## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTICATION

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Form Type: EMAIL -- Email
Date: 03/13/2019

Title: (U) $\square$ Ernails

Approved By: SSA
$\square$

Case ID \#: 374E-PH-2553532
(U) Theft of United States gold; Elk County, PA; Cultural Property Crimes other

Synopsis: (U) emails

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## The Black Vauit



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government \& Military.

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Fwd: Pinkerton


# National Archives and Records Administration 

700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408-0001

February 8, 2005

Reply to: NWCTB25-02657-DDB

$\square$

Deax
This is in reply to your letter requesting information about a lost Army gold shipment in Pennsylvania during the Civil War.
$19^{\text {th }}$ century War Department records in the custody of the National Archives, particularly Record Group 99, Records of the Office of the Eaymaster General, are not arranged or indexed in a manner that facilitates subject searches. In order to search for information about U.S. Army payrolls and gold shipments - whether lost or not one must know the full names of paymasters, exact dates of events, and the fill names and units of associated military personnel.

Should you wish to visit the National Archives and pursue your research, be advised that Record Group 99 is currently housed at our College park, Maryland, fachlity (Archives II). Information about visiting the National Archives can be found on our website, www archives.gov.

Sincerelv.


## Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

A Register of lts Records in the Library of Congress
Prepared by Mickael MeFldersy
 mssistanee of Loward T. Greent, Sxo, Rx. Michael Mckeynolds, Mary Nibudy, Marjorie Torney, sud Chante Wismon


Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

> Washington, D.C.

2001

Pinding aid encoded by Library of Congress
Manascript Division, 2003

Latest revisions: 2307 August

## Administrative Information

## Provessace:

The reconds of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency were given to the Library of Congrass by Robert A. Pinkerom in 1956 and by Pinkertor's, inc. in 2000. The Library purchased additional naterial in 9972 and 2000 .

## Frocessimg Kistory:

whetterpress copybooks and miscellancous reports were processed in 1975. The renaisaler of the collection vas procassed in 2001 and incorporates the initial giff of records.

## Transsers:

Some ghotographs have been transtered to the Libracy's Prints and Photographs Division where they are idenkinet as a part of these papers.

## Copyrighit Status:

Conyright in the unpublished writings of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency in these records and in other collections of papers in the library of Congress has beer dedicated to the public.

## Microbibu:

A microfim edition of the lettexpress copybooks and nisceflaneous reports prowesses in 3975 is available on three reels for purchase from the Librasy's Photoduplication Service. This microfim edition may also be requested on inieribrary toant through the Library's Loan Bivision for a period of one month.,

## Preferred Cikation:

Researchers wishing to cie this coilecison shoukd inchade the following infomation; Con*ainer mamber, Pinkertor's Kational Detective Agency Records, Manescript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

## Biographical Notes and Organizational History

| Alfan Pixkems | 1884) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Date | Everst |
| 1839, Aug. 25 | Bom, Clasgow, Scotimd |
| 1852 | Marvied foan Carme <br> Fhed to Nonth Anerica fearing amest for activities in Chartist Movement, residing first in Montreal, Canada |
| 1842-1843 | Worked as a cooper in Chicago, It. |
| 1843-1850 | Operated a cooperage in Dundes, 11. |
| 1847 | Discovened comatercticrs while scouting for barrel simber on the Fox River |
| 1850 | Worked in Chicage, hll, as a criminal investigator appointed Spacial Dnited States Mail Agent to investigate series of possal thetts |
| ca. 1852 | Formed a detective agency in Chicago, ill., with attomey Edward A. Rucker, the first of several detective businesses |
| 1853 | Appointed depaty sheriff of Cook County, ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |

## Collection Summary

Titke: Records of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
Span Dafes: 1853-1999
Baid Dates: (bulk 1880-1920)
56 Na: MSS36303
Seqator: Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
Extent: 63,000 items; $\{83$ containers phas 20 oversize; 79 linear feet 3 microfilm reels
L.augzage: Collection material in Enghish

Repository: Mansscript Division, Library of Congress. Waskingtoa, D.C.
Abstract: Private detective agency directed by the Pinkerton family to protect merests of clients in business and industry. The records include business and family correspondence, biographical and genealogical records, administrative records such as procedural guidelines and training manuals, and criminal case fles which include cosrespondence, reports, photograpis, legal documents, and pristed matter.

## Selected Search Terms

The following terms have been used to index the description of this collection in the hibrary's online catalog They are grouped by name of person or organization and by subject or location, and listod alphabeticaliy therein.

\author{
Na33xs: <br> Piokerton's National Detective Agency <br> Cassidy, Buteh, b. 1866 <br> McPastand, fames P. <br> Mudgett, Herman Wi, 1861-1896 <br> Sundance Rid <br> Enited States. Army of the Xotomac <br> Wilam J. Bums international Detective Agency <br> Bangs, George HI Payers of George \}3. 3angs <br> Pinkerton, Allan, 1876-1930. Papers of Alan Pinkerton <br> Pinkerton, Alfan, 1819-1884. Papers of Allan Pinkerton <br> Pinkerion, Robert A., 1904-1967. Papers of Robert A. Pirkerton <br> Pinikerfon, Robert A. (Fobert Alfan), 1848-1997. Papers of Robert A. Pinkerton <br> Pinkeron, William A. (Whllam Allan), 1846-1923. Papers of William A. Finkerion <br> \section*{Swbjects:} <br> Civil defense-bnited States <br> Coal miners-labor umions <br> Crime <br> Espionage-Waskington (O.C.) <br> Labor unions-Mennsylvania <br> Law enforcement <br> National security-Cbited States <br> Grivate investigators <br> Sabotage-Washirgton (D.C.) <br> Molly Maguires <br> Word War, 1914-19:8-United States <br> United States--\&istory-Civil War, 1861-1865--Secret service

}

PH) (EBl)
Photo scan of Associated Press Article re Dent's Run


Sat 2/3/2018647 PM





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# Lost-Treasure Legends 



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> What＇s Ahead in Noodle Pudding？
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## Untitled


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Sent from my Phone

Fwd: Connors medical records
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See reference to Pig fron. $166 \mathrm{j}_{\text {, coming into Westem Pa amid Confederate threat.. }}^{\text {a }}$
$\square$ has found pig iron in cave:
b6 -4 b7C -4

## KUSTORICAL SOCIETY NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

## THE BURLED "BROKEN-BACK DUCKS"

200,000 Fifty-Cent Pieces:<br>What Would They Be Worth Today?<br>Arons Jones burnzo

Aocid story of buried treasuse comes from an ofd newspaper. Today, when halif-dollar coins are ámost nonexistent, this treasure would be nosat welcome -... Guite a contrast to the reception it received nearly one kundred years ago when it was duy up and put into circula~ tion after years of burial?

The story begins during the beak days of the Civil War, in the exrly summer of 1863 , whem northern fortaxes were at low ebb, when Western Pernayivanis and Pitsthurgh faced passible invasion by the enemy.
 the east, Eweit's mesr were tearing into the Susquehanna area. Another force had swept upon McConenelkburg and captured its telegraph statwon. Lee's main army was marchung somewhere norts of the MasonDixom line. Closest of alf, Morgan's horsemen were harassing villages and farms in eastern Ohio, almost into Pitcshargh fitself.

Morgan may have boped to capture Pittaburgh. With its vital munitions production, its danage or loss would have been a disaster for the North. Probably with his small force -.... anider three shousaxsd men - - We hoped with his hit-and-rum tactics merely to distract Northerss strength from the coming struxgle of the main forces which were then conserging upon what was to he the tragic kattic at Gettysburg.

Perkaps like Stuart in the eask, Morgan hoped to injure shipping on the Ohio, Control of the river was almost as important as the possession of Pitshbugh itsell. First of all, the rivers were the majos artery for tramsporting xuxumitions and supplies to the Union army in the west. Fig front, withouk whicly the mills and foundries could not operate, was shoped into Fitsoburgh by river. At this time thare were no bast fumaces in Fittsburgh. Some pig iroma came from hundreds of miles away, winding up the Ohio River from the Hauging Rock district. Kanging Rock was an lron producing centes

[^0]downriver from Astand, Kenueky, below whene hbect states … Ohio, Kenueky, and West Virgina -.. converge.

The swifness and eftexiveress of Soxthern cavaly were rightly feared. Stwart's cavairy in ibe cast, atier fighatiog bu the Second
 awd had lont only three neen, loster, with the aid of a light howitzer.



 forces, Swirling shout in eastern Yenasylyanke were hee and bis army. In whe west Morgan's men rampaged through Ohio, less than a day's
 whiz they could to dexend themselves by majehing forts of bastily dug ditches and eathen enbandanents won the city's hiltons.

Closest to Morgan's thenst was the western areix of the city - . Femperanceville, wow called the West Fand It was maned Tentperabcevalke because in the beguxing no liquor tratic and no taverns were permited wituin its boundaries.

If they canbe, Morgas's raiders were expected to Aath into the city aboug the Stendonville Fike which wound around the western
 from the river to shoot along tixe pike.

Two perple who grew up in Temperancesithe dways remembered those days of fright when tioy felt sure they would catch the brant of the infaders' wath. They were form Tyler Jones (1817.1928) asx Rachel Anm Mibkgan ( $1852-1026$ ). They married when they gxew up and the sriter is their youngest chilk.

The Minfgan home still stands on the hind abose the present Wesk Eund Park, at 324 Merschel Streek. The Mmbant \{amily \{eht they woud be in the direct line of zire between the cavairy riding from the west and the forts on Nownt Wrablingtor, They stowked the cellay with food and water and hoped its hage fand hewri heamas womld protect them.

My father showed me bee old earthworks on Mownt Washingtont, still charly outhnest. They were buite by the newn from the fwo rolbug mills whels stoon abong Cansons Street, Shagen's and Zameres. The smmmer was dremehngly hot and the men working on the bathong. gonted with thisst. The boys of Temperameeville, of whom my father was one, organized a water-bucket brigade for the banaty showelers xs the sums.

Ny father made me amost sen the stamy mem raising theor heads for a gaick wap of wake, peering amxioushy over the mounds of earth to see if a cloud of dust might be rising from swift horsemen along the xoad from Stemberville, and then going Dack to frantic throming up of shoyelines of dire.

Norgan finally dia pexemate all the way to the Ono kiver before he wes capured by Vnion forces at New Lisbom, Oho, on Jufy 26 , 1063.

The panic of the downtwer towns, which were much closer to
 towns was the religions sethement of the Kionomites $-m$ stim on view
 mandy owxershap of property, alongs with other doctrines, they had no whis to share their wealh with the enemy from the sonth, and they tonk meanares to presexye their cash. They buried it. lts subseruent exhmmaton axd transier into public cimonation is ciescribed in the Skwon, Penosylvana, ficrose of December 22, 1878:
 phecen, bearing dites from 180 , to 183 , which coin was recertiy dus ap and sobd

 Westermbin from Co's office. They looken herght and clears as kne broken facked dues coins cans sio, and some of the men were a lixte susyicions of heme bus coming from "Dayy" brey knew it was all right. We sote this to show how


It is interesting to speculate about these two bungred thousand coins. What was their bukk? How and whem was kack coits acoumbxhatel? Where were they normally stored? How maxy people knew the secret? Were the coins almost forgotent to be deft Guried for fifteen years?

The Fonmomites and their weath are gone, but there are stall a tew "broken-back ducks" in existence today. They seen neanly as latge as silver dollars, and with the odd diy in the engle's back they are well named. Prices quoted by coin deakers man as higk as \$200 for a frye gxarexiated specimen.

Ferhajs some of these surviving conta may once bave been part of the baried treasure. Berbaps a few cons may still be hedr by the herss of the suspicions workneas who were paid with them in 1875 . The most tantalizing gosetion of sll -... may there still he buried in this area more forgotien treasure which was "saved" from Morgan in that hot, frightening summer of ti863?

# WENNSYLVANLA TOWN VIEWS, 1850-1922: 

## A UNION CATALOGUE

Suons ]. Smour

$P_{A K X} 3$

PHMLADELHMA COUNTY
227. WHRDS EVE VIED OF MANAYUNK WISSAKGCKON: ROXBOROMGX FROM WEST LAUKEL C PHMLDEREMLA, PENNSYLVANXA 100\%.

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size: $28 \% \times 14 \% / 2$, color: math.
Whotolithograph.
EC(2) (PSU: Microkim)

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By Whanaxis \& Stevens, Entered aceording to the act of Congress in the year 1850 by Williama and Stevena.
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size: $27 \times 18 \mathrm{~K} / 4$-color: Bk W.
YO copy is hand-colored.
BLMC YO
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Drawn on stone by G, Mater. Printed by $h$. Sehacren. $\}$, W. Gocher, N, X., St, Gail, Switzerkend. size: $27 \% \times 19$. wolor: 33: W 80 Yibak.
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 sise: $397 / 2 \times 23 / 4$. colos: mule x . : $3 \mathrm{~S}^{2}$
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 Phik. size: $29 \%$ x 17 , color: muxti. HS ${ }^{2}$


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ESSP coyy is hand-colored.
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(LC FSU Xintoric Urban Plans $1 / 6$ reprocuction of an
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BSU (Kare Book Romm May Collection)
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Subtite: "Its streets, avemas and public smiddings - -mad of the centemsial buildimgs ins Fatmonnt Frank" This visw Wears a resemblance to the Ybeodore R. Wavis views but is apparently not ass exact copy.
BQE.

[Arbist : H, S. Pachard?] Copyright 1885 by Burk 叒 MeFetridge, Pusia.
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\{Axtist: 13. S. Packardi\} Cogyright 1887 by Burk \& MucFenidge, Burk \& MeFetúdge, Lith. Maik.
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Drawn and publisied by T．M．Fowler，終orrisyble，Pa． size： $301 / 3 \times 1636$. colon：Bk Yy Gxa，insets： 21 ，index nas： 3－21．
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240．VNYTEO STATES SNYERNATGNAK EXFOSTTION．
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Subtuke：＂chowing the centembial bahaings in the counse of construction，the srounds，the city of Phiadoighta，and the surrounding country，Presenting the aeranal state of the guigk－ ings on Noventer 13 ＂ bges．
 G2OUNDS．［1876\}

From photographs by R．Newell 友 Sons，and skethes by Theo，R，Davis，Copyrighe $18 \% 6$ by Kiarper \＆Brotivers， Drawn \＆chgraved expresaly for Harpers W／eekivy． size： $303 / 2 \times 19 \%$ ．color： $3 k$ W． BFY ，

SCHUYLKKLL COUNTY
242．ERANDONVIKSE EAST UNION TOWNSEMP GENNA，NEKSON BRANDON YKOBRTETOR［nd． ［sev］
 size：color：multi．ixsets： 2 （sesidence，hotel）． YO
243．FKACKVILEE，PENXSYKVANTA 1889．［Bev］
Brawn by T．M．Eowser，Morrisville，Ea． size： $237 \%$ z $163 / 8$ color：Bk 85 Gm，insets ：6．index nos： $1-9$ ．险MC（2）PSU
244．GIRARDVILXIE，PKNNSYIVANIA 1889．［bev］
Jrawn by T ，M，Fowler，Morrisville，इa．Yubliaked by T．M．Frowler \＆Jumes B．Moyer．
队KMC（2）PSU

245，MABA NOY CITX，BENNSXLVANAA，1889［bev］
Drawe by T．M，हैowler，Morxisulle，Fa，Fablished by T．k， Wowley \＆james 3 ．Moysr．
sige： $28 \times 193 / 2$, color：BK W Gn ixsets：11，ixasex mos：1． 30. अERMC（2）
246．MENERSVISLE，PENNSYIVANJA．1889．［bev］
Drawn by T，M．Fowler，Morrisville，Ya．
size： 25 ／2 $\times 17$ ，color：BK W Gn，insess：5，index mos；1．19． LC 邓HAC（2）एSU YO
247．अOTTSYILEE，FENVEYLYANLA 1889．Gevy
Drawin by T．M．Fowler，Morrisville，Pa．Published by T．M． Fowler \＆lames 13．Moyes．A．E．Downs Eith．Boston．
 KSP LC $\operatorname{FQMC}(2)$ PSU YO
248．SHENANDOAMYA．1899．［bev］
Brawn by T．M．Towles，Morrisvile，Pa．W，M，Fowier \＆ \}ames 3. Moyer, mbbubters.
size： $281 / 4 \times 203 / 5$ color： Bk W Qin，insets： 13 ，index nos：
1－19，A． P ．
LC PKMC（2）PSU YO

［Arbist：T，M．Fowler］Published by T，N．Fowher，Morris ville， E a．
size： $227 \% \times 19 \%$ coior： 33 W Gri，insezs： 12 ，index nos： 1－29．
$3 \times 5 x^{3}$

## SOBKRSET COUNTY

250，BERLIN，SOMERSET COYNTY；FENNSYLYANMA． 1905．［gev］

Brawn and mblisked by T，N．Fowies，Moxriaville，Za． size： $26 \times 16$ ．color：3k 3xy．insess ：21．index nos： $1-10$ ．
Mhotolibluocraph．
EC FXMC（2）XO
25\}a. BOSWELK SOMERSET COUNYY; BENNSVXVAXYA. 1905．［bey］

Masmuscribs ：Drawn and qubikshed by T，M．Fowhes，Morris－ ville，\％
size：15 多 $\times 10 \%$ 多 color：Be W．
Black wates color used for shading，with white ink on some
xames, eg, Mekinley Paxk. Mnan plate is paster on, as are photograghis for insess in this process, whomenh fiere is sone on this mas. इ⿺辶

251k. BOSWELZ. SOMERSET COUNTX; PEENSYLVANMA. 1605. \{ber\}
 size: 19\%/ x $12 \%$, color: Bk W. insets: 15.
Fiwtohthograph.
FGMC
252. CONFLDENCE, BENDSYYVANYA, 1905, [\}es]

Drawn axd phbiahed by T, M, Fowlex, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 17/4 x $15 / 4$. color: B6 W. insets: 10.
Fhotohthograhk.
LC PMRC YO
253. MEYERSDASE, PENYSYKVANHA \}SOO. \{bey\}

Drawn by T. N. Fowler, Jorrisville, Pa, Wubissed by T, M. Fowler \& James B. Moyer. Coryrighter by T, M, Fowler \& James 8. Moyer.
size: $273 / 4 \times 153 / 4$ color: BK W Gxt index nos: $1-34$, A-l. FLMMC(2) PSU
254. SALKSBURY, POST OFYYCE EXK HICK; SOMERSET COYNKTY; PENNSYR.VANIA, 1905 , (2300 beet abore mean tide) [bey\}

Wrawn and published by T, M Fowlex, Barriswille, Pie.
size: $26 \% / 4 \times 16 \% / 4$, color: 63 W, inscis: 24, index nos: $1-11$.
Photohithograph.
prome yO
255. SOMERSET, PENNSYKVAN\{A $\{00$ \{bev\}

Drawn by T, M. Fowier, Nombsulle, Fa, Pumbed by T. M. Fowler \& James B. Noyer. Copyrighted by ? M. Fowher \& hames B. Moyer.
size: $23 y / 8 \times 3638$. coior: Bx Wy Gx, insets: 31. index nos:

CKP KSP LC PYMC PSU PITT
25O. BIKD'S EYE VTEW OF WKNDBERR, SOMERSET COWNTY PA 1900


Fowler \& james g. Moyer. Cogyrighted by T. 3 . Fowler K \}ames K. Moyer.




