members, we need to mention two other names of interest---

1) Mortimer D.A. Sackler---his father was a psychiatrist and headed privately held Purdue Pharma. D.A. Sackler is on that board of directors and he's on the board of governors of the New York Academy of [Sciences](#) where he runs the Sackler Institute for Nutrition Science. He's involved with the Sackler Medical School in Tel Aviv and the Sackler Institutes for Developmental Psychobiology at Cornell, Columbia, Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. What it sounds like is if your thinking isn't meeting his approval, your psychobiological brain development was wrong and you need to be heavily medicated with his Purdue Pharma drugs! Arthur M. Sackler is a name that appears in The Pilgrims NYC 2002 roster. A Google search shows this same name and middle initial belonged to a psychiatrist who died in 1987, and he didn't have a son by the same three names. Were The Pilgrims holding his slot in his memory, or what is going on? <http://www.sackler.org/> Arthur M. Sackler "established a wide range of medical institutions bearing his name." Dame Jillian Sackler is listed in The Pilgrims

2014 NYC roster and appears at the last link. Mortimer Sackler may or may not be a Pilgrims member; he is definitely in their orbit. “Dame” is a British designation for women corresponding to the official “Sir” title bestowed by the Crown.

<http://www.esquire.com/news-politics/a12775932/sackler-family-oxycontin/> ---

The Sackler Courtyard is the latest addition to an impressive portfolio. There's the Sackler Wing at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, which houses the majestic Temple of Dendur, a sandstone shrine from ancient Egypt; additional Sackler wings at the Louvre and the Royal Academy; stand-alone Sackler museums at Harvard and Peking Universities; and named Sackler galleries at the Smithsonian, the Serpentine, and Oxford's Ashmolean. The Guggenheim in New York has a Sackler Center, and the American Museum of Natural History has a Sackler Educational Lab. Members of the family, legendary in museum circles for their pursuit of naming rights, have also underwritten projects of a more modest caliber—a Sackler Staircase at Berlin's Jewish Museum; a Sackler Escalator at the Tate Modern; a Sackler Crossing in Kew Gardens. A popular species of pink rose is named after a Sackler. So is an asteroid.

The May 10, 2007 New York Times reported Purdue Pharma paid \$600 million to settle civil lawsuits over harm effected by its “medications.” A March 9, 2017 item reported Purdue Pharma was hit by an “unprecedented lawsuit”

<http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/americas-heroin-epidemic/oxycontin-maker-purdue-pharma-hit-unprecedented->

[lawsuit-washington-n731571](#) as they're part of the opioid addiction crisis sweeping America. Would the senior and junior Lawson-Johnstons, Pilgrims Society members, get Purdue Pharma 100% off the lawsuit hook if they could? Absolutely. Lots of [States](#) are moving against OxyContin.

These are the sort of "distinguished" upper crust gougers associated with so many tax exempt foundations and museums; though we are seldom faulting the buildings and the artworks.

2) John Wilmerding is the final J.S. Guggenheim Foundation trustee we'll look at. Wilmerding is a very old-line name I've seen in several Pilgrims genealogies including the silver using Du Ponts. It dates way back to 1600's New Amsterdam. I haven't found this guy in recent Pilgrims lists, but he's absolutely in a multi-family group that has direct Pilgrims Society representation. His bio in the 2014 "Who's Who in the East," page 1509, shows his mother was Lila VANDERBILT Webb. He's been involved in top tier world of art institutions--- the National Gallery of Art, Princeton University, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Peabody Museum at Salem Massachusetts; Yale, Harvard and the University of Maryland. The elite, especially the old-line dynasties, are heavily invested in valuable works of art that keep increasing in value like naturally colored and large white diamonds!

Let's not forget that Wendy L.J. McNeil, daughter of Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston Senior, is also a trustee of the S.R. Guggenheim Foundation.

The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain; an important mining city---



Guggenheim Museum in Venice Italy---



<http://www.guggenheim-venice.it/inglese/membership/board.html>

You should see the list of around 70 members of the advisory board to the Guggenheim Venice Museum; an Episcopalian minister is there (Reverend Alfred R. Shands III), lots of Italian big shots, other European big shots, various royalty (Princess Sibilla of Luxembourg heads this board); The Earl Castle Stewart, almost a Pilgrims member (!) who appears related to the Lawson-Johnston line that took over the Guggenheim fortune; Lord Marland of Odstock; the Countess of Binasco (Spain) and wow what a hodge-podge of elitists. Peter O. Lawson-Johnston Senior, Pilgrims United States, is emeritus president of the Guggenheim Venice Museum; meaning, he pulls the strings but Princess Sibilla is the workhorse---and probably she delegates the workload to a trusted flunky.

http://www.guggenheim-venice.it/inglese/membership/lowson-johnston_eng.html ---

“Mr. Lawson-Johnston has been the Senior Partner at his family holding company, Guggenheim Brothers, since 1971, having joined the firm as Partner in 1962. He has been a Director of the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation since 1968 and Chairman of the Foundation since 1971.”

Peter Lawson-Johnston’s 1994 “Who’s Who” listing (see below) showed him a director of the Council for the United States and Italy “[CONSIUSA](#)” and among the founders was Bilderberg member Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat Motors and Pilgrims Society member David Rockefeller, who also founded Bilderberg in 1954, six years after he first appeared in a Pilgrims roster!

The Guggenheim Museum of Abu Dhabi is in development. There was a Guggenheim Museum in Berlin ([1997](#) to 2013) in collaboration with Deutsche Bank, silver price antagonist! The twin squares with diagonal lines are the Deutsche Bank symbol. Undoubtedly the Guggenheim interests, years before 1997 controlled by the Lawson-Johnston branch, were doing business with many European banks, Bilderberg and Trilateral connected banks---



The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation at 25 West 53rd Street in NYC was established by Harry Frank Guggenheim (1890-1971) WHOSE “Who’s Who” listing from 1966-1967 we already showed.

<http://www.hfg.org/>



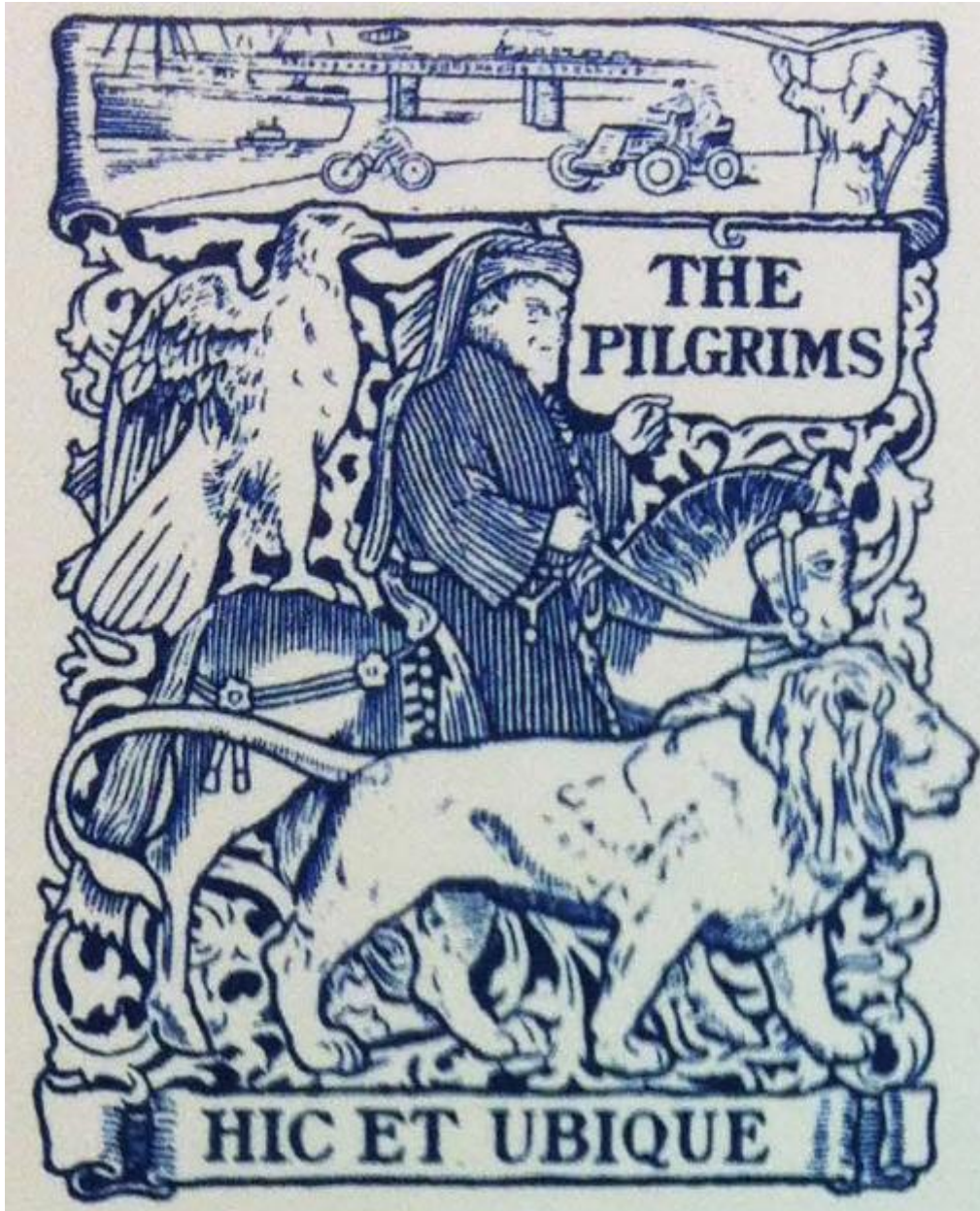
<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/history> ---

“The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation sponsors scholarly research on problems of violence, aggression, and dominance, and also encourages related research projects in neuroscience, genetics, animal behavior, the social sciences, history, criminology, and the humanities. Grants have been made to study aspects of violence related to youth, family relationships, media effects, crime, biological factors, intergroup conflict related to religion, ethnicity, and nationalism, political violence deployed in war and sub-state terrorism, as well as processes of peace and the control of aggression.”

Nationalism? Yes, these people are globalist one-worlders.

GUGGENHEIM FORTUNE GAINS

PILGRIMS SOCIETY REPRESENTATION ---OR INFILTRATION!



We'll supply at least twelve to fourteen examples tracing back into the 1960s and bringing it to the present. Actually we'll start

with the year 1903! I say 12 to 14 (actually more; I finally stopped looking for connections) because two may be sheer coincidence; another isn't likely at all; and in these circles, "it's a small world" frequently takes on heightened meaning! The second one appears certain to be a Pilgrims family group member. The rest are all definite.

March 3, 1900, page 256, Engineering & Mining Journal---

Governor Roosevelt has appointed the following gentlemen to represent the State of New York at the International Mining Congress to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 19th: Henry H. Rogers, Wm. Rockefeller, D. Willis James, Thomas J. Hurley, Rossiter W. Raymond, Edward J. Berwind, Isaac Guggenheim, Adolph Lewisohn, John W. Postgate, J. B. Haggin, James D. Hague.

As of the year 1900 there was not on an official basis, this Pilgrims Society. Officially in America it was January 1903. Rogers, Lewisohn and Haggin were in the 1907 list, others like the Rockefellers actually came in a little later; and Berwind, who was a director of J.P. Morgan & Company and he was also the planet's biggest coal mining magnate! President Theodore Roosevelt and King Edward VII both cheered The Pilgrims Society as reported in "The Pilgrims of Great Britain" (short run book, 2002, page 14).

February 14, 1903 page 111 Mining & Scientific Press---

H. H. HELM of Prescott, Ariz , has accepted a position with the Guggenheim Exploration Co. at Santa Barbara, Mexico.

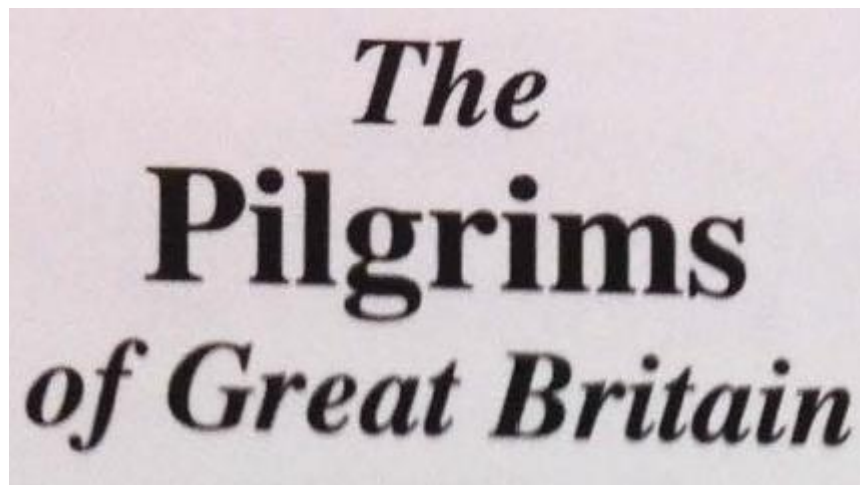
I haven't been able to trace a genealogy to definitely show if this H.H. Helm had ancestral linkage to Harold Holmes Helm (1900-1985) who was a Chemical Bank chairman. From The Pilgrims NYC 1969 leaked roster---

FINANCE COMMITTEE
Harold H. Helm, Chairman

Helm was a member at least as of the 1954 roster and he was on more corporate boards than you'd believe. Connection to this earlier man who was with the Guggenheims? Inconclusive, but prospectively possible.

On August 10, 1907, page 164, the Mining & Scientific Press, reported Charles Geddes associated with the Guggenheim interests. Mister Auckland Geddes (1879-1954), variously known as Sir Auckland Geddes, Lord Auckland Geddes and Baron Auckland Geddes, was British Ambassador to America (1920-1924) and a member of The Pilgrims Society of Great Britain in London. When his term as Ambassador concluded, he became chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, RTZ, today an

immense multinational polymetallic mining colossus. There is some link between the naming of Auckland, New Zealand, and his ancestry. His brother was a Lord of the Admiralty and other Geddes family members have been high fliers, including holding the chairmanship of Dunlop (tire) Holdings. The fact of Charles Geddes being involved in mining with the Guggenheims and Sir Auckland Geddes being involved in mining at the helm of RTZ, suggests these names are more than coincidences. The Guggenheims were being “salted” with members of The Pilgrims, persons who would become members, and members of family dynasties that were represented in The Pilgrims!



*The
Pilgrims
of Great Britain*



Rio Tinto

Back to the Guggenheims!

“The Copper Handbook” (1904), page 452---

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.**MEXICO & COLORADO.**

Office: 71 Broadway, New York. General mine office: Tiburcio, 27, Mexico, D. F. Company has very close affiliations with the American Smelting & Refining Co., developing mines which supply ores to the latter named company's various smelting plants. Organized June, 1899, under laws of New Jersey, with capitalization \$17,000,000, shares \$10 par; issued, \$10,500,000. Daniel Guggenheim, president; Morris Guggenheim, vice-president and treasurer; W. W. Porter, secretary; John Hays Hammond, general manager; A. Chester Beattie, assistant manager.

