FD-1036 (Rev. 10-16-2009)

OFFICIAL RECORD

UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Import Form

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

Title: (U) [redacted] Emails

Approved By: SSA [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4

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

Synopsis: (U) [redacted] emails

♦♦

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Fwd: Pinkerton

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4
b7E -1

Fri 2/2/2018 8:57 PM

ACT - Intel

To: [redacted] (PH) (FBI) [redacted]

4 attachments (3 MB)

Scan_20180202 (9).png; Scan_20180202 (10).png; Scan_20180202 (11).png; Scan_20180202 (12).png;

Hope to check Pinkerton files this week

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Finders Keepers** [redacted]
Date: Fri, Feb 2, 2018 at 6:15 PM
Subject: Pinkerton
To: [redacted]

b6 -4
b7C -4

22-cv-9(FBI)-2

[redacted]

b7E -1

National Archives and Records Administration

700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408-0001

February 8, 2005

Reply to: NWCTB25-02657-DDB

[redacted]

b6 -4
b7C -4

Dear [redacted]

This is in reply to your letter requesting information about a lost Army gold shipment in Pennsylvania during the Civil War.

19th century War Department records in the custody of the National Archives, particularly Record Group 99, Records of the Office of the Paymaster 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 full 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, facility (Archives II). Information about visiting the National Archives can be found on our website, www.archives.gov.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6 -5
b7C -5

Old Military and Civil Records
Textual Archives Services Division

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

A Register of Its Records in the Library of Congress

Prepared by Michael McElderry
Revised and expanded by Nan Thompson Ernst with the assistance of Edward T. Green, Sr., R. Michael McReynolds, Mary Mundy, Marjorie Torney, and Chanté Wilson

Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

Washington, D.C.

2001

Contact information: http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/mss/address.html

Finding aid encoded by Library of Congress Manuscript Division, 2003

Finding aid URL: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/eadmss.ms003007

Latest revision: 2007 August

22-cv-9(FBI)-4

Administrative Information

Provenance:

The records of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency were given to the Library of Congress by Robert A. Pinkerton in 1956 and by Pinkerton's, Inc. in 2000. The Library purchased additional material in 1972 and 2000.

Processing History:

Letterpress copybooks and miscellaneous reports were processed in 1975. The remainder of the collection was processed in 2001 and incorporates the initial gift of records.

Transfers:

Some photographs have been transferred to the Library's Prints and Photographs Division where they are identified as a part of these papers.

Copyright Status:

Copyright 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 been dedicated to the public.

Microfilm:

A microfilm edition of the letterpress copybooks and miscellaneous reports processed in 1975 is available on three reels for purchase from the Library's Photoduplication Service. This microfilm edition may also be requested on interlibrary loan through the Library's Loan Division for a period of one month..

Preferred Citation:

Researchers wishing to cite this collection should include the following information: Container number, Pinkerton's National Detective Agency Records, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Biographical Notes and Organizational History

Allan Pinkerton (1819-1884)

Date	*Event*
1819, Aug. 25	Born, Glasgow, Scotland
1842	Married Joan Carfrae Fled to North America fearing arrest for activities in Chartist Movement, residing first in Montreal, Canada
1842-1843	Worked as a cooper in Chicago, Ill.
1843-1850	Operated a cooperage in Dundee, Ill.
1847	Discovered counterfeiters while scouting for barrel timber on the Fox River
1850	Worked in Chicago, Ill., as a criminal investigator; appointed Special United States Mail Agent to investigate series of postal thefts
ca. 1852	Formed a detective agency in Chicago, Ill., with attorney Edward A. Rucker, the first of several detective businesses
1853	Appointed deputy sheriff of Cook County, Ill.

22-cv-9(FBI)-5

Collection Summary

Title: Records of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
Span Dates: 1853-1999
Bulk Dates: (bulk 1880-1920)
ID No.: MSS36301
Creator: Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
Extent: 63,000 items; 183 containers plus 20 oversize; 79 linear feet; 3 microfilm reels
Language: Collection material in English
Repository: Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Abstract: Private detective agency directed by the Pinkerton family to protect interests 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 files which include correspondence, reports, photographs, legal documents, and printed matter.

Selected Search Terms

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

Names:
Pinkerton's National Detective Agency
Cassidy, Butch, b. 1866
McParland, James P.
Mudgett, Herman W., 1861-1896
Sundance Kid
United States. Army of the Potomac
William J. Burns International Detective Agency
Bangs, George H. Papers of George H. Bangs
Pinkerton, Allan, 1876-1930. Papers of Allan Pinkerton
Pinkerton, Allan, 1819-1884. Papers of Allan Pinkerton
Pinkerton, Robert A., 1904-1967. Papers of Robert A. Pinkerton
Pinkerton, Robert A. (Robert Allan), 1848-1907. Papers of Robert A. Pinkerton
Pinkerton, William A. (William Allan), 1846-1923. Papers of William A. Pinkerton

Subjects:
Civil defense--United States
Coal miners--Labor unions
Crime
Espionage--Washington (D.C.)
Labor unions--Pennsylvania
Law enforcement
National security--United States
Private investigators
Sabotage--Washington (D.C.)
Molly Maguires
World War, 1914-1918--United States
United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Secret service

22-cv-9(FBI)-6

b6 -1
b7C -1

Photo scan of Associated Press Article re Dent's Run

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4
b7E -1

Sat 2/3/2018 6:47 PM

To [redacted] (PH) (FBI) [redacted]

Lost-Treasure Legends in Pen

What's Ahead in Noodle Pudding?

NEW OFFICE

The I

Sent from my iPhone

22-cv-9(FBI)-7

b7E -1

[redacted]

Lost-Treasure Legends

Editor's Note:

There are a number of well-known legends in Pennsylvania. Captain Kidd, it is said, buried some of his plunder here. A wagon loaded with gold ingots disappeared into the mountains and was never seen again. A thief, on his deathbed, told a secret where he buried his loot.

There are some of Pennsylvania's best lost-treasure legends, collected by The Associated Press. There is no guarantee that any of the loot exists, but writers seem to be able to prove it does.

By DALE BARRY
Associated Press Writer

Before you scoff at the idea that there might be treasure lying around for the taking, consider this story from the Nov. 27, 1964 edition of the Reynolds Independent.

The Saturday shenanigans of Jack Wade, Frank Lewis and Jack Gearhart were dashed from reach on the island three miles below Reynolds, they assembled at 6:30 a.m. which was completely covered with oak.

To their utter astonishment, they found it filled with gold and silver coins of a very ancient date.

Judge Foster, a retired agent, being an expert, took charge of the counting, and after 10 hours of steady work he had the money counted out to $1,500 gold, amounting to $2,000.

Judge Foster assures Messrs. Gearhart and Lewis that by strictly adhering to their small temperate habits they can lay by for the world and how for the rest of their lives and live in ease and comfort.

The general supposition is that the money was placed there by Captain Kidd sometime in the 18th century. Being hard pressed on the Chesapeake Bay by other pirates, he entered the Susquehanna River and sailed up Conoy's Creek, which at that time formed a navigable

Independent.

"All the time I tried to find out more about the story," recalls E. A. "Ted" Fredericksen, who retired two years ago as editor of the Enterprise. "But it was no use back. I couldn't find out anything. From time to time we would get inquiries on it, but nobody would ever come up with anything other than what was in that old clipping."

Better known is the story of the Cocke Run treasure, said to be lost somewhere in the rugged, sparsely populated area where Elk and Cameron counties meet, in north central Pennsylvania.

According to legend, a small Union Army expedition was commissioned in 1863 to transport a substantial amount of gold bullion from Wheeling, West Va., to Washington.

Hoping to avoid Confederate troops, the commander took a northern route. His plan was to head northeast to the village of Driftwood on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Cameron County, then build a raft and float down to the Susquehanna to Harrisburg and eventually on east to Washington.

The party traveled through Pittsburgh, Clarion and Ridgway, eventually arriving at Saint Marys in Elk County. They left Saint Marys for Driftwood one Saturday night in June. The expedition was never seen again.

In August, the expedition's civilian guide wandered alone and bedraggled into Lock Haven, about 80 miles southeast of Driftwood. He claimed all the other members of the expedition died in the wilderness and the cargo was lost. Soon behind him, but the Army was suspicious. The guide was questioned at length but was released for lack of evidence.

Years later, a man named Cocke, who had recorded and written about a number of Pennsylvania treasure legends, says the Army reopened the Cocke Run treasure investigation as recently as 1910.

"But so far," he says, "the only thing that's ever been found is half an axe, which indicates they may have split the money up. Actually, I believe that the Cocke Run story is the most plausible of the state's treasure legends.

There are other tales of treasure lost in the wilds of northcentral Pennsylvania.

One, strongly rumored, involves $3.5 million in silver bars which sank aboard a Spanish galleon off the Delaware in 1686.

As the story goes, the British admiralty in 1683 commissioned a colonial expert named Cox (Cocke?) Hallet-Cox (Cocke?) to locate the galleon and bring the treasure to London.

Blackbeard was able to raise the ship and tow it to Delaware Bay before he could be captured by the French and the English, so he decided to make it to safety in Canada.

The end of Expedition is Cameron County. Cox apparently decided it would be too risky to try to get to Canada through New York. It is said he buried the treasure near Cardale, on the southern edge of McKean County.

When he returned to England, Cox was quite financially embarrassed by the loss of the galleon and its treasure. He died in 1696 and left a young son named Hugh Parker, whom he hired to look out for the silver. Parker looked all his life, but he died a poor man. All right, but he did find Blackbeard's treasure from

B. Blackbeard's
grave without

Parker, [illegible]
supposed, [illegible]
Cocke report [illegible]
Cox may be
Blackbeard's
up the cocke
of Cox's ar
the rest.

"Oh, yes, yes,
Cox," says Mrs.
curator of the
County Historica
Department. "Abs
Cox's name, but
of all the rumors
Perry Hills
letter from some
have an estimate
the historical so
rumor and make

"A couple of
man from Ohio
found the ruins of
in a drainage ditch
he believed it w
they might have
the treasure. The
information from
the, but they

There's anoth
County treasure
and that would
1968 a robber ba
Wake the Knob
and landmark.

According to
World Magazin
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Hills had robbed
Kingsport, Tenn
and under the
Kelley was be
Hills Chronicle
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What's Ahead

Lost-Treasure Legends in Pen

What's Ahead in Noodle Pudding?