## SUSOURHANMA COUNTY

25\%. FORKST CTYY, SUSQUENANNA COUNTY PA. 1889. [bev]

Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morvisville, Pa. Published by T. M, Kowler \& James B, Moyer. A. E. Downs, Lith. Bosion, size : 25 多 $\times 14 / / \mathrm{color}$ : BK W Gm, inden nos: $1-12$. WSP LC PEMC(2) pSU MTT
258. GREAT BEND, FENN, 1887. [bev\}
 secureds. The Burbigh Githo, Establshment, Troy, NY, Y. size: $20 \times 11$. color: 3 Kk W Gn. ingex nos: 1-20. EC(2) (PSU: Microfins) YO

Brawn \& ght'd ly ... R, Bumlegh, Troy, N. Y. Cobyright secured. The Burleinh Githo, Kanblishmen, Troy, N, Y, size: $1 \% / / 2$ x 10 , color: BE W Gn, index nos: $3-14$. E.C (ङSU: Microtim?
 Drawx! by T. M. Fowher, Morrisville, Pa, Fublished by

 स以MC(2) इ!T

## UNZON COUNTY


\{Artist: T, M. Fowler\} Orawn and fith. by O. ह, Baliey \& Co. O. K. Baiky \& Co, Wubhohers, Boston.
size: $23 \%$ x $37 \%$. color: Bk W, isxeta: 5. sudex nos: \{-24. BYए. उEMMC YO
262. MUFEXKNBURG. UNYON CODNYTY, PA, 1884. \{bev\}
[Ariss: T. M. Foxter] O. M. Babley \& Co, Pubbshers, Bosion, Likn, \& printed by O, SL, Bailey \& Co., Boston, size: $223 / 4 \times 15$. color: $3 k$ W Gri. insets: 2 (residences). index nos: 1-12.
BmE YO

VENANGO COUNXY
263. EMAKENYON, VENANGO COUNTY PEMNSYB.VANKA. 1897. [bey]

Brawn by T, M. Kowler, Morrisvile, Pa, Sublishew by T. M. Fowher \& fames B. Moyer. Cogyrighted by T. M. Fowler \& James B, Moyes.
sizs: $19 y / 4 \times 123 / 2$. colos: Bk W Kn, index mos: $1-13, \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{E}$, CLW LC PMAKC(2) एSU prT\%
264. VIEW OF TXE CTKX OFFRANKKAN, FA. 1001. [bey]
 T. M. Fowker k \}ames E. Moyer, Copyrighed by T. M, Fowler k Jimes B. Moyer.
 imbex ruse: $1-30$, A- $\}$. CLP KSP WC F
263. OHE CTYY, PENNSYKVANXA 1856 [bev]

Drawn by T. M. Fowser, Morrisville, Far. Fubkshed by T. A. Fowter \& James B. Moyer. Conyrighted by T, M, Fowler K Games B. Moyes.
 Sirects done in goid.
C.E\{C YuMC (2) pSU PuTM YO

WARREN COUNTY
26\%. SHEFHGELD, WARREN COTETY XENNSYTVANVA. 1895. [bey]

Drixwts by T. M. Fowier, Worrisyille, Fix. Published by T. M. Fowler \& \}ames 10. Moyer.
 ESY LC $\mathrm{FGBC}(2)$ WSU
267. TIDYOUTE, WAREENY COUNTY DENNSYKYANMA. 1896. [bev]
 Fowler \& \}ames M, Moyer. Copyrigited by T, M. Fowler \& Fames 8 . Moyer.
 EC PKMC(2) ESU
268, WARREN, PENNSYKVANIA 1895. Gev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowker, Morrisvile, Fa. Exblished by T. M. Fowler \& James B. Moyer. Copyrigked by T. M. Fowier James B. Moyer.




以乡納

## WASHMNGTON COUNTY

269．CAlMFORYTA，WASHINGTON COUNTX JENNSYKM VANXA 1902．［ber］

Drawin by T，M．Fowier，Morriswitle，Pe．Published by T，M． Fowier \＆\}nmes B. Moyex. Copyrigited by T, M, Fowier \& James B．Moyer．
size： $183 / 8 \times 10 \% / 4$ ，wlor： Bk W Gu，index nos： $1-13, \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{E}$ ， CKP（2）KSP LC PaMC．（3）BSU PTGT YO
 VANUA，1897．bev］
 Fowler \＆James 3．Moyer．Copyrighted by T，M．Fowler \＆ James B，Moyer．
 SC EMMC PSU
27\％，CGARKFBOL，WASKTNGYON COLNTX FENDSXR． VANKA．1897．［bev］

Drawn by T，M．Fowier，Morriswife，Fa．Fublished by T．M， Fowler \＆了ames B．Noyer．Copyrighted by T，M．Fowier \＆ Yaxies 8．Moyer．
 ＂ LC PKRNC PMTT
272a．SLat I：DONORA，WASHMNGDON COUNTY FENN－ SYLVA俞A．1901．［bev？

Drawn by T．M．Fowler，Morrisvile，Pa，Fubished by T，M． Fowker \＆kumes E．Moyer．Copyrighted by T．M．Fowles \＆James \＃，Stoyer．

Thin paper；without green wash，features such as cioudte are not gresent．At botiom of margin：＂TEse first fot was solu in Donora on Aug．30th 3900 ．The town was incorporated Fes．116 \＄ 9501. ＂

272b，Sigte 71 ：DONOORA，WASKINKTON COYNXY FENYM－ SYKVANMA．1901．［bey］

Đrawn by T．M．Fowler，Morrisville，Pa，Pubsished by
T. M. Fowler \& lames B. Woyer, Conyrighed by T, M, Fowler \& \}manes B. Moyes.

Normal print for aile with same capkion at botom of margin. It is thought by mome that the thin prints in biack and white were meank wo be groof copies.
(LC: Whotocopy) PKMC ITT
273, KOSCOE, WASHINGTON CO. XIVNDSXIVANMA 1902 [bev\}

Wrawn isy T. M. Fowier, Morrisvile, एa, Wubished by T. M. Fowler \& James 3. Moyer. Copyrigited by T. M. Fowlex \& farses 3 . 3foyer.
size: $181 / 2 \times 9 \%$ color: 18 K W Ga, index nos: $1-9$, A 36 ,
CE ${ }^{3}$ HSP L.C MMME(2) PSU PITT
274a, Stase I; MeDONALD, WASHINGTON COUNTX PKNM5YK.VANEA 1897. [Gev]
 Fowler \& \}ames 8. Moyer, Conyrigited by T, M, Fowler \& James 8. Moyer.
size; 22 多 $\times 13$. color: Bk W. index mos; $1.10, \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{D}$.
Thin gaper ; without the green wash the most noticeable missing feature is the clouds. Possibly printed as a prook copy. PSU
 SULVANJA 1897. [bev]

Drawn by T, M, Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Pakhibled by T. M. Fowner \& \}ames D. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fonver \& lames 3. Moyer.
 LC झGMC (2) घSE
275. WONONGAKEKA CITY, FENNSYLVANTA, 1902. [BEY]
 Fowler \& James B. Noyer. Copyrighted by T, M, Fowler \& lames 8. Moyer.
 CLP KSP LC WYMC(2) PSU WTTE XO

 Fowies \& James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T, M, Fowler \& James R. Moyer.
 Thin paper; without the green wabl the most noticeable miss. ing feature in the conds. Possibly printed as a proof copy. PEMC
270h. Siak II: WASEINOTON, PENNSYLVANMA, 1897 , \{bev] Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Publizhed by T. M. Fowler \& bames \&. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M, Fowler \& lames D. Moyer.
size: 37 多 $\times 167$, color: BK W Gm, index nos: 1-34, A-U, CLE LC FEMC (PSU: Micwolim) PITY YO

WAYNE COUNTY
277. HONESDALE, PA. 1882, LOOKMNG WEST, \{pv\}

From phorograph by K. 3. Whitaker, C. L. Exasell, del. Fublished by the Fhiladelphia Fublowher House. size: $28 \times 16$. color: Bk W. insess: 13 . yo
278a. Slate I: HONESDAEE, FENNSYM.VANHA 1890. [bey]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morriswile, Fa. Pablibsed by T. M. Fowler \& James B. Moyer, A, ㄷ. Downs Lith. Boston,
 LC सHMC(2) PSU
276\%. State If: HONESDADE, PENNSYLVANIA 1890. [bev] [Artist: T, M, Fowler] Pablished by T. M. Fowier \& yans B. Moyer. A. E. Downs Tith. Boston.
 kactory) imdex nos: $\{-17$, A- F .
Acrosa the sky is printed: "Dumand, Thompson \& Co. ManuGacturens of Custom Made Boots \& Shoes."
HSP
WESTMORELAND COUNTY
279. DRRRY STATION, PENNSYY.VANIA 1900 [hev]

Drawn by T. M. Mowler, Morrisville, Pa. Fubenshed by T. M. Fowier \& )waes B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler \& Games B. Moyer.
size: $225 / 2 \times 121 / 2$. color: BK W Gn, index nos: 1.7 , A.F. LC PMMC PSU PWT
203. GREENSEURG, PENNSYLYANTA. ISO], [hev]

Drawn by T. M. Fowier, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M.

Fowler \& James 3s, Boyer. Copynighted by T. M. Fowler \& Jaxes 5. Moyex,
 にC punc psu gre
291. [RWIN, FENVSYLVANUA 1897. Gev]
 Fowler \& Janes \& Moyer. Copyrighted by 3. M. Fowles \& James B. Moyer.
 LC PHMAC PSU PITT
282. HEANDETTYE, WESXMORELAND COUNTX BENNESYK VANAA, 189\%. bey\}

Drawn by F, M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa, झebiaked by T, M. Fowler \& Jamas B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler \& James \&. Mryer. size: 29y/2 $\times 16$. color: Bk W Gra index nos: $1-18$, A- . CKR HSD LC PMMC(2) एSY PTT XO
283. LATROBE, FENNSYKVANSA 1900 [Bev]

Wrawa by T, M. Fowlex, Moryisville, Ya, Fabkishod by T. M, Fowier \& James 3. Moyen, Copyrighted by T, M, Fowler \& \}ames 3. Moyer. size: $30 \%$ x 36 , color: Bk W Gn, index nos: An-G. CLP KC PHMC(2) 5SU BTT
294, LIGONYER, PENNSYKVANMA, 1900. [bey]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisvi\}e, $\mathrm{P}_{2}$. Published by T , M. Fowner \& James \$. Moyer. Copyrigited by T. No, Fowlex \& \}ames B. Moyer.

CIF MSR LC FEMMC(2) PSU इTTT
205. MONESSEN, PENNSYYYANYA 190 . \{bev\}

Drawn by T. Mf. Fowier, Morrisville, Pa, Pumhabed by T. M. Fowier \& james 3. Moyer, Cowyrighted by T. M. Foovier \& Games B. Moyer.

PSU Mix!

 Fowier \& James 3. Moyex. Copyrighted by T, M. Fowier \$ fames B. Noyer.
sixe: $31 \%$ x 16 , color: BK W Gin index nos: 148 , A-L, PMMC(2) PSU PITTY
237. NEW KENSDNGTON, WESTMORELAND COUNTX, PENNSYLVANIA, 1896 . [bev]

Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Fa, Published by T. M. Fowler \& James B. Moyer. Copyrghted by T. M, Fowier \& James 8. Moyer.
size: $277 / 2 \times 17$, color: Bk W Gis, index nos: $1-20, \mathrm{~A}-8$. LC
288. State I: NEW KENSINGTON, EENXSYLYANLA, 1902. [ber]

Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Ba. Pablished by T. M. Fowiex \& James B. Moyer, Copyxighted by T, M. Fowler \& James B. Moyer.
size: 20 x 10, color: Bk W, modex ras: 1-19, A-N.
Thin paper ; without the green wash the most noticeabie missixg feature is the clouds. Possibly printed as a proot copy. CL3
2683. Sute In: NEW KENSNOTON, PENASYLVANIA, 1902. [bev]

Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morriswile, Pa. Fublished by T. M. Fowier \& lames D. Moyer. Cowyrighted by T. M. Fowiex \& James B. Moyer.
sixe: $20 \times 10$ chlor: Bk W Gn. inder mos: 1-19, A.N.
LC $\mathrm{FKMC}(2)$ ESU PGTT
289. SCOTTDATE, PENNSYLVANTA 1900 [Gev]

Drawn by T, M. Fowier, Morrisvile, Pa Fublianed by T. M. Fowlex \& Jaxbes B. Moyer. Copyright by T. M. Fowier \& James 3. Moyer.
3ze: 28 a $15 y$, color: BK W Grx, index nos: 1-24, AM. M. PHMC PITT
290. WEBSTER, WESTMORELAND CO. PENNSYEVANLA. 1s04. [bev]

Drawn and Pubsished by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pexnsylvania.
size; $165 / 4 \times 12$. color: $\quad$ insets: 8 index nos: 148 . photolithograw.
(LC: Photostas)
291. WEST NEWTON, PENNSYLVANXA 1900 [bev]

Drawa by T, M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T, M.
 Games 3．Moyer．



## WYOMING COUNTY

292．FACTORYVTKLE，WYOMENQ COUSYY YEDVNA，1802． ［bev］
 Fowler \＆janus B．Noyes．


293．NECHOLSON，WYOMUNKG COUNTY WEVNSXKVANMA 1891．［bev）

Drawn by T．M．F̈owier，Morriswifle，Pa，Publenhed by T．M． Fowsler \＆James B．Moyer．

PはN․

## YORK COUNTY

294．WRIGKKSVIKLE：YORK COUNTY FENKNSYLYAMAA． 1894．［bey］

Drawa by T．M．Fowler，Morriswille，Fa．Fublished by T，M， Fowker \＆fames 3．Moyer．
size： $212 / 4 \times 13$ ．color：Bk W Gn3．index nos： $1-15, \mathrm{~A}$ ． F ． HSP L．C PMMC（ 2 ）PSU
295．VIEW OF YORK YA．$\{1852\}\{p y\}$
From daguencotype vews by Wullam：Published by I．Th． Willoma，Entered according to the act of Conzeress the the year 1852 by f．T．Williams，Litht，by E．Sachs \＆Co． Kaltimoxe．

以 $\operatorname{mex}$
29\％．YORK，PA．［1879］\｛pv\}
Drasm from mature axu publehed by Davoust Kiern．Entered accombixy to the act of Congress in the year 1879 by 13 ．Kexn in the Library of Congress．A．Moen \＆Co，Latha，Battimore， 3
size： $363 / 4$ x 223 ．color ：mudth．insess： 25 ．
LC．（BSU：Microflxs）

ADDDITONAL VIEWS REPORTED
297, A 1 ertown, 187-? O, I. Bailey, Fowler \& Bailey.
208. Exnuingizm, 1876. Katey.
299. Bkoomsbxrg, 1573, K, K. Baxiey.
36). Cexiral Kark, 188-? T. M. Fowser.
301. Doylestowa, 1886. O. K. Bahley \& Co.
302. Enatom, 1873 . Fowler \& Exiley.
303. Elwood City, 1501. F . M Fowher.
304. Fifubhurst, xd. T, Ms. Fowler?