The Pilgrims NYC 1914---

George C. Batcheller**John Hays Hammond****A. Chester Beatty****John A. Hance****Frederick Henry Bedford****Benjamin S. Harmon**

Batcheller was a manufacturer with thousands of employees and involved with the International Peace Forum (warmongers). Chester Beatty was a mining from Siberia to Africa to North and South America and his sizeable fortune wasn't strictly limited to what he made with the Guggenheims. For more info on A. Chester Beatty, see pages 234-238 of the April 2017 [release](#), "Silver Mining Kingpin Opposed Silver Money." Bedford (1854-1931) had a significant stake in Standard Oil. Hammond worked with Cecil Rhodes himself and became known as one of the top mine finders and mining engineers in the world, right up there with Chester Beatty; Hammond and Beatty both discovered and exploited staggering mineral wealth and Hammond had other interests including irrigation and hydroelectric power. Hammond chaired the American Institute of Mining Engineers (1907-1908). Hance

traced to an old Colonial landholding family referenced in December [1666](#) and as of 1915 was a director of New York Produce Exchange [Bank](#) and was a partner in Jesup & Lamont investment bank. Harmon of 55 Wall Street was “general counsel or officer in various railway and mining companies” (“Who’s Who,” 1914-1915, page 1033).

February 28 1903, page 341 Engineering & Mining Journal---

Mr. John Hays Hammond has completed arrangements whereby he will become manager and consulting engineer of the [Guggenheim](#) Exploration Company. Mr. Hammond will at once begin to develop several important mining properties controlled by the company.

May 2, 1903, page 680, Engineering & Mining Journal---

Mr. J. Hays Hammond has severed his connection with the Venture Corporation, Limited, of London. While retained exclusively by the [Guggenheim](#) Exploration Company, of New York, he remains consulting engineer to the Camp Bird Mine, in Colorado, and the Tonopah mines in Nevada.

Page 818, May 19, 1904 Engineering & Mining Journal---

Messrs. A. Chester Beatty and Cortland B. Palmer, of the [Guggenheim](#) Exploration Co., leave Mexico this week for London, to be present at the June meeting of the Esperanza Mining Co., of El Oro, Mexico.

September 30, 1905, Engineering & Mining Journal, page 605---

Invitations have been issued by the trustees of the State School of Mines for the laying of the cornerstone of Guggenheim Hall on Monday, Oct. 2, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons. Among the speakers will be the Governor, Congressman Bonynge, and Simon Guggenheim.

The Pilgrims USA 1908---

BONYNGE, C. W.

The 1914-1915 "Who's Who in America," pages 234-235, shows then ex-Colorado Congressman Robert William Bonynge (1863-1939) had moved to 26 Exchange Place in New York City where he was a partner in a law firm, Bonynge & Bonynge---with C.W. Bonynge! GOD HELP! The listing shows the former Congressman was a member of the National Monetary Commission during 1908-1912, a Pilgrims Society front organization that bombarded America with jive as to how we needed "banking reform" in the form of the Federal Reserve System, which Act did sadly become law in 1913! The NMC got bogus impetus based on the Panic of 1907, another Pilgrims

Society string-pulled event! Friends, The Pilgrims Society accomplished so much national and global subversion before Bilderberg even existed, this older group immensely overshadows this red herring called Bilderberg. Charles William Bonyngé died in August 1913. He wasn't the father of Robert William Bonyngé, as that was identified as "Robert" in the 1914 "Who's Who" and the father was "a prominent [Mason](#);" however, since both the ex-Congressman and C.W. Bonyngé were in the same New York law firm, the Pilgrims member, C.W. Bonyngé, may have been an uncle, as he died 26 years before the ex-Congressman. Robert was chief counsel (1916-1918) of the New York State Industrial Commission; did the Commission help the Guggenheims? Get a load of this---

Mining Science, February 13, 1908, page 158---

Congressman Bonyngé, by the way, is fast becoming recognized as one of the big men in Washington.

In "John Mackay: Silver King in the Gilded Age" by Michael J. Mackley (University of Nevada Press, 2009), we find on page 106---

The peaking stock prices at the end of 1875 continued into 1876, creating an opportune moment for clever James Keene to act the bear. Born in London, educated in Lincolnshire and then Dublin, Keene had moved to the United States when he was fourteen. In Nevada as a young man, he ran a string of mules hauling goods to the mines before becoming a stock dealer and eventually president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Now in the opening quarter of 1876, leading other powerful brokers, including an early-day Stock and Exchange Board member C. W. Bonyngge, he began an all-out assault to break the price of the stocks.

James Keene was a charter member of The Pilgrims USA in NYC in January 1903!

Pages 192-193 have this eyebrow raiser on Pilgrims member to-be C.W. Bonyngge---

A few years earlier, on March 23, 1886, Louise had had a dream come true when she and her mother were presented to Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace. Also presented that afternoon was one of the old-time Comstockers, C. W. Bonyngge, and his daughter.

Bonyngge had been an English soldier in the Crimean War and served as one of the six hundred commemorated in Tennyson's "The Charge of The Light Brigade." Coming to America, he had been a stockbroker in Virginia City in the 1860s before moving to San Francisco.

That was Louise Mackay, wife of John William Mackay (1831-1902) whose fortune was soon represented in The Pilgrims Society after his death; for details, see Silver Squelchers #3 www.silvermarketnews.com/articles/3SilverSquelchers_Savoie

C.W. Bonyngge emerged with seven figures from stock dealings connected to the Comstock Lode (“The History of the Comstock Lode” University of Nevada Press, 1998). Keene emerged with \$6 million minimum and later advised John Pierpont Morgan (Pilgrims!)

April 7, 1906, page 250--- Mining & Scientific Press---

CORTLANDT E. PALMER is in Mexico, making his official visit to the Guggenheim mining properties.

The Van Cortlandts were early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam, renamed New York colony as of 1664; they held vast acreage centered around Albany and in Manhattan. A number of Pilgrims Society members have turned up with this “Cortlandt” name in their obscure rosters, including Cortlandt Otis, who was the product of a marriage between that very old-line fortune and the newer Otis Elevator fortune, that installed elevators in skyscrapers all over the planet, and escalators in department stores! The March 28, 1908 Engineering & Mining Journal, page 666, featured this showing Cortlandt E. Palmer’s address at 40 Wall Street---

Cortlandt E. Palmer, connected with the Guggenheims for the past five years in charge of mine and mill construction and operation in the United States and Mexico, has modified his arrangement with these interests. Mr. **Palmer** will act in future in an advisory capacity to the American Smelters Securities Company, without field work, and will continue in charge of Esperanza Mining Company operations as vice-president and consulting engineer. In addition to the above, Mr. **Palmer** has accepted the appointment of general manager of the Guanajuato Development Company, operating the Peregrina and Pinguico mines and mills and a number of allied enterprises at Guanajuato, Mexico, his headquarters being at 40 Wall street, New York.

January 20, 1906, page 47 Mining & Scientific Press---

CORTLANDT E. PALMER is 'general superintendent of mining operations' for the American Smelters Securities (**Guggenheim**) Company.

It could be the moneyed Van Cortlandt family took a stake in Guggenheim mining operations and sent a family member to look out for their interests. I haven't found him in a Pilgrims list but he's definitely of the same old colonial family.

The Salt Lake City Mining Review, July 30, 1914, page 19---

Directors of Utah Copper Company---

The following compose the directorate:
C. M. MacNeill, D. C. Jackling, Charles

Hayden, Spencer Penrose, K. R. Babbitt,
Murry Guggenheim, S. R. Guggenheim, S.
W. Eccles, William Loeb, Jr., W. Hinckle
Smith, John Hays Hammond, Wm. B.
Thompson, Frank Schirmer, Eugene Meyer,
Jr., and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Loeb was a grand jury member in New York State and pals with Theodore Roosevelt. There may be a family relationship with Pilgrims member John L. Loeb Jr., a Wall Street financier who was Ambassador to Denmark. Hammond we already discussed. Spencer [Penrose](#) (1865-1939) I haven't found in The Pilgrims lists I have, which are semi-complete; however, he was of the same old-line Pennsylvania family of Whig Party members in the 1800s (favoring a central bank). Spencer held interests in First National Bank of Denver, sugar production, Cripple Creek Central Railroad, irrigation, copper mining and land. Another Penrose family member was Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, who, like Bonyng of Colorado, was a [member](#) of the National Monetary Commission. Naturally, Senator Penrose voted for the Federal Reserve Act in December 1913.

Charles Penrose---The Pilgrims NYC 1945 and his son, Charles Penrose Jr. ---The Pilgrims NYC 1969; were Penrose family members who represented this obscure dynasty in The Society. The Penrose line intersects with the Biddles of the second United States Bank! The 1950-1951 "Who's Who in America," page 2142, identified Charles Senior as an Episcopalian and an engineer who authored "British Royalty in North America" (1860), "New England's Power Resources" (1922) and others. Spencer Penrose had no children and left most of his fortune to Charles Penrose. The 1914-1915 "Who's Who," page 1835, had Spencer saying of himself, "a pioneer in Cripple Creek Colorado gold mining district and still identified with several of its mines." Charles Penrose Jr. for some years headed the Newcomen Society of North America, named for an inventor of the steam engine and was involved with the National Institute of Social Sciences, which figures how to turn the USA middle class into Royal family serfs.

The Salt Lake City Mining Review, June 30, 1916, page 39---

Julius Kruttschnitt, Jr., and Fred Langan, representatives of the San Francisco office of the Guggenheim interests, were recent visitors at Chloride, Arizona.

The Pilgrims NYC 1924---

**Alvin W. Krech
Julius Kruttschnitt
George F. Kunz**

Krech was head of Equitable Trust of New York and a director of at least three dozen corporations. In the 1920s he sold Bolshevik Bonds to the network of Pilgrims Society dynasties, enabling the Reds to remain in power in Russia. Equitable later merged with Chase National Bank; Albert Wiggin, head of Chase and a Pilgrims member, was in the Bolshevik Bond business with Krech and a director of at least 68 corporations. Kunz was a gemologist and associated with Tiffany & Company; lots of members own multimillion dollar diamonds and rare gems. A pink gem, Kunzite, is named for him. Kruttschnitt was the son of the German Consul at New Orleans and became chairman of Southern Pacific Railroad (1913-1925). Julius Jr. (1885-1974) was a mining engineer with ASARCO and later with Mount Isa Mines in Australia (now Glencore). Junior was chairman of Mount Isa Mines (1937-1953) and an adviser to the Australian Atomic Energy Commission and was on the engineering faculty of the University of Queensland.

Page 299, "The Mines Handbook," 1918 NYC---

THE MINES HANDBOOK

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

Office: 120 Broadway, New York.

Officers: Stephen Birch, pres.; Wm. Pierson Hamilton, v. p.; Thos. Cochran, H. O. Havemeyer, Seward Prosser, Samuel J. Clarke, H. F. Guggenheim, E. A. Guggenheim and W. C. Potter, directors; C. T. Ulrich, sec.; E. S. Pegram, treas.; F. W. Hills, comptroller; J. N. Steele, gen. counsel; J. K. MacGowan, pur. agt.

The Pilgrims NYC 1914---

Joshua A. Hatfield	Seward Prosser
William F. Havemeyer	Percy Rivington Pyne, 2nd
C. Cortlandt Hay	Norman B. Ream

Hatfield was a magnate in iron, steel, coal, railroads and a major builder of bridges here and in Canada (“Who’s Who,” 1914-1915, page 1058) and FYI he was a Presbyterian, Scottish Crown loyalist. Havemeyer’s father was a three time mayor of NYC in the 1800s and president of the Bank of North America and a director of Merchants Exchange Bank. The Havemeyers formed most of what was known as the “Sugar Trust” for their domination of sugar refining. Havemeyer Jr. also became president of the National Bank of North America and held scores of other [interests](#) in NYC and the Colorado Eastern Railway. Cortlandt Hay had ancestry way back into Dutch Colonial America (New Netherland, later known as New York State) where the Van Cortlandts were enormous landowners especially around Albany. Norman Ream loomed large in the Chicago livestock and grain markets (1871-1888); his bio on page 1936 of the 1914-1915 volume stated, “since then attending to his large real estate, street railway and railroad

interests; director First National Bank Chicago, United States Steel, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Erie Railroad, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, Pere Marquette Railroad, Seaboard Railroad, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad, National Biscuit Company, New York Security & Trust, Metropolitan Trust, Fidelity Phoenix Insurance.” Seward Prosser was head of Bankers Trust and a member of the Seward family, of the Secretary of State who made the Alaska Purchase from Russia in 1867. Pyne (1857-1929) was grandson of the founder of First National City Bank of New York and held real estate and railroad interests; yeah! He was another Episcopalian!