NEW OFFICE

b6 -1
b7C -1

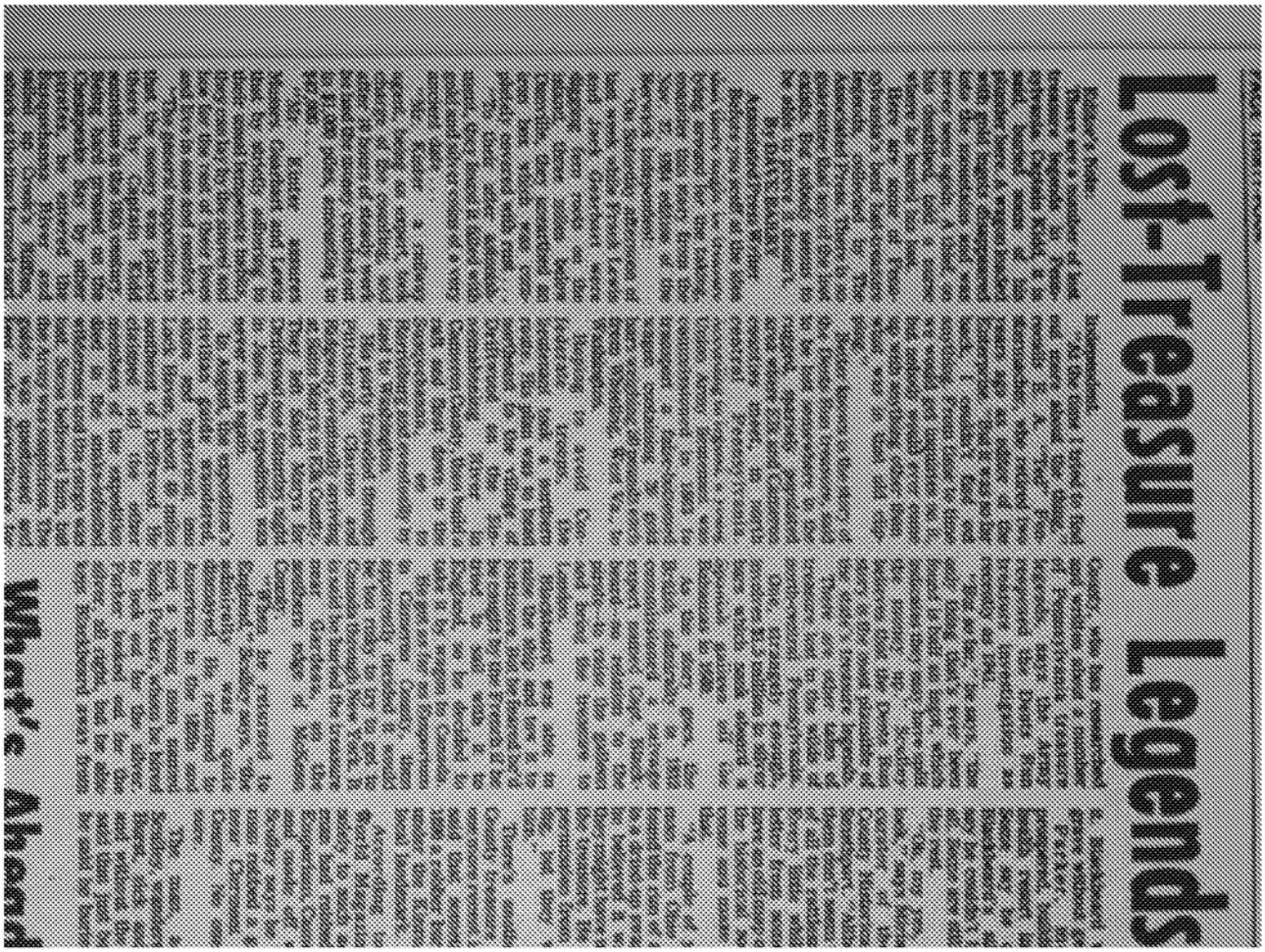
Untitled

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4
b7E -1

Sat 2/3/2018 6:47 PM

To [redacted] (PH) (FBI) [redacted]


Lost-Treasure Legends

What's Ahead

Sent from my iPhone

22-cv-9(FBI)-10
b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Fwd: Connors medical records

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4
b7E -1

Sat 2/3/2018 10:00 AM

ACT - Intel

To: [redacted](PH) (FBI) [redacted]

4 attachments (4 MB)

Scan_20180202 (27).png; Scan_20180202 (28).png; Scan_20180202 (29).png; Scan_20180202 (30).png;

These scans from [redacted]

b6 -4
b7C -4

22-cv-9(FBI)-11

b7E -1

[redacted]

C | 13 Reserves (42 Volunteers) | Pa.

Arthur Conner

Pvt., Co. K, 1 Rifles (13 Reg't) Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry.

Age 26 years.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll*

for May 31, 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When May 15, 186 .

Where Harrisburg

Period 3 years.

Mustered in:

When June 24

Where Harrisburg

Present or absent Not Stated

Stoppage, $ .00 for

Due Gov't $ .00 for

Remarks:

* See enrollment on card from first current roll.

Book mark:

(3558) Copyist.

C | 13 Reserves. (42 Volunteers.) | Pa.

Arthur Conner

Pvt., Co. K, 1 Rifles, (13 Reg't) Pa. Res. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Oct. 31 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When , 186 .*

Where *

Period 3 years.*

Present or absent Not stated

Stoppage, $ .00 for

Due Gov't $ .00 for

Remarks:

* See enrollment on card from first current roll.

Book mark:

(3558) Copyist.

22-cv-9(FBI)-12

Co. 13 Reg't Pa.

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE

In the case of

Private Arthur Conner

a Lancaster Co. K

1st Reg't of Pa. R. R. Corps

Has proved himself

Sept 17 '62

Respectfully forwarded

to the Medical Director

W W Smith

Bvt Brig Gen U.S.A.

Comdg Defences of Balto

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS
BALT, MD SEPTEM 21 1862

APPROVED

J. SIMPSON
SURGEON U.S.A.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Bvt Brig Gen'l Thos H Harris
Asst Adjt Gen'l
Defences of Baltimore
Md

Valid discharge

W W Morris
Bvt Brig Gen'l U.S.A.
Comdg Defences Balto
Middleburg Common

Received (A. G. Office) 186

13 Reserves. (12 Volunteers.) Pa.

Arthur Conner

Pvt, Co. K, 1 Rifles, (13 Reg't) Pa. Res. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Dec 31 186/.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When ....., 186 .*

Where .....*

Period 3 years.*

Present or absent. Not entitled

Stoppage, $..... for.....

Due Gov't $..... for.....

Remarks:.....

* See enrollment on card from last current roll.

Book mark:.....

O. D. Taylor
Copyist.

(358c)

22-cv-9(FBI)-13

C | 13 Reserves. (42 Volunteers.) | Pa.

Arthur Conner

Pvt, Co. K, 1 Rifles, (13 Reg't) Pa. Res. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Feb 28 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When ....., 186 .*

Where .....*

Period 3 years.*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, $ 100 for .....

Due Gov't $ 100 for .....

Remarks: .....

*☞ See enrollment on card from first current roll.

Book mark: .....

A. J. Taylor

(858c) Copyist.

C | 13 Reserves. (42 Volunteers.) | Pa.

Arthur Conner

Pvt, Co. K, 1 Rifles, (13 Reg't) Pa. Res. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & Aug 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When May 15, 1861.*

Where Harrisburg *

Period 3 years.*

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, $ 100 for .....

Due Gov't $ 100 for .....

Remarks: .....

*☞ See enrollment on card from first current roll.

Book mark: .....

A. J. Taylor

(858c) Copyist.

22-cv-9(FBI)-14

C | 13 Reserves. (62 Volunteers.) | Pa.

Captain Connell

1st Lt., Co. K, 1 Rifles, (13 Reg't) Pa. Res. Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for May & June 1861.

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When May 15, 186 .*

Where Harrisburg *

Period 3 years.*

Present or absent. Present

Stoppage, $ ..... too for .....

Due Gov't $ ..... too for .....

Remarks: Left on Hospital

at Baltimore

*☞ See enrollment on card from first current roll.

Book mark:

Copyist.

22-cv-9(FBI)-15

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

Pig iron reference

[redacted]

Sat 2/3/2018 4:16 PM

ACT - Intel

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

To: [redacted] Finders Keepers

[redacted]

https://journals.psu.edu/wph/article/viewFile/3401/3232

See reference to Pig Iron, 1863, coming into Western Pa amid Confederate threat..

[redacted] has found pig iron in cave!

b6 -4
b7C -4

22-cv-9(FBI)-16

b7E -1

[redacted]

THE BURIED "BROKEN-BACK DUCKS"

200,000 Fifty-Cent Pieces: What Would They Be Worth Today?

ARDIS JONES BLENKO

AN odd story of buried treasure comes from an old newspaper. Today, when half-dollar coins are almost nonexistent, this treasure would be most welcome — quite a contrast to the reception it received nearly one hundred years ago when it was dug up and put into circulation after years of burial!

The story begins during the bleak days of the Civil War, in the early summer of 1863, when northern fortunes were at low ebb, when Western Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh faced possible invasion by the enemy.

A semicircle of southern raiders was closing in on Pittsburgh. In the east, Ewell's men were tearing into the Susquehanna area. Another force had swept upon McConnellsburg and captured its telegraph station. Lee's main army was marching somewhere north of the Mason-Dixon line. Closest of all, Morgan's horsemen were harassing villages and farms in eastern Ohio, almost into Pittsburgh itself.

Morgan may have hoped to capture Pittsburgh. With its vital munitions production, its damage or loss would have been a disaster for the North. Probably with his small force — under three thousand men — he hoped with his hit-and-run tactics merely to distract Northern strength from the coming struggle of the main forces which were then converging upon what was to be the tragic battle at Gettysburg.

Perhaps like Stuart in the east, Morgan hoped to injure shipping on the Ohio. Control of the river was almost as important as the possession of Pittsburgh itself. First of all, the rivers were the major artery for transporting munitions and supplies to the Union army in the west. Pig iron, without which the mills and foundries could not operate, was shipped *into* Pittsburgh by river. At this time there were no blast furnaces in Pittsburgh. Some pig iron came from hundreds of miles away, winding up the Ohio River from the Hanging Rock district. Hanging Rock was an iron producing center

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Mrs. Blenko's parents lived in Temperanceville during the Civil War. —Editor

22-cv-9(FBI)-17

downriver from Ashland, Kentucky, below where three states — Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia — converge.

The swiftness and effectiveness of Southern cavalry were rightly feared. Stuart's cavalry in the east, after fighting in the Second Battle of Bull Run, had covered eighty miles in twenty-seven hours and had lost only three men. Later, with the aid of a light howitzer, these same troops fought dismounted and successfully engaged a federal gunboat on the Pamunkey River in Virginia. Their surprise appearances, their speed, and stamina seem almost unbelievable.

In early summer, 1863, Pittsburgh was caught between enemy forces. Swirling about in eastern Pennsylvania were Lee and his army. In the west Morgan's men rampaged through Ohio, less than a day's ride from the city. Frightened but determined, the city's residents did what they could to defend themselves by building forts of hastily dug ditches and earthen embankments upon the city's hilltops.

Closest to Morgan's thrust was the western area of the city — Temperanceville, now called the West End. It was named Temperanceville because in the beginning no liquor traffic and no taverns were permitted within its boundaries.

If they came, Morgan's raiders were expected to dash into the city along the Steubenville Pike which wound around the western hills to the river. The forts built on Mount Washington faced *away* from the river to shoot along the pike.

Two people who grew up in Temperanceville always remembered those days of fright when they felt sure they would catch the brunt of the invaders' wrath. They were John Tyler Jones (1847-1928) and Rachel Ann Milligan (1852-1926). They married when they grew up and the writer is their youngest child.

The Milligan home still stands on the hill above the present West End Park, at 324 Herschel Street. The Milligan family felt they would be in the direct line of fire between the cavalry riding from the west and the forts on Mount Washington. They stocked the cellar with food and water and hoped its huge hand-hewn beams would protect them.

My father showed me the old earthworks on Mount Washington, still clearly outlined. They were built by the men from the two rolling mills which stood along Carson Street, Singer's and Painter's. The summer was drenchingly hot and the men working on the hilltop panted with thirst. The boys of Temperanceville, of whom my father was one, organized a water-bucket brigade for the thirsty shovelers in the sun.

22-cv-9(FBI)-18

My father made me almost see the steamy men raising their heads for a quick gulp of water, peering anxiously over the mounds of earth to see if a cloud of dust might be rising from swift horsemen along the road from Steubenville, and then going back to frantic throwing up of shovelfuls of dirt.

Morgan finally did penetrate all the way to the Ohio River before he was captured by Union forces at New Lisbon, Ohio, on July 26, 1863.