W05, Kndian, 1878 , W, W, Dexalow.
3K, Kaxm, 1895, 5, M, Fowier.
307. Lebaxwn, 1898. T, M. Fowles.
308. Kititz, 1394. T, N. Fowles?
309. Lithestowni, $1888, ~ T, ~$, Fowler.
310. Lock Haven, 1800 .
311. Meadvilie, 1870.
312. Neswton, $1893, \mathrm{~T}, \mathrm{M}$, Fowler,
313. Phidadelphis, 1875. (Library of Congress)

33\&. Scramton, 1872.
315. Seranton, 1882. C. Y. Corbin.
316. Tunk wamock, 1800 . T, M, Fowler.
317. Ynlexstown, nd.
318. Wetertown, 1918.
319. Wavery, nd. T. M. Fowler ?
320. Waynecbuxg, 1875.

32k. Wiyxiesinxrg, 1906. T. M. Fowier?
322. Whthamsport, 3880 , C. L. Fussell.
323. York, 1873. K. KX, Baikey,
324. Yort, 1888, Vayoust Xern.

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## GROM GORT DUOUESNE TO PORT MTT IRA Fansumg

Pसutaze nowhere in America did the lndian leave a more mandie xamark tham in the vicmity of the Forks of the Ohio. Long before fhe advent of the white mats, the headwaters of the Otio fad been the focell point for moving tribes of lodians becaose the surrombing comntry held great promise whit its tertile fiekts axd abmannot zame. The sarly settles' breadeh of vision enabled them to see that this mecting of ble waters - - bhis gateway to the wreat fentile west -... wouk virtually command the situation in the setternent amd development of that vast ferritory, and xemal: in the ghbulding of a great city where two rivers "ecome one. The "Land in the Fork" was a prophetic arrowbeari poinking the way west.

Britain and France chashed in the Amevican hase of then Seren Years War axal bearmed is the widersess of the Oho Country a new kind of wartare. The lndian was deate crushong blows foretell-
 Eitter strusgle was waged by the Americau coloniss of Bemnsylvanie and Virgixix, each intent on western expansion in the mame of the king of Exyland.

The hadias grestion was the most difficult probicm which cosfronted the people who fived at the foot of the Alleghenies. Tuns probSem, when compared to tixe reduction of the widdenness, was not easy in any aspect. The Indiats wonid bot help the setthers tevelonk ber combry and wie its resources They would nether the jeacefally on nor leave these kands, which ander the whte samy batus conk be made tw produce more. The white nen learned guickly that they wouk buve to fight they were to win in the smagele fot civiliention.
has eaxly 1754 she Ohio Company of Virginia begna exectug Fort Wrince George, which was the furst Eort at the Fontat, Two months Gier, French wolders and Indians cone down the Allegheny Kiver
 rebredik if and mamed it for the Marguis Dureqesne, the then governorgenerak of Canada or "New Framee" as they called it, They milks hoe river to the soxth, Mal Enguewlee or Mononspheha as we know it today.
 Hrom the Moom Arvas Senion Eish School. Frizes were awardes for the best



Xxi the fall and winter of 1753-1754, an emasary of Covernor Dinwidde of Virgina was sent to wasn the Sreach to eyacuate. Najor George Washnagtom was 21 years old at taat time. In Agrit of the following year, he led two Virguna companies into the Great Meadows (Fort Necessity near Uniontomn) to try to delodge the
 gading fre xpon us" forced his retreat.
hn 1755 King George sent Gencral Edward Bradock from Kingland to belp the colonists canture Fort Duquenne and drive the French from the Okis, Braddock conmanded two martiy trained regments of Gritan reguars. George Washingon accompanied Bradfock as a civilian adiviser. The mute to the Ohio was diffenle and led through the forests. The Dritish soldiers dragyed their camson behnad them. On the sway, Washington wamed the British general that if atacked, his troops whoxd take ower belbith trees. Mradiock, skilled in European fighting, said it woud be a disgrace for Gritish regsiars to fight from onver. Abous eght miles from Fort Duqueste, Braddol's forces were attacked. French and ludians trapped the Enylish in a ravine, The seasoned Virginang took coser while bie Britich regulars budded in a mass, Here they were easy targets and the French and Indians shot them down frombend trees, General Braddock received a batal wound Only the cooness and bravery of George Wanhoton and the capable Virginass averted an even more terrible massacre.

Washington's mufom was moded by four bullets. Two borses were sho from onder him, but Washington led the survivors ont of the trap and back to Virgink. The poor leadermip of Braddock drew criticisms. The British raguiars were brave fighters, but did mot have a chance. Washington lamented, "We bave been beaten, most shamekuly beaten, by a handful of mess," But Washimgton emerged ase à swost expert comssaxdex.

Stuming comeback bows were deat the Fremh as England made a desperate effort to crush her rival $x$ An America. The series of reverses which Exgland suffered previously helped bring in a new war leader, William Pitt, in 1757. The agresssive Putt strenghemed the army and chose gifted feaders. New and fresh trooss were poured fato America. The Bridish navy Mocladed Freneh shipping off the Camadian coasts. In 1758, the English caghured Fort Duquesne and drove the Frenck on of the Onio Valley. General Jom Fomes predicted, in a letter that he sens telling Wollam Fitt that Fort Druquesse
was now "pitstourgh3," that the dreary land wond sonn be the richest and most fertile of any possessed by the British in Nomth Anamica.

Fort Fith, which was foxished in the wixter of 1766 , was the largest of five buik at the lorks. At the lower end of Fort Pitt, the wall was 0.83 feet theck ams at the higher emd, it was 0.65 feet wide. The walls were carefully dressed and tight\}y mortared tugether. The mortar was excemdingly hard and there was a great gुoxatity of it. It is said that it was easiex to chisel the stone away from the morkar than the mortar away from the stone. The mortar was thicker then the stones which it hofd, which was not very often so in those days. Removed trom one की the test excavations years gater were 111 brichs and fragexexut of
 haneous boxes of suck items as rubble, kone, shel\}, ghass, and mekat gieges. fn annother of the yits, 33.92 feet of an axm of the fort were moovered. There fo a section of wail that is 1,83 feet of fomndation: with an elevation of 718.37 gaet at the top, and at the botton, am clevation of 716.5 s, feet where a buyer of gravel is emberused under in kayer of mock. Above that is a brick wall 2.37 feet higk with a back sloge of 1.02 inckes in height. A stone wall above this is $2.6 \%$ teet above the before mentioned wal\}. From the fonmotation to the rear of The stone watl is ann ayerage distance of 9.67 teet. The bricks are 85 inches long, 3.5 inches wide, and 2.25 inclues thak.

Ore of the rasot interesting lanofrearke in the United States and gractically the only selic of the British Emmpire in the Ohno Valley, is the bilockhouse or ramoxht, bxik in 1764 by Colonel Henry Eomoruet, who at thas time was in command of Fort Pitt. It was buit oxtwide Whee stockade of the fort proper. It has been restored by the Paughters of the American Revolution.
 western frontier as pioneers moved into the English tervitory. The Indinas rembined foyal to the fremeh and feared the Exyglish3 would dentroy the forests. The French incited the lndisns at every opportunity. Pontixe, chief of the Otamas, glotzed an Sndean comienteracy and most of the territory's tribes joined hims, Pontine's Evehelbina Bad bean \}umched in Mixy 1763 , witt an athack on 约e former Frexch fort at Wetrokt. Pontac \}aid siege when Detroit resisted. The uprising spread
 whites wese siain durisg nany months of londuan aktacke and buming of yitlages. Fort Bitt, along with Fort Niagara and Fort Betroit, was the last fort to remain ise Aroerocan Gands. Finally, Exghamd took
forcefal action to erussh Ponkise's Rebelthon.
Strong British forces were sent to America to hely the cobobiat milith, On faly 29,1703 , a gromp of solders was sent to Fort Bity to help defend it aganat the savaging of the conay, boxt the eagtaint of 解e detachment and severity of his men were killoci. The Indians stood by the walls of the fort for seyera\} weeks hoping to stasve the setters to death, but Captain Ecayer, the commander, took many pre cautions, and even though the forts supplies bad heess damaged by a flood, they proyed sufficient, A new threat was added to the already Gitul gheks of the besieged when an exidexnce of smallpox spread witym the whlls and clamed suc after another of the litile garrison.
 several dibease-infected bhankets to some of the attackers who stammbed to chtain entrance to the fort on the plet of needing food. The enemy was mabie to get at the stores of the fort, thas enabling them ans abmost zero chance to cayture it. The Indiams of the area were making it even farder for the restients, in that they, attoough not making an
 neimborhond, Theis skwiking garties were so widespread that no means of suyply condd reach the fort.

On Aaxust 10, 1763, came news of a decisive British victory over
 who fad keen adyancing to the aid of Fort Pitt. The xews resiored the fasi-chbing hopes of the garsison, and a few \}ours later the joytu\} sonnds of bagribes and brums came withm sarshot of the fort. The showly swaying kites of Boumset's Mighanders seened to measure the dying mornents of Indian donvimation in the Altegheny conntry. Onee more they had faxted to sters khe white invasion, Whin the seakzationk that the hunting grounds in the forks of the river were gone forever, they sadly morsed their faces westward axd begass their last tnek oyex the trail that hed to Logstown. The arrival of Boumoct's army thade white supressacy ix ald the territory surromanding the Ohio headwaters more secure and made the land safe for the plownazi, A new wave of immigeation broxght sethers over the mommans by the buxateds,

In 1770 Washington visited the fort while en rouse to Ohio so
 doned Fors Fitt oo Virginia, but it was under tight blockade, In l7\%t,
 fort in a state of nearmmotiny. By 3796 only the forts ruins rembine d so be seen.

## MEMLKOCRAP\}GY



 80, 20\%-231.




 Eentons, Fublisher, 1908 , \%. 7 .
 Hziong Co. 1908, pe. 5.6.



## THE IRENE KAUFMANN SETTYEMENT

Mamy Zawoxsky

I
 Fiteburgh. They were needy, but they needed food, housing, and edxcation to a greater degree than otber Pietuburghers. They also had to overcome a great deal of prejurice, which was new to them. The
 Belp theax.

The Jewish immigrants had pictured America as a type of heaven before they bad arrived. Once bhey were bere, bowever, they hax varied obisions. One of the worst ophemions of the city is expressed in this poem by axs 3nonyynous fewish immigraxi:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pittsburgh whe smoky. } \\
& \text { Fog asd dirs, you cowld hardly see. } \\
& \text { Vesy divis. } \\
& \text { Fitarburgh seas sodark, } \\
& \text { A dayk, shaky city. } \\
& \text { Somber and factories and woxes. } \\
& \text { it wena disty and dork. I somost regratted coming. }
\end{aligned}
$$

But then the Cohmbina Cownell School was started in 1895. Its locahons was 1835 Center Avemue. It was a pace where Jewish immagrant mothers coub bathe their babies and atemd to wher bealth heeds, as Weit as learn. The Comell of jewish Women sponsored it. Ahany sood mintons were formed of this shool, changing the bumbrant's view of Yittshurgh. One anomymons jewsabiv ginl said about the schoot: "K had io stay bumse and keep boose for the chindren whike my father gexdided. Ny yonnger sisters went to Forbes Schook, hat I could not get away. Somae of the cousncil ladies cmme by the bouse to teach me. They treated me as a sriend."

In 1907 , taxe Columbian Conncil School became the Trease Kabtmann Settienent Kouse, witen Henry Kaumamo offered finmociay assiatmone townerd a new bubling in memory of bus daughter, lrene. fin later years, Bür, Kawimanm abso provided a schoblarskigy fund for the aspixing Jewishs students.

The Ireas Kautmann Settlement was a giace that could reaky help the fewioh immigrantis, and Anman Keldman was the maian progonent of this civie cemer, Gesides bring a hattier of temon rum,
 worked at the center as one of the very first social worturs. She had
 with a statif of voiknteers (seeded for cyerything from cooking to teachingy) and the frem serview of same friemaly lasyyers, emalled frex to get right cown to the personal problems of the Jewish immigramts.

Axma heldman relped people to become mitzexs, brought relaixes from Europe to Pituburg\}, wad personally diatributci ciothing, wiven
 the sick or foume of hers to do it, Thais job was later tamed over to prebe murses. Anma was quate a woman in those womest-suppressing times, She lived at the sentes, worked from early morning until late at might, and seldom dios she take a yacation, Whem, ins laker years, Heary Kaminaman provided schoksshins, she viated applicamta in her free night howrs, to determine their eligibility.
 3wtt the center $\$ 3,500$, on 1956, the cemter was remamed the Amma. 3 . Weymman Center, However, this center closed in 1965, just as many goos things betore it, in Pitesburgh, have come to an end, Neverthe-
 burgh mone in Squirrel Hill, and one in Eiast End.

The TKS, as the center was called, bad manyy aspects. ft was mainly a school, but ked many conmamity services. It had a muramy service, as well as a milk store. It held numerons somtesta throbzhout the Jewish neighborhood, hke the "Weiter Baby" and "Better Neighborkood" sontests. The shool bad maxit of the same functions of a school today. It ran from lindergarters throughome twalfor grade, and was for footh boys and girts. It batit debate team that dokated such relevant subjects as" "Whether the jury syatern should be abolished in the U.S." It fad atl types of sport teamas or "cluts," as haty were caller then, from baketball to maxbles to mushball. Of course, these syork clubs were ogen only to boys. Abmost every chub in the IKS hat itw own newspaper, besides The Lowdipeaker of ithe $7, \mathcal{K} . S_{\text {, }}$, the settlenexit newspaper distribnted throxghout the neighborbood, Anothar ciub was the Art Club, giving the porbis an "opporturity to discuss various prohlems and exchange opinions on matters そertaining to art," What a atern and strange ideal tias seems dike; wathe most stuments today join cinds mainly for a good time or ta cnicy a favorite hobby.
 givis were encouraged to naxe costumes, for this was "most delightial made sabistying work", as well as perform in the plays.

One of the main differences between the IKS and schools of today is that it offered many services tor the Jewisk inmangrant parents. Some of these were specias Xiddish jolays in the summer, as well as all IKS amonmeracents printed in both Exyitish and Yidisht. The mothers were offered domestic adyice while the fathers were offered citizenship intomation, haximess, imongation, and legal adyice, and a translation service. The whole family was offered wee of the pool and the bath and sbowerhome, Alewnder Peanocik provided money for a kathouse with tubs and showers; therefore, they were called the Peacock Raths. The noen and women had separate days to use the pool, but the men had at least twice as many days as the women. The guys and galis fad separate grats of the Peacock Bathe, hat Sumays were restricted to guys.

The carriculum for foth boys and gives seamed sidiculous in these nodern times, but the boys' was a little more pertinent. The gills were offered classes such as cooking, sewng, baxciog modelibg, masic, art, and entestamment. The boya were offered such relevant classes as radio, scrapbowks, soout lowe, sports, phorography, and electricity. Gym classes were optional and offered at night. The girks' chases were for gixis who were "anxions to deseloy physically," The mole teacher said that he cowld prove that he made fat ginls thin and thin girls fat. The "women's hobers" of today should be glad they did not live thesi. Y, for one, wobl have gobe crazy.

The Frene Kaufmano Sectieneme was the best thing to happen to Jewish dumagrants in fitsburgi. Two of these civic centers semanin tooday and all lews should take adyantage of the opporturities offered them. The IKS lives on.

3BELIOGRAMEXY
 Nowember 21, 1965.
 Wenern Pemmalyasia Arehures.