From page 2178 of the 1974-1975 “Who’s Who in America” --- (Notice this one was a Rhodes Scholar, mentioned in the May 1902 Review of Reviews article, page 558, with Rhodes quoted as saying, “I am on the lookout for those who will do the governing of the nations in the years that are to come,” President Clinton was one of many examples) --- Rhodes Scholars come back from England and are fed into important posts to influence the public to think we should back England in wars and become a member of the British Commonwealth. Rhodes plan was even to “hold Federal Parliament five years at

Washington and five at London" (Review of Reviews, May 1902, page 556) --- (my book, my highlighting) ---

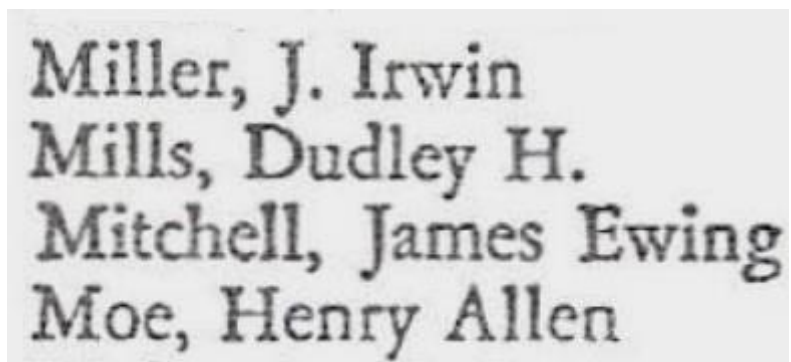
MOE, HENRY ALLEN, found. exec.; b. Monticello, Minn., July 2, 1894; s. Christian and Sophia Martha (Gaustad) M.; B.S., Hamline U., 1916, L. H.D., 1929; Rhodes Scholar from U.S. at large to Oxford U., England, 1920-23; B.A. in Jurisprudence, first class honors, Brasenose Coll., Oxford, 1922, B.C.L., 1923, M.A., 1933; L.H.D., Kenyon Coll., 1941; LL.D., Johns Hopkins, Yale, Columbia, Wesleyan U.; Litt.D., New Sch. for Social Research; D. Litt., Princeton, 1955, Emory U.; M.D., Cath. U. Chile, 1957; LL.D., U. Cal., 1958, Brown U., Swarthmore Coll., Rockefeller U., LL.D., Dartmouth Coll., 1966; D.C.L., University Oxford (Eng.), 1960; L.H.D., So. Ill. U.; m. Edith Louise Monroe, Dec. 18, 1924; 1 son, Christian Hollis. Admitted to New York bar; barrister at law of the Inner Temple, London. Editorial staff St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, 1916-17; Hulme lecturer in law, Oxford U., 1923-24; lecturer in law, Columbia U. Law Sch., 1927-29; regents' prof. U. Cal., Berkeley, 1965. Dir. Leatherstocking Corp., Cooperstown, N.Y. Hon. vice chmn. N.Y. State Council on Arts; chmn. Nat. Endowment for the Humanities, 1965-66. Trustee, v.p. Maude E. Warwick Fund; pres. emeritus John Simon Guggenheim Meml. Found.; trustee emeritus Wesleyan U.; trustee Scriven Found. (cons.); trustee, cons. Clark Found.; vice chmn. trustees Mus. Modern Art, N.Y.; chmn. trustees Inst. Modern Art N.Y.; trustee Am. Acad. in Rome; pres., chmn. trustees Mary IMogene Bassett Hosp.; pres., trustee Farmers' Mus., Cooperstown, N.Y.; trustee Louis Comfort Tiffany Found., Harry Frank Guggenheim Found. Recipient Award for Distinguished Service to the Arts, Nat. Inst. Arts and Letters, 1955, Public Service medal Nat. Acad. Scis., 1958; award of merit, Phila. Mus. Coll. Art; Cosmos Club award, 1965; Laurel Leaf award Am. Composers Alliance, 1966. Hon. fellow Brasenose Coll., U. Oxford, Englsnd, 1955; Benjamin Franklin fellow Royal Soc. Arts, London. Fellow Am. Acad. Arts and Scis.; mem. Am. Philos. Soc. (pres. 1959-70), N.Y. State Hist. Assn. (chmn. bd. trustees, pres.), Assn. Am. Rhodes Scholars (asst treas., dir.), Phi Beta Kappa. Served to lt. (j.g.) USNRF, active duty 3 yrs., World War I. Club: Century (hon.) (N.Y.C.). Home: Sherman CT 06784 also Fieldston New York City NY 10471 Office: 30 Wall St New York City NY 10005

PILGRIMS OF UNITED STATES

Because Moe became a member of The Pilgrims he was placed in a supervisory capacity over the USA Rhodes Scholars group. In his Guggenheim Foundation role he awarded money to [over](#) 5,000 people to boost globalism.

Henry Moe was a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation also as of 1957 (“Who’s Who in the East 1957” page 634). That earlier volume identified him as a Congregationalist; not Episcopalian, but Protestant Christian also. Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848-1933) was son of the founder of price gouging jewelry company Tiffany & Company, which was formerly a longtime Silver Users Association member. The American Academy in Rome was and remains an Episcopalian operation---a Pilgrims Society operation---not a Vatican operation. Lots of Pilgrims members over the years have been overseeing it.

The Pilgrims NYC 1969---



Miller, J. Irwin
Mills, Dudley H.
Mitchell, James Ewing
Moe, Henry Allen

Miller headed Cummins Engine Company, manufacturing diesel engines for 18 wheel trucks. He was a director of A.T. & T. and was a trustee of Yale University, Ford Foundation, World

Council of Churches; member of the Commission on Money and Credit; President's Committee on Postal Reorganization, President's Committee on Urban Housing, President's Committee on Trade Relations with the Soviet Union. Pilgrims Society member Joseph Irwin Miller was the most prominent member of President Eisenhower's National Commission on Money and Credit (1957-1961). The NCMC found no place for either precious metal in the American monetary system. Miller was chairman of Irwin Union Bank & Trust Company of Indiana; Urban Institute; Mayo Foundation; United Nations Commission on Multinational Corporations. He had a large art collection, one item alone went for \$80,400,000! Esquire Magazine (October 1967, front [cover](#)) said J. Irwin Miller should have been President!

Dudley H. Mills was chairman of Discount Corporation of New York was a large bond trading firm. James Ewing Mitchell? This one is obscure as is the case with many of The Pilgrims names. Preliminary info suggests Mitchell traced to a Civil War general and in that family tree was linkage to the old-line Dutch Bayard family of huge colonial land holdings and a prominent attorney in the world of inventions patents.

From The Pilgrims NYC 1969 necrology---

Theodore Weicker
Medley G. B. Whelpley

Weicker inherited the majority of the Squibb Pharma fortune!
His son Lowell became a Pilgrims member and Lowell's son
became a Senator from Connecticut for 18 years and then
Governor of Connecticut. The former Senator's religion?

"Anglican/Episcopalian" according to

<http://www.nndb.com/people/637> Senator Weicker's mother
was the daughter of a British General stationed in British India
in 1905. The middle Weicker was a director of The Air Force
Association "Who's Who in America," 1950-1951, page 2895.

As for the comically named Medley Whelpley who was once
with the silver price suppressing Chase National Bank, he's in
the 1966-1967 "Who's Who in America," page 2280---notice
another Episcopalian representing the Guggenheim fortune in
The Pilgrims Society (or infiltrating those funds); the
Guggenheims weren't the only owners in Guggenheim entities--

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WHELPLEY, Medley Gordon Brittain, b. Bristol, New Brunswick, Can., Jan. 16, 1893; s. Charles Brown and Harriet (Brittain) W.; brought to U.S. in infancy; student Coe Coll., 1913-14, LL.D., 1947; student University of Pa., 1914-15; m. Katharine M. Dietz. Mar. 8, 1918; children—Gordon Brittain, Harriet (Mrs. Bruce C. Conklin), Katharine (Mrs. George Atcheson). With Harris Forbes and Company, New York, 1915-17, Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank, 1919-22, v.p., 1922-26; vice president Chase Nat. Bank, 1926-28, Chase Securities Corp., 1928-30; organized, 1930, and pres., dir. Am. Express Bank & Trust Co., 1930-31; partner Guggenheim Brothers, 1931-44, assisted in reorganization Chilean nitrogen industry; chairman Lautaro Nitrate Company, Ltd. (London), 1932-44; pres. and dir. Pacific Tin Consol. Corp., 1938-44, pres. and dir. Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp., 1932-44; dir. U.S. Rubber Co. Trustee Solomon R. Guggenheim Found. Chairman committee for Control of Nitrogen in Germany, National Engr. Council, 1945. President Bond Club of N.Y., 1926-27. Student Officers' Tng. Camp, Plattsburg, May-Aug. 1917; capt. 305th F.A., 77th Div., N.A., Aug. 1917-June 1919; with A.E.F., France, Apr. 1918-Mar. 1919; cited in gen. orders for gallantry in action. Certificate of Merit for activities. World War II. Republican. Episcopalian. Clubs: Links, Racquet and Tennis. Address: 825 Fifth Av., N.Y.C. 10021.

"Who's Who in America," 1966-1967, page 365---shows this member of The Pilgrims a director of American Smelting & Refining (ASARCO) ---

CHAMPION, George, banker; b. Normal, Ill., Feb. 8, 1904; s. George and Emily (Moore) C.; B.S., Dartmouth Coll., 1926; m. Eleanor Stevens, Sept., 1928; children—George, Stevens (dec.), Emily Jean (Mrs. Carl W. Knobloch, Jr.). Began with Nat. Bank of Commerce, N.Y.C., 1926; asst. sec. Equitable Trust Co., 1930; v.p. Canal Bank and Trust Co., 1931; second vice pres. Chase Nat. Bank, 1933, v.p., 1939, sr. v.p., 1949-55, exec. v.p. merged Chase Manhattan Bank, 1955-57, pres., 1957-61, chmn. bd. dirs., 1961—; dir. Chase Internat. Investment Corporation, International Paper Company, also dir. Am. Smelting and Refining Co., Travelers Ins. Cos., So. Ry. Co. Director; treasurer Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa. Dir. Greater N.Y. Fund; trustee-at-large Ind. Coll. Funds of Am.; trustee N.Y. Community Trust; bd. dirs. Youth Devel., Inc.; N.Y.C. chmn. Radio Free Europe Fund; treas. nat. campaign United Negro Coll. Fund. Mem. Assn. Reserve City Bankers (pres. 1958-59), N.Y. Assn. Commerce and Industry (dir.), N.Y. C. of C. (pres.), Pilgrims of U.S., Psi Upsilon. Clubs: Alfalfa (Washington); Blind Brook (dir.) (Port Chester, N.Y.), Nat. Golf Links (Southampton, N.Y.); Dartmouth College, Economic, River, Union, Links, University (N.Y.C.); Augusta (Ga.) Nat. Golf; Laurel Valley Golf (Ligonier, Pa.). Home: 435 E. 52nd St., N.Y.C. 22. Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, N.Y.C. 15.

As chairman of Chase during the “silver coinage wars” on Capitol Hill in D.C., Pilgrims Society member Champion presided over the pilfering of Constitutional silver coins from circulation and shipping them to the Treasury Department to be melted into bullion as near gifts to the Silver Users Association in “auctions” that ended in fall 1970. The Economic Club of New York is virulently anti-silver money. The Association of Reserve City Bankers is open to certain key bankers in cities where the Federal Reserve has branch banks, such as San Francisco and Dallas.

Now, a flashback to 1916 and fast forward to 1966---

64TH CONGRESS : : : 1ST SESSION

DECEMBER 6, 1915-SEPTEMBER 8, 1916

SENATE DOCUMENTS

Page 7746---

GUGGENHEIM EXHIBIT.

LIST FOR THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, SHOWING COMPANIES IN WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM OF M. GUGGENHEIM'S SONS ARE DIRECTORS, ETC.

Isaac Guggenheim, director in the following companies: American Smelting & Refining Co., American Smelters Securities Co., Guggenheim Exploration Co.,

Yukon Gold Co., Chile Exploration Co., Chile Copper Co., National Park Bank, and Mexican Union Railway. Holdings in the following companies: **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., Chile Copper Co., Chile Exploration Co., Yukon Gold Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., and American Smelters Securities Co.

Daniel **Guggenheim**, director in the following companies: American Smelting and Refining Co., American Smelters Securities Co., Garfield Smelting Co., **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., Yukon Gold Co., Chile Copper Co., Chile Exploration Co., Mexican Union Railroad Co., Guaranty Trust Co., National Bank of Commerce, American Surety Co., and Gimble Bros. (Philadelphia). Holdings in the following companies: American Smelting & Refining Co., **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., National Bank of Commerce, Guaranty Trust Co., Yukon Gold Co., Braden Copper Mines Co., Utah Copper Co., American Smelters Securities Co., Gimble Bros. (Philadelphia), New River Collieries Co., American Congo Co., Alaska Syndicate, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co., Chile Copper Co., Angola Mines (Kongo), and Royal Typewriter Co.

Murray **Guggenheim**, director in the following companies: American Smelting & Refining Co., American Smelters Securities Co., United States Zinc Co., Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Co., **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., Utah Copper Co., Yukon Gold Co., Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., Nevada Northern Railroad Co., New River Collieries Co., Chile Copper Co., Chile Exploration Co., Braden Copper Co., Braden Copper Mines Co., and Mexican Union Railroad Co. Holdings in the following companies: American Smelters Securities Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., International Steam Pump Co., **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., Central Railroad of New Jersey, Utah Copper Co., Braden Copper Mines Co., Gimble Bros., Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co., Alaska Syndicate, Sidney Blumenthal & Co., New River Collieries Co., American Kongo Co., Yukon Gold Co., Guaranty Trust Co., Chile Copper Co., and Angola Mines (Kongo).

S. R. **Guggenheim**, director in the following companies: American Smelting & Refining Co., American Smelters Securities Co., American Smelters Steamship Co., Braden Copper Co., Braden Copper Mines Co., **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., Interborough Metropolitan Co., Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., New River Collieries Co., Utah Copper Co., Yukon Gold Co., Chile Copper Co., and Chile Exploration Co. Holdings in the above and following companies: Electric Boat Co., Royal Typewriter Co., Gimble Bros. (Philadelphia), and Alaska Syndicate.

Hon. Simon **Guggenheim** has holdings and is director in the following companies: American Smelting & Refining Co., American Smelters Securities Co., **Guggenheim** Exploration Co., Nevada Northern Railroad Co., Braden Copper Co., Chile Exploration Co., Chile Copper Co., and New River Collieries Co.

Five Guggenheims were directors of Chile Copper Company. 50 years later we notice a member of The Pilgrims on the Chile Copper Company board, and he just has to be another Episcopalian! His listing doesn't say so; however the Montana Standard newspaper of Butte, Montana, September 25, 1960, front page, had that detail! Note that Weed was president of both the Copper Institute and the American Mining Congress---

"Who's Who in America," 1966-1967, page 2253---

WEED, Clyde E., mining; b. Moorestown, Mich., Aug. 8, 1890; s. Herbert Moores and Emma (Van Aiken) W.; student Mich. State Coll., 1906-07; B.S., Michigan College of Mines and Technology, E.M., 1911, Doctor Engineering, 1946; Dr. Engring., Mont. Sch. Mines, 1959; D.Sc., University of Ariz., 1962; LL.D. (hon.), Michigan State University, 1963; m. Albertine Milan, June 17, 1930; 1 son, Herbert Morrison. Miner Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Mich., 1911-12; mines supt. Victoria Copper Mining Co., Ontonagon County, Mich., 1913-15; supt. Lake Copper Company, same county, 1915-17; manager Hancock (Michigan) Consolidated Copper Company, 1917-20; foreman Live Oak Division, Inspiration (Arizona) Consolidated Copper Co., 1921-23, assistant mgr. same co., 1924-29; gen. mgr. Cananea Consolidated Copper Co., Cananea, Sonora, Mex., 1930-35, pres. and gen. mgr., 1935-38; gen. mgr. mines Anaconda Copper Mining Co., 1938-42, v.p. in charge mining operations, 1942-52; v.p. charge operations 1952-56, (name changed to Anaconda Co.); pres.