The panic of the downriver towns, which were much closer to danger than was Temperanceville, can be imagined. Among those towns was the religious settlement of the Economites — still on view in the Ambridge of today. Although the Economites believed in community ownership of property, along with other doctrines, they had no wish to share their wealth with the enemy from the south, and they took measures to preserve their cash. They buried it. Its subsequent exhumation and transfer into public circulation is described in the Sharon, Pennsylvania, *Herald* of December 22, 1878:

> The Economites at the time of Morgan's raid buried $100,000 in coin of 50¢ pieces, bearing dates from 1804 to 1835, which coin was recently dug up and sold to western banks. On last Monday there was $10,000 worth of it paid to workmen on the P. & L. E. and on Saturday some of the same coins were paid at the Westerman Iron Co.'s office. They looked bright and clean as the broken backed duck coins can do, and some of the men were a little suspicious of them but coming from "Davy" they knew it was all right. We note this to show how rapidly the medium will "circulate."

It is interesting to speculate about these two hundred thousand coins. What was their bulk? How and when was each coin accumulated? Where were they normally stored? How many people knew the secret? Were the coins almost forgotten to be left buried for fifteen years?

The Economites and their wealth are gone, but there are still a few "broken-back ducks" in existence today. They seem nearly as large as silver dollars, and with the odd dip in the eagle's back they are well named. Prices quoted by coin dealers run as high as $200 for a fine uncirculated specimen.

Perhaps some of these surviving coins may once have been part of the buried treasure. Perhaps a few coins may still be held by the heirs of the suspicious workmen who were paid with them in 1878. The most tantalizing question of all — may there still be buried in this area more forgotten treasure which was "saved" from Morgan in that hot, frightening summer of 1863?

22-cv-9(FBI)-19

PENNSYLVANIA TOWN VIEWS, 1850-1922: A UNION CATALOGUE

LEON J. STOUT

PART 3

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

227. BIRDS EYE VIEW OF MANAYUNK WISSAHICKON-ROXBOROUGH FROM WEST LAUREL CEMETERY PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 1907.
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by Fowler & Kelly, Morrisville, Pa. Copyright 1907 by Fowler & Kelly, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 28⅜ x 14½. color: multi.
Photolithograph.
LC(2) (PSU: Microfilm)

228a. *State I*: BIRDS EYE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA [1850]
Drawn from nature and on stone by J. Bachman. Published by Williams & Stevens. Entered according to the act of Congress in the year 1850 by Williams and Stevens.
Lith. of Sarony & Major, N. Y.
size: 27 x 18¼. color: Bk W.
YO copy is hand-colored.
PHMC YO

228b. *State II*: BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA. [ca. 1850]
Drawn on stone by G. Matter. Printed by I. Schaerer. J. U. Locher, N. Y., St. Gall, Switzerland.
size: 27⅛ x 19. color: Bk W Bn Pink.
Pirated from Bachman? This print is virtually the same, the only two exceptions that I have found are on the paddle-wheel housings on two of the ships in the foreground: one in the center reading "J U LOCHER" and one on the right reading "GUST. MATTER," both also containing caricatures of faces, presumably of Locher and Matter.
HSP

The first two parts of this catalogue appeared in the July and October 1975 issues.—Editor

22-cv-9(FBI)-20

229. PHILADELPHIA, FROM CAMDEN — 1850. [pv]
C. W. Hill & [B. F.]Smith, del. Lith. par B. F. Smith, Jr.
size: 39⅞ x 23¼. color: multi.
HSP

230. EAST VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA AND PART OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY. [1856] [pv]
Drawn from nature by A. Köllner. Entered according to the act of Congress in the year 1856 by August Köllner in the Eastern District court of Pennsylvania. Lithy. of A. Köllner, Phila.
size: 29¾ x 17. color: multi.
HSP

231a. *State I*: BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA. [1857]
J. Bachman, del. and lith. Published by John Weik, Phila. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1857 by John Weik in the Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania. P. S. Duval & Sons lith. Philad.
size: 35¾ x 28. color: Bk W.
HSP copy is hand-colored.
HSP LC (manuscript in the Free Library of Philadelphia) (PSU: Microfilm)

231b. PHILADELPHIA [1855?]
Imp. Lemercier. Paris. Asselineau, lith.
size: 19¼ x 12¾. color: multi.
Pirated from Bachman? An apparently exact copy, there is no indication of the reason for assigning an 1855 date to this print.
(LC PSU Historic Urban Plans 1/6 reproduction of an original lithograph in the Mariner's Museum, Newport News, Va.)

232a. *State I*: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA. [1872]
From sketches by Theodore R. Davis. Supplement to *Harper's Weekly* June 15, 1872. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1872 by Harper & Bros. in the Library of Congress. Drawn and engraved expressly for *Harper's Weekly*.
size: 29½ x 19⅜. color: Bk W.
BPL HSP LC PHMC (PSU: Microfilm)

22-cv-9(FBI)-21

232b. *State II*: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA. [1876]

From sketches by Theodore R. Davis. Supplement to *Harper's Weekly* May 27, 1876. Copyright 1876 by Harper & Bros. Drawn & engraved for *Harper's Weekly*.
size: 28⅞ x 19⅛. color: Bk W. insets: 7.
PSU (Rare Book Room Map Collection)

233. BIRDS EYE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA. [1875]

Published by Currier & Ives, N. Y. Copyright 1875 by Currier & Ives, N. Y.
size: 13⅜ x 9⅜. color: multi. index nos: 12 captions of locations on top and bottom margins.
HSP (LC: Reproduction by Winchell Co. of Philadelphia)

234. THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. [1875] [bev]

Sketched & drawn on stone by Parsons & Atwater. Copyright 1875 by Currier & Ives, N. Y. Currier & Ives. Lith.
size: 32½ x 20⅝. color: multi. index nos: 65 location captions.
HSP LC (Prints & Photographs Division)

235. PHILADELPHIA 1876 [bev]

Published by D. Hensel, Phila. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1876 by D. Hensel in the Library of Congress. Chromatic view by Inger.
size: 25⅛ x 17¼. color: multi. index nos: 24 location captions.
HSP

236. [Philadelphia 1876.]

[Copyright by John P. Hunt, 1876. H. J. Toudy, Lith.]
[size: 33¾ x 18. color: Bk W. insets: 9]
LC (Prints & Photographs Division)

237. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. [1876]

Supplement to *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* No. 1059.
size: 30 x 20. color: Bk W. index nos: 1-51.
Subtitle: "Its streets, avenues and public buildings — and of the centennial buildings in Fairmount Park." This view bears a resemblance to the Theodore R. Davis views but is apparently not an exact copy.
BPL

22-cv-9(FBI)-22

238a. *State I*: PHILADELPHIA IN 1886 [bev]
[Artist: H. S. Packard?] Copyright 1885 by Burk & McFetridge, Phila.
size: 71½ x 40¾. color: Bk W Gn Bl Bn. insets: 28. index nos: ca. 290 points with grid locations. Map is surrounded with grid numbers for ease in finding points shown in the index. This version of this map was apparently done in seven sections and then pasted together. The advertising insets are pasted on the margins, done in blue and brown, and in this state are all textile mills, textile industrial machinery factories and stores, and dye factories. Map itself is done in black, white, and green.
LC

238b. *State II*: PHILADELPHIA IN 1886 [bev]
[Artist: H. S. Packard?] Copyright 1885 by Burk & McFetridge, Phila.
size: 71½ x 40¾. color: Bk W Gn Bl Bn. insets: 40. index nos: ca. 290 points with grid locations.
Map is duplicate of state I, except for the insets, which are the same colors, and again are pasted on. In this state they are financial and insurance companies.
LC

238c. *State III*: PHILADELPHIA OF TO-DAY. [1887] [bev]
[Artist: H. S. Packard?] Copyright 1887 by Burk & McFetridge, Phila. Burk & McFetridge, Lith., Phila.
size: 33⅜ x 18⅝. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-52 Penna. R.R. terminals.
A smaller exact copy of the states I & II maps, complete with grid numbers.
LC (PSU: Microfilm)

238d. *State IV*: PHILADELPHIA IN 1888. [bev]
[Artist: H. S. Packard?] Copyright 1887 by Burk & McFetridge. Burk & McFetridge, Lith. Phila.
size: 33⅜ x 18⅝. color: Bk W Gn Bl R. Gray. index nos: 134 railroad terminals.
On thin paper, otherwise duplicate of state III. Blue, red and gray trace lines of three railroads in Philadelphia. Title was changed and extra blocks added for the Philadelphia and Reading and Baltimore and Ohio railroad terminals.
LC (PSU: Microfilm)

22-cv-9(FBI)-23

239. TACONY, PENNSYLVANIA. 1898 [bev]
Drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 30½ x 16⅜. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 21. index nos: 1-21.
PHMC

240. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FAIRMOUNT PARK. [1876]
From sketches by our special artists. Supplement presented with No. 1053 of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.
size: 47¼ x 13⅜. color: Bk W. index nos: 18 buildings are identified on the lower margin.
Subtitle: "Showing the centennial buildings in the course of construction, the grounds, the city of Philadelphia, and the surrounding country. Presenting the actual state of the buildings on November 13."
BPL

241. THE CENTENNIAL BALLOON VIEW OF THE GROUNDS. [1876]
From photographs by R. Newell & Sons, and sketches by Theo. R. Davis. Copyright 1876 by Harper & Brothers. Drawn & engraved expressly for *Harpers Weekly*.
size: 30½ x 19⅜. color: Bk W.
BPL

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

242. BRANDONVILLE EAST UNION TOWNSHIP PENNA. NELSON BRANDON PROPRIETOR [nd.] [bev]
[Artist?:] H.S.P. Lithograph of Chas. Hart, N. Y.
size: color: multi. insets: 2 (residence, hotel).
YO

243. FRACKVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 1889. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 23⅞ x 16¾. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 6. index nos: 1-9.
PHMC(2) PSU

244. GIRARDVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 1889. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 24⅞ x 20. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 6. index nos: 1-17.
PHMC(2) PSU

22-cv-9(FBI)-24

245. MAHANOY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA. 1889 [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 28 x 19¼. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 11. index nos: 1-30.
PHMC(2)

246. MINERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA. 1889. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 25½ x 17. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 5. index nos: 1-19.
LC PHMC(2) PSU YO

247. POTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 1889. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. A. E. Downs Lith. Boston.
size: 34¼ x 17⅛. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-22, A-O.
HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU YO

248. SHENANDOAH PA. 1889. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer, publishers.
size: 28¼ x 20⅛. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 13. index nos: 1-19, A-P.
LC PHMC(2) PSU YO

249. TOWER CITY, AND SUBURBS. 1888. [bev]
[Artist: T. M. Fowler] Published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 22⅞ x 19¼. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 12. index nos: 1-29.
HSP

SOMERSET COUNTY

250. BERLIN, SOMERSET COUNTY; PENNSYLVANIA. 1905. [bev]
Drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 26 x 16. color: Bk W. insets: 21. index nos: 1-10.
Photolithograph.
LC PHMC(2) YO

251a. BOSWELL SOMERSET COUNTY; PENNSYLVANIA. 1905. [bev]
Manuscript: Drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa.
size: 15⅛ x 10⅜. color: Bk W.
Black water color used for shading, with white ink on some

22-cv-9(FBI)-25

names, e.g., McKinley Park. Name plate is pasted on, as are photographs for insets in this process, although there is none on this ms.
PHMC

251b. BOSWELL, SOMERSET COUNTY; PENNSYLVANIA. 1905. [bev]
Drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. size: 19⅞ x 12⅞. color: Bk W. insets: 15.
Photolithograph.
PHMC

252. CONFLUENCE, PENNSYLVANIA. 1905. [bev]
Drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. size: 17¾ x 15¼. color: Bl W. insets: 10.
Photolithograph.
LC PHMC YO

253. MEYERSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA 1900. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 27¾ x 15¾. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-14, A-I.
PHMC(2) PSU

254. SALISBURY, POST OFFICE ELK LICK; SOMERSET COUNTY; PENNSYLVANIA. 1905. (2300 feet above mean tide) [bev]
Drawn and published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. size: 26¾ x 16¾. color: Bk W. insets: 24. index nos: 1-11.
Photolithograph.
PHMC YO

255. SOMERSET, PENNSYLVANIA 1900 [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 23⅛ x 16⅜. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 11. index nos: 1-15, A-G.
CLP HSP LC PHMC PSU PITT

256. BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF WINDBER, SOMERSET COUNTY PA 1900
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M.

