

SILVER MINING KINGPIN OPPOSED SILVER MONEY!

**HIS PEERS ALSO ASSASSINATED SILVER!
BENEFICIARIES OF THE CRIME OF '73!**

Presented April 2017 by Charles Savoie

(Focus on a member of The Pilgrims Society,
Monetary Enemies of World Civilization!)

I want to describe a tremendous man who is most likely unknown to you; however, he was hell on wheels and then some in mining, racehorses, water development, agriculture, railroads, banking and more. He was "as [wealthy](#) as a Rajah, as powerful as a Vanderbilt, yet nameless as John Doe." His influence is still on the scene today over a century after his passing. He lived 1822 to 1914 and piled up a fortune of huge dimensions from 160+ mining projects from Alaska to Chile to Korea and was thought by many to be the third wealthiest man in America after Rockefeller and Carnegie. Our focus personality here became a member, like Carnegie and the Rockefellers, of a group I will briefly describe; following this we'll describe the person matching the title of this essay. Perjury, fraud and plunder unpunished; the hallmark of Olympian scale racketeers who control the laws of nations!

The diamond and gold mining trust organizer in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes, the biggest of the "Randlords,"

planned the formation of a group of men similar to himself which would remain unknown to the public. Its members would be recruited from the then British Empire and the American "colonies" (the British refuse to think otherwise). The group is described (without being specifically named) in the Review of Reviews, New York, May 1902, article on the life and ambitions of Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) whose fronting for the Rothschilds (became members) is more widely known than his fronting for the Royals (sponsors of the organization) ---



Page 557 of the 1902 article has this dangerously worded statement---

"The only thing feasible to carry this idea out is **a secret one (society) gradually absorbing the wealth of the world** to be devoted to such an object. 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 struggling in the dark to know what

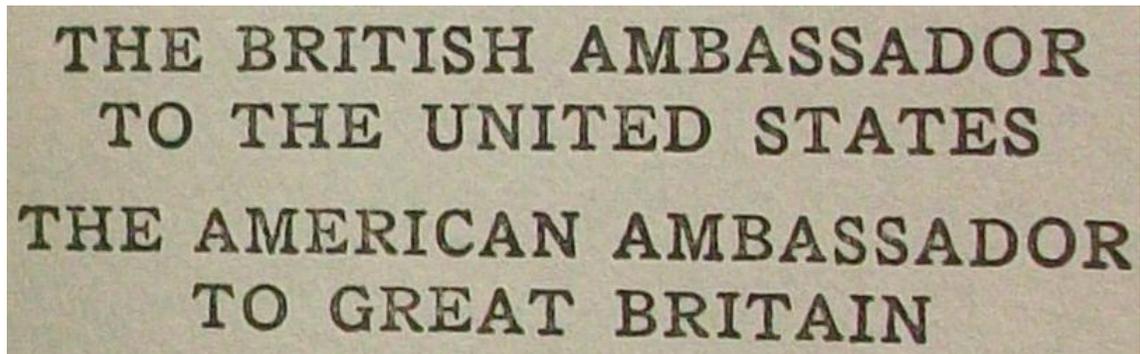
to do with his money; and so one might go on ad infinitum."

The group was founded on June 11, 1902 in London barely eleven weeks after Rhodes demise and called "The Pilgrims" also "Pilgrims Society" and on January 8, 1903 a corresponding branch was opened in New York. This group bridges the gap caused by the Revolutionary War and represents the wealth of the British Empire including the Chinese opium "trade" and the North American "robber barons" plus the wealth of huge land estates from Colonial times. European wealth is heavily represented through genealogies especially in the London branch. The sponsors or "patrons" are the British Royal family, who may---or may not be---history's wealthiest family. This group always existed in one form or another, even if by loose association, and the 1902-1903 organization only formalized its existence. Their motto is "Hic Et Ubique" ("Here and Everywhere"), a reference to their holdings and influence. I am convinced from long studies over many years that this is the top power group in world history, and its existence today constitutes the last great secret of modern history. I have strived to get them to post rosters, which is an effort yet awaiting fulfillment. They say their goal is "the promotion of the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations" (1969 leaked roster) and Professor John Robison, author of "Proofs of a Conspiracy" (1797) who was the [inventor](#) of sirens said---

"We may also gather, from what we have seen, that all declarations of universal philanthropy are dangerous."

In other places this Pilgrims group makes statements such as they want to "promote friendly relations between the UK and the USA" oh really? And to do that, the group must be kept out of public view and most of their biographical info in "Who's Who" volumes must omit the detail of their membership? My site www.silverstealers.net went up in January 2011 and their site first appeared the following June www.pilgrimsociety.org based in England. In spite of their wealth and power, the USA members appear to be the junior partners, including the Rockefellers; now that David is gone, there will be no change in trajectory. I first went public about them in December 2004 at Silver Investor site with "Meet The World Money [Power](#)." The 1969 roster, obtained years ago from '76 Press in Seal Beach, California, who worked with the late Gary Allen, [author](#) of "None Dare Call It Conspiracy," which was a hit and incited me to start my own investigations, showed the USA President and Secretary of State as honorary members, and also showed the USA Ambassador to the UK and the UK Ambassador to the USA as honorary members, plus the British Ambassador to the UN. The same situation of tying America and England together is seen in the 1933 roster and has resulted in America winning two World Wars for England that its leadership

intentionally caused to try and run the entire world; after WWI with the League of Nations and after WWII with the United Nations; what's next? ---



THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR
TO THE UNITED STATES
THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR
TO GREAT BRITAIN

This group long ago seized control over all our foreign relations and controls our financial system; other groups are vastly inferior in power to this one and in most cases are managed by them. There is a Pilgrim Society at Plymouth, Massachusetts, this group was founded in [1820](#) as a historical, commemorative and genealogical society, and despite being founded four generations before this other group we are discussing, it's another of their many subsidiaries; an example is Henry Hornblower II, an investment banker with a tremendous ancestry, who was an official of the inferior group some years ago.

Hornblower & Weeks

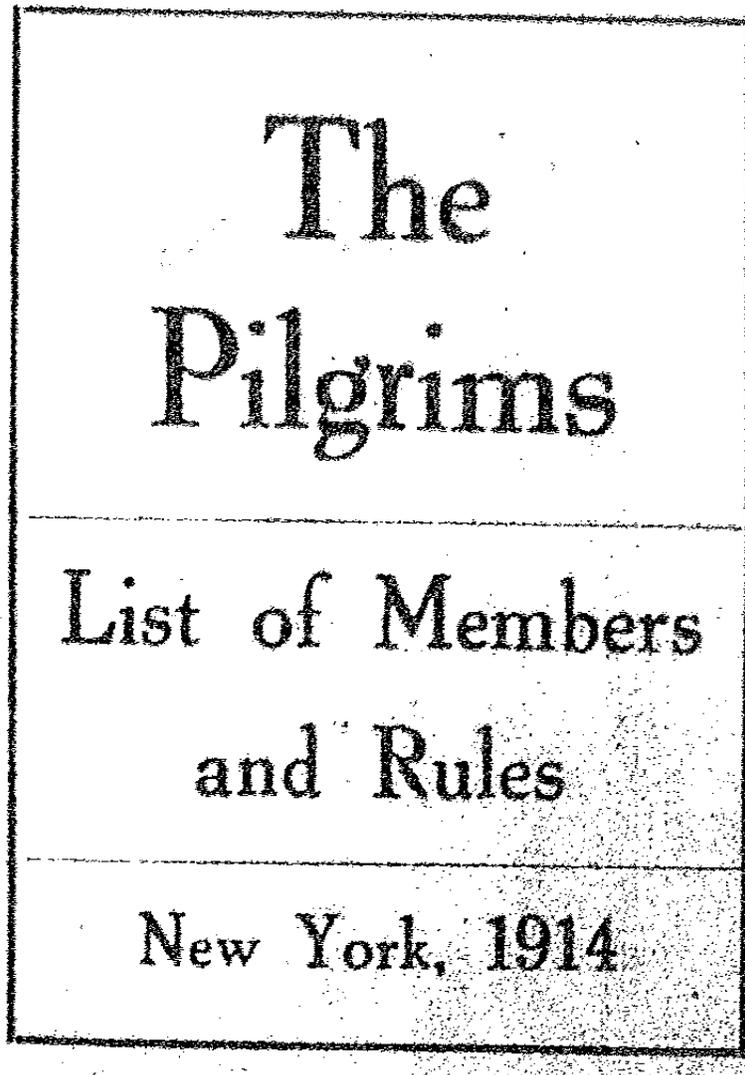
Investment Securities

JAMES HAGGIN---FORGOTTEN MINING MAGNATE

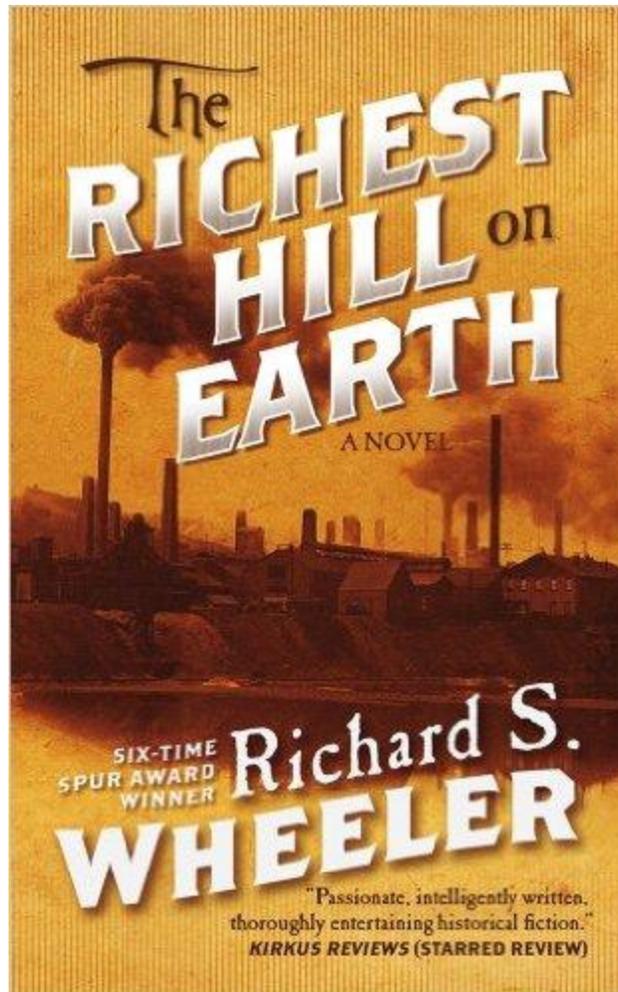
After this intro, let's review a member I found in the leaked rosters from 1907 and 1914. His name was James Ben Ali Haggin (1822-1914) and that's not to be confused with a character from the "Gunsmoke" TV series, Festus Hagen. James B.A. Haggin's great grandson shows in the 2002 list, probably controlling trusts worth an unknown number of billions. This fellow was of some Turkish ancestry, hence the "Ali" in his name. Here was his way brief info he allowed to be published in the 1914 "Who's Who in America," page 992---

HAGGIN, James B., capitalist; b. Harrodsburg, Ky., 1827; s. Ferah T. and Adaline S. (Ben Ali) H.; ed. for legal profession; *m. a d.* of Col. Lewis Sanders, of Natchez, Miss. (she died May 23, 1894); 2d, Pearl Voorhies, of Versailles, Ky., Dec. 23, 1897. Practiced law for short time at St. Joseph, Mo., then at Natchez, Miss., until 1849, when went to Cal. and acquired fortune in mining enterprises; formed "silver trust," with other large mining capitalists, 1896; owns original interests of Marcus Daly in Anaconda Copper Co.; large owner of ranch property in Ky., and largest individual owner of horses in training, having large stock farms in Ky. *Home:* 1 E. 64th St. *Office:* 15 Broad St., New York.

SEVEN HUNDRED SIXTY RECORDS FOUND FOR JAMES HAGGIN & GOLD!

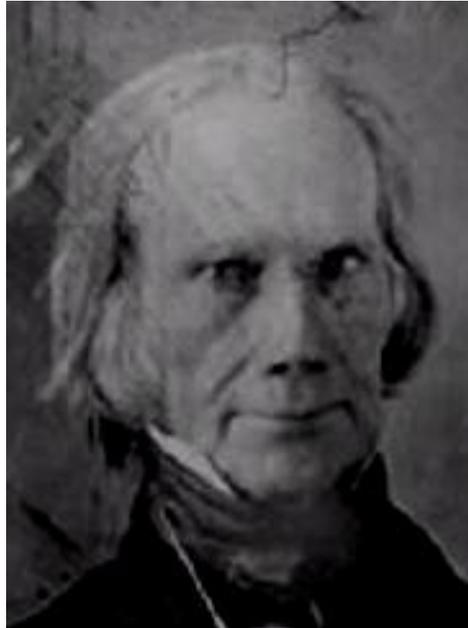


Anaconda owned what was described as "The richest hill on earth."



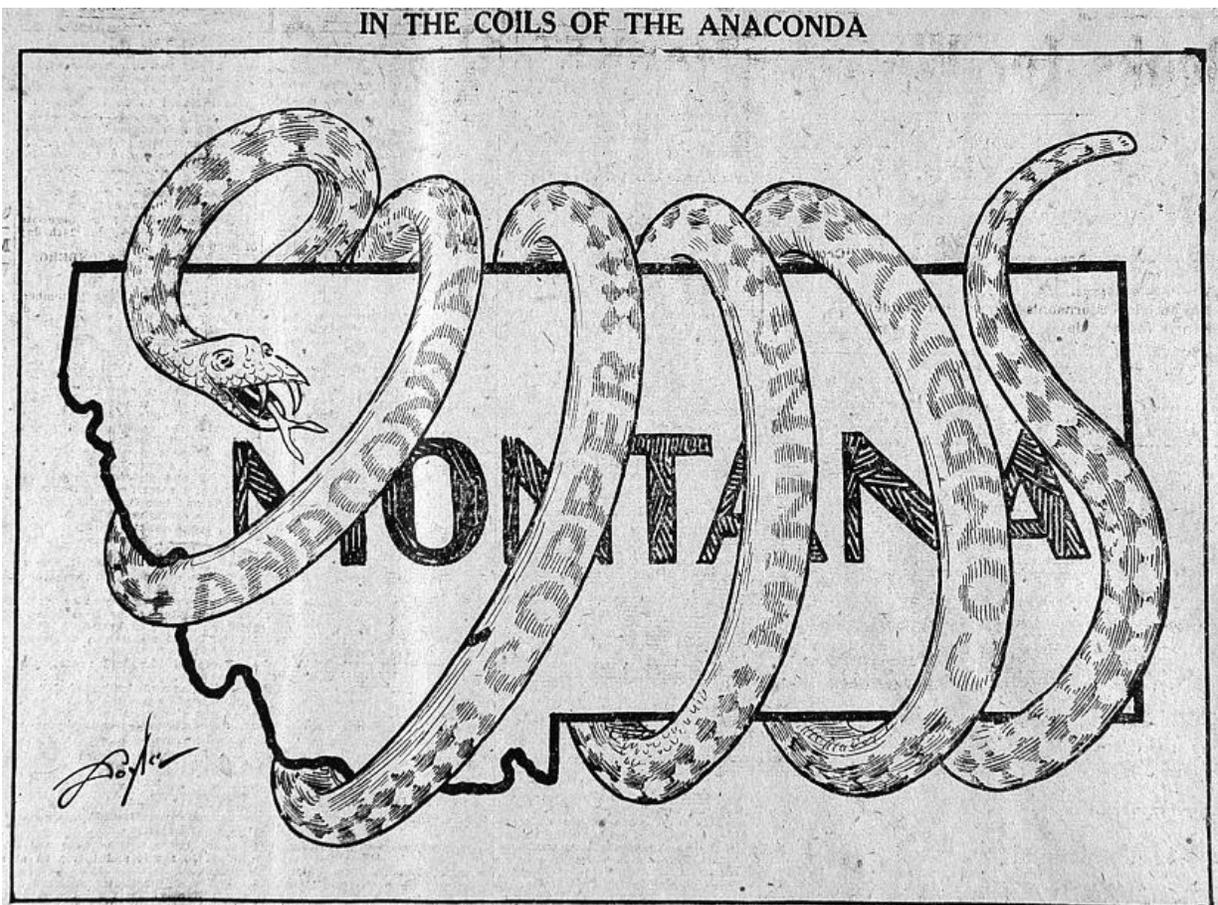
Haggin's [father](#) was an associate of Henry Clay (1777-1852), central banking advocate and one of President Jackson's formidable enemies, whose face he nevertheless tap danced on. Clay was a leader in the former "Whig" party, central bank advocates. The Pilgrims 1995 roster shows a Henry J. Clay and the 1969 list shows Henry Clay Alexander of J.P. Morgan & Company and in a perverse speech to the Investment Bankers Association of America entitled, "Of Men and Money---Keeping Our Currency Sound" he called for the domestic ban of Americans owning gold to be extended

to block Americans owning gold anywhere! He's described in "Typical J.P. Morgan [Racketeer](#)," released in October 2008. Henry Clay---



In "Gambling On Ore: The Nature of Metal Mining in the United States 1860-1910" (University Press of Colorado, 2013), we see on page (not [numbered](#)), Haggin "controlled water and land and real estate in Butte and Anaconda beyond water production needs and managed a vast enterprise that reached into all corners of western Montana." Mount Haggin, 10,610 feet in Montana is of course named for him; by Marcus Daly in appreciation of Haggin boosting him to megamillionaire status. There was even a Mount Haggin [Land](#) & Livestock Company. "Almost the entirety of the Rothschild purchase came from Hearst's shares" ---"The Battle for Butte, Mining and Politics on the Northern Frontier, 1864-1906," University

of Washington Press (2012) page 46; Anaconda, including the world's largest copper smelter, were bought by the Rothschilds to a 25% then later a 40% extent; then the [Rockefellers](#) grabbed almost all the action circa [1899](#) with Henry H. Rogers (Pilgrims 1914); both Rogers and his wife were Mayflower descendants! The Butte Montana Daily Bulletin, October 2, 1920, lamented the control of Anaconda Copper over the state and as of 1920 that control was around 30 years running---



On March 16, 1889, the Engineering & Mining Journal, page 267, reported Haggin sailing to England relative to "an arrangement for the control of the copper markets."

The Engineering & Mining Journal, November 17, 1891, page 538 reported fatalities at the Anaconda Mine--- "At midnight when the shifts change, a cage full of miners returning from work arrived at the surface. Their places were at once taken by nineteen men, and the cage was started downward. The rope had been unwound but a couple of times from the drum of the winding engine, when there was a sudden snap and a cry of horror from the shaft in which the cage had but a moment before disappeared. The rope had broken, and the cage with its nineteen inmates was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Of the 19 men who made the fearful ride 17 were dead, their forms crushed out of all semblance to those of human beings, while the two who were yet breathing had no hopes of recovery."



The
MINING ✖
INDUSTRY

...AND **REVIEW**

HAGGIN BEATS THE ROTHSCHILDS!

Have the Rothschilds always had their way with others in finance transactions? **You just have to be kidding pal; you buy into too much mythology!** Same goes for the Rockefellers. Andrew Mellon (Pilgrims Society) held off Standard Oil with his own giant, Gulf Oil, and in steel, Mellon with Union-Sharon Steel held off J.P. Morgan (Pilgrims Society) group in U.S. Steel. Charles Yerkes (Pilgrims) held off J.P. Morgan (Pilgrims) in developing the underground electric railway system of London. The Mining Industry & [Review](#) (Chicago) of November 7, 1896, page 191 reported on the Anaconda Mine---

“The sale which has just been consummated is the result of negotiations extending over a period of six years.

FOUR DIFFERENT TIMES THE ROTHSCILDS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO PURCHASE THE ANACONDA MINES. EACH TIME THE ROTHSCILDS HAVE REFUSED TO PAY THE PRICE, AND EACH TIME THE PRICE HAS BEEN RAISED ON THEM.

Now they have purchased it on the recommendation of Hamilton Smith, the famous mining expert. By this deal the Rothschild syndicate has purchased one-fourth of the company’s stock.”

Note---25% is not a majority interest, no matter what your name is! Haggin and his partners kicked the Rothschilds rumps! “Mr. Haggin wants too much” reported the Engineering & Mining Journal, April 20, 1889, page 379. However, he had his way with the overseas interests! Haw, haw haw! On May 18, 1889,

the E & MJ, page 452, reported Haggin telling the Rothschild affiliated overseas syndicate---

"I mine copper to sell, not to keep it to look at. It costs me nothing to mine my copper. The silver extracted from my ore yields such a profit that my copper is practically a by-product. I can sell it at a profit, whether you agree on a price or not. The Calumet & Hecla Mine, and my mine, the Anaconda, produce at the present time 60,000 tons of copper annually, but neither of them works full capacity. The Calumet & Hecla has 18 shafts and works only three. If that concern and the Anaconda work full capacity they can supply the world with three-fourths its annual consumption of copper. **THE DIFFICULTIES ARE YOURS, NOT OURS.** If we can make arrangement, well and good; if not, I shall put my copper on the open market and sell it for what it will bring, **AND YOU MUST PREPARE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES.**"

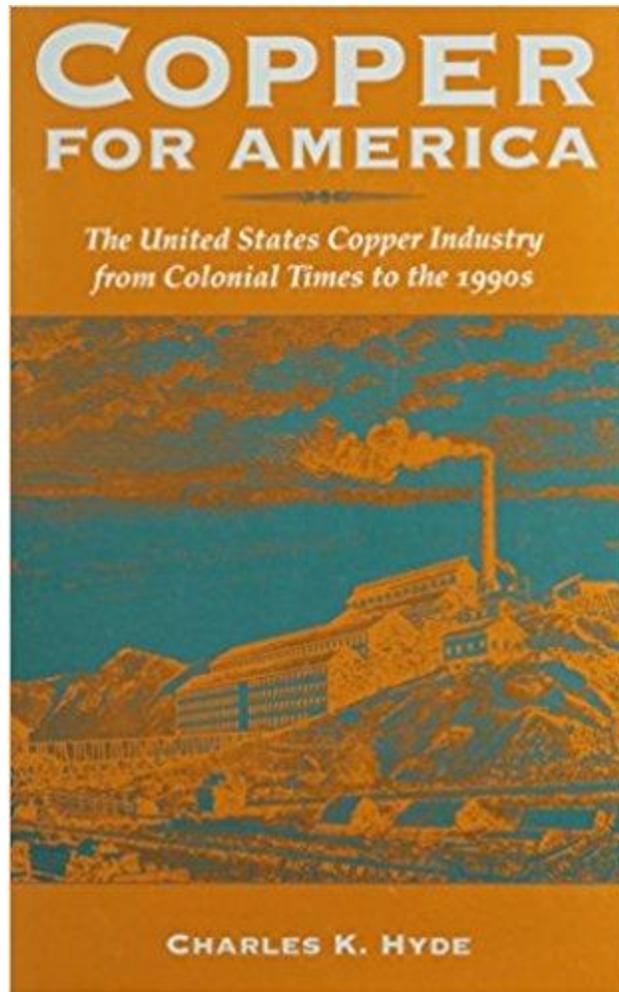
The E & MJ, February 14, 1891, reported the ongoing Rothschild interest in taking a stake in the Anaconda property, as yet unfulfilled and noted, "Meanwhile, Mr. Haggin controls the property, as heretofore."

"The Battle for Butte, Mining and Politics on the Northern Frontier, 1864-1906," University of Washington Press (2012), page 46---circa 1895, the Rothschilds unloaded their Anaconda shares and we read, "Control of the corporate giant thus remained firmly in the traditional

hands of Haggin and Daly. Profits continued to soar. In the three years following the 1895 reorganization, Anaconda yielded a total net profit of \$12,945,969.”

Why would the Rothschilds exit Anaconda just before values climbed higher? They’re supposed to be incapable of financial errors. Doubtless there are fantastic things about James B. Haggin and his main associate, Lloyd Tevis (also his brother in law) that never made it into any printed record.

As of November 22, 1898, Haggin owned 629,990 shares out of 1,200,000 Anaconda shares outstanding (“Copper for America: The United States Copper Industry From Colonial Times to the 1990’s,” Charles K. Hyde 1998), University of Arizona Press, page 232. Anaconda was sometimes known as the Anaconda Gold & Silver Mining Company, especially in the late 1880s.



Pearson's Magazine, April 1914, page 439 said that J.P. Morgan & Company (Pilgrims Society) was the ultimate control over Calumet & Hecla, with groups in Boston (State Street Trust) being secondarily important. We read---

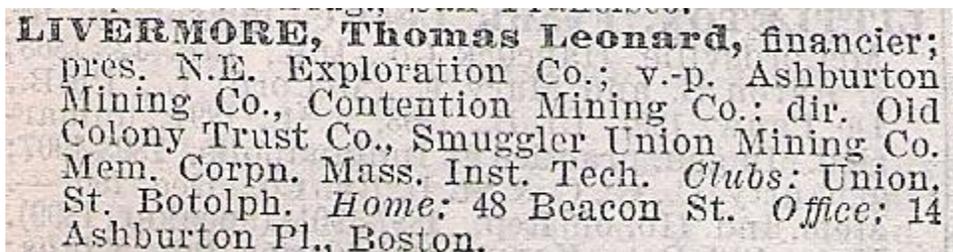


"Interconnecting directorates and other connections weld Calumet & Hecla to **THIS GIGANTIC FORCE**. The

Calumet & Hecla barony comprises 117 square miles. There is every reason to believe that it occupies this land without rightful title. There is also good reason to believe that it has consistently violated its charter and is now engaged in doing so every day and every hour of every day: a fact that will not in the least astonish you when you learn of its other activities, but that adds a rarely piquant taste to the pious exclamations of its attorneys on the subject of law breaking."

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.

Colonel Thomas Livermore (born circa 1844) was a Boston attorney who held interests in Calumet & Hecla Copper Company in Michigan and had several other interests as seen in "Who's Who in America" 1916-1917, page 1496---



LIVERMORE, Thomas Leonard, financier; pres. N.E. Exploration Co.; v.-p. Ashburton Mining Co., Contention Mining Co.; dir. Old Colony Trust Co., Smuggler Union Mining Co. Mem. Corpn. Mass. Inst. Tech. *Clubs:* Union, St. Botolph. *Home:* 48 Beacon St. *Office:* 14 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

Arthur J. Livermore *The Pilgrims* 1924 New York may be a relation; *The American Lawyer*, page 403, September 1895, showed Arthur had offices at number 10 Wall Street. *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, June 1892, spoke of upper crust people who were "...holding memberships in the clubs of New York and London, intimately related with the leading circles in the financial

centres of the country.” It’s as if the “illuminati” or globalists take smirking delight in leaving hints of their groups and insinuating what they’re up to! The article’s author had a funny name, Julian Ralph; there was a Henry A.J. Ralph of The World Banking Corporation in The Pilgrims 1969; possible link!

FYI our focus member of The Pilgrims Society, Haggin was an **Episcopalian** and he most definitely did get the better in dealings with this other fabled Rothschild religious group. Haggin did **NOT** “take bossing from Jesuits!” My research strongly indicates that Episcopalians (“Anglican Church of England,” sponsored by the Crown) own and control the clear bulk of assets in this country. That shouldn’t surprise, as they got here first and grabbed land on the East coast that became the basis of America’s banking system; yes, with lots of overseas participation. The Rothschilds were hardly alone in that participation, however. Considering that Haggin successfully butted heads with the Rothschilds for several years, would they have invited him to become a member of The Pilgrims Society, if they could have banned his membership? The Pilgrims London 1914 shows Sir Edgar Speyer a member, from a financier family which is a satellite dynasty around the Rothschilds. In 1921 King George V removed Speyer from the Privy Council to the Crown, and in 1924 Speyer’s name was absent from The Pilgrims London. The **ROYALS** decide who will be admitted, and who will be expelled! I’ve seen

reports that Haggin's maternal grandfather, who was captured in a conflict with Russian forces, had his release arranged by a British General and/or he helped him to transit to London. That if correct could have placed a "marker" in that family line flagging descendants as "acceptable for membership in one of our secret societies if other qualifications are also met." Relatively few other men achieved as much wealth and power as Haggin, and he was no outer circle, high level flunky member. So; my research on The Pilgrims is not to be taken as opposition to some being wealthier than others, but rather as antagonism towards cartel associations, especially when out of public view; the fact of this thing being led by Royals makes it all the more fearsome. These characters are the wellspring of world precious metals suppression.

Haggin's acquisition cost for the entire Anaconda mineral claims? \$30,000 (thirty thousand dollars!) See page 113, Engineering & Mining Journal, August 26, 1882. According to The Mining Investor, Denver, February 1, 1909, page 252, "From 1880 to 1894 the profits from the Anaconda aggregated almost \$60,000,000."

The Pacific Coast Miner, January 31, 1903, page 83 had this---

"The mine was shown in a short time to have enormous possibilities in copper. Mr. Hickey, however, received not

more than \$10,000, although he was the original discoverer and locater of this great bonanza.”

PACIFIC COAST MINER

On August 8, 1891, the Engineering & Mining Journal, page 172, mentioned Haggin was in Chicago on business pertaining to Montana railroad operations.

Anaconda Company operated a hardware store in Butte, Montana, selling [tents](#) to prospectors. Mining companies of all sorts were notorious for selling supplies to employees at prices so bloated they often left employees in debt. This may have been modeled after the practices of the earlier American Fur Company owned by megapirate, John J. Astor of the second U.S. Bank; he was also an opium dealer. The local newspaper was in essence a company newspaper as you'd expect---

The Anaconda Standard

In “Madam Belle: Sex, Money, and Influence in a Southern Brothel” by Maryjean Wall, University Press of Kentucky, 2014, page 114, we find---

“Everything Haggin touched turned to gold. When American cities began acquiring electricity in the 1890s, Haggin and his partners, Lloyd Tevis and Senator George Hearst, stood poised to enhance their fortunes exponentially. They owned the Anaconda mine, one of the world’s richest sources of copper. When

manufactured into wire, this copper carried electricity into American homes and businesses. With the coming of electricity, the price of copper skyrocketed.”

So much for “the Rothschilds never lose” fables. As of 1889, Anaconda, then majority owned by James Ben Ali Haggin, was mining three thousand [tons](#) of copper ore on a daily basis. All these interests became Pilgrims Society represented. Understand that there is competition between factions inside The Pilgrims organization; however, at no time will any of them side with the public versus their rivals in the Society.

In “Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War” by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002) page 150--- (year 1899) --- “Haggin turned his attention to Mexico and the Pacific rim. The sale of Anaconda freed him for the development of monumental ranches, plantations and mines in Campeche, Chihuahua and Durango. Hearst and Tevis joined him in a number of these ventures.”

The Mexican Mining Journal, September 1909, page 36 reported, “The San Luis, Cinco Senores, Arafias and the Socavon of the San Luis Mining Company, which is owned by Haggin & Hearst.”

The Mexican Mining Journal

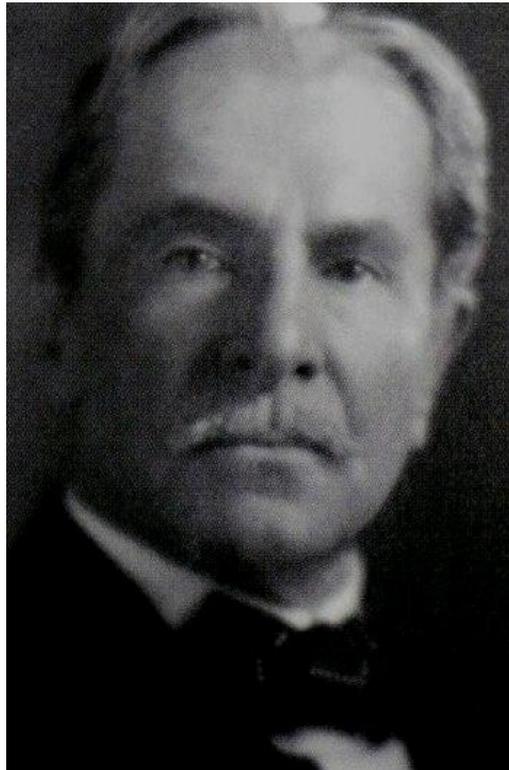
SECRET SOCIETY ASSOCIATES OF HAGGIN

I've been writing Haggin was born in 1822; in the scan he claimed 1827. Most sources say 1822; another says [1821](#); this detail is of no more concern. Haggin's family [owned](#) over 8,000 acres in Kentucky before he was born and "at least 25 slaves." Haggin's great grandfather near Constantinople (now Istanbul) in Turkey owned [slaves](#), some of whom were captured Spaniards. Haggin kept in the dark as to his Pilgrims Society membership, as do the vast majority of members. The few that state it correctly figure it'll be thought just another Manhattan social club or mere genealogical organization. Haggin died in fall 1914 just as World War I was beginning. Here's the scan of the 1907 leaked roster including several others of note---

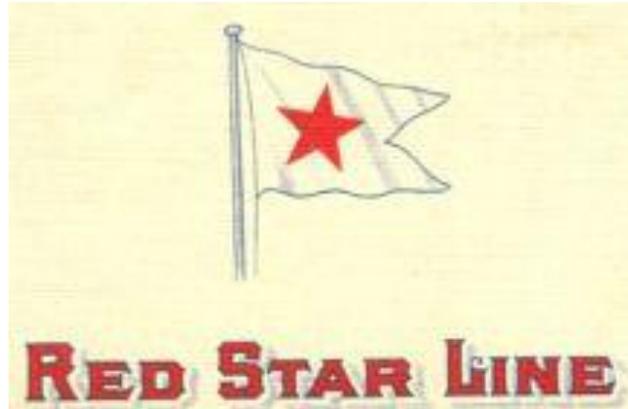
Hon. John W. Griggs,
Clement A. Griscom,
John J. Guile,
James B. Haggin,
George D. Hallock,
Benton Hanschett,
N. Wetmore Halsey,

Just to give you an idea of the type of men who've been members of this secret society, we will briefly describe these half dozen figures in the list with our central character---James B. Haggin. Griggs was prominent in New Jersey politics and became [Governor](#) (1896-1898) after which he became the 43rd United States Attorney General. Since his time, various other AG's have been Pilgrims members. After a two year stint as AG, he became a justice at the Permanent Court of [Arbitration](#) at The Hague until 1912. (The 1915 Who's Who, page 969 has him saying that as of then he was still on the PCA). These Pilgrims are prominent in the legal system! As of 1902 Griggs was a founding director of the Consolidated National Bank of New York. Other directors were Perry Belmont, whose father August Belmont worked with the Rothschilds financing the North in the Civil War. Also

represented in that bank was money from the California based Crocker fortune (railroads and banking); the Crockers were in Haggin's peer group. Perry's maternal grandfather was [Commodore Perry](#) who was active in the Mexican American War of 1846-1848 and played a lead role in opening diplomatic ties with Japan in 1854. Perry Belmont, looking heartless and thoroughly demonized---



Clement Acton [Griscom](#) (1841-1912) was an ocean shipping magnate who as of 1888 was president of Red Star Line and International Navigation Company. In 1902, with backing from J.P. Morgan (became a Pilgrims vice president in 1913) these large shipping interests were merged to form International Mercantile Marine (IMM) with 136 ships, its own 12 story Manhattan office building and Griscom was its first president.



Griscom owned Horseshoe Plantation in Florida, with forests and cotton interests, 11,000 acres. He married Frances Canby Biddle, of the same Biddle family associated with Nicholas Biddle, head of the second United States Bank (1816-1836) ---direct forerunner of the Federal Reserve System. After President Jackson killed the U.S. Bank, Biddle nevertheless used unbacked trash paper currency scraped up from the bank's closure to fraudulently buy much acreage in Pennsylvania! The Biddles have had much Pilgrims Society representation and first acquired 43,000 acres in 1681 in what is today New Jersey. Griscom---



Mansion at Horseshoe Plantation where Griscom had 80 tenant farmer families working for him. On his death it was acquired by George F. Baker Jr., second generation Pilgrims member whose father, a director of over 50 corporations, was a top antagonist of silver through First National Bank of New York (now Citigroup) ---



John J. Guile (what an appropriate name) was head of operations in North America for [Sun](#) Life Insurance of London, founded in 1710.



George D. Hallock had interests in Central Foundry Company and Central Leather Company (which was much larger than you'd think! From 1912-1919 it had net

[income](#) of over \$87 million; when dollars bought far more. It owned 165.27 miles of railroad plus coal interests and 468,536 acres of timberland.) CLC was also known as the leather combine or [trust](#) and the name changed to U.S. Leather. Fortunes of greatly varying size come into Pilgrims Society representation and there is some threshold known only to this group, at which a fortune either gets direct representation, or representation in a subordinate group in their orbit; if neither applies, they are at risk of destruction, including by legislative and judicial action. The Emergency Price [Control](#) Act, signed by Franklin Roosevelt in January 1942, bankrupted many thousands of small landlords, after which their holdings were absorbed by FDR's Pilgrims Society pals enormous realty interests; the worst of this lasted into 1947.

Benton [Hanchett](#) (their spelling had a typo) was born in 1835 and lived to 1931. He was an attorney who practiced in Federal courts and up to the Supreme Court. He had [interests](#) in lumber, plate glass, sugar, banks and trust companies such as Detroit Trust Company. He was legal [counsel](#) to the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company and was a trustee of the Hoyt Library in Saginaw Michigan. That [railroad](#) ran for 60 miles and in return for its development, the organizers were gifted with so-called Federal Land Grants totaling 513,000 acres which zoomed in value over the decades; this railroad land grabbing by Congress, State and Territorial officials,

has translated into possibly over several trillion in current values, coast to coast, and the major railroad systems of today, Norfolk Southern; Union Pacific; Burlington Northern Santa Fe et al, are always Pilgrims Society represented. Hoyt Library---



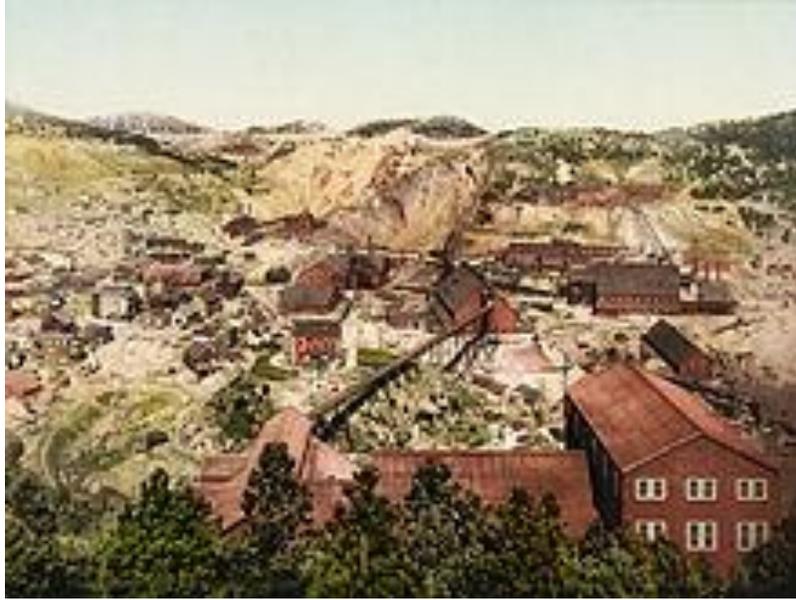
Noah Wetmore [Halsey](#) (born 1856) had Wetmore family ancestry, among the first settlers in Connecticut Colony, and also had a grandfather, Anthony P. Halsey (1794-1863) who was "president of the Bank of New York for nearly half a century." Today the Bank of New York Mellon (big merger) **represents \$32 trillion in assets and calls itself "The Investments Company for the World."** Its founder? Alexander Hamilton, husband of Elizabeth Schuyler (huge landowners) and these family lines are still seen in The Pilgrims Society today! Also from the 1918 "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," volume 16, page 432 we find---

“About 1900 he organized the firm of N.W. Halsey & Company. His firm made a specialty of municipal, railroad and public utility bonds and he was so successful that within a comparatively short time after the business was organized it covered the entire bond markets of the country. The methods he introduced were adopted by practically all the leading firms in the business. At the time of the great Galveston Texas flood he was made chairman of the bondholders committee, which took such a large part in the rebuilding of the city, along lines which it is believed will make a repetition of the former disaster impossible and has given to Galveston a credit which it never enjoyed before.”

That was the Galveston hurricane of 1900 in which over 6,000 persons died; still the biggest natural disaster in American history. Funds Halsey raised built the long granite seawall at the Galveston beach, a huge construction venture. N.W. Halsey & Company had offices at 49 Wall Street and was [later](#) known as Halsey, Stuart & Company, an internationally known investment bank. Halsey is [mentioned](#) in “The Financial History of the United States From Christopher Columbus to the Robber Barons (1492-1900)” but the book had no interest in off the record groups like the Saint George’s Society (founded 1770), forerunner of The Pilgrims and very closely associated with the Episcopal Church in America, which altered its name from Church of England

so as to sidestep criticism of their frequent pro-British sympathies.