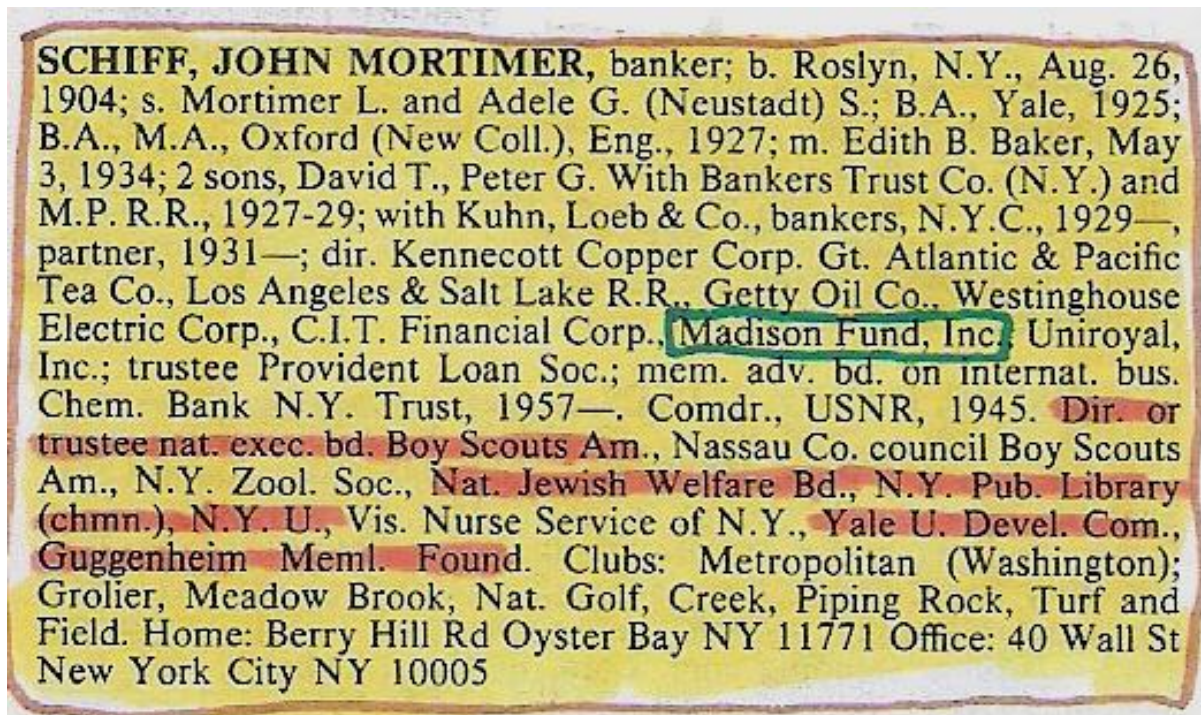
Anaconda Co., 1956-58, chmn. bd., dir., 1958-65, chairman executive committee, director, 1965—; dir. Andes Copper Mining Co., Chile Copper Co., Chile Exploration Co.; chmn. bd., dir. Internat. Copper Research Assn.; dir. Anaconda Am. Brass Co., Greene Cananea Copper Co., Santiago Mining Co., Anaconda Aluminum Company, Anaconda Sales Company, Anaconda Wire & Cable Company. Pres., director Am. Mining Congress. Mem. bd. dirs. United Cerebral Palsy Research and Edn. Found., Inc. Decorated knight comdr. Order of Merit Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins (Govt. of Chile), 1955. Recipient ANKH award, Copper Club N. Y., 1962. Mem. Nat. Indsl. Conf. Bd., Am. Inst. Mining, Metall. and Petroleum Engrs. (William L. Saunders medal for achievement in mining 1951), Copper Inst. (pres., dir.), Am. Arbitration Assn., The Pilgrims of U.S. Fed. Hall Meml. Assos. Clubs: Mining, University, River, India House (N.Y.C.); Butte (Mont.) Country; The Creek (Locust Valley, N.Y.); Clove Valley Rod and Gun; Cat Key (Cat Cay, The Bahamas). Home: 435 E. 52d St., N.Y.C. 22. Office: 25 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Weed's entry at the National Mining Hall of [Fame](#) saw no basis to mention The Pilgrims, nor to point out that major mining giants have been members! The Calumet & Hecla and Anaconda were the two copper giants who allied to get the better of the so-called French Copper Trust, which was a Rothschild entity. Pilgrims member James B. Haggin arranged

for the Rothschilds to be frustrated five out of five times in that series of events. For details see <http://blog.silver-investor.com/silver-mining-kingpin-opposed-silver-money/>

“Who’s Who in America,” 1974-1975, page 2720---

(My book, my highlighting) ---

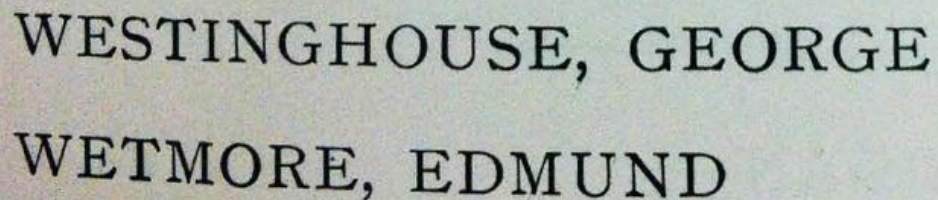


Edith Breevoort Baker was the granddaughter of 1903 charter Pilgrims member George F. Baker who was chairman of First National Bank of New York (forerunner of Citigroup). The 1914-1915 “Who’s Who,” page 98, has him listing 55 corporations he was a director of “and various other corporations.” Those included United States Steel, Northern Pacific Railway, New York Edison, Mutual Life, Pullman Company, American Telephone & Telegraph, and Colorado & Southern Railway.

When J.M. Schiff was a Uniroyal director, it was chaired by Pilgrims member George R. Vila who was also a director of Chemical Bank, a trustee of the Institute for the Future, and was involved with the National Agricultural Chemical Association (also Episcopalian, page 3166, 1974-1975 "Who's Who in America.")

Note that in addition to being a director of Kennecott Copper J.M. Schiff was also a Guggenheim Foundation trustee---not one but two Guggenheim family connections. Edmond Guggenheim was a Kennecott director for 45 years until 1961. Stephen Birmingham in "Our Crowd" (already mentioned, page 418) noted that J.M. Schiff became a member of The Pilgrims, without making any explanatory remarks as to its significance. Schiff was a director of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea (A & P Stores), the major inheritor of which was Huntington Hartford III (Pilgrims 1969), chairman of the Oil Shale Corporation and developer of Paradise Island. John M. Schiff's son David T. Schiff became an EPISCOPALIAN and as of the leaked Pilgrims NYC 2014 roster, was chairman of their finance committee. Peter Schiff, to my knowledge not a Pilgrims member, was with the Warburg (Pilgrims) interests as well as Chemical Bank (Pilgrims) and now runs Northwood Ventures, an equity, venture capital, buyout and investment firm
<http://www.northwoodventures.com/peter-g-schiff/>

To return briefly to the scan of J.M. Schiff, note his board membership that he had in Westinghouse Electric, a leading industrial and defense contractor. Voila! The 1908 list of The Pilgrims New York shows---



WESTINGHOUSE, GEORGE
WETMORE, EDMUND

Edmund Wetmore traced to a leading settler in old Connecticut Colony in 1635 and a major landowner. [Edmund](#) became president of the New York City Bar Association and the American Bar Association. The Pilgrims Society is well represented by very high powered lawyers (accountants also). Now we have this recent situation of an Episcopalian running Guggenheim finances---

http://www.snowhipps.com/Team-Ogden_Phipps_II.html

PILGRIMS SOCIETY MEMBER! RED ALERT!



Ogden Phipps II

Partner

Mr. Phipps is a co-founding Partner of Snow Phipps. Prior to the formation of Snow Phipps, he was a founding Partner and President of Guggenheim Merchant Banking, the private equity arm of Guggenheim Capital. Previously, Mr. Phipps worked in the Mergers and Acquisitions Group of Gleacher Partners. He began his career at Goldman Sachs where he worked in the Leverage Finance Group.

Mr. Phipps currently serves on the boards of BlackHawk, Brook & Whittle, DecoPac, ECRM, Electric Guard Dog, FeraDyne Outdoors, HCTec and Ideal Tridon. He is also a trustee of the Bessemer Trust, Bessemer Securities, Wake Forest University and New York-Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Phipps received a B.A., with honors, in Economics from Wake Forest University.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/private/person> -

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Ogden Phipps II

Partner, Snow Phipps Group, LLC

Age Total Calculated Compensation This person is connected to 3 Board Members in 3 organization across 1 different industries.

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See Board Relationships

Background

Mr. Ogden Phipps, II co-founded Snow Phipps Group, LLC in April 2005 and serves as its Partner. Mr. Phipps is Partner of Snow Phipps & Guggenheim L.P. He is a co-founding Partner at the firm. Mr. Phipps currently serves on the board of BlackHawk. He serves as a Member of Executive Advisory Board at Calder Capital Partners. Mr. Phipps serves on the boards of Brook & Whittle, DecoPac, ECRM, Electric Guard Dog, FeraDyne Outdoors, Ideal Tridon, Tasti D-Lite LLC, Planet Smoothie, Boyd Corporation, HCTec, Winchester Interconnect and ZeroChaos. He serves as a Director of Wake Forest University and Bessemer Group, Incorporated. He serves as a Trustee of the Wildlife Conservation Society and Wake Forest University. Prior to this, he was the Founding Partner and President at Guggenheim Merchant Banking. Previously, Mr. Phipps was in the mergers and acquisitions group at Gleacher Partners, LLC. Previously, he was employed with Guggenheim Partners, LLC. He began his career at Goldman Sachs, where he worked on a number of mergers and acquisitions and specialized in transactions involving leveraged finance. Mr. Phipps holds a B.A. in Economics, with honors, from Wake Forest University.

Here's some info showing cross-linkage of wealth accumulated by Guggenheims and Oppenheimers two huge Jewish mining dynasties who very advantageously for themselves, converted to Episcopal and Anglican Church of England---

<https://www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/people/person.aspx?personId=54703219&privcapId=270361> ---

Mr. Thomas (Tom) L. di Galoma served as Managing Director of US Government Treasury & Agency Sales at Oppenheimer Holdings Inc. since May 5, 2011. Mr. di Galoma served as Managing Director and Head of the U.S. Fixed Income Rates Trading Group at Guggenheim Capital Markets, LLC since April 2009. Mr. di Galoma served as Senior Managing Director and Head of the Rates Trading Group at Guggenheim Securities LLC. Mr. di Galoma served as Managing Director and Head of U.S. Government Bond Trading at Jefferies. He served as Senior Vice President of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., where he covered interest rate and liquidity product accounts in the U.S. and Europe. He served as Director of Fixed Income and Derivative Sales at Paribas and Director of Fixed Income Sales at Smith Barney. He serves as a Director of George Washington University School of Business. Mr. di Galoma has an MBA from George Washington University School of Business.

Guggenheim Investments Announces Launch of Guggenheim Ultra ...

<https://globenewswire.com/.../Guggenheim-Investments-Announces-Launch-of-Gugg...> ▼

Dec 17, 2018 - Investment Grade Approach to Ultra Short Duration. ... NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 2018 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Guggenheim Investments, the global asset management and investment advisory business of Guggenheim Partners, is pleased to announce the launch of Guggenheim Ultra Short Duration Fund.

GUGGENHEIM DYNASTY SUBMERGED?

What I'm seeing is that the main line of the Guggenheims, and the majority of the fortune it held, became diverted into the Lawson-Johnston dynasty of Episcopalians! We'll look at the L J group shortly and their incredible ancestry.

<http://www.nysun.com/on-the-town/rise-of-the-guggenheim-family/9489/> February 18, 2005 has a review of a book on the Guggenheims, "The Guggenheims: A Family History" published by Harper Collins. The Sun stated---

"A theme of the book is the disappearance of the family name. Mr. Unger did mention two people who retain the Guggenheim surname: Daniel Guggenheim is a real estate agent in California and author William Guggenheim III writes about after-death experiences."

The “Who’s Who in the East” for 2014, page 562, shows a lawyer named Martin Franklin Guggenheim, born in 1946 in NYC to Werner Guggenheim and Fanny Monatt Guggenheim. It turns out his mother was from Germany and his father from Switzerland, which fits with the original Meyer Guggenheim’s origin. A line of cousins perhaps. Martin married a woman named Silverman, which wouldn’t help him to get invited into Pilgrims membership. In 2006 Martin got a Livingston award from the American Bar Association, a reference to the family whose lines are woven together with more Pilgrims dynasties than any other! As of 2000 Martin became president of the National Coalition of Child Protection Reform. Is there a gap in his perception?

Barbara Guggenheim is a partner in Guggenheim, Asher [Associates](#), an art consultancy for 30 plus years in New York and Los Angeles who’ve built art collections for Sony and Coca Cola. Guess who [sued](#) Barbara? Sylvester Stallone! Stallone doesn’t seem like Pilgrims material, but that greedy, conniving Arnold Schwarzenegger would like to be, he of the pose with billionaires in England at a Rothschild estate. Barbara’s [husband](#), a lawyer, has repped for such celebrities as John Travolta and Tom Cruise.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pegeen_Vail_Guggenheim

granddaughter of Benjamin Guggenheim who went down in 1912 on The Titanic, she lived 1925 to 1967 and was an artist (painter).

“The [California](#) Guggenheims” is a chapter starting on page 399 of the 1994 book, “The Guggenheims---An American Epic.”

A January 2017 [item](#) from The Daily Mail reported that Philippe Hoerle Guggenheim was arrested in New York for punching his girlfriend. Like Barbara Guggenheim, he’s an art dealer and owns HG Contemporary Gallery in Manhattan. It’s starting to look like the Lawson-Johnston branch of the family ended up with the bulk of the historical fortune---Episcopalians taking over control from Jews!

Someone named Alex A. Guggenheim (current info) identifies himself not as Jewish, but as Christian

<http://thepedestrianchristian.b> It’s uncertain whether he’s an offshoot of this famous mining dynasty; however I feel it likely, as this is a rare name.

At www.guggenheim.org which is the site of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation we notice under “Honorary Trustees in Perpetuity,” the following names---Solomon R. Guggenheim; Justin K. Thannhauser; Peggy Guggenheim; and Hilla Rebay. That’s “Hilla,” not “Hilda.” A check into all these names shows they are all deceased. The man controlling this tax exempt

entity is Pilgrims Society member Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston Senior as honorary chairman, while the hard work is being done by a subordinate, William L. Mack, who was a director of silver short Bear, Stearns & Company (1997-2004) and on the regional advisory board to JP Morgan Chase (1995-2013). Peter Lawson-Johnston II (Pilgrims 2014) is also a trustee of the S.R. Guggenheim Foundation. There is no living person associated with the management of this foundation having Guggenheim as their last name! Peggy Guggenheim may have had as many as seventeen (17) abortions <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/evil-deeds/201111/what-motivates-sexual-promiscuity>

A book dated 2012 mentioned an MD named [Maurice](#) Guggenheim.

“The Guggenheim influence today is almost entirely cultural.” ---“The Guggenheims---An America Epic” (1994), page 447. But that has to do with all the branches of the family besides that of the FINANCIAL branch---the Lawson-Johnstons, who commandeered the fortune from Judaism to Anglican-Episcopalianism and thereby gained entry into the Royal family’s Pilgrims Society.

There was a film producer named [Charles](#) Guggenheim (1924-2002) who was “born in Cincinnati into a prominent German Jewish family. His father had a furniture business.” This wasn’t

the Guggenheim mining line, but an offshoot that went generations back in European history. His son, Davis Guggenheim, born in 1963? The son's [mother](#) was---yes---an Episcopalian.