22-cv-9(FBI)-26

Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 28⅝ x 15½. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 2 (town of Scalp Level, public schools). index nos: 1-16, A-H.
CLP (LC: Photograph) PHMC(2) PSU PITT YO

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

257. FOREST CITY, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY PA. 1889. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. A. E. Downs, Lith. Boston.
size: 25⅝ x 14½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-12.
HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT

258. GREAT BEND, PENN. 1887. [bev]
Drawn & pub'd by L. R. Burleigh, Troy, N. Y. Copyright secured. The Burleigh Litho. Establishment, Troy, N. Y.
size: 20 x 11. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-20.
LC(2) (PSU: Microfilm) YO

259. HALLSTEAD, PENN. 1887. [bev]
Drawn & pub'd by L. R. Burleigh, Troy, N. Y. Copyright secured. The Burleigh Litho. Establishment, Troy, N. Y.
size: 17½ x 10. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-14.
LC (PSU: Microfilm)

260. MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY PA. 1890. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. A. E. Downs Lith. Boston.
size: 25¾ x 16¼. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-10, A-H.
PHMC(2) PITT

UNION COUNTY

261. LEWISBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, 1884 [bev]
[Artist: T. M. Fowler] Drawn and lith. by O. H. Bailey & Co. O. H. Bailey & Co. Publishers, Boston.
size: 23⅞ x 17⅛. color: Bk W. insets: 5. index nos: 1-24.
BPL PHMC YO

262. MIFFLINBURG, UNION COUNTY, PA. 1884. [bev]
[Artist: T. M. Fowler] O. H. Bailey & Co. Publishers, Boston. Lith. & printed by O. H. Bailey & Co., Boston.
size: 22¼ x 15. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 2 (residences). index nos: 1-12.
BPL YO

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VENANGO COUNTY

263. EMLENTON, VENANGO COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 19¼ x 12½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-11, A-E.
CLP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT

264. VIEW OF THE CITY OF FRANKLIN, PA. 1901. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 30⅞ x 15½. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 1 (oil works). index nos: 1-30, A-L.
CLP HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT YO

265. OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA 1896. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 32 x 18½. color: Bk W Gn Gold. index nos: 1-25. A-L. Streets done in gold.
CLP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT YO

WARREN COUNTY

266. SHEFFIELD, WARREN COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1895. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 24⅝ x 14. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-12. A-D.
HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU

267. TIDIOUTE, WARREN COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1896. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 24 x 13½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-14, A-H.
LC PHMC(2) PSU

268. WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA 1895. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.

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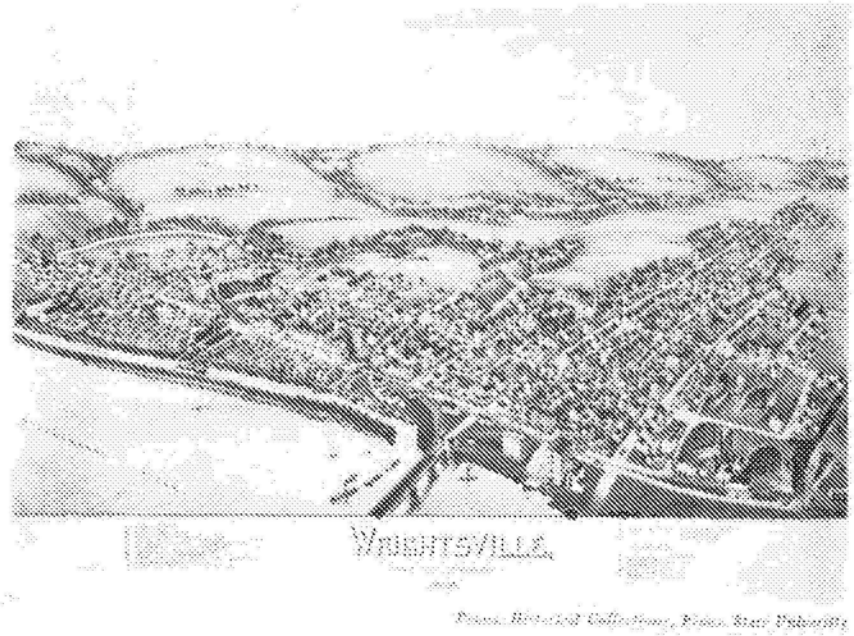

Penna. Historical Collections, Penna. State University

294. Wrightsville, 1894.
York County community noted for its cigar industry.
Note also Susquehanna Canal in foreground.

size: 31¾ x 20⅝. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-31, A-L.
PHMC

WASHINGTON COUNTY

269. CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA 1902. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 18¾ x 10¼. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-13, A-E.
CLP(2) HSP LC PHMC(3) PSU PITT YO

270. CANONSBURG, WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 24½ x 15. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-14, A-F.
LC PHMC PSU

271. CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 23⅝ x 14⅛. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-20, A-F.
"Founded March 4th 1890" at bottom margin.
LC PHMC PITT

272a. *State I*: DONORA, WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1901. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 18⅝ x 10¼. color: Bk W. index nos: 1-10.
Thin paper; without green wash, features such as clouds are not present. At bottom of margin: "The first lot was sold in Donora on Aug. 30th 1900. The town was incorporated Feb. 11th 1901."
PHMC

272b. *State II*: DONORA, WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1901. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by

22-cv-9(FBI)-30

T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 18⅝ x 10¼. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-10.
Normal print for sale with same caption at bottom of margin. It is thought by some that the thin prints in black and white were meant to be proof copies.
(LC: Photocopy) PHMC PITT

273. ROSCOE, WASHINGTON CO. PENNSYLVANIA 1902 [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 18½ x 9⅝. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-9, A-B.
CLP HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT

274a. *State I*: McDONALD, WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 22¾ x 13. color: Bk W. index nos: 1-10, A-D.
Thin paper; without the green wash the most noticeable missing feature is the clouds. Possibly printed as a proof copy.
PSU

274b. *State II*: McDONALD, WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 22¾ x 13. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-10, A-D.
LC PHMC(2) PSU

275. MONONGAHELA CITY, PENNSYLVANIA. 1902. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 27½ x 12⅝. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-24, A-H.
CLP HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT YO

276a. *State I*: WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA. 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.

22-cv-9(FBI)-31

size: 37⅜ x 16⅞. color: Bk W. index nos: 1-34, A-U. Thin paper; without the green wash the most noticeable missing feature is the clouds. Possibly printed as a proof copy.
PHMC

276b. *State II*: WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA. 1897. [bev] Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 37⅜ x 16⅞. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-34, A-U.
CLP LC PHMC (PSU: Microfilm) PITT YO

WAYNE COUNTY

277. HONESDALE, PA. 1882. LOOKING WEST. [pv] From photograph by R. B. Whittaker, C. L. Fussell, del. Published by the Philadelphia Publishing House.
size: 28 x 16. color: Bk W. insets: 13.
YO

278a. *State I*: HONESDALE, PENNSYLVANIA 1890. [bev] Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. A. E. Downs Lith. Boston.
size: 33⅞ x 16½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-17, A-H.
LC PHMC(2) PSU

278b. *State II*: HONESDALE, PENNSYLVANIA 1890. [bev] [Artist: T. M. Fowler] Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. A. E. Downs Lith. Boston.
size: 33⅞ x 16½. color: Bk W Gn. insets: 1 (Durland shoe factory). index nos: 1-17, A-H.
Across the sky is printed: "Durland, Thompson & Co. Manufacturers of Custom Made Boots & Shoes."
HSP

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

279. DERRY STATION, PENNSYLVANIA 1900 [bev] Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 22½ x 12½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-7, A-F.
LC PHMC PSU PITT

280. GREENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. 1901. [bev] Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M.

22-cv-9(FBI)-32

Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 31 x 15½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-21, A-H.
LC PHMC PSU PITT

281. IRWIN, PENNSYLVANIA 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 24¾ x 15. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-11, A-I.
LC PHMC PSU PITT

282. JEANNETTE, WESTMORELAND COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1897. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 29½ x 16. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-18, A-J.
CLP HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT YO

283. LATROBE, PENNSYLVANIA 1900 [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 30⅛ x 16. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: A-G.
CLP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT

284. LIGONIER, PENNSYLVANIA. 1900. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 22 x 12. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-10, A-F.
CLP HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT

285. MONESSEN, PENNSYLVANIA 1900. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 24 x 13. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-17.
PSU PITT

286. MOUNT PLEASANT, PENNSYLVANIA 1900. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.

22-cv-9(FBI)-33

size: 31⅜ x 16. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-18, A-L.
PHMC(2) PSU PITT

287. NEW KENSINGTON, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1896. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 27½ x 17. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-20, A-F.
LC

288a. *State I*: NEW KENSINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA, 1902. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 20 x 10. color: Bk W. index nos: 1-19, A-N.
Thin paper; without the green wash the most noticeable missing feature is the clouds. Possibly printed as a proof copy.
CLP

288b. *State II*; NEW KENSINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA, 1902. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 20 x 10. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-19, A-N.
LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT

289. SCOTTDALE, PENNSYLVANIA 1900. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyright by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 28 x 15½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-24, A-M.
PHMC PITT

290. WEBSTER, WESTMORELAND CO. PENNSYLVANIA. 1904. [bev]
Drawn and Published by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pennsylvania.
size: 16¾ x 12. color: . insets: 8. index nos: 1-18.
Photolithograph.
(LC: Photostat)

291. WEST NEWTON, PENNSYLVANIA 1900 [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M.

22-cv-9(FBI)-34

Fowler & James B. Moyer. Copyrighted by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 22¾ x 13½. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-13, A-H.
CLP HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU PITT

WYOMING COUNTY

292. FACTORYVILLE, WYOMING COUNTY PENNA. 1891. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 24⅛ x 13¾. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-12.
PHMC

293. NICHOLSON, WYOMING COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA 1891. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 23½ x 13¼. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-8, A-D.
PHMC

YORK COUNTY

294. WRIGHTSVILLE, YORK COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA. 1894. [bev]
Drawn by T. M. Fowler, Morrisville, Pa. Published by T. M. Fowler & James B. Moyer.
size: 21¼ x 13. color: Bk W Gn. index nos: 1-15, A-F.
HSP LC PHMC(2) PSU

295. VIEW OF YORK PA. [1852] [pv]
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296. YORK, PA. [1879] [pv]
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ADDITIONAL VIEWS REPORTED

297. Allentown, 187-? O. H. Bailey, Fowler & Bailey.
298. Birmingham, 1876. Bailey.
299. Bloomsburg, 1873. H. H. Bailey.
300. Central Park, 188-? T. M. Fowler.
301. Doylestown, 1886. O. H. Bailey & Co.
302. Easton, 1873. Fowler & Bailey.
303. Ellwood City, 1901. T. M. Fowler.
304. Elmhurst, nd. T. M. Fowler?
305. Indiana, 1878. W. W. Denslow.
306. Kane, 1895. T. M. Fowler.
307. Lebanon, 1888. T. M. Fowler.
308. Lititz, 1894. T. M. Fowler?
309. Littlestown, 1888. T. M. Fowler.
310. Lock Haven, 1880.
311. Meadville, 1870.
312. Newton, 1893. T. M. Fowler.
313. Philadelphia, 1875. (Library of Congress)
314. Scranton, 1872.
315. Scranton, 1882. C. J. Corbin.
316. Tunkhannock, 1890. T. M. Fowler.
317. Unlerstown, nd.
318. Watertown, 1918.
319. Waverly, nd. T. M. Fowler?
320. Waynesburg, 1875.
321. Waynesburg, 1906. T. M. Fowler?
322. Williamsport, 1880. C. L. Fussell.
323. York, 1873. H. H. Bailey.
324. York, 1888. Davoust Kern.