## ADDETIONS TO COMXBCTONS

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## Azcmuyes

Chemung County Gistorical Center Masemm, Elmirä, New Yorx.... Richard T. Weiss, Assietani Dirextor
Postcards of views and scenes of Pittsbargh and Whamsinug; Groph hi Mogasime for \}an,-Nunch 1887
Christie, Mrs, Kobere O,-mithbuxgh
Mr, Christie's note eards
Wraikz, Mrs, Jumes A.--Likgonicr
Copy of Mre. Drain's speed given at the Whargsharg Historicat Conmmission, zededicahon ceremonies of an hishorical marker placed by the DSA in 1916; program of the curemonies
Jones, Robertm. Lewistown
Picture of the third grave chase at Thomas Wightman Schoot in 1913: picture of swan groxp in the eighth srade in 1918
Ǩaras, Stanley, \}r....- Yttehurgh
The Fitwowgh pownt; The Peachtree; wathtoxns to the karas chipbing sollection
Kuxymer, Geradd C.....Fitaburght
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## Muxcyak


Flag dress and hair bow wom by donor as a youmg girl in New York City

Gaboock, Fred C.mpittshurgh
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Font Fitt brick; eaclased phece of Fort Pite stockade; adyertisexasst for hie Crorge Whoofs Agency, l8si ; group photo of the Executive Committee of the Alleghery Conterance on Commmity Developzemt, 1955

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Whekester-Thurston Solwou
Mr. Wendayl Y. Wray
Mr. ank Mis. Raymond I. Zadziko

## 3x fexmmiam

Janvaxy \{-DECEMBER 31. 1975

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## Abraham Lincoln papers

York Pemsylvania Copperhead Convention, Resolutions, September 1863
Copy of Resolutions, unammously adopted by the Copperhead County Convention, held at York Penna September 1863.
"Resolved, That the Constution of the United States, is the supreme law of the land and entited, of right, to the obedience of all, from the highest to the lowest, that there is no rightul power in the Federal Govemment, to dispense with, set aside, or supercede, any of its provisions, and that the doctine of a thener low," is an atrocious and abominable poltical heresy, uttery subversve of all constitutional govemment, and destructive of the rights and libenties of the people."
"Resolved: --. That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has perverted this govemment, from the constitutional one heretofore established and administered, into a military despotism as absolfte and oppressive as that of the Czar of Russia. He has, by mitary violence, overthrown the government of Soveregn States, of this union and established others in their stead, subsevient to himself, He has in those states, unscrupulously arrested and impnsoned men without any charge of crime and without any authonty of law, whenever they stood in the way of his designs. He has by similar violence dragged the Judges of State Couts, from the bench, degraded them from their offical positions, and subjected them to brutal and barborous treatment, for no cause except, that of a firm and fathful discharge of ther duties according to their consciences and oaths of offce. He has overthrown the supremacy of the civil laws of the land, and established miltay power in their place; abolished the right of trial by lury; instructed his officers and minions to refuse obedience to the civl process of the courts of law, and resisted the enforcement of such process by violence, He has caused, thousands of men, women and chidren, free ctizens of these tates, to be llegally seized and transported to public Bastiles, where he has kept them immersed in loathsome dungeons, far from their homes and famblies and beyond the limits of the 5 sates, and afterwards, at his own captice tumed them ont of prison, whout accusation, trial or judgement, and without reparation for the mury He has suppressed newspapers, tetters and documents, and denied their transmission, through the govermment malls, has establshed an odious censorship, over the telegraph and press, has converted these great means for the circulation of public inteligence into instuments for the accomplishment of unjust and partizan purposes, and has dented to the free citzens of this country, the libery of speech and of the press, He has ordered illegal searches and seizures of persons and papers, has condemned freemen unheard, \& without mal according to law, and has inflicted on them cuel, unusual and illegal punishments He has transfomed the public armed forces of the nation from a means of public warfare, into a partsan police, for the execution of yrannical and unconstitutional edicts, against those who disapproved his administration. He has

[^1]
## ※ LIBRARYOF CONGRESS

destroyed the freedom of elections, by placing whole states under martal law, stationing armed men at the polts, and permiting none to vote except his own poltical partizans. He has perverted the war, which was originaly waged for the purpose of restoring the supremacy of the constitution over the Seceded States, itho an unholy and unconstutuonal cusade against Slavey, and for the freedom of the negro; and for this purpose, has armed the Slaves of the Southem people against their masters, mcted them to msurrection, and to the perpetration of the most homble atrocites, has plundered their property, burned their homes, and ravaged and laid waste their country".
"Resolved; That throughout at these unparalleled outrages upon the people, Andrew G, Curtm, the present Executive of Pennsylvana, has been the pliant and dependant tool of the despotism at Washington, and has seen the Sovereign fights of the States and the undoubted right of the citizens trampled in the dust, without once raising his voice in their favour, that he has permited the swinding officals of the Federal and State Govemments to rob and plunder alke, the public treasury of the State, and our patriotic solders in the felld, and that he has falled in any singe instance to bring the offenders to the condign punishment they deserved."

The two remaining resoltions endorses the nominations of George W. Woodward for Govemor -.... and Watter M. Lowrie for Supreme Judge, and the county ticket made by the aforesaid convention.
The subordinates of Capt Chas Garretson ${ }^{1}$ heretofore named, approved of the resolutions, and worked eamestly and zealously to elect the state and county ticket.

Tharles C. Garretson was an assistan Quartemaster of volunteers, apponted in 1862 . See also the memorandum conceming Gametson (ca. March 1, 1864) in this collection.

This is a correct copy of the resolutions passed \& published by the coppernead party of this Councy \& the comrades and bondsmen of Capt. Garretson

By order of Councli 84 U.S. A
H. Hacobs
R. Secty.

York Feby 9, 1864

# LOC original documents anti-Union, anti-Lincoln Copperhead convention in York PA 1863 


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Notice the reference to cave at the end of the story...very relevant $\square$
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On Mon Feb 5, 2018 at 1158 AM
Elk County: Gold in The hills ? DENTS RUN, Pa. (UPI), Legend has It that there are 20 black-painted goid bars worth $\$ 2.8$ million hidden'deep in Elk county's mountairous terrain. The 50-pound bars were part of a Givil War mint shipment en route from Wheeling. W. Va, to Philadeiphia. The 10 -man expedition charged with transporting the shipment in June 1863 was headed by Lt. john. Castleton. According to Grit, a national weeky newspaper, onfy Castleton knew that the 26 god bars, disguised whth biack paint, were buried beneath a false botom on a wagon. The party reached Clarion in June and learned that the Confederate amy had invaded Pennsylvania. Their expedition was defayed when Castleton contacted malaria and in his delirium, ranted sbout the gold. Everyone in the escor: party soon knew what he was guarding. Castieton recovered and the expedition got underway from St. Matys, Ek County, where townspeople gave the party directions toward Philaciefhia. It was the last time Casteton was seen alive. Two months later, a sunviving member of the expedition, Sgt. Jm Connors, arrived in Lock Haven. He told a fantastic taic about the party being ambushed in Drifwood. All other members of the expedition, including Casteton, died, he said. A court of inquiry was held in: Clearfed that fall but no charges were ever filed against Connors, who was later transferred to a remote military post in Arizona. For several years the government searched frantically for the goid but just one half of an ingot was recovered. Some stil think the bars may be cached in one of the regions many ratlesnake infected caves.

UPI article 1978


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## Another Twist in Jonestown Tale

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## Short UPI Article from 1978...


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 while ignoring the effects of ground minnersk, Add to this a high requency pipe and cable tracing attachnemt and you have a very versatile detection systam. This unit can be used to locate large treasure caches, gold or siver bullion, large selics, saptic tanks, old wells or uunnels, valve caps, marhole covers, and large mineral deposits such as black sank.

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## Background on Confederate money

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Confederate Finance and Supply
By W Power Clancy
February 9, 1961

Q 1998 ard 2004 The Cincinnas Civil War Round Table

At frst glance the difference between the resources of the United States and the Confederacy may seem to have been overwhelmingly in favor of the United States.

Over 2,300,000 men served in the Union and Southern armies. The North mustered about $1,500,000$ soldiers as against 800,000 on the side of the South.

However, the South hac the use of some $4,000,000$ Negro slaves who did practically all the farming during the war. The negroes also did valuable rnilitary work such as building the fortifications at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Richmond and Charleston.

The North had twice as much land under cutivation as the South, $105,000,000$ acres as against $57,000,000$ acres. The North had 22,000 miles of railroad track in inked systems while the South had ony 9,000 miles that were not well connected. The North had far more industrial strength; $1,300,000$ wotkers against the South's 190,000.

These apparent advantages of the North against the South were, however, somevhat deceptive as it shouid be remembered that the South had at the beginning of the War, a far better group of trained officers, and a number of reaily brifiant general officers.

The Northern armies were composed mainly of raw recruits and draftees who came mostly from the farms of the North. Southerners were accustomed to riding and the Southern cavaly forces were, until very late in the war, superior in movement andi effectiveness.

The Confederate Navy, while severely handicapped by lack of material, inadequate organization, and poor shipyard facilities, however, did have men in charge who perhaps conceived the first ideas of a modern navy in attempts to construct and operate stibmarines and ships protected by armor such as the Confederate Ram Virginia and others.

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The North certainy had its troubles in financing the war but the South had a much greater problem.
The South began the war without a govemment treasury and had no financial policy based on experience.
When Lousiana seceded in January 1861 Southern fores took over the US. Mirt at New Ortears ard confiscated the bullion kept by the Mint at a state bank depository. This move formed the nucleus of the Confederate treasury funds, which were then bolstered up by Southern bankers susperding specie payments and who turned their cons over to the Confederate freasury. The Confederacy appropriated by confiscation from Federal Custom Houses and mints about $\$ 6,000,000$ in goid and silver coins. There was aiso a goid loan negotiated in Paris and London early in the war which netted the South $\$ 3,000,000$, some scattered funds gained from the saie of the "cotton bonds" in Europe and $\$ 15,000,000$ specie loan floated in 1861 in the Confederacy. The Southem imvestor could only subscribe to this loan by paying for his bonds in gold and silver coms.

These boncs offered $8 \%$ interest payable in çold, bonds were due in ten years from May 1, 1861, and a small tax levied on export of cotton to pay interest on these bonds. The tax had to be paid in gold aso. All of this financing netted the Confederate Treasury approximately $\$ 20,000,000 \mathrm{ingoid}$ and siver Unfortunately, this hard money could not be kept as a reserve for later :ssues of paper money by the Confedera:e Treasury as it had to be used to pay for ships of war and mumitions to be purchased in England and the continent of Europe as European shipyards and munitions makers insisted on payment for this type of hardware in hard cash. It was not that the British or french did not at frist belleve that the Confederacy had a good chance io win, but they traditionally believed in hard money ard not credits.

The Confederate ships, Alabama, Shenandoah, and others were purchased with some of the Confederacys gold coin.
It is interesting to note that at the time of President Jefferson Davis' capture in May 1865 his party was in possession of all the remaining Confederate funds which amounted to $\$ 85,000$ in gold, $\$ 36,000$ in silver, $\$ 35,000$ in siver coin, and $\$ 700,000$ in Confederate curency.

The totai issues of Treasury notes by Confederate States of America may have totaled perhaps $\$ 1,000,000,000$. It is dificult to determine the actua figure as, after 1863 , there were $\$ 700,000,000$ Treasury Notes outstanding, and after that the records are not trustworthy and a great deal of confusion ensued in the Confederate Treasury so that the actual total may never be known.

At the end of the war, U.S. paper dollars retained a value of approximately 50 cents in gold which after four years of terrific financial strain, would appear to have done well enough and woud be well contrasted with our present 48 cent dollars in term of 1939, or 28 cents in terms of 1910.

However, after Appomattox, one dollar in gold wouid purchase $\$ 6,000$ in Confederate curency and in the last quarter of 1865 a Confederate dollar was worth about one cert in gold.

In appraising the fortunes of the Confederacy in terms of finance the strongest figure that comes into focus seems to me to be Christopher Gustavus Memminger of South Carolina, who later became Secretary of Treasury of the Confederate States of America after a quickie appointment by Davis to that post fomery heid by George Toombs of Georgia.

Memminger had received an education in law, spent most of his early years in Charleston, South Carolina, where he gained fame as a man who beieved in sound finace and hard money, and who had banking experience. The mory of his position later in the Davis Cabinet was that here was a man who believed in a gold dollar, but would have to consent to the issuance of milions of dollars of paper money that steadily depreciated with the declining fortunes of the Confederacy.

Any report on Confederate finance would be meaningless without some reference to the Souths primpal economic cieferise, cotion. While it may be true that the North had the industrial and manufacturing abilities that were simply not available to the Southern cause, the South had a mighty weapon in its valuabe cotton crop. The South's cotton was the main stay of Britain's and France's cotton spinning mills and when that commodity was cut off through the short-sighted supply policy of Davis and his cabinet, the Confederacy lost its best weapon for carrying the conflict to a successful conclusion:
fudah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, considered by most sources the brains of the Confederacy, proposed in 1867 that the Confedera: States of America buy up at least 100,000 bales of cotton and ship it at once to England This would have given the CSA substantial credits with which to buy war hardware and ships and would have produced credts of pernaps $\$ 50,000,000$.

However, our friend Memminger, the Treasury Secretary, ridiculed this pian as uneconomic and unconstitutional, and his term for the plan was "Souphouse Legistation". If Memminger had gone along with Benjamin's plan to export cotton to Europe and hold it there as a basis for the South's currency, the value of the Confederate dollar might have maintained a sound position and this could have insured victory for the South.

Jefferson Davis felt that Britain and France woud recognze the Confederate States if the cotion were kept from the Engfish and French mills; a sort of starvation measure. This idiotic policy was unfortunately maintained throughout the years 1861 to 1853 and after the Federal biockade tightened up in 1862 and 1863 , it was then difficutit indeed for the blockade rumers to slip past the Federal line of ships

Many of the fast runing vessels of the blockacie fleet did make the passage :o Nassau, however, and fabulous profits were eamed by these skippers.

Hamilton Cochrane says in his Blockade Runners of the Confederacy quotes:
In the latter wo years of the war, the profits resulting from the expot of cotton through the blockade were enough to make any "opportunist drool". Cotton which could be brought anywhere in the South for 6 cents per pound brought 56 to 66 cents per pound, taid down in Englard, realizing a gross profit of from 50 cents $: 00$ cents per pound. A steamer with an average capacity of 800 bales often earned $\$ 420,000$ on a successful round trip. It was a common saying among the blockade-runing fratemity that a shipowner couid shrug off the loss of his vessel after two safe round trips through the blockacie.

In casting up his accounts after the loss of the Banshee, supercargo Tom Tayior wrote that 'Some idea of the vast profits accruing from blockade ruming at this time (1863-1864) can be gathered from the fact that notwithstanding the total loss of the Banshee to capture, she eamed sufficient on the eight successful round trips which she made to pay her sharehoiders $700 \%$ on their investmen:. On a cargo of meat and provisions sold to the Commissary General in Richmond in the fall of 1664 , Tyylor chalked up a net profit 350 per cent. He received $\$ 27,000$ for the foodstuffs, having paid only \$6,000 in Nassau.
in 1861, if this foolish policy hac rot been followed, perhaps 100,00 bales of coton could have been shipped, as at that time the Federal fleet was scattered in many parts of the world and Lincoin had only three capable vessels to maintain a blockade of 3,500 miles of coastline. So in a way the Davis government's embargo realy aided Mr. Lirooln's pian of blockadirg Confederate ports and stifing the export of cotton to Europe.

By january 1862 because of this colossal blunder on the part of the Davis government the CSA was ruined financially, struggling under an impossible load of constanty depreciating paper currency, with its armies suffering from lack of arms and supplies, and the people of the South feeling the pinch of shortages of food, medicines and many necessities of life.

An interesting side ight on Memminger was that along with other prominent Charleston, South Carolina families, he established a summer home at Flat Rock, North Carolina, in 1638. The DAR Magazine, January, 1960 mentions, quote:

In 1345 the Miemminger home called "Rock Hill" was bought by Car Sandburg, the poet and Lincoln biographer, who changed the name of the estate to 'Comerara' and has since made it his permanent residence.

The first issue of Confederate curency was printed in: New York Gty before the outoreak of the war, There were many Confederate sympathizers in New York Clty at the beginning of the conflict and indeed all through the war many New Yorkers leaned toward the Soth . Most of the engravers and printers were in New York and so it was notural for these firms to make the curency at that time. Later the South secured engravers and printers and made its own bank notes.

Cnili iNar history, Vohme V, No. IV Dec 1959, s3ys, quote:
When the war started the South had two trump cards, aside from its early military successes. Because England was in vital need of Southern cotton, the South plausibly reckoned on receiving diplomatic recognition from England, and expected to obtain there all the supplies it would need to cary on the war. Some optirists even thought that England might enter the war as an ally of the South. Aithough there was considerable pro-Southem sentiment in England, it was outweighed by strong anti-slavery feelings. in the end England steered clear of recognition, party due to the skilfui diplomacy of Charles Francis Adams the Northern ambassador.

The South's hopes of obtaining war supplies by exporting cotton were also dashed by the North's unexpectediy effective naval blockade. As thousands of unshipped bales of cotton piled up on the wharves, the South suffered suffered from shortages of food and supplies. When Admiral Parragut forced an entrance to the Mississippi at New Orieans in 1862, thousands of bales were burned by the Confederates. The property loss mest have been fantastic; in some cases planters set fire to their own bales, and it is said that 'The cotton foated down the Mississippi like one sheet of living flame, even in the sunlight:

The combination of short supplies and lack of funds in the South inevitably led to poverful inflationary pressures. The
Confederate attempts to estabish official prices were foredoomed to failure; the so-called "fixed" prices had to be revised
upward from time to time. From May 1863 to Marn 1865 the fixed price of bacon, for example, went from $\$ 1$ a pound to $\$ 4$ a pound. At the same time the fixed price of a bushel of beans rose from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 30$.

In some cases the resulting misery led to food riots. A clerk in the war department at Richmond witnessed such a riot in 1863. Over a thousand people, mosty women, marched in an orderly procession toward the food stores, gathering carts and trays as they went along and then loading them with meal., flour and other provisions. Soon the mob took to pillage., breaking in shop windows for siks, jeweiry and other valuables. froops were summoned, and the mayor threatened to fire on the rioters if they did not disperse."

To quote Fred Reinfed, author of "The Story of Civil War Money".
There were four isstes of Confederate currency in 1861 , the first of which was for $1,000,000$ in denominations of $\$ 50$ to $\$ 1.000$ and these notes stated that twelve months after date the Confederate States of America will pay to bearer -........--- dollars with interest at ........... cents per day. The engraving and printing of these notes were actually the work of the National Pank Note Co. of New York. The notes were smuggied through the Northern blockade to the Southern Treasury."