“The Guggenheims---An American Epic” (1994) page 382 has this---

“They had even become so assimilated into the mainstream of American society that most of them were no but Jewish. Peter O. Lawson-Johnston, M. Robert Guggenheim Jr., Daniel M. Guggenheim, Iris Love, and William Guggenheim III were, with the exception of Robert, half WASP by blood, and all, including Robert, had been brought up in the Christian faith.”

M. Robert Guggenheim, son of Daniel Guggenheim and father of M. Robert Guggenheim Jr., was married in a LUTHERAN [service](#)! (May 16, 1928, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, page 24). The Guggenheims have moved away from Jewishness and towards Protestantism; this suggests a move from Zionism towards British-Empire-ism, as Zionism is just something manipulated by British Anglicans and USA Episcopalians; though certainly not in totality. M. Robert Guggenheim (1885-1959) was USA Ambassador to Portugal from August 1953 to September 1954 <https://pt.usembassy.gov/our-relationship/policy-history/former-ambassadors/> ---



An undated web page, apparently recent, shows a \$2.25 million gift to the Leeds School of Business at the University of Colorado at Boulder, from the Thomas Stix Guggenheim family. That's right---like the River Stix! This is apparently a minor to semi-minor Guggenheim clan offshoot <http://www.colorado.edu/advancement/donor-relations/thomas-stix-guggenheim-family>

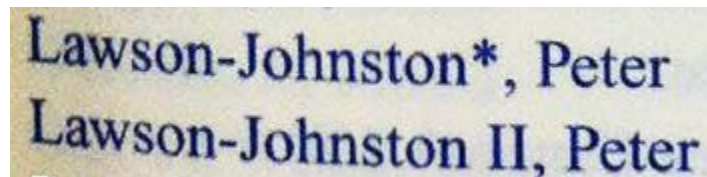
An attorney who represented David Birnbaum Guggenheim lost in court as reported in this [2013](#) document. D.B. Guggenheim was ordered to stop using the name "Guggenheim" despite the fact of his proven family tree. Guggenheim Capital, controlled by father and son Lawson-Johnston Senior and II, had its attorneys charge him with "trademark counterfeiting." The Episcopalians beat the Jews; same as Episcopalian James Ben Ali Haggin tap danced on the Rothschilds rumps five out of five

times in the 1890s world copper market and even collected a \$200,000 judgment in a French court against them, which cost them just a scintilla of the other losses Haggin dealt to them due to his SUPERIOR financial mind! This folklore mythology of the Rothschilds owning everything is just laughable; though it isn't my intention to minimize them. They just have not had their way all the time and neither have the Guggenheims, whose family tree was catastrophically pruned by an untoward number of untimely and suspicious early deaths and a sea change from Jewish to Episcopalian control.



ENTER THE LAWSON-JOHNSTON CONNECTION

Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston (1927---), Pilgrims Society, is the singular figure in this report we wish to highlight the most. He runs the Guggenheim fortune until his son, Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston II, takes the full reins. Both are members of The Pilgrims Society, as seen in this excerpt from the leaked Pilgrims London/New York roster for the year 2014---



Lawson-Johnston*, Peter
Lawson-Johnston II, Peter

Peter O. Lawson Johnston Senior's father was John Lawson-Johnston, who was a [British](#) diplomat. Peter's mother, Barbara Guggenheim Lawson-Johnston lived 1904-1985. She was the daughter of Solomon R. and Irene Guggenheim. Irene's parents were Victor Henry and Josephine Rothschild

<https://www.geni.com/people/Irene-Guggenheim/> Next I'm going to hear "aha, the Rothschilds control the Guggenheim fortune!" I think not, then comes "the Rothschilds boss the Lawson-Johnstons," I think not. I do think the Rothschild fortune reached larger dimensions than the Guggenheims, and that the funds represented by the two Lawson-Johnstons in the preceding scan are so large that they unavoidably overlap with those of other big fortunes, the Rothschilds and others also like

the Mellons and Rockefellers. Yes, Peter Senior's great grandfather was a Rothschild!

Irene Rothschild Guggenheim's brother in law was Ira Nelson Morris (Pilgrims Society) whose father was a Chicago meat packer who received a [contract](#) at the outbreak of the Civil War to supply meat to the Union Army and after the war to the Army of the West (what you see in cowboy and Indian flicks) and was the major supplier to the military forces of England, France and other European countries. Due to his export activities, I.N. Morris of The Pilgrims received decorations from India, Norway, France, Italy, Sweden, Persia, Finland and Rumania and was an investor in banks, land and railroads.

There is a stunning genealogy in the background of just about all members of The Pilgrims Society!

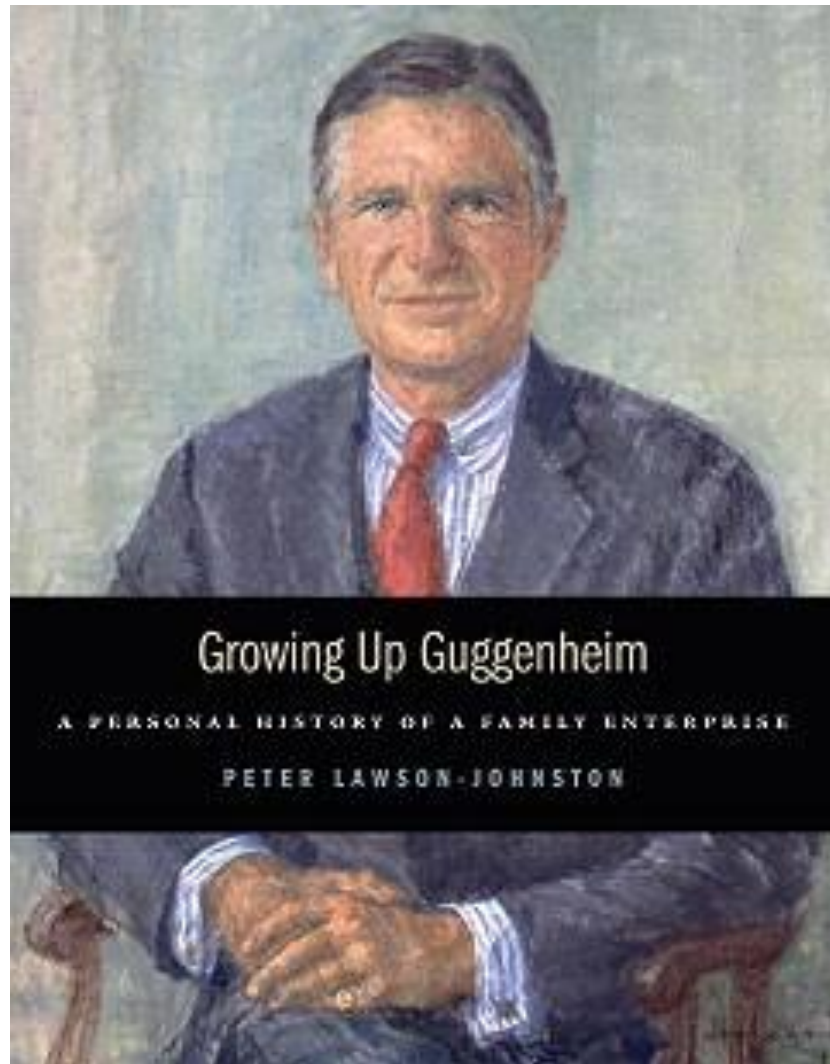
Peter O. Lawson-Johnston, born in 1927, is of the same dynasty of the founder of Bovril, the brand name, world famous beef flavor extract. John Lawson-Johnston (1839-1900) [owned](#) cattle operations in Canada, Argentina, Australia and elsewhere, called Bovril Estates. If you think there aren't fortunes in food think again. Henry Heinz, Henry Heinz II of Heinz Foods and John T. Dorrance Jr. of Campbell Soup all turned up in The Pilgrims rosters. Theodore R. Gamble Jr. (Pilgrims NY 2014) inherited the Pet Foods (milk) fortune and now [he is](#) "catering to the hugely wealthy" that is to say,

through his Prescott Group. There are many other examples including Sir Thomas Lipton of the tea fortune. Page 477 of the 2014 "Who's Who in the East" has Gamble stating he's an Episcopalian; yet his grandfather was Louis LATZER, which sure sounds Jewish! Read about Gamble in depth in Silver Squelchers [#22](#). It appears to be still another case of money switching from Jewish into Episcopalian hands due to overwhelming Royal family influence.

John O. Lawson-Johnston, Pilgrim Peter's father, was born in 1902 and had a career as a soldier, diplomat and businessman. In "Growing Up Guggenheim---A Personal History of a Family Enterprise," by Peter Pilgrim Himself, he revealed that as of 1925 (the year his father and mother, Barbara Guggenheim, married), his father was attached to the British Embassy in Washington. This book was published by Open Road Media in 2014 and online excerpts have page numbers [deleted](#). The info you just saw comes from Chapter Two. Predictably, the search function shows "no results found in this book for Pilgrims" and "no results found in this book for Pilgrim."

Eleanor Guggenheim, an aunt of Pilgrim Peter, married an Irish peer, the Earl of Castle Stewart. However, they resided in Sussex, England. Was this Earl in The Pilgrims; possibly; my info still has some gaps. Lots of Anglo aristocrats aren't members and act just like members because this network encompasses

many more people than the actual members! A view of some of the index to this book showed a reference to David Rockefeller (Pilgrims Society) on page 114---



John Lawson-Johnston, father of Pilgrim Peter, had dual British and American citizenship and even served as a Major in the United States Army in World War II and ended up in Paris (he already spoke fluent French due to having been in the British diplomatic service). Pilgrim Peter's parents divorced when he was at an early age, but the Lawson-Johnston linkage was intact

in a sense that would eventually be realized in Pilgrim Peter becoming, in later years, the kingpin of the Guggenheim fortune; this we shall see proof of!

John Lawson-Johnston (1839-1900), creator of the Bovril beef flavor extract recipe of which Pilgrim Peter has long been aware, was the [founder](#) of what became multinational food company called “Bovril.” I have had this beef flavor extract in the past! It didn’t Pilgrimize me, but they got a few of my dollars! The original Lawson-Johnston had residence at Kingswood House in central London---





The Bovril product by 1886 was selling in over 3,000 [outlets](#) and during World War One it was known as a “war food.” It sold all

over the British dominions, Europe and parts of South America. The brand is today owned by food colossus Unilever, founded by Lord Leverhulme (1851-1925, Pilgrims Society London). When John Lawson-Johnston died in 1900, his son George Lawson-Johnston took the helm of the company. Its exports were far larger than its British Isles business. In 1929 George became the first [Baron](#) Luke of Pavenham. He lived 1873-1943 and was also a member of the Order of the British Empire, which I refer to as “the publicly visible Pilgrims Society,” which has roughly 10 to 12 times as many members and not as elite, but still quite important. Bill Gates has risen into the OBE but not into The Pilgrims as of 2014. The impact on the planet is unchanged; he is a Crown loyalist pushing vaccines and globalism.

Checking Pilgrims London rosters (which they didn't voluntarily make available but fell through archive cracks) I see that the 1948 roster shows— (the years to the left of names indicate when they became members, a feature not seen in New York rosters) ---

1928	Lawson-Johnston, J. O.
1933	Laycock, Harold A.
1919	Leconfield, The Lord, G.C.V.O.

[Leconfield](#) owned a mansion with over 140 rooms and held numerous properties including the highest mountain in England (a large hill) and inherited fortunes from several other sources.

However, the 1954 Pilgrims London roster, page 11, shows this year for J.O. Lawson-Johnston's entry, suggesting another family member as a possibility---

1910	Lawson-Johnston, J. O.
1933	Laycock, Harold A.

J.O. Lawson-Johnston (1936 London list) plus 1940; 1945 (member as of 1910/1928); 1948; 1954.

We don't have to make it our business to precisely pin down these sometimes complex ancestries and genealogies, but to show that these Lawson-Johnstons achieved Pilgrims Society membership first in London, then the USA Lawson-Johnston group, closely related, achieved membership later in The Pilgrims of the United States. Laycock was with the J.P. Morgan [interests](#) in London.

The second Lord Luke of Pavenham (1905-1996) became a member of The Pilgrims London as of 1953; 1954; 1957; 1969; 1974; 1978; 1980; 1990.

The Pilgrims London 1969 shows Lord Luke and The Pilgrims London 1978 still showed---

1970	Lowson, Sir Ian, Bt.
1953	Luke of Pavenham, The Lord, T.D., D.L.

The 3rd Baron Luke 1933-2015, Arthur Lawson-Johnston, is not in The Pilgrims 2002 nor the 2014 London lists; he was an art [dealer](#), which fits with the Guggenheim Museums. Perhaps the Crown was content with having Peter O. Lawson-Johnston Senior represent the family group on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Sir Ian Lawson was the son of a Lord Mayor of London who was well known as an international financial criminal with far-flung “investment trust” activities. There was still another Lawson-Johnston uncovered in lists of The Pilgrims of Great Britain (next profile) ---

Hugh De Beauchamp Lawson-Johnston (1914-2002) appeared in The Pilgrims London 1958; 1969; 1974 (below); 1978; 1995; 2001---the other name was with Lloyd’s Bank London---

Lawrie, James Haldane
Lawson Johnston, The Hon. Hugh de Beauchamp



“The Hon. Hugh de Beauchamp Lawson Johnston, TD, DL, former Chairman of Bovril, and of Pitman Ltd, died 12 October, 2002, aged 88. Hugh Lawson Johnston was a younger son of the 1st Lord Luke, KBE, by his wife the Hon Edith St John, daughter of the 16th Lord St John of Bletso. He was educated at Eton and Chillon College & Cambridge. Career: Captain, 5th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment[TA Reserve]; with Bovril, 1935-71 [finally as Chairman]; Chairman Tribune Investment Trust Ltd, 1950-86; Pitman Ltd [chairman 1973 to 1981]; High Sheriff of Bedfordshire, 1961-2. He married in 1946, Audrey Warren, daughter of Colonel Frederick Warren Pearl, by whom he had three daughters, Primrose, Juliet & Marguerite.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugh_de_Beauchamp ---

“Hugh de Beauchamp was an [Anglo-Norman](#) feudal lord of Abergavenny in the late 12th century.