Numbers after index entries on the following pages refer to consecutive numbering system used throughout the body of the list. Asterisked numbers in the alphabetical index refer to the list of additional views reported. These additional views are not represented in the other four indexes.

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FROM FORT DUQUESNE TO FORT PITT

IRA FANNING

PERHAPS nowhere in America did the Indian leave a more indelible mark than in the vicinity of the Forks of the Ohio. Long before the advent of the white man, the headwaters of the Ohio had been the focal point for roving tribes of Indians because the surrounding country held great promise with its fertile fields and abundant game. The early settlers' breadth of vision enabled them to see that this meeting of the waters — this gateway to the great fertile west — would virtually command the situation in the settlement and development of that vast territory, and result in the upbuilding of a great city where two rivers become one. The "Land in the Fork" was a prophetic arrowhead pointing the way west.

Britain and France clashed in the American phase of their Seven Years' War and learned in the wilderness of the Ohio Country a new kind of warfare. The Indian was dealt crushing blows foretelling collapse of his mastery of the new continent. A long, bloodless but bitter struggle was waged by the American colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia, each intent on western expansion in the name of the king of England.

The Indian question was the most difficult problem which confronted the people who lived at the foot of the Alleghenies. This problem, when compared to the reduction of the wilderness, was not easy in any aspect. The Indians would not help the settlers develop the country and use its resources. They would neither live peacefully on nor leave these lands, which under the white man's hands could be made to produce more. The white men learned quickly that they would have to fight if they were to win in the struggle for civilization.

In early 1754, the Ohio Company of Virginia began erecting Fort Prince George, which was the first fort at the Point. Two months later, French soldiers and Indians came down the Allegheny River in sixty boats and three hundred canoes. After seizing the fort, they rebuilt it and named it for the Marquis Duquesne, the then governor-general of Canada or "New France" as they called it. They called the river to the south, *Mal Engueulee* or Monongahela as we know it today.

For the second year, the Society opened its research facilities to students from the Moon Area Senior High School. Prizes were awarded for the best research papers. These two took first and second prizes for Period 3 sophomores. Period 2 winners appeared in the October 1975 issue.—Editor

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In the fall and winter of 1753-1754, an emissary of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia was sent to warn the French to evacuate. Major George Washington was 21 years old at that time. In April of the following year, he led two Virginia companies into the Great Meadows (Fort Necessity near Uniontown) to try to dislodge the French and their Indian allies. But rain-filled trenches and a "constant galding fire upon us" forced his retreat.

In 1755 King George sent General Edward Braddock from England to help the colonists capture Fort Duquesne and drive the French from the Ohio. Braddock commanded two smartly trained regiments of British regulars. George Washington accompanied Braddock as a civilian adviser. The route to the Ohio was difficult and led through the forests. The British soldiers dragged their cannon behind them. On the way, Washington warned the British general that if attacked, his troops should take cover behind trees. Braddock, skilled in European fighting, said it would be a disgrace for British regulars to fight from cover. About eight miles from Fort Duquesne, Braddock's forces were attacked. French and Indians trapped the English in a ravine. The seasoned Virginians took cover while the British regulars huddled in a mass. Here they were easy targets and the French and Indians shot them down from behind trees. General Braddock received a fatal wound. Only the coolness and bravery of George Washington and the capable Virginians averted an even more terrible massacre.

Washington's uniform was riddled by four bullets. Two horses were shot from under him, but Washington led the survivors out of the trap and back to Virginia. The poor leadership of Braddock drew criticism. The British regulars were brave fighters, but did not have a chance. Washington lamented, "We have been beaten, most shamefully beaten, by a handful of men." But Washington emerged as a most expert commander.

Stunning comeback blows were dealt the French as England made a desperate effort to crush her rival in America. The series of reverses which England suffered previously helped bring in a new war leader, William Pitt, in 1757. The aggressive Pitt strengthened the army and chose gifted leaders. New and fresh troops were poured into America. The British navy blockaded French shipping off the Canadian coasts. In 1758, the English captured Fort Duquesne and drove the French out of the Ohio Valley. General John Forbes predicted, in a letter that he sent telling William Pitt that Fort Duquesne

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was now "Pittsbourgh," that the dreary land would soon be the richest and most fertile of any possessed by the British in North America.

Fort Pitt, which was finished in the winter of 1761, was the largest of five built at the Forks. At the lower end of Fort Pitt, the wall was 0.83 feet thick and at the higher end, it was 0.46 feet wide. The walls were carefully dressed and tightly mortared together. The mortar was exceedingly hard and there was a great quantity of it. It is said that it was easier to chisel the stone away from the mortar than the mortar away from the stone. The mortar was thicker than the stones which it held, which was not very often so in those days. Removed from one of the test excavations years later were 111 bricks and fragments of bricks, fifty mortar samples, eighteen wall stone samples, and miscellaneous boxes of such items as rubble, bone, shell, glass, and metal pieces. In another of the pits, 33.92 feet of an arm of the fort were uncovered. There is a section of wall that is 1.83 feet of foundation with an elevation of 718.37 feet at the top, and at the bottom, an elevation of 716.54 feet where a layer of gravel is embedded under a layer of muck. Above that is a brick wall 2.17 feet high with a back slope of 1.02 inches in height. A stone wall above this is 2.67 feet above the before mentioned wall. From the foundation to the rear of the stone wall is an average distance of 9.67 feet. The bricks are 8.5 inches long, 3.5 inches wide, and 2.25 inches thick.

One of the most interesting landmarks in the United States and practically the only relic of the British Empire in the Ohio Valley, is the Blockhouse or redoubt, built in 1764 by Colonel Henry Bouquet, who at that time was in command of Fort Pitt. It was built outside the stockade of the fort proper. It has been restored by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Death, fire, and savagery of a far-flung Indian uprising swept the western frontier as pioneers moved into the English territory. The Indians remained loyal to the French and feared the English would destroy the forests. The French incited the Indians at every opportunity. Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, plotted an Indian confederacy and most of the territory's tribes joined him. Pontiac's Rebellion had been launched in May 1763, with an attack on the former French fort at Detroit. Pontiac laid siege when Detroit resisted. The uprising spread across the entire frontier from Niagara to Virginia. Hundreds of whites were slain during many months of Indian attacks and burning of villages. Fort Pitt, along with Fort Niagara and Fort Detroit, was the last fort to remain in American hands. Finally, England took

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forceful action to crush Pontiac's Rebellion.

Strong British forces were sent to America to help the colonial militia. On July 29, 1763, a group of soldiers was sent to Fort Pitt to help defend it against the ravaging of the enemy, but the captain of the detachment and seventy of his men were killed. The Indians stood by the walls of the fort for several weeks hoping to starve the settlers to death, but Captain Ecuyer, the commander, took many precautions, and even though the fort's supplies had been damaged by a flood, they proved sufficient. A new threat was added to the already pitiful plight of the besieged when an epidemic of smallpox spread within the walls and claimed one after another of the little garrison. Seeking to turn this latest scourge to advantage, the commandant gave several disease-infected blankets to some of the attackers who attempted to obtain entrance to the fort on the plea of needing food. The enemy was unable to get at the stores of the fort, thus enabling them an almost zero chance to capture it. The Indians of the area were making it even harder for the residents, in that they, although not making an actual attack, killed, scalped, and took prisoner eighteen people in the neighborhood. Their skulking parties were so widespread that no means of supply could reach the fort.

On August 10, 1763, came news of a decisive British victory over the Indians at Bushy Run by a sizable force under Colonel Bouquet, who had been advancing to the aid of Fort Pitt. The news restored the fast-ebbing hopes of the garrison, and a few hours later the joyful sounds of bagpipes and drums came within earshot of the fort. The slowly swaying kilts of Bouquet's Highlanders seemed to measure the dying moments of Indian domination in the Allegheny country. Once more they had failed to stem the white invasion. With the realization that the hunting grounds at the forks of the river were gone forever, they sadly turned their faces westward and began their last trek over the trail that led to Logstown. The arrival of Bouquet's army made white supremacy in all the territory surrounding the Ohio headwaters more secure and made the land safe for the plowman. A new wave of immigration brought settlers over the mountains by the hundreds.

In 1770 Washington visited the fort while en route to Ohio to inspect land holdings. In the Revolutionary War, the British abandoned Fort Pitt to Virginia, but it was under tight blockade. In 1781, renewed quarreling between Virginians and Pennsylvanians found the fort in a state of near-mutiny. By 1796 only the fort's ruins remained to be seen.

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THE IRENE KAUFMANN SETTLEMENT

MARY ZAWOYSKY

IN the late 1800s, there were hundreds of Jewish immigrants in Pittsburgh. They were needy, but they needed food, housing, and education to a greater degree than other Pittsburghers. They also had to overcome a great deal of prejudice, which was new to them. The Irene Kaufmann Settlement House was a civic center designed to help them.

The Jewish immigrants had pictured America as a type of heaven before they had arrived. Once they were here, however, they had varied opinions. One of the worst opinions of the city is expressed in this poem by an anonymous Jewish immigrant:

Pittsburgh was foggy and dark and filthy.
Pittsburgh was smoky.
Fog and dirt, you could hardly see.
Very dirty,
Pittsburgh was so dark,
A dark, smoky city.
Smoke and factories and noise.
It was dirty and dark. I almost regretted coming.

But then the Columbian Council School was started in 1895. Its location was 1835 Center Avenue. It was a place where Jewish immigrant mothers could bathe their babies and attend to other health needs, as well as learn. The Council of Jewish Women sponsored it. Many good opinions were formed of this school, changing the immigrant's view of Pittsburgh. One anonymous Jewish girl said about the school: "I had to stay home and keep house for the children while my father peddled. My younger sisters went to Forbes School, but I could not get away. Some of the council ladies came by the house to teach me. They treated me as a friend."

In 1907, the Columbian Council School became the Irene Kaufmann Settlement House, when Henry Kaufmann offered financial assistance toward a new building in memory of his daughter, Irene. In later years, Mr. Kaufmann also provided a scholarship fund for the aspiring Jewish students.

The Irene Kaufmann Settlement was a place that could really help the Jewish immigrants, and Anna Heldman was the main proponent of this civic center. Besides being a battler of demon rum,

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she fought the many problems of the Jewish immigrant. Miss Heldman worked at the center as one of the very first social workers. She had a special talent — the ability to speak Yiddish (Hebrew). This, along with a staff of volunteers (needed for everything from cooking to teaching) and the free services of some friendly lawyers, enabled her to get right down to the personal problems of the Jewish immigrants.

Anna Heldman helped people to become citizens, brought relatives from Europe to Pittsburgh, and personally distributed clothing, given to her by the wealthy, to the less fortunate. Miss Heldman also nursed the sick or found others to do it. This job was later turned over to public nurses. Anna was quite a woman in those women-suppressing times. She lived at the center, worked from early morning until late at night, and seldom did she take a vacation. When, in later years, Henry Kaufmann provided scholarships, she visited applicants in her free night hours, to determine their eligibility.

Miss Heldman died in 1940, after thirty-eight years of service. She left the center $5,000. In 1956, the center was renamed the Anna B. Heldman Center. However, this center closed in 1965, just as many good things before it, in Pittsburgh, have come to an end. Nevertheless, two other Irene Kaufmann Settlement Centers remain in Pittsburgh — one in Squirrel Hill, and one in East End.