As you see, our subject Pilgrims Society member Haggin had quite an association of powerful commissars of affairs; that was a very small sampling. Historical articles are written on many of these powerful men, and nothing is mentioned as to their uniting in membership in this concealed association, unifying them as a massive phalanx against the middle class, and against wealthy nonmembers, always acting in planned concert to impoverish all outside their influence circles; especially with the application of coercive government power and corrupt legislation. The familiar quotation must be corrected to read, "Give us control of a nation's laws and we will control its money." Now we'll delve into the activities of Pilgrims member James Haggin, most of whose fortune came from mining, as he was a beneficial owner, and usually the largest such owner, in some 160 mines in North and South America, including the famous Homestake Gold Mine in South Dakota! He and several associates bought it for \$70,000 in [1877](#) and in 1878 it was capitalized in the [amount](#) of \$10 million and eventually it yielded over 40MOZ gold! I must inform the uninformed, that the mythology about the Rothschilds, or the Rockefellers, as being the only power blocs in world finance, is believed only by people who haven't looked very far. Homestake Gold Mine of South Dakota circa 1900---



The November 25, 1909 issue, page 10, voiced criticism of Haggin's policies for Homestake Gold Mine employees--

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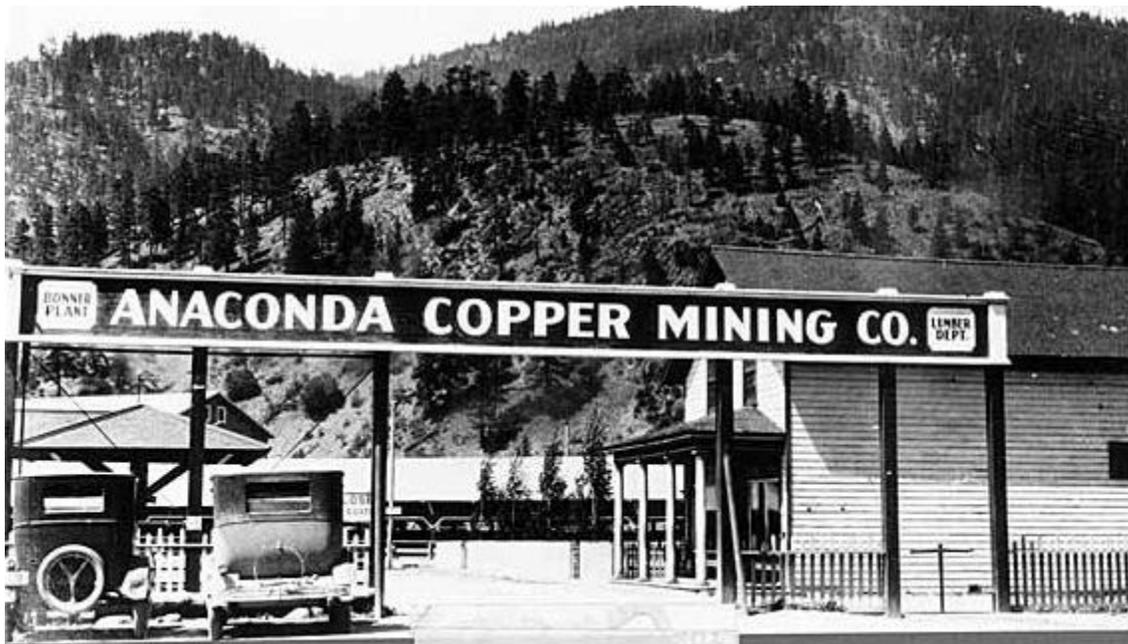
HAGGIN MINING KINGPIN

The 1914 Who's Who, page 992, shows Haggin was son in law of Colonel Lewis H. Sanders, who was appointed United States Attorney for Kentucky by Andrew Jackson. This of course in no way implicates Jackson, the greatest hard money man of all time, in any subversion; it was an incidental situation only. Haggin was trained as a lawyer as was his father in law. Haggin's listing stated---
"practiced law at Natchez, Mississippi until 1849, when went to California and acquired fortune in mining enterprises; **formed "silver trust" with other large mining capitalists, 1896**; owns original interests of Marcus Daly in Anaconda Copper Co.; large owner of property in Kentucky, and largest individual owner of horses in training, having large stock farms in Kentucky." Haggin and his partners owned more land area in mining claims than [97%](#) of others involved in that industry; and note that they were probably the richest claims, because the number of acres or hectares of land alone, does not determine ore grades---



James B. Haggin

ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY,



Haggin's [interests](#) included Deadwood Terra Mining Company of South Dakota; Last Dollar Mining Company at Independence, Colorado; American Mining Company of Durango State, Mexico. The Mine, Quarry and Metallurgical Record of the United States, Canada and Mexico 1897, page 418 showed Haggin owned mining claims in Ouray County, Colorado.

THE
MINE, QUARRY
AND
METALLURGICAL RECORD
OF THE
UNITED STATES, CANADA AND MEXICO.

The United States Investor, December 19, 1910, page 312---

The Nickel Plate mine, the largest gold mine in Canada, was acquired by Mr. Rodgers in 1898 while associated with Haggin and Daly, when it was a prospect, and only six weeks after its discovery and location when it had only a three-foot open cut. Mr. Rodgers developed the property, organized the Yale Mining Company, which now owns a group of 25 mining claims, and the Daly Reduction Company, owning the mill and cyanide plant, water power, tramway, etc. This property has produced \$2,000,000 in gold in the last five years, with net profits of about \$1,000,000, or 200 per cent on the capital stock.

By [1955](#), this area had \$47,000,000 in production and [Goldcliff](#) Resource Corporation is currently interested in the site.

The Mining Investor, August 29, 1910, page 57 reported a "rich strike" on the part of the Haggin syndicate in Durango State, Mexico.

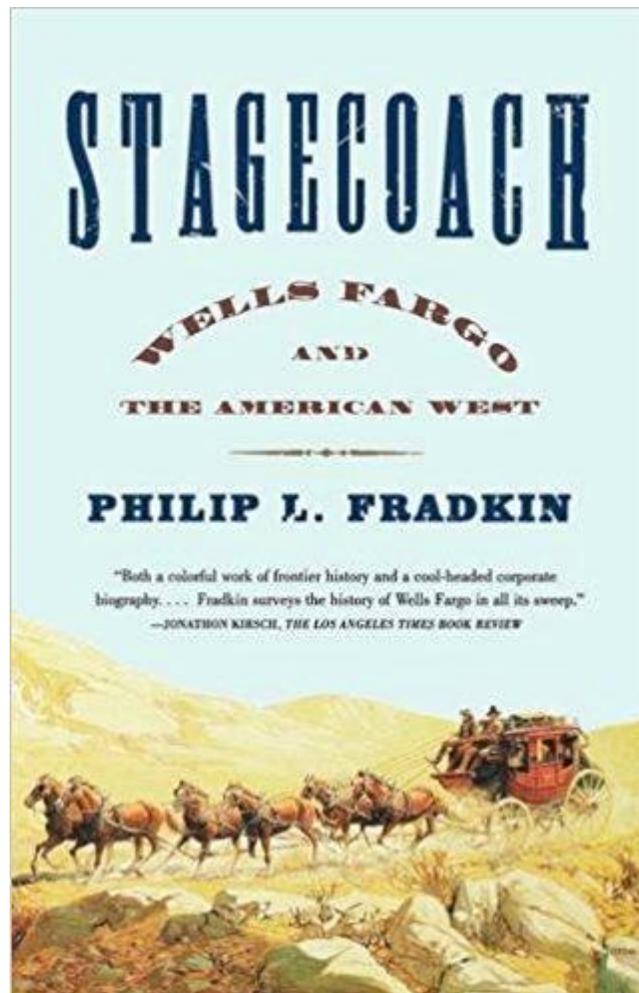
In "Contemporary Biography of California's Representative Men" (1881, Alonzo Phelps) page 326 states---

"Among the largest corporations in which Mr. Haggin is a heavy shareholder and prominent as an influential director are the San Francisco Gaslight Company, the California Dry Dock Company, and the express and banking house of Wells Fargo & Company. He is also, in

association with Mr. Tevis, the principal owner of Utah Mining Company which possesses the richest mines of that territory, and in several mines in Nevada.”

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

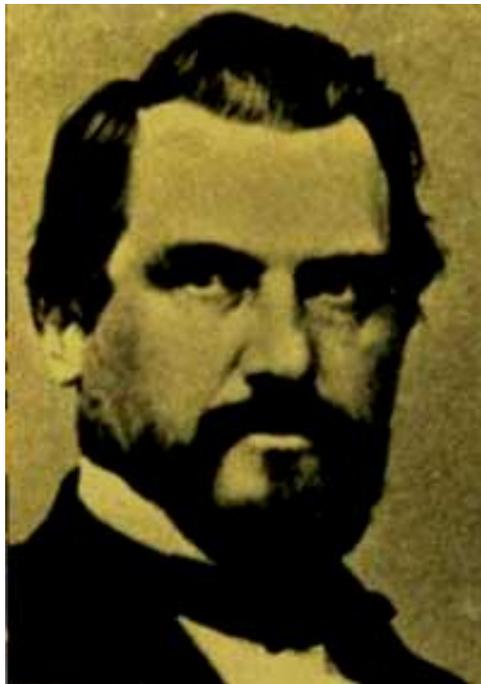
“Stagecoach: Wells Fargo and the American West” (Philip Fradkin, Simon & Schuster, 2002) pages 89-90 shows Haggin and Tevis were both Wells Fargo directors.



In “Rulers and Rebels a People’s History of Early California, 1769-1901” by Laurence Shoup (2010) we note from page 190 that on a massaged stock price drop

in Wells Fargo, Haggin, Tevis, Darius Mills, Collis Huntington, Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker (Episcopalian) got control of Wells Fargo.

June 1896, page 129 California Bankers Magazine, Leland Stanford, Collis Huntington, Charles Crocker, Darius Mills, Mark Hopkins were heavy holders of Wells Fargo, along with Haggin & Tevis. Stanford was often called a "looter"---



In "The Gold Hunters of California" by Thomas Farish (1904) page 56 Haggin & Tevis attorneys were also "money lenders" when they opened law practice in San Francisco and "They controlled Wells Fargo for many years" and on page 58 we notice "it was said that they could command more money on short notice than any bank in San Francisco," which kind of reads like Wells

Fargo was their subsidiary. Page 58 says Haggin "had many enterprises with the late Senator Hearst."

Haggin & Tevis were big shareholders in both the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Residents of Placerville California, founded in 1854, could only think of men like Haggin like Zeus on top of Mount Olympus.

The United States Annual Mining Review & Stock Ledger, 1879 page 35, Tevis was "High Mogul" at Wells Fargo & Company and we also read, "No one may expect to enter the charmed circle who is tabooed by the Haggins and Tevises."

Hill's Album of Biography and Art page 407 said of Tevis that though he started out with only \$250 capital--- "His fortune is many millions."

San Francisco Gas Light Company Building (built in 1893)



Reading the next paragraph it comes across that Haggin could well be called "The Father of California Irrigation." Page 327---

"Never has he encountered financial embarrassment in the slightest degree, **even in the most disastrous monetary troubles which have at times been suffered; but all the while, through every period of financial and business depression, his wealth has steadily increased,** and his operating capital has been equal to every favorable opportunity for investment. He became conversant with the finances and commercial interests of every nation. The father of Mr. Haggin was a member of the Presbyterian Church; but he has, since early manhood, held to the belief of the Protestant **Episcopal Church**, of which his whole family are likewise members. He is a Democrat of unwavering principals."

Shattering events that harmed the great majority, but enhanced Haggin's wealth, included the Panic of 1857; Black Friday gold event of 1869; the Panic of 1873; the Panic of 1893; and the Panic of 1907!

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, February 3, 1906, page 18 shows James Haggin (Pilgrims 1907) on the board of Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York; its president was Charles T. Barney (not listed as a member 1907). In late October 1907, a run started by depositors on the Knickerbocker by October 23, connected to copper market manipulations (Haggin) and the conspirators fanned the flames to engineer the Panic of 1907, which led to the National Monetary Commission of 1908, which in turn led to the despicable Federal Reserve Act of 1913! On November 14, 1907, Barney committed suicide by bullet; he was a flunky for The Society; Haggin endured most securely! The majority of Pilgrims members appear to be "outer circle," but they're all there for important reasons. Haggin was IMO "high mid circle" and almost straddling into the inner circle of The Pilgrims!

**KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO.**

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Knickerbocker Trust was also connected to United Copper Company, founded in 1902 by Fritz Augustus Heinze (nonmember), a German immigrant. He sold out to Amalgamated Copper in 1906, and with a partner named Charles Morse (nonmember) he managed---or was allowed---with the partner, to get on the boards of over two dozen financial institutions, mostly banks and trust companies, and four insurance companies. When the Knickerbocker interest in copper mining seemed to be turning south, with help from Pilgrims Society controlled newspapers, the Panic of 1907 kicked off as depositors withdrew funds in a fanned frenzy from multiple banks. At Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, Knickerbocker Trust---

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY



The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Banks of New York State for year 1905, page 499 shows this---

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

[358 Fifth avenue; chartered 1874 as the Manhattan Mortgage Company.]

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.

FREDERICK GOVE KING, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
HENRY F. DIMOCK,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,
HARRY B. HOLLINS,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
JOSEPH T. BROWN,
WILLIAM SLOANE,
MOSES TAYLOR,
G. LOUIS BOISSEVAIN,
GEORGE C. CLARK, Jr.,

A. H. BARNEY,
HOSMER B. PARSONS,
JAMES H. BRESLIN,
CHARLES F. WATSON,
C. LAWRENCE PERKINS,
HENRY W. DeFOREST,
HARRY W. McVICKAR,
ALFRED B. MACLAY,
CHARLES T. COOK,
HENRY R. HOYT,

JOHN MAGEE,
HENRY C. BERLIN,
CHARLES W. GOULD,
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
I. TOWNSEND BURDEN,
PAYNE WHITNEY,
ALFRED G. EVANS,
JAMES B. HAGGIN,
JAMES W. GERARD,
CLARENCE MORGAN,
WILLIAM A. TUCKER.

The Pilgrims 1907 New York roster shows Haggin. There's a Higgins, but not the one on Knickerbocker board; very likely a relation. Three Browns in the 1907 list; connection uncertain. The name Moses Taylor is incredible; most likely the son of a famous NYC banker in

the latter half of the 1800s; however, not in the 1907 document. Hosmer B. Parsons was in the 1907 list! Parsons [started](#) with Wells Fargo in 1867 and held Mexican mining investments; he sounds like an offshoot of Haggin. There's a Watson, connection to Charles F. Watson uncertain (actually "uninvestigated" due to time limitations). There's a different Perkins in the 1907 list. A Cook; connection undetermined. Henry [Reese](#) Hoyt (born 1861) not in the 1907 list; possible relation to member Colgate Hoyt. Charles W. Gould not listed; Edwin Gould = listed. The Townsends and Burdens appear in later years. High flier Payne Whitney, surprisingly not listed. Two Evans listed; links uncertain. James W. Gerard (Pilgrims 1914). Two Goulds in 1914 roster; not this one. Three Cooks in 1914 roster; not this one. Two Watsons in 1914; not this one. Hiram Barney = 1914 list. Three Taylors in 1914 document. Joseph S. Auerbach, Wall Street lawyer, is a "hit" in The Pilgrims 1914 file.

The Panic of 1907 had lots to do with gold; enough to produce another item of this extent. Very significantly, Haggin had been a major gold player for most of 50 years as of then. In all cases in which a corporation has only one Pilgrims member on its board, that member will be the dominant member, even if it means representation of interests other than his own. In Haggin's case this wasn't so; he was a power unto himself. He lived to see the Federal Reserve Act become

law and I believe his actions showed he was supportive of “created money” as being more lucrative than gold itself. It’s possible if enough historical archives were searched, as Kentucky and elsewhere, we might find that Haggin knew his daddy’s pal, Henry Clay, a top central banking advocate, and that Clay infected James B. Haggin with the concept. ***These types are vectors of ceaseless subversions of every description!***

“Who’s Who in Finance, Banking & Insurance” (New York, 1911) page 622 shows Haggin’s son in law an Episcopalian. He was a director of Mutual Trust Company and member of the New York Yacht Club. Page 587 shows Haggin himself and a small portion reads, “Acquired large holdings in Old Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona.” No mention however of his Pilgrims Society membership.

Haggin was enough of a conspirator, and beyond question, in league with other monetary conspirators, to have profited from the Crime of '73, silver demonetization (more on this later); he was a “Gold Democrat,” the finance backed faction of the party that favored a monometallic system and a central bank; it made them happy to see so many small people bankrupted whose money was silver, so the few large scale titans like himself could absorb more holdings; note also, as is so prevalent among members of The Pilgrims, he was an Episcopalian (Church of England), and he’d have had on a pole the head of any slimy Jesuit who

might have tried to get control of any part of his dealings. Haggin held shares in the Gould & Curry mine near Virginia City Nevada, and made "an [immense](#) advance on his investment."

Haggin controlled the Standard Gold Mine in the Bodie mining district of California, was called "the most valuable gold mine in California" (Engineering & Mining Journal, February 15, 1879, page 120). The E & MJ, December 13, 1879, page 438, reported that Haggin and his associates acquired for \$60,000 the Golden Terra Mine in South Dakota "...and so marvelously rich the yield that the mine has appreciated in value, until now we doubt it could be purchased at any price." Other Black Hills gold mines owned by Haggin and associates included the Old Abe and the Giant Mine. They owned such Montana gold mines as the General Custer and the Unknown Mine. Other gold mines in their **bewilderingly extensive portfolio** included the Eureka, Excelsior and the KK Mine. The February 21, 1880, E & MJ, page 137, noted that Haggin was a heavy holder in Black Hills Tunnel & Consolidated Mining Company. The August 14, 1880, page 114 E & MJ stated, "Capital has been concentrated in so few hands, and has been manipulated so as to make them fewer and more powerful." The February 12, 1881, E & MJ, page 115, quoting the Black Hills Herald, remarked, **"The prominent mines were gobbled by Haggin & Tevis."**

The KK Mine was in Eureka County, Nevada.



Page 213 of the U.S. Annual Mining Review & Stock Ledger for 1879 listed Haggin as a "trustee" of Lone Star & Eclipse Consolidated Mining Company in Inyo County, California.

UNITED STATES
ANNUAL
MINING REVIEW
AND
STOCK LEDGER

The Engineering & Mining Journal, September 17, 1881, page 196, featured this blurb about a really obscure mining company---

OFFICE OF THE JOCUISTITA MINING COMPANY, 18 Wall Street.
New York, Sept. 14, 1881.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Jocuistita Mining Company has this day declared a dividend of \$100,000, being one dollar (\$1) per share, payable at the office of Lounsbury & Haggin, 18 Wall Street, on the 30th inst. Transfer-books close on the 24th inst.

After setting aside this dividend, the Company has a cash surplus of \$367,000.

R. P. LOUNSBURY,
Treasurer.

Lounsbury was Haggin's son in law as of 1878, marrying his daughter Edith. Pilgrims member? Undetermined; there are still significant gaps of years in the lists which have come into my possession (and paid \$\$ to source!) The Successful American Magazine, April 1900, page 34, said of Lounsbury, "Richard P. Lounsbury is a banker and

a broker whose word is a power in the moneyed centre of New York. Mr. Lounsbery is president of the Deadwood Terre Mining Company, president and director of the Last Dollar Mining Company, a director of the Anaconda Mining Company, the American Mining Company, and a director of Westchester Trust Company."

The Successful American Magazine, April 1900, page 18--

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THE SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN.

J. B. HAGGIN.

A COPPER KING, AND BEST-KNOWN HORSEMAN IN AMERICA.

The E & MJ, May 20, 1882, page 264, reported Haggin owned placer gold operations near Stockton, California. The May 27, 1882 edition, page 272, reported the Jocuistita Mining Company was located in Sinaloa state, Mexico; ore values in silver, lead, zinc, copper reached as high as \$2,500 per ton and some silver grades reached 154 ounces per ton. E & MJ, June 24, 1882, page 331 reported Haggin acquired in the Salt Lake City district, the Star Gazer, Eudora and Rebecca lodes. The September 9, 1882 edition, page 140, showed Haggin owned the Hope lode near Boise Idaho. Same source; January 27, 1883, page 47 showed Haggin created as of then a new company---Superior Mining. February 10, 1883, page 78---Haggin acquired the Henrietta lode near Salt Lake City. September 1, 1883, page 135---Haggin

acquired the Solace Mine in Idaho, with ore values estimated at \$500 per ton. September 15, page 172, Haggin acquired the Pittsburgh lode in the Boise City district. April 5, 1884, page 259---Haggin acquired the Wallace Fraction lode in Idaho. (Skipped some because; **why tempt exhaustion in reviewing his holdings?**) Idaho attained Statehood in 1890 but Haggin's mining prospectors had long since been active there---



September 1, 1888, page 181, Engineering & Mining Journal---Haggin acquired 100% of the Chachamole Mine in Durango State, Mexico for \$200,000 cash; the same page reported the Bote Mine of Durango "owned in London by the nobility" yielded them a clear profit in 1885 of \$14,000,000; don't get the idea that Haggin was alone in being a mining colossus. January 24, 1891, page 124, Haggin acquired five mining claims related to a sheriff's sale in Butte, Montana (county seat of Silver Bow County). February 28, 1891, page 266, Haggin owned the French Mine in Arizona; page 269 showed Haggin

treasurer of Daly Mining Company of Salt Lake City. May 14, 1892, page 531 reported Haggin's Durango mine, the Guanecevi, had ore running as high as \$1,000 per ton! (The Guanecevi Mine is now owned by [Endeavour](#) Silver Corporation). September 17, 1892, page 278, Haggin acquired the Yellow Jacket Mine in Lemhi County, Idaho, for \$150,000. April 8, 1893, page 328, called Haggin, **"probably the most fortunate miner in the world."** July 1, 1893, page 16 reported Haggin acquired the Wilson Mine in Mexico, with "4,000,000 million ounces of silver in sight." September 30, 1893, page 352, Haggin acquired a dozen mining claims in Madison County, Montana. December 2, 1893, page 575, Haggin took an interest in the Big Blue Mine in Kern County, California. February 24, 1894, page 183, in Silver Bow County Montana, Haggin acquired a half interest in the following mines/or claims---the Iron Clad; Blue Bird; Badger and Copper Cross; and 100% stake in the Skylark lode. Map of Mexico showing Durango state---



May 19, 1894, E & MJ, page 470 showed Haggin was involved in Lawrence County, South Dakota, in the Greenback and Sunshine lodes. July 21, 1894, page 63, Haggin bought the Lettie Lewis mine in Grant County, Oregon. August 29, 1896, page 193 Haggin and associates acquire 60,000 acres in Montana, separate from the Anaconda Mine property. The new claims are represented in the Washoe Copper Company, with mines as follows; Gold Hill, Poulin, Estella, Moonlight and Blue Jay---“These properties are all well developed and equipped with hoisting plants, and could produce several thousand tons of high grade copper ore per day.” May 15, 1897, page 494, Engineering & Mining Journal---

MEXICO.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

EL ORO MINE.—This mine, at El Oro, which was purchased by **Haggin & Hearst** from General Frisbie for \$600,000, the latter retaining a one-fifth interest, is now making regular shipments of \$100,000 bullion per month. A contract was recently let to Messrs. Frazer & Chalmers, of Chicago, for the erection of a 100 stamp mill on this property.

June 18, 1897, page 650, E & MJ---

NEVADA.

ESMERALDA COUNTY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BLAIR GROUP.—These mines, that were famous 30 years ago, and are located in Silver Peak, are reported as sold to a strong syndicate, composed of J. B. **Haggin**, Marcus Daly, J. B. Canda, of New York, son-in-law of the late owner; John I. Blair, John W. Mackay and George Roberts, for \$1,000,000 cash. With the title to the mines goes a law suit, planted by L. J. Hanchett, who had a lease and bond on the property, and, failing to get it renewed, attempted to withstand the **Haggin-Daly** experts with force.

Notice they had a dispute over the mine with a Mr. Hanchett; recall earlier in The Pilgrims 1907 roster, another man by that name. That's an uncommon name; still it could be coincidence, or a case of conflict within these nasty circles. John I. [Blair](#) (1802-1899) was a railroad magnate, president of 16 railroads, whose grandson, Clinton Ledyard Blair, appeared in The Pilgrims 1907 roster and was on the boards of big railroads, and with his investment bank, Blair & Company, assisted Standard Oil Company of Indiana to gain control of huge

interests in Venezuela. Note that the original Blair was not Jewish! He was Presbyterian! "The Jews have all the wealth," I cannot subscribe to this **MAJOR** fallacy! The July 3, 1897 issue, page 17, mentioned "double dealing" going on between Haggin and Blair in regard to competing interests wanting the Silver Peak district mines. July 23, 1898, page 108, mentioned the Hesperus Mine owned by Haggin and Daly. August 6, 1898, page 168, Haggin owned interests in the Virtue Gold Mine in Baker County, Oregon. March 25, 1899, page 361 reported Haggin & Company the principal owners of American Mining Company of Mexico, silver mines with gold resources and a stamp mill at El Oro. April 1, 1899, page 392, "the American Mining Company owns one of the best properties in Mexico." The April 29, 1899, E & MJ page 516 issue had this, reflecting Haggin's eventual turnover of the giant Anaconda Mine with the Rockefellers (note to "Rothschild only" cultists, not the Rothschilds) but the Rockefellers as owners---

The Amalgamated Copper Company, with a capital of \$75,000,000, filed articles of incorporation at Trenton, N. J., April 27th. The company is empowered to mine, smelt and mill copper ore and to produce copper, gold, silver and other metals. It can also buy and sell, build and erect plants, and acquire properties. At a meeting of the company in Jersey City, these directors were chosen: Henry H. Rogers, William G. Rockefeller, Marcus Daly, Frederick P. Olcott, James Stillman, Roswell P. Flower, Robert Bacon, and Albert C. Burrage. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following officers were elected: President, Marcus Daly; vice-president, Henry H. Rogers; secretary and treasurer, William G. Rockefeller; executive committee, Henry H. Rogers, William G. Rockefeller, and Albert C. Burrage. This is evidently the organization which is to hold and operate the copper properties lately acquired by the Standard Oil people. These include the Boston & Montana, the Butte & Boston, the Parrot and the Anaconda in Montana; the Arcadian and the Isle Royale in the Lake Superior region. It is understood also that the combination includes the Washoe copper properties at Butte, owned by Messrs. Daly and **Haggin**. These have not been heretofore mentioned in this connection.

Amalgamated was dissolved in 1909 and the name reverted to Anaconda.

As for the prominent names, yes, they became Pilgrims Society represented also. Notice the name Olcott; The Pilgrims 1969 listed Olcott D. Smith, and he was a director of United Technologies, Emhart Corporation, Morgan Guaranty Trust New York, Excelsior Life Insurance, Hartford National Bank & Trust, Vanguard Insurance, Connecticut Water, and others' chairman, Aetna Life & Casualty Companies.

<http://thereformedbroker.com/2012/09/24/anaconda-copper-the-greatest-deal-in-wall-street-history/> has a quick capsule on how Rogers and Rockefeller turned a fast \$36 million profit on the Anaconda deal using all public funds. While on the subject of Rockefellers and Anaconda, "America's 60 Families" (1937, page 225) noted the manipulation of Anaconda stock by Percy Avery Rockefeller (Episcopalian) cost the public \$150 million in losses; Lundberg, author of that book, missed the part about P.A.R. having been in The Pilgrims, likely as an inner circle member. Years later we find such Pilgrims Society members as Robert V. Roosa of 59 Wall Street on the Anaconda board. P.A. Rockefeller was also a director of Chile Copper Company (known since 1971 as CODELCO).

HAGGIN'S DEALINGS CONTINUED

June 23, 1900, Engineering & Mining Journal page 751 reported Haggin's son took interests in the Flemington Coal & Coke Company in West Virginia. December 22, 1900, page 741, "Mr. J.B. Haggin now has practically full control of the company." April 20, 1901, page 497 reported from Mono County California--- "A consolidation of many claims has been arranged to take over the Noonday, North Noonday, Addenda, Red Cloud, Concordia and other claims fifteen in all. The principal stockholders are J.B. Haggin. It is proposed to put new machinery on one of the shafts and reopen the 400 foot level in the Noonday Mine, where large bodies of ore are

known to exist." August 10, 1901, page 180, Haggin owned the City Rocks claim in Salt Lake County Utah, productive of gold, silver and copper. April 18, 1903, page 605, the Journal reported a mining engineer, P.G. Lidner, returned from Siberia where Haggin sent him on business and thence left for Mexico. July 4, 1903, E & MJ, page 31, left column, showed this---

FOREIGN MINING NEWS.

ASIA.

SIBERIA.

Siberian Mining Company.—This recent incorporation, composed largely of Colorado men, has been organized at Colorado Springs, to carry on mining operations. About 2,200 acres of gold-bearing territory are said to be acquired. Among the incorporators are Thomas F. Walsh, William H. Brevoort, Clarence M. McCormick, J. B. Haggin and H. C. Perkins.

Thomas F. Walsh (see supplementary information towards the conclusion) was a charter Pilgrims member in 1903 and the earliest I have on Haggin is he appeared in the 1907 roster; most likely he was a member before 1904. The Brevoort family traces to New Netherland, forerunner of New York, and their line intersected with that of George Fisher Baker (charter Pilgrims member 1903) head of what has become Citigroup. Three McCormicks (International Harvester and other large interests) are in the January 1903 list. Pacific Coast Miner, July 18, 1903, page 51, shows Siberian Mining

Company bought 2,200 acre gold claim "containing numerous quartz ledges" for \$900,000 and several shafts up to 500 feet had been completed.

E & MJ of November 7, 1903, page 711, Haggin and associates were building a smelter in Chihuahua State Mexico in connection with Hidalgo Mining Company. January 28, 1904, page 167 spoke of the "Haggin-Vanderbilt syndicate" operating in Peruvian mining. The Vanderbilts at one time considered the seventh wealthiest family in world history but allegedly long since out of upper wealth circles, are anything but out of the money "thermosphere." In 1986 a Vanderbilt became son in law to Donald Platten (Pilgrims Society), head of Chemical Bank. They were among The Pilgrims founders through such men as attorney Lindsay Russell. Even Vanderbilt family offshoots (the Burdens) are represented in The Society. Map showing Chihuahua State, Mexico---



July 6, 1905, page 33, the Haggin interests owned the Albra Mine in Durango State, Mexico. April 27, 1907, page 831, Haggin interests had holdings in a Durango State, Mexico mine called The America. December 19, 1908, page 1223, "J.B. Haggin is developing the old Modoc Mine, where high grade silver ore is found" (California). Herringbone silver, wire silver, any type of geological silver you can name; Haggin & Tevis mined it.

January 8, 1910, page 123 reported on Peruvian mining--
- "The Cerro de Pasco property, controlled by the Haggin interests, is now producing at an annual rate of 40,000,000 pounds of copper." March 25, 1911, page 610 shows this---

The ore deposit has been developed for a length of 10,000 ft. and to a depth of 1800 ft. Ore reserves approximate thirty million tons.

October 17, 1903]

THE ECONOMIST.

1787

CERRO DE PASCO TUNNEL AND MINING COMPANY

The Copper Handbook, 1902, page 247, from 1630 to 1900 some 450MOZ silver came out of the Cerro De Pasco mining district of Peru.

THE COPPER HANDBOOK

**A MANUAL OF THE COPPER INDUSTRY
OF THE WORLD**

In "Technology and the Search for Progress in Modern Mexico" by Edward Beatty, University of California Press

(2015) page 141, Haggin was involved with Dos Estrellas Mine; and The Mining World (Chicago), March 31, 1906, page 413 noted that "within the past few months **it has sold as high as \$8,000 per share**." The Mining World, August 6, 1910, page 254 reported "a rich strike" at the Chamole Mine in Durango, another Haggin interest. Mining & Engineering World (name change), August 21, 1915, page 299, mentioned a Haggin interest gold strike near Mazatlan on Mexico's west coast. Yes, the grand old man was dead before this news was released, but his mining entities, trusts and family remained. "Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities," Volume 2, (1916), page 2337, showed Haggin's son Louis a director of Morococha Mining Company. Moody's Manual of Investments: American and Foreign" (1921, page 1486) showed Haggin's son president of Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation. Among the other Pilgrims Society factions invested with Haggin at Cerro De Pasco was the Vanderbilts. "Who's Who in America" (1958-1959), page 393, showed a Vanderbilt relation, William Burden, a director of Cerro De Pasco, Lockheed Aircraft and other large interests.

Haggin's mansion at 587 Fifth Avenue in New York
Bought from the Crocker, other Pilgrims family---



“He is anchoring himself more firmly to New York by continual purchases of metropolitan real estate” --- Pages 166-167, *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, June 1902. *The New York Times*, February 7, 1900, re Manhattan real estate, “J.B. Haggin a heavy buyer.”

Interior view of Haggin’s 61 room mansion on Nob Hill in San Francisco---



HAGGIN THE HORSE MOGUL

By 1888, Haggins [stable](#) was regarded number one in America and his thoroughbred horses had racked up a stunning 67 victories. Haggin [owned](#) over 1,000 thoroughbred horses at his Elmendorf Farm in Lexington Kentucky. However, this source said Haggin "owned [over](#) 2,000 horses" and over 13,000 acres, the largest private landowner in Kentucky. Haggin acquired many parcels to piece this holding together, including the Dixiana Farm, owned by a Major Carson, mentioned by the New York Times, October 16, 1909. The NYT, November 16, 1908, reported Haggin sold 28 mares to an English buyer. On June 1, 1909, the NYT mentioned Haggin sold 135 horses to an Argentinean buyer. His grandson Louis L. Haggin II

organized the Keeneland Race Course and attended Sayre School in Lexington; the school's [founder](#) was a silversmith. His horse named Ben Ali [won](#) the Kentucky Derby. The Haggin Cup was [created](#) in 1964 and there's also the Tevis Cup, named for his partner Lloyd Tevis and the [event](#) consists of "The world's best known and most difficult equestrian endurance ride" and is sponsored by Western States Trail Foundation. "For many years he was a great figure in racing and he was the [owner](#) of famous horses." The Evening Gazette of Burlington Iowa, October 14, 1905, said Haggin owned a breeding stallion "worth his weight in gold many times over for breeding purposes."



Keeneland Race Course---



From 1881 to 1891 Haggin won most of America's great horseracing prizes.

THE THOROUGHBRED RECORD

FORMERLY THE LIVE STOCK RECORD

A WEEKLY THOROUGHBRED JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE THOROUGHBRED RECORD COMPANY (Incorporated).

. 80, No. 12.

LEXINGTON, KY., SEPT. 19, 1914.

Whole No. 2068

Haggin had a coach pulled by a team of horses whose harnesses were all gold plated. In 1883, Haggin was one of the founders of the San Francisco Art Association. The Successful American magazine, New York, January 1904, page 7, reported Haggin making \$99007 on equestrian

activities; a scintilla of that subset of his operations. Haggin owned "the premier sire in America" in 1894 and "nearly one thousand mares" (The American Thoroughbred, 1905, pages 26 and 86.) He imported a stallion named Golden Maxim from New Zealand (page 214).

THE AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED

The Search Light, December 16, 1905, page 330, reported news of Haggin buying an imported stallion named Watercress for \$71,000. The Thoroughbred Review, Lexington Kentucky, September 19, 1914, page 137 reported that Haggin bought a stallion named Ballot for \$40,000 and some of his racehorses earned him about two and a half times as much per annum, exclusive of stud fees. Some of their names were Star Ruby, Midlothian, Tyrant, Colonel Wheeler, Montana, Sir Excess, Comanche, Sombrero, Master Lode, Watershed, Gold Dollar and Rubicon. **"Haggin owns three times as many thoroughbreds as any other man in the world."** (June 1902 Cosmopolitan Magazine, page 166.) The Daily Deadwood Pioneer Times, Deadwood, South Dakota, September 17, 1914, page 8, corroborated the triple claim; and that three of his horses earned \$360,000 in racing prizes; and that of 7,000 brood mares registered with the Jockey Club, Haggin owned 1,500! This source also said Haggin was a "vice president and director of the Japan Power & Railway Company. He was

also interested in a number of banks and owner of much Manhattan real estate."

God help us! This Haggin literally straddled the entire Western hemisphere and the Pacific Rim with gargantuan holdings!

A fortune of this size just had to become represented in The Pilgrims Society, "a secret society gradually absorbing the wealth of the world."

In "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002) page 150, "Haggin had interests in the Santa Anita and Churchill Downs racetracks."

Churchill Downs equestrian track was founded in 1875 at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1932, Haggin Oaks Golf Course was founded at Sacramento, California.

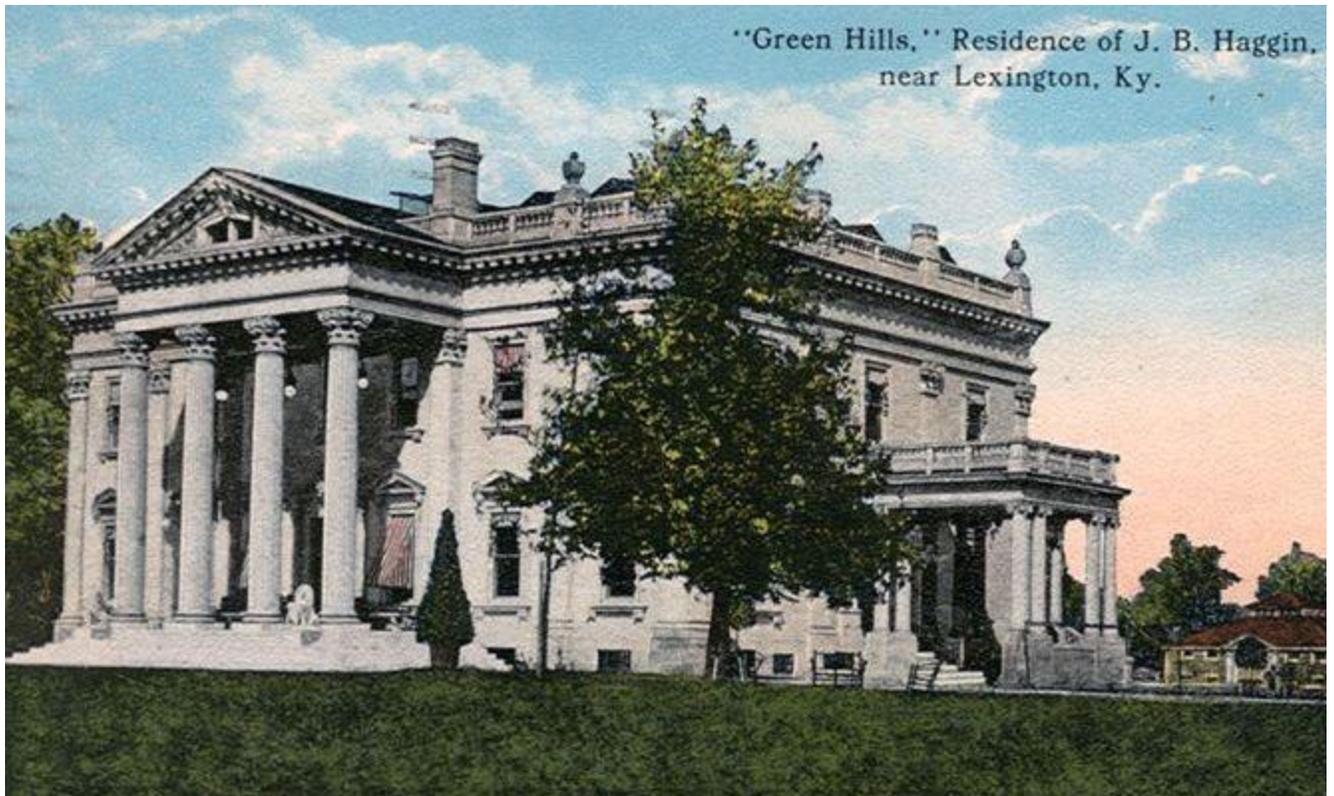
In "The Cyclopædia of American Biography, Volume 5" (1915) in an entry under the name John Murdock Robinson, we read that he became an engineer in 1881 for Darius Ogden Mills, constructing buildings in San Francisco for Mills and three hotels in New York and then did work for James B. Haggin (who put him into the carpet business) ---

"He managed the property of Mr. J.B. Haggin which included the erection of numerous structures in New York and Lexington Kentucky."

Green Hills Mansion (cost---[seven](#) figures over a century ago) at Haggin's Elmendorf Farm in Kentucky, a 40 room home --- the New York Times, April 5, 1917, noted Haggin filled his mansions with many valuable original paintings---



Architecture similar to Vanderbilt (Pilgrims Society) mansions!



In "Rulers and Rebels a People's History of Early California, 1769-1901" by Laurence Shoup (2010), page 343, Haggin was called "A Southern aristocrat"

The April 1905, page 24 issue of the Burr McIntosh Monthly magazine, had this---

The Burr McIntosh Monthly

P U B L I S H E D B Y
The Burr Publishing Company
No. 4 West 22d Street, New York City

Mrs. J. B. Haggin, who, as Miss Pearl Vorhees, was one of the greatest belles of the famous blue grass country, has carried the early personality and charm into the heart of New York's smart society, with very marked success. While the home here is a constant scene of delightful hospitality, it is at "Elmendorf," that great marble palace, near Lexington, the birthplace of many of the greatest thoroughbreds, past and present, that the Haggin hospitality is dispensed with its fullest charm.

If we had a list of names some of them would check out as Pilgrims Society members with earthshaking accomplishments like Haggin and off the scale genealogies. That was the original Pearl Voorhees, Haggin's second wife---



On September 14, 1911, the New York Times reported Haggin investing \$2,250,000 in a factory connected to processing tobacco from 175,000 acres of Kentucky tobacco farmland (March 6, 1912). Haggin was a Kentucky shorthorn cattle breeder at Elmendorf Farm (the Kentucky Encyclopedia, 2015, page 820.) The Crittenden Record Press, October 26, 1911 of Marion, Kentucky, reported Haggin taking a rare loss of \$40,000 regarding some of his cattle killed in a railroad accident. Most likely Haggin recouped this loss by cutting wages at mines he still owned. He was probably mulling over wage cuts anyway, and this gave him the impetus to go ahead. Supposition only? Yes; however this is the type operator he was. Naturally Haggin was the most important man in the State of Kentucky to state lawmakers and bankers! Joseph Desha, Kentucky Governor (1824-1828) and Haggin's father were familiars ("Kentucky's Governors" by Lowell Harrison, 2015, page 30).

The Field Illustrated, December 1920, page 1080, said "Haggin stood supreme in shorthorns, Jerseys, Berkshires and thoroughbreds."

THE FIELD

ILLUSTRATED

MT. BRILLIANT BERKSHIRES

Championship winners at the 1919
INTERNATIONAL AND KENTUCKY STATE FAIRS
Breeding and show stock of all ages for sale.

LOUIS LEE HAGGIN
Owner

A. P. SHROPSHIRE
Manager

MT. BRILLIANT FARM LEXINGTON, KY.



BRILLIANT QUEEN 5th
275825

HAGGIN VETOES SILVER MONEY

<http://hagginmuseum.org/exhibitions/FortunesFamilyTheHaggin> ---

“James Ben Ali Haggin, a Kentucky lawyer, came to California in 1850 and along with his partner (and brother-in-law) Lloyd Tevis, settled in San Francisco. Their business interests were varied and proved extremely lucrative for both. They were **principal stockholders** in some of the most successful silver, gold and copper mining operations in the world and had extensive land holdings.”