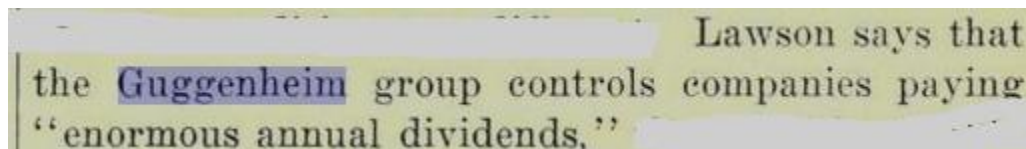
He was a member of the Beauchamp dynasty. Hugh de Beauchamp became lord of Abergavenny. Hugh de Beauchamp died around 1173.” The first Baron Luke married into the Beauchamp line. Abergavenny Castle---



I found no results in a search for “Pitman Ltd;” (of which the previous character was a director); however, there is a Sir James Pitman (1901-1985) in The Pilgrims London 1974. The [Wiki](#) entry on him shows he was also a director of Bovril and that he was son in law of George Lawson-Johnston, the first Baron Luke as of 1927. Next at Wiki we discover that Pitman Ltd. was an educational publishing company (probably to indoctrinate students to British sponsored globalism). Sir James was also a director of Equity & Law Life Assurance Society, a curiously named pharma concern called Boots Pure Drug

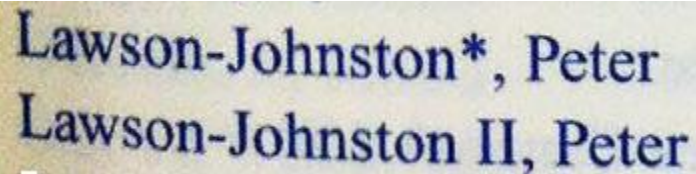
Company and he was the grandson of the man who developed shorthand! Pitman became a Member of Parliament (House of Commons) and chaired the management committee of the University of London Institute of Education and was Chancellor of the University of Bath (1972-1981). We find a [reference](#) to “the Pitman Publishing empire.”

The Mining & Scientific Press, April 4, 1908, page 436, mentioned Thomas W. Lawson (no Johnston attached and possibly a distant relation) who was an investment banker and a director of something called Trinity Copper Company (“Who’s Who,” 1914-1915, page 1381) and he knew Pilgrims Society member Levi Parsons Morton, who was USA Vice President (1889-1893), as saying (page 437) ---



Lawson says that the Guggenheim group controls companies paying “enormous annual dividends.”

AT THE HELM
OF THE GUGGENHEIM
FORTUNE TODAY---THE LAWSON-
JOHNSTONS



Lawson-Johnston*, Peter
Lawson-Johnston II, Peter

Again we refer you to the image above which we saw earlier. This is from The Pilgrims USA New York roster for 2014. You wonder what the asterisk means; it's an additional distinction. I'd be a touch surprised if the Lawson-Johnstons, even though representing several hundred billion dollars of assets, are inner circle Pilgrims members. More like they're high in the mid circle and at the close periphery of the inner circle.

Peter O. Lawson-Johnston is in lists of The Pilgrims NYC 1980; 1986; 1990; 1995; 2002; 2014 and undoubtedly he's in all the lists for years since 1980 not specified; those specified are the lists I have. The Jewish Guggenheim dynasty definitely has faded except that its central line and the money thereof has shifted into that of the Lawson-Johnstons. In earlier years as we saw, there was attrition from the Guggenheims in the form of early deaths of certain members, and yes I do wonder if the Anglican-Episcopalians were closing a vise.

<http://princetoninfo.com/index> has this---

“When Solomon, the last surviving sibling, died in 1949 Lawson-Johnston's cousin, Harry Frank, became the patriarch of the family. Near the end of his life in 1968 Frank surprised Lawson-

Johnston by anointing him his successor. Lawson-Johnston recalls the awe and poignancy of that moment.”

It's claimed to have been a surprise, but that may be only for public consumption. Harry Frank Guggenheim may have realized that for their legacy fortune to continue, its leaders had to be on closer terms with the world's most powerful family dynasty---the Windsors, the British Royal family, and sponsors of so many high powered organizations---The Pilgrims Society, the Order of the British Empire, the Rhodes Scholars, the Council on Foreign Relations (indirectly) and so much more! Harry Frank Guggenheim, leader of the Guggenheim dynasty as of 1949, had three daughters---Joan, Nancy and Diane, and no male heir, which may have influenced his thinking.

Peter O. Lawson-Johnston Sr. “made a rapid ascent to the family summit” (Guggenheim family, taken over by the Lawson-Johnstons) <https://www.amazon.com/Growing-Up-Guggenheim> (original release was in 2005).

“The Guggenheim descendant today who is most active in advancing the benefactions created by his forefathers is the fifth generation standard bearer, Peter Lawson-Johnston.” ---
“The Guggenheims---An American Epic” (1994), page 447.

This hyperlink shows that the leader of the Lawson-Johnston clan and therefore also of the Guggenheim fortune, Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston Senior (born in 1927) owns an upscale

house at Jupiter Island, Florida, at Hobe Sound, which is where many Pilgrims Society members, and others of their ilk at the periphery of the top secret society, own lavish accommodations---

<http://virtualglobetrotting.com/map/peter-lawson-johnstons-house/view/google/>

Here's the top string-puller still as of 2017 in the Guggenheim Foundations and the fortune amassed by the famous mining dynasty; Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston Senior, who is most definitely an Episcopalian as are most members of The Pilgrims Society New York---



Click this [link](#) if you want another up close, straight on view of spooky Episcopalian Pilgrim Peter, a man with influence over ***several hundred billion dollars*** (proof to follow)! After a review of Lawson-Johnston Senior, we'll have a look at his son, P.O. Lawson-Johnston II, also in The Pilgrims NYC 2014 leaked roster! Hampton's Magazine, March 1910, page 422, referred to "the unthinkable assortment of wealth" left by the Guggenheim mining dynasty---now with two Pilgrims Society members---and Episcopalians, not Jews---at its helm!

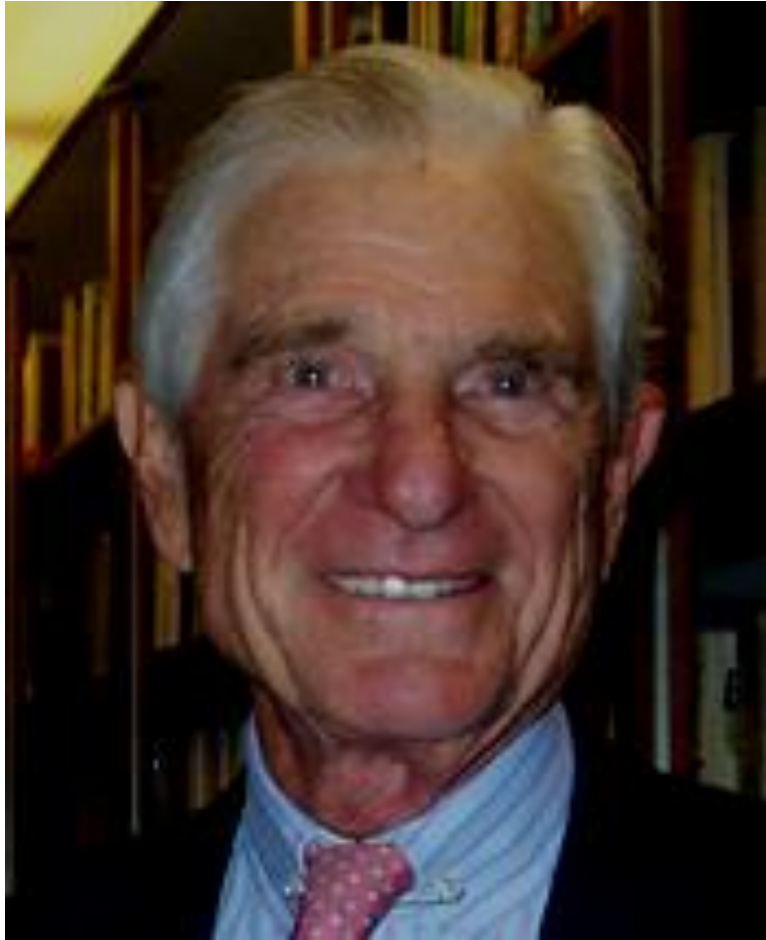
"Who's Who in America," 1994, page 2025; he's great grandson of Solomon R. Guggenheim; and his great, great grandfather was Victor Henry Rothschild----

LAWSON-JOHNSTON, PETER ORMAN, foundation executive; b. N.Y.C., Feb. 8, 1927; s. John R. and Barbara (Guggenheim) L.; m. Dorothy Stevenson Hammond, Sept. 30, 1950; children: Wendy, Tania, Peter, Mary. Reporter, yachting editor Balt. Sun Papers, 1951-53; exec. dir. Md. Classified Employees Assn., Balt., 1953-54; pub. info. dir. Md. Civil Def. Agy., Pikesville, 1954-56; sales mgr. Feldspar Corp. subs. Zemex Corp. (formerly Pacific Tin Consol.), N.Y.C., 1956-60, v.p. sales, 1961-66, v.p., 1966-72, chmn., 1972-81, bd. dirs., 1959—; v.p. Zemex Corp., 1966-72, vice chmn. 1972-75, pres., 1975-76, chmn., 1975—, also bd. dirs.; chmn. Anglo Energy, Inc., 1973-86; trustee Solomon R. Guggenheim Found. (operating Guggenheim Mus., N.Y.C. and Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venice, Italy), 1964—, v.p. bus. adminstrn., 1965-69, pres., 1969—; dir. Harry Frank Guggenheim Found., 1968—, chmn., 1971—; ptnr. Guggenheim Bros., 1962-70, sr. ptnr., 1971—; ltd. ptnr. emeritus Alex. Brown & Sons, Inc.; pres., bd. dirs. Elgerbar Corp.; bd. dirs. McGraw Hill Inc., Nat. Rev. Inc., William H. Donner Found. Mem. adv. bd. Jeffersonian Restoration, U. Va.; trustee The Lawrenceville Sch., pres. 1990—; bd. dirs. Coun. for U.S. and Italy. Served with AUS, 1945-47. Mem. Pilgrims of U.S., Carolina Plantation Soc., U.S. Srs. Golf Assn., Edgartown Yacht Club, Edgartown Reading Room Club, Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, River Club, Century Assn., Links, Nassau Gun Club, Bedens Brook Club, Pretty Brook Tennis Club, Md. Club, Seminole Golf Club, Island Club, Brook Club (N.Y.C.), Yeamans Hall Club. Republican. Episcopalian. Home: 215 Carter Rd Princeton NJ 08540-2104 Office: Solomon R Guggenheim Found 527 Madison Ave New York NY 10022-4304

527 Madison Avenue---



“Mr. Lawson-Johnston has been the Senior [Partner](#) at his family holding company, Guggenheim Brothers, since 1971, having joined the firm as Partner in 1962.” ---



Guggenheim Partners today manages over \$200 **billion** in assets. Another family vehicle, **Guggenheim** Investment Advisors, oversees about \$50 **billion** in assets.

Lawson-Johnston Senior married Dorothy Hammond, who I thought might be related to an earlier Pilgrims Society member and major figure in world mining (John Hays Hammond), but her ancestry proved otherwise. However, sometime after the year 1900 and before 1907, the Guggenheims did retain John Hays Hammond with his expert mineral scouting services, who previously worked with Cecil Rhodes in South Africa; millions were made for the Guggenheims in the first year, with Hammond also making seven figures (page 98, “The

Guggenheims---An American Epic,” 1994). Hammond’s [son](#) (1888-1965) is remembered as “the father of radio control” and achieved over 400 patents! The son shows no record of being in The Pilgrims, but most likely the income stream he created went into their abominable maze of trusts.

Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston (Senior), 1966-1967 Who’s Who in America, page 1230, was a director of Minerec Corporation and Kennecott Copper Corporation. Notice above, Peter was a McGraw-Hill director (large publisher). Harold W. McGraw Jr. appeared in The Pilgrims NYC 1990. Alex Brown & Sons, claimed to be the [first](#) investment bank in America, founded in 1800 at Baltimore. Various Pilgrims members have been involved with it and in 1997 it merged into Bankers Trust which in turn merged into Deutsche Bank and that’s probably where DB got its hatred towards silver.



BROWN 
BROTHERS
HARRIMAN

Feldspar Corporation was [founded](#) in 1929 and is still a private company and supplies raw materials for tile, ceramics, TV picture tubes, glassware, fiberglass, plumbing fixtures and more.



Anglo Energy Inc. operates in Louisiana and Oklahoma but is based in [Panama](#) or the U.K. It has bounced around as originally it was based in the [Bahamas](#). Peter hasn't chaired it in 31 years and may or may not retain interests. No mention of it in his info, but he controlled 100% of Motor Parts [Industries](#), replacement parts specifically for jeeps.



Elgerbar [Corporation](#) of Hopewell, New Jersey, deals in thermostats, photographic, medical, optical and timer clocks fields and was [founded](#) in 1969. It also holds [timber](#) interests in South Carolina.

McGraw-Hill founded in 1888 is today McGraw Hill [Educational](#), operates in 28 countries publishing textbooks in 60 languages and has around 5,000 employees--- what is their idea of education? Globalism? ---



The National Review, of which Pilgrim Peter was a director as of the 1994 info, was founded in [1955](#) and today has a circulation of close to 150,000 ---

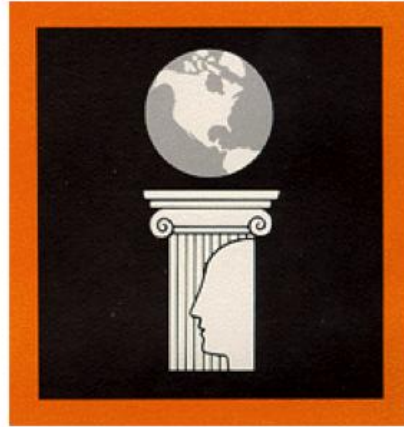
The image shows the letters 'NR' in a large, bold, blue serif font. The letters are centered and occupy a significant portion of the page's width.

The William H. Donner [Foundation](#) is named for a man of the same name (1864-1953) who started in the grain business and moved into real estate, natural gas, tin manufacturing, and lastly Union Steel in Pennsylvania <http://www.donner.org/>

Pilgrims Society members have many times gained control of fortunes left by nonmembers. Notice the globalist symbology--

-

THE
**WILLIAM H. DONNER
FOUNDATION, INC.**



Pilgrim Peter Lawson-Johnston of the Guggenheim fortune has been involved in an official capacity with the University of Virginia---



In 1990 Pilgrim Peter became president of the Lawrenceville School, a post he held into 1997; and is still involved in an official capacity (see 2014 scan following). It recently reported a \$374 [million](#) endowment. Josiah Bunting III, Pilgrims NYC

2014 roster, was headmaster of the Lawrenceville School (1987-1995) and president of the Harry F. Guggenheim Foundation (2004-2016). Many children of elitists---especially Episcopalians---attend Lawrenceville School---



The Carolina Plantation Society, more properly the South Carolina Plantation Society, has been around at least since 1940 but possibly far longer and is based in Charleston. I'm not sure why Pilgrim Peter would be a member of this unless there were slave owners in his ancestry. Most of the clubs Pilgrim Peter listed have had quite a few other Pilgrims as members over the years and up to the present.

215 Carter Road in Princeton New Jersey is estimated at [around](#) \$1,200,000 which probably means Pilgrim Peter is still more of a mineral investor than having his home a meaningful splinter of his assets.

Next we'll see Pilgrim Peter's 2014 info and see what else we find!