The IKS, as the center was called, had many aspects. It was mainly a school, but had many community services. It had a nursing service, as well as a milk store. It held numerous contests throughout the Jewish neighborhood, like the "Better Baby" and "Better Neighborhood" contests. The school had much of the same functions of a school today. It ran from kindergarten throughout twelfth grade, and was for both boys and girls. It had a debate team that debated such relevant subjects as "Whether the jury system should be abolished in the U.S." It had all types of sport teams or "clubs," as they were called then, from basketball to marbles to mushball. Of course, these sport clubs were open only to boys. Almost every club in the IKS had its own newspaper, besides *The Loudspeaker of the I.K.S.*, the settlement newspaper distributed throughout the neighborhood. Another club was the Art Club, giving the pupils an "opportunity to discuss various problems and exchange opinions on matters pertaining to art." What a stern and strange ideal this seems like, while most students today join clubs mainly for a good time or to enjoy a favorite hobby. The IKS also had school plays, such as "Pictures in the Fire." The girls were encouraged to make costumes, for this was "most delightful and satisfying work," as well as perform in the plays.

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One of the main differences between the IKS and schools of today is that it offered many services for the Jewish immigrant parents. Some of these were special Yiddish plays in the summer, as well as all IKS announcements printed in both English and Yiddish. The mothers were offered domestic advice while the fathers were offered citizenship information, business, immigration, and legal advice, and a translation service. The whole family was offered use of the pool and the bath and showerhouse. Alexander Peacock provided money for a bathhouse with tubs and showers; therefore, they were called the Peacock Baths. The men 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 gals had separate parts of the Peacock Baths, but Sundays were restricted to guys.

The curriculum for both boys and girls seemed ridiculous in these modern times, but the boys' was a little more pertinent. The girls were offered classes such as cooking, sewing, dancing, modeling, music, art, and entertainment. The boys were offered such relevant classes as radio, scrapbooks, scout lore, sports, photography, and electricity. Gym classes were optional and offered at night. The girls' classes were for girls who were "anxious to develop physically." The male teacher said that he could prove that he made fat girls thin and thin girls fat. The "women's libbers" of today should be glad they did not live then. I, for one, would have gone crazy.

The Irene Kaufmann Settlement was the best thing to happen to Jewish immigrants in Pittsburgh. Two of these civic centers remain today and all Jews should take advantage of the opportunities offered them. The IKS lives on.

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ADDITIONS TO COLLECTIONS

OCTOBER 1, 1975 - JANUARY 1, 1976

ARCHIVES

Chemung County Historical Center Museum, Elmira, New York—Richard T. Weiss, Assistant Director
Postcards of views and scenes of Pittsburgh and Wilmerding; *Graphic Magazine* for Jan.-March 1887

Christie, Mrs. Robert D.—Pittsburgh
Mr. Christie's note cards

Drain, Mrs. James A.—Ligonier
Copy of Mrs. Drain's speech given at the Sharpsburg Historical Commission, rededication ceremonies of an historical marker placed by the DAR in 1916; program of the ceremonies

Jones, Robert—Lewistown
Picture of the third grade class at Thomas Wightman School in 1913; picture of same group in the eighth grade in 1918

Karas, Stanley, Jr.—Pittsburgh
The Pittsburgh Point; The Peachtree; additions to the Karas clipping collection

Kummer, Gerald C.—Pittsburgh
Commencement programs, University of Pittsburgh, for 1932 and 1937; original framed Hungerford cartoon, "A Real Monument to His Labors"; maps of Pittsburgh in color, 1889 and 1939; miscellaneous newspaper clippings, programs, post cards, and correspondence

McBane, Mrs. Walter—Youngstown, Ohio
Songs about Pennsylvania and Ohio; information about Women's Overseas Service League

McCarthy, Dan—Pittsburgh
Report on the Fort Duquesne Bridge

McKee, Miss Ellen B.—Pittsburgh
Manuscript identifying petitioners who signed in 1851 to have Wilkinsburg created a borough

Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Horace W.—Butler
Xerox copies of letters of William J. Morrison

Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio—Yost Osborne, Librarian
Postcard showing the P&LE railroad station

Nixon, Miss Lily Lee—Pittsburgh
Five postcards of views of Pittsburgh

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Parkin, Ms Sue E.—Pittsburgh
Souvenir program "Out There," a benefit performance for the Pittsburgh Chapter, American Red Cross, at the Nixon Theatre, June 1, 1918

Parkin, William M.—Pittsburgh
Mileage rationing coupons, and meats, fats, fish, and cheeses ration coupons from WWII

Pennsylvania State University Library, University Park—Charles W. Mann, Chief, Rare Books and Special Collections
Allegheny County Paper Books for the Western District Court for 1876 through 1883; two pamphlets about Andrew Carnegie, *Dunfermline* and *A League of Peace;* program for a testimonial dinner for Judge Agnew

Piquet, Clyde J.—Industry
Birth and Growth of Catholicism in Beaver County, by the donor

Pittsburgh National Bank, Pittsburgh—Joseph A. Richardson, Jr., Vice-President
Family tree of Peoples First National Bank and Trust Company

Reed, Samuel C., Jr.—Pittsburgh
Program, first Greater Pittsburgh championship on the courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association

Richardson, Mrs. Harrison H.—Beaver
Second Allegheny County courthouse, after the fire, 1882 — photograph

Silver, Miss Lavinia—Pittsburgh
Maps of Western Pennsylvania, compiled by Robert C. Alberts

Smith, Mrs. Lois Marie—Meadville, through Mr. Rodgers M. Stadfield, Jr.
Photograph of Pittsburgh from the Monongahela River, about 1914-1928, 7"x9" overall

Snyder, Maurice—Pittsburgh
Program, Eighty Years Anniversary Open House, Glenshaw Glass Co.

Staniland, Miss Julia L.—Pittsburgh
Pamphlets, newsletters, and wedding invitations

Starrett, C. V.—Pittsburgh
Facsimile of the August 12, 1786, *Pittsburgh Gazette*

Stone, J. Hershel and family—Pittsburgh
Bound issues of the *Pittsburgh Post,* July-Sept. 1893

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Tacey, Dr. William S.—Pittsburgh
Gimbels Bros. charge plate; McKeesport transit token for 1929

Wallace, Mrs. William C.—Pittsburgh
Postcards of the old Kennawr and of the Webster Hall Hotel

Weslager, Professor C. A.—Hockessin, Delaware
Knoxville Union High School *Year Book;* copies of *Krik-ut*

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GENEALOGY

Fullerton, Mrs. Corinne B.—Pittsburgh
Information of the Dougherty family

Karas, Stanley, Jr.—Pittsburgh
History of the Clan Donald, by Henry Lee, 1920

Miers, Mrs. T. Jefferson—North Palm Beach, Florida
Photocopies of family information on the Kramer, Crawford, Matthews, and Miers families

Nixon, Miss Lily Lee—Pittsburgh
Our Lee Family, by the donor

LIBRARY

Alexander, James, Managing Editor, *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* —Pittsburgh
Armies of the American Wars, 1753-1815, by Philip Katcher

Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. Warren—Pittsburgh
Souvenir — Bank of Pittsburgh, 1810-1896; Hand-book of History, Stephen C. Foster Genealogy, Songs, by Matilda Orr Hays, 1932; *One Hundred Years of Banking: The History of Mellon Bank and Trust Company*, 1969

Bailie, Mr. and Mrs. James L.—Export
Turtle Creek 75th Anniversary, 1967; *Flags of America;* booklet on Historic Lancaster County

Baily, Mrs. J. E.—Pittsburgh
Three brochures, Zwaanendael Museum; New Castle, Delaware; Franklin Mint Bicentennial Medal brochure

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Childs, Mabon J.—Pittsburgh
A Century and One Half of Shoes and Service: The Story of H. Childs & Co., Inc.

Christie, Mrs. Robert D.—Pittsburgh
George Mercer of the Ohio Company, by Alfred P. James; *The Inside History of the Carnegie Steel Company*, by James Howard Bridge; *A Goodly Heritage*, by Ella Chalfant; review of *Johnstown — the Day the Dam Broke*, by Richard O'Conner, from *WPHM* 41 (Jan. 1958); *Pittsburgh: A Sketch of Its Early Social Life*, by Charles W. Dahlinger; *America by River and Rail . . .*, by William Ferguson, 1856; *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, by H. W. Fowler, 1950; *The History of France . . .*, by M. and Madam Guizot, 1876; *Delaware During the Civil War*, by Harold Bell Hancock; *Pittsburgh, Forge of the Universe*, by Frank C. Harper; *Henry Clay Frick, the Man*, by George Harvey, 1928; *Joseph Ledlie and William Moody; Ill-Starred General*, by Lee McCardell; *National Geographic Magazine* 127 (March 1965); *Recollections of Seventy Years*, by John E. Parke; *History of the Backwoods*, by A. W. Patterson; *Pennsylvania Magazine* (April 1958); *Princeton University Alumni Directory*, 24th ed., 1967; Princeton University, *Fiftieth Year Directory of the Class of 1908; Glass Exhibited*, by Sandwich Glass Museum, 1969; Shady Side Academy *Bulletin, Alumni and Other Students*, v. 1, 1920; *Shady Side Academian*, 1904; *So Stand Throughout the Years: a History of Shady Side Academy, 1883-1958; Incredible Carnegie*, by John K. Winkler; *Indian Paths of Pennsylvania*, by Paul A. W. Wallace; *Indians in Pennsylvania*, by Paul A. W. Wallace

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Your Guide to the Pittsburgh National Building; East Liberty Presbyterian Church 150th Anniversary; Pittsburgh, a Brief History, by Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; *The Story of English Windows,* by E. A. Humphrey Fenn; *East Liberty Presbyterian Church Ecclesiastical Art; The East Liberty Presbyterian Church,* 1935; miscellaneous clippings

McKee, Miss Ellen B.—Pittsburgh

Typescript list of Wilkinsburg residents whose biographies appear

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in Boucher's *A Century and a Half of Pittsburgh and Her People* and Warner's *History of Allegheny County*

Mackintosh-Hemphill, Mark S. Orr, Vice-President of Sales — Pittsburgh
A History of Rolling Mills, Rolls and Roll Making

McLaughlin, Miss Kathryn—Pittsburgh
American History Illustrated for Aug. 1971

Nixon, Miss Lily Lee—Pittsburgh
Three Brothers and a Sister, by donor

Phillips, Mrs. Thomas L.—Pittsburgh
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Reid, Mrs. Alfred A.—Pittsburgh
History of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Pa. Volunteers, by Kate M. Scott; *Pennsylvania at Gettysburg*, 2 vols., 1893

Salisbury, Mrs. Ruth K.—Pittsburgh
Hammond's Globemaster World Atlas, 1964; *Rand-McNally Road Atlas*, 1955; *Words Into Type*, by Marjorie E. Killin, Robert M. Gay, et al., 1948; *U.S. Government Style Manual*, 1939; *Crossword Puzzle Dictionary*, by Andrew Swanfeldt, 1944; *Life*, Dec. 1 and Dec. 8, 1972

Scotch-Irish Foundation, Mr. John W. McPherson, President — Philadelphia
Ulster Sails West, by W. F. Marshall

Snyder, Maurice—Pittsburgh
Roebling's Delaware & Hudson Canal Aqueducts, by Robert M. Vogel

Starrett, C. V.—Pittsburgh
The True History of the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, by Louis J. Weichman; *S&D Reflector* for Sept. 1975; miscellaneous clippings

Tim, John F., Jr.—Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania Gazetteer, for 1833; *Pittsburgh, Main Thoroughfares and the Downtown District*, 1910

U. S. Marine Corps., Brig.-Gen. Edwin H. Simms, USMC (Ret.)—Washington, D. C.
Marines in the Revolution

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Woods, Lawrence C., Jr.—Pittsburgh
Half a Century, a History of the Edward A. Woods Company, by Lawrence Woods, Jr., 1930; *Mellon National Bank*, 1944; annual reports as follows: A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, 1930-45, 1951-60, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973; The Hillman Foundation, Inc., 1974; Howard Heinz Endowment, 1957-1962; Old Dominion Foundation, 1959, 1960; Richard King Mellon Foundation, 1947-62, 1963-65, 1966-68, 1969-1971, 1972; Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation, Inc. (Sarah Scaife Foundation, Inc.), 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974