Lloyd Tevis---



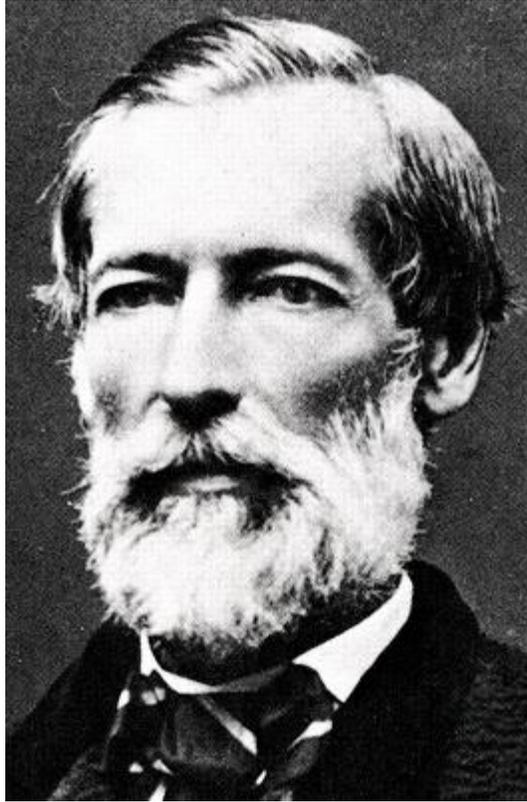
“He formed the “silver trust” with other large mining capitalists, in 1896; owns original interests of Marcus Daly in Anaconda Copper Co.; large owner of property in Kentucky, and largest individual owner of horses in training, having large stock farms in Kentucky.”

Don't confuse this “Silver Trust” with a more recent “Silver [Trust](#),” formed in London in 1987 by Pilgrims Society member Rupert Hambro. It's about silversmith industries living large off capped silver mining prices, while THEIR products prices aren't capped! I described Hambro in [#11](#) Silver Squelchers. The recent Silver Trust appears to have connections to the old opium trade; the name Sassoon is there, Pilgrims Society linkage and intersecting by marriage with the Rothschilds. Some remarks from The Thoroughbred Record, Lexington Kentucky, September 19, 1914, page 136 regarding Haggin---

“After Mr. Haggin's arrival early in the fifties in California he engaged in law partnership with Lloyd Tevis. This firm soon assumed a leading position because of its success in

handling some of the biggest lawsuits in California involving immense sums. These men were what was known as land and corporation attorneys, and as such commanded the very highest fees for their services. At Sacramento where they had their offices, they were advisers for many of the big mining companies and land owners. They acquired in the course of their law experience the famous Norris Grant, 44,000 acres of exceedingly rich and fertile acres of land adjacent to Sacramento and lying along the banks of the American River. It was known as the Rancho Del Paso. About this time there were great under takings under way supervised by such intellectual and administrative giants as Ralston, Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, Hopkins, Sutro, Mackay, Flood, Hearst, Hayward, Fair and other bold spirits of their kind who were rending colossal fortunes from railroad lines and from the minerals, forests and soil of California and Nevada by operations of such magnitude and returns as the world had seldom known. Mr. Haggin was associated with most of these men and his services were eagerly sought after. He invested heavily in mines."

Mark Hopkins (1813-1878) ---



We'll briefly review some of Haggin's peers or quasi-peers who were known to be gold money men and disfavoring bimetallism.

Marcus Daly (1841-1900) Marcus Daly had a son named Marcus Haggin Daly II (1882-1930) whose middle name was a tribute to the greater man who made him wealthy. James Watson Gerard (1867-1951; Pilgrims 1914) married Mary Daly, daughter of Mr. Daly. Gerard was Ambassador to Germany (1913-1917). "The Pilgrims of the United States" (short run book, 2003), page 146 showed James Watson Gerard V on The Pilgrims executive committee, welcoming Prince Philip, one of the Royal family sponsors of our top secret society. Marcus Daly---

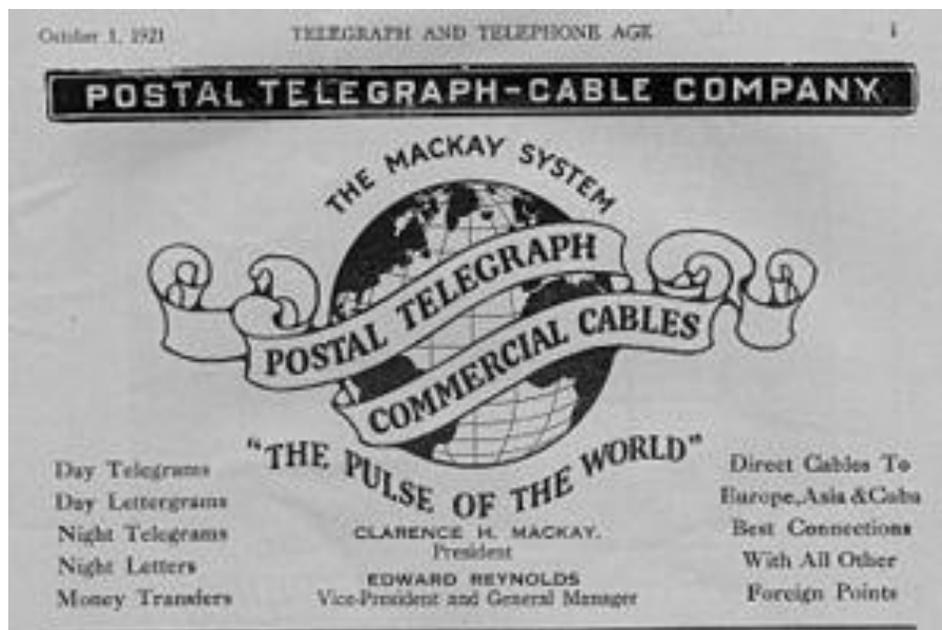


James G. Fair (1831-1894) ---Known as "Slippery Jim"--- Comstock Lode and real estate; founded in 1876 the South Pacific Coast Railroad; estimated worth \$50 million by early 1890s; Senator from Nevada, 1881-1887; so-called "Gold Democrat;" daughter Virginia Graham Fair [married](#) into the Vanderbilt family (Pilgrims Society).

James C. Flood (1826-1889) ---left no heirs. He along with Fair, Mackay, Flood and O' Brien controlled the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company. Flood---



John William Mackay---co-owner of Nevada Bank of San Francisco with James G. Fair; known as one of the four "[Bonanza](#) Kings" of the Comstock Lode; he married Marie Louise Hungerford; Clarence Hungerford Mackay, son---Pilgrims 1924, heir to the Commercial Cable Company and Postal Telegraph fortunes as well as the silver fortune. George G. Ward (Pilgrims 1907 NY) was associated with these big enterprises. Jay Gould (1836-1892) engaged in a price war with MacKay in the cable business and eventually gave up, complaining that if MacKay needed another million, he need only dig it up.



Statue of MacKay at the University of Nevada at Reno, Mackay School of Mines; now known as the Mackay School of Earth Sciences & Engineering---



William Shoney O' Brien (1825-1878) left no heirs. In 1877 profits from the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company were [close](#) to \$190 million.

According to Wiki Haggin was a multi-millionaire by 1880 and Hearst, Haggin, Tevis & Company became "one of the largest mining companies in the United States whose operations included the Anaconda Copper mine in Montana, the Ontario Silver Mine in Park City, Utah, and the Homestake Mine in South Dakota." The firm also held interests in Cerro de Pasco copper mine in Chile. Lloyd Tevis of the firm also married a daughter of Colonel Lewis Sanders, and he became president of Wells Fargo in 1872. Senator George Hearst was another principal in the firm. Hearst was [associated](#) with Haggin & Tevis as of 1870. None of these people, their agents, assigns,

operatives or children were backers of William Jennings Bryan, the Silverite Democrat candidate for U.S. President in 1896 favored by the American Bimetallic League. Speaking of the silver Democrats, a Vassar College source notes---

"Toward the end of the 1896 campaign they [unsuccessfully](#) sought \$350,000 from William Randolph Hearst (son of George Hearst) and silver mine operators."



"Under bimetallism currency is fed like a stream from two sources"---William Jennings Bryan (1860-1925). Silverites weren't often against gold, as long as silver was included; but seemingly most gold proponents were against silver money. The Silver League and the Knights

of Labor (founded 1869) wanted the free coinage of silver and backed Bryan.

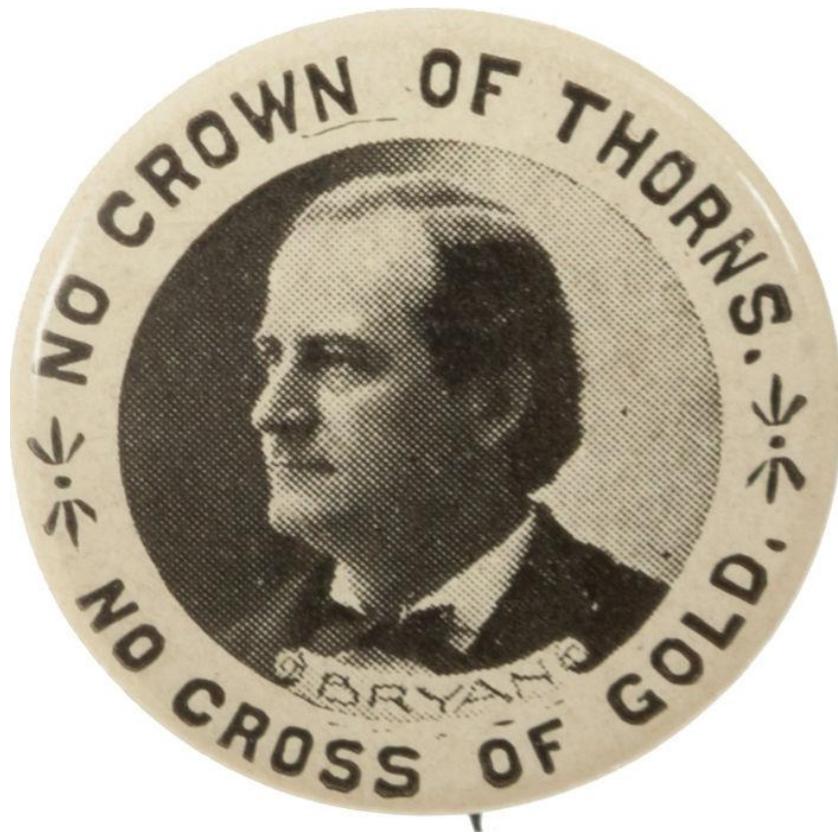


For Bryan's 1892 Nebraska Congressional campaign, silver [interests](#) donated a mere \$4,000.



October 3, 1896, section 2, page 9 Chicago Tribune---
The Silver States Bimetallic League requested of leading Western states silver mines, including the Haggin and associated interests, to donate one month's income to the William Jennings Bryan Presidential campaign, assuring the mine owners that if Bryan was elected, the price they received for silver would increase. They declined the request after acting interested. The Chicago Tribune described the request as a "conspiracy." Notice that gold only people despised silver; yet silverites who advocated against gold, and stood for silver only, were as scarce as unicorns.

"Gold Men Are Alert, Hope to Effect Bryan's Defeat" was on the same page.



Is it strange that large silver mine operators would oppose silver money? No; not when you are aware that these interests were already cooperating with the Cecil Rhodes plan, administrated from London! That was in 1896 and it wasn't until early 1903 The Pilgrims Society was organized, and the largest Western mining and railroad interests were represented in this premier organization of global thievery! The railroad interests especially "paid" some Chinese laborers in opium (see "The [Murdered](#) Party" episode of "The Big Valley" which hints at this showing railroads, Chinese, and an assassinated dignitary called Colonel Ashby, who was lead opium distributor; fictional name).

In "Changing Perspectives" (Phoenix Source Distributors, 1994), we note on page 199---

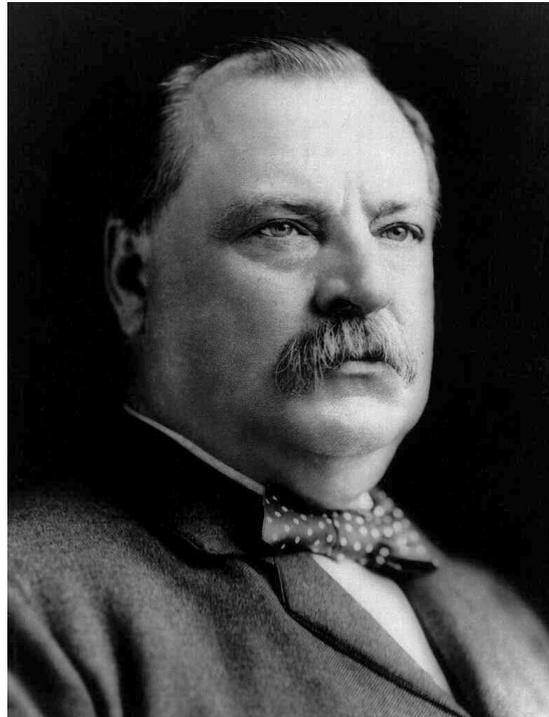
"The British set up a scam whereby Chinese coolies were sent to the U.S. as so called indentured laborers. The rapacious Harriman family's railroad needed "coolies" to push the rail connection westward to the California coast." They "needed the coolies to smuggle in thousands of pounds of opium into North America."

The author noted a government study alleging some 115,000 Chinese opium addicts in California especially in the late nineteenth century! All the major railroad builders were in on this awful exploitation; and they were well aware of England's "opium for silver" scam across China for generations.

And as I suspected when I wrote "[Silver](#) Users and Opium" in March 2004, the opium "trade" above all in China, produced the [seed](#) capital for today's enormous "Big Pharma" industries---well represented in The Pilgrims Society! But the railroad barons also included [starvation](#) as a control mechanism over the imported Chinese laborers and forced them to work in snowdrifts 60 feet deep in wintertime; thawing carcasses were seen in numbers in the spring.

As part of these attacks against silver money we must mention another hideous character. Two term Democrat President Grover Cleveland (1885-1889 and 1893-1897) was strongly opposed to silver money and became a

charter member of The Pilgrims New York in January 1903 ("the dead of winter" so to speak) ---



A [source](#) at Vassar College states (their wording!) ---

"Many Democrats, including loyal followers of President Grover Cleveland, could not stomach their party's new silver platform and the nomination of William Jennings Bryan."

HAGGIN'S PEERS OPPOSED BRYAN

This element opposing Bryan included Darius Ogden Mills, once wealthiest resident of California; his grandson, Ogden L. Mills, Pilgrims Society, was Treasury Secretary, February 1932 to March 1933, and would not ask Great Britain to stop dumping Indian silver on world markets,

which dumping caused the Great Depression by ruining the buying power of the Far East, which then couldn't buy American exports! Darius Mills son in law, Whitelaw [Reid](#), Pilgrims Society and of the New York Tribune, was Ambassador to England (1905-1912), and England is the home base of world silver suppression! Another antagonist of Bryan was Charles Crocker, father of William H. Crocker (Episcopalian, below), Pilgrims Society charter member in 1903, of the Central and Southern Pacific Railway and Crocker Bank fortunes, Pacific Telephone etc. William was a member of Pacific Union Club of San Francisco which, with the nearby Bohemian Club, form the real seat of California State government to this moment! William Crocker's brother in law Charles Beatty Alexander was another Pilgrims member and a director of the silver suppressing International Banking Corporation, Windsor Trust and other entities; the in law headed the National Democratic Club. These perverse Pilgrims Society genealogies intertwine with those of the Carnegie (Pilgrims Society) and Livingston (Pilgrims Society) families. The James B. Haggin Memorial Hospital at Harrodsburg, Kentucky says Haggin owned 400,000 acres in California and 10,000 acres in Kentucky "and some of the richest mines and fastest horses in the world." William H. Crocker (another Episcopalian; below; see 1911 document on him at the close of this presentation), an early Pilgrims member with James B. Haggin---



CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY

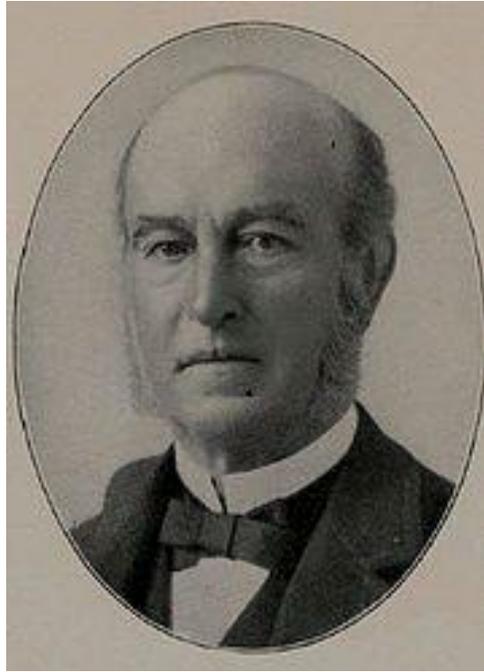


THE CROCKER RESIDENCE, SAN FRANCISCO

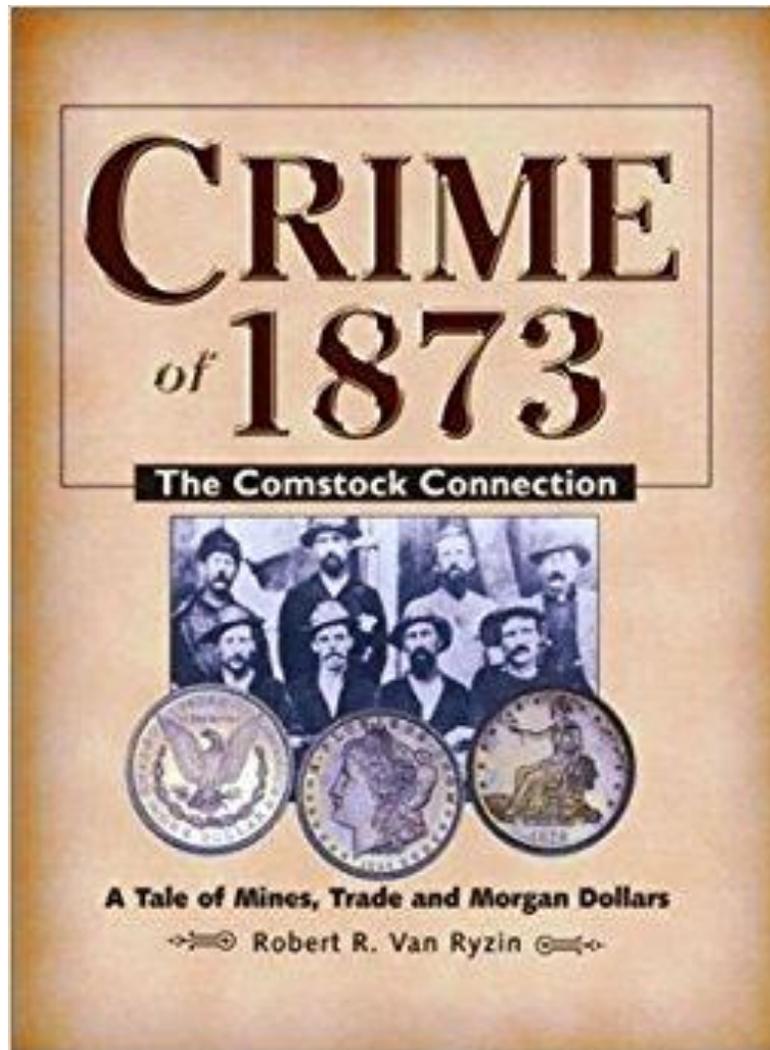
Darius Mills mansion---



Darius Mills, Pilgrims 1907---



HAGGIN ROLE IN CRIME OF '73?



I am persuaded history will write it [the act of 1873] down as the greatest legislative crime and the most stupendous conspiracy against the welfare of the people of the United States and of Europe which this or any other age has witnessed. [SENATOR JOHN H. REAGAN 1890]

From the review of the book shown above at <http://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/crime-of-1873> (2001) we read---

“In late August 1875, more than two years after the so-called Crime of 1873 had been committed, a perspiring, portly middle-aged man went for his regular swim in San Francisco Bay. Only this day would be different, much different, William Chapman Ralston, once the most powerful, influential and ambitious man in California, died while thrashing out toward Alcatraz Island. Some said it was suicide. Others...”

From Virginia City, Nevada's fabled silver-rich Comstock Lode, to the silver dollars of the U.S. Mint, the long-debated and murky history of the Crime of 1873 is recounted in this groundbreaking study. Revealed here for the first time is the true story of the secret manipulations of a powerful San Francisco banker and a former U.S. Mint director that led to the removal of the silver dollar from the Coinage Act of 1873, spawned the creation of the Trade and Morgan silver dollars, and fanned the flames of the Free Silver Movement, leading to William Jennings Bryan's famed "Cross of Gold" speech as part of his bid for the presidency in 1896.”



On August 27, 1875, Ralston drown; committed suicide; or was assassinated. That was almost immediately after he was shown the door at a board meeting of the Bank of California in which he admitted to the other directors he'd lost over \$4 million of the bank's funds in speculations that went sour. He was replaced as president by Darius Mills as of October 2, 1875. Mills showed up as a member of The Pilgrims in 1907!

"Free Silver," Sidney S. Dell, 1894, page 6 said, "Repeal the criminal Act of Feb. 12, 1873."

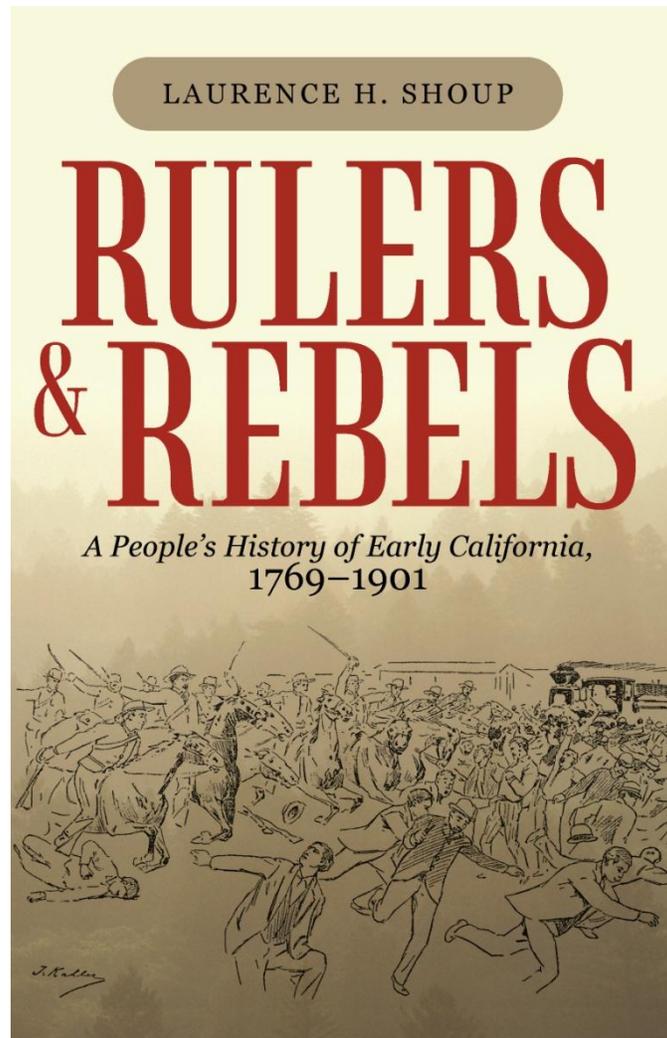
William Ralston (1826-1875) was president of the Bank of California and had extensive dealings with Haggin in multiple enterprises; it seems impossible that a man of such canny depths as Haggin wouldn't have had some of his irons in any fires started by an inferior of his like Ralston---



THE
BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.



In "Rulers and Rebels: A People's History of Early California, 1769-1901" (2010), page 239 we find that D.O. Mills, Nevada Senator John P. Jones and others rescued the Bank of California from Ralston's mismanagement. Jones was a Senator (1873-1903) and wasn't a member in time to have voted for the 1873 Coinage Act. Jones was in the gold mining business with Alvinza Haywood who owned the Crown Point Silver Mine which was part of the colossal Comstock Lode. Jones resided at Gold Hill, Nevada. Haywood also picked up sizeable shares in the Bank of California after Ralston's death. James B. Haggin, Lloyd Tevis, Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker were on hand when the Bank of California, newly recapitalized, reopened after relatively brief suspension. Ralston's widow had to move into servant's quarters and after a legal battle, only got a \$250,000 settlement.

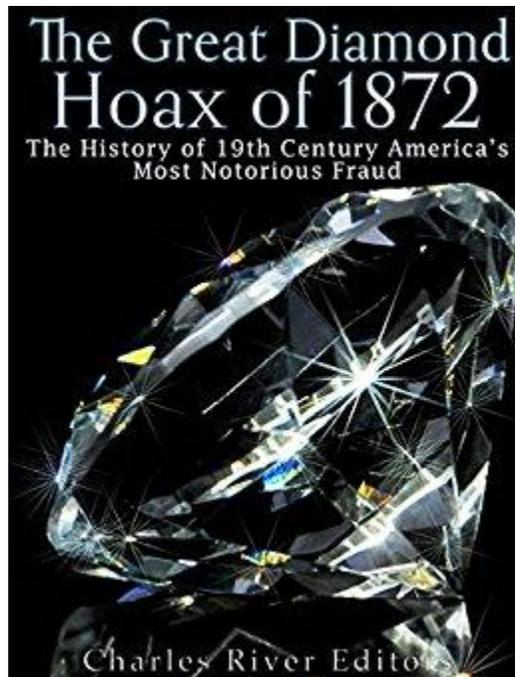


In "Democracy and the Origins of the American Regulatory State" (Yale University Press, 2015) page 104 we see mention of Nevada Senator Stewart---

"Ralston and the Bank of California helped finance, and Stewart in turn helped Ralston with legislation that influenced his financial operations and recommended Senators he believed deserved Ralston's support. Other Western representatives such as Senator Casserly also worked with Stewart to secure Treasury appointees

favorably disposed to Ralston's banking operations. Western Congressmen had reasons for assisting Ralston. Many believed the Coinage Act would benefit Western states."

And doubtless, some of those Congressmen were just duped and sold a grab bag of junk assurances. Unbelievably, although Ralston had a role in the "Diamond Swindle" of 1872, in which an area of Moffat County Colorado (in view of---Diamond Peak, 9,665 feet) was "salted" with real rough diamond crystals to sell valueless land to unwary investors, he still had an "in" on Capitol Hill D.C. See page 235 of the 2010 book, "Rulers and Rebels: A People's History of Early California, 1769-1901." Smithsonian Magazine, June 2004, also mentioned rubies were also "salted" in with the diamonds. A similar scheme took place by other crooks in Wyoming. Territorial Governor of Idaho, Caleb Lyon, was guilty of another such fraud in Idaho. The book below overstates its case. That was hardly the most notorious fraud of the 1800's; the Credit Mobilier swindle absolutely dwarfed it by orders of magnitude.



California Bankers Magazine, August 1896, page 245 mentioned the "Ralston Gold Standard."

July 1874, page 44, The Bankers Magazine & Statistical Register, "Silver may become valueless among the most enlightened nations."

All the big banks had subscriptions to this magazine including the banks associated with Haggin, Tevis, Huntington, Crocker, Stanford, Hopkins---the wealthiest Californians of that time. They were all opposed to silver money, as a gold only system would make their domination over the small folks more absolute!

According to the San Francisco Call newspaper, July 25, 1899, front page, speaking of Haggin's close partner (and brother in law), Lloyd Tevis, "He was one of the original stockholders of the Bank of California" and he owned a business called the California Market in San Francisco.

The Call

"Free Silver," Sidney S. Dell, 1894, page 68---

Knowledge of this awful crime of the gold standard by the Huntingtons and Goulds and Astors would become red-handed revolution.

Houses empty! Factories closed! Labor starving in the midst of plenty! Ruin, awful, universal ruin ten times the ruin of the civil war!

"Free Silver," Sidney S. Dell, 1894, preface---

4,000 GOLD BONDHOLDERS ARE ROBBING
400 MILLION PROPERTY HOLDERS.

"OVER 30 BILLIONS OF CONFISCATION WITH-
IN 12 MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES
ALONE."

Very surprisingly, the following publication allowed publishing of some remarks critical of Huntington---

California Bankers Magazine, July 1896 page 163, Collis P. Huntington had a "cloven hoof."

CBM, March 1897, page 747, "Mr. Huntington tells a false tale and hides his profit in gold."

CBM, March 1897, page 751, Huntington deplored that he couldn't "get all the gold fields" and he hoped to "buy up all of Nevada."

CBM, April 1897, page 804, "Huntington is guilty of many falsehoods."

CBM, April 1897, page 804---**Between 1869 and 1876 Huntington's wealth doubled from \$23 to \$46 million due to silver demonetization.**

I haven't located any references as to what the dislocation of silver money did to zoom boost Haggin's net worth; it may have been more than Huntington's, as Haggin's gold holdings were easily larger than Huntington's.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornelius_Cole Republican Senator from California was deeply associated with men who stood to profit from silver demonetization---they had been law clients of his before his Senate "service"---

"On March 8, 1856 Cole organized the California branch of the Republican Party, acting as secretary and writing the manifesto. Of the seven men who joined him were Collis Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker."

In "Memoirs of Cornelius Cole," (1908) page 220, "The free coinage of silver ceased and gold became the sole standard value in this as in the commercial countries of Europe; a movement of very great advantage to the moneyed classes and corresponding disadvantage to debtors and persons not possessed of gold."

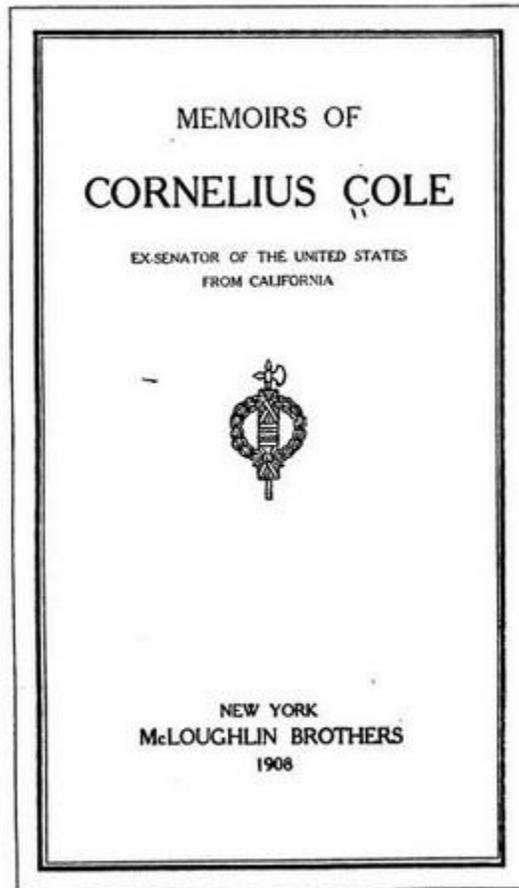
"Memoirs of Cornelius Cole," (1908) ---

Page 180, "Mr. Huntington was at my house frequently."



SENATORIAL

SILVER SELLOUT!



In "A Handbook of Politics" (1890) by Edward McPherson, chapter 29, page 159 shows the Senators who passed the Coinage Act of 1873---notice both California Senators, Eugene Casserly and Cornelius Cole, in the vest pockets of the big gold magnates, quite naturally voted for its passage! (Italics indicates Democrat Party.) Thomas F. Bayard of [Delaware](#); God help us! The Bayard line is well represented across the decades in The Pilgrims organization! His grandfather was a member of the Federalist Party, which favored a central bank! From 1789 to 1929 six generations of Bayards were members of the U.S. Senate! The Bayards are related by marriage

to the silver using Du Ponts (Pilgrims Society). The Bayards were French Huguenots (anti-Catholic) who came to New Netherland before it was renamed New York! If we start off on these Bayards, we could exceed this presentation! T.F. Bayard was Secretary of State (1885-1889) and we could write so much more; best to stay on track about gold holders financially murdering the common man, who had only silver money!

XXIX.

THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE SILVER DEMONETIZING ACT OF 1873.

The bill was then passed—yeas 36, nays 14:
YEAS—Messrs. *Thomas F. Bayard*, Arthur I. Boreman, William G. Brownlow, *Eugene Casserly*, *Cornelius Cole*, Roscoe Conkling, Henry W. Corbett, *Garrett Davis*, Abijah Gilbert, Hannibal Hamlin, James Harlan, Daniel T. Jewett, *John W. Johnston*, Wm. P. Kellogg, *Thomas C. McCreery*, Oliver P. Morton, James W. Nye, James W. Patterson, Samuel C. Pomeroy, John Pool, Alexander Ramsey, Benj. F. Rice, *Willard Saulsbury*, Geo. E. Spencer, Wm. M. Stewart, *John P. Stockton*, Charles Sumner, *Allen G. Thurman*, Thomas W. Tipton, Lyman Trumbull, *George Vickers*, Willard Warner, Waitman T. Willey, George H. Williams, Henry Wilson, Richard Yates—36.

Eugene Casserly, California Democrat Senator (1869-1873) [chaired](#) the Committee on Pacific Railroads, so he could effect big legislative favors to the railroad barons, who were heavy holders also of gold mines---



EFFECTS OF THE CRIME OF '73

John Brisben Walker, who founded Cosmopolitan Magazine in 1889, made some astonishing remarks that appeared in the New York Times, February 3, 1931, page 24 in "Silver As A World Problem"---

"Demonetization of silver by England was originally worked by a few powerful financiers who saw an opportunity to more than double the value of their personal fortunes if silver could be demonetized in England, Germany and the United States. Backed by those who held mortgages on property throughout the world and who saw in demonetization the opportunity to double the value of their loans, the most powerful system of propaganda ever organized was put in operation. It involved the reiteration by propagandists unhesitating in their methods, by the exercise of every conceivable form of political and financial pressure. England's action was one of combination among **A FEW POWERFUL**

INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE WILLING TO WRECK THE WORLD IF THEY COULD DOUBLE THEIR PRIVATE FORTUNES. There was an immense fall of prices and extreme suffering resulted."

So there we have it---greed lies not among those who would use silver as money, but those who would forbid such use. Ernest Seyd, an economist sent here by the Bank of England in 1872, was back of the infamy that demonetized silver in the Crime of 1873. The Rothschilds, the British Royals and their American partners were the source of the crime. The Economist, London, May 3, 1873, page 528, Ernest Seyd had "interest" in the coinage of Mexico!

"The Rothschilds were accused of having conspired to demonetize silver and corner the gold supply." ---NYT, March 8, 1931, section 9, page 3, reference to the Coinage Act of 1873.



Even as of the new Morgan dollars in 1878, the New York banks boycotted them! By the turn of the century these same Machiavellians organized The Pilgrims Society to maintain the British Empire in any form possible, which in 1945 manifested in the creation of the U.N. Walker, who was born in 1847, commented on the bitter hardships forced upon Americans by the Crime of 73 (silver demonetization in the Coinage Act of 1873) ---

“As if they had been a row of bricks, banks all over the United States fell down. Immediately those who had been living from hand to mouth, began a struggle for existence. Depredations occurred. I personally saw a procession of starving workmen---estimated to be 10,000 in number---tramping along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal begging for food, ready to work for a wage that would barely keep body and soul together. There were four batteries of artillery sent down from Washington to protect the houses and property of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. **MEN COMMITTED SUICIDE BY THE THOUSAND.** Everywhere hopelessness and despair settled over the country. Pressure was exerted by banks upon all who refused to accept England’s single gold standard. The effect on India and China will never be known in their fullest horror. The immediate depreciation of their only stock of money, silver, stopped trade and starved whole provinces. **IT CAUSED MILLIONS OF DEATHS.**”

California Bankers Magazine September 1896 page 334
very hypocritically called bimetallism "a blunder and a
crime."

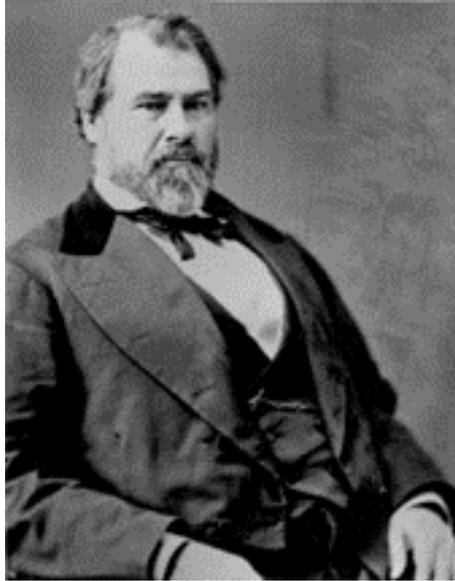
October 1896 California Bankers Magazine, page 426

"Bimetallism has failed for 2,300 years."

CALIFORNIA Bankers' Magazine

The magnates we've been reviewing were the most
powerful bankers in California in those times. They were
opposed to monetary silver!

John Henninger Reagan (1818-1905) was a Congressman
from Texas who resigned on the outbreak of the Civil
War. From 1861 to 1865 he was postmaster general for
the Confederacy. He was a Senator from Texas (1887-
1891) and is often considered one of the leading Texans
of the 1800s having held high Texas positions before
going to the House of Representatives---



February 11, 1878, page 924 Congressional Record---
remarks of West Virginia Democrat Senator Henry G.
Davis---



CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia. It has been found by actual experience that the double standard of gold and silver works well; or aids and corrects the other. It has been well said "that gold and silver are the two legs upon which trade, business and commerce walk, as the two legs of a person move the body. Remove or cripple either and you put the nation on crutches"—as has been our experience since 1873.

Page 925 (continued) ---

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. President, the Constitution recognizes "coin," and names gold and silver as the money standard, and forbids the States from "making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts." If Congress can demonetize silver, it can also demonetize gold, or both, and what then would become of the money known to and authorized by the Constitution, or what could the States make "a legal tender for the payment of debts?" We should be without coin as a circulating medium, and the finances of the country would be in a more depressed condition than now; indeed no one can predict the evil that would follow.

Previous to February, 1873, and perhaps now, not only the bonds of the United States, but those of States, corporations, cities, counties, towns, and individuals, that were made payable in coin were payable in gold or silver, and it is a violation of the contract now to say they shall be paid in gold alone or silver alone. We have no right to make a change in the contract, either in favor of the creditor or debtor.

COINAGE ACT OF 1873.

Various bills proposing to demonetize silver had been introduced in Congress previous to 1873, but they received but little or no attention. When the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage, in February, 1873, it was so disguised in a coinage bill that it received but little notice in either House of Congress or from the press of the country. It is said that the President who signed the bill was not aware of the now pretended demonetization of silver by that act until long after it became a law, and consequently there was not fair notice or discussion of the subject. But the effect of its passage was soon felt. The result was a stringency in the money market, and in a few months a financial panic followed from which the country has not yet recovered. The immediate effect of its passage was to add to the value of gold and gold securities of all kinds, and consequently there was a shrinkage of all other values, and a general stagnation of business and great commercial distress.

From 1873 inclusive to 1877 Senator Davis showed the silver demonetization caused the bankruptcy of 36,717 firms. The number of individuals however was at least several million ruined, their mortgages foreclosed and their wealth flowed to the gold only tycoons. Once silver was shoved aside, eventually even gold would be excluded, for elimination of silver is a must before gold can be removed.

Thomas F. Tipton, Republican Congressman from Illinois, quoted in The Congressional Record, January 26, 1878, page 601, belched this opinion out---

"The people do not understand that the silver coin of this country is an irredeemable currency."

October 1891, page 365, California Bankers Magazine---

Congress is about to meet, and the whole United States looks to President Harrison to stand firm against the Democratic onslaught for free coinage of silver. The Bankers of California have expressed themselves very strongly in their convention at San Francisco, and quite unanimously against the Free Coinage of silver.

CALIFORNIA BANKERS' MAGAZINE

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE REVIEW.

VOL. III.

OCTOBER 1891.

No. 6

Appendix to The Congressional Record, page 485, 1896--
-speech by Congressman Samuel C. Hyde of Washington
state, February 6, 1896---

Being at a premium over gold, silver could not have been demonetized on account of overproduction nor because of a depreciation in the commercial value of silver bullion.

The world's production for the preceding year was: Silver, \$51,575,000; gold, \$106,850,000.

Again, sir, there was no demand on the part of the people of the United States for the demonetization of silver. Veiled under the title of a bill to make appropriations for the mints and to revise the coinage laws, it struck out the silver dollar without the knowledge of the American people generally, and unknown to our greatest statesmen, numbers of whom were at that time members of Congress.

Sir, what leading journals of this country contained editorial discussions of the grave changes made by that bill?

Yes; it seems as if the earlier speech would be on a page preceding the later speech; so, ask the compilers why they printed it that way! I present things as I find them.

May 1, 1896, John K. Hendrick, U.S. Congressman from Kentucky, speech to the House---Appendix to The Congressional Record, page 309---



I say without the least fear of contradiction that its passage will be a perfect boon to rascally corporations which wish to avoid or repudiate their debts. For example, let us review very briefly the history of the Union Pacific system of railroads. The Government, through the Republican party, donated to these roads the enormous amount of 89,000,000 acres of land and gave pecuniary aid by issuing bonds to the extent of \$61,000,000, with the understanding and agreement that the interest on the bonds should be paid to the Government annually and at the end of thirty years the principal.

What has been the result? The interest has not been paid, the principal is now due and unpaid, and none of it, in my opinion, will ever be collected, while the people of the West and Northwest have been robbed in the way of freights and transportation to a degree that is wonderful, and at the same time the individual directors and incorporators have become enormously, if not alarmingly and dangerously, rich, because it is a menace to society and to the welfare of the people and republican institutions to have men rolling in untold millions which they acquired by dishonesty. Let it be borne in mind, too, that some of these incorporators have been proven beyond a reasonable doubt to be perjurers and criminals.