Also, from Fred Reinfed's "The Story of Civil War Money" | quote:
The first four issues of Confederate currency relied to a considerable extent on vignettes borrowed from eariler state bank issues. The central vignette on the $\$ 500$ note of the Montgomery 1861 issue is a good example of this. The picture of cattie approaching a brook as a train crosses a bridge is an exact copy of one-dollar note issued by the North Western Bank of Warren, Pa.

The second issue, which orignated in Richmond, appeared in denominations of $\$ 50$ and $\$ 100$. The numbers and dates of the notes are handwritten. The obligation is the same, except that Richmond is given as the place of redemption. The Richriond issue of 1861 was printed by "the Southem Bank Note Cormany"---realiy the New Orleans branch of the American Bank Note Company of New York.

The third issue, auhorized by the Act of May $3.6,1867$, comprised $\$ 5, \$ 10, \$ 20 ., \$ 50$ and $\$ 100$ denominations, the date is printed, wivile the numbers are handwritten.

The obligation states that Five years after date, the Confederate States of America will pay to bearer. . Dollars, Richmond, Va, fily 25th 1861." A further notation reads: "Fundable in Coniederate States Stock bearing Eight per cent interest."

The fina: issue of 1861 , totaing $\$ 150,000,000$, was authorized by the Act of August 19, 1861, and December 24, 1861. it was made up of $\$ 2,55, \$ 10, \$ 20, \$ 50$ ard $\$ 100$ motes.

The last issue of Confederate currency was authorized by the Act of February 17, 1064, and appeared in denominations of 50 cents., $\$ 1, \$ 2) \$ 5: \$ 10, \$ 20, \$ 50, \$ 100$, and $\$ 500$.

While the authorized amount of the issue was $\$ 200,000,000$, it is belleved that the amount actually issued was perhaps as much as ten times greater; and it may well be that even more were printed but not issued. At any rate, the notes of this issue are the ones most commonly encounted today and consequently the lowest in values.

The obligation reads t:ke that of the isste of September 2, 1867, except that th begirs, "wo years after ratification," etc. There is no reference to convertibility to Confederate stock or bonds. The diate of issue is printed, the numbers handwritten

Two Confederate coins were struck --- a cent and a half collar, Neither of these coins was ever issued in quantity because of the Confederacy's shortage of metal.

The Confederate government placed an order for Confederate cents with George H Lovett of New York City. After preparing dies and striking tweive coins in nickel-copper, Lovett dropped the project, fearing prosection by the Union Government. (Why the same danger was not involved in the National Bark Note Company's printing of Confederate notes in New York has never been clear.) Lovett hid the dies and coins in his cellar.

Years later Captain john W. Haseitine purchased the dies, and made some restrikes of them. According to his statement,, he made seven restrikes in gold, twelve in silver and 55 in copper. The gold restrikes, of which thee are known, are valued at \$750. The silver restrikes (five known) are valued at $\$ 325$. The original cons and the copper restrikes have a value of 22-CV-9(fBI)-75 $\$ 200$.

تi The half dollar was stuck at the New Orieans mint after it fell into Confederate hands. The reverse design was removed and a new Confederate reverse was substituted for it. Only four specimens are known, and they are valued at $\$ 5,000$. Collectors did not know of their existence until 1879. Later one of these coins and the reverse die were sold to J. W. Scot and Co. of New York City.

The Scot firm obtained five hundred 1861 U. S. half collars from the New Orieans mint and replaced the original reverse with the Confederate reverse, using the die which it had purchased previously. These restrikes are now valued at over $\$ 200$.

In addition, Scott issued a token using the Confederate reverse and a specially designed obverse with an inscription indicating that the reverse of the token had been struck from the onginal Confederate die.

In addition to the currency of the Confederate Treasury there were many notes issued by the various Southem States, individual banks, towns counties and even those of privase individuals.

Ouring the occupation of the Gty of New Orieans by Urion forces under Genera Beniamin F. Butter which began on May 3.1862 , the $C$. S. A lost a great financial bulwark. New Orieans was the largest city in the South and was the center of the cotton \& sugar export. Trade products of the Mississippi River Valley were shipped for sale to New Orieans and aimost 2,000 sea-going vessels and 3,500 river steamers with tonnage of $1,200,000$ tons entered the port of New Olleans duning the year before the war:

After the occupation by Federal troops in 1862 this trade abruptly ceased and the once busy wharves and warehouses looked like a ghost town. Many of the cotton and sugar warehouses had been burned by the C. S. A, and busiress was at a stancstil.

Buter ordered resuruption of trade but the response was meager indeed When Generai Banks took command of the city in 1863 following Butler, Banks tried to renew trade and many Northern traders and business men came down to make their fortunes but the blockades of the Federal fleet in the Mississippi prevented much of the cotton that was stil left in planters' hands from entering the once great market of New Orleans.
in addition to the problems of trade and employment in an occupied city there was a severe shortage of currency.
in the fall of 1861, the banks of New Orleans, won orders from Richmond, suspended payment in specie for payment in Confederate: notes. As a resut the value of C. S. A. money steadily depreciated.

Then in 1862 the banks of New Oneans began issuing their own notes. Streetcar lines and railroads had permited their tickets to be used as small change.

May 19, 1862 General Butler issued General Order \#30 ordering the banks to pay out only gold silver, bank notes, or U. S. Treasury Notes. All the persons or fims who had issued small notes or what were popularly known as shin plasters were ordered to redeem these in specie or U.S. Treasury Notes on presentation, under penalty of confiscation of property and imprisonment at hard labo::

Many counterfeiters operated in the traffic of the railroad ticket fied and fooded the city with these scraps of paper. However, Genera: Banks ordered the issuance of the tickets stopped and the postmaster at New Orleans had to order the use of postage stamps forbidcien for currency use.

Gvil 渗保 History, Volume V., No. V, December, 1959, says, quote:
His actions were applauded in two quarters -- the "True Delta", which charged that the barks had engaged in: "patriotic swinding" since 1861 and that they were interested in nothing but sifting the burden of the financial troubies onto other shoulders; and a group of French citizens, who addressed Butler on May 12 and atributed all the citys troubles to the suspension of specie payment. Among these citizens, General Order No. 30, outlawing the circulation of Confederate money, was extremely popular, for it left the banks holding the worthless Confederate notes.

Butler took a firm attitude toward the banks, seizing the funds deposited to the account of the Confederate governmen: and ordering them to release Northern assets sequestered by the Confederacy. But he needed their help to manage some of his personal financial transactions, and be apparently came to some sort of terms with them, in ary case, the banks, crippled as they were, were doing as much business as the times permitted during the fall of 1862. "

There were rumors that the Gas Light Company or City Railroad supplied coke to blockade runners so that they would not smoke so much and attract the attention of the Federal fieet on patrol. However, this was found to be false,

Again from the Civit War History, Volume V., No. IV, quote:

The fate of the business houses and banking firms of occupied New Orleans would strike a modem historian of military occupations as neither strange nor unjust. But to the Orleanian of the period--pernaps because he had so recently become an enemy of the United States govemment-it seeried both.

The decline of trade in the first years of the federal occupation really was not surprising in view of the fact that the Mississippi River was not opened to trade again until after the summer of 1863 . The fact that this great avenue of trade remained closed for so long meant that the war had a serious effect on the economy of New Orieans-a city whose principal source of income had been trade, rather than any form of manufacturing. The war years were to have a lasting, effect on the New Orleans business community, for in many cases, the cimination of "disloyal" businessmen and the acquisition of their property by the New Northem arrivals was pemanent and would change the face of New Orleans business for decades to come."

A most important life-ine of Confederate supply were the war materals and food stuff brought into blockaded Southem ports by the fast little ships that operated as blockade rumers.

Guns and ammunition and all sorts of military hardware, food stuffs, luxuries and a great many things that were in short supply in the South were carried past the guns of the Federal fleets and landed at Norfolk; Beatort; New Bern ard Wilmington in North Carolina; Charleston; Savannah; Pensacola; Mobile; New Orleans and Galveston. These were the ten ports of the South which were principally used. Chardeston., South Carolina., and Wilmingtori, North Carolna finally developed as the two principal ports.

The C. S. A. was quick to fortify Wimington by building Forts Fisher and Fort Caswell. Fort Fisher was located at the mouth of the Cape Fear River near the bar that was the ocean passage to sea., and Fort Caswell at the old inlet entance to the river. Fort Fisher was heavily armed with long range Columbiads. Winen a blockade runner had evaced the pursuing Federal ships and successfuly crossed the bar. Fort Fisher would open a barrage directed toward the Federal ships and the runners' captain, having steamed into the channel near Ft. Fhener woud breathe a sigh of relief and proceed up the River to Wilmington 18 mies away.

When the South finally began to ship cotton by these rumers every possibie space on board including most of the deck space would be filled with bales of "white goid" as the cotton was called.

On the way st sea if a runner was chased by a Federal ship that proved to be the faster and mw overhauling the runner, bales of cotton would be heaved over-board in order to lighten the load and increase the runner's speed.

The cotton that got through to Bermuda and Nassau for shipment to English mills,. and much of it did, provided the credits for most of the purchases that were brought in and large shipments of gold and English pounds were carried to the C. S. A. by the runners .

However, cargoes landed in the Confederacy were usually, paid for with Confederate currency. The foreign blockade runner captains and owners (principally English-men) thenchanged this currency when they coud into gold at a heavy discount, which contributed to the ever increasing depreciation in the value of Confederate money.

Among the most famous of the Confederate blockade captains was Capt. John Newland Maffet of the Confederate Navy. He had been an officer in the U, S. Navy but resigned at the outbreak of hostilities. He had beer stationed before the war at Cape fear for a number of years and was very familiar with the North Carolina coast and was able to guide the runners in and out of the channel under the nose of the Federal fieet lying off the Cape. He later commanded the C. S. A. Navy vessel Florida, which was very successful in capturing Federal ships on the high seas and it was said that the Florida took 72 prizes in all estimated at a value of $\$ 15,000,000$.

To quote Aamition Cochran again:
"By Decermer 1861 Maffit had become a nava aid to General Robert E. Lee and was busy with duties of a general character, surveying, erecting batteries and placing obstructions aiong the coast of South Carolina. A month later, on jaruary 7, 1862, Leutenara Maffit received the orders that embarked him on his career as a blockade rumer and gave him an opportunity to exercise all the experience ability and courage which had been growing within him during his long years of naval service. The ship assigned to Maffitt was the Cecile, offered to the government by Fraser, frenhom \& Company of Charleston and Liverpoo. She was said to be unusually fast and could stow to advantage about 700 bales of cotton.

Maffit knew only :oo well of the North's detemination to dethrone "King Cotton, If Uncon's govermment could cause this commodiy to becorne less important as an aid to the Confederacy, then the Confederacy's credit abroad for the purchase of materials of war would suffer: But coton prices were skyrocketing. Profits were fantastic for those who were willing to run major risks to bring that cotton safely eastward through the biockade. Already the shipyards of England and Scotland were busy bulding steamers especially designed for the blockade-ranning trace. In later years Maffite recalled that in a brief time the harbors of Bermucia and Nassat swamed with sky-colored

Bermuda and Nassau were strategically located in relation to the South Atiantic Coast. Bermuda was only 574 miles from Wimington, North Carolina, and was mainy used by vessels running to that port Since Nassau was closer to-the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, it was the main headquarters for vessels running into Charieston ( 515 miles and Savaman ( 500 miles).

All vesse:s leaving Europe or Bermuda or Nassau for Southern blockaded ports gave neutral ports as their destination on their ships, papers. A blockade runner leaving Bermuda for Whimgion, for example., woud give Nassau as her destination. All of Jonn T. Boumes manifests, covering scores of different blockade runners, invariably give Nassau as the port of destination. Of course none could be deceived by this pretense of an innocent voyage and the U. 5 couts, tooking ony at the final destination, condemned captured biockade runners when there was evidence of an ultimate intention to break the blockade. This decision rested solidify on an old principle of the Engish prize couts, known as the Doctrine of Continuous Voyage. According to this, the mere touching a: an intermediate port of a vessel making an illega: voyage could not break the continuity of the voyage or remove the taint of illegality.

To get around this difficuty (they hoped) British and Confederate merchants and blockade rumers thought up a new device. All cargoes would be transshipped at Bernuda or Nassau, either directly from ship to ship., or stored in warehouses and then transferred to the steamer that was to take them through the blockade. But here again the courts stepped in and held that though a transshipment was made, even after lariding the cargo and going through a form of sale, the two voyages were pants of one and the same transaction and the cargo from the outset was liable to condemnation, of both -ship and cargo, if the original intention had been to forward the goods to a blockaded port. The Chief fustice of the United States Supreme Court summed up the situation when he said, "The ships are plariks of the same bridge, all of the same kind, and necessary for the convenient passage of persons and property from one end to the other,"

With these legal rights to support them, U. S. men-of-war roamed the waters between Bermuda, Nassau and the Southern mainland, continuousiy on the lookout for vessels heading east. It was a ninety-nine to one chance that they would be carrying contraband.

It will be recalled that at the outset of the war the Confederate government purposely refrained from buying and shipping cotton in the hope that its scarcity wowd induce the European powers officially to recogrize the South and give it diplomatic status. But less than a year later President Davis and his advisers woke up to their mistake and scrambled frantically to buy up cotton stocks and ship them in order to finance the vast purchase of war matenals being made abroad by Confecerate agents. But the actual cotton buying was never properiy organized until August 1864.

Meanwhile a commercial agent for the Confederate govemment had been appointed in Bermudia. He was a reputable merchant by the name of Jon Toy Boume. Mr. Boume kept a complete and accurate record of the cargo manifents of the Confederate biockade rumers with whom he did business. Fortunately for posterity, copies of these manifests remained virtuaily complete and in relatively good condition for nearly a century in a grocery store conducted by a descendant., C.S. Bourne. Shortly after the death of C. S. Boume the letter books of Jonn T. Bourne came to light, thanks to the co-operation of customs officiais at Saint Georgeis, Bermudia, and leading ctizens of the islard.

Not oniy was Bermuda ideally situated for blockade running but its people were strongly in sympathy with the Southem cause. So much so, in fact, that on at least one occasion the U. S. consul was attacked in his office. On another day he was knocked down in the street by Bemudians who had become enraged at his activities favoring the Federal government. The sentiment in behalf of the Confederacy was further heightened by the rigid restrictions placed by the United States government on traffic between Northern ports and Bermuda and Nassau.

The new trade of blockade running brought with it a big increase in revenue to everyone in Bermuda. Life was gay and easy. The home of Mrs. Noman Waker (wife of the chef Confederate agent) vas aways open to Southem supporters. Rose Hill residence of Mr. Boume, overlooking beautful Saint George's Harbor, was constantly filled with Confederate agents and Navai Officers. Young girls of the islands entertained visiting young Confederate Offcers with all sorts of bails, dances and festivities. Saint George's had "become not only a harbor of refuge, but a pleasant resting place after the excitement and fatigue of an outward voyage," wrote one of the blockade runners.

Warehouses were crammed with crates marked "merchandise" or "nails" or "combustibles." Bourne's was filled to the ceiling with Greatloth, shoes, bankets, and Confederate government commissary stores awaing shipment. Saint Geoge's was a boorn town in every respect, not only for officers and civilians but for common sailors as well. They filed the streets and overflowed the drinking places.

Gambers and speculators came to Bermuda and Nassau in droves, hoping to make quick and handsome profits -... and many of them: did. Popular speculations were in cut nalls, salt, feather and medicines. During the first six months of the war the entire cut nail supply of the South was in the hands of four or five speculators in Richmond. Prices skyrocketed from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 7$ per keg and then to $\$ 10$. As there was onivy one source of sait in the entire Confederacy, the price soared in two years from 1 cent per pound to 50 cents. In the early monthis, a great deal of sait was smuggled into the South from across the border in exchange for cotton.

Another favorite commodity of speculators was "Bemuda Bacon." The plan was simplicity itself. The bacon buyer would visit hog raiders in New York and other near-by states and offer the hog raisers far more a pound for their hams and bacon than the United States government or civilian merchants were offering. So it was very easy to buy up large supplies of potk products. These were salted and shipped out of New York or Phlladephia to Bermuda or Nassau. This was especialiy true during the first years of the war. No one seemed to wonder why the people of these isiands were suddenly taking to eating vast quantities of pork products. Upon arrival in the islands, the hams and bacon were soid at quadruple their cost to agents of the Confederate States Quartemaster Corps, then shoped to hungry soldiers on the firing line.

War supplies of all kinds conkinted to flow through Bernuda in a seemingly endless stream. In February 1863 , the chief of ordnance in Richmond received shipments from the isiand consisting of 70,980 long Enfield rifles, 9,715 short Enfields, 354 carbine Enfields, 20 smallbore Enfields, 27,000 Austrian intes, 21,040 British muskets and 2,020 Brunswick rfles. There were aso cases, molds, kegs and screwdrivers. Shipments of artillery: 129 guns of various types. An aimost interminabie list could be enumerated including percussion caps, tools, serge, cartridge bags, lead, copper, shellac, tin plate and steel.