Museum

Alden, Mrs. John H.—Pittsburgh
Flag dress and hair bow worn by donor as a young girl in New York City

Babcock, Fred C.—Pittsburgh
Print, "The City of Pittsburgh, 1843"

Clayter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C.—Pittsburgh
Gentleman's nightshirt

Hackney, Mrs. George W.—Largo, Florida
Gold banquet cloth and 24 napkins which belonged to former mayor of Pittsburgh, James Blackmore

Krebs, Misses Margaret and Lillian—Pittsburgh
Shawl jacket worn by donors' mother, Mrs. Louise Schusler Krebs

McBane, Mrs. Walter W.—Youngstown, Ohio
Uniform worn overseas during WWI by Miss Mary Gray of the YWCA

Reed, Samuel C., Jr.—Pittsburgh
Two abaci

Roberts, Mrs. Alice—Pittsburgh
Portrait of donor's grandfather, Hiram K. Sample

Salisbury, Mrs. R. K.—Pittsburgh
Damask tablecloth

Silver, Miss Lavinia—Pittsburgh
Two white plastic tablecloths

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Starrett, C. V.—Pittsburgh
Buttonhook

Woods, Lawrence C., Jr.—Ligonier
Fort Pitt brick; enclosed piece of Fort Pitt stockade; advertisement for the George Woods Agency, 1881; group photo of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development, 1955

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NEW MEMBERS

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Mr. William L. Iscrupe
Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Jaquay
Miss Ardelle E. Johnson
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Mr. Murray V. Johnston
Miss Clara S. Jones
Mr. E. M. Keener
Mr. John L. Kisic
Mr. and
Mrs. James H. Klingensmith
Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Kondrich

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Mr. Carl B. Lechner, Jr.
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Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Leix
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Northmoreland Historical
Society
Mr. and Mrs. Herb Nusser
Mrs. Florence O'Mahoney
Mr. and Mrs. John W. O'Nan
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Mrs. John E. Timberlake
Mr. Dane M. Topich
Mrs. Lois T. Trimble
Miss Virginia Trimble
Mr. and
Mrs. William F. Trimble III
Mr. Robert J. Trombetta
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Trout

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Mr. and Mrs. William S. Vogel
Mrs. Dorothea M. Wagner
Miss Jan Walker
Mr. Tadeius Wastowicz
Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Wertz
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Wharton
Mr. Emmett C. Williams
Mr. George J. Willock, Jr.
Winchester-Thurston School
Mr. Wendall L. Wray
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Zadzilko

In Memoriam

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1975

Mr. Clifford Brown
Mrs. John R. Bryan
Mr. J. Kenneth Doutt
Mrs. Charles L. Doyle
Mr. James K. Ebbert
Mr. Milburn L. Johnson
Mr. George Ketchum
Mr. John M. McAuliffe
Mr. Wilfrid Murtland
Mr. Gregg L. Neel
Miss Ida Jean Owens
Miss Mabel A. Reid
Mr. Robert Schmertz
Mrs. Charles W. Shaffer
Mr. E. Gard Slocum
Mr. John R. Speer
Mr. Mark Spishak

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York Pennsylvania Copperhead Convention, Resolutions, September 1863

Copy of Resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Copperhead County Convention, held at York Penna. September 1863.

"Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, is the supreme law of the land and entitled, of right, to the obedience of all, from the highest to the lowest; that there is no rightful power in the Federal Government, to dispense with, set aside, or supercede, any of its provisions, and that the doctrine of a "higher law," is an atrocious and abominable political heresy, utterly subversive of all constitutional government, and destructive of the rights and liberties of the people."

"Resolved; — That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has perverted this government, from the constitutional one heretofore established and administered, into a military despotism as absolute and oppressive as that of the Czar of Russia. He has, by military violence, overthrown the government of Sovereign States, of this union and established others in their stead, subservient to himself. He has in those states, unscrupulously arrested and imprisoned men without any charge of crime and without any authority of law, whenever they stood in the way of his designs. He has by similar violence dragged the Judges of State Courts, from the bench, degraded them from their official positions, and subjected them to brutal and barborous treatment, for no cause except, that of a firm and faithful discharge of their duties according to their consciences and oaths of office. He has overthrown the supremacy of the civil laws of the land, and established military power in their place; abolished the right of trial by Jury; instructed his officers and minions to refuse obedience to the civil process of the courts of law, and resisted the enforcement of such process by violence. He has caused, thousands of men, women and children, free citizens of these States, to be illegally seized and transported to public Bastiles, where he has kept them immersed in loathsome dungeons, far from their homes and families, and beyond the limits of their States, and afterwards, at his own caprice turned them out of prison, without accusation, trial or judgement, and without reparation for the injury. He has suppressed newspapers, letters and documents, and denied their transmission, through the government mails, has established an odious censorship, over the telegraph and press, has converted these great means for the circulation of public intelligence into instruments for the accomplishment of unjust and partizan purposes, and has denied to the free citizens of this country, the liberty of speech and of the press. He has ordered illegal searches and seizures of persons and papers, has condemned freemen unheard, & without trial according to law, and has inflicted on them cruel, unusual and illegal punishments. He has transformed the public armed forces of the nation from a means of public warfare, into a partisan police, for the execution of tyrannical and unconstitutional edicts, against those who disapproved his administration. He has

destroyed the freedom of elections, by placing whole States under martial law, stationing armed men at the polls, and permitting none to vote except his own political partizans. He has perverted the war, which was originally waged for the purpose of restoring the Supremacy of the constitution over the Seceded States, into an unholy and unconstitutional crusade against Slavery, and for the freedom of the negro; and for this purpose, has armed the Slaves of the Southern people against their masters, incited them to insurrection, and to the perpetration of the most horrible atrocities, has plundered their property, burned their homes, and ravaged and laid waste their country".

"Resolved: That throughout all these unparalleled outrages upon the people, Andrew G. Curtin, the present Executive of Pennsylvania, has been the pliant and dependant tool of the despotism at Washington, and has seen the Sovereign Rights of the States and the undoubted rights of the citizens trampled in the dust, without once raising his voice in their favour; that he has permitted the swindling officials of the Federal and State Governments to rob and plunder alike, the public treasury of the State, and our patriotic soldiers in the feild; and that he has failed in any single instance to bring the offenders to the condign punishment they deserved."

The two remaining resolutions endorses the nominations of George W. Woodward for Governor —— and Walter M. Lowrie for Supreme Judge, and the county ticket made by the aforesaid convention.

The subordinates of Capt Chas Garrettson[1] heretofore named, approved of the resolutions, and worked earnestly and zealously to elect the state and county ticket.

---

1 Charles C. Garretson was an assistant quartermaster of volunteers, appointed in 1862. See also the memorandum concerning Garretson (ca. March 1, 1864) in this collection.

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

By order of Council 84 U. S. A

H. H. Jacobs

R. Secty.

York Feby 9, 1864

b6 -1
b7C -1

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

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

Sun 2/4/2018 12:06 PM

To: [redacted] Finders Keepers

https://www.loc.gov/resource/mal.2682200/?sp=1

22-cv-9(FBI)-64

b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

Re: Here's the UPI story from Nov 27 1978 (full text)

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

Mon 2/5/2018 11:59 AM

To [redacted]

Notice the reference to cave at the end of the story...very relevant [redacted]

b6 -4
b7C -4

On Mon, Feb 5, 2018 at 11:58 AM [redacted] wrote:

> Elk County: Gold In The Hills ? DENTS RUN, Pa. (UPI)--, Legend has it that there are 20 black-painted gold bars worth $2.8 million hidden deep in Elk county's mountainous terrain. The 50-pound bars were part of a Civil War mint shipment en route from Wheeling, W. Va., to Philadelphia. The 10-man expedition charged with transporting the shipment in June 1863 was headed by Lt. John Castleton. According to Grit, a national weekly newspaper, only Castleton knew that the 26 gold bars, disguised with black paint, were buried beneath a false bottom on a wagon. The party reached Clarion in June and learned that the Confederate army had invaded Pennsylvania. Their expedition was delayed when Castleton contacted malaria and in his delirium, ranted about the gold. Everyone in the escort party soon knew what he was guarding. Castleton recovered and the expedition got underway from St. Marys, Elk County, where townspeople gave the party directions toward Philadelphia. It was the last time Castleton was seen alive. Two months later, a surviving member of the expedition, Sgt. Jim Connors, arrived in Lock Haven. He told a fantastic tale about the party being ambushed in Driftwood. All other members of the expedition, including Castleton, died, he said. A court of inquiry was held in Clearfield 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 gold but just one half of an ingot was recovered. Some still think the bars may be cached in one of the region's many rattlesnake infested caves.

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b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

UPI article 1978

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

Mon 2/5/2018 11:58 AM

To [redacted]

THE PROGRESS

Another Twist In Jonestown Tale

Hunters Delight, A Travelers Dismay

Murray, Smith Likely to Be Reinstated to Senate Posts

Amateur Film Complicating JFK Assassination Probe

Pope Challenges Forces Of Religious Oppression

Failure To Pay Utility Bills Less Painful for Pa. Folks

b7E -1

Sent from my iPhone

[redacted]

THE PROGRESS

Another Twist In Jonestown Tale

Winter's First Storm

Hunters Delight, A Travelers Dismay

Amateur Film Complicating JFK Assassination Probe

Pope Challenges Forces Of Religious Oppression

Murray, Smith Likely to Be Reinstalled to Senate Posts

Failure To Pay Utility Bills Less Painful for Pa. Folks

Elk County: Gold In The Hills?

Failure To
Less Painfu

Hearing Set
Today On
Urgent Suit

b6 -1
b7C -1

Short UPI Article from 1978...

[redacted]

Sun 2/4/2018 12:45 PM

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

To [redacted] Finders Keepers

https://newspaperarchive.com/clearfield-progress-nov-27-1978-p-1/

22-cv-9(FBI)-69

b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

UPI Article 1978

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

Mon 2/5/2018 11:57 AM

To [redacted]

Elk County: Gold In The Hills?

Failure To
Less Painfu

Sent from my iPhone

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b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4

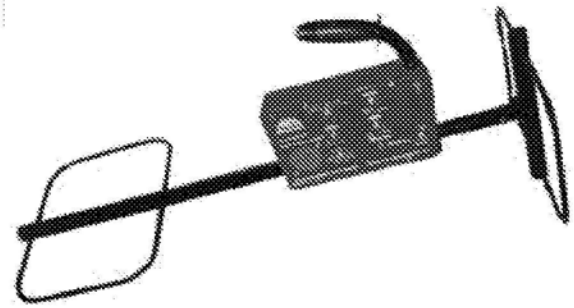
This is the "two-box" cache detector system [redacted] used

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4
b7E -1

Fri 2/2/2018 11:20 AM

To: [redacted] (PH) (FBI) [redacted]



Discovery TF-900 2 Box Detector

Since 1981 Discovery Electronics has manufactures this unique style patented locator for detecting large deeply buried objects. Patterned after the deep searching two box type system, the Treasure-Finder 900 Automatic VLF unit is the only one of the kind capable of maximum depths while ignoring the effects of ground minerals. Add to this a high frequency pipe and cable tracing attachment and you have a very versatile detection system. This unit can be used to locate large treasure caches, gold or silver bullion, large relics, septic tanks, old wells or tunnels, valve caps, manhole covers, and large mineral deposits such as black sand.