Here are the principal incorporators, with a recent estimate of their wealth, all of them being comparatively poor when the Republican party concluded to put the Government in partnership with them in the railroad business:

C. P. Huntington.....	\$70,000,000
Mark Hopkins.....	30,000,000
Leland Stanford's estate.....	25,000,000
Charles Crocker.....	30,000,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	155,000,000

We believe it to be the duty of Congress to establish a standard of values for all the States. The Constitution says gold and silver jointly shall be this standard. If you have the right to reject one you have the right to reject both metals and so leave the people without any money. We declared by law that 412½ grains of silver or 25.8 grains of gold should be a dollar. This is the law to-day. Every outstanding debt in the country was made with the understanding that the debtor could discharge it with either metal. To demonetize silver and make all debts payable in gold would double the burden of the debtor class, because gold would be dearer on account of the increased demand.

A September 24, 1874, statement by acting Secretary of the Treasury, Charles F. Conant, quoted in The Bankers Magazine & Statistical Review, December 1874, page 473---"Silver coins will not be received for redemption or exchange. The purchase, exchange and redemption of minor coins are hereby abrogated."

Having seen so many links to monetary assassins of times past, I wondered if this C.F. Conant may be an ancestor of Ernest Lee Conant and Roger S. Conant, Pilgrims new York 1940; James B. Conant, Pilgrims New York; James B. Conant and Roger S. Conant, Pilgrims 1957; James B. Conant, Pilgrims 1969. I don't have time to run down every possible trail that sprouts out of this nightmare organization!

SEVEN

FINANCIAL CONSPIRACIES

WHICH HAVE

ENSLAVED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

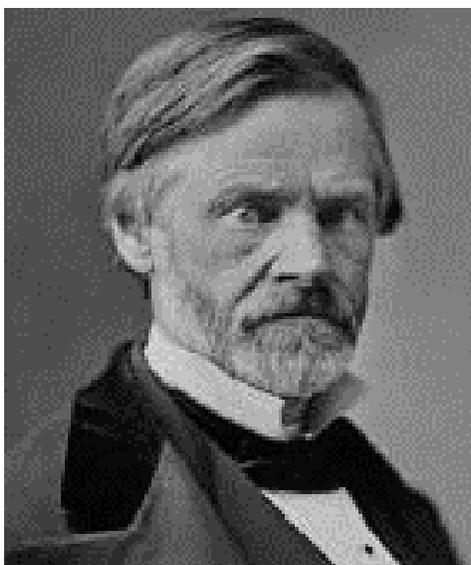
“Seven Financial Conspiracies Which Have Enslaved the American People” (1892, Reynolds & Company, Lansing Michigan) by Sarah E. Emery, page 53, has this, showing the typical error that the Rothschilds are virtually the sole finance power in England; that mythology allows the other groups to run wild as they please, gouging billions of victims; she is very correct as to the rest of her remarks---

Not only did the demonetization of silver prevent, or at least retard the payment of the bonds, but it added to the value of the gold in which these bonds were then to be paid. Every dollar taken from circulation adds to the value of that which is left, hence the demonetization of silver increases the value of gold. After England had demonetized silver, our silver dollar, containing $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains, was not worth as much in that country by at least ten cents on the dollar, as our gold dollar containing 25.8 grains of gold. By destroying the money value of silver, bonds became payable in gold only, thus adding immensely to their value. A British capitalist, holding \$100,000,000 of our four per cent bonds, received an annual interest of \$4,000,000, which paid in standard silver would be worth ten per cent, or \$400,000 less than it would be if paid in gold. This would make a difference in his daily interest of \$1,096. Is it not clear why English capitalists were anxious for the United States to **demonetize** silver, and why they could afford to send Ernest Seyd to this country with a capital of \$500,000 to accomplish this object?

Just here will the reader stop for a moment and consider why the Rothschilds, who control the financial policy of England, as the brokers and security-holders of America control ours, why they could afford to pay, not only the paltry half million with which they bought the demonetization of silver, but many millions more had it been necessary?

“Senator John Sherman shepherded the bill through Congress”

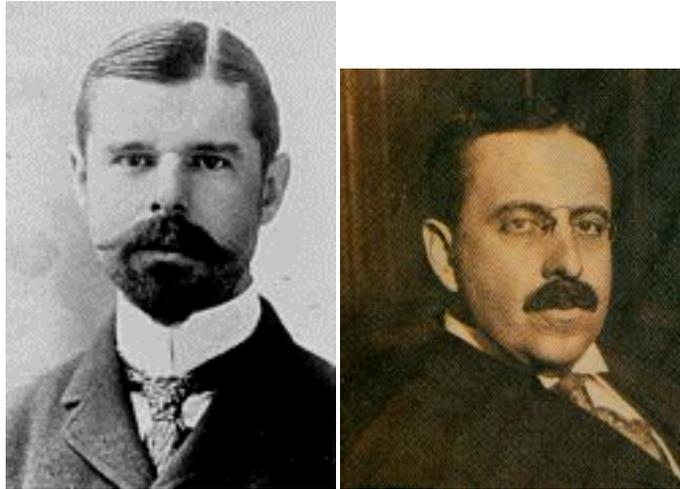
https://readtiger.com/wkp/en/Coinage_Act_of_1873



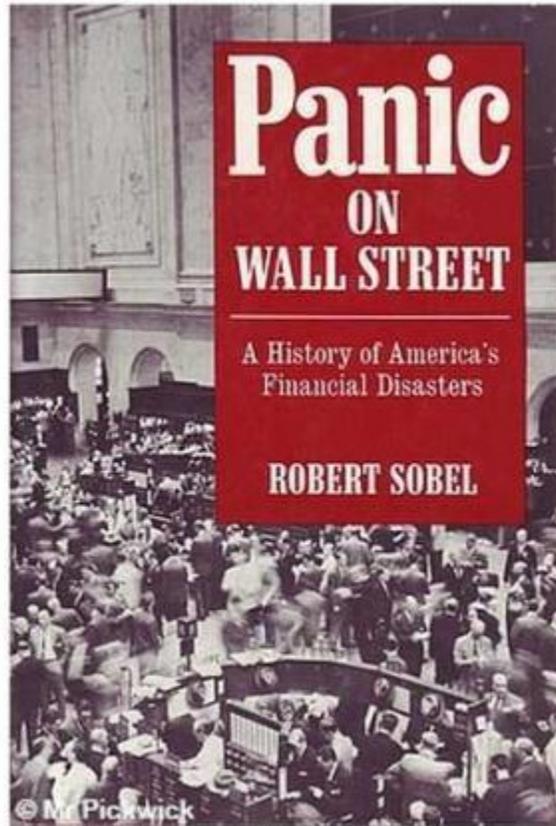
As Treasury Secretary (1877-1881), Sherman “pressured his [friends](#) in the Senate to defeat the Bill” (the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 re-introducing silver dollars!) Do you know how many people as of 2017 are protecting their financial future holding these coins, condemned by John Sherman and **BOYCOTTED** in 1878 by the New York banks? An 1893-S can trade for as much as seven figures! <http://www.pcgs.com/prices/priceguide> I am happy to state that I own common date issues of this magnificent old coin.



In passing we should mention "Black Friday" September 24, 1869, the gold panic caused mainly by Jay Gould (1836-1892) who in his time was the most hated man in America; he controlled Western Union Telegraph and was a railroad magnate; Haggins situation relative to this, if any, has not been examined for this research. Gould's son Edwin (below left) became a Pilgrims member at least by 1907. Edwin was a director of ten railroads including giants like Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He was a member of the Jekyll Island Georgia Club and a director of Equitable Trust of New York, which maintained the Communists in power in Russia in the 1920's by selling Bolshevik Bonds, along with Chase National (silver antagonist), headed by Albert H. Wiggin (below right), Pilgrims Society. Wiggin was a Newmont Mining director!



Just a word about the Panic of 1857. All financial panics are affairs created by TPTB for the goal of trimming back the small fry. The Steam Ship Central America that went down in the Atlantic off South Carolina in a hurricane on September 12, 1857, with some 40,000 pounds (estimates vary) of California gold. The loss of the gold increased fears of the public that notes couldn't be backed by specie. In "Panic On Wall Street---A History Of America's Financial Disasters" by Robert Sobel (Macmillan, New York, 1968), page 104 mentioned that on October 13, 1857, when Treasury Secretary Howell Cobb halted redemption of paper and disbursement of gold---"news of this led to new panic in the cities" ("Panic On Wall Street," page 104). Actually the British started withdrawing funds from American banks to cause the crisis; these other influences exacerbated it. The outcome was for more people to become poor, and it was also another step in the march against monetary silver by means of a bombardment of lies.



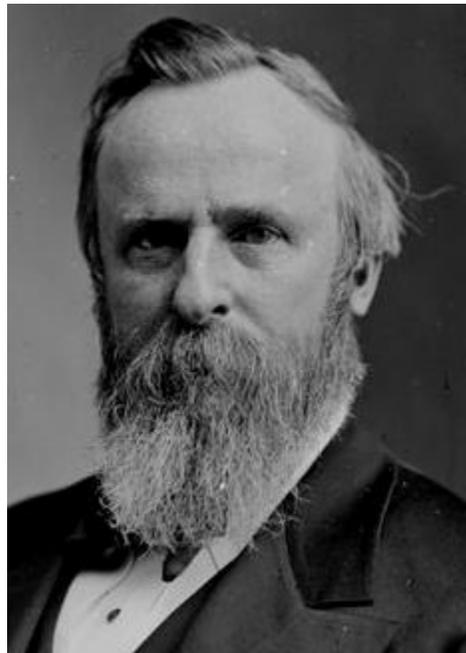
BLAND ALLISON SILVER ACT

William Allison & Richard Bland---



We should also mention the [Bland](#)-Allison Act of 1878, passed by veto override on February 28, 1878, probably giving President Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881) the dry heaves! Hayes "[attended](#) the Episcopal Church." That Act required the Treasury of the United States to purchase \$2 to \$4 million of silver bullion per month and mint it into the new Morgan series silver dollars. It seems inevitable that Haggin and his few large peers must have opposed this. The ramifications of all these matters are so large as to necessitate incorporation into a separate research piece. Richard P. Bland, Missouri Democrat Representative and Republican Senator William B. Allison of Iowa introduced the legislation, so we are told, by establishment historians, due to five years of agitation by "cheap money advocates;" well in the FIRST place, the Constitution prescribed BOTH gold and silver; not gold only; and in the second place, sorry, time doesn't allow explanations to deal with why both metals are needed; and even copper as in "trimetallism;" I

bought candy bars as a kid with just copper cents! The public was just devastated by the Crime of '73, compounding the catastrophe of the Civil War, that a plurality of Senators and Congressmen had to vote for the Bland-Allison Act, else they be turned out at the next election. The time when any member of Congress can become most dangerous to public well being is when they aren't standing for re-election! Monetary hit man, Rutherford B. Hayes---



<http://www.rbhayes.org/directory/board-of-trustees/>
have a look at some of these globalists at the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Museum!

The Bland-Allison Act reflected the start of the former "Farm Bloc" in Congress which cooperated with the so-called "Silver Bloc" to get legislation they each sought passed and it was successful into the 1950s. By that

time the Farm Bloc had eroded due to agricultural business concentrations. You never hear big media sources hollering about the "Paper Money Bloc" or the "Federal Reserve Bloc" in Congress!

[Aaron](#) A. Sargent (House term 1869-1873); Senate term 1873-1879; did favors for the Southern Pacific Railroad and probably voted against the Bland-Allison Act. I thought I'd save some research for you! ---



Senator Newton Booth, California Governor (1871-1875) and Senator (1875-1881) voted against the resumption of silver dollars in the Bland-Allison Act of 1878---



In "American Millionaires: The Tribune's List of Persons Reputed to Worth a Million Or More. Lines of Business in which the Fortunes Were Made" (1892), page 5 shows Newton Booth was an importer and wholesale grocer; elsewhere I read he was a saloon keeper. Page 492 of "Bench and Bar in California: History, Anecdotes, Reminiscences" (1889 by Oscar Tully Shuck) mentions Booth was a member of an Odd Fellows Lodge. Booth represented himself to the common man as an "anti-monopolist," but the reverse was true. A typical Odd Fellows emblem---to date, I've found one (1) Pilgrims member also in this group---



Newton Booth's name (along with four Crockers and James B. Haggin) was in the 1892 roster of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, a hotbed of social pillagers.

<http://www.sfgenealogy.com/sf/1892b/sfb92005.htm>

Below, an excerpt of Bohemian Club members showing Newton Booth, anti-silver hit man. The January 29, 1891 Chicago Tribune, page 7 called Bonyng (see image) "a

well known millionaire" and a British financier from London, and said he was assaulted by Charles MacKay at the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, "felling him to the floor" and that "a great battle under hoodlum rules followed." I've seen this name "Bonynge" in lists of The Pilgrims, probably the London lists.

BONYNGE, Chas. W
BOOMER, John H.
BOOTH, Edwin
BOOTH, Newton

H.B. Houghton and H.C. Houghton were listed as members of San Francisco's Bohemian Club; possible relatives of Republican [Sherman](#) Otis Houghton---a California gold miner before entering law practice. Augustine Casserly was listed---son of Eugene Casserly, California Senator who voted FOR the "Crime of '73!" The Bohemian Club was founded in 1872 and today has (non-public) offices at 624 Taylor Street, San Francisco. Between the Bohemian Club and the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, these two organizations virtually run California. They do have out of state members; but the group standing like an invisible colossus over these United States is The Pilgrims Society. Professor G. William [Domhoff](#) of the Sociology Department of the University of California at Santa Cruz, is just another Alexandra Robbins type; actually, he was on the scene

first; she says Skull & Bones Society is America's top private group; Domhoff says no, it's the Bohemian Club; and I say these two are just there to mislead the public. If people think "ahh, this is the TOP group," they won't quest for any other groups; and most certainly not The Pilgrims Society!



CROCKER, Chas. F.
CROCKER, George
CROCKER, Henry J.
CROCKER, William H.

Here was Haggin in what was probably his first secret society membership; and we have to recoil at the name Alexander Hamilton, definitely a potential descendant of the Treasury Secretary who Aaron Burr should have gunned down much sooner. Alexander Hamilton Jr. (1816-1889) was a grandson of the original A.H. and

could very well have been this person in the Bohemian roster. The Hamilton line intersects with the Schuylers, Van Rensselaers, Livingstons, Bowdoins and Morgans, all prominent Pilgrims Society dynasties---

HAGGIN, James B.
HARRING, Louis T.
HALDAN, Edward B.
HALL, Frederick W.
HALL, George E.
HAMILTON, Alexander

Page 235 of the publication below, referring to the Treasury Department, remarked, "The 568 millions of silver dollars it now holds as a **souvenir** of the Bland law **is simply token money.**" Bankers would rather vomit out filth statements about silver money, than hop off a stove burner when it's at full blast.

THE BANKERS'
INSURANCE MANAGERS' AND AGENTS'
MAGAZINE.

VOL. LXXXI.]

FEBRUARY, 1906.

[No. 743.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL

Haggin became an investor in the Sutro Tunnel, originally proposed in 1860, approved legislatively in 1865 at which time Haggin invested and construction was from 1869 to 1878. This was an "adit" or a water drainage tunnel so as to facilitate mining passageways in the Comstock Lode. Above ground water was often scarce, but below ground that wasn't the case, and flooding, in many instances sudden, was a problem. The tunnel would also lower mining costs. It was named for German born Adolph Sutro (1830-1898) who was trained as a mining engineer and one of his businesses before the Sutro Tunnel was in 1859 he founded Sutro Metallurgical [Works](#) for metals refining in Nevada.

"In [1860](#), he introduced himself to William Ralston of the Bank of California and introduced his plans for de-watering and de-gassing the mine shafts of the Comstock Lode by driving a tunnel through Mount Davidson to drain the water. Sutro incorporated the Sutro Tunnel Company and raised US\$3 million. Adolph Sutro became King of the Comstock because his tunnels drained three to 4 million US gallons of water a day, rented by mine owners at an average of \$10,000 a day, all moneys accumulated for his stockholders. Sutro saw that better German pumps were becoming available, that the Comstock was going even deeper than his drainage

tunnel and diminishing in metal output, and sold out before conditions worsened further, departing rich for San Francisco.”

California Bankers Magazine, October 1891, page 378, indicated Adolph Sutro had some acquaintance with Lord Rothschild (English branch). They also stated the same of Baron Hirsch, who was a European banker and railroad developer said by other sources to have been worth \$20 million; his name was mentioned as a possible candidate for Pilgrims Society membership before the group was formally organized; (Review of Reviews, May 1902, page 557) ---



The [cost](#) of the Sutro Tunnel was \$5,069,801. According to the California [State](#) Library, Sutro was mayor of San Francisco, 1894-1896. After making millions via Comstock Lode activities, he eventually [owned](#) 8.33% of the total acreage in San Francisco and naturally he had an expensive mansion. His land acquisition was mainly along the lines used by the frighteningly wealthy Astors--

-they bought land on the fringes of New York City growth; when expansion of population reached their land, values permanently zoomed usually by thousands of percent! Many things could be said about Sutro's life and achievements but he's here only as an adjunct to the much wealthier Haggin. Various old mining references show there was some Rothschild participation in the Sutro Tunnel. Another member of this same Sutro family surfaced in The Pilgrims 1924 roster. His info in the "Who's Who in America" for 1928-1929, page 2016, however, has him omitting mention of his Pilgrims activities, as the majority of them do.

SUTRO, Richard, banker; b. N.Y. City, Dec. 24, 1863; s. Bernhard and Pauline (Josephthal) S.; ed. Coll. City of N.Y., 1883; m. Ella H., d. Richard R. Hunt, of N.Y. City, Jan. 8, 1889; children—Mrs. May Rothschild, Mrs. Edith H. S. Ward. Chmn. finance com., mem. exec. com., dir. Conn. Electric Service Co., Conn. Light & Power Co.; chmn. Conn. Electric Syndicate; dir. N.Y., Westchester & Boston R.R. Co., Pierce Oil Corpn., Pierce Petroleum Corpn., Pittsburgh & W.Va. Ry. Co., Southern Agrl. Chem. Co., Tenn. Copper Co., Tenn. Copper & Chem. Corpn., West Side Belt R.R., J. G. White Management Corpn.; mem. spl. com. D.&R.G. Western R.R. *Clubs*: Bankers, Economic, Greenwich Country, Harmonie, Port Chester Country, Recess, Rocky Mountain, Westchester-Biltmore Country. *Home*: Sherry-Netherland Hotel, 59th St. and 5th Av., New York, and Port Chester, N.Y. *Office*: 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

This wasn't the first Sutro/Rothschild union. I found on Google search Esther Sutro Rothschild (1757-1826). The

New York [Times](#), July 2, 1989, reported the marriage, at a **PRESBYTERIAN** church (Scottish loyalists to the English crown) of Richard Sutro Rothschild, grandson of the Pilgrims Society member in the scan above; the bride was an heir to a piano manufacturing fortune. At least she wasn't a rank commoner, huh? This [source](#) I've noticed mentions this "Pilgrims" detail about certain past and present members; of course, the unaware wouldn't make anything special of its significance. In his case the detail was again omitted. Notice in the scan the Sutro/Rothschild interest in copper mining. Pierce Oil was merged into Standard Oil and was owned by Pilgrims Society member H. Clay Pierce (1849-1927, next image), who put up the money behind Francisco Madero and started the Mexican Revolution of 1910! ("America's 60 Families," 1937, page 124). Pierce had enormous railroad and ocean transportation interests all over Mexico. Notice also Sutro's membership in the anti-silver Economic and Bankers Clubs and his Connecticut activities---a state literally infested with Pilgrims Society members to this day; therefore, any Connecticut based news source must be treated with utmost caution, and often it's what is omitted rather than what's being said, that is the deep problem!



MORE HISTORY ON HAGGIN

The Ontario Silver Mine, 82 miles from Salt Lake City in the Uinta mining district of Summit county Utah [returned](#) 55.5 dollars to Haggin to every dollar he spent buying it, and within 18 months; an 1878 report noted it averaged \$200 a ton; undoubtedly some of its silver went into Morgan dollar production, based on the Bland-Allison Act of 1878; it operated till 1901. In 1880 the Last Chance Mine was added to the Ontario holdings. Haggin's partner, Lloyd Tevis ([also](#) from a slaveholding Kentucky family), was "known as the most successful lawyer in San Francisco" (Engineering & Mining Journal, September 19, 1914, page 539). While a practicing attorney, Haggin of course acquired land in "sheriff's sales" from persons who couldn't pay on their notes (page 249, "Pacific States Reports Annotated" volume 13, Bancroft-Whitney, 1906). In the early 1850's, when some of Haggin's clients lacked

funds to pay for his services, he accepted mining shares instead; these mostly skyrocketed (“Madam Belle: Sex, Money, and Influence in a Southern Brothel” by Maryjean Wall, University Press of Kentucky, 2014, page 115.)

The Engineering and Mining Journal

Boarding house for miners at the Ontario Silver Mine---



The E & MJ, September 19, 1914, page 539 says of Haggin---

“At the time of his arrival on the coast there was much need for competent lawyers in the settlement of property rights, and the demand for Haggin’s services was so great and the payments so large that he made a great deal of money, all of which went into mining investments. His investments were so good that it was only a short time after he formed his partnership with Tevis that he was obliged to abandon the practice of law and devote himself to his mining interests. From that time onward and for many years the firm of Haggin & Tevis was one of the greatest factors in the mining industry west of the Rocky Mountains. They then began the series of fortunate investments which landed them among the foremost capitalists of the United States. This firm was the prototype of modern exploration and development companies. They had the fortune to not only develop one phenomenal mine, but three of them, and these no less than the Ontario, the Anaconda, and the Homestake.” Lloyd Tevis---



There is a [Tevis](#) Investment Management; it's uncertain if there's a connection.

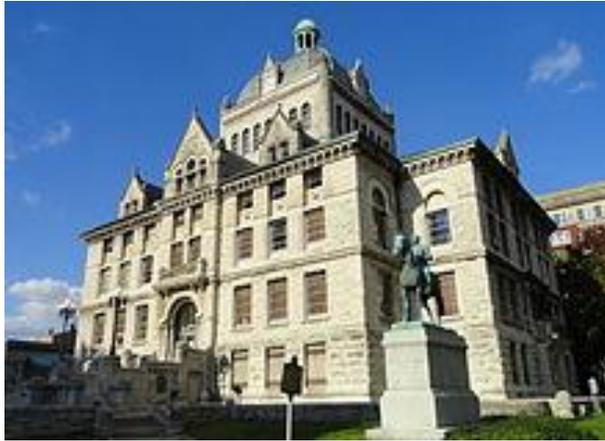
Note---In a March 2017 [interview](#) with Kenneth Ameduri of Crush The Street, I made the point that Skull & Bones Society of Yale is decidedly not the top secret society in America. Starting at 14:10 I remarked, "The only people that get into Bones are people that attend Yale. But what if somebody goes out West and collects a string of mines and they get a fortune together that's bigger than anybody in Skull and Bones? So they're not a Bonesman because they didn't attend Yale. The Pilgrims cover any university you want to talk about." Beware misdirection spread about by sources like

<https://alexandrarobbins.com/skullandbones/> and
<http://www.antonysutton.com/>

Haggin is a premier example of this contention. Bones is only one conduit leading upwards into The Pilgrims, and

most Bonesmen don't rise that high. A great example however who did become a Pilgrims member was Wall Street financier Francis Fitz Randolph (1889-1973) who ran the Russell Trust Association that controls Skull & Bones; he descended from "the [wealthiest](#) and most powerful family in 18th century Virginia" and had tremendous English ancestry.

According to Lexington Kentucky History [Museum](#) (below) ---"immense riches in silver, gold and copper from the Comstock lode, the Black Hills and Montana flowed into his bank account. As his wealth grew, Haggin assembled the world's largest thoroughbred stable and breeding farm in California and later the United States." They also state that some estimates of his wealth had him as the country's third richest man, after Rockefeller and Carnegie, and that he was known as "The Ranch King of the West," owning huge acreage in Arizona, California and New Mexico, and he became a top ranked supplier of beef and dairy products. They also state he helped charter the major gas, water and ice companies in San Francisco. His transportation investment ranged from railroad, steamships to stage lines. His mining investment ranged from Alaska to South America and Asiatic Korea. It was stated:



“There is scarcely a work or project of magnitude of the Pacific Coast, from the western slope of the Rocky mountains to the ocean shore, from the Mexican boundary line to the British dominion, in which they are not largely interested.” During 1868, the Black Diamond Coal Company, California Dry Dock Company and Risdon Iron & Locomotive Works were formed, with Haggin as one of the primary stockholders. In May 1868, Lloyd Tevis established the Pacific Union Express Company, which was consolidated in 1870 with the Wells Fargo & Company (Haggin became vice president in 1872). In September 1868, Haggin was a member of the syndicate that acquired the Southern Pacific Railroad; Tevis became the huge railroad’s president. In 1870, another syndicate of investors (including Haggin) formed the City Gas Company. During 1877, Haggin, Tevis and Hearst purchased the Homestake claim, near Deadwood, in the Dakota Territory. The partnership formed the Homestake Mining Company, which became the world’s largest producer of gold. It included the Golden Star Mine.

RISDON IRON AND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS



Dakota Territory, 1861-1889---



Haggin & Tevis were [shareholders](#) in Bellingham Bay Coal Company, Washington State.

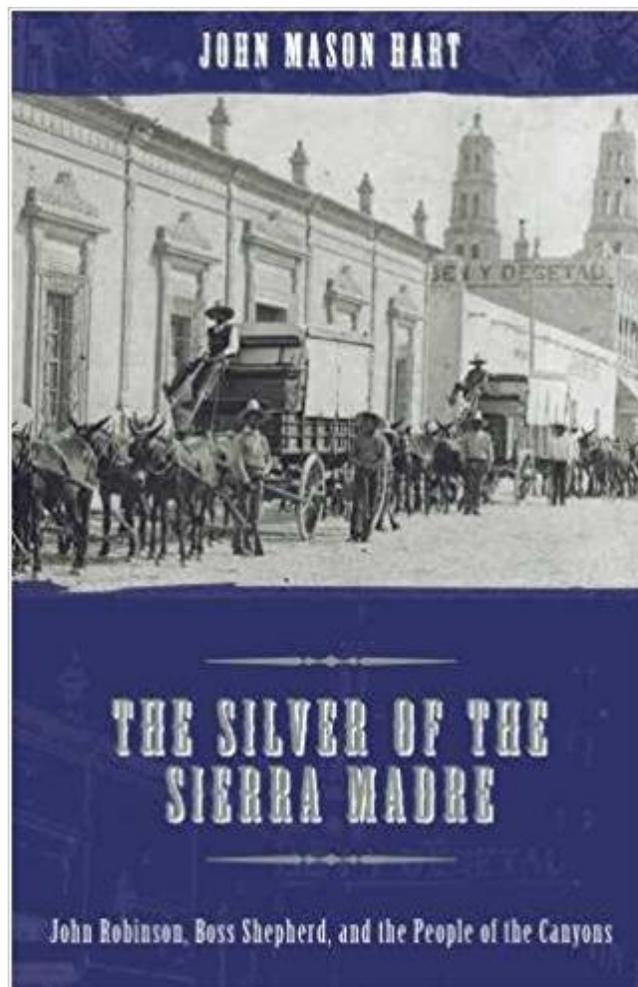
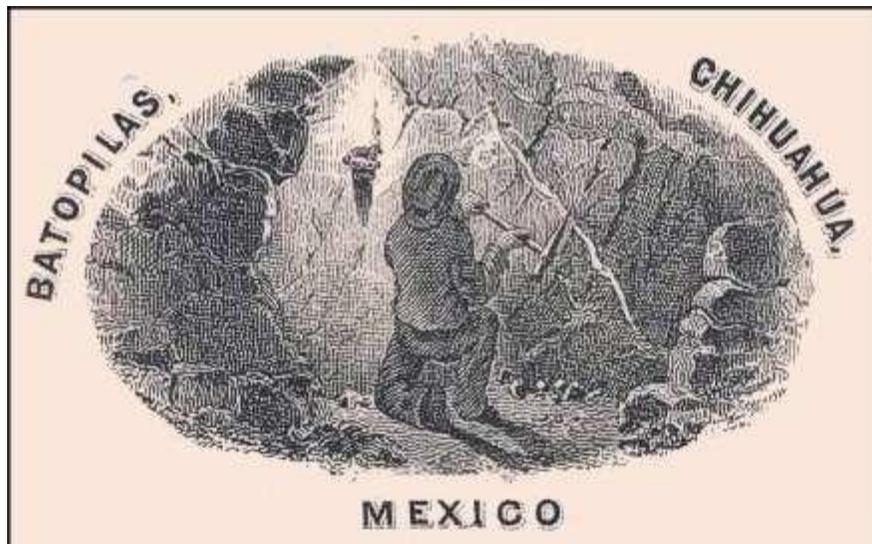
In 1878 and 1879, the California Street Cable Railroad Company and Central Pacific Oil Company were formed, with Haggin as a director.



Haggin & Tevis controlled the Potosi Gold & Silver Mining Company of the Comstock Lode in Nevada. This is Nevada's [oldest](#) lode silver mine. Some think silver was the only Comstock metal. However, many sources say that gold was at least 45% of the value extracted from that lode. That particular mining company was named after Potosi Bolivia, site of the truly giant Cerro Rico silver strike so well known in South American history, dating to Spanish colonial times. And that's why Britain has been the (to use their spelling) "centre" of world silver price suppression since at least 1572---if you can wreck a competitor's money, you've wrecked your competitor.

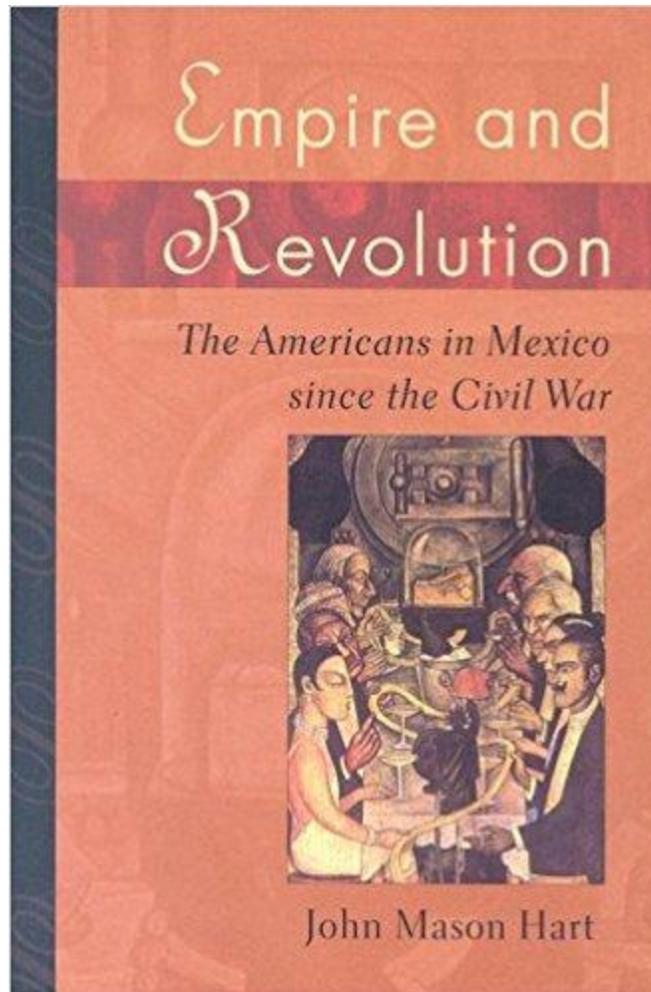
In "The Silver of the Sierra Madre" by John Mason Hart (University of Arizona Press, 2008) we find on page 61 mention of a Mexican wealth source of Haggin & Tevis---

“Between 1861 and 1879 the Batopilas Mining Company would make an enormous amount of money.”



In 1881, Haggin, Tevis and Hearst, with Marcus Daly (1841-1900), purchased the Anaconda mine, in Butte, Montana. Within five years, the mine became the world's largest copper mine. Haggin, and his partners, became the leading mining operators in the west. Eventually, Haggin would be involved in over 160 mining projects, ranging from Alaska to Chile. In 1896, Haggin organized the Silver Trust to speculate in the silver market. Since 1893, the country had been in a depression and the silver market depressed. The trust comprised of the major silver producers, which by limiting production increased the price. One report indicated "out of the combine Mr. Haggin is reputed to have cleared for himself and associates the stupendous sum of \$60,000,000."

In "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002) page 124 reveals that between 1880 and 1908, the Batopilas mines yielded \$21,664,467.89 in profit. An exact figure down to the penny suggests to my untrusting mind that it was sort of the iceberg's tip; and that the exact figure could've been a misdirection to minimize the booty obtained. The sixty million figure we just saw encompassed other mines also naturally.



The same source, page 143 stated--- "In 1894 Haggin introduced the use of cyanide in the processing of gold at El Oro, seventy miles northwest of Mexico City. Since higher efficiency in extracting gold from the ore led to greater profits, El Oro became one of the most prosperous gold fields in the world. The employment of cyanide meant countless agonizing deaths to Mexican mine workers."

July 1916, page 15, Journal of the American Bankers Association---"At El Oro under Haggin, Mexico has become one of the great gold producers."

This site is currently [owned](#) by Candente Gold Corporation.

Haggin was a lifelong Democrat but never became directly involved in politics. In 1896, as we've seen, he refused to support populist silver money William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate, during the Presidential election. In 1900, he was also a supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, for New York governor and later president. [Roosevelt](#) was a family friend of Haggin. With King Edward VII of England, Theodore Roosevelt cosponsored The Pilgrims Society, with the King being the real power. The Pilgrims 2002 New York list shows Theodore [Roosevelt](#) IV (next) a member. He's managing director at Barclay's Capital Corporation and a member of the anti-silver money Economic Club of New York. Barclays Bank is a silver antagonist from generations past!



Like the Bankers Club in Manhattan, the Economic Club is a very viciously anti-monetary silver organization; both

are frequent haunts of members of The Pilgrims Society--

-



The Pilgrims New York 2002 roster shows a John Tevis Lane ([born](#) 1934); very likely tracing to the original Haggin's partner, Lloyd Tevis, who claimed he could "think five [times](#) as fast as any man in San Francisco." The Tevis Lane family, associated with Citigroup, are---yes---[Episcopalians](#)) not Jews/not Jesuits!) One of Lloyd Tevis [minor](#) holdings was 1,300 miles of stagecoach lines. The 2002 list (both branches) is the most recent info to date, which we have; so---we are still 15 years back of fully current information, and in that span, there has been a turnover of members. The fortune spawned by Lloyd Tevis, "was created with luck, cunning, vision, and [under-handed](#) business practices."

The Pilgrims

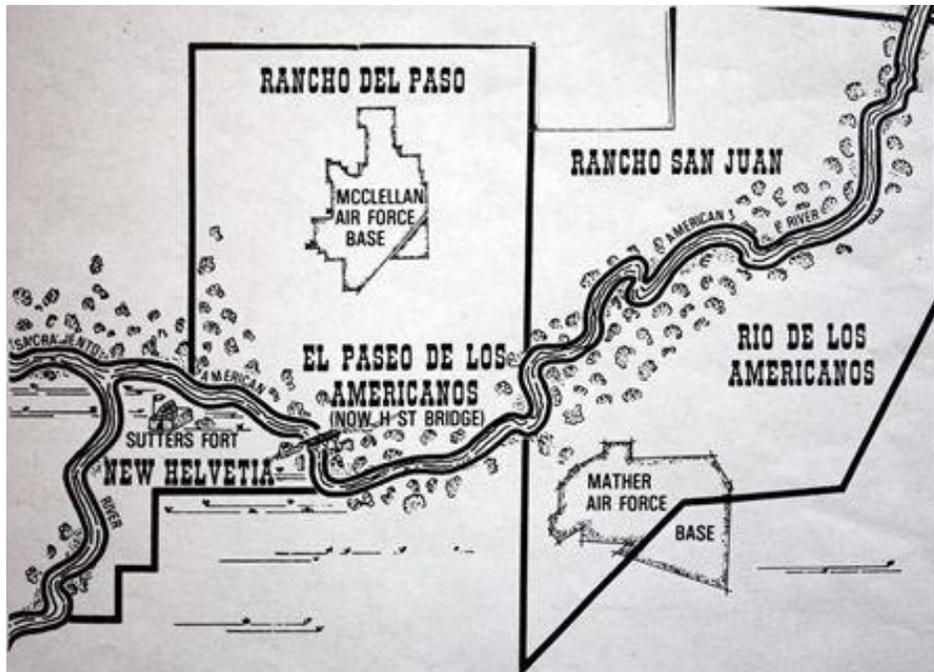
List of Members
and Rules
London 2002

HAGGIN'S HUGE FINANCIAL FOOTPRINT

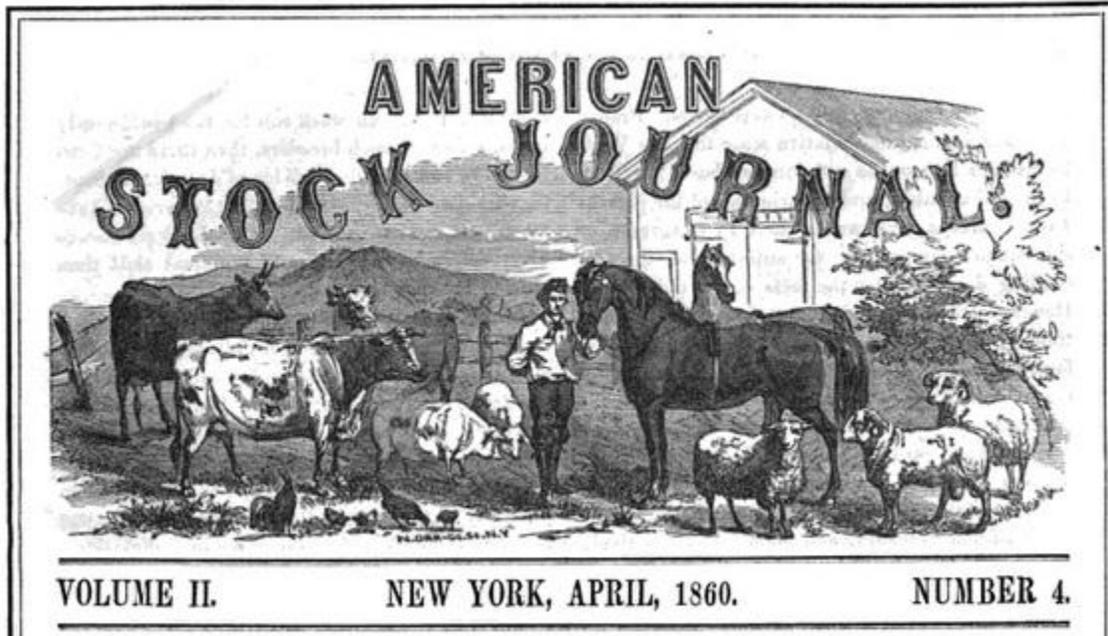
The Chicago Tribune, August 27, 1967, section 4, page 13 reported the San Francisco Mining Exchange at 350 Bush Street, founded in 1862, was closing. This exchange saw the likes of Haggin and his peers and it was [shown](#) in an episode of "The Big Valley" TV Western.



The Engineering & Mining [Journal](#), December 2, 1905, page 1036, noted that Haggin's Rancho Del Paso in Sacramento County California comprised 44,371 acres, 17 miles long by ten miles wide, raising cattle and sheep. It was owned till 1843 by John Augustus [Sutter](#) of gold discovery fame, and in 1862 acquired by Haggin. It had over [600](#) thoroughbred race horses. Notice that an Air Force [base](#) occupied (1935-2001) a chunk of that land---



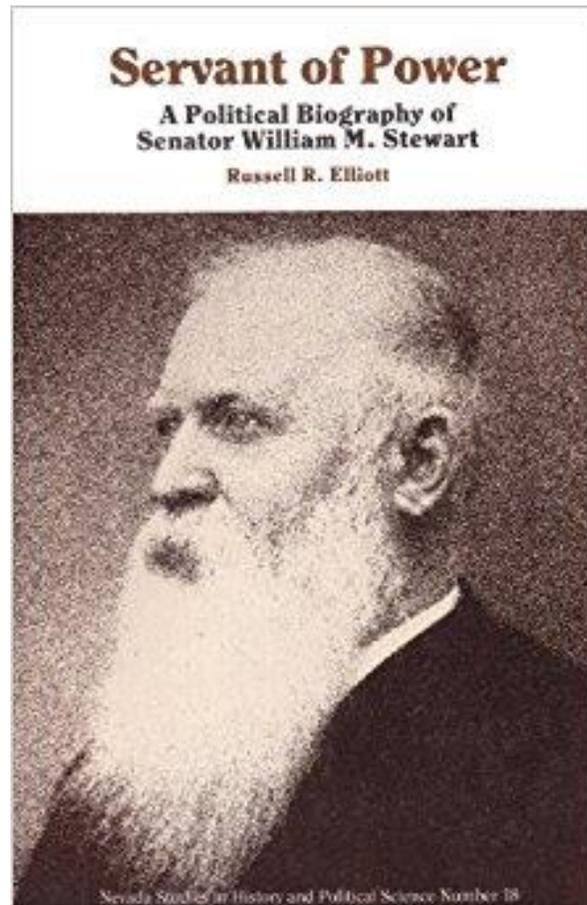
Haggin was mentioned in the April 1860 issue of the American Stock Journal, page 124---



According to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Ben_Ali_Haggin he was a multi-millionaire by 1880 and Hearst, Haggin,

Tevis & Co. became one of the largest mining companies in the United States whose operations included the Anaconda Copper mine in Montana, the Ontario Silver Mine in Park City, Utah, and the Homestake Mine in South Dakota.” The firm also held interests in Cerro de Pasco copper mine in Chile. Lloyd Tevis of the firm also married a daughter of Colonel Sanders, and he became president of Wells Fargo in 1872. Senator George Hearst was another principal in the firm. None of these characters, their agents, assigns, operatives or subordinates were supporters of William Jennings Bryan, the Silver Party (1892-1911) candidate for U.S. President in 1896. The single exception was Nevada Senator William M. [Stewart](#) (term 1865-1875) who voted **FOR** the Coinage Act that President Grant signed into law on February 12, 1873 (sometimes called the Mint Act of 1873) largely demonetizing silver! Grant’s vice president was Schuyler Colfax, of a dynasty that achieved much Pilgrims Society representation; he was largely responsible for why so much Western States land is federally owned; the giveaways were made a condition of Statehood! Additionally, Stewart was involved in the 1890s with Haggin and others in running up the silver price by artifice so megamillions could be captured; additionally, Stewart used his Senatorial powers to get hold of 50,000 acres for himself. Still more, Stewart sold a worked out mine ([Emma](#) Silver Mine in Utah) to some trusting overseas investors! Stewart had the U.S. Minister to England at the time, Robert [Schenck](#), on the

board of directors; he had been a Union General in the Civil War. This fraud went unpunished and doubtless the victims weren't members of the right circles. Stewart was more of a plant than a real silverite. 1983 book---



This element opposing Bryan included Darius Mills, once wealthiest resident of California; his grandson, Ogden L. Mills, Pilgrims Society, was Treasury Secretary, February 1932 to March 1933, and would not ask Great Britain to stop dumping Indian silver on world markets! Another was Charles Crocker, father of William H. Crocker, Pilgrims Society, of the Southern Pacific Railway and Crocker Bank fortunes. Charles Crocker's brother in law

Charles B. Alexander (1849-1927) was another Pilgrims member of International Banking Corporation, Windsor Trust and other entities; the in law headed the National Democratic Club. These perverse Pilgrims Society genealogies intertwine with those of the Carnegie (Pilgrims Society) and Livingston (Pilgrims Society) families. The James B. Haggin Memorial Hospital at Harrodsburg, Kentucky <http://www.hagginhosp> says Haggin owned 400,000 acres in California and 10,000 acres in Kentucky "and some of the richest mines and fastest horses in the world."