Now you can see differences in his biographical information 20 years after the 1994 entry seen in the previous scan---

"Who's Who in the East," 2014, page 812---grandson of Solomon R. Guggenheim but Episcopalian, not Jewish! ---

LAWSON-JOHNSTON, PETER ORMAN, foundation executive; b. NYC, Feb. 8, 1927; s. John R. and Barbara (Guggenheim) L.; m. Dorothy Stevenson Hammond, Sept. 30, 1950; children: Wendy, Tania, Peter, Mary. Grad. with honors, U. Va., 1951. Reporter, yachting editor Balt. Sun Papers, 1951-53; exec. dir. Md. Classified Employees Assn., Balt., 1953-54; pub. info. dir. Md. Civil Def. Agy., Pikesville, 1954-56; dir. Zemex Corp., NYC, 1960—, v.p., 1966—72, vice chmn., 1972—75, pres., 1975—76, chmn., 1975—2003, also bd. dirs.; dir. Feldspar Corp., subsidiary of Zemex Corp. (formerly Pacific Tin Consolidated Corp.), 1959—2003, sales mgr., 1956—60, v.p. sales, 1961—66, v.p., 1966—72, chmn., 1972—81. Trustee Solomon R. Guggenheim Found., 1964, v.p. bus. adminstrn., 1965-69, pres., 1969-95, chmn., 1995-98, hon. chmn., 1998—; pres. emeritus Peggy Guggenheim Collection, 2011; dir. Harry Frank Guggenheim Found., 1968—, chmn., 1971—, Guggenheim Bros., 1962-70, sr. ptrn., 1971—; chmn. Anglo Energy, Inc., 1973-86; pres., bd. dirs. Elgerbar Corp.; bd. dirs. Nat. Rev. Inc., 1986-2011. Author: Growing Up Guggenheim: A Personal History of a Family Enterprise, 2005. Trustee The Lawrenceville Sch., 1977-99, trustee emeritus, 1999—, pres., 1990-97; trustee St. Elmo Found., 1996-05, trustee emeritus, 2005—; mem. adv. bd. U. Va. Art Mus., 1997—, chmn., 1997-05, chmn. emeritus, 2005-. With US Army Inf., 1945-47. Recipient Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney award Skowhegan Sch. Painting and Sculpture, 1986, Ellis Island Medal of Honor, Nat. Ethnic Coalition Orgns., 1993, Lawrenceville medal Lawrenceville Sch., 1997. Mem. Pilgrims of U.S., Carolina Plantation Soc., US Srs. Golf Assn., Edgartown Yacht Club, Edgartown Reading Room Club, Century Assn., Links, Bedens Brook Club, Pretty Book Tennis Club, Seminole Golf Club, Jupiter Island Club, Brook Club (NYC), Hobe Sound Yacht Club, Yeamans Hall Club. Republican. Episcopalian. Office: 25 W 53rd St 16 New York NY 10019-5401 Office Phone: 212-644-4900.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guggenheim_Partners

Link above says they have \$290 billion under management.

A document dated April 25, 2001, shows Lawson-Johnston
Senior

was not only a Pilgrims member but an official also---

Mr. Peter Lawson-Johnson

Executive Committee, The Pilgrims of the US

The Honorable Michael B. Phillips

Consul General of Canada in New York

From The Pilgrims 1908 roster---

The members shall be Englishmen and Americans, and those prominent in public or social life, science, art or literature, who shall be elected by the Executive Committee. The membership shall be limited to 500, but the number may be altered by the Executive Committee.

Naturally we won't review items already covered from P.O. Lawson-Johnston's 1994 scan. In it he lists "Island Club" and here he lists "Jupiter Island Club," they are the same and the proper name is "Jupiter Island Club." Situated in Hobe Sound Florida, this area is winter home and retirement area for at least dozens of Pilgrims Society members. The St. [Elmo](#) Foundation founded in 1991 exists to help certain students in scholastic endeavors. His daughter Tania was [married](#) in June 1974 in an Episcopal Church (what else?)

“Vanderbilt Whitney” is in his info, two of the most important Pilgrims Society dynasties. 25 West 53rd Street NYC is near the Museum of Modern Art. His listing in “Who’s Who in America” 1974-1975, page 1824, shows at that time he was a member of the anti-silver Bankers Club in Manhattan and the Mining Club, plus the American Club in London, a definite Pilgrims haunting ground. Several Pilgrims members are likely to be monitoring these releases. Well? Are yall laughing yet? I think its funny your horrible anonymous wall of silence is coming down!



The New York [Times](#), September 5, 1993, reported that Mary Lawson-Johnston, daughter of Peter O. Lawson-Johnston Sr., married Nathaniel Saltonstall Howe 3rd at Trinity Episcopal Church in Princeton, New Jersey. Her mother at that time was with the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation (headed by

Pilgrim Peter) and her father was with New Jersey National Bank. When I saw the name “Saltonstall” I nearly hit the ceiling! In December 2004 at Silver Investor site I released “Meet The World Money Power” (which read free [here](#)) in which I mentioned Massachusetts Senator Leverett Saltonstall (1945-1967) and that he was very anti-monetary silver. Yes, he voted for the Coinage Act of 1965 taking most silver out of our coins. Leverett (not a Pilgrims member but in their orbit) traced to Sir Richard Saltonstall (1521-1601) who was a Lord Mayor of London. The next Sir Richard Saltonstall was prominent in Massachusetts Bay Colony as of 1629; his descendants played a major role in New England history and were large landowners. Nathaniel Saltonstall was a judge at the Salem Witch Trials in 1692 along with Roosevelt ancestor; Nathaniel’s son became governor of Connecticut. Senator Saltonstall was a great friend to the Silver Users Association; the Guggenheims and after them, the Lawson-Johnstons, were huge silver producers, helping make the dollar look better by managing silver prices low. The Pilgrims London list for 1933 (below) shows Philip L. Saltonstall, undoubtedly of the same family. The middle initial it turns out stood for “Leverett,” making the linkage [definite](#). P.L. Saltonstall’s father lived in Boston and had offices at 53 State Street. We can rest assured that State Street Corporation, representing \$31 trillion in assets, has linkage to the Guggenheim financial entities, run by

Pilgrims members Lawson-Johnston Senior and Lawson-Johnston II. Jonathan Saltonstall Jensen appears in The Pilgrims NYC 2002 roster. A Google search has no results and in some cases, these people are so far back in the secretive shadows that's how it is.

Philip L. Saltonstall

Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston II

<http://www.milkeninstitute.org/events/conferences/global-conference> this link shows the following text---



The New York Times, September 17, 2011 wrote, “Only one of Meyer’s descendants, Peter Lawson-Johnston Jr., plays a day to day role in the business.”

GUGGENHEIM CAPITAL

“Peter Lawson-Johnston II is a Managing Partner and Board Member of Guggenheim Capital, LLC, a wealth management and investment management company. Guggenheim currently supervises approximately \$100 billion. Lawson-Johnston and his father, Peter Lawson-Johnston Sr., are the great-grandson and grandson of Solomon R. Guggenheim, and are the managing members of Guggenheim Brothers. Lawson-Johnston II also serves as a director and chairman of the Investment Committee for the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, a private foundation that sponsors the scholarly research of problems of violence, aggression and dominance. Lawson-Johnston also serves as a trustee and member of the Investment Committee of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, which operates contemporary art museums in New York, Bilbao, Venice, Berlin and Las Vegas. Lawson-Johnston, II earned his bachelor’s at Trinity College and his master’s in real estate development at Columbia University’s Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning.”

The \$100 billion is more recently \$237 billion! Between the time it was \$100 billion to the present \$237 billion it had a \$170 billion milestone as recorded in February 2013 by [Fortune Magazine](#), “Guggenheim Is Flexing Its \$170 Billion Muscles.” Note carefully the Milken Institute didn’t have space to fit into Lawson-Johnston II’s description anything about his Pilgrims Society activities. It’s important enough for stratospheric big shots who can influence national and world events at high

levels to be members of, and it's too damn secret for the public to know that so many men of huge influence are all confederated into this Crown loyalist organization! Whether Milken Institute, Bloomberg or Wikipedia, you'll see different numbers as to how many dollars the Guggenheim (that is to say, the Lawson-Johnstons) "supervise." Intertwined into this maze of myriad financial investments is what we can't so easily discover---a labyrinth of financial entities, especially trusts, out of sight, but influencing a wider panorama of the monetary landscape, doubtless tallying more dozens of billions!

Published on February 28, 2013--- Fortune Profiles Guggenheim Partners, A "Powerhouse On The Prowl" ---



Peter O. Lawson Johnston II engaged to Karen Gallagher (NY Times, November 19, 1989). Her father was a newspaper executive in Boston and her grandfather was Henry Neuhoff of Dallas, of Neuhoff Oil & Gas Corporation. Neuhoff Oil appears to have wound up its affairs as of 1966 however the funds may have “migrated” [elsewhere](#) into a \$600 million plus assets oil

and gas royalty enterprise active in 26 states, small next to the Lawson-Johnstons but hardly so small as to escape their notice.

SOME GUGGENHEIM INVESTMENT EXECS & DESCRIPTION OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES



(The Lawson-Johnstons are exploiting this name!)

Guggenheim Investments

<https://www.guggenheiminvestments.com/firm> says of itself ---

“Guggenheim Investments is the global asset management and investment advisory division of Guggenheim Partners and has more than \$237 billion in total assets across fixed income, equity and alternative strategies.”

<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/services/guggenheim-retail-real-estate-partners> Guggenheim real estate operations

while nothing to sneeze at, is just a little type compared to the holdings of The Duke of Westminster (Pilgrims London), profiled in Silver Squelchers 34

www.silvermarketnews.com/articles/34SilverSquelchersSavoie The totality of Guggenheim holdings changes that picture and decreases the disparity considerably.

Guggenheim Investments is a subsidiary of Guggenheim Partners. GP has 25 [offices](#) in 8 countries and headquarters in Chicago and New York.

Guggenheim Partners has a You Tube channel <https://www.youtube.com/user/GuggenheimPtnrs> where we notice they operate a Macro Opportunities Fund; a Total Return Bond Exchange Traded Fund; Floating Rate Strategies Fund; Enhanced Short Duration Exchange Traded Fund; Limited Duration Fund; Fixed Income Investments; and specializes in sustainable development and low yield environment investments plus catering to military veterans. Evidently the Guggenheim interest in warfare is more than a century old.

GUGGENHEIM CAPITAL MARKETS

To view a long list of equity shares held recently by Guggenheim Capital, click

<https://www.holdingschannel.com/all/stocks-held-by-guggenheim-capital-llc/> MorganChase, Citigroup, Bank of Nova

Scotia (Scotiabank, another silver short), Pfizer and Johnson & Johnson (vaccine hucksters) and many more are there.

<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/ge> shows they are in a partnership with the Firestone interests, who became represented in The Pilgrims Society as of 1970 in the person of Anthony Brooks Firestone, whose family also had a member on the Goodyear board of directors! Charles J. Pilliod Jr., chairman of Goodyear and a director of Manufacturers Hanover Bank, surfaced in The Pilgrims NYC 1986 roster and became Ambassador to Mexico (1986-1989). Charlie was co-chairman of the Brazil/U.S. Business Council and a director of AEA Investors (Mellons & Rockefellers), CPC International, Diebold and Communications Satellite Corporation.

GUGGENHEIM LIFE AND ANNUITY COMPANY

<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/services/securities> states---

“We serve as trusted advisor to our clients in connection with mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, restructurings, spin/split-offs, joint ventures, leveraged buyouts, capital raisings, recapitalizations, exchange offers, takeover defenses, special committee assignments, fairness opinions, and other special situations. Our senior professionals have advised on some of the largest and most complex transactions in their industries.

Our Corporate Access team works across Equities, Fixed Income, and Investment Banking to provide companies access to investors, and to sponsor Thought Leadership events and industry specific conferences.”



<https://www.equitrust.com/aboutus/aboutus.htm> ---

“Guggenheim Partners provides portfolio management for EquiTrust Life”



The Guggenheim interests took [control](#) of Security Benefit Life in 2010---



A GUGGENHEIM PARTNERS COMPANY

<https://www.bloomberg.com/profiles/companies/0731100D:US-guggenheim-brothers> ---

“Guggenheim Brothers was founded in 1881. The Company invests in commodity contracts, tax liens, and venture capital companies.”

<http://www.investopedia.com/contributors/53555/>

Guggenheim exec Scott Miner links Guggenheim to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the World Economic Forum in Switzerland (not a safe place to store gold unless you own land there and store it yourself!)

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2017-04-12/guggenheim>

The \$260 Billion Portfolio Shaped by Bodybuilding, Scripture, and Slow-Thinking

An unconventional approach to investing drives Scott Miner's outperformance at Guggenheim Partners.

There is a Guggenheim Baseball Management operation that owns the Los Angeles Dodgers mostly associated with the name Mark Walter; it's the same financial organization.

<http://www.laweekly.com/news/who-is-dodgers-owner-mark-walter-and-where-did-he-get-all-that-money> ---

(Referring to Mark R. Walter) ---

“Since 2000, the 54-year-old has been CEO of Guggenheim Partners, a sprawling enterprise that specializes in asset management, largely for insurance companies. Unusual for a company of its size, it is privately held, which means little is known about it beyond what Walter and his associates choose to say — and that’s not much.

In a rare interview with Bloomberg TV, Todd Boehly, the no. 2 man at the firm, described the company as a “federation of businesses” and talked up everything it owned, from the Dodgers and the Golden Globes (“premium content”) to construction companies in Spain.”

Boehly is possibly the number 4 man at the company back of the two Lawson-Johnstons followed by Walter, whose wealth figures have been made public while theirs remain veiled back of a dark shroud.

<http://www.bornrich.com/mark-walter.html> says Mark Walter is worth \$1.3 to \$1.5 billion; pretty good for a mere front man for his bosses, the Lawson-Johnstons, who have Guggenheim and Rothschild genes both. Here’s Boehly’s brief info from “Who’s Who in America” 2014, page 133---

BOEHLY, TODD, investment company executive; B. Coll. William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.; attended, London Sch. Economics. Mem. leveraged fin. group Credit Suisse First Boston; co-founder Shelter Rock Capital Corp.; v.p. J.H. Whitney & Co.; mgr. leveraged-credit investing activities, mng. ptrn., pres. Guggenheim Partners, LLC, 2001—; co-owner LA Dodgers, 2012—. Office: Guggenheim Partners LLC 135 E 57th St 7th Fl New York NY 10022

First Boston was a large investment bank once controlled by the Mellons (Pilgrims) who achieved decisively more wealth than the Guggenheims. Todd B. shows association with Shelter Rock Capital, which is a real [estate](#) investing entity. Its execs have typical Pilgrims Society periphery associations.