The South was hard put to keep its solders suppled with lead bullets and the superintendent of Confederate ordnance laboratories wrote in March $\$ 863$ that lead was so scarce that if any unexpected emergency arose they would be unable to supply the demand. "The question of lead supply is nearly if not all together as vital as that of niter and such a demand upon the owners of vessels running the blockade would seem no illegitimate exercise of authority in such a crisis as this." What he referred to was his suggestion that blockade runers shoud be ordered to bring in a fixed amount of lead as part of each incoming cargo. All too often blockade-running captains who ran into danger of pursuit or capture threw the lead overboard to lighten their ships.

Between September 1862 and September 1863 , a great deal had been accomplished by the Confederate government to improve their purchasing facllties abroad and keep open their lines of supoly. During this period 113,504 small ams were brought through the biockade, in admition to great quantities of saltpeter, cartridges, fannel, paper for cartridges, leather and hardware. In contrast, only 35,000 arms were manufactured in the various amories of the Confederacy during the same period, Thus blockade raning had provided more than three times the number of arms produced by the South itself. The following year, however, when Southem production increased and munitions and arms were fowing from Southem man facturing plants, blockade running was of immense benefit in augmenting the scanty home supplies of food and clothing. The quartermaster general acmitted in a letter to General Lee that his chief reliance on blockade ruming was to supply shoes, blankets and leather that winter.

One of the main reasons for the inadequate supply of food in the South throughout the war, both for civilians and for the Confederate army, was poor distribution, poor condition of the ratroads and downight bad management. The shortage of meat was particularly acute following the fall of Vicksourg and the consequent disruption of communication with the trans-Mississippi department. To fulfill this need, every effort was made to import meat. This was successfuly accomplished as shown by the fact that $8,632,000$ pouncs of meat were imported into the Confederacy between November 1, 1663, and December 8, 1864, all of this on government account along with more than half a million pounds of coffee.

After the fall of Atlanta on luly 22, 1864 and Sherman's "March to the Sea" the financial and supply probiems of the C. S. A. became extremeiy severe and while the will to fight persisted these factors were very difficult to overcome.

One other important source of supply was the Tredegar Iron Works at Richnond, Virginia. This was practically the only establishment of its kind that served the Confederate states with ordnance materials used by the Amm and Navy.

Also, when Grant tightened the ring around kichmond in the early months of 1865 and Petersburg fell, the last remaining supply and financial organization of the Richmond govemment just about collapsed.

One of the most important sources of ordnance supply for the armies of the C. S. A were the lead mines of Southwestem Virginia. These mines, which were discovered in 1756 by Col. John Chiswell, were about 9 miles South of Fort Chiswell at Austinville, in the County of Wy:he, Virginia, and commonily called the Wytheville mines. They had been operated at various times and in 1860 were taken over by Union Lead Mining $C 0$.

Shortly after the war began the C, S. A. Government dernanded that the management either work the mines to their full capacity or tam them over to the C.S. A govemment for operation. The directors of the Union tead Mining Co. chose to operate them for the Richrnond Government.
importation of lead from overseas could not be counted on to provide a steady supply of lead although the Secretary of War did report on December 10, 1864 that 12,545 pips of lead ectimated at $1,507,000$ pounds had been supplied through the ports of Charleston and Wimington.

Apparenty the Wytheville mines supplied one fourth to ore third of the lead used by the C.S. A.

Fine mines were operated for the C. S. A. continuously untl General Stoneman and his force of Federal raiders succeeded in damaging them in a raid on December 17, 1864. Limited production was atterwards resumed but Stoneman again raided the mines on April 7, 1865 which was the end of production.

Federal miltary objectives in Southwest Virginia, in order of importance, were (1) the Wythevile lead mines, (2) the VirginiaTennessee Raiload (especially the New River Bridge at Radford), and (3) the salt works of Smyth County. Yet the Federal Army seemed to operate on the assumption that the order of importance was (1) the salt works of Smyth County, (2) the VirginiaTennessee Railroad., and (3) the Wytheville lead mines.

The Wythevilie mines were a vital industrial operation, unappreciated then except by a select few, and almost forgotten today. Still in operation today as a branch of the New Jersey Zinc Company, the mines play an mportant role in industry with their histonc past aimost forgotten; the mines themselves are away from the beaten track of the history-minded sight-seer. State roadside historical markers for both the lead mines and Jackson's shot tower omit any mention of their semvice in the Civil War. Strangely enough, the strongest remaining links with the Givil War period are the workmen themseives, many the grandsons of those who provided the lead for the Confederate ammes of 1861-1855.

In looking back 100 years ago, it seems that the South's heroic struggles; with unequal forces; ordnance, food supplies, and lack of all the materiais needed to carry on a war, even of that period, were valiant, and courageous in the extreme.

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Hamiton Cochan Blockade Rumners of the Confederacy

Giil War History Volume V. No. IV, December, 1959
The D. A. R. Magazine January 1960
Fred Reinfeid The Story of Cail War Money


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Book also references "deserters" among Bucktail regiment (Conners regiment)


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## Book Reviews

Deserter Cobntry, Chyb War Opyosibon ha the Pennsylvanda Appaknchans
By Rober: Sandow
(new york: Fordhan univensity press, 2009) 234 pps., $\$ 25.60$ softover, illustrations, maps reviewed by Ken tumer:
Most Civil Wat books are abont hamons battes or leaders. But Robert Sandow, a Lock Haven University associate professor of history and Lauel Highlands native, went ontside the norm with his study of opposition, violence, and desertion in North Central and North Western Penusyivania. With the recent soltcover release of Deserter Conntry: Civil War Opposition in the Pennsylvonia Appalachons, readers get a second chance at an minguing book they may have passed over when it was released as a much more costly hardcover.

The few prior books on resistance were con ned to New York City's deadly draft nots. But this was Pennsylvana's mountamous
 for opposition, dissent, and desertion.

When the war began, there was already some opposition in Pennsyvania, manly near the counties bordering the Mason Dixon line. But most people suppoted the Ubion, and even in far morthern conaties, young men joined regiments bke the bst PA Ri es, known as Bucktats for their penchant for wearing deer tails on their caps, or the "Wideat" 105 h PA regiment from Venango County's newly discovered oik regions. Men realiaed though
that they could make much more money than a soldier's $\$ 13$ per month wage by working in oil elds or lumbering.
The new Repubican Lincoln administration denanded complete loyalty, passing sweeping radical measures the the 1863 Conscription Act that requred all xales 18 and older to register for the draft. The anthor notes that the Confederacy's draft, began ix 1862 , was just as umpopular in the Southern Appalachian moutains of North Carolina.

Although most Democrats were "War Democrats," there was also a peace wing, branded "Copperheads." Safe havens hke "Deserter Conntry" allowed then to practice the recently outhwed freedom of speech and press. They paid so that members cond avoid the draft and stave of federal provost marshals searching for draftees. Women misled authorities, and some sent civilian clothes to new recruits as a incentive to desert.

Federal authorties in Pitsburgh and Harisburg received complaints. The Provost Marshall in Pittsburgh, Colonel Richard Dodge, wrote, "I am infomed there are $1,200-1,800$ deserters in Clear eld County", hombernen who have committed "outrages and assablts."

Sundow notes that many men, umable to pay substitutes, tumed to violence and marshals were even mumderd, abough some claims were probably exaggerated. The mood in the wildcat oil region had reached near-anarchy, but the worst was in Clear eld County.

Atter the 1864 election, the govenment sent out companies of the 16 th Veteran Reserve Corps - the hivalid Corps-mainiy disabled, injured veterans. The roads were impassable in winter of 1864 , and only 25 men at a time cond travel by sled into the rough nothern Pennsyivania forests.

The adventure colminated in the "Bloody Knox Massacre," which really was not a massacte at all, and not particularly bloody. Twenty- ve men from the Veteran Reserves sumounded the home of a ringleader, Tom Adams, who had served a short stint in the 149 th PA Bucktails before deserting. Adans tried to escape, then went to the second oor window and red on the soldiers, killing one. He jumped from the window and was shot and killed.

The book's true message is that the war was abont loyalty, and what constitutes loyalty can be especially problematic in a democracy. Sandow also corrects the myth of the heavily uban and industrialized North, showing that portions, like Pemsyivana's Deserter Country, were mol, mountanons, and jopulated by poor, nonconformist farmers, much like their Sonthern Appalachian Mountain counterparts.

We still debate the balance, in a free society, between a nation's right to preserve itseff and the freedon of individual rights. In that sense, the book is timeless, and well work your time.

Ken Turner is co-author of The Civil War In Pemsybania: A Photographic Fistory, to be published this fall by the Heinz History Center.
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Were getting closer...see this book and references... it contains references to Wildcat Country, Copperheads, Clearfield etc... and how it relates to signficant matenal in the publined treasure stories

Third reference cites Ek County as hotbed for Coppemeads and deserters
Cleanfeid.. "treason in our midst" etc

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Gitations...historical references...newspapers...





Please see below ... yellow highlights...Pnkerton's code name E.J. Allan, mentioned below, is mentioned in one of the feature treasure story's the original one from 1961 from the fiarisiburg Archives.)

## hte://lawirank oro/pages/9213/Pinkerton-Allanhtm

Allan Pinkerton was a famous rineteenth-century detective and founder of the Pirkerton National Detective Agency. Pinkerton served as a spy during the USCMIM WAR and was renowned for preventing the assassination of President-Elect ABRAHAMUMCOLN in 1861 . He became a controversal figue when large companies hired his "Pirkerton men" to break Lsoroukrow strikes through the use of intimidation ard violence.

Phierton was bom on August 25, 1819, in Glasgow, Scotiand. His father was a police sergeant, but as a young man Pinkerton did not seek a police job. instead he apprenticed as a cooper and learned to make barrels. in 1842, after he completed his apprenticeship, Pinkerton emigrated to the United States. He settied in Chicago and set up a cooper's shop.
in 1843 Pinkerton moved his business to Dundee, in Kane County, illinois, in that year he discovered and captured a gang of counterfeiters. The event changed Pinkertor's life. He became involved with police work and was appointed deputy sheriff of Kane County in 1846 . He soon shifted to a similar position in Cook County, with headquarters in Chicago.
in 7850 he resigned as a deputy and started the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. This private detective agency, which specialized in railroad theft cases, became the most famous organization of its kird Pinkerton soon opened branches in several cites. In 1866 his agents recovered $\$ 700,000$ stolen from the Adams Express Company and captured the thieves.

Pinkerton's public inage was enharnced by his discovery in 1861 of a plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln as the president-elect traveled by train from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, D... With the outbreak of the Civil War, Pinkerton entered the Union army as a major.

He was commissioned by General George B. McClellan to create a SExEms sExyIE of the U.S. Army to investigate criminal activity, such as payroll thefts and murcer Pinkerton also headed an organization, under the name E. J. Allan, that worked to obtain military information in the Southern states.

Following the Civil War, Pinkerton returned to his detective agency. His agency soon became an integral part in the wars between labor and management that became common in the 1870 s. States enacted laws that gave corporations the authority to create their own private police
forces or to contract with established police agencies. Pinkerton created groups of armed men known as Pinkerton men, who were contracted out for a dally fee to corporations with labor problems. Their menacing attitudes and use of violence were despised by labor unions and their supporters.

In 1877 the United States was beset by a number of railroad strikes. Pinkerton's agents were used as strikebreakers, and their harsh actions toward the labor unions were criticized. James McParlan, a Pinkerton agent, infitated the Molly Magures a secre: organization of Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal miners. From 1872 to 1876 . McParian became part of the Molly Maguires, who were responsible for makoxism in the coal fieds. He later testfied in a series of trials that led to the conviction and hanging of ten men for murder.

Pinierton, an unabashed self-promoter, wrote an account called The Moliy Maguires and the Detectives (1877). in 1878 he wrote Strikers, Communists and Tramps in which he defended the use of his agents as strikebreakers, arguing that he was protecting workers by opposing
unionism. He wrote about his role in foiling the Lincoln assassination in the spy of the Rebellon(1883) and his autobiography Thirty Years as a Detective (1884).

Pinkerton died on Juy 1,1884 , in Chicago.
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## Pinkerton, Allan

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## PINKERTON, ALLAN

Allan Pinkerton was a famous nineteenth-century detective and founder of the Pinkerton Nationa Detective Agency. Pinkerton served as a spy during the us. civil war and was renowned for preventing the assassination of President-Elect abraham lincoln in 1867. He became a controversial figure when large companies hired his "Pinkerton men" to break labor union strikes through the use of intimidation and violence.

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Pinkerton died on suly 1,1884 , ir: Chicago.

## further readings

Mackay, James. 1997. Allan Pinkerton The First Private Eye. New York J. Wiley \& Sons.
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# Note to The loss, at sea, of the gold transported on SS ${ }^{\mathrm{b} 6-1,-5}$ Central America reportedly contributed to The Panic of 1857 and subsequent economic depression..see yellow highlights below, as example of this perspective. Now, fast forward to 1860 s, Lincoln faces heightened risks of loss at sea (not from hurricane, as in SS Central America) but from Confederate Navy (who knows how many similar ships were sunk, by Rebel warships, carrying US Mint gold to support the war effort and Union economy.) So Lincoln may have ordered secret overland shipments of gold bullion from big California mines/SF Mint, perhaps with help of Wells Fargo. Look closely at what the 1961 story says about Dent's Run provenanace. 

## Shipwreck of S.S. Central America Yields More Gold

[^2]Keepun with the story and more by subscribing now
22-cv-9(FBI)-91
Pine and oak specimens placed on the seabed in 1990 ard 1991, dung the last krown dives to the shipwreck site, are being retrieved so that. scientists canstuov the "shipwoms" consurning and destroying the ship's timbers.

The insights provided by this experiment have provided vawbe new informator about the degradation of shipwrecks in this environment and it greatty aids our interpretation of the conditions we are observing on this site and can expect of other shipwrecks in similar circurnstances, says one of the reports previously released by Odyssey Marine Exploration.

The 5.5. Central America sank off the Garolina coast in 1857 , at the heigh of the Catifornia Gold hush, when to sailed into a hurricane. It had departed, days earlier, from Panama, with roughly 580 passengers who were carrying with them an unknown amount of goid. Estimates for the total goid cargo range between three and 21 tons of gold.

Fingoidcoins One of the piles of gold coins, fying on the surface, outside the SS Central America shipwreck huit All Images Courtesy of Recovery Imited Partnership

The ships sining contributed to the Panic of 1857 and the subsequent economic depression in the United States, his:orians say.


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## Treasurenet


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## Re：dents run treasure

$\square$ When you mentioned possible Spanish Treasure it set of a bell in my mind ：have a very old news article about a Turtle Carving in rock not to far away from Dent＇s Run．I haven＇t gone to the site yet．：often wondered if it could be Spanish or Native Indians．There were Indian tribes in that area，but t also think that the Spanish came exploring up the river． interesting $\qquad$
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## Pinkerton connection

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It occurs to me that the published traasure stonies re the lost gold bars in PA (1961 story and others) focus very heavily on Pinkerbon. Perkaps it was a Pinkerton detective who passed this story on, surreptitiously...knowing that it was secret transport mission and follow-up investigation. As we know, most of the Civi Warera Pinkerton hles went up in smoke during the great Chicago Fire of 1871. So no way to confirm...but interesting possibility that someone in the know from Pinkerton put this story out as a marker for history and th was passed on by future generation.

## IBinketoris National Detective Agency Records - Lbrary of Congress

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Jan 27, 2018 - Branch offices files are not generally included. furthermore, many fambly and business papers bumed when the agency headquarters was destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871 .

## Spying in America Fsplonage from Whe Rexoktonay War to the Dawn....

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Michaed Sulick - 2014 -History
Pinkerton's memory of events coud not be challenged by any records because all his files were destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871 . Pinkerton undoubtedly feit the need to deferd his record because he was severely criticized for his failure in intelligence collection. His staff of about eighteen men and women was made up ...

## The Pinkerton Deketive Agency. Bewean the Law and Hooliganism an

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May 21, 2077 - Thus, the Pinkerton's gbined Uncoin's trust as well as contracts to spy on the Confederates during the Givil War and to protect the president. During this period, the agency began to collect what would become the world's greatest information fite of criminals. It was lost in the Great Chicago lire of 1877.