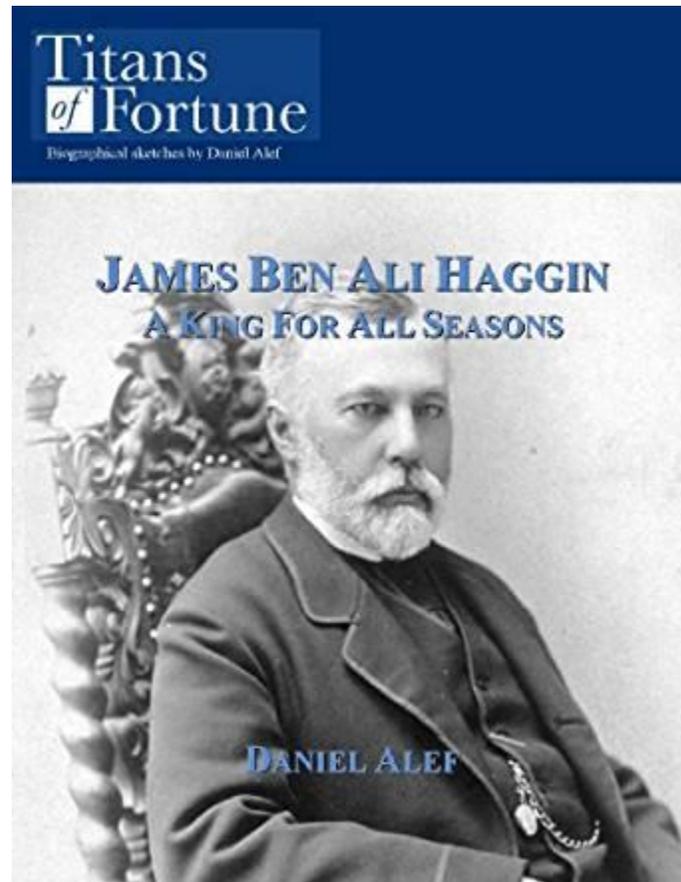
Charles B. Alexander mansion in Tuxedo Park, New York-

--



"A King for All Seasons, James Ben Ali Haggin" has a New York Times [review](#) in which it called Haggin **"the greatest mine owner on earth and the greatest land owner on earth"** and added, "Haggin had a profound

impact on California, on the nation's mining operations, on agriculture, and horse racing while amassing one of the world's great fortunes. George Hearst made his fortune because he was fortunate enough to have Haggin and Lloyd Tevis as his partners, but Haggin was by far more successful.”



<http://lexhistory.org/wikilex/james-ben-ali-haggin> ---

“There is scarcely a work or project of magnitude of the Pacific Coast, from the western slope of the Rocky mountains to the ocean shore, from the Mexican boundary line to the British dominion, in which they are not largely or materially interested.”

The Engineering & Mining Journal, New York, September 19, 1914, page 539 remarked, "In carrying out their mining business they had a small army of engineers, scouts and prospectors in the field" and page 540 noted that Haggin "kept scouts in the field, sending them all over the world" (looking for mining exploration ventures and acquisitions!) He was a director of Oriental Consolidated Mining Company located in what is since North Korea---



J. B. HAGGIN
Successful miner and a true
financial genius

Oriental Consolidated Gold Mine circa 1905---



The May 3, 1902, Engineering & Mining Journal, page 640, the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company controlled mineral rights in an area covering 50 square miles and brought in Allis-Chalmers equipment. Haggin did business with such other Pilgrims entities as Babcock & Wilcox Company in the mining domain.

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.

“In 1939, just on the eve of World War II, the last and largest of the Western gold mines, the American-owned Oriental Consolidated Mining Company (OCMC), was sold to a Japanese firm.”---The [Korea](#) Times, November 24, 2010. Naturally; another case of Pilgrims Society

interests vacating for safety and palming off assets onto plunder victims.

Haggin [Museum](#) in Stockton California---



On the trustee board of the Haggin Museum as of 2016 is John McKinley, a vice president of Black Rock financial group, started in 1988 with funding from Pilgrims Society member Peter G. Peterson, a top lieutenant of David Rockefeller (Pilgrims lists 1949-1995; possibly later lists). Another is Jane Butterfield, recently retired exec with Bank One. Ominously perhaps, the name Butterfield is historically associated with-----Wells Fargo. John Butterfield (1801-1869) was the founder of American

Express and the Livingston family was involved with both money organizations; and may still be.

MORE PILGRIMS ASSOCIATES OF HAGGIN

The Mills Building (image below) in New York, where James B. Haggin had offices of his enormous hemispheric mining interests---the building was owned by Darius O. Mills (1825-1910, Pilgrims 1907), another extremely wealthy Californian and founder in 1864 of the Bank of California, and in The Pilgrims 1907 roster with attorney John G. Milburn (see scan following), at whose house President McKinley died, an assassination victim---[Milliken](#) owned huge steel and skyscraper construction interests in five countries---Mills grandson became Treasury Secretary (Pilgrims Society member!) ---in 1932-1933, and refused to ask the British to stop dumping Indian silver, which caused the Great Depression---his mother was a Livingston, of the family that added 828,000 square miles to American territory in the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803---

John G. Milburn
Foster Milliken,
D. O. Mills,

The "Who Was Who in America" (1897-1942), page 837, showed Milburn was a director of Chase National Bank. [President](#) McKinley actually had some shall we say,

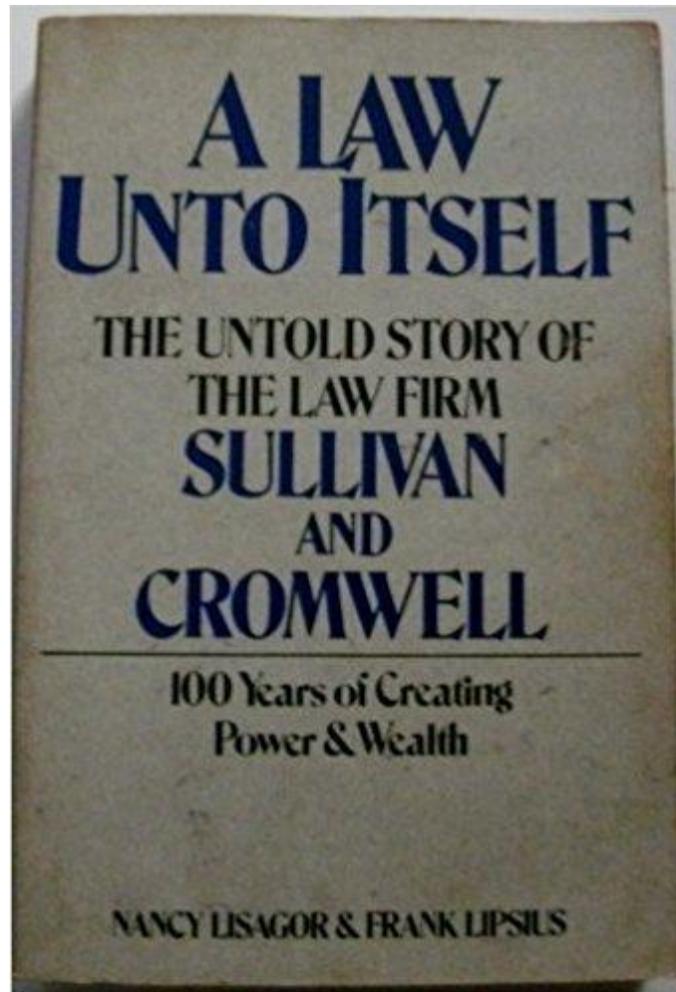
fluttering of thought about an increased emphasis on silver, and that could be why he was rubbed out, despite signing the Gold Standard Act of 1900.



The Pilgrims New York 1914 leaked roster---

**James B. Haggin
Louis J. Halle
Charles D. Halsey
Conde Hamlin
John Hays Hammond**

Louis J. Halle had a son who was with the State Department in the early 1950s but was best known as an author. The original Louis J. Halle was a Manhattan lawyer, and there have been many lawyers in this group. Control the legal system, control the financial system; sidestep crushing estate taxes that prevent everyone else from building capital. Pilgrims families have lots of Wall Street attorneys maintaining their trust interests and other business. All top Wall Street firms have representation in The Pilgrims Society like this one (371 page book and no mention of The Pilgrims Society) ---



Charles D. Halsey, a cousin or nephew of Noah Wetmore Halsey (discussed) was apparently in the investment banking business and this group at one time was known as Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, with literally all four names tracing to actual Pilgrims members. We also discover, with an appropriately raised eyebrow, that the Halseys and the Van Rensselaers intersect by marriage. Van Rensselaer Halsey appears in The Pilgrims 1969 and 1980 leaked lists. They trace to Stephen Van Rensselaer (1764-1839, below) whose wealth in current terms is expressed by Wiki or its sources as \$101 billion in land

dating to old Dutch colonial land grants in New Netherland (renamed New York in 1664). Maybe you're getting the idea? Cecil Rhodes description of this group was "a secret society gradually absorbing the wealth of the world."



Conde Hamlin is a good case in point showing this Pilgrims Society has members on at least four levels! One, they have a "waiting list" for membership; as of the 2002 list David Rockefeller's name (inner circle) was no longer there, though it appeared in rosters 1949-1995 and perhaps a bit later. He gave up his slot to make way for a newer member. And his recent death will not change anything! Hamlin was an "outer circle" member

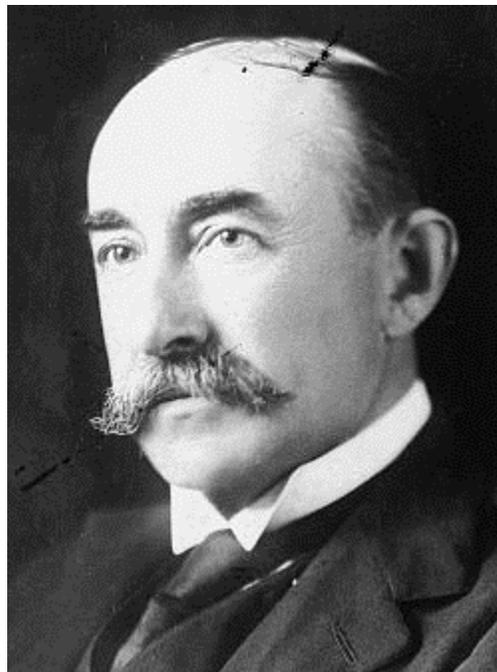
meaning; he was a flunky for the more powerful members in the mid and especially inner circle. Still his info on page 1016 of the 1915 Who's Who in America omits mention of his Pilgrims membership. Hamlin was a lawyer who became an official of the New York Tribune (Whig Party origin; central bank backers) and a director of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Now you see why the media won't mention this Pilgrims Society. Hamlin was also a member of the New York State Board of Corrections and could have written a presentation about how the super capitalists over him in The Pilgrims created the prison industry, but why would he have? The Pilgrims inner circle on both sides of the Atlantic probably has no more than 60 members total; many members are in the group as proxies for wealthy nonmembers. N.Y. Tribune Building---



John Hays Hammond has an entry on pages 1017-1018 of the 1915 Who's Who in America and he omitted mention of his Pilgrims membership; most omit it; and to all but a few, the reference is meaningless. Some portions should be presented because he was, in ways similar to Haggin as a mining giant, though not personally as wealthy---

HAMMOND, John Hays, mining engr.; *b.* San Francisco, Mar. 31, 1855; *s.* Richard Pindle and Sarah Elizabeth (Hays) H.; ed. pub. and pvt. schs.; Ph.B., Sheffield Scientific Sch. (Yale), 1876, A.M., Yale, 1898; mining course at Royal Sch. of Mines, Freiburg, Saxony; (D.E., Stevens Inst. Tech., 1906; LL.D., St. John's Coll., 1907); *m.* Natalie Harris, of Miss., Jan. 1, 1880. Spl. expert U.S. Geol. Survey, 1880, examining Cal. gold fields; later in Mexico and afterward consulting engr. Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and to Central and Southern Pacific rys.; has examined properties in all parts of world; became consulting engr. for Barnato

Bros., 1893, and later for Cecil Rhodes, of whom he became a strong supporter; consulting engr. Consolidated Gold Fields of S. Africa, British South Africa Co. and the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co.



went to London and became interested in many large mining cos.; returned to U.S. and became associated with some of most important financial groups in this country, purchasing and promoting several of largest and most valuable mining properties in U.S. and Mexico; has also been very active in various interests outside of mining, including hydro-electric enterprises, irrigation projects, etc. After being urged by friends in East and West, consented to run for Vice-Pres. of U.S., from Mass., and, although very strongly supported, withdrew his name before it was presented at convention, as it was thought that a N.Y. man would strengthen the ticket. Has lectured at Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Johns Hopkins Univs. Pres. Nat. League Republican Clubs; fellow A.A.A.S.; mem. Nat. Civic Federation and other civic and polit. bodies; pres. American Inst. Mining Engrs., 1907-8. *Clubs:* Century, University, Metropolitan, Engineers' (New York), Chevy Chase, Cosmos, Metropolitan (Washington), Carlton (London), University clubs at San Francisco, Denver and Salt Lake City, etc. Contbr. to scientific mags. Apptd. by President Taft as spl. ambassador and rep. of the President to the coronation of King George V, 1911. *Homes:* Gloucester, Mass., and 903 Park Av., New York. *Office:* 71 Broadway, New York.

We won't dwell on this. It speaks for itself. My great colleague in the Netherlands, Joel Van Der Reijden, nailed it when he said of The Pilgrims Society--- **"A truly awful amount of influence has been concentrated in this group."** John H. Hammond Jr. (1888-1965) as far as I've seen wasn't a member, but you can be certain he remained in their orbit. He held over 400 patents have him remembered as the "[Father](#) of Radio Control" and

“Hammond’s pioneering developments in electronic remote control are the foundation for all modern radio remote control devices, including modern missile guidance systems, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and the unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAVs).”

In “Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War” by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002) page 140--- the Guggenheims worked through John Hays Hammond in buying six large Mexican mining claims.

Notice Hammond was involved with Barnato Brothers, major diamond producers that merged with Cecil Rhodes. The Pilgrims London 2002 list shows Diana [Barnato](#) Walker a member; she was the first English female aviator to break the sound barrier and her father held interests in Bentley Motors. Barnato (deceased 1897; not “officially” a member therefore) ---



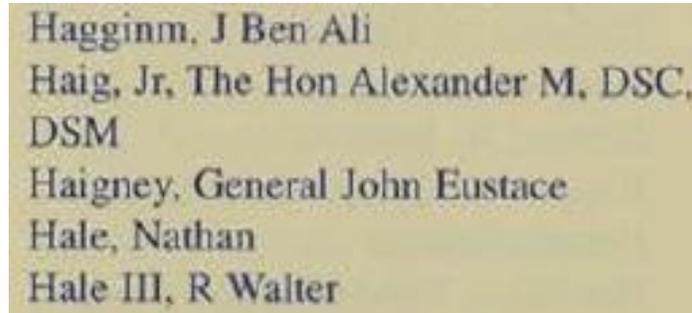
Pilgrims members have dominated the world mining scene and were well positioned to throttle silver first, as it's the metallic precious money metal used by the most people, and secondly, gold. Silver always had to be attacked first! The original John Hays Hammond's father was an Army Major in the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 during which Mexico lost over 900,000 square miles of territory. Richard P. Hammond became first [treasurer](#) of the Aztec Club of 1847 commemorating that war; this group is an important Pilgrims subsidiary toady. Hammond Senior [married](#) Sarah Hays, sister of Captain John Coffee Hays of the Texas Rangers state police. Hays himself [married](#) Susan Calvert, a descendant of George Calvert, otherwise known as Baron Baltimore, whose son ran Maryland Colony from 1632 to 1675!



It may well be that at the close of the Mexican-American War in 1848, Mexico decided to not block or overly tax American mining investment in Mexico, for fear they'd be invaded again; overbearing intimidation. But Mexico

should have treated the Texans nicer! Lose a war, lose land is the usual formula.

The Pilgrims New York 2002 leaked roster shows James Ben Ali Haggin's great grandson; an extremely obscure name to most people---



Hagginm, J Ben Ali
Haig, Jr, The Hon Alexander M, DSC,
DSM
Haigney, General John Eustace
Hale, Nathan
Hale III, R Walter

Yes, you see top military brass in this shadow organization. It's been that way since their founding and included military figures from both the Union and Confederacy in the Civil War! Alexander Haig was Deputy National Security director (1970-1973); Army vice Chief of Staff for several months in 1973; White House Chief of Staff (1973-1974); Supreme Allied NATO Commander over Europe (1974-1979); and Secretary of State (1981-1982). In 1965 Haig was a functionary for Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, who surfaced as a Pilgrims member by 1974. When Haig retired from the Army in 1979 he was made president of defense contracting colossus United Technologies, a firm always with Pilgrims Society members on its board.



On March 30, 1981, after the shooting of President Reagan, Haig famously told reporters, "I am in control here." As Secretary of State Haig ominously remarked that a "nuclear warning shot" in Europe might be a deterrent against Russia. Haig's Pilgrims sponsors made him a director of Commodore International and he was a founding member of the advisory board of Newsmax Media. A Google sponsored review on Haig states---

"To a degree virtually unmatched by any other American of his time, Alexander M. Haig, Jr. has participated in an astounding range of historical events." That's what The Pilgrims Society meant when they claimed to be "keeping the world on the right track" (Congressional Record, August 19, 1940). Haig---



For someone they listed as a General, I find very little [info](#) on Haigney besides he was "former president and chairman of the Rheingold Corporation, is senior partner in the New York law firm of Ide & Haigney."

Rheingold appears to have been a beer brand that at one time held a 35% share in the New York area market. This 2003 obituary made no [mention](#) of his being a General. Maybe it was a nickname. In several dozen cases, I find great difficulty in tracing down backgrounds on these members. Ide & Haigney is/was a law firm in Manhattan. Ide is a fairly rare name and may be connected to Pilgrims member John Jay Ide, listed in The Pilgrims 1957 who was "an international aviation pioneer and European representative for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). Born at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, he was the son of Rear Admiral George E. Ide of the U.S. Navy, and Alexandra Bruen Ide. Ide was the great-grandson of John Jay, early national diplomat and first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court."



Uh-oh, there have been several men with the last name "Bruen" in Pilgrims lists, as well as a William Jay in the 1914 list (also descended from the original Chief Justice!) The genealogies in this organization are grown together

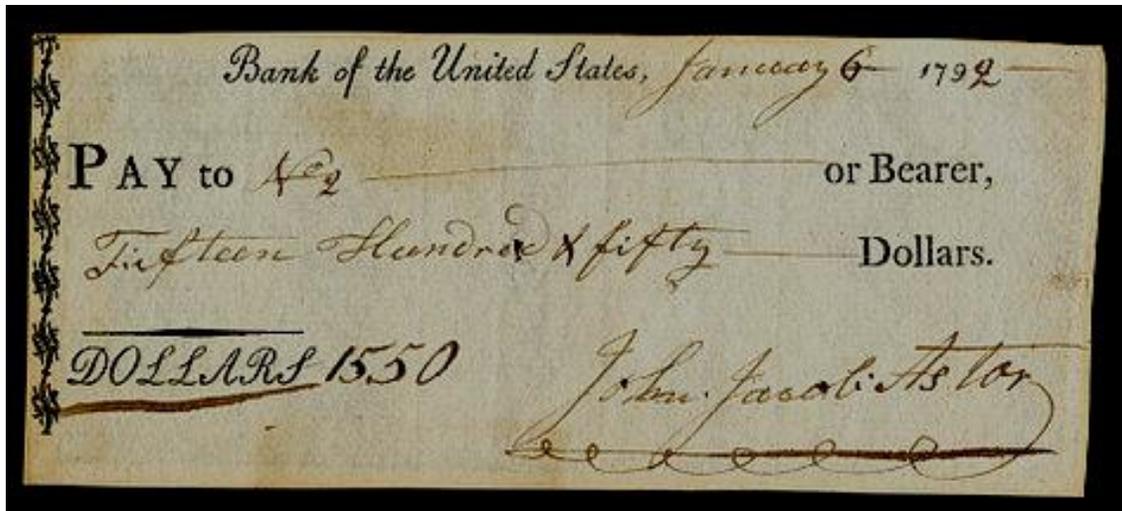
more than any multi-acre cluster of cypress roots in a swamp and I've often recoiled from research just thinking about it and had to go practice handstands in the driveway to maintain my sanity! The Society is more interconnected than I realized even several years ago; the more I examine it, the worse things look. John Jay [Ide](#) was stated to have been involved in European espionage for the United States.

Did you get a jolt at the name Nathan Hale? Yes, he was the Revolutionary War hero the British hanged in 1776. He had a nephew named Nathan Hale, and apparently this Nathan Hale from the 2002 roster descends from this nephew. The nephew [founded](#) the Boston Daily Advertiser in 1813 and the North American Review in 1815. The April 1831 North American Review had an [article](#) (pages 1-44) on the second United States Bank and discussed objections to it and nevertheless ended by declaring---

"We cannot consider it a serious objection to the National Bank."



It's well known that the second United States Bank bought by bribery, favorable coverage in many publications, including the Boston Daily Advertiser. So the situation with the founder of these publications was that, despite the British executing his uncle by hanging, the nephew nonetheless defected to the British by boosting their financial interests here. During the Revolutionary War, some prominent ancestors of men who later became members of The Pilgrims, actually took part in military campaigns opposing the British, yet their loyalty to England, in the financial sense, was "recovered to the Crown" by means of the First (1791-1811) and Second United States Banks (1816-1836) enriching them! Notice the signature of John Jacob Astor (inner circle Pilgrims Society dynasty founder) ---



Robert Walter Hale III is mentioned on page [154](#) of "The Washingtons: A Family History Generation Nine of the Presidential Branch" (2014) with almost no other details. This shows he [resides](#) in Collier County Florida in a multimillion dollar residence. That county is named for Barron G. Collier (1873-1939, Pilgrims Society), who "became the largest landowner and developer in the U.S. state of Florida, as well as the owner of a chain of hotels, bus lines, several banks and newspapers. He also owned a telephone company and a steamship line." Collier was a director of dozens of corporations and was the force behind the U.S. government joining INTERPOL in 1938; he was considered "the devil incarnate" by many. Second largest landowner in Florida was Henry Morrison Flagler (1830-1913), Pilgrims Society and Standard Oil official.



These are the sort of powers behind the scenes associated with the great grandson of mining kingpin, anti-silver activist, Pilgrims Society member, James Ben Ali Haggin. We have little on Hale III and that is disquieting. These Pilgrims members should have to wear multicolored flashing neon lights around their necks and their group should have to add the warning seen on de-icer aerosol cans---"Warning! Fatal or Causes Blindness if Swallowed! Cannot be Made Non-Poisonous!" Capitalism yes, monopoly capitalism, no; and no secret societies of boundlessly influential men. Now regarding the James Ben Ali Haggin in The Pilgrims 2002 roster, he [married](#), naturally in an Episcopalian (not Jesuit/not Jewish) ceremony Ellamae Cobb, whose father

was an exec of Worthington Pump Corporation, the forerunner interests of which James Ben Ali Haggin did business with and he held interests in them; he was a board member of International Steam Pump Company, which name changed to---Worthington Pump. Mother of this near-recent Pilgrims member was Mary Haggin of Santa Barbara---California!



HISTORICAL FLASHBACKS ON HAGGIN

<http://lexhistory.org/wikilex/james-ben-ali-haggin> ---

In "[Historic Kern County](#)" (2001), on page 33 we discover that Haggin was able to purchase huge tracts of land around two lakes, "getting them for nearly nothing" due to a threat of malaria contagion. It also mentions formation of huge cattle ranches, water rights, water wars and irrigation canals for agriculture from the Kern River, railroad right of ways and Haggin's mere pretense of being on the side of small folks, and a dam was blown up, "the perpetrators of the explosion were never apprehended." Page 35 Haggin & Tevis "showed no mercy, and with great craft worked behind the scenes on politicians and anyone else who could influence the outcome" of a court battle with a less talented group,

which brought suit against them for choking off their water supply, one of the consequences of which was their loss of 16,000 head of [cattle](#) from dehydration; naturally they had the sense to position upstream; and Haggin could charge higher prices for his beef. A court sided with Haggin & Tevis ("highest payola offered"); then they lost at the State Supreme Court; then they got the state laws changed, and still prevailed in the end ("Material Dreams: Southern California Through the 1920s," page 13; Oxford University Press, 1991). Page 36 mentions an 1884 event in which a levee built by Haggin & Tevis broke, "releasing a torrential flood."

We mentioned an **EXPLOSION**; Haggin owned a horse named ---**EXPLOSION!** See The Outing Magazine, January [1887](#), page 394!

Earlier view of Haggin---



Haggin and Tevis "were in control of the Kern River," quoted from page 492, *The American Lawyer*, November 1895. The May 1891 edition of *California Banker's Magazine: Commercial and Real Estate Review*, page 60 reported, "Haggin & Tevis have ditches which would float boats of several hundred tons burden. Their domain consists of about 400,000 acres in Kern County."

At <http://www.ditext.com/foldvary/seeking.html> we notice---

"In 1877 under the impetus of California's Senator Sargent, who acted on behalf of Haggin and Tevis, San Francisco tycoons, Congress approved the Desert Land Act, the bill signed by President Grant in the last days of his administration. The law removed several hundred thousand acres from settlement under the Homestead

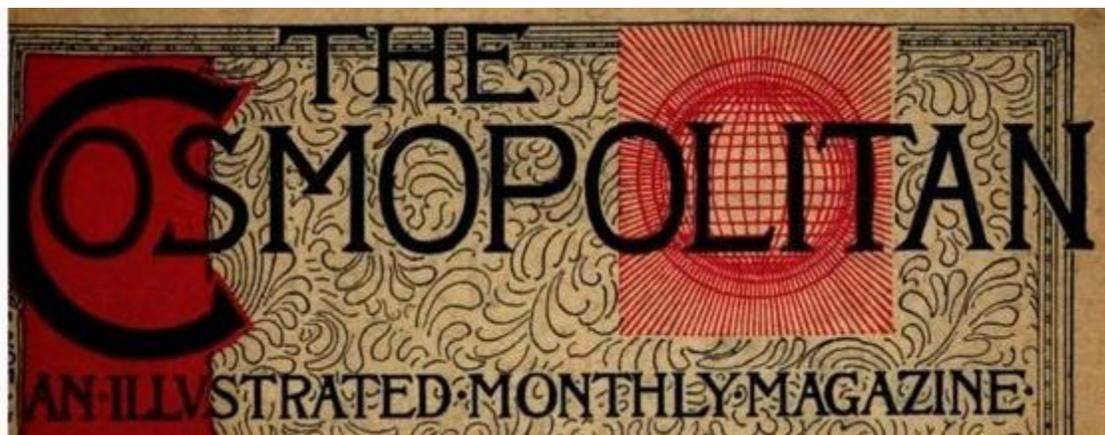
Act. These lands, alleged to be worthless desert, were to be sold in 640-acre sections to any individual who promised to provide irrigation. The price was 25 cents per acre down, with an additional \$1 per acre to be paid after reclamation."

"The chunk of it eyed by Haggin and Tevis was located close to the Kern River, and was partially settled. A San Francisco Chronicle story of 1877 describes what happened next: The President's signature was not dry on the cunningly devised enactment before Boss Carr (Haggin and Tevis' agent in the valley) and his confederates were advised from Washington that the breach was open. It was Saturday, the 31st of March. The applications were in readiness, sworn and subscribed by proxies... All that Saturday night and the following Sunday, the clerks in the Land Office were busy recording and filing the bundles of applications dumped upon them by Boss Carr, although it was not until several days after that the office was formally notified of the approval of the Desert Land Act. Thus, by hiring scores of vagabonds to enter phony claims for 640 acres, and then by transferring those claims to themselves, Haggin and Tevis were able to acquire title to approximately 150 square miles of valley land before anybody else in California had even heard of the Desert Land Act. In the process, they dislodged settlers who had not yet perfected their titles under old laws and who were caught unawares by the new one. The Chronicle called the whole

maneuver an 'atrocious villainy' and demanded return of the stolen lands. A federal investigation followed, but Haggin and Tevis, as usual, emerged triumphant."

In "Mary Austin and the American West" (University of California Press, 2009), page 15 mentions William B. Carr, who became a San Francisco area politician, belonged to "a ring of mercenary bandits who steal to get office and get office to steal."

Haggin had another land acquisition that he paid a higher rate for---\$60,000 for 272 acres as reported in the Sacramento Daily Union, May 28, 1887, page 8.



Cosmopolitan Magazine, June 1902, pages 164-165 said Haggin became "a farmer on a colossal scale, accumulating a vast landed estate in Kern County, California. Perhaps it is just as well not to be too inquisitive as to all the methods by which this property was built up. The Haggin principality was not very

popular in California, and some severe things were said of its owner. It stretched in a huge block over four hundred thousand acres through the best farming region of the state, and people who contrasted its scattered workmen's barracks with the swarming hives of industry about Fresno and Los Angeles moralized on the land monopoly."

"The cattle department was made a paying investment," said The Thoroughbred Record of Lexington Kentucky, of Haggin's super scale California ranching activities (September 19, 1914, page 136). Naturally if Haggin would have encountered trail boss Gil Favor from "Rawhide" TV series, Favor would have become Haggin's subordinate or Haggin would have ruined him. Kern County encompasses 8,163 square miles; symbols in its emblem---gold mining, railroads, agriculture, cattle---reflect Haggin's business activities.



Water Haggin and his associates diverted for irrigation into the San Joaquin Valley made possible the initiation of orchards, vineyards, agriculture including alfalfa, wheat and other produce. "The wheat [fields](#) are large enough to supply all California."

The July 24, 1897 Engineering & Mining Journal, page 104, shows Haggin supplied water to hydraulic gold mining ventures in Sierra County, California, from the Yuba River. You Tube shows a [reenactment](#) of hydraulic gold mining.

Not surprisingly, Haggin had much legislative [influence](#) in the creation of water rights laws in California.

Haggin organized the Kern County (California) Land & Water Company, sold in 1967 to Tenneco. In his time, Haggin owned "almost all of Kern County" (Engineering &

Mining Journal, September 19, 1914, page 540). Haggin and his associates were “some of the most powerful figures in California history” according to Donald Pisani in “From the Family [Farm](#) to Agribusiness: The Irrigation Crusade in California & the West,” page 191. The Mining Investor (Denver), February 3, 1908, page 333, reported that the Old Joe Walker, the Sunrise, the Ophir, Warrington and the Clay Bank mining claims were among the earliest Haggin investments; all wildly lucrative. The same source, June 1, 1908, page 45, reported the names of other mines in which Haggin held dominant stakes--- Bright Star, Mammoth and Whitney View (probably in sight of Mount Whitney, the state’s highest peak). Mining Science, Denver, October 19, 1911, page 379, reported Haggin holding interests in Elks Mining & Milling Company in Yuba County, California.



<http://lexhistory.org/wikilex/james-ben-ali-haggin...>

“During 1853 and 1854, Haggin helped organize the California State Telegraph and California Steam Navigation Companies. In 1856, he was one of the organizers of the Spring Valley Water Company, which supplied San Francisco with clean water. In 1862 he invested in the Point Lobos Road Company. In 1860, Haggin acquired one-sixth interest in the Ophir Mine, near Virginia City, Nevada, of the Comstock Lode. The mine was one of the early bonanza silver mines.” The San Francisco Call, May 6, 1895, front page, said the Point Lobos was a toll road; naturally, else Haggin wouldn’t have had it built.

CALIFORNIA
STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY

“Haggin accumulated almost 500,000 acres in California, with another 980,000 acres in Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. He helped charter the major gas, water and ice companies in San Francisco. His transportation investment ranged from railroad, steamships to stage lines. His mining investment ranged from Alaska to South America and Korea.”

As we’ll see later, Haggin owned a minimum of one million acres in Mexico alone, not including his extensive Mexican mining holdings; and he dealt direct with the

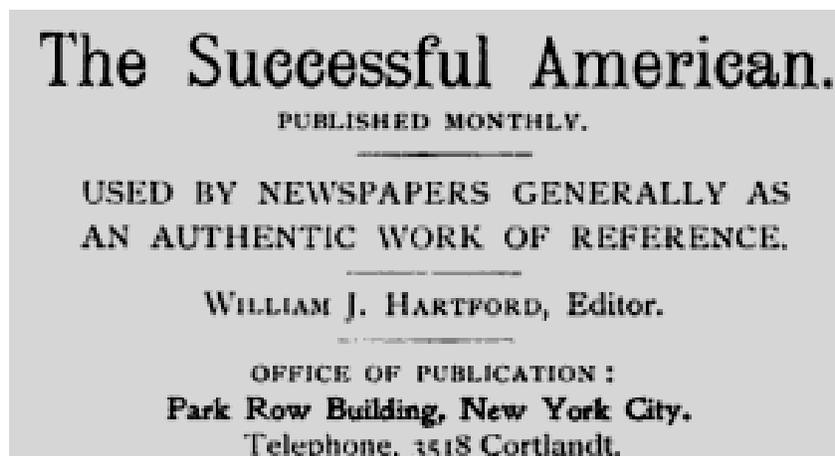
President of Mexico! Haggin owned the [Trench](#) Mine in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, which produced lead for bullets and had byproduct silver.

The Pacific Ice Company was among those interests. The California Steam Navigation Company, started in 1854, had "a [monopoly](#) on inland water travel in California" as of 1864. Haggin and associates likely used the usual barrages of wrecking tactics to strip the competition down to their marrow. The Engineering & Mining Journal, April 1, 1899, page 392, reported that Haggin and associates owned commanding interests in the American Railroad & Lumber Company, "which owns and operates a narrow gauge railroad from Tultenango to El Oro (mine)." That of course was in Mexico. The railroad was 37 kilometers long and helped service another mine, the El Moro.

In "Rulers and Rebels: A People's History of Early California, 1769-1901" (2010), page 245 mentions that Haggin became a director of Anglo Nevada Assurance Corporation of San Francisco in 1886. Other big gold producers and railroad kingpins were on the board including James Flood and John MacKay. The Chicago Tribune, March 27, 1887, page 14 wrote---

"The great Anglo Nevada Assurance Corporation is a vein of riches seldom struck in all the financial strata of the world."

The Successful American, Volume 1 Press Biographical Company, 1899 page 18 on Haggin said "the largest raiser of hops in America and his flock of sheep are outnumbered by none on the Pacific coast." "The title of "The Copper King" applied to J.B. Haggin of California, gives only a slight idea of the money making versatility of a most remarkable man. In 1896 he formed what was known as the "Silver Trust" and associated with him in this project were such astute men as John P. Jones, William Randolph Hearst, Henry M. Teller, Senator Stewart, W.A. Clark, David H. Moffat, R.F. Pettigrew, George I. Cannon and Senator DuBois."



Notice the name "Cortlandt" in the image; the name of a Dutch colonial land dynasty that achieved representation in The Pilgrims Society. It's not as if this represents many people; but rather the extremely influential few, like Haggin. The Van Cortlandt line intersected with the Otis line of the Otis Elevator fortune, which installed elevators and escalators in skyscrapers all over the planet; since merged into United Technologies, another

Pilgrims entity. Another relevant media source was this one; naturally, no mention of Haggin's Pilgrims Society activities---

THE MINING INVESTOR

DENVER, COLO., U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1913

Same zero situation with this one---



Haggin and associates owned the Pacific Mine in Pinos Altos New Mexico which produced gold, silver and copper in the early 1860s and isn't far from the present Silver City, New Mexico. It was one of their minor glory holes. On March 9, 1889, the Engineering & Mining Journal, page 214, reported Haggin acquired large interests in Highland Mining Company and Black Hills Canal & Water Company. Haggin owned a mere 350 [acres](#) of land at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

In "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002) page 179--- Haggin and William Randolph Hearst were partners in "a vast tract of land extending from Deming, New Mexico, almost 50 miles to

the border.” Page 180 they bought it in order to control railroad access into northern Mexico. Page 179---

“After Hearst’s death Haggin and Tevis welcomed his son William into their undertakings. Haggin and the younger Hearst became partners in the acquisition of vast tracts of property in Mexico as a continuation of earlier acquisitions in California, Montana, Nevada and New Mexico and enjoyed the support of Wells Fargo in their Mexican ventures.”

The Mining World (Chicago), May 27, 1905, page 563, reported acquisition by Haggin of 50,000 shares in Guanajuato Consolidated Mining & Milling Company, Mexico. “The company is controlled by J.B. Haggin interests” (United States Investor, May 7, 1910, page 768).

The MINING WORLD

Vol. XXII

CHICAGO, MAY 27, 1905

No. 21

Haggin was part [owner](#) of the Diamond A Ranch outside of Deming, New Mexico, also known as Victorio Land & Cattle Company, started in 1890.

Haggin [saved](#) George Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, from ruination, probably in return for legislative favors during George’s time as a United States Senator (1887-1891). Among Haggin’s minor feats---creation of a bakery with a capacity of 1,600 loaves of bread per

hour. George [Hearst](#) bought the Piedra Blanca Ranch in Southern California in 1865---



"In September [1890](#), Haggin ordered a private "palace" car from the Pullman Car Company, Chicago, that he named *Salvator*, after his favorite thoroughbred. The car's specifications included an interior made of mahogany, with upholstery furniture, drapes and carpets. The interior was designed by W. & J. Sloane, of New York and San Francisco. The head end of the car contained a galley, followed by quarters for the staff, the master stateroom (with private bath, with hot and cold water), several smaller staterooms (for guests), a combination drawing and dining room (with expanded seating for 8) and a rear brass-railed observation platform. The table service was made of solid gold by Shreve of San Francisco, silversmiths. The car was stocked with the finest foods, wines, brandies and whiskies. Frequent guests included railroad baron Charles Crocker, Secretary of the Navy William C.

Whitney and James R. Keene. In 1893, Haggin became a Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park. He donated a large mass of silver and copper ore, taken from the Anaconda Copper Mine, weighting 6,041 pounds. The sample is still displayed in the west wing of the museum.”



Shreve & Co.

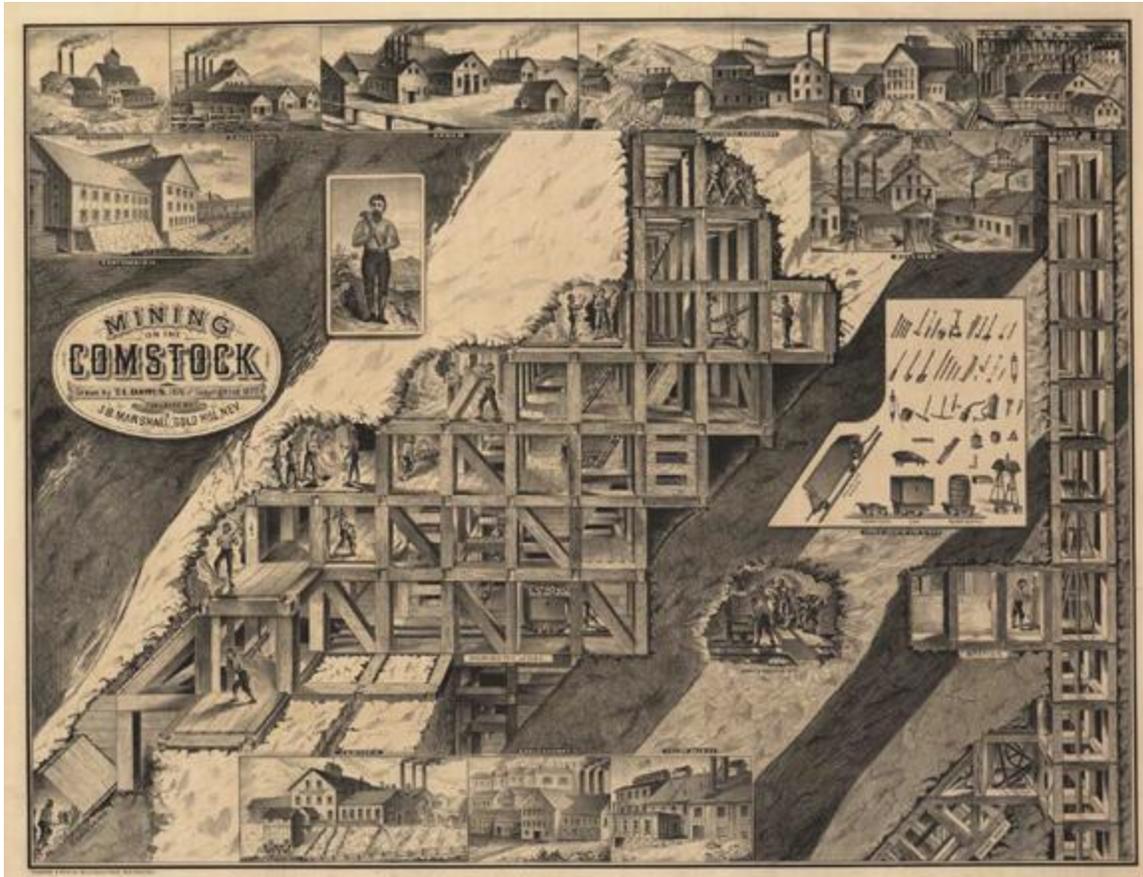
<http://lexhistory.org/wikilex/james-ben-ali-haggin> ---

“After moving to New York, Haggin became a fixture in society. In addition, during 1893, Haggin invested

\$100,000 in the Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Company. Haggin's private box, No. 34, was located at the center of the opera house. His box was next to J. Pierpont Morgan."