This 2014 info may or may not be current in all aspects but as of then Boehly was a V.P. of John Hay Whitney & Company, founded by a man of the same name in 1946. It's claimed to be the [oldest](#) venture capital firm in America. John Hay Whitney (1904-1982, Pilgrims Society) was as of 1957 regarded as the 22nd wealthiest American by financial historian Ferdinand Lundberg, who never mentioned The Pilgrims (page 140, "The Rich and the Super Rich," 1968). Whitney inherited from several fortunes. His father Payne Whitney (not a Pilgrims member apparently) of 14 Wall Street had holdings in U.S. Trust Company, Interlake Pulp & Paper Company, Great Northern Paper, Whitney Realty and Northern Pacific Railway ("Who's Who in America" 1914-1915, page 2533). He also inherited from his grandfather, William C. Whitney (1841-1904, possibly a Pilgrims member) who was on public [record](#) opposing silver as money. John Hay Whitney also descended from William [Bradford](#), five time colonial governor of Plymouth Colony in the 1600s. Both of J.H. Whitney's grandfathers were Presidential cabinet members! His paternal grandfather was Secretary of the Navy and his other grandfather, John Hay, was Secretary of

State and Ambassador to England. J.H. Whitney's great uncle was Oliver Hazard Payne, who made money in Standard Oil, railroads and coal mining and left \$63 million to J.H. Whitney's father before we had inheritance taxes. Payne Whitney, J.H. Whitney's father, attended Yale and became a member of Skull & Bones, while his son, J.H. Whitney, became a member of the equally important Scroll & Key Society at Yale. John Hay Whitney, like his maternal grandfather, became Ambassador to England! That was during 1957-1961 and another Mayflower linked Pilgrims Society member, Winthrop Aldrich of Chase National Bank, held that high post before him! John Hay Whitney financed "Gone With the Wind" in 1939 and became a Pilgrims vice president as of or before the 1969 roster. The Pilgrims NYC 1957 roster shows---

**Whitney, The Hon. John Hay
(U. S. Ambassador to the
Court of St. James's)**

November 15, 1902, page 660, Engineering & Mining Journal--- Harry Payne Whitney went to Leadville, Colorado with Daniel and Simon Guggenheim on ASARCO business.

So that's background on this current Guggenheim exec Todd Boehly, also in a management status at J.H. Whitney & Company. I regard Boehly as the third or fourth top man at the Guggenheim group, certainly after the Lawson-Johnstons. Ahh

yes, J.H. Whitney was an Episcopalian! He was also a close relation to the Vanderbilt railroad dynasty (Pilgrims Society and among history's ten biggest family fortunes!)



J.H. Whitney & Company is also into billions and billions and more secretive than the Guggenheim fortune managers. At <http://www.whitney.com/> click on the tab reading "Who We Are," it brings up a page with absolutely no identities.

The Guggenheim financial HQ, dominated by father and son Pilgrims Society members Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston Senior and Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston II is at 135 East 57th Street in New York City---



<https://www.guggenheimpartners.com/firm/executive-leadership> ---

Managing Partners

Thomas J. Irvin

Andrew M. Rosenfield

Peter O. Lawson-Johnston II

Alan D. Schwartz

B. Scott Miner

Brian T. Sir

Lawson-Johnston II, multi-generational member of The Pilgrims Society, is the key figure in this constellation; he's the only one

with actual Guggenheim (and Rothschild) ancestry, though the former religion is gone, supplanted by Crown sponsored Episcopalianism. Schwartz is the only one in the 2014 “Who’s Who in the East,” page 1261---

SCHWARTZ, ALAN DAVID, diversified financial services company executive; b. Bklyn., Mar. 23, 1950; s. Walter and Ruth Ann Schwartz; m. Nancy Seaman; children: Jennifer, Adam, Ryan. BS, Duke U., Durham, NC, 1972. Instl. salesman P.W. Pressprich & Co., NYC, 1972-74, Wertheim & Co., NYC, 1974-76; fin. mgmt. positions The Bear Stearns Companies Inc., NYC, 1976—85, exec. v.p., co-head investment banking, 1985—2001, pres., co-COO, 2001—07, pres., 2007—08, CEO, 2008; exec. chmn. Guggenheim Partners LLC, NYC, 2009—. Bd. dirs. Fuddruckers, 1984—88, Champps Entertainment, 1988—2004, Bear Stearns Companies Inc., 1987—2008, Young & Rubicam Inc., 1996. Bd. dirs. Partnership for NYC; bd. visitors Fuqua Sch. Bus., Duke U., 1986—, chmn., 2001—; bd. dirs. Robin Hood Found.; bd. trustees NYU Med. Ctr., Duke U. Recipient Banker of Yr. award, Investment Dealer’s Digest, 2003; named a Top Rainmaker, Dealmaker mag., 2007. Office: Guggenheim Partners LLC 135 E 57th St New York NY 10022 Office Phone: 212-644-2876.

Notice he was with Bear Stearns, once regarded as the biggest silver short, probably after AIG vacated that situation. He has a trustee position at Duke University, [ranked](#) as having the 17th biggest university endowment in the world at \$6.84 billion. However a check of updated info shows he’s no longer a Duke trustee <https://trustees.duke.edu/board-trustees-2017-2018> He is however an [emeritus](#) trustee as this is written. Current president of Duke University is---yes---Vincent [Price](#)---who also happens to be “Walter Hines Page Professor of Public Policy and Political Science.” Walter Hines Page (1855-1918) who was a founder of Doubleday, Page & Company in 1900, a major

book publisher and he was prominently associated with several important newspapers and magazines. Page was Ambassador to England (1913-1918). [Wiki](#) states of Page that he---

“...admired his British roots and believed that the United Kingdom was fighting a war for democracy. As ambassador to Britain, he defended British policies to Wilson and helped to shape a pro-Allied slant in the President and in the United States as a whole. One month after Page sent a message to Wilson, the U.S. Congress declared war on Germany. Page was criticized for his unabashedly pro-British stance by those who thought his priority should be defending the US's interests in the face of British criticism. He and his staff had to deal with the British claim of the right to stop and search American ships, including examination of mail pouches; the commercial blockade (1915); and the “blacklist,” the names of American firms with whom the British forbade all financial and commercial dealings by their citizens (1916).”

Page is mentioned in four places in “The Pilgrims of Great Britain” (short run book, 2002) as he was another member. His grandson, Walter H. Page, became president of J.P. Morgan & Company in 1971 and was a member of The Pilgrims and a Kennecott Copper director! Duke University traces to the family of the same name (Pilgrims Society) of the American Tobacco and Duke Energy fortunes. Robin Chandler Duke is a

current Pilgrims member and has been on such boards as Rockwell International defense contracting behemoth.

Alan D. Schwartz stands at the periphery of The Pilgrims Society and his top connection is very clearly Peter Orman Lawson-Johnston II.

A closing addition to this research regards Zachary D. [Warren](#), with Guggenheim Partners since 2004. He's a director of Diamond Resorts International, very likely an allusion to the innumerable carats of gem diamonds the Guggenheims extracted from alluvial deposits in the Congo (Zaire) and Angola in past years. Warren graduated from the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg Virginia, named for King William III and Queen Mary II of England and founded in 1693---a scholastic institution that is "Pilgrims Society" all the way.

Alexandra Court, another Guggenheim official, bought a [home](#) in Pacific Palisades, California for \$13,350,000. A former Credit Suisse banker, "Ms. Court is an admitted solicitor in the high court of England"

<https://www.bloomberg.com/research/stocks/private/person>

We may be soon to enter wartime conditions in which emergencies are declared and property rights suffer.

Therefore, ask yourself---if you have gold in storage by private vault operators, be they located in Canada, America, England,

Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia or elsewhere--- can you actually get delivery of your bullion on demand? Do you actually believe the governments where these vaults are located have less influence with these private vault operators than you have? And that the U.S. Government can't bring pressure to bear to prevent your metal ever reaching you? Will you ever see your physical metal? Have popular commentators who get no end of coverage led you into prospective ruin? A Better Business Bureau rating on their part won't keep you from being sunk! The BBB can't assure you against adverse government action. Nobody with a Swiss vault can protect you; if they say otherwise they're only speaking out of their profitable own self interest. Governments are like miners; miners won't set up operations to extract a minor amount of gold; governments are just as likely to not go "door to door;" but where metal is stored in sizeable amounts, now they are tempted---their intentions have been facilitated by a known accumulation. When gold and silver coin was used as money, it changed hands from person to person and with business. You must have your metal accessible if a crisis of any type strikes.

If you find these free research reports interesting, ask yourself---

Why are all but a few websites denying coverage?

Ask THEM why!

All any of them need to do is link it!

**What was that old saying about
“taking away the key of knowledge?”**

**I make not one nickel doing this research!
Someone has to make America aware of this group!**

**Alt news aggregator sites post what big media won't;
Then the alt news aggregator sites deny coverage of this!
Complaining about media censorship, then they censor too!**

During the War of 1812, Andrew Jackson and one of his officers, Thomas Hart Benton, had an awkward duel in which Benton wounded Jackson, but Benton escaped due to losing his balance and falling down a flight of stairs. Later as a U.S. Senator from Missouri (1821-1851) Benton earned the nickname “Old Bullion” for his contempt of paper money. Benton and Jackson became close legislative allies! Benton himself said--- "Yes, sir, I knew him; General Jackson was a very great man. I shot him. Afterward he was of great use to me in my battle with the United States Bank."

Jackson and Benton reconciled because the good of the country was more important to both of them than the loathing that once passed between them. I'm sure I haven't had that degree of friction with anyone. I can present these research pieces, but without coverage, people will remain

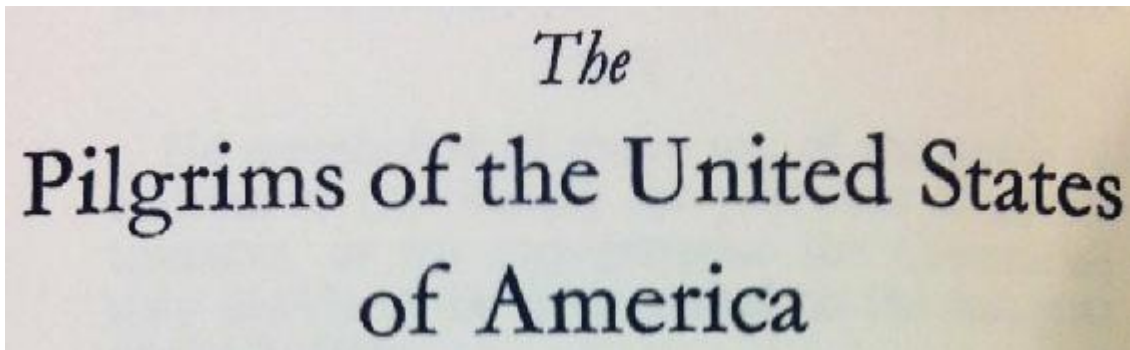
unaware. The Pilgrims group hasn't shut me down; the "good guys" are doing it when only 2 to 3 sites allow coverage!

Is anyone else supplying info on metals & The Pilgrims Society?

I don't mean a few words; I mean a mass of details!

www.silverstealers.net

www.nosilvernationalization.org



The
Pilgrims of the United States
of America

From the leaked 1977 Pilgrims roster---

HON. PRESIDENT
JAMES EARL CARTER

PRESIDENT
HUGH BULLOCK, G.B.E.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, C.B.E.
HORACE W. B. DONEGAN,
C.B.E., D.D., S.T.D., D.C.L.
GRAYSON KIRK, K.B.E.
DAVID K. E. BRUCE, C.B.E., M.F.

HON. SECRETARY
HAROLD H. HELM

HON. TREASURER
JOHN MORTIMER SCHIFF
HUGH BULLOCK, G.B.E., *Chairman*
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**Bruce traced to an opium fortune and was
son in law of a major silver antagonist.
Schiff's grandfather, a charter Pilgrims member,
was a prominent anti-silver campaigner.
(A former address) ---**

**Pilgrims of the United States, The
80 Broadway, Financial District NY 10005..**

From The Pilgrims 1908 lists---

No member shall make use of the name or address of the Society for purposes of advertisement, or for any purpose the Committee may decide to be detrimental to the interests of the Society.

When will sites allow coverage of this organization?

Ferdinand Lundberg, "America's 60 Families" (1937) ---
Lundberg never mentioned the most powerful of these families have representation in this shadow organization linking us to "mother England" ---

"The United States is owned and dominated today by a hierarchy of its sixty richest families, buttressed by no more than ninety families of lesser wealth... These families are the living center of the modern industrial oligarchy which dominates the United States, functioning discreetly under a *de jure* democratic form of government behind which a *de facto* government, absolutist and plutocratic in its lineaments, has gradually taken form since the Civil War. This *de facto* government is actually the government of the United States -- informal, invisible, shadowy. It is the government of money in a dollar democracy."

These are the families who feed off the Federal Reserve System; the families who routinely brew overseas wars; the families who work to water down our Bill of Rights because they are Crown loyalists and view us as modern serfs!

Image below is from “Echo of Yesterday” (12/10/1967) in the “Mission Impossible” TV series, showing spymaster Jim Phelps looking at a prospective member of his next intrigue assignment. In real life, the man in the photo Phelps is looking at was William Paley, Pilgrims Society, chairman of Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) <http://www.imdb.com/title> --- (check Google image search on William Paley to confirm) ---



The Pilgrims NYC 1974---

Page, Walter H.
Paine, Jr., Hugh E.
Paley, William S.
Palmedo, Roland

Page was multi-generational Pilgrims member and president of J.P. Morgan & Company. Page was a director of Kennecott Copper and Braden Copper, mining companies the Guggenheims were strongly associated with. Page was a board member of despicable Pharma giant Merck & Company; president of Long Island Biological Association and trustee of Carnegie Institution of Washington (“Who’s Who in America,” 1974-1975, page 2367). Palmedo was an airline and aviation financier and was with Lehman Brothers and the Harriman (Pilgrims) family. Palmedo married the daughter of the president of United States [Lines](#), transoceanic shipping. Paine inherited fortunes from several sources---supplying paper to major national magazines, real estate, banking, and New York Life Insurance Company. Paine had family relationship connections to Army General Walter Bedell Smith (Pilgrims 1957) who was Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1946-1948); Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (1950-1953); and Undersecretary of State (1953-1954). Paine also had in his genealogy the famous Myles Standish, an English military

officer (1584-1656) who led forces protecting the original “Pilgrims” at Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.

The world’s best connected organization and the source of most of our national ills can scarcely get a peep of publicity due to “blackout” by the “good guys.” Ask them why! Let the public decide if they care to read these presentations---don’t decide for them. Ask Zero Hedge and Infowars why The Pilgrims Society merits no reporting. Bilderberg, Skull & Bones and the Jesuits are jokes besides The Pilgrims Society. And Bilderberg is a Pilgrims offshoot for bringing in key Europeans, and deflecting attention from The Pilgrims.

If you make screenshots of my presentations, do the right thing and tell readers or video viewers where you got the info! Don’t deny me site traffic, especially when my efforts are all free access, public service endeavors! Do not place my works in your site in any pay to read status without discussing with me first! Why is it so tough for people to accept the long term low silver price as the result of a profound, organized conspiracy? And that this collusion has an apex membership organization?

www.silverstealers.net

www.nosilvernationalization.org

**This research refused coverage by Greg
Hunter
USA Watchdog and Dave Janda among
Many others!**