Inventing the Pinkentons; Or. Spies Slentus Mercenaries, and
htusi/books.googherrm/booksishon=1421420362
5. Paulothana - 2016 - History

Pinkerton's early career was and remains shrouded in mystery, self-aggrandizement, and remvention-..- deepened by the fact that Pinkerton's files were destroyed in the Chicago Fire of 1871.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form Type: LABRPT - Laboratory Report Date: 03/13/2019
Title:(U) Rettew Geophysical Survey - Final Report
Approved By: SSA
b6 -1
Drafted By:
\(\square\)
Case ID \#: 374E-PH-2553532
(U) Theft of United States gold; Elk County, PA; Cultural Property Crimes other
```

Synopsis: (U) Rettew Geophysical Survey - Final Report

# GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SUBSURFACE HIGH-DENSITY TARGETS STATE COLLEGE ENVIRONS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA 

February 27, 2018

Prepared for:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20535-0001

Prepared by:
RETTEW ASSOCIATES, INC. Enviroscan (Geophysics) Service Area

3020 Columbia Avenue
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603

RETTEW Project No. 111642000

3020 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603 Phone: (800) 738-8395
E-mail: rettew@rettew.com Website: rettew.com
Engineers
Environmental
February 27, 2018

|  | Landscape <br> Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| :--- | ---: |
| 935 Pennsyivania Avenue, NW | Architects |
| Washington, DC 20535-0001 | Safety |
|  | Consulants |

Pursuant to our proposal dated January 16, 2017, RETTEW Associates, inc., through its Enviroscan (Geophysics) Service Area, has completed a geophysical survey at the above-referenced site. The purpose of the survey was to detect and delineate high-density or metallic anomalies that may include suspected historic relics, as well as a large quantity of extremely high-density material. The following report and figures describe the method and results of the investigation.

## STE DESCRIPTON

The geophysical survey was conducted over an accessible area identified by the client and other parties present at the investigation (see Figure 1) on February 23,2018 . The survey consisted of a predominantly grass-covered access road along the southwest slope of a large wooded hill in Elk County, PA. The area of investigation is located at a gentle curve in the road where it crosses a small stream and a large boulder rests down-slope. According to a third-party representative present at the time of the survey, a cave entrance adjacent to the boulder extended beneath the survey area, but collapsed during construction of the road. Historic research, by others, suggests that the cave contains artifacts and possible historic relics of value beyond the entrance. These relics reportedly include large quantities of gold and silver.

## SURYEY METHOLS

In order to provide confident detection of potentially large quantities of these suspected elements, both of which are very dense relative to surrounding rock (and most other materials), RETTEW performed a microgravity survey to detect and delineate any subsurface density anomalies. Microgravity meters are capable of measuring the force of gravity with great precision. Worldwide, the acceleration of gravity has been adopted as 980 centimeters per second squared ( $\mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ). However, this is really an average value, since the actual measured value of gravity at a given station is dependent upon many things, including:

- the elevation of the station reading (since higher stations are farther from the center of mass of the earth);
- the latitude and longitude of the station (since the earth is not truly spherical);
- the positions of the sun and the moon (which create not only the readily observed ocean tides, but small deformations of the entire earth called earth tides);
- minute changes in the calibration of the gravity meter (called instrument drift);
- the attraction of massive landforms near, or obliquely above, the station (i.e. the mass of a nearby mountain actually produces a gravitational attraction which can have a significant effect on a precise gravity reading); and
- the density of materials immediately beneath a station.

The variations in gravity due to the first four factors above typically have magnitudes measured in milligals (where 1000 milligals equal one $\mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ ). The fifth and sixth factors are typically measured in microgals (where 1000 microgals equal one milligal). Since the purpose of a microgravity survey is generally to determine factor six above (i.e. the density or mass distribution in the subsurface of a survey site), the raw gridded or profile gravity measurements that comprise a gravity survey must be corrected for factors one through five. This yields a set of numbers (which are generally several parts per billion of the earth's adopted average gravity) that can be interpreted to determine subsurface mass distribution (see e.g. Telford, W.M., Geldart, L.P., and Sheriff, R.E. (1990), Applied Geophysics, Cambridge University Press).

To arrive at a number representative of the subsurface mass distribution, raw gravity readings are subjected to the following corrections:

- reference ellipsoid correction - corrects for the non-spherical shape of the earth based on the latitude and longitude of a station;
- earth tide correction -- corrects for deformation of the earth under the gravitational influence of the sun and moon;
- drift correction - corrects for slow changes in the calibration of a gravity meter based on repeated measurements at a fixed base station;
- free air correction - - corrects for the elevation of a station above (or below) mean sea level based on a surveyed station elevation; and
- Bouguer slab correction - corrects for the density of the hypothetical slab of material between the station elevation and mean sea level based on an assumed average terrain density.

Processed microgravity data are called Bouguer gravity, and should retain only information on the mass or density distribution beneath a survey station. Bouguer gravity anomalies can be caused either by subsurface mass excesses (gravity highs) or deficiencies (gravity lows). Gravity highs commonly represent locally shallow bedrock pinnacles or float blocks in the soil profile, or zones of particularly massive bedrock, etc. Gravity lows may represent locally deep bedrock cutters or clay seams where soil displaces bedrock; air-, water-or mud-filled voids within bedrock; stoping voids in the soil above bedrock; or, zones where soils have been made less dense by removal of fines.

To complete the microgravity survey, Enviroscan completed the following specific tasks:

- Gravity readings were collected at 5 -foot intervals along profiles spaced approximately 2 feet apart (see grey " "symbols on Figure 1), using a Scintrex CG-5 microgravity meter. At each station, the metered gravity (representing a 60 -second average), meter height, reading date, and time were recorded in the logger.
- A fixed base station was re-occupied with the gravimeter approximately once every hour to provide drift control data.
- The relative elevation of each station point was surveyed with a Zip-Level 2000 leveling meter.
- Initial data processing was automatically applied in the field by the instruments, which calculate the reference ellipsoid, earth tide, and coarse drift corrections. Free air, fine drift, and Bouguer corrections were calculated in a spreadsheet using standard formulae (see e.g. Telford et al., 1990), and applied during post-processing.
- The best-fitting (in the least squares sense) simple planar surface was removed from the Bouguer data to delete the effects of any deep geologic source or regional gravity trend.
- The resulting residual gravity data were contoured in SURFER by Golden Software, and are shown on Figure 1. Note that the values should depict the general plan-view shallow mass distribution beneath the survey area, with lower values (red) representing mass deficiencies and higher values (blue) representing mass excesses.
- In order to better characterize the subsurface targets that produce the observed high-gravity (blue) anomaly on Figure 1, the target was modelled across two cross sections (labeled 1 and 2 in Figure 1). The gravity data along these cross sections were input to Grav2DC by GRJ Cooper, which determines the depth, dimensions and, density contrast of a prismatic body that best fits the observed gravity. Cross sections through this body, along with the observed and predicted (for this model) gravity, are shown on Figure 2.


## RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The expected target for the geophysical survey is a high-amplitude mass excess over a very high-density subsurface target. Complications may be present due to the alleged placement of this massive body in a small cave, which would represent a subsurface mass deficiency. The expected pattern for this situation should be a gravity high (blue, high-density material) surrounded by gravity lows (red, low-density cave). This is roughly the pattern depicted on Figure 1.

Cross sections or slices were cut from the contoured data and subjected to inversion or reverse modeling using Grav2DC. The subsurface body was modeled as a prism with a length of 6 feet, with cross sections as depicted by the shaded bodies in Figure 2. The coordinates of the corners of the bodies were set as dependent variables, or model parameters with unknown values. The density contrast for the body was also allowed to vary as a model parameter. For each slice, the model parameters were inverted with no operator input or control. The resulting bodies are shown in Figure 2, with the observed gravity (crosses)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
February 27, 2018
RETTEW Project No. 111642000
and predicted gravity for the model body (solid curve) shown above. Root Mean Square (RMS) errors between observed and predicted gravity were less than $10 \%$ of the peak value for both slices. The bestfit density contrast of $17.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ is consistent with a rocky rubble density of approximately $2.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$ surrounding a body with a density of $19.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}$. Based on the inverted model dimensions, and a density of 19.5 for the inferred target, a total target mass of roughly 8.5 to 9 tons would produce the observed gravity anomaly.

## LMITATIONS

The geophysical survey described above was completed using standard and/or routinely accepted practices of the geophysical industry and equipment representing the best available technology. RETTEW does not accept responsibility for survey limitations due to inherent technological limitations or unforeseen site-specific conditions.

We have enjoyed and appreciated the opportunity to have worked with you. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
RETTEW

Technical Review By:

## RETIEW

enc.: Figure 1: Residual Microgravity Survey Results
Figure 2: 2D Microgravity Models
b6 -6 b7c -6
b6 -6 b7c -6

Residual Gravity (mgals)

| < | Increasing Mass Deficiency |  |  | increasing Mass Excess |  | $>$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (2yyy |  | ${ }^{\pi} \mathbf{K}$ |  |  |
| -0.09 | -0.06 | -0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.09 |

Geophysical Survey Legend
2IOO Elevation Contour (0.5-foot)
Notes:
Coordinates in Pennsyivania North
State Plane (3701), NAD-83 datum.
Basemap from DGPS survey
by Enviroscan, inc. and USGS LIDAR data
PA_Statewide_N_2006-2008_002251.ias
Contours in 0.5 -foot intervals, NAVD88.
Gravity data from Scintrex CG-5.

Residual Microgravity Survey Results




Notes:
Calculations from Grav2De model
2.03 by

| Prepared by: <br> 3020 Coulumbia Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603 | Title: <br> 2D Microgravity Models | Project Location: |  | Figure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2D Microgravity Models |  | Run ty, PA | 2 |
|  |  | Mromect Numbiber 111642000 | $\int_{\text {Rerison lisue }}^{02 / 27 / 18}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { b6 } & -6 \\ \text { b7c } & -6 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { iiginal scale } \\ 1^{\prime \prime}=8^{\prime} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Sureve Endine Dare } \\ 02 / 23 / 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\square$ |

$\square(\mathrm{P}$

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:
Attachments:

## $\mathrm{Hi} \square$

I fixed your name! Here is the revised report. Happy reading.