Haggin was personally several times wealthier than J.P. Morgan. There can be no doubt. However, Morgan's power was based on influence delegated to him by a network or syndicate of wealthy Pilgrims Society families, whose fortunes aggregated possibly several dozen times more wealth than Haggin alone, but he wasn't dwarfed by any of them. That chronicle would be a whole series of books.

Milton S. [Latham](#) (1827-1882), Congressman from California (1853-1855) and Senator from California (1860-1863), was an original law partner with Haggin. Latham owned silver interests at Silver Reef Utah, some years ago prospected by Silver Standard Resources. How much influence did Latham exert on behalf of Haggin's mining, construction, water, railroad, timber and banking interests? For timber, think railroad construction, mine buildings and square set stopes (below) inside the mines, houses, stores, barges, docks et cetera.



How much did Haggin scratch Latham's back for legislative favors? By 1864, Latham was president of the San Francisco branch of the London and San Francisco Bank. An 1882 document [shows](#) Junius Spencer Morgan (1813-1890) was a director, the father of the original J.P. Morgan (Pilgrims); Latham, a large understudy of Haggin, took part in the financing of the California Pacific and North Pacific Coast Railroads. These humongous railroad interests got legislative favors most notably in the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 enabling them to acquire for what amounts to a gift, huge square mileage of so-called land grants. In 1879 Latham relocated to New York and became president of the New York Mining & Stock

Exchange. The bitter and rapacious looking Latham and his San Francisco mansion at 666 Folsom Street---

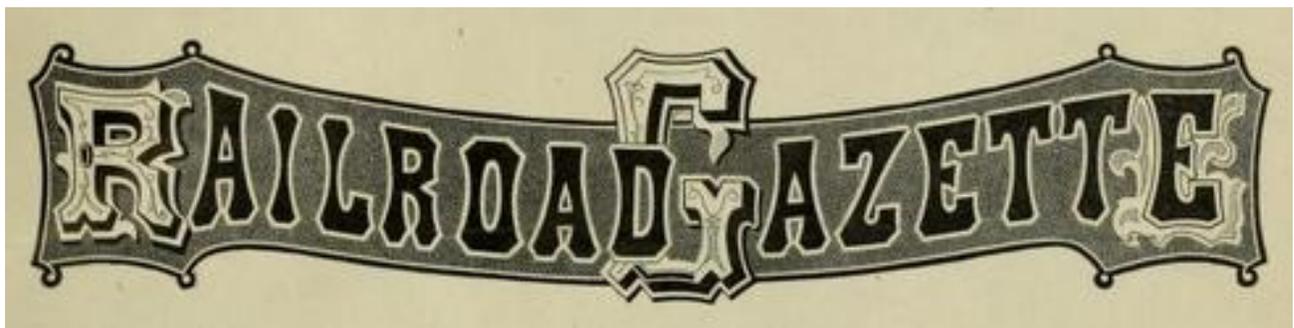
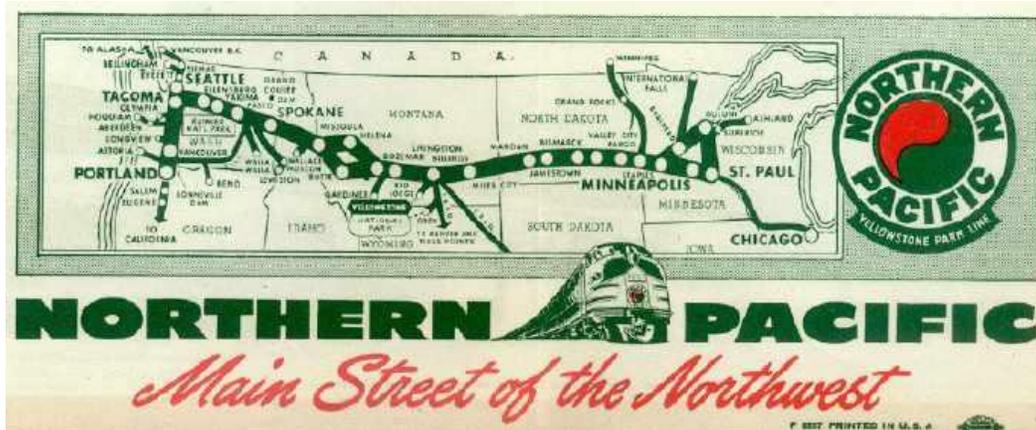


HAGGIN'S STAGGERING HOLDINGS

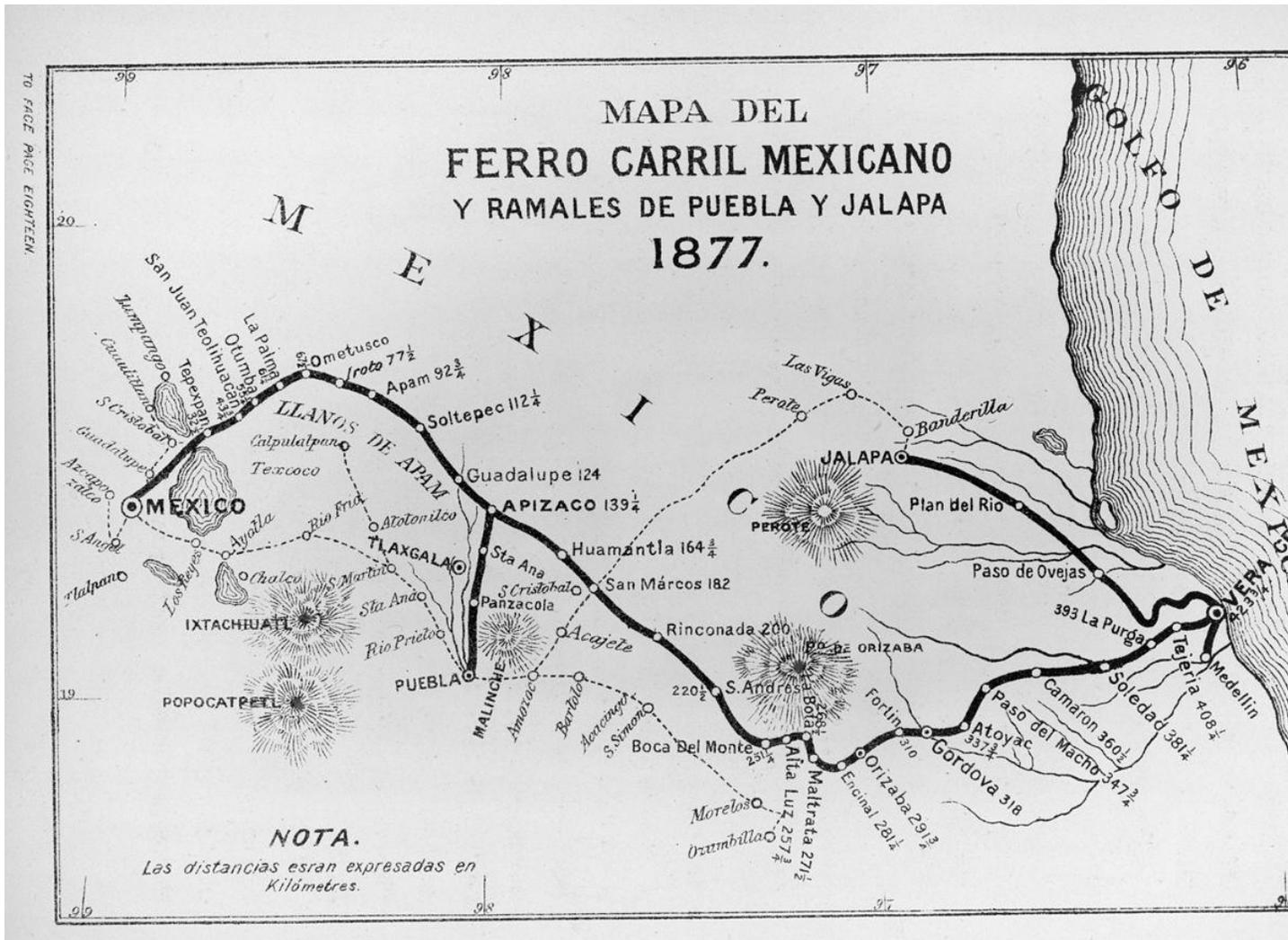
Haggin was president, [treasurer](#) and director (1893 reference) of Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad, created to service his Homestake Gold mining interests. Also as of this 1893 [reference](#) ("New York Securities") Haggin was on the board of directors of the immense Northern Pacific Railroad. The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, August 19, 1893, page 299, also showed Colgate Hoyt a director---both Pilgrims members as of 1907 (or earlier) -
--



Additionally on the great NPRR board was Colgate Hoyt, who also would later become a Pilgrims Society member by 1907 or earlier (he married Lida, the niece of General Sherman who destroyed Georgia). And George A. Morrison was a NPRR board member (Pilgrims 1907). As of 1900, Haggin was a director of Southern Pacific Railroad (Railroad Gazette, Volume 32, 1900, page 245).



In 1895 Haggin created the Jalapa [Railroad](#) & Power Company in Mexico, a railway covering 47 miles in Veracruz state (the shorter black line from the Gulf of Mexico to Jalapa) ---



In "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002), page 180 we notice---

"Haggin became the major shareholder in the Jalapa Railway & Power Company located in the state of Veracruz. The Jalapa firm was the potential source of power for central Mexico."

Haggin's son married a close relation of the "[Peruvian Railroad King](#)," Harry Meiggs (1811-1877). Meiggs fled

California in [1854](#) to evade fraud charges and landed in South America with a wad of pirated loot, and he also built railroads in Chile, including links to the mining industry. We [read](#)---

“Meiggs became a successful railroad builder, building the second railroad in Chile, between Santiago and Valparaíso. He also built many railroads in Peru, and died in 1877 in Lima, Peru while constructing a railroad in Costa Rica which was completed by his nephew, Minor C. Keith. He is said to have been the virtual dictator of Peru by that time, known as "Don Enrique", with interests ranging from silver mines to cleaning up the city of Lima by building a seven-mile-long park. His Peruvian contracts were wildly profitable.”

“In 1899, Haggin was one of the [investors](#) in the American Car & Foundry Company and International Steam Pump Company. Both firms were major consolidations of the railcar and pump industries. In February 1900, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, appointed Haggin as a delegate to the International Mining Congress, to be held in Milwaukee during June. One item reviewed by the congress was the import and export tariffs on copper. In 1902, Haggin organized the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, with a number of prominent New York financiers. Haggin became the company’s President and largest stockholder. The company acquired the Cerro de Pasco mine in Peru. The

mine would become one of the world's largest producers of copper."

Cerro De Pasco Tunnel and Mining Company

The South American, June 1918, page 15, Haggin and partners acquired 730 mining claims at Cerro De Pasco.



October 17, 1903, page 1787, The Economist, London---
notice Charles R. Flint! He was in The Pilgrims 1914;
possibly by 1908. Twombly is a Vanderbilt offshoot.
Flint (1850-1934) is remembered as "The Father of
Trusts" (large corporation sector mergers) and is the
actual founder of IBM when it started IN 1911 as the
Computing Tabulating Recording Company!

* The Company have purchased the KEY to the famous Cerro de Pasco mines of Peru, which includes the monopoly of the WATER-RIGHTS for power purposes of the entire region, together with SEVENTY of the richest mining claims in Cerro de Pasco. Also the best SMELTER site in the district, situated alongside of the Oroyo-Cerro de Pasco Railroad, which is to be completed in December next, and many valuable coal mines producing a good smelting coke. This Company is joint-owner with the well-known New York financiers and mining magnates, Messrs J. B. Haggin, D. O. Mills, H. McK. Twombly, and Charles R. Flint in THIRTEEN of their richest mines in Cerro de Pasco.

The mines comprise over 500 acres of the richest mineralised territory, which the highest mining authorities claim to be the richest copper and silver mines in the world.

American mining experts estimate the ore in sight ready for shipment at over 50,000,000 tons of copper ore, which will average 15 to 20 per cent. copper, and which contains also over 200,000,000 ozs. of silver, as well as lead and bismuth. The ores in many of the claims also contain from a-half to two ounces of gold per ton.

In addition, the Company controls, under lease or special contract, over 800 of the best and richest claims in Cerro de Pasco district, which guarantee an almost inexhaustible supply of rich copper and silver ore.

The Company has also purchased 120 of the richest copper and silver mining claims, comprising 600 acres, in the Morococha and Yauli districts, together with ample water-rights for power purposes and land for smelter site, in the centre of the mining district, and valuable coal interests. The Central Railroad of Peru has just completed a branch line connecting these valuable mines with the Port of Callao, 110 miles distant.

Charles R. Flint, Pilgrims Society---principal
[Founder](#) of the vending machine industry---



Some details appear in disharmony but are actually not; we won't delve into such intricacies. In "Mining in the Americas---Stories and History" by Helmut Waszkis ([2014](#)) we note on pages 87-88 in regard to Peruvian mining---

"From 1887 on, a U.S. syndicate had started evaluating the Cerro de Pasco copper reserves. An American mining promoter, James B. Haggin, and a miner of Salt Lake City Utah, A.W. McCune, acting on behalf of the syndicate, decided to send James McFarlane, a mining engineer, on a fact finding tour to Peru. McFarlane convinced himself that there was much copper and silver in the ground around Cerro de Pasco, and he convinced Haggin and McCune. They now set up, at the beginning of 1902, a New York based holding called Cerro de Pasco Investment Company, which then acquired through its

Peruvian subsidiary the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, most of the concessions of the Cerro mines, the Cerro Oroya Railroad and the rights to other mines in central Peru.” (Start page 88) “The shareholders of the investment company, which Haggin controlled by owning 34%, included J.P. Morgan and the widow of George Hearst. In 1915, the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company and the Cerro de Pasco Railway Company were merged to form the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation. In 1902 the first products of the new company were copper and silver bullion. The Oroya Cerro Railroad was completed in 1904 and allowed the moving of larger quantities of ore to smelting facilities they had.”



“In 1905, Haggin acquired large claims in Morococha which began to yield **major quantities of copper**. Over the years, the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation with

the mines, the Oroya smelting complex, cattle farms, woodlands, railroads and many industrial participations, became an institution in the Peruvian scene. By the middle of this century it had become **a sprawling giant** which dominated the mining industry. By then it was serving as a training ground for generations of Peruvian mining engineers and geologists who went on to look for, find, set up, operate and expand other, mostly Peruvian mines. Cerro not only mined ores and produced metals, it also spawned a number of small and medium sized industries downstream, those that used Cerro metals to produce alloys as well as those that produced tools and materials essential to Cerro's operations. Here was another foreign giant exploiting and exporting a valuable national resource, metals, at what were obviously attractive terms to foreigners."

The Engineering & Mining Journal, January 18, 1908, page 156, speaking of the Cerro Oroya Railroad, remarked---

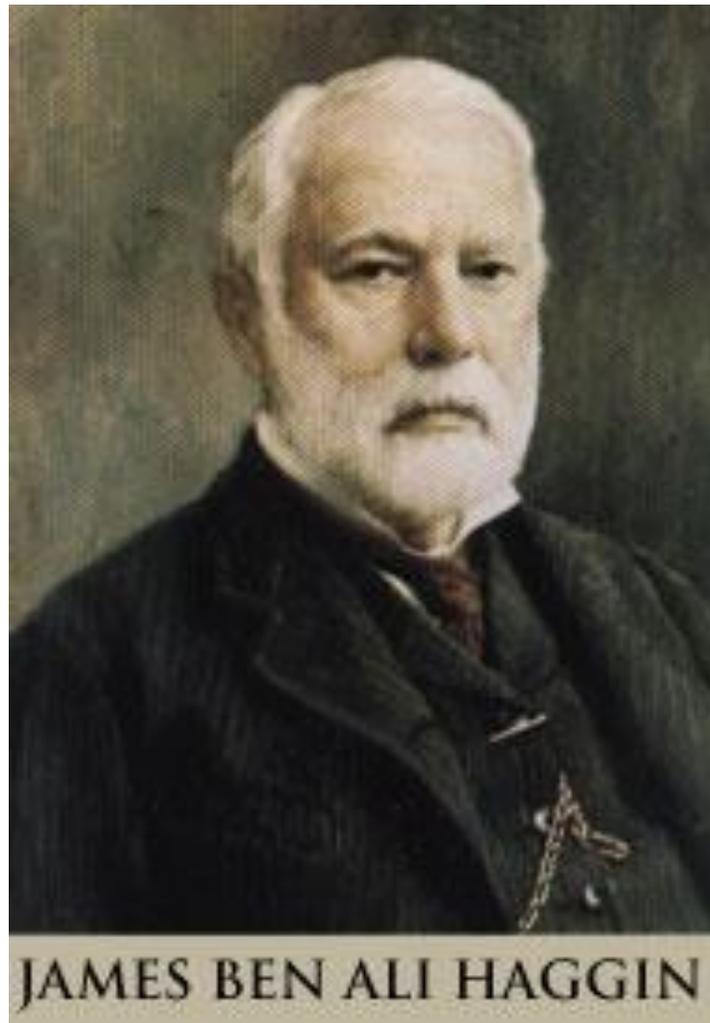
"The total length is 136.5 miles and is claimed to have cost more than \$100,000,000. The Oroya is perhaps the most wonderful feat of railroad engineering ever attempted. The trains are lifted 15,665 feet in an ascent of 88 miles without a downgrade. From Casapalca the ascent becomes steeper, the air grows chilly and mountains come into sight whose tops are perpetually covered with snow. At two in the afternoon the summit is reached and the train passes through the Galera

tunnel, more than 3,000 feet long and 15,665 feet above the level of the sea. From here the road descends to an altitude of 12,465 feet at Oroya."

El Economista, September 18, 1897, page 758, reported Haggin at the forefront of a syndicate interested in Peruvian gold mining.

PILGRIMS SOCIETY MEMBER!

HELL 666



HELL 666

PILGRIMS SOCIETY MEMBER!

"Enemies find him vindictive."

---Cosmopolitan Magazine, June 1902, page 167

"Mr. Haggin is repressive."

---U. S. Annual Mining Review & Stock Ledger, 1879,
p.35

Haggin had **"a go to hell way of treating others"**

---page 115, "Madam Belle: Sex, Money, and Influence
in a Southern Brothel" by Maryjean Wall.

University Press of Kentucky, 2014

**"Haggin was fully capable of wielding his wealth
like**

a heavy bludgeon when he wanted his way."

(Ibid, page 115)

**"For over thirty years the celebrated firm Haggin &
Tevis**

**has been growing in wealth and influence, until at
present**

**it is the foremost private business association on
the**

**Pacific Coast and has been forming business
connections**

**in all directions including transportation, telegraph,
railroad,
express, public markets, gas, water, insurance and
mining
companies and is the owner of immense real
estate."**

---"Hill's Album of Biography and Art" (1891), page 407

Haggin was sued for **"FRAUD AND IMPOSITION"**

In May 1890 <http://openjurist.org/136/us/386/norris-v-haggin>

**"Wages were so low that miners found it nearly
impossible to pay their monthly living costs."**

---University of Kentucky [source](#), 2012

Haggin's management policies at Homestake Gold Mine

Were **"MALICIOUS AND DETRIMENTAL"**

---Miner's Magazine, November 25, 1909, page 10

"Haggin has some occult connection."

---Mining Review, 1906, page 352

**"An investment of thousands would
blossom into an investment of millions."**

"The Battle for Butte, Mining and Politics

on the Northern Frontier," page 29

"Haggin was looking for new worlds to conquer."

---The South American, June 1918, page 15

Haggin a **"MAJOR WEST COAST CAPITALIST"**

"Tombstone: A History of Early Mining, Milling, and
Mayhem", P. 45

"HAGGIN EXCELLED AS A MINING SPECULATOR."

(Ibid, page 45).

**"The question arises, how these men succeeded
in obtaining so many valuable mining properties."**

---U.S. Investor, February 19, 1910, page 312

**"James B. Haggin, a man of wonderful
shrewdness"**

---"Memoirs of Cornelius Cole,"

(1908, by a California Senator) page 142.

"THE WONDROUS HAGGIN FORTUNE"

---page 8, "Eaten by Cannibals" (2014)

"Haggin's investments rarely ended in failure"

---"Land & Law in California," page 343 (2002)

**Haggin acquired a 19,982 acre ranch by
foreclosure.**

(Ibid, page 343)

Haggin acquired a 26,637 acre ranch by foreclosure.

(Ibid, page 343)

Portions of 73,534 acres "all fell to Haggin."

(Ibid, page 343)

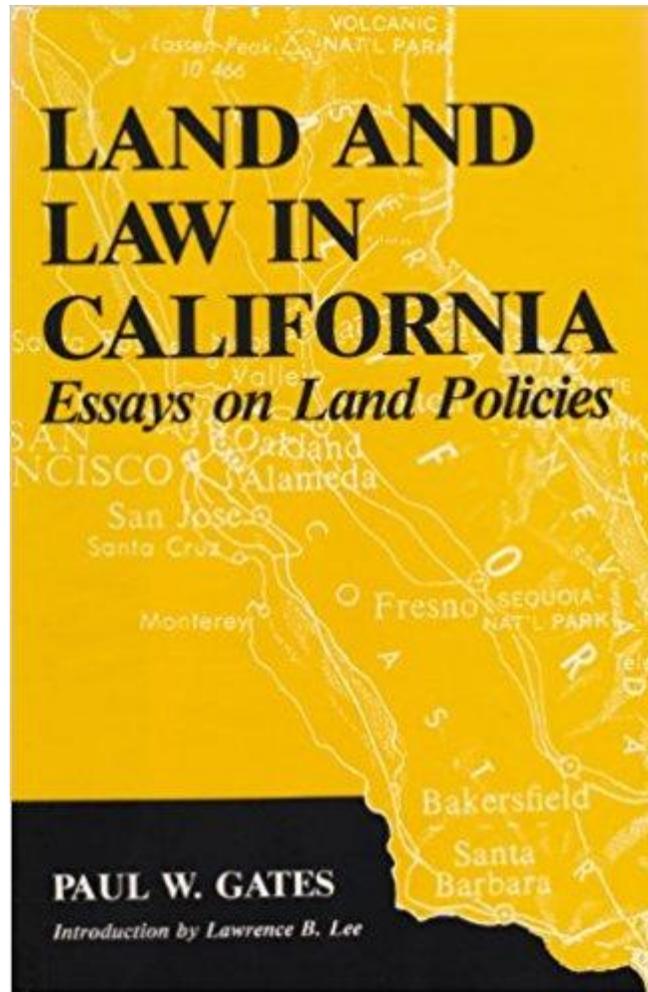
"It was a victory for Mr. Haggin."

Pacific Coast Miner, July 18, 1903, page 33

This operator seems to have never lost!

His grandson was accused of **"Mental Cruelty"**

---New York Times, October 1, 1928



The Thoroughbred Record, Lexington Kentucky,
September 19, 1914, page 137---

"Men of power exhaust the energies of their subordinates
and then toss them without concern on the scrap pile like
so many sucked-out oranges and treat their business
associates just a shade better."

"Haggin never failed in a major business venture" ---"The
Battle for Butte, Mining and Politics on the Northern
Frontier, 1864-1906," University of Washington Press
(2012) page 16. Page 45, from about 1880 to 1891, just

before Anaconda went public, Haggin acted as "the sole trustee."

In "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002) page 150---

"Haggin was highly capitalized and held a strong position in American industry."

Cosmopolitan Magazine, June 1902, page 163 on Haggin "He is the greatest master of the mining business in the United States." Page 164, "A list of the mines owned in whole or in part by Mr. Haggin in the course of his career would be something very like a compendium of the mineral resources of the United States, and not of the United States alone, but of the whole Western hemisphere, for his mining interests extend from Alaska to Chile. His agents have studied the veins of the Andes, the Cascades and the Rockies. Gold, silver, copper all have paid him tribute.

Haggin & Tevis "grew to be the largest private firm of [mine-owners](#) in the United States."

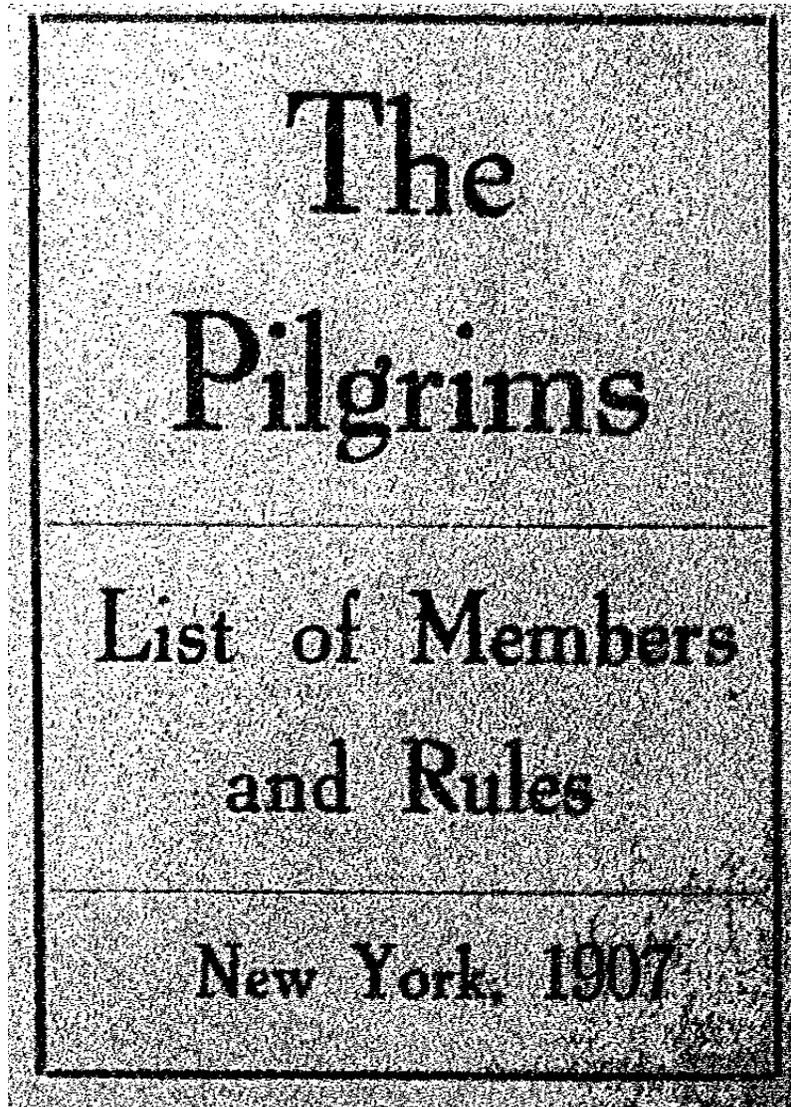
"Directory of Directors in the City of New York" (1911)
page 248---

HAGGIN, JAMES B., Pres., Treas. and Dir. of
Homestake Mining Co., 15 Broad St.
American Car & Foundry Co., Dir.
Cerro de Pasco Investment Co., Pres. and
Dir.
International Steam Pump Co., Dir.
Jalapa Railway & Power Co., V. Pres. and
Dir.
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Dir.
Oyamel Co., Dir.

Note his board membership in the International Steam Pump Company. This company was founded in [1899](#) by Benjamin Guggenheim and dare I so state, yes, Ben was Jewish. Ben married into the Jewish Seligman family of J. & W. Seligman & Company investment bankers and the initial (best info to date) Guggenheim representation in The Pilgrims Society was via Isaac Seligman, Pilgrims 1907. The Guggenheims were wealthy through copper and silver mining and smelting. The drift I get is they were lucky to be half as wealthy as Haggin. However, they've also had maternal and other Pilgrims Society representation since 1907 and remain a significant behind the scenes group. Isaac was on high-flying boards including the curiously named Anglo & London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco and was on the executive committee of the McKinley Memorial Association; President McKinley after being shot was taken to the home of John G. Milburn (Pilgrims 1903).

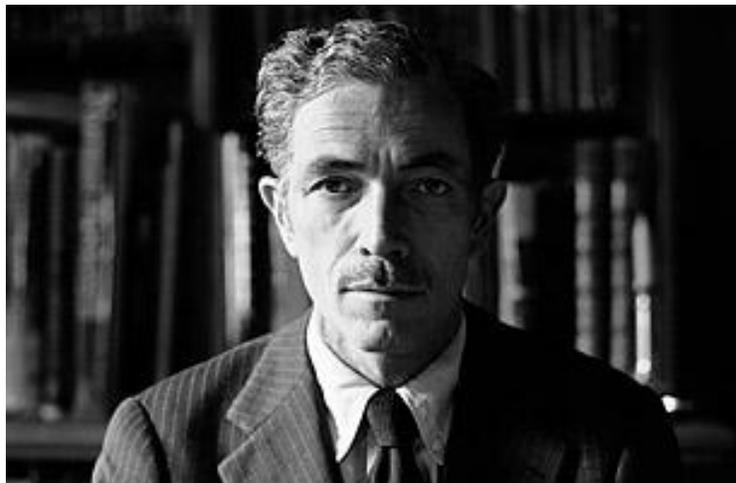
January 31, 1910, page 251 the Mining Investor (Denver) said Haggin had dealings with the Guggenheims.

The Anglo & London Paris National Bank
San Francisco, Calif.



The Engineering & Mining Journal of October 3, 1891, page 394 observed, "Mr. Haggin maintains sphinx like silence." Yes, and also about his Pilgrims Society activities---it never appears in his bio details in old Who's Who volumes, and none of his biographers ever mentioned it. Either they had no knowledge of it, which

is most likely, or some of them were cover up artists, which often happens with historians who got foundation grants from foundations with Pilgrims Society members as trustees. John Howland Gibbs [Pell](#) of Wall Street Investing Corporation and an old-line wealth inheritor descended from the first Lord of Pelham Manor (Westchester County New York), for many years in Pilgrims Society rosters, was president of the American Historical Association. His cousin, Rhode Island Senator Claiborne Pell, heir to shock absorber patents and the Lorillard tobacco fortune; the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company fortune he married into, voted for the Coinage Act of 1965, removing most silver from our money; Claiborne surfaced in The Pilgrims 1980 roster, looking the shady character---



HAGGIN ALL OVER THE MAP

The Daily Review of Hayward, California, Sunday, May 29, 1966, section 3, page 6, column 8, dubbed Haggin, "The man of silence and accomplishment," he sure was silent about becoming a member of the "secret society gradually absorbing the wealth of the world," The Pilgrims Society! Haggin was a large investor in Arizona's Tip Top Silver Mine and "When the Klondike strike was made in western Canada and Alaska Haggin invested heavily in mines at Nome and Dawson City. Haggin took a flyer in ranch lands in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. Here **HAGGIN CONTROLLED ONE MILLION ACRES** in an area which previously had been terrorized by the apache bandit chief Geronimo. After Geronimo's capture **HAGGIN MADE A DEAL WITH THE DICTATOR OF MEXICO, PORFIRIO DIAZ, TO OBTAIN LARGE ACREAGE FOR MUCH NEEDED GOLD COIN."**

Seven term President of Mexico, Porfirio Diaz---



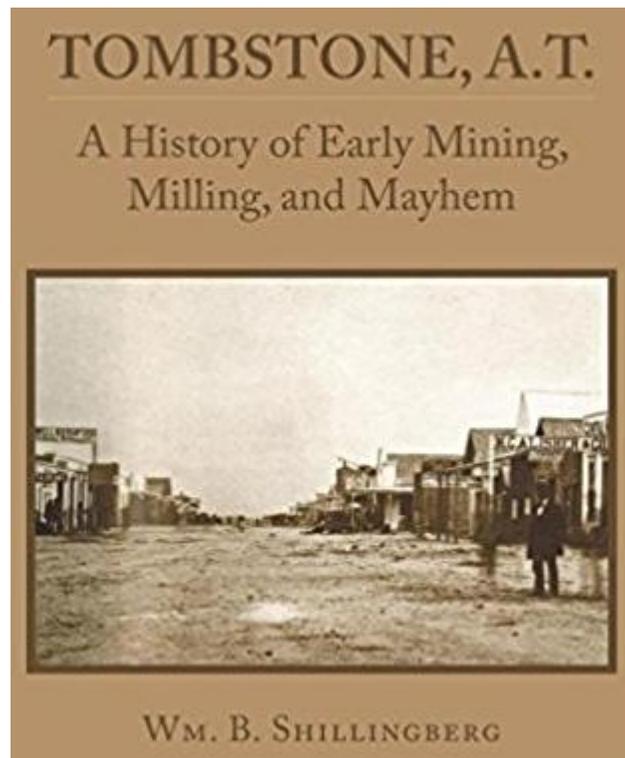
Haggin most likely wondered if there was mineral wealth on his Mexican ranch acreage. Cautiously however, in 1914, his heirs sold that Mexican holding before the activities of Pancho Villa could ruin the value thereof. We wonder to whom it was palmed off; more likely to an outsider than another member of The Society.

In "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002), page 180--- Haggin owned 199,000 acres of the Victoria Land & Cattle Company in northern Chihuahua State of Mexico.

Back to Arizona! In "Tombstone, A.T.: A History of Early Mining, Milling, and Mayhem" (University of Oklahoma

Press, 2016) page 45 had this on Haggin--- (A.T. = Arizona Territory!) ---

“His representative John Sevenoaks had just bought the Washington Mine in the Harshaw district, while negotiating Haggin’s purchase of machinery for a ten stamp mill.”



In Alaska, Haggin had a [subsidiary](#) operation of his gold interests---fur trading, probably modeled after John J. Astor (1763-1848, but naturally, much smaller).

<http://lexhistory.org/wikilex/james-ben-ali-haggin> ---

“Immense riches in silver, gold and copper from the Comstock lode, the Black Hills and Montana flowed into his bank account.”

This we have seen over and over till the senses are numbed.

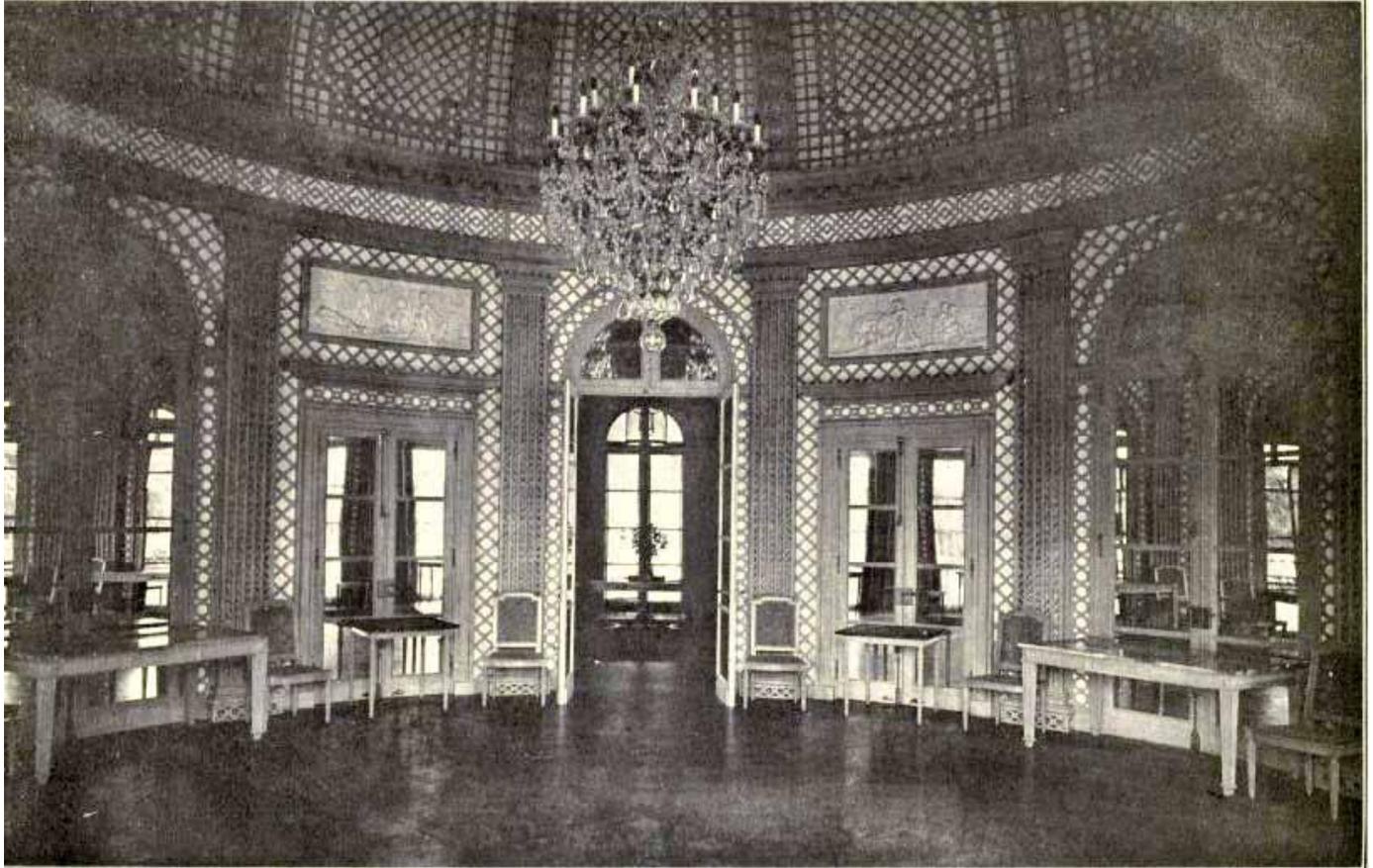
In [1901](#) Haggin organized the Oyamel Company (odd name; Spanish, Mexican fir tree) in New Jersey which controlled water rights, timber resources and conversion into lumber and wood pulp for paper; electric power generation was added; and by 1903, this company owned 1,300 square miles. Haggin owned a 55% stake. By [1913](#), Oyamel owned 1,500 square miles of timber and water in Canada and had as another project a 400 ton pulp mill with “immense water power.” Here we notice a subtle media control---print what we want the public to read, we won't jack prices up! Haggin probably thought “sluice box” every time he saw trees by the early 1850s. Haggin's dealings in this investment were described in minor detail in “Amassing [Power](#)” (2000).

Haggin was involved as president in a mining venture with a curious [name](#), “Father De Smet Consolidated Gold Mining” with original capitalization of \$10 [million](#). Its stock dividends were handled by [Laidlaw](#) & Company of 14 Wall Street. One of the many gold mines Haggin was involved in was the North Noonday [Mine](#); names few today have heard of, yet contributed to today's world gold stock. The Engineering & Mining Journal, January 29, 1881, page 77, reported the Tuolumne County California North Noonday Mine tunnels reaching 800 feet.



Haggin also had holdings in the Grecian Bend and Scorpion mines in Tuolumne County; Pacific Coast Miner, May 30, 1903, page 404. The same source, June 20, 1903, page 453, reported the Haggin interests walked away from the Daly West Mine with \$750,000, not including dividends which came "with the utmost regularity, with here and there an extra one thrown in."

In 1913 Haggin bought the Villa Rosa [mansion](#) in Newport Rhode Island from E. Rollins Morse, son of the inventor of the Morse code---



In "Rulers and Rebels a People's History of Early California, 1769-1901" by Laurence Shoup (2010), page 243 mentioned Haggin's large stake in Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The New York Times, August 12, 1911 shows Haggin was pals with members of the Astor dynasty (Pilgrims; Second United States Bank). A 1911 reference shows Haggin was a director of yet another big interest, the Louisville (Kentucky) & Atlantic Railroad Company; see "Supplemental Information" section following this report. "Everything Haggin did was done on a large [scale](#)."

Haggin was a [member](#) of the Tuxedo Club in Tuxedo Park, New York, which smallish community has been the residence of dozens of Pilgrims Society members across the decades; a member of the Metropolitan and Union Clubs in Manhattan, always well interlocked with The Pilgrims Society, and the Riding Club and Turf & Field Club.

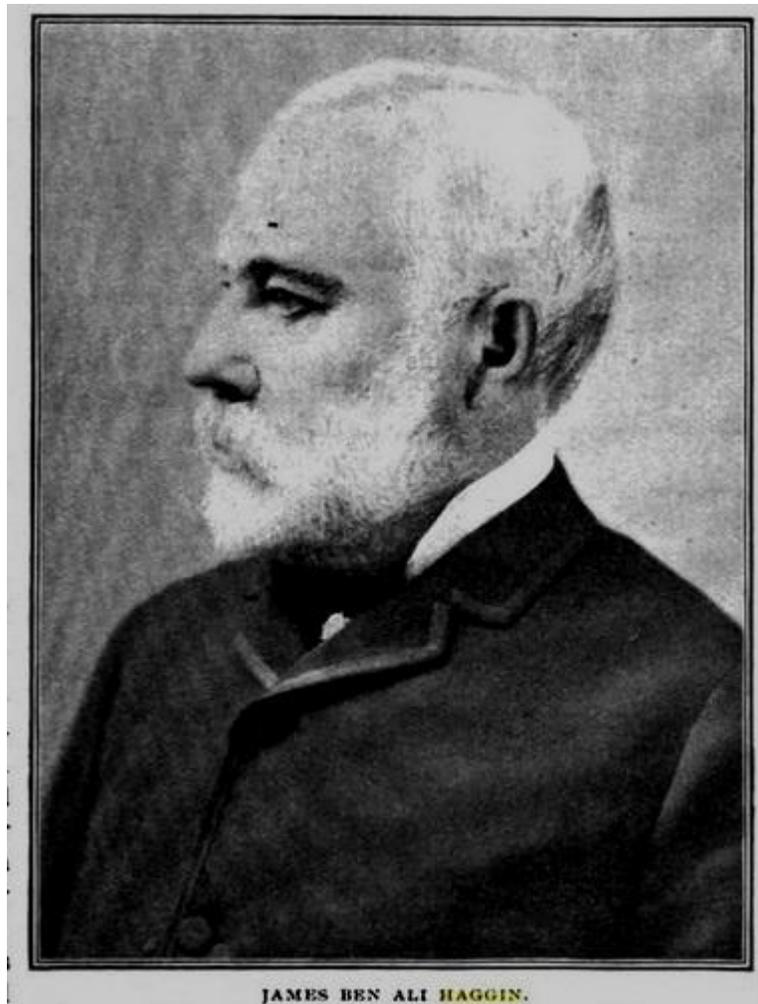


Count Rodolphe Festetics De Tolna, East European nobility, was Haggin's temporary son in law (as if to say, by way of his son Louis as of February 24, 1892); divorce reported by San Francisco Call newspaper, February 26, 1902. "Eaten by Cannibals," a 2014 book about the Haggin/Festetics marriage and their journeys to the South Seas, described erroneous reports of her death by drowning. Festetics, feasting on ticks? More like their subjects had to eat ticks. Jokes aside, there had to have been fabulous wealth in that family. Wealthier than Haggin? That seems unlikely but is also unknown. The Count and Festetics Palace in Budapest, Hungary and these Royal types usually own large land areas and agricultural income---



The Los Angeles Herald, November 13, 1910, front page, reported the Haggin mansion in Newport Rhode Island was host to a Russian countess Thamara De Swirsky. Countess Festetics was present at Haggin's funeral (Thoroughbred Record, Lexington Kentucky, September 19, 1914, page 137). The Illustrated American, August

1, 1891, page 511, Collis P. Huntington's adopted daughter, Clara Pierce Huntington, married Prince Francis Von Hatzfeldt, becoming Princess Hatzfeldt. Hatzfeldt was a charter member of The Pilgrims in 1902 in London. California Bankers Magazine, July 1896, page 175, Huntington transferred a significant quantity of gold to Prince Von Hatzfeldt. Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins were allies of Haggin and Tevis, who attacked monetary silver in 1873 through their subordinate Ralston of the Bank of California.



Page 195 of The International Studio, Volume 51, 1914
showed this---

EMINENT among painters of portraits of the world's great men is the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, Hungarian by birth, cosmopolitan by residence, and now domiciled in New York. Among Americans who have sat to her are Joseph H. Choate, Horace Porter, Whitelaw Reid, Andrew Carnegie, Benjamin F. Tracy, Chauncey Depew, James B. Haggin, Alton B. Parker, Nikola Tesla, Thomas Edison, Ogden Mills, Edwin Markham, George Dewey, August Belmont, Myron F. Herrick, William H. Bliss, Henry Phipps.

Nine of these names are known to have been members; others may have been, if we had complete records; if not, they had relatives who were members.

Haggin was the dominant land owner in Lexington Kentucky, his holdings included the Ben Ali Theater, Princess Theater, Bank of Commerce building, Union Motor Car building, Roberts Millinery Company building, Phoenix Hotel, Elmendorf Feed Company building, Elmendorf Dairy Company building, et cetera. Elmendorf [Farm](#) was "the world's largest dairy farm."



Haggin was mentioned in The Jersey Bulletin and Dairy World, June 8, 1908, page 808---

*The Jersey Bulletin
and Dairy World.*

The PACIFIC DAIRY REVIEW

VOL. XV.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 8, 1911

No. 20

The Pacific Dairy Review, San Francisco, June 8, 1911, page 6, mentioned Haggin spent \$15,000 "a record price" for a bull named Noble of Oaklands. "Few people have the capital to command dairy stock of such value."

THE PACIFIC DAIRY REVIEW

Page 137 of The Thoroughbred Record, Lexington Kentucky, September 19, 1914 had this---"James B. Haggin's Will Filed" stated in regard to Haggin's real estate holdings---

"His properties amount to at least \$15,000,000 as estimated by Allan McCulloch, executor and attorney in charge of the estate. The relatively small estimate was a surprise to many one-time business acquaintances of Mr. Haggin. His two great ranches in California and Kentucky frequently have been estimated at no less than \$50,000,000."

McCulloch (Pilgrims 1924) was a member of the anti-silver Bankers Club; director Cerro De Pasco Corporation and Equitable Life Assurance ("Who's Who in America," 1928-1929, page 1424).

The Bankers Club of America

EQUITABLE BUILDING.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Haggin was smart to the nth degree as to his money dealings; in all probability, the bulk of his fortune was in gold bullion, and perhaps also some silver, that went into concealed storage by his heirs. This is what I'd have easily thought of doing had I been in his place, and I won't flatter myself by thinking I was nearly as crafty an operator as he was. Just about anyone reading this dossier on him and his peers would figure that one out. The American Railroad Journal, April 23, 1880, page 475, reported 2,347 ounces of gold shipped from the Homestake Mine; two weeks production.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

STEAM NAVIGATION, COMMERCE, FINANCE,

ENGINEERING, BANKING, MINING, MANUFACTURES

It's a reliable pattern that these Pilgrims minimize the scope of their holdings; stated bluntly, they lie as to the extent of their wealth. The April 10, 1917 New York Times mentioned millions worth of "nontaxable property" Haggin owned in Manhattan. The last known photo of Haggin, circa spring 1914---



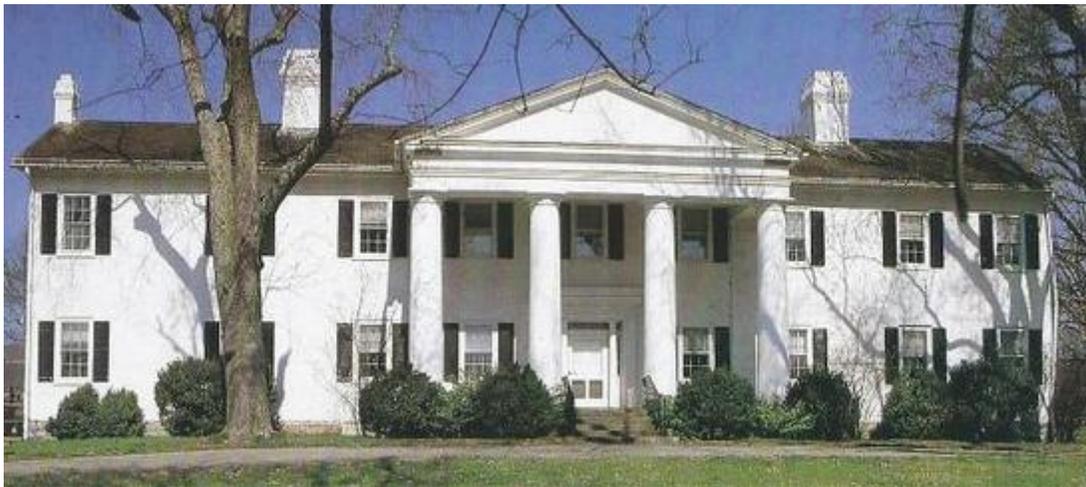
I've seen many reports of Pilgrims Society members owning extremely valuable jewelry. According to the Thoroughbred Record (Lexington Kentucky), September 19, 1914, page 137, Haggin gave his wife "jewels of considerable value" which were in safekeeping at Windsor Trust in New York. The Club Fellow, the Society Journal of New York & Chicago, March 15, 1905, page 5 mentioned "her superb pearls." The New York Times, August 25, 1925, mentioned the Newport Rhode Island home of Mrs. James B. Haggin was burglarized and some jewelry stolen. The NYT, March 13, 1966, reported the late Mrs. James B. Haggin, who lived to be 96, and her jewels were expected to top an auction house record. (Haggin married his deceased wife's niece, Pearl Voorhees, 48 years younger than him!) One of the

members today owns the Great Star of Africa, a diamond valued at \$400 million!

The Club-Fellow

The Society Journal of New York and Chicago

Haggin's daughter, Edith Haggin DeLong, [owned](#) the 100.32 carat DeLong Star Ruby, now in the American Museum of Natural History. Pilgrims Society members are always trustees of this museum. In "Lost Plantations of the South" (2009, page 45) Arthur DeLong acquired the Mount Brilliant plantation (dating to 1774) in Kentucky in 1891 and in 1905 sold it to Haggin---



Harrodsburg, Kentucky is the site of the James B. Haggin [Memorial](#) Hospital. The Lexington Kentucky History Museum [admits](#) he was a "robber baron" and "controlled over a million acres of ranch land." Makes Ben Cartwright of the Ponderosa Ranch look small, huh?



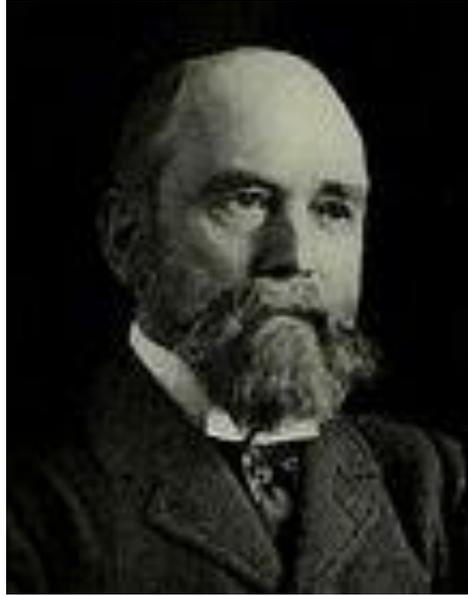
The Haggin from the 2002 roster [married](#) in 1984 in an Episcopal Church service (same pattern, mostly Episcopalians in The Pilgrims) a woman whose family background included industrial pumps and textile manufacturing. He's an art dealer, there's big money in art and it's a great tax dodge. He was also in the 1974 roster. His art dealings are most likely a hobby only, though highly lucrative, as he wouldn't be in The Pilgrims unless he controlled large trust interests.

OTHER PILGRIMS MEMBERS IN MINING

The Pilgrims Society has been all over the mining space since its hell spawned inception. Some other examples and anything but comprehensive and we'll limit this to men of Haggin's time---a charter member in 1903 in New York, James R. [Keene](#) (1838-1913) "He made a fortune through shrewd investments in California and Nevada mining companies and was eventually appointed president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange." Wiki adds that "such were his talents at market manipulation

that he was soon engaged by J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller to manage funds for them and Keene emerged once again as a wealthy and powerful force in the New York financial community." The "Who Was Who in America" (1897-1942), page 659 had Keene saying, "Speculator in mining stocks, San Francisco; accumulated \$6,000,000 during bonanza period of the 70's; was president San Francisco Stock Exchange; since 1877 an operator on Wall Street." Keene though of markedly lesser wealth than Haggin, was also a thoroughbred horse aficionado and sniffed the money therein. Another item on Keene [mentions](#)---

"He made enough money to buy a miner's outfit and took off for the gold and silver mines. There he made enough money to marry Sarah Daingerfield, the daughter of Colonel Leroy Daingerfield of Virginia and sister of Federal Judge William Parker Daingerfield of California. The couple lived splendidly. Senator Fenton gave Keene his seat on the San Francisco Stock Exchange and said Keene could pay when he could. Keene was appointed president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange and a governor of the Bank of California. He made \$6,000,000 in the bonanza mines in the Comstock Lode in Nevada." Keene---



The August 20, 1894 New York Times reported Keene and James B. Haggin received a shipment of thoroughbred racehorses from England.

Another example of mining wealth from a century and longer ago is Joseph Verner Reed Jr. (1937-2016) from the recently acquired 2002 Pilgrims roster. He plied his Pilgrims Society activities in [140](#) countries. His father, Verner Z. Reed Jr., was in The Pilgrims 1957 roster; I have no record of his father, gold mining operator, having been a member; my info has gaps due to this group's secrecy; he may have become a member as late as 1919. Reed had the example of his father, Joseph Verner Reed, Sr. was an American banker and diplomat. He served as United States Ambassador to Morocco from 1981 to 1985, and as Chief of Protocol of the United States from 1989 to 1991. Joseph Verner Reed Jr. was born on December 17, 1937 in New York City. He was named after his father, Joseph Verner Reed. His paternal

grandfather was Verner Zevola Reed (1863-1919), page 1941, "Who's Who in America" (1914-1915) --- notice he gave his Paris address as the Credit Lyonnais Bank---

REED, Verner Zevola, author, financier; *b.* Richland Co., O., Oct. 13, 1863; *s.* Hugh Fulton and Elizabeth Amanda (Wolfe) R.; *ed.* pub. schs. and Eastern Ia. Normal Sch.; *m.* Mary Dean Johnson, of Bucyrus, O., July 18, 1893. In mining, banking, petroleum, mfg., land reclamation and irrigation enterprises in Colo., Wyo., Cal., etc., but is much abroad. Founder of the community known as the Orchard Town of Loma, where each farm is an orchard, and where it is planned to demonstrate that many city improvements can be enjoyed in the country. Has made extensive studies of Indian myths and folk-lore, especially among the Utes, and some of the Pueblo tribes. Among first to make automobile tour to Sahara Desert. One of founders of various banks in Colo. and of the first beet sugar factory in Kansas. Introduced Cripple Creek gold mines on London market, selling one, as agent, for almost \$11,000,000 cash, the largest gold mining transaction ever made in Colo. *Clubs:* Press (asso.) Denver (Denver), Loma (Loma, Colo.), Explorers, Rocky Mountain (New York), Golf (Nice, France), Golf (Wiesbaden, Germany). *Author:* Lo-To-Kah, 1897; Tales of the Sunland, 1897; Adobeland Stories, 1899; The Soul of Paris, 1913. Contbr. essays, stories and ethnological and travel sketches to various mags. *Foreign Address:* Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France. *Home:* 1022 Humboldt St., Denver.



([Wiki](#)) ---

“Joseph Verner Reed Jr. (December 17, 1937 – September 29, 2016) was an American banker and diplomat. He served as United States Ambassador to Morocco from 1981 to 1985, and as Chief of Protocol of the United States from 1989 to 1991. Joseph Verner Reed Jr. was born on December 17, 1937 in New York City. He was named after his father, Joseph Verner Reed. His paternal grandfather was Verner Zevola Reed (1863-1919). His mother was Permelia Pryor. He had a brother,

Nathaniel Reed. He is also a descendant of Edward Doty (1599-1655), who emigrated to the United States on the Mayflower.

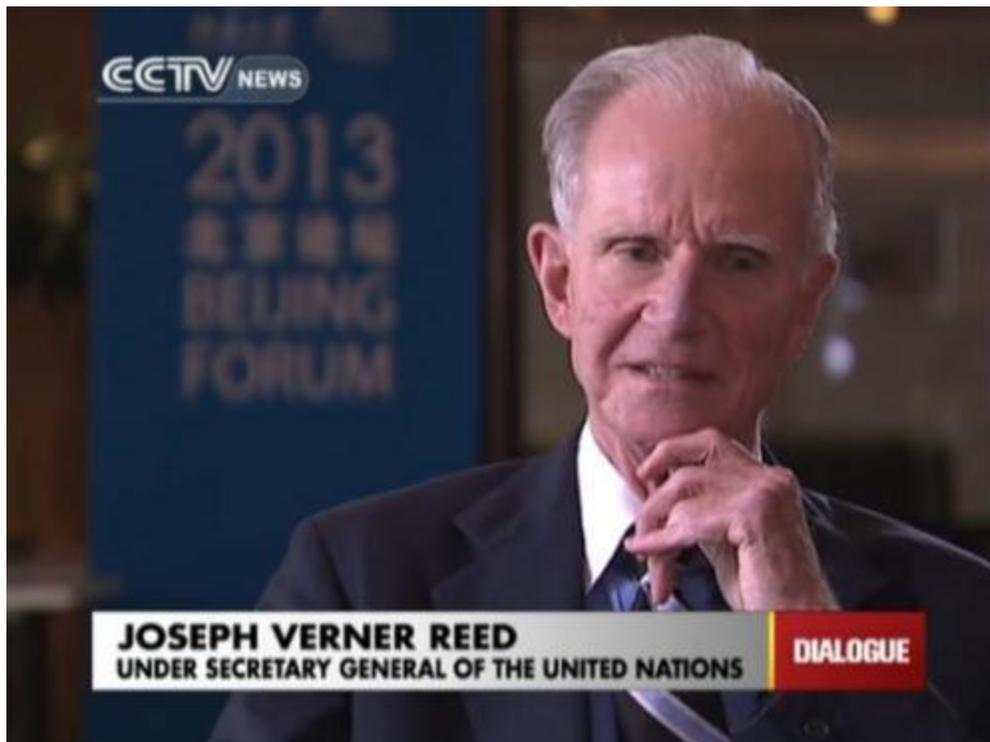
He started his career as Private Secretary to the President of the World Bank, Eugene R. Black, Sr. (1898-1992). He then served as Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller, from 1963 to 1981.

In 1985, he became United States Deputy Permanent Representative to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Two years later, in 1987, he became Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political and General Assembly Affairs.

He was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to serve as United States Ambassador to Morocco from 1981 to 1985. He was then appointed by President George H.W. Bush to serve as the Chief of Protocol of the United States from 1989 to 1991.

He returned to the UN, serving as Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Special Representative for Public Affairs from 1992 to 1997. From 1997 to 2004, he served as President of the Staff-Management Coordination Committee of the UN. In January 2005, he was appointed as Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser. He was re-appointed as such in 2009. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.”

Pilgrims Society member at the U.N. HQ---



<http://bocabeacon.com/news/obituary-joseph-verner-reed-jr/> says "At The Chase Manhattan Bank, he traveled the world as chief assistant to his good friend CEO David Rockefeller." Reed served with no less than 4 U.N. Secretary Generals, most likely as the power behind that "throne," acting on behalf of inner circle Pilgrims Society members like Rockefeller---

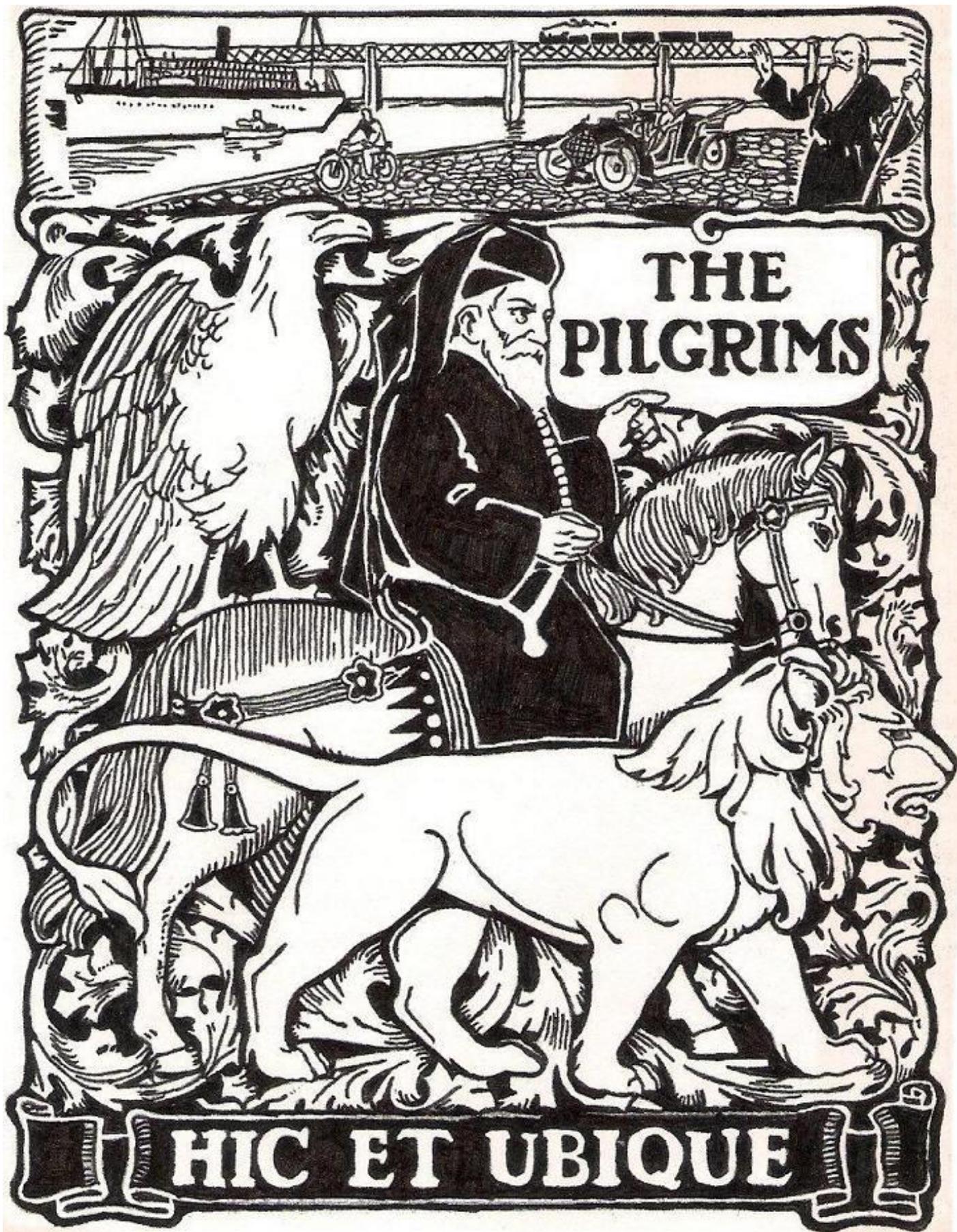


"The Pilgrims Society wields great influence."

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

"A Secret Society gradually absorbing the wealth of the world."

--- *Last Will & Testament of diamond monopolist Cecil Rhodes*



**THE
PILGRIMS**

HIC ET UBIQUE

“HERE AND EVERYWHERE”

SOME NOTES ON HAGGIN’S PEERS & MINING MEMBERS OF SEVERAL YEARS LATER

A. Chester Beatty (1875-1968) was known as “the King of Copper” although other members, and members with proxies in The Pilgrims, were contenders for that title, as we’ve seen. Here’s his info in “Who’s Who in America” (1928-1929), page 260---notice he appears to have been a proxy in The Pilgrims Society for the Guggenheim copper mining and smelting dynasty---they have also had other such proxies---and Beatty was on his own account, quite wealthy and had been active in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado and other Colorado gold mining regions---

BEATTY, A. Chester, consulting engr.; b. New York, 1875; s. John Cuming and Hetty (Bull) B.; E.M., Columbia Sch. of Mines, 1898; m. Grace Madelin Rickard, of Denver, Colo. (dec.); children—Ninette, Alfred Chester; m. 2d, Edith Dunn Stone, London, 1913. Formerly asst. gen. mgr. and consulting engr. to Guggenheim Exploration Co.; was cons. engr. to Chino Copper Co., Ray Consolidated Copper Co., Esperanza Mining Co., Utah Copper Co., Camp Bird, Ltd.; formerly dir. Chino Copper Co., Guggenheim Exploration Co., Nev. Consolidated Copper Co., New River Collieries Co., Ray Consolidated Copper Co., Columbia Trust Co., J. G. White Engring. Co.; now (London) chmn. and dir. African Selection Trust, Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., Selection Trust Co., Ltd., Tetuihe Mining Corporation, Ltd.; dir. Burma Corpn. Ltd., Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Co., Ltd., Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., Kasempa Concessions, Ltd., Metals Production, Ltd., Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions, Ltd., Serenje Concessions, Ltd. Formerly mem. exec. com. London Chapter Am. Red Cross. During World War fitted up and maintained Baroda House, London, as hosp. for wounded Am. officers. Mem. Chamber of Commerce (U.S.), Am. Chamber of Commerce, Am. Soc. in London, Bibliog. Soc., Egypt Exploration Soc., Soc. of Antiquaries, Walpole

Soc.—all of London. *Clubs:* Metropolitan, University (New York); American, Burlington Fine Arts, City of London, Devonshire, Etonian Country, Pilgrims, Stoke Poges Golf (England). *Address:* Baroda House, 24, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, Eng.; (country) Calehill Park, Little Chart, Kent, Eng.; also 25 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

Mining Hall of [Fame](#), which strangely has no entry on James B. Haggin, said this of Beatty---

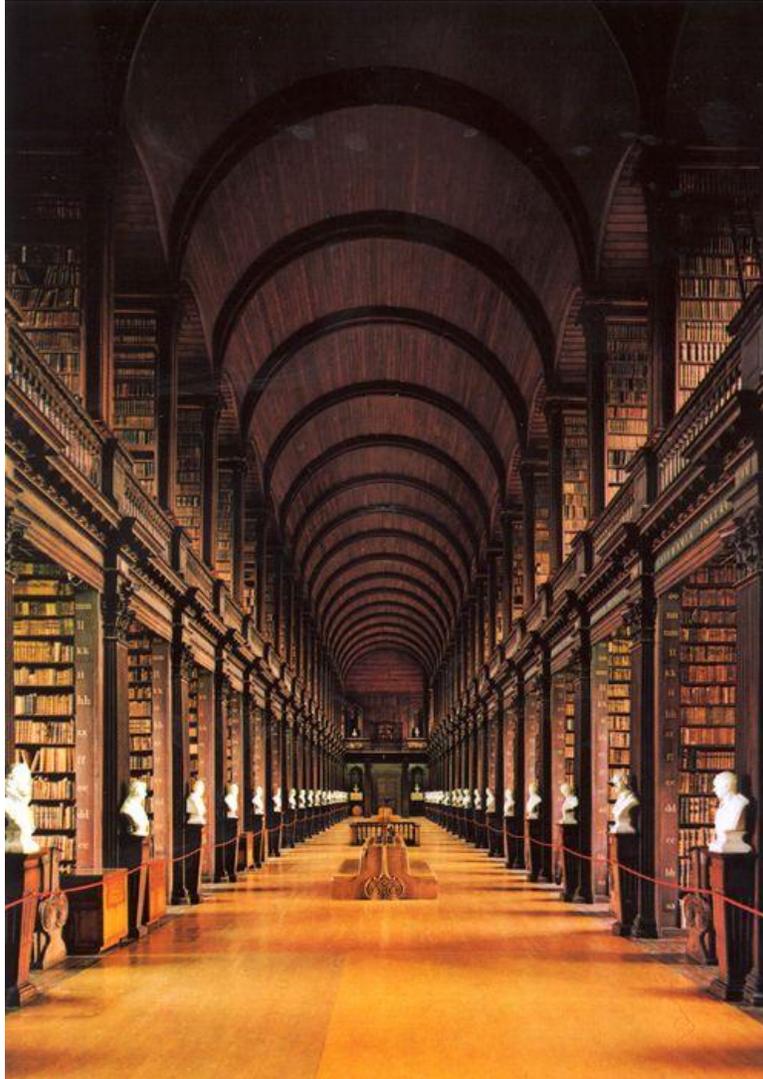
"In 1913, Chester Beatty transferred his activities to London, England, where he founded Selection Trust. Under Beatty's guidance, Selection Trust became a driving force in developing the rich copper mines of Northern Rhodesia's (now Zambia's) Copperbelt, as well as diamond mines in West Africa, the Trepca lead-zinc mines in Serbia, and the Tetiuhe lead-zinc mine in Russian Siberia. On the Copperbelt, Selection Trust developed the Roan Antelope and Mufulira mines into two of the world's great copper producers."

I doubt that if I ask Mining Hall of Fame to note that he was a member of The Pilgrims, they'd have any interest whatsoever and could be concerned about financial support thereafter. People are **AFRAID** of this organization!



In 1954 he became [Sir](#) Alfred Chester Beatty. The Institute for Cancer Research of the University of London traces to founding bequests he made in 1909; yes, this is another Big Pharma hotbed! Beatty passed away in 1968 at the Princess Grace Clinic in Monte Carlo.

The enormous Chester Beatty Library is part of Dublin Castle---



From the 1942-1943 "Who's Who in America" ---

MacGOWAN, John Kee, business exec.; b. Phila., Pa., Dec. 19, 1878; s. John Kee and Mary W. (Petersen) MacG.; student Girard Coll. Began as agent of St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.; became purchasing agent for Guggenheim mining interests throughout the world; partner Guggenheim Bros. for 5 yrs.; pres. Empyre Fire Extinguisher Corp., N.Y. City; dir. Auburn Central Mfg. Co., Standard Gas & Electric Co., Chicago, Central Foundry Co., N.Y. City. Republican. Episcopalian. Clubs: Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, **Pilgrims**, Recess (N.Y. City). Home: Miami, Fla.

The Guggenheims are the only Pilgrims represented dynasty I haven't found paternally represented; and mostly they're represented by proxies. In this case, it takes an Episcopalian (Church of England) to proxy for a Jewish dynasty in The Pilgrims Society, because TPS is run by Anglican Church of England members, the Royal family! Notice he attended Girard College, named after the main domestic power behind the first United States Bank, Stephen Girard. MacGowan was an [ASARCO](#) director and other Guggenheim entities.

Another interesting member of The Pilgrims Society from "Who's Who in America" 1934-1935, page 740 (notice he and the next member following were both Episcopalians--
-not Jews; and not Jesuits---some people are spaced out over those groups and have missed the ultra-powerful Anglican Episcopalians entirely---(1872-1943) --

-

DOUGLAS, Archibald, lawyer; b. Tarrytown, N.Y., May 5, 1872; s. Henry Livingston D.; student Sch. of Mines (Columbia), 1890-92; LL.B., Columbia, 1896; m. Edith M. Douglas, of Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1901; children—Archibald, John Waldo, Mrs. Martin Fenton. Admitted N.Y. bar, 1896, and since practiced in N.Y. City; mem. firm Douglas, Armitage & McCann since 1907; gen. counsel and dir. United Verde Extension Mining Co.; chmn. bd. Solar-Sturges Mfg. Co. of Chicago; dir. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co., G. R. Kinney Co.; trustee Columbia U. (life), Memorial Hosp. for Treatment of Cancer; dir. American Mining Congress; chmn. bd. Riverdale Country School. Mem. of Mayflower Associates, American, New York State and N.Y. County bar assns., Bar Assn. City of New York, Am. Inst. Mining and Metall. Engrs. (gen. counsel), Mining & Metall. Soc. America, Psi Upsilon. Mem. Seabury Com., 1931. Republican. Episcopalian. *Clubs:* Columbia University (a founder), Century, Down Town, Lawyers, Union League, St. Andrew's Golf, Adirondack League, Anglers. *Home:* Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y. *Office:* 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Notice his father had Livingston family ancestry; more Pilgrims genealogies intersect with the Livingstons, enormous landowners from colonial times, than with any other group! In 1803 Robert Livingston added 828,000 square miles to American territory with the Louisiana Purchase from France; that's only one salient example from this family!

United Verde Extension Mining was an Arizona based operation with copper, silver and gold resources. According to Bulletin #178 of the Arizona Bureau of Mines, 1968, as of 1894 the excavation (open pit) had

reached over 1,000 feet. It was a glory hole and its production was such that a new smelting facility was constructed; and also a significant tunnel. The Verde Tunnel & Smelter Railroad was complimentary to this giant mining venture. Some richer sulphides in the huge orebody contained up to 40% copper and some higher grade ore reached 200 ounces silver per ton; significant trace amounts of gold were captured. In 1929, 1,084,684 tons of ore were mined. William A. Clark, a prominent name associated with United Verde, [married](#) into the De La Chapelle family; The Pilgrims New York 1969 shows financier Richard De La Chapelle. W.A. Clark was a close associate of Pilgrims member Henry H. Rogers, largely responsible for setting up Amalgamated Copper Company. Between 1897 and 1904, more than 4,200 businesses [combined](#) into 257 conglomerates; thereafter, a mere four percent of American companies produced more than half of all industrial goods made in the United States.

University of Arizona
Bureau of Mines
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Douglas was a trustee of Columbia University with its world famous School of Mines. The next notable item is this Archibald Douglas was a director of the prestigious American Mining Congress! Founded in 1897, in 1995 it

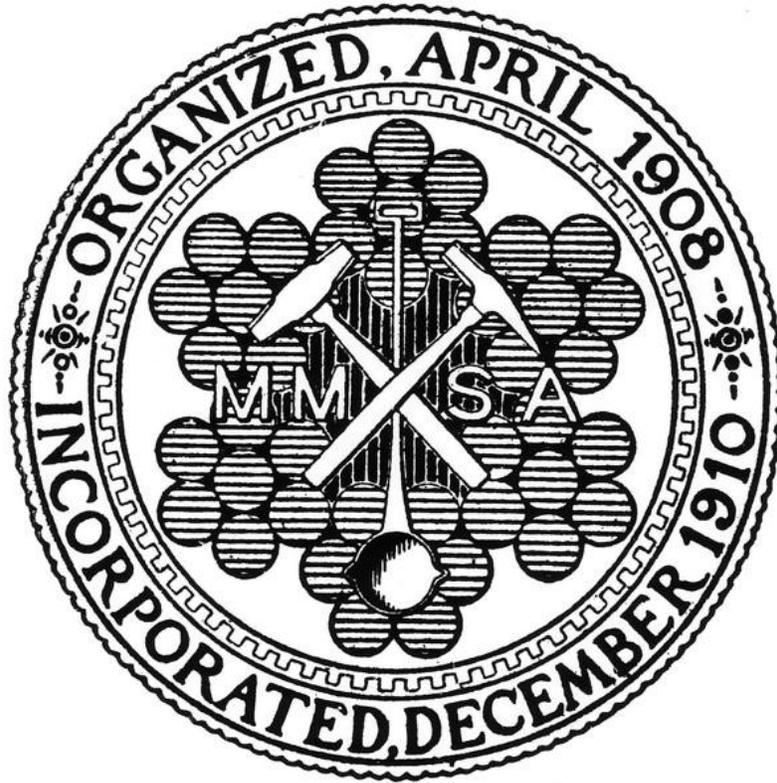
merged with the National Coal Association and is since known as the National Mining Association; from which group comes no peep about tampering with precious metals prices!

American Mining Congress

Next we see Douglas as general legal counsel to the equally prestigious American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers---



Additionally Douglas was a member, and we must assume no mere rank and file member, of the Mining & Metallurgical Society of America, based in Boulder, Colorado---



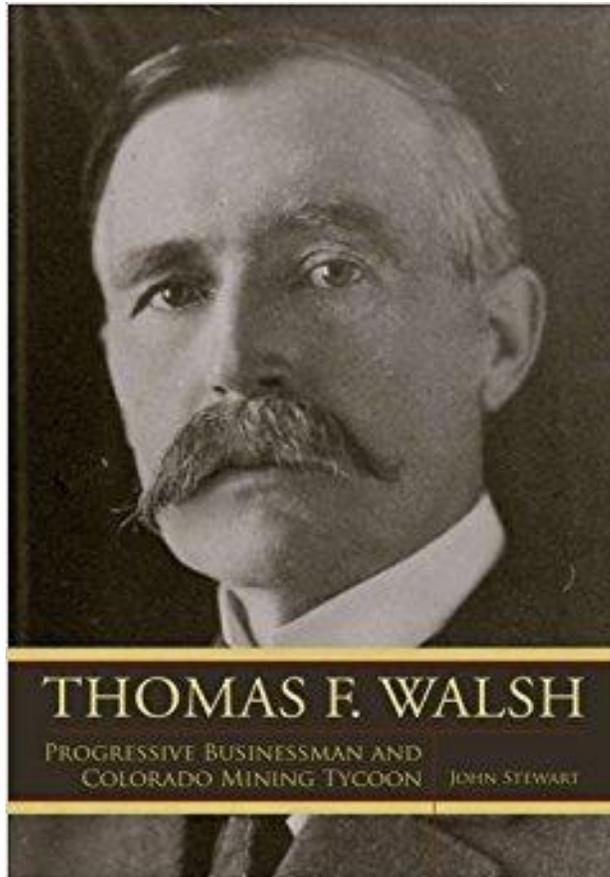
The Proceedings of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, volume 15, 1922, page 75, has this poignant bit of history on silver---"Silver's main function is a medium of exchange." The Pilgrims Society put a stop to the use of silver as money; I've addressed this with solid documentation very repetitively since December 2004. This is another volume in the series. Archibald Douglas appears to have deep [roots](#) overseas to Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus (Scotland) 1489-1557. Notice Douglas in his scan info shows he was a member of St. Andrews Golf Club---in Scotland. The genealogies in this group are just far off the charts! Notice also that like Alfred Chester Beatty, Douglas was part of the earlier stages of launching the enormous cancer treatment industry!

ROBINS, Thomas, inventor, mfr.; b. West Point, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1868; s. Thomas and Emma (Davis) R.; Princeton Prep. Sch., N.J., 1886-87; Princeton, 1887-89; m. Winifred Howard Tucker, of Boston, Apr. 26, 1894; children—Thomas, Samuel Davis. Began series of inventions, 1892, leading to the "belt conveyor," now largely used for carrying ores, coal, etc.; awarded Grand Prize, Paris Expn., 1900, and highest in its class at Buffalo and St. Louis exsns.; chmn. bd. Robins Conveying Belt Company, Hewitt Rubber Co. Ex-pres. Princeton Engring. Assn.; sec. Inventors' Guild; mem. and sec. Naval Consulting Bd. U.S., 1915—. Mem. Am. Inst. Mining and Metall. Engrs., Nat. Research Council. Episcopalian. Mason. *Clubs*: Century, Pilgrims (New York); Royal Thames Yacht. *Home*: 115 E. 67th St. *Office*: 15 Park Row, New York, N.Y.



Notice he was involved with the war effort in WWI; literally over one hundred such examples can be cited of Pilgrims members in both World Wars; even if they became members later. [Wiki](#) states his wife's middle name was Hamilton; if correct, a possible descendant of Alexander Hamilton; his son married into the Van Rensselaer family, another very important Pilgrims dynasty whose land fortune was probably bigger than the Livingstons; after her death, he married the granddaughter of the 3rd [Baron](#) Fermoy, who was the great grandfather of Diana, Princess of Wales. Robin's daughter Grace married Franklin Delano Roosevelt III, son of the great silver stealing thief (1934-1937). Robins daughter Louisa married into the Goodyear fortune.

Thomas F. Walsh (1850-1910) ---Pilgrims 1903, he discovered the Camp Bird gold and silver mine in 1896 located between Ouray and Telluride Colorado. His daughter was the last private owner of the deep blue Hope diamond and she also owned the 94.80 carat Star of the East diamond, both of Indian origin. "The Walshes were friends of Presidents and Kings," ---Mining [Foundation](#) of the Southwest. As we saw many paragraphs previous, Walsh was on the board of Siberian Mining Company with James B. Haggin. A 2012 book on Walsh shows his piercing gaze---



According to <http://www.westernmininghistory.com/> ---

“Thomas Walsh was an Irish Immigrant that had a string of successful business ventures in the American West, culminating in the discovery and operation of the fabulously wealthy Camp Bird mine in the mountains above Ouray, Colorado. The great wealth acquired during and after the sale of the Camp Bird propelled Walsh into the upper echelons of American Society.”

Collis P. Huntington (1821-1900) also had [offices](#) in the Mills Building in New York same as Haggin had offices there. We could do virtually as extensive a rundown on Huntington as Haggin; time disallows this however a brief

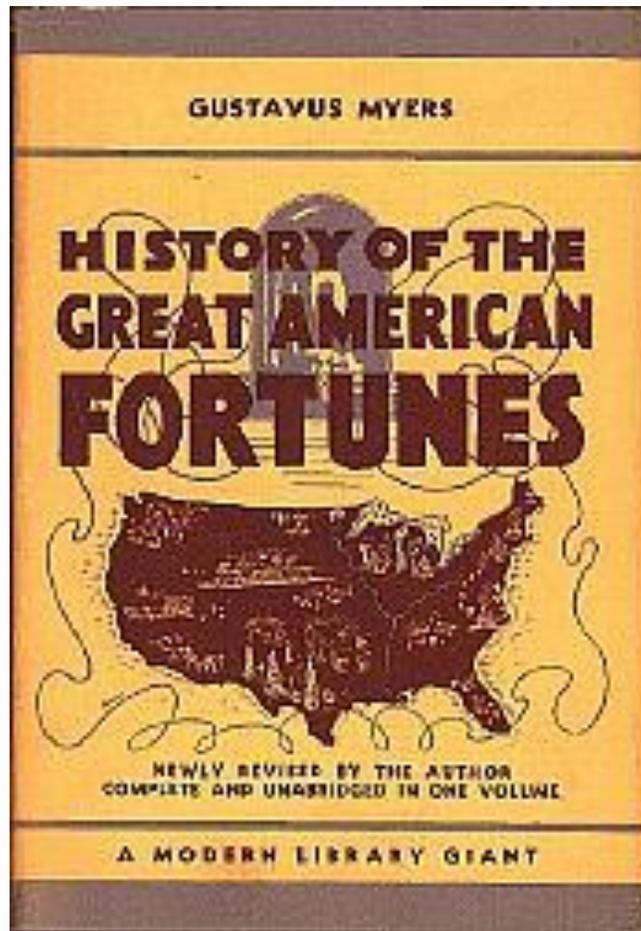
capsule must be provided. There will be more juicy items on Huntington as we proceed. Huntington and his partners, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins (the least of the quartet, still extremely wealthy) were the powers behind the enormous Central Pacific Railroad and many other large enterprises. "History of the Great American Fortunes" (1909, Gustavus Myers), page 528 stated this on Collis Huntington---

"The fortune plucked by Huntington was greater than that of any of the others of the quartet. At his death in 1900 it was estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000. It embraced interests in a vast number of railroad, steamship and other corporations---interests which he bought with his share of the Pacific railroads loot or had engineered into his control. A favorite boast of his was that he could travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific in his own railroad cars and over his own rails and that he could also sail in his own steamships from Brazil to New York, from thence to Colon, from Panama to San Francisco, and there from Yokohama to Hong Kong. **HIS POWER WAS GIGANTIC; HE CONTROLLED THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS, AND DICTATED THE GOVERNMENT OF A HALF DOZEN STATES.** His plunder was intact. In 1894 he was quoted as saying in answer to a report, "I never made any exhibition of \$44,000,000 of bonds, although I could have displayed twice as much in amount."

On January 20, 1883, page 71, the Commercial & Financial Chronicle showed that between Huntington, Stanford and Crocker, they held at least \$155 million in railroad securities and bonds.