```
                                    b6 -1, -6
```

                                    b7c -1, -6
    

Please note my new contact information below, and update your records so you can easily reach me!


We answer to you.
An Engineering News-Record Top Design Firm


UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTICATION

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Title: (J) Case Summary and Case Closing EC
Date: 03/13/2019

Fxom: PHILADELPHIA
PH-Cl
Contact:


Approved By: SSA
b6 -1
b7c -1
b7E -1
Drafted By: $\square$

Case ID \#: 374E-PH-2553532
(U) Theft of United States gold; Elk County, PA; Cultural Property Crimes Other

Synopsis: (U) Case Summary and Case Closing EC

Details:

The Eederal Bureau of Investigation (EBI) and the United states Attorney's office (USAO) attempted to corroborate the information provided by $\square$ to the USAO and the FBI as referenced in the case opening communication. After conducting a logical investigation, which included obtaining a geophysical survey of and subsequently searching a site believed to contain precious metals and other items, which would belong to the United states, no such metals, items, and/or other relevant materials were found. Due to other priority case work and after considering the operational equities necessary to continuing this investigation, the FBI will close the captioned case.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form Type: OTHER -- Other
Date: 03/13/2019

Title: (U) Wells Fargo Corporate Archives correspondence

Approved By: SSA
b6 -1
Drafted By: $\square$

Case ID \#: 374E-PH-2553532 (U) Theft of United States gold; Elk County, PA; Cultural Property Crimes other

Synopsis: (U) Wells Fargo Corporate Archives correspondence


From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Wednesdav, March 07, 2018 4:31 PM
(PH) (FBI)
RE: Time sensitive information request - Wells Fargo Archives
b6 -1, -6 b7c -1, -6
$\square$
Per our conversation earlier last week and today, I amemaing with the results of our research. Idid not find any primary documents in the archives referencing overland shipments by Wells Fargo for the Treasury deparment during the time frame you provided. Our staff historians wrote the below general history that can hopefully provide context for your request.

The question has been asked: Did Wells Fargo ship any gold in bullion bars or coins for the U.S. Mint during June to August 1863 by stagecoach.

## Regarding materials available in the Wells Fargo Corporate Archives:

The Wells Fargo Corporate Archives has an impressive collection of documents from the company's early history, but it is not a complete collection. Records that have survived the course of time have created an anecdotal record of our past. These records include: receipts of one-time shipments, waybills or ledger books that record each item shipped from one office during a specific time range, and letters.

Many historic documents relating to Wells Fargo's history are held at a variety of other public and private collections. Many local offices would either destroy or donate their documents to local institutions. These collections often have similar records regarding the documentation of Wells Fargo's shipping business: receipts, waybills, and letters or newspaper clippings.

No effort has ever been made to index all of these collections. It is currently unknown what records of the company's business from 1863 survive across all public and private collections.

## Overland Stagecoach in 1863:

Starting in 1862, Ben Holladay purchased the existing overland stagecoach company then called Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express Company. Holladay managed the Overland line from 1862 until 1866 when his business merged with Wells Fargo \& Co. and took their name in November 1866.

## Wells Fargo stagecoaches:

Wells Fargo owned and operated overland stage lines between 1866 and 1869 , as the company consolidated with Ben Holladay's Overland Mail \& Express Co. Before and after that date, Wells Fargo hired stagecoach companies as contractors to carry their express business. In some specific cases, Wells Fargo became a financial backer of a stagecoach company: John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company (1858-1861), the Pioneer Stage Line operating in California (18641866) and the California Stage Company. Wells Fargo also carried express shipments for the Overland Mail Company, which moved its line from a southern transcontinental route thru Texas to a central route via Utah in the spring of 1861. By contract, Wells Fargo handled express business from the east to points west of Salt Lake City on the overland line and express originating in the west headed east.

## Wells Fargo shipping gold by stagecoach

Many receipts and waybills show that Wells Fargo often shipped gold by stagecoach. Most often this consisted of customers looking to get gold shipped from gold mining regions to cities for sale or assaying. These are often from private miners or companies. An example of this kind of shipment would be a shipment of a package of gold from

Columbia, California to the Mint in San Francisco. Gold is very heavy. Large shipments of gold or shipments going long distances were better transported by ship (steamboat or clipper) or by train when available.

## Wells Fargo shipping gold for the U.S. Mint

Receipts do show that the U.S. Mint in San Francisco did ship gold by Wells Fargo to Treasury Department Assay offices in New York on occasion. Where known, these shipments occurred by sea, not by stagecoach. No records exist in our collections for such a shipment in the year 1863.

No records exist in our collections showing that Wells Fargo hired to ship gold for the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia.

The U.S. Mint in Denver bought its supplies from Clark \& Gruber (a Wells Fargo legacy bank) receiving final title to the property in April 1863. The Denver Mint operated under a limited authority to assay gold but not to mint. The Mint did need to ship gold to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Any gold shipped out of Denver, likely as bullion or stamped bars but not coins, would likely have traveled by Ben Holladay's Overland Mail Company. But they did not ship or hire Wells Fargo to secure the shipment at that time. Wells Fargo did not have any offices in Denver until 1866, following its merger with the Holladay Overland Mail Company.

Records of Ben Holladay's Overland Mail \& Express Company regarding shipments from Denver do not exist in the Wells Fargo Corporate Archives.

Everyone is very intrigued by your request and research, and we wish you best of luck. Thank you.




 obpenakion
From: $\square(\mathrm{PH})(\mathrm{FBI}) \square$

Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 2:36 PM
To: historian
Subject: Time sensitive information request - Wells Fargo Archives
Importance: High

To whom it may concern,
My name is
and I am a Special Agent with the FBI assigned to the Art Crime Team. I have a time sensitive
b6 -1 b7c -1 matter which involves checking records at Wells Fargo from the mid-19th century. I previously tried reaching your department via the Wells Fargo Philadelphia Museum but that request has gone unanswered. Can someone from the Wells Fargo Archives please give me a call on my cell phone, which is listed below, as soon as possible? I am situated on the east coast but you can call me at any time.

Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter.

Respectfully,
Special Agent
FBI Art Crime Team
b6 -1
William J. Green, Jr. Building
b7c -1
600 Arch Street, 8 th Floor
b7E -1
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Main: (215) 418-4000
Cell:


To whom it may concern,

My name is and I am a Special Agent with the FBI assigned to the Art Crime Team. I have a time sensitive b7c -1 matter which involves checking records at Wells Fargo from the mid-19th century. I previously tried reaching your department via the Wells Fargo Philadelphia Museum but that request has gone unanswered. Can someone from the Wells Fargo Archives please give me a call on my cell phone, which is listed below, as soon as possible? I am situated on the east coast but you can call me at any time.

Thank you in advance for your time and attention to this matter.

Respectfully,

|  |
| :--- |
| Special Agent |
| FBI Art Crime Team |
| William J. Green, Ir. Bu |
| 600 Arch Street, 8th Flo |
| Philadelphia, PA 19106 |
| Main: (215) 418-4000 |
| Cell: |

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## \%myancix yersy

Form Type: OTHER -- Other
Date: 03/13/2019

Title: (U) Pennsylvania State Forest Rules \& Regulations

Approved By: SSA
b6 -1
Drafted By: $\square$

Case ID \#: 374E-PH-2553532 (U) Theft of United States gold; Elk County, PA; Cultural Property Crimes other

Synopsis: (U) RULES AND REGULATIONS
TTTLE 17. PENNSYLVANTA CODE, PART I. DEPARTMENT OE CONSERVATYON AND
NATURAJ, RESOURCES
Subpart C. STATE EORESTS
CHAPTER 21. GENERAI PROVISIONS
*

## C8170-FM-FR0092 Rev. 3/2016 RULES AND REGULATIONS TITLE 17. PENNSYLVANIA CODE, PART I. DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES Subpart C. STATE FORESTS <br> CHAPTER 21. GENERAL PROVISIONS

## § 21.101. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, have the following meanings, uniess the context clearly indicates otherwise:
Act--The Conservation and Natural Resources Act (71 P.S.§§ 1340.101 1340.1103).

All-terrain vehicle--The term as defined in section 7702 of the Vehicle Code (relating to definitions).
Commercial activity-An activity in which a person directiy or indirectly accepts consideration of value as compensation for the provision of goods or services, including transportation.
Crimes Code-..Title 18 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes.
Department-
(i) The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources of the Commonweath.
(ii) The term includes authorized officials of the Department.

Fish and Boat Code-Title 30 Pennsyivania Consolidated Statutes.
Game and Wildifife Code-Titie 34 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes.
Motor vehicle-
(i) The term as defined in section 102 of the Vehicle Code (relating to definitions).
(ii) The term does not include a snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle as defined in section 7702 of the Vehicle Code.

## Motorized off-road vehicle-

(i) A motorized recreational vehicle designed for either off-road use or for both off-road and road use.
(ii) The term does not include a snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle.

Permission of the Department or permitted by the DepartmentApproval obtained from the Department, including a district forester or designee.
Permit-Written approval obtained from the Department, including a district forester or designee, on a form prescribed by the Department.
Person-A corporation, company, club, firm, association, society, partnership, joint stock company, governmental agency or individual.
Picnic area--.An area in a State forest designated by the Department as a State forest picnic area.
Snowmobile--The term as defined in section 7702 of the Vehicle Code.
State forest-An area under the jurisdiction of the Department acquired or administered as a State forest under section 302 of the act (71 P.S. § 1340.302).
Vehicle-The term as defined in section 102 of the Vehicle Code.
Vehicle Code-Title 75 Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes.
Watercraft-The term as defined in section 102 of the Fish and Boat Code (relating to definitions).
§21.102. Scope.
This chapter applies to State forests.
§ 21.103. Trespass.
(a) A person who violates this chapter or disregards instructions or warnings given by a State forest officer or Department-commissioned officer or interferes in the performance of the duties of a State forest officer or Department-commissioned officer may be ordered to leave a State forest.
(b) A person who refuses to leave a State forest after receiving an order to leave from a State forest officer or Department-commissioned officer commits an act of criminal trespass under section 3503(b) of the Crimes Code (relating to criminal trespass).

## § 21.104. Closure.

(a) Closings and restrictions. The Department may close a State forest, portion of a State forest or State forest facility, or may restrict it to certain uses or activities.
(b) Prohibited activities. The Department may prohibit certain uses or activities in a State forest, portion of a State forest or State forest facility.
(c) Informing the public. The public will be informed of the closure, restriction or prohibition under subsection (a) or (b) by any form of communication, including this chapter or posting, or by fencing, barricade, gate, or other structure or device manifestly designed to exclude the public.
(d) Prohibitions.
(1) Entering, using or remaining in a State forest, area or facility that is not open to the public or that has been closed under this section is prohibited, uniess permitted by the Department.
(2) Using, or engaging in activities in, a State forest, area or facility in violation of a restriction or prohibition under subsection (a) or (b) is prohibited, unless permitted by the Department.

## § 21.105. Property left in a State forest.

(a) Leaving personal property in a State forest for more than 24 hours without written permission of the Department is prohibited, unless permitted under $\S 21.120$ (relating to ground blinds and tree stands).
(b) The following personal property may be moved or removed by the Department, piaced in storage and is subject to disposal in accordance with law:
(1) Personal property that has been left in a State forest for more than 24 hours without written permission of the Department as required in subsection (a).
(2) Personal property that impedes public access or navigation.
(3) Vehicles or other personal property parked in violation of $\S 21.111$ (relating to parking).
(c) Personal property that is in storage under this section will be released from storage only upon adequate proof of ownership and, if appropriate, payment of a reasonable storage fee.

## §21.306. Picnic areas.

(a) Picnic areas are open to the public between sunrise and sunset.
(b) Entering a picnic area when it is not open to the public under subsection (a) is permitted for the purpose of fishing or gaining access to another area of State forest land that is open for public use.
(c) Except as provided in subsection (b) or with written permission of the Department, entering, using or remaining in a picnic area when it is not open to the public under subsection (a) is prohibited.
(d) Possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages is prohibited.
(e) An owner, keeper or handier of a pet may have the pet in a picnic area only under the following conditions, a violation of which is prohibited:
(1) The pet is on a leash with a maximum length of 6 feet.
(2) The pet is attended and under physical control of an individual.
(3) The pet does not behave in a manner that may reasonably be expected to disturb or intimidate another person.
(4) The pet does not behave in a manner that may cause damage to property or resources.
(5) The pet's droppings are disposed of in trash receptacies or outside the State forest.
(f) Removing facilities, including picnic tables, fire rings and containers for disposal of waste or charcoal, is prohibited.
(g) Hunting, trapping and using a device that is capable of discharging or propelling a projectile is prohibited.
(i) Reckless or negligent.
(ii) Creates a nuisance or excessive noise.
(iii) Demonstrates careless disregard for the safety of persons or property.
(2) Operating a motor vehicle in excess of the posted speed limit or, where a speed limit is not posted, in excess of 25 miles per hour.
(3) Operating a motor vehicle on roads, trails or other areas posted as closed to motor vehicles unless permitted in writing by the Department.
(4) Using State forest roads, trails or other areas in connection with or arising out of commercial activity without written permission of the Department. Occasional deliveries to residents of property adjoining a State forest are permitted.
(5) Operating an unregistered, uninspected or uninsured motor vehicle.
(6) Operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license.
(c) A violation of this section constitutes a summary offense under section 7505 of the Crimes Code (relating to violation of govemmental rules regarding traffic).

## § 21.11多 Parking.

(a) Prohibitions. The following are prohibited:
(1) Parking a vehicle in an area designated by the Department for persons with a disability unless one of the following requirements is met:
(i) The Department has given written permission.
(ii) A valid plate or valid placard has been issued to a user of the vehicle under section 1338 or 1342(a) or (b) of the Vehicle Code (relating to person with disability plate and placard; and veteran plates and placard). A valid plate or valid placard for a person with a disability issued by a jurisdiction outside of this Commonweath is deemed to be in compliance with the plate and placard requirements of this subparagraph. Placards shall be displayed in the manner required under section $1338(\mathrm{~b})$ or 1342 (b) of the Vehicle Code.
(2) Parking a vehicle as follows without written permission of the Department:
(i) In a location that obstructs a gate, road, trail, access way, drinking fountain, entrance, exit or road turnaround.
(ii) In an area that is posted as closed.
(iii) When the State forest is closed under § 21.104 (relating to closure).
(b) Violations.
(1) Summary offense. A violation of this section constitutes a summary offense under section 7505 of the Crimes Code (relating to violation of governmental rules regarding traffic).
(2) Parking tickets.
(i) For a violation of subsection (a) or a parking provision of the Vehicle Code, the Department may issue a parking ticket, as provided for in 234 Pa. Code Rule 401 (relating to means of instituting proceedings in summary cases charging parking violations), which will be handed to the violator or placed on the windshield of the violator's vehicle.
(ii) If the Department has issued a parking ticket, the Department will file a citation if the violator falls to pay a charge to the Department in the amount provided in this subparagraph within 5 days of the violation and in the manner specified on the ticket.
(A) For violations of subsection (a), the charge will be in the amount of the maximum fine as provided in section 7505 of the Crimes Code.
(B) For violations of a parking provision of the Vehicle Code other than section 3354(d)(3) or (e) of the Vehicle Code (relating to additional parking regulations), the charge will be in the amount of the maximum fine as provided in the Vehicle Code.
(C) For violations of section 3354(d)(3) or (e) of the Vehicle Code, the charge will be in the amount of the minimum fine required under section $3354(\mathrm{t})$ of the Vehicle Code.
(iii) If the Department has not issued a parking ticket, the Deparment may issue a citation as provided for in 234 Pa . Code Rule 401.

## § 21.112. Snowmobiles.

(a) Operating a snowmobile is permitted in accordance with this section.
(b) Operating a snowmobile in violation of Chapter 77 of the Vehicle Code (relating to snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles) is prohibited.
(c) The following are prohibited except with written permission of the Department:
(1) Operating a snowmobile on a road, trall or area that has not been posted as open for snowmobiles.
(2) Operating a snowmobile outside of the period from the day following the last day of regular or extended rifle deer season as established by the Game Commission through the following April 1, unless the district forester designates an earlier date that is prior to April 1.
(3) Operating or riding on a snowmobile without wearing a securely fastened helmet which meets the specifications established for motorcycle heimets in 67 Pa . Code Chapter 107 (relating to motorcycle heimets).

## § 21.113. All-terrain vehicles.

(a) Operating an all-terrain vehicle is permitted in accordance with this section.
(b) Operating an all-terrain vehicle in violation of Chapter 77 of the Vehicle Code (relating to snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles) is prohibited.
(c) The following are prohibited except with written permission of the Department:
(1) Operating an all-terrain vehicle on a road, trail or area that has not been posted as open for ail-terrain vehicles.
(2) Operating an all-terrain vehicie outside of the period from the Friday before Memorial Day through the last full weekend in September and from the day following the last day of regular or extended rifie deer season as established by the Game Commission through the following April 1.
(3) Operating or riding on an all-terrain vehicle without wearing a securely fastened hemet which meets the specifications established for motorcycle helmets in 67 Pa . Code Chapter 107 (relating to motorcycle helmets).

## § 21.118. Motorized off-road vehicles.

(a) Operating a motorized off-road vehicle is permitted in accordance with this section.
(b) The following are prohibited except with written permission of the Department:
(1) Operating a motorized off-road vehicle on a road, trail or area that has not been posted as open for motorized off-road vehicles.
(2) Operating a motorized off-road vehicle on a road, trail or area that has not been posted as open outside of the following periods:
(i) From the Friday before Memorial Day through the last full weekend in September.
(ii) From the day following the last day of the regular or extended rifle deer season as established by the Game Commission through the following April 1.
(3) Operating or riding a motorized off-road vehicle without wearing a securely fastened helmet which meets the specifications established for motorcycle helmets in 67 Pa . Code Chapter 107 (relating to motorcycle helmets).

## § 21.115 . Natural resources.

(a) The following activities are prohibited without written permission of the Department:
(1) Cutting, picking, digging, damaging or removing, in whole or in part, a living or dead plant, vine, shrub, tree or flower, including fungus, lichen and moss, except as permitted in subsection (b) and § 21.120 (relating to ground blinds and tree stands).
(2) Removing rocks, shale, sand, clay, soil or other mineral products.
(3) Removing peat, bark, mulch, pine straw or other natural resources.
(4) Planting a tree, shrub or plant.
(5) Releasing an animal that was brought into a State forest.
(b) The following activities are permitted:
(1) Gathering edible wild plants or plant parts for an individual's personal or family consumption, unless the plant is listed in Chapter 45 (relating to conservation of Pennsylvania native wild plants) as threatened, endangered, rare or vuinerable.
(2) Gathering dead and down wood for building fires on State forest land as permitted in $\$ 21.118$ (relating to fires).

## § 21.116. Feeding wildife.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), feeding wildlife or laying or placing food, fruit, hay, grain, chemical, sait or other minerals is prohibited without written permission of the Department.
(b) Placing of elevated songbird feeders of less than $1 / 2$ bushel capacity is permitted.

## § 21.117. Camping.

(a) Primitive camping. Primitive camping without a permit is prohibited if the camper stays more than one night at a campsite. Primitive camping is overnight camping when a motor vehicle is not used for storage or transportation during the camping experience. Primitive camping does not include water trail camping.
(b) Motorized camping. Motorized camping without a permit is prohibited. Motorized camping is overnight camping in or near a vehicle when the vehicle is used for storage or transportation during the camping experience.
(c) Group camping. Group camping without written permission of the Department is prohibited. Group camping is primitive or motorized camping by a group consisting of more than ten persons.
(d) Water trail camping. Water trail camping is allowed without a permit but is limited to two nights at a site. Water trail camping is overnight camping at sites designated for water trail camping along designated water trails.

## § 21.118 . Fires.

(a) Prohibition. Fires are prohibited except in accordance with this section.
(b) Gas grills and camp stoves. Fires are permitted in gas grills and camp stoves when these appliances are used as designed.
(c) Charcoal fires. Charcoal fires are permitted in appliances designed for them. Disposing of hot charcoal, except in a facility designed for charcoal disposal, is prohibited.
(d) Fire rings. Fires are permitted in fire rings that are either provided by the Department or, if not provided by the Department, do not exceed 2 feet in diameter. Fire rings must be constructed of noncombustible material.
(e) Fireplaces. Fires are permitted in fireplaces provided by the Department.
(f) Forest-fire danger. Fires in fire rings and fireplaces are prohibited at the following times unless permitted by the Department:
(1) When the forest-fire danger is determined by the Department to be high, very high or extreme.
(i) The Department will notify the public of these danger ratings by means of the Department's web site, signs, news releases, fire wardens or volunteer fire departments.
(ii) The public may contact the district forester to obtain forest-fire danger ratings.

## (2) From March 1 through May 25.

(g) Attending a fire. Failure to attend a fire at all times is prohibited.
(h) Extinguishing a fire. Leaving a fire that has not been completely extinguished is prohibited.
(i) Liability. A person who has caused a wildfire, in addition to possible criminal penalty, is liable for damages, costs of extinction and fines.

## §21.119. Group activities.

(a) Participating in a group that engages in any of the following types of activity is prohibited without written permission of the Department:
(1) An activity that the Department determines requires a large land area or unique land formation.
(2) An activity that the Department determines may impact or conflict with nomal or traditional visitor uses or experiences on State forest land.
(3) An activity that the Department determines may have a greater than normal impact on natural resources or the environment.
(b) This section does not apply to group hunting that is in compliance with 58 Pa . Code $\S \S 141.22$ and 141.42 (relating to small game; and big game animal hunting roster).

## § 21.120. Ground blinds and tree stands.

(a) Ground blinds and tree stands may be placed, used and occupied subject to the following requirements:
(1) They must be portable.
(2) Their placement, use or occupation may not cause damage to a tree.
(3) They may not be left overnight except as follows:
(i) They may be left for any length of time within the period beginning 2 weeks prior to the first deer season and ending 2 weeks after the close of the last deer season.
(ii) Ground blinds may be left for any length of time during the spring turkey season and the water fowl season.
(iii) They may be left overnight outside of the periods in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) with written permission of the Department.
(4) Ground blinds must be constructed in accordance with the requirements for turkey blinds under the Game and Wildlife Code.
(b) Ground blinds or tree stands that do not comply with this section and accompanying personal property may be removed, stored or disposed of by the Department.
(c) This section applies to State forest land other than picnic areas.

## §21.121. Pets.

(a) An owner, keeper or handler of a pet may have the pet in a State forest only under the following conditions:
(1) It is attended and under control of an individual.
(2) It does not behave in a manner that may reasonably be expected to disturb or intimidate another person.
(3) It does not behave in a manner that may cause damage to property or resources.
(b) This section applies to State forest land other than picnic areas.

## § 21.122. Other prohibitions.

(a) The following activities are prohibited without written permission of the Department:
(1) Using State forest land in connection with or arising out of commercial activity.
(2) Removing or disturbing historical or archeological resources.
(3) Posting signs or soliciting.
(4) Plowing or removing snow.
(5) Constructing, altering or removing a structure or other improvement. This paragraph does not apply to ground blinds and tree stands under $\S 21.120$ (relating to ground blinds and tree stands).
(6) Excavating.
(b) The following activities are prohibited:
(1) Litering or disposing of trash, garbage, paper, refuse, waste, pollutants or other materials, except that any materiais that have been accumulated during a visit to a State forest may be placed in receptacles or facilities provided by the Department for this purpose.
(2) Damaging or defacing any sign, structure, equipment or other material.
(3) Disorderly conduct, including any of the following:
(i) Fighting.
(ii) Threatening.
(iii) Engaging in violent or tumultuous behavior.
(iv) Making unreasonable noise.
(v) Using obscene language.
(vi) Making an obscene gesture.
(vii) Creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which does not serve a legitimate purpose of the actor.
(4) Operating a chainsaw, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle or motorized off-road vehicle without a fully functioning spark arrestor.
(5) Possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age.
(6) Washing in water outlets, springs, lakes or watenways.
(7) Discharging trailer, camper or motor home sewage, sink water or bath water except in receptacies or facilities provided by the Department for this purpose and in accordance with posted instructions.
(8) Placing or leaving personal property where it obstructs or impedes access to a gate, road, trail, path, access way, drinking fountain, entrance, exit, road turnaround, vehicle parking area or other facility.
(9) Failing to comply with a condition of a permit issued by the Department.
§21.123. Violation of rules regarding conduct in State forests.
Engaging in activity prohibited under $\S \S 21.104-21.109$ and $21.112-$ 21.122 constifutes a summary offense under section 7506 of the Crimes Code (relating to violation of rules regarding conduct on Commonwealth property).







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    More than 2,900 gold coins and 45 goid ingots have been recovered from the shipwrecked S.S. Cantral Anerica since an archaeological excavation began in mid-Apri, Odyssey Mane Exploration, the company contracted to dive to the site, revealed on a renort published fuesday.

    Other 19 th century artifacts recovered indude beggage pieces, a pistof, a pocket watch, and severa daguerreotypes, an eaty type of photography. Several samples of coral and sea anemones have also been collected through a science program which is studying deep sea biological diversity.
    :\% sextant This sextant, found in the debris field of the SS Central America shipwreck, may have been used to fix the position of the ship during the transit from Panama until she sank off the coast of South Carolina. All Images Courtesy of Recovery Limited Partnership