Financier Miner Hill Warner of Public Assets International, second generation member of The Pilgrims ([traces](#) to William Bradford, five time Governor of Plymouth Colony and John Warner who arrived in 1637) and this man is the current president of The Pilgrims New York branch, is a [trustee](#) of the Hispanic Society of America, [founded](#) by Archer M. Huntington, the adopted son of Collis P. Huntington. Collis first wife was Elizabeth Stillman Stoddard in 1844; apparently a member of the Stillman dynasty represented in The Pilgrims Society and major initiators of what is today Citigroup. A potential relation to this Huntington line was [Robert](#) Huntington Knight (Pilgrims Society), who was general counsel to the Treasury Department at the peak of its war against silver coinage (1961-1965) under Pilgrims Society official C. Douglas Dillon. R.H. Knight was chairman (1977-1983) of the N.Y. Fed Bank and **PLEASE** note, he was Episcopalian (Church of England) **NOT** Jewish. Federal Reserve heads like Bernanke and Yellen are mere figureheads; and whatever the percent of Rothschild ownership is in the USA FED; what I've seen indicates a minority interest! Read about R.H. Knight, also a member of the International Satellite Arbitration Panel, in

“Who Controls The Gold Stealing New York Fed Bank,”
see start page at www.silverstealers.net



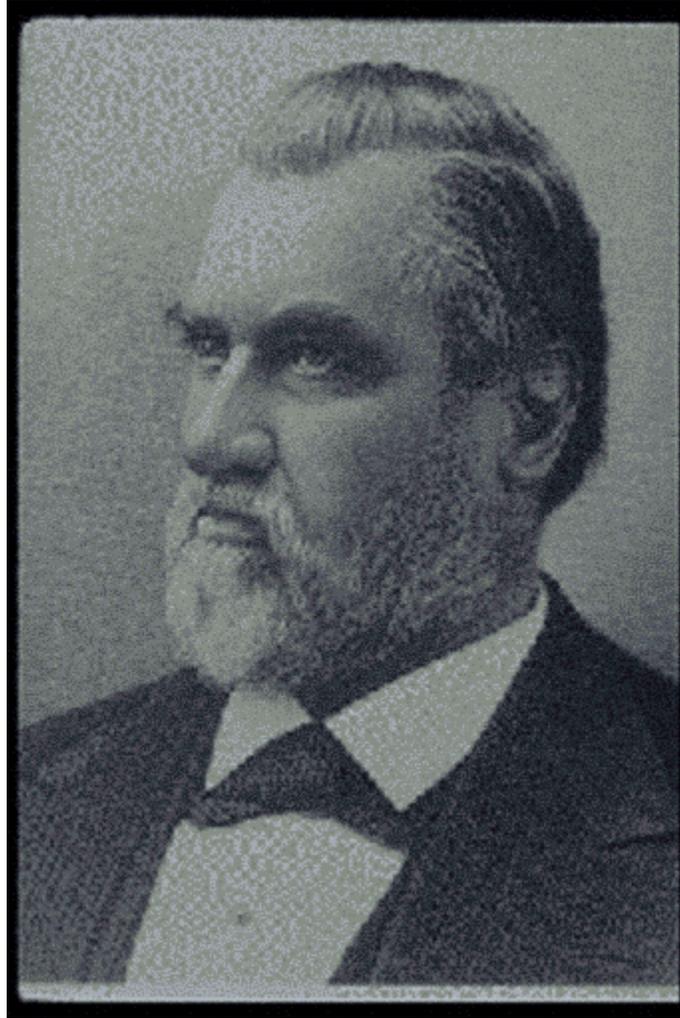
We'll omit description of Mark Hopkins, low man on this quartet's totem pole besides that he started as---a grocer. These figures have been called "Railroad [Whales](#)" and they had tons of association and linkage with Haggin & Tevis and all were "gold only" monetarists; see---to crush the small folks in silver to facilitate more land grabbing racketeering! Suffice this for Crocker and Stanford from Gustavus Myers book, page 527---

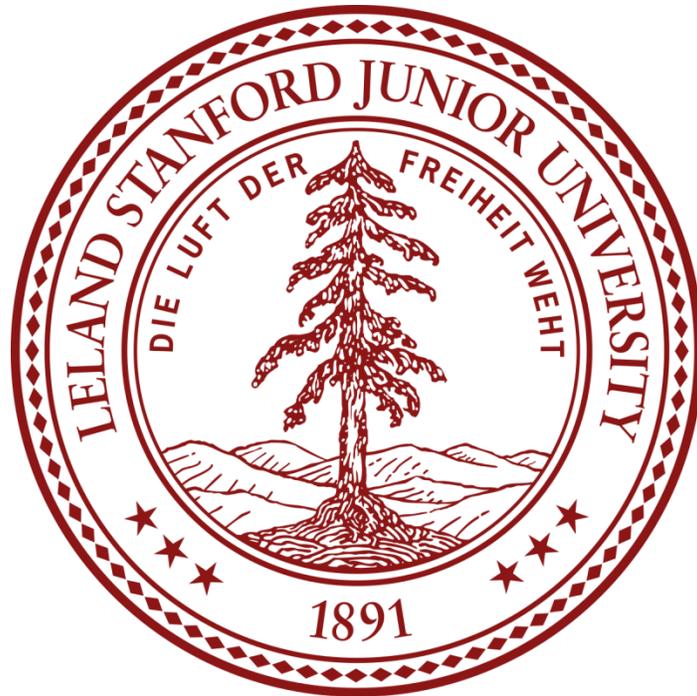
"Charles Crocker died in 1888 and left a fortune nominally estimated at \$40,000,000. Stanford's wealth

was so great that he, like the Astors, Vanderbilts, Goulds and other magnates, was forced to the necessity of investing the surplus. He became a great landed proprietor. He owned the immense Vina vineyard comprising 100,000 acres of land; the Palo Alto ranch with its extensive breeding establishment and its great vineyards, and he owned much other real estate in San Francisco and elsewhere. Up to 1885 Stanford had been a financier, praised by some as a great railroad builder, by others as **A COLOSSAL LOOTER**. As a United States Senator, Stanford's salary was \$5,000 a year; he spent \$75,000 every session; *it was a pastime of this man to throw twenty dollar gold pieces to the newsboys*. His chief business in Washington was to prevent the government from taking genuine action compelling him and his band to disgorge; to stifle all hostile proceedings, and to get through laws giving more franchises, land, waterway rights and special privileges, and to secure license for extortions." Charles Crocker San Francisco mansion circa 1879---



Leland Stanford (1824-1893) Stanford University bears his name; he left no heirs. Stanford, Huntington and Crocker were principal organizers of the Central Pacific Railroad and were also known in the Southern Pacific system. Gustavus Myers in "History of the Great American Fortunes," 1909, page 522, noted they made at least \$50 million in one swindle alone. Stanford looking like a bully and a pirate---





The current president of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, John C. [Williams](#), is a Stanford University graduate.

Charles Crocker (1822-1888); more notes--- his daughter Harriet married Pilgrims member Charles Beatty Alexander. Their daughter Harriet Alexander married Winthrop W. Aldrich, son of Federal Reserve Senator Nelson Aldrich; Winthrop Aldrich became a Pilgrims Society vice president, headed Chase National Bank and was Ambassador to England. Fortunes like the Crocker, Stanford and Huntington get "recruited" or absorbed into The Pilgrims Society regardless if they left heirs or not; Leland Stanford didn't but he left Stanford University and its Hoover Institution on War Revolution and Peace; there are always Pilgrims Society members as trustees of both.

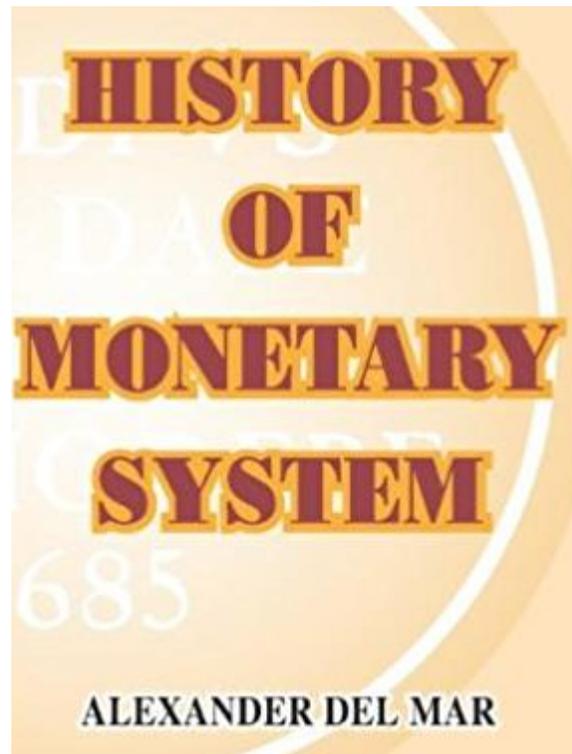
Charles Crocker, whose fortune apparently transferred into Pilgrims Society controlled trusts---



Supplemental Information---

Alexander Del Mar (1836-1926), in "History of Monetary Systems," 1895, page 389 reflected---

"In the United States the same bag of coins often masquerades now as the reserve of one bank, and now of another... of that fortunate class who have secured the prerogative to issue bank money." Del Mar---



Page 25, "Who's Who in Finance, Banking & Insurance,"
volume I, New York, 1911---

CROCKER, William Henry:

Banker; born Sacramento, Calif., Jan 18, 1861; son of Charles and Mary A. (Deming) Crocker; prepared at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated from Yale (Sheffield Scientific School), Ph. B., 1882 (Ph. D.); married Stockton, Calif., Oct. 6, 1886, Ethel Willard Sperry; two sons and two daughters. President and director Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, Crocker-Huffman Land and Water Co., Crocker Estate Co., Crocker Realty Co., Burlingame Realty Co., Oakland Water Front Co.; vice-president and director Humboldt Savings Bank, San Francisco Savings Union, Pacific Improvement Co., Bay District Land Co., Sierra Railway Co., treasurer Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Co.; director Burlingame Land and Water Co., Equitable Trust Co., N. Y. City, First National Bank of Berkeley, First National Bank of Fresno, First National Bank of Merced, Geary Street Park and Ocean Railroad Co., Humboldt County Bank, Eureka, Lone Coal and Iron Co., Laguna Blanca Water Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. City, Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., Palace Hotel Co., Sperry Flour Co., Yosemite Valley Railroad Co. First vice-president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co. Republican. Episcopalian; trustee and vestryman Grace Cathedral Corporation; trustee and treasurer Bishop Armitage Orphanage; trustee Episcopal Church Corporation, Maria Kip Orphanage; director Young Men's Christian Association; Regent

of the University of California; president Board of Trustees, California Academy of Sciences; Trustee St. Luke's Hospital, treasurer Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses; president Old People's Home. Has all Masonic degrees of both York and Scottish Rites, including 33° honorary; president Scottish Rite Temple Association; president Masonic Temple Association. Recreation: Golf. Clubs: Pacific-Union, Bohemian University, Olympic, San Francisco Golf (San Francisco); University, Metropolitan, Pilgrims (New York); Burlingame (Burlingame). Residence: Burlingame, Calif. Office: Crocker National Bank, San Francisco.

Page 587---

HAGGIN, James Ben All:

Capitalist; born Harrodsburg, Ky., 1827; son of Ferah T. and Adeline (Ben-All) Haggin; educated at Danville, Ky., and trained for the legal profession; married, first, Miss Saunders, daughter of Colonel Lewis Saunders, a leading member of the Natchez (Miss.) Bar; she died May 23, 1894, and of their five children one son, Ben All Haggin, and two daughters are deceased, and Louis T. Haggin of New York, and Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery survive; married, again, Dec. 30, 1897, Miss Pearl Voorhies, of Versailles, Ky., who was a niece of his first wife. Admitted to the bar and began practice at Shelbyville, Ky., but later went to Natchez, Miss., where he was in successful practice when the news of developments in California induced him to

join the Argonauts who went, via Panama, to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1850. Established in practice at San Francisco, as senior member of the law firm of Haggin & Latham with Milton S. Latham (who afterward became governor of California), later was law partner of Lloyd Tevis, who became the foremost lawyer of San Francisco. Made successful investments in mining and other financial interests, which became so important that he abandoned his successful law practice to attend to these larger interests. Besides many mining investments in California he acquired valuable properties in other States, was one of the first to obtain interests in the Black Hills of Dakota, where he secured controlling ownership of the famed Homestake and other mines; became interested with Marcus Daly in the important copper developments at Butte, Mont., and acquired large holdings in Old Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona. With his former law partner, Lloyd Tevis, he organized the Kern County Land Company of California, one of the greatest and most successful land companies on the Pacific Coast, owning about four hundred thousand acres in one of the best farming regions of California, most of which he still retains. With Mr. Tevis became the owner, also, of a large tract of land near Sacramento, which he improved and which under the name of Rancho del Paso became famous not only for the fine crops of cereals and hops produced, but also for his large and high-grade heads of cattle and sheep, and more signally for its products in thoroughbred horses. Was always an enthusiastic horseman and met with large success on the turf. In 1886, with his son, Ben All Haggin, removed some of the choicest racers from the Rancho del Paso to Kentucky and entered them in the best Eastern races, with such success that he bought the Elmhendorf and adjacent farms, comprising about eight thousand acres near Lexington, Ky., and the Haggin Stable soon took a leading place on the American turf, and the Haggin colors went to frequent victory on all principal tracks. After the death of his son, Ben All Haggin, he withdrew from

Steam Pump Co., Louisville & Atlantic Railroad Co., the Oyamel Co., and Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. Clubs: Union, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Riding Tree and Field. Residence: 587 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Archibald Douglas (Pilgrims 1924 New York)

Mining Science (Denver), July 28, 1910, page 88 quoted Adolph Lewisohn (PILGRIMS) ---

ESTABLISHED 1873.



LEWISOHN ON COPPER SITUATION.

Adolph Lewishon, head of the United Metals Selling Co., who recently returned from an extended trip to Europe last week, is quoted in New York as follows:

"Regarding the copper situation, I am very hopeful. Low prices and increasing output are matters that will rectify themselves, just as they did about 20 years ago, when the proposed arrangement for controlling output and market price was set on foot by the Secretan syndicate. With Col. Livermore and Mr. Haggin I was appointed a member of the commission from the producers in this country to arrange with the Secretan syndicate in 1889 for the purpose of controlling output and prices of the metal for five years.

"Who's Who in America," 1934-1935, page 1456---

LEWISOHN, Adolph, mining, investments;
b. Hamburg, Germany; ed. at Hamburg; came to
America 68 yrs. ago. Now head of Adolph Lewisohn
& Sons; president of Tennessee Corporation,
General Development Co., Miami Copper Co., S.
Am. Gold & Platinum Co. Has made a number of
gifts in cause of edn. and philanthropy, including
\$300,000 to Columbia U. for School of Mines Bldg.,
the Lewisohn Stadium of Coll. City of N.Y., etc.
President of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society;
chmn. Prison Survey Com. of New York State;
chmn. National Thrift Com., Y.M.C.A., etc.
Hon. mem. Alumni of Coll. City of N.Y. *Home:*
881 5th Av. *Office:* 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

"The Current Business Cyclopedia"
(1920, page 900) ---

SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD AND PLATINUM CO.

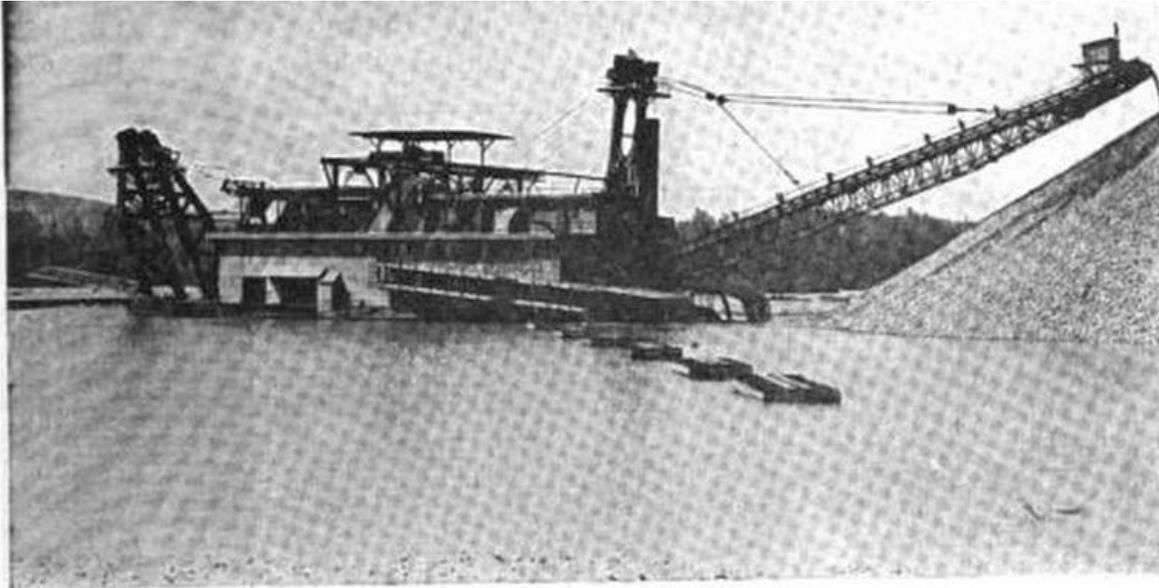
The South American Gold and Platinum Company has been formed by Adolph Lewisohn & Sons and Lewisohn Brothers to operate properties in the Republic of Colombia, South America. Some 10,000 acres of land, as well as fifty miles of river bottom and flats are held by the company, part of the holdings having been acquired from a British company which was already producing platinum and gold. The present company plans an intensive scheme of development, engineers having already blocked out large productive fields. In addition to the Lewisohns, holders of stock in the new company are the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, the Goldfields American Development Company and Johnson, Matthey & Co. of London. The company has an authorized capital of 1,750,000 shares of a par value of \$5, and with the exception of 300,000 shares of stock, all of which has been subscribed to at the underwriting price of \$10 a share, the capital is not to be disposed of by holders for a period of three years.

South American Gold and Platinum

Whoops! I'll hold onto my Johnson-Matthey silver ingots, even if it went through Pilgrims Society hands!



The Magazine of Wall Street, page 57, November 29, 1919---they were starting to dredge one million cubic yards/year---



TAKING GOLD FROM A RIVER BED

Huge dredges are being used by the South American Gold & Platinum Company in its mining operations in Columbia. The El Choco district has been known as a gold territory since 1737

The **MAGAZINE**
of **WALL STREET**

United States Investor, December 18, 1920, page 3121 remarked about South American Gold & Platinum's dredging claims, "It is estimated that there are platinum and gold deposits of \$70,000,000 available there."

Lewisohn (1849-1938) [founded](#) Tennessee Copper & Chemical. In the 1880s he was [involved](#) with Butte & Boston Consolidated Mining Company (copper) and Montana Copper Company; plus Raritan Copper Works New Jersey and in Arizona, the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting operation and Miami Copper Company. The Santa Fe Gold & Copper Mining Company was yet another Lewisohn entity, the Utah Consolidated Mining Company, International Smelting & Refining Company, Importers & Traders National Bank and Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust. In 1907 he stepped down as president of the New York Metals Exchange. In "Prominent and progressive Americans: an Encyclopedia of Contemporaneous Biography," Volume 2 (New York Tribune Press, 1904), page 144 states "His father conducted a large business with headquarters in Hamburg, but with connections which were worldwide." The Lewisohns became related by marriage to such minority Jewish Pilgrims Society dynasties as the Seligmans and Lehmans.



Adolph Lewisohn

Lewisohn was involved with the Rothschilds in a copper syndicate that sat on 179,000 [tons](#) of copper before the turn of the century. His Montana operations were small next to Haggin's, and we read at Immigrant Entrepreneurship [dot](#) org, "The founding of the Amalgamated Copper Company largely pushed the Lewisohns out of the copper production business." That was the Rockefellers (Pilgrims) and Henry Huttleston Rogers (Pilgrims 1907). Flashback to 1899, Lewisohn and Rogers formed ASARCO, American Smelting & Refining Company. "To secure the issuance of shares,

Rogers solicited the participation of the company of John Moore and Grant Schley (Moore & Schley), the preferred brokerage house of J. P. Morgan and the Rockefellers. Rogers, the Lewisohns, and Moore & Schley succeeded in bringing together a large number of independent smelters and refineries in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Utah, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, though not the ones owned by the Guggenheim family.”

The Mining Reporter (Denver), October 31, 1901, page 334, stated that United Metals Selling Company was closely related to Standard Oil---





United States Investor

A JOURNAL OF GREATER AMERICA.

The United States Investor (Boston), December 21, 1901, page 2050 remarked, "The Standard Oil people are the largest producers of the metal in the United States, and the Rothschilds are the largest producers elsewhere." This was about two and a half years after Haggin made his final enormous haul on his Anaconda shares.

The United Metals Selling Company was the sales arm of ASARCO and represented 95,000 tons of copper, about 70% of USA production. "Rogers was able to prevail

upon the Lewisohns to participate in a new trading company, the United Metals Selling Company (UMSC), of which 51 percent was [held](#) by Rogers and his consortium partners, and 49 percent by the Lewisohns."

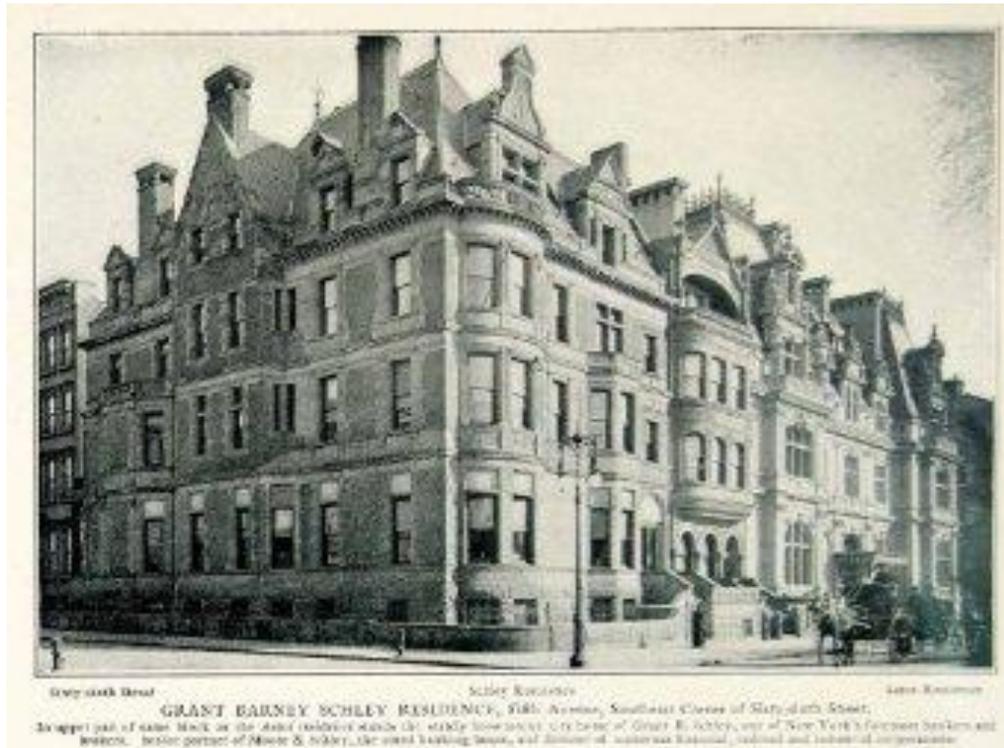
The Guggenheims came in several years later into ASARCO and they remain a significant group in The Pilgrims Society, with a distinction in that I've never seen them paternally represented; they've been represented by proxies. This info is subject to modification depending on my information becoming more complete---more Pilgrims rosters are being sought from bygone decades, and the prospects of eventually securing more lists appear promising. The Chicago Tribune, August 13, 1919, front page, reported that the \$153,334,470 in revenues to UMSC from the government's war effort was approximately one third pure profit. In reviewing histories of over 120 Pilgrims members over the decades, I find they were all over Federal wartime agencies of every description, such as the War Shipping Board.

Notice the name Grant Schley! He (1845-1917) was in The Pilgrims New York 1907 roster and here's his info from page 1088 of the "Who Was Who in America" (1897-1942) ---

SCHLEY, Grant Barney, banker; b. Chapinville, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1845; s. Evander S.; ed. Canandaigua Acad.; m. Elizabeth, d. George E. Baker, 1879. Began business life as clerk in express office of Wells, Butterfield & Co., Syracuse, 1861-63; agt. same at Suspension Bridge, N.Y., 1863-66; in money dept. of firm's successor, Am. Express Co., at New York, 1866-74; with 1st Nat. Bank, New York, 1874-80; mem. New York Stock Exchange, 1880, and mem. banking and brokerage firm Groesbeck & Schley, succeeded 1885 by Moore & Schley, one of the largest in U.S., of which he became senior mem. 1899. Pres., dir. Coal Creek Mining & Mfg. Co., Cresus Gold Mining & Milling Co., El Potosi Mining Co., Tintic Co., Howe Sound Co.; 1st v.p. Electric Storage Battery Co.; pres., dir. Chihuahua Mining Co.; chmn. bd. Elliott-Fisher Co.; dir. Am. Smelting & Refining Co., N.P. Railway Co., Republic Iron & Steel Co. of New Jersey, Pittsburgh Coal Company, etc. Home: New York, N.Y. Died Nov. 2, 1917.

The third line above should read "George F. Baker" and that was the banker who headed First National Bank of New York for many years and sat on over 50 boards, mostly railroads. Due to marrying this extremely wealthy man's daughter he had access to capital to be involved with important district scale mining operations including several in Mexico. Grant's father is described as "a mining [industrialist](#)." The Society in fact at that time and all the way to the present is dominant in mining giants and this is just one narrow glimpse back into their past activities! Schley [founded](#) Far Hills, New Jersey and the Far Hills Land Corporation and controlled Somerset

Trust Company. He had a nephew who was a V.P. of Chase National Bank. Notice in the scan that Grant Schley was an ASARCO board member. Schley's Fifth Avenue NYC mansion---



In "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" by John Mason Hart (University of California Press, 2002) page 140--- Schley held significant interest in ASARCO at its inception. ASARCO became part of Grupo Mexico. This company hasn't had anything to say about perennial silver downside price management! And it, like other big names in silver, doesn't care about shareholders being cheated of more robust prices which a free market would allow? In all seriousness, friends! Anytime you review biographies on directors and execs of Canadian based gold and silver

miners, and you see the word "Royal," as in for instance, "Royal School of Mines," that explains why they won't complain about naked silver shorting or leasing either! The Canadian silver Maple Leaf with the Queen's image shows \$5 and the gold Maple Leaf shows \$50! The financiers are in with the Royals and vice versa, and both groups stand over the fiat money system, to which silver is a potential competitor! When/if fiat fails entirely, guess what, they still have control, as for example, around 34% of Silver Standard Resources or SSR Mining, is currently owned by the Van Eck Group (Pilgrims Society), and the Queen took a "minor" stake last fall in this company!



In "The Silver of the Sierra Madre" by John Mason Hart (University of Arizona Press, 2008), we notice this on page 97---

"By 1910, America's leading financiers, including members of the Aldrich, Baker, Baruch, Cargill, Cheney, Danforth, Dodge, Guggenheim, Haggin, Hearst, McCormick, Morgan, Palmer, Pullman, Rockefeller, Rogers, Roosevelt, Schley, Schwab, Stillman and Swift families dominated infrastructure, strategic resources, such as oil, minerals and timber, and landholding in Mexico. They, and fewer than one thousand other members of the American elites, held some 70 percent of the assets of incorporated businesses in Mexico. They controlled the nation's railroad lines and communications companies, ports, copper and timber resources, and a major part of the oil industry. They also owned or leased 70 percent of Mexico's coasts and frontiers. In Chihuahua they controlled the major railroads, the telegraph and telephone company, 90 percent of the mining production, almost all of the borderlands, 40 percent of all the state's land (18 million of 45 million acres). From 1880 to 1910, taking advantage of the land privatization program pushed hard by the Diaz administration, the American elites and Chihuahua oligarchy bought up virtually all of the timber, cropland, and livestock resources in the state. Their acreage was concentrated in the most fertile and timbered areas. The Government owned most of the desert wastes in eastern

Chihuahua. Among the larger landholders, three of the big five American meatpacking houses held vast ranches in the northern, western and southern areas of the state. By drilling several thousand water wells, they transformed their holdings into productive estates.”

The Terrazas family was the Mexican dynasty alluded to.

The families he mentioned are representative of those described by Lundberg in “America’s 60 Families” (1937) and neither source mentioned The Pilgrims organization.

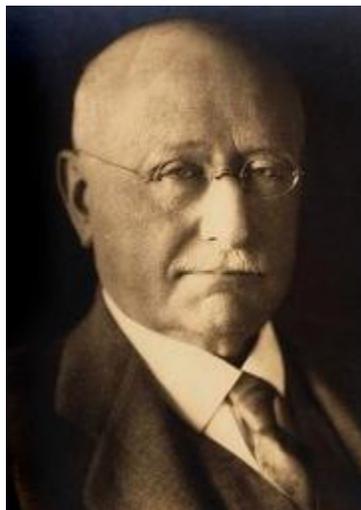


Now back to Lewisohn! The Pilgrims New York 1907 excerpt image of some other members with Lewisohn

shows---Leigh was treasurer of Harper & Brothers publishers and was most likely an outer circle member. Libby was head of foreign operations for Standard Oil, making him easily more important than Leigh. Here we have two Jewish members, the clear minority along with a few Catholics. Levy (1852-1924) became owner of Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's famous Virginia home, in 1879. Levy was a real estate investor and stock speculator and a three term Democrat Congressman from New York. One of his ancestors founded Savannah, Georgia.

Major Frederick T. Leigh
Hon. Jefferson M. Levy,
Adolph Lewisohn,
William Herbert Libby,

Lewisohn (1849-1938) ---



We could say a word about [Kennecott](#) Copper. It originated just after the start of the 20th century. The Havemeyers were a principal funding source for the start up. In The Pilgrims 1914 New York roster, the name William F. Havemeyer appears. His father was a three term mayor of New York City in the 1800s and the Havemeyers at one time [controlled](#) over half the United States sugar refining industry. The three term mayor, associated with Van Norden Trust Company, became president of the Bank of North America in 1851, which started in 1781 as the first central bank in America so; the First United States Bank (1791-1811) was actually the second central bank (“monetary tumor”) here. The J.P. Morgan and Guggenheim interests also held positions in Kennecott. In the 1970s John M. Schiff, treasurer of The Pilgrims, appeared on the Kennecott board. William F. Havemeyer---



Another member with a mining fortune, in this case, gem diamonds from the Congo in Africa, was Thomas Fortune Ryan (1851-1928) who also made huge sums in machine

guns, railroads, coal, electric utilities, banking, tobacco, typewriters and at one time held the dominant position in 30 corporations, including Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.



So you see, dear readers, that everything in high finance does not trace to only the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers! This is why The Pilgrims Society was a must! There are too many other significant power and wealth groups needed to strangle the small folks and the non-aligned rich! Just a few examples mainly from The Pilgrims New York branch, 1907 to 1924---

Colgate Hoyt (1849-1922), Pilgrims 1907, director Cuba Copper Company; director, British Colonial Copper Company, International Banking Corporation. Cuba Copper owned 900 acres and a nine mile railroad. Hoyt owned rubber plantation interests and other holdings.

His daughter Elizabeth Sherman Hoyt, with ancestry to the Sherman family of a Treasury Secretary and General Sherman who destroyed Georgia, married Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to America (1930-1939) who played a role in England's attack against monetary silver that caused the Great Depression. Colgate Hoyt of 55 Wall Street---



Jules S. Bache, Pilgrims 1914; page 25, "Who's Who in Finance, Banking & Insurance" (1922) ---Dome Mines became Placer Dome, a gold mining major! Notice the marriage to Florence Scheftel; The Pilgrims 1980 shows Herbert Scheftel, major skyscraper owner in Manhattan; here we see some of the **minority** Jewish membership---

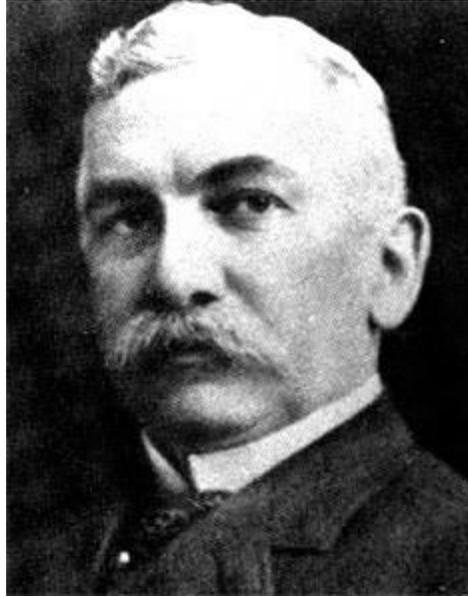
BACHE, Jules Semon, 42 Broadway; res. 8 East 67th St., New York, N. Y.

Banker; b. New York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1861; s. Semon and Elizabeth (Van Praag) Bache; ed. Charlin Inst., New York; m. in New York, May 23, 1892, Florence S. Scheffel; children: Kathryn K., Mrs. Fred. Lloyd Richards. Began career as cashier Leopold Cahn & Co., bankers, 1880, of which firm he has been head since 1892, when name was changed to J. S. Bache & Co.; chmn. of bd. of directors Hall Switch & Signal Co.; pres. and dir. Chalmers Motor Corpn., Dome Mines Co., Ltd., and Wenonah Development Co.; vice-pres. and dir. Ann Arbor R. R. Co., Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.; director American Indemnity Co. of Baltimore, Anniston City Land Co., Burns Bros. Coal Co., Cuba Distilling Co., Empire Steel & Iron Co., Liberty Trading Corpn., Julius Kayser & Co., Manasquan & Lake Superior R. R. Co., New Amsterdam Casualty Co., New River Collieries Co., Tennessee Copper & Chemical Co., Invincible Oil Corp., Empire Trust Co., Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co., Louisiana Oil Refining Corp., State Bank, Piggly Wiggly Corp., Motor Products Corp., Maxwell Motor Corp., V. Vivaudo, Inc., U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. Member Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, New York Zoological Soc., Economic Club, **Pilgrims'** Soc. Recreation: Golf. Clubs: Bankers, Lotos, Lawyers, Lambs, New York, Opera, Automobile, Oakland Golf.

Bache---



Edward Julius Berwind (1848-1936), Pilgrims 1914; world's largest coal mining magnate; director J.P. Morgan & Company, railroads, ocean transportation and many other interests. Member anti-silver Bankers Club.



Sir Basil Blackett, Pilgrims London 1924, director De Beers Consolidated Diamond Mines, Bank of England.

DE BEERS

Lewis Latham Clarke, Pilgrims 1924; president N.Y. & Honduras Rosario Gold Mining; director Norfolk & Southern Railway; Swift & Company of Chicago; Gulf States Steel; American Smelting & Refining; numerous other corporations; Bankers Club, National Institute for Social Sciences (this thing is a hidden **SCANDAL**; still operating, they use it as a think tank to manage the

march towards serfdom); "Who's Who in America," 1928-1929, page 499. Clarke circa 1900---



NEW YORK and HONDURAS
ROSARIO MINING COMPANY

Herbert [Hoover](#), Pilgrims London 1924; President of USA, 1929-1933; refused to ask England to stop dumping silver out of British India; gold miner in Australia, Sons of Gwalia Gold Mining; director, Chinese Engineering & Mining Corporation; founded The Zinc Corporation, later absorbed by RTZ (Pilgrims Society mining mega-corporation!) Viscount [Milner](#) (Pilgrims London) chaired RTZ; this 1981 book made no mention of The Pilgrims Society "The Rio Tinto Company: An Economic History of a Leading International Mining Concern, 1873-1954."



Viscount Milner (1854-1925) ---



Seward Prosser, Pilgrims 1924, director Kennecott Copper, Braden Copper, International Nickel Company, Bankers Trust.

BRADEN COPPER Co.

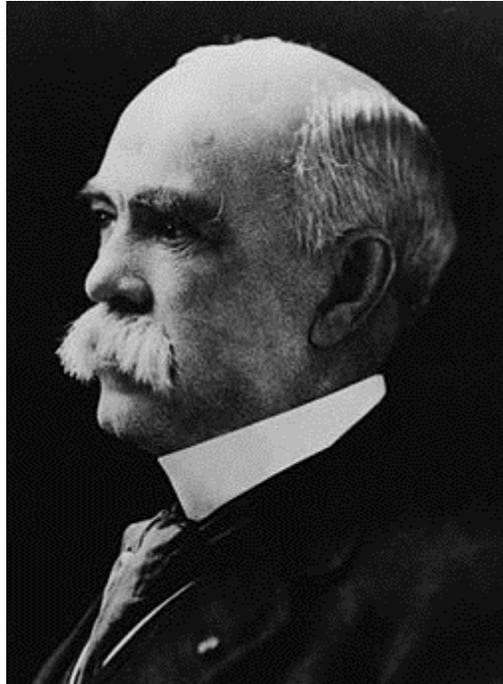
Albert Henry Wiggin, Pilgrims 1924 director Newmont Mining, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Chase National Bank, Federal Reserve Bank of New York AND Wells Fargo Bank!

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Pilgrims 1924, 1914-1915
"Who's Who in America," page 2335---president of New York Metal Exchange and chairman of International Nickel Company of Canada (INCO) ---

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

R.M. Thompson, Pilgrims Society---



The Pilgrims 1914 New York---

Col. Robert M. Thompson

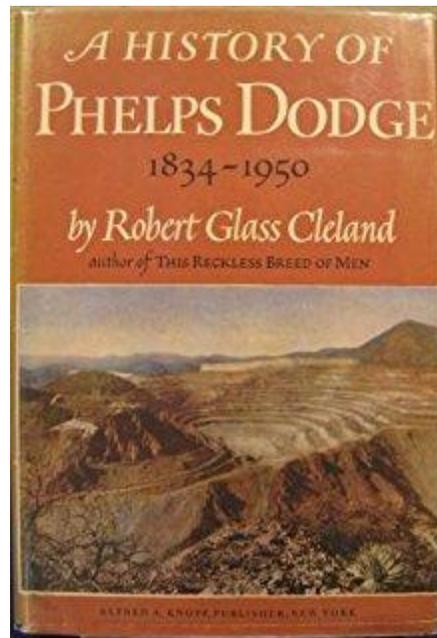
William Storrs Wells

Thompson's father in law was William C. Gibbs, Rhode Island Governor during 1821-1824. Thompson's daughter married into the Pell family, which inflicted Rhode Island Senator Claiborne Pell on us, who voted for the anti-silver Coinage Act of 1965; Pell surfaced in The Pilgrims 1980 roster. We already mentioned him; now we see more of his risky social circle! Their correspondents today are British Royal family loyalists, sponsors of The Pilgrims Society, and working to drag our country into the British Commonwealth of Nations, and undo the American Revolutionary War!

The [Storrs](#) family has King Edward II of England in their ancestry. Storrs is a Nordic origin word meaning "great

authority.” Wells headed the [Fairbanks](#) Company, of the fortune tracing to the invention of large platform freight scales.

We could go on and on and on. The Phelps-Stokes, Phelps Dodge and other interests of those times we haven't discussed, and there are others. However, it's now best that we close.



Please contact your state legislators, your state senator and state representative, and ask them to issue a public statement telling President Donald Trump to not nationalize the precious metals, not gold, and not silver either! The States will need reliable money after the Federal Reserve currency fails completely. Do not let Washington D.C. drain these away from We The People a

second time! Suggested reading below; see start page www.silverstealers.net ---



Yes; this research presentation could have been sequenced and arranged better; time limitations affect me as they do most; I do volunteer work four hours daily, seven days a week; however as it was, I used 92 hours of my time for this, as always, for zero monetary compensation from readers, as hard money people and the public need to become aware of The Pilgrims Society and its long campaign against fairplay in monetary affairs. The more awareness of this frightening Society, the more secure our property rights in precious metals become!

Page 150, "Who's Who in Finance, Banking & Insurance" (1922) ---just think! Haggin may have supplied silver to this silver using member---notice his huge ancestry---

COOK, Henry Francis, 15 Maiden Lane; res. 30 E. 55th St., New York City.

Manufacturer, financier; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1855; s. of Dr. Henry and Eloise Augusta (Hunting) Cook; paternal ancestry from Christopher Cook, early Devonshire settler of Norman origin, and maternal descent from Edward Howell, founder of Southampton, Long Island, 1635, and from Rev. John Hunting, founder of village of Easthampton, Long Island, 1639; ed. in private schools. Became associated in 1873, with Joseph Fahys, watch case manufacturer of New York City; became a partner, 1880, and treas. of Joseph Fahys & Co. from its incorporation in 1881; the company, which later absorbed the Brooklyn Watch Case Co., and The Alvin Manufacturing Co., is now the largest manufacturer of watch cases and one the the largest manufacturers of silverware in the United States. V.-pres. and treas. of Joseph Fahys & Co. Pres. Sag Harbor Real Estate Co., Sag Harbor Water Co.; vice-pres. Peconic Bank of Sag Harbor; trus. of Sag Harbor Savings Bank; interested in the improvement of North Haven, a beautiful 1000-acre suburb of Sag Harbor, facing Peconic Bay, where he has his summer home. Member Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, **Pilgrims** Society, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Clubs: Union League Club, Down Town Assn. (New York City).

www.silverstealers.net

www.nosilvernationalization.org

A closing thought---Barrick Gold, Newmont Gold, and many other Canadian, American, Australian and British based mining companies---have at this moment in their upper executive structure and board of directors---members of The Pilgrims Society? I can identify a fair number of these; but the process is hindered due to the 2002 roster is the most recent I have. How will mining companies say anything about downside PM price

management when this heinous element is present? Sir Robin [Renwick](#), Pilgrims Society, former British Ambassador to America (1991-1995), has been on such boards as BHP Billiton, Harmony Gold, Asia Resource Minerals, Kazakhmys, Gem Diamonds Ltd. and an Arizona copper play---Excelsior Mining Corporation. As of this release, Renwick is on the Excelsior [board](#) of directors.



"PILL-GRAMS"



I hope you enjoyed this free research report. It cost you several hours to read if you didn't sin by "skimming over" it. It cost me a lot more time than that to produce. I continue these near one-man think tank efforts to warn The Pilgrims Society to not pull President Trump's strings and nationalize ("STEAL") gold and silver from the

American public. Please forward this research to others who will read it. Awareness of this spidery organization of planetary looters will tend to shield our holdings from nationalization, i.e., "the seizure of the wealth necessary," to use their own words!