TF-900 : 1- Exclsive Ground Reject Circuitry helps you get the deepest possible detection of caches and large relics even through mineralized soil that limit other two-box units. 2- All new dual frequency capability gives you the best cache hunting frequency of 12.5 Khz and the Best Pipe and Cable Trace Frequency of 73.5 Khz. 3- Thumb set Push Button, Factory set Nulling, and Autotune Features make this the easiest to use cache and cable locator available. You get smoother operation over changing ground minerals and easier pipe or cable tracing. 4- All Aluminum Construction and tough baked on powder coat finish make this a very rugged unit. 5- Accept No Substitutes , look for the only two-box style cache and cable locator protected by U.S. Patent 4348639 and CND Patent 1140213.

TF-900 Features are:

* LED for battery check , * Handle-mounted push button for easy thumb-set control, * Ground reject VLF circuitry and ground reject control, * Factory reset electronic null circuitry, * Mode and battery check switch, * Tone adjustment control, * Built-in speaker and 1/4 inch headphone jack, * Snap-together all aluminum construction, * Two automatic tuning/pinpointing modes, * Durable baked-on powder coat finish, * Batteries: 6 cell AA size or you can also use a sing 9 v battery, * 20 to 40 hour battery life, * Weights only 6 pounds, * Dual frequency operating modes, * 12.5 Khz when used as cache locator. 73.5 Khz when used for cave mode, * US Patents: 4348639 and CND 1140213, * One year warranty.

Discovery TF-900 2 Box Detector
Free Shipping
List Price $749.00 Internet Price $579.95
Qty: 1 Price: $579.95

b6 -1
b7C -1

Background on Confederate money

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4
b7E -1

Sat 2/3/2018 4:48 PM

To [redacted](PH) (FBI) [redacted]

Top http://www.cincinnaticwrt.org/data/ccwrt_history/talks_text/clancy_cs_finance.html

Confederate Finance and Supply

By W. Power Clancy

February 9, 1961

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At first 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 had the use of some 4,000,000 Negro slaves who did practically all the farming during the war. The negroes also did valuable military work such as building the fortifications at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Richmond and Charleston.

The North had twice as much land under cultivation 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 only 9,000 miles that were not well connected. The North had far more industrial strength; 1,300,000 workers against the South's 190,000.

These apparent advantages of the North against the South were, however, somewhat deceptive as it should be remembered that the South had at the beginning of the War, a far better group of trained officers, and a number of really brilliant 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 cavalry forces were, until very late in the war, superior in movement and 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 submarines and ships protected by armor such as the Confederate Ram *Virginia* and others.

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The North certainly had its troubles in financing the war but the South had a much greater problem.

The South began the war without a government treasury and had no financial policy based on experience.

When Louisiana seceded in January 1861 Southern forces took over the U.S. Mint at New Orleans and 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 suspending specie payments and who turned their coins over to the Confederate Treasury. The Confederacy appropriated by confiscation from Federal Custom Houses and mints about $6,000,000 in gold and silver coins. There was also a gold loan negotiated in Paris and London early in the war which netted the South $3,000,000, some scattered funds gained from the sale of the "cotton bonds" in Europe and $15,000,000 specie loan floated in 1861 in the Confederacy. The Southern investor could only subscribe to this loan by paying for his bonds in gold and silver coins.

These bonds offered 8% interest payable in gold, 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 also. All of this financing netted the Confederate Treasury approximately $20,000,000 in gold and silver. Unfortunately, this hard money could not be kept as a reserve for later issues of paper money by the Confederate Treasury as it had to be used to pay for ships of war and munitions 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 first believe that the Confederacy had a good chance to win, but they traditionally believed in hard money and not credits.

The Confederate ships, *Alabama, Shenandoah*, and others were purchased with some of the Confederacy's 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 silver coin, and $700,000 in Confederate currency.

The total issues of Treasury notes by Confederate States of America may have totaled perhaps $1,000,000,000. It is difficult to determine the actual 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 would 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 would purchase $6,000 in Confederate currency and in the last quarter of 1865 a Confederate dollar was worth about one cent 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 formerly held 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 believed in sound finance and hard money, and who had banking experience. The irony 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 millions 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 South's principal economic defense, cotton. 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 valuable 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.

Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, considered by most sources the brains of the Confederacy, proposed in 1861 that the Confederate 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 credits of perhaps $50,000,000.

However, our friend Memminger, the Treasury Secretary, ridiculed this plan as uneconomic and unconstitutional, and his term for the plan was "Souphouse Legislation". 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.

b6 -1
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Jefferson Davis felt that Britain and France would recognize the Confederate States if the cotton were kept from the English and French mills; a sort of starvation measure. This idiotic policy was unfortunately maintained throughout the years 1861 to 1863 and after the Federal blockade tightened up in 1862 and 1863, it was then difficult indeed for the blockade runners to slip past the Federal line of ships.

Many of the fast running vessels of the blockade fleet did make the passage to Nassau, however, and fabulous profits were earned by these skippers.

Hamilton Cochrane says in his *Blockade Runners of the Confederacy* quotes:

> In the latter two years of the war, the profits resulting from the export 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, laid down in England, realizing a gross profit of from 50 cents to 60 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-running fraternity that a shipowner could shrug off the loss of his vessel after two safe round trips through the blockade.
>
> In casting up his accounts after the loss of the *Banshee*, supercargo Tom Taylor wrote that 'Some idea of the vast profits accruing from blockade running at this time (1863-1864) can be gathered from the fact that notwithstanding the total loss of the *Banshee* to capture, she earned sufficient on the eight successful round trips which she made, to pay her shareholders 700% on their investment.' On a cargo of meat and provisions sold to the Commissary General in Richmond in the fall of 1864, Taylor 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 had not been followed, perhaps 100,000 bales of cotton could have been shipped, as at that time the Federal fleet was scattered in many parts of the world and Lincoln had only three capable vessels to maintain a blockade of 3,500 miles of coastline. So in a way the Davis government's embargo really aided Mr. Lincoln's plan of blockading Confederate ports and stifling 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 constantly 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 light on Memminger was that along with other prominent Charleston, South Carolina families, he established a summer home at Flat Rock, North Carolina, in 1838. The DAR Magazine, January, 1960 mentions, quote:

> In 1945 the Memminger home called "Rock Hill" was bought by Carl Sandburg, the poet and Lincoln biographer, who changed the name of the estate to 'Connemara' and has since made it his permanent residence.

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

Civil War History, Volume V, No. IV, Dec. 1959, says, 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 carry on the war. Some optimists even thought that England might enter the war as an ally of the South. Although there was considerable pro-Southern sentiment in England, it was outweighed by strong anti-slavery feelings. In the end England steered clear of recognition, partly due to the skillful 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 unexpectedly 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 Farragut forced an entrance to the Mississippi at New Orleans in 1862, thousands of bales were burned by the Confederates. The property loss must have been fantastic; in some cases planters set fire to their own bales, and it is said that 'The cotton floated 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 powerful inflationary pressures. The Confederate attempts to establish official prices were foredoomed to failure; the so-called "fixed" prices had to be revised

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upward from time to time. From May 1863 to Marh 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, mostly 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 silks, jewelry and other valuables. Troops were summoned, and the mayor threatened to fire on the rioters if they did not disperse."

To quote Fred Reinfeld, author of *"The Story of Civil War Money"*:

There were four issues 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 Bank Note Co. of New York. The notes were smuggled through the Northern blockade to the Southern Treasury."

Also, from Fred Reinfeld's *"The Story of Civil War Money"* I quote:

The first four issues of Confederate currency relied to a considerable extent on vignettes borrowed from earlier state bank issues. The central vignette on the $500 note of the Montgomery 1861 issue is a good example of this. The picture of cattle 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 originated 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 Richmond issue of 1861 was printed by "the Southern Bank Note Company"---really the New Orleans branch of the American Bank Note Company of New York.

The third issue, authorized by the Act of May 3.6., 1861, comprised $5, $10., $20., $50 and $100 denominations, The date is printed, while the numbers are handwritten.

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

The final issue of 1861, totaling $150,000,000, was authorized by the Act of August 19, 1861, and December 24, 1861. It was made up of $2, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100 notes.

The last issue of Confederate currency was authorized by the Act of February 17, 1864, 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 believed 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 value.

The obligation reads like that of the issue of September 2, 1861, except that it begins, "Two years after ratification," etc. There is no reference to convertibility to Confederate stock or bonds. The date of issue is printed, the numbers handwritten.

Two Confederate coins were struck --- a cent and a half dollar, 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 twelve coins in nickel-copper, Lovett dropped the project, fearing prosecution by the Union Government. (Why the same danger was not involved in the National Bank 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. Haseltine 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 three are known, are valued at $750. The silver restrikes (five known) are valued at $325. The original coins and the copper restrikes have a value of $200.

> The half dollar was struck at the New Orleans 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. Scott and Co. of New York City.
>
> The Scott firm obtained five hundred 1861 U. S. half dollars from the New Orleans 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 original Confederate die.

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

During the occupation of the City of New Orleans by Union forces under General Benjamin F. Butler which began on May 3., 1862, the C. S. A. lost a great financial bulwark. New Orleans 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 Orleans and almost 2,000 sea-going vessels and 3,500 river steamers with tonnage of 1,200,000 tons entered the port of New Orleans during 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 business was at a standstill.

Butler ordered resumption of trade but the response was meager indeed. When General 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 still 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, upon orders from Richmond, suspended payment in specie for payment in Confederate notes. As a result the value of C. S. A. money steadily depreciated.

Then in 1862 the banks of New Orleans began issuing their own notes. Streetcar lines and railroads had permitted 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 firms 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 labor.

Many counterfeiters operated in the traffic of the railroad ticket field and flooded the city with these scraps of paper. However, General Banks ordered the issuance of the tickets stopped and the postmaster at New Orleans had to order the use of postage stamps forbidden for currency use.

Civil War History, Volume V., No. IV, December, 1959, says, quote:

> His actions were applauded in two quarters -- the "True Delta", which charged that the banks had engaged in "patriotic swindling" since 1861 and that they were interested in nothing but shifting the burden of the financial troubles onto other shoulders; and a group of French citizens, who addressed Butler on May 12 and attributed all the city's 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 government 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 any 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 fleet on patrol. However, this was found to be false.

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

> The fate of the business houses and banking firms of occupied New Orleans would strike a modern historian of military occupations as neither strange nor unjust. But to the Orleanian of the period--perhaps because he had so recently become an enemy of the United States government--it seemed 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 Orleans--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 elimination of "disloyal" businessmen and the acquisition of their property by the New Northern arrivals was permanent and would change the face of New Orleans business for decades to come."

A most important life-line of Confederate supply were the war materials and food stuffs brought into blockaded Southern ports by the fast little ships that operated as blockade runners.

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; Beaufort; New Bern and Wilmington in North Carolina; Charleston; Savannah; Pensacola; Mobile; New Orleans and Galveston. These were the ten ports of the South which were principally used. Charleston., South Carolina., and Wilmington,, North Carolina finally developed as the two principal ports.

The C. S. A. was quick to fortify Wilmington 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 entrance to the river. Fort Fisher was heavily armed with long range Columbiads. When a blockade runner had evaded the pursuing Federal ships and successfully 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. Fisher would breathe a sigh of relief and proceed up the River to Wilmington 18 miles away.

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

On the way at 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) then changed this currency when they could 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 been 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 fleet 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 Hamilton Cochran again:

> "By December 1861 Maffitt had become a naval aid to General Robert E. Lee and was busy with duties of a general character, surveying, erecting batteries and placing obstructions along the coast of South Carolina. A month later, on January 7, 1862, Lieutenant Maffitt received the orders that embarked him on his career as a blockade runner 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, Trenholm & Company of Charleston and Liverpool. She was said to be unusually fast and could stow to advantage about 700 bales of cotton.

Maffitt knew only too well of the North's determination to dethrone "King Cotton." If Lincoln's government could cause this commodity to become less important as an aid to the Confederacy, then the Confederacy's credit abroad for the purchase of materials of war would suffer. But cotton prices were skyrocketing. Profits were fantastic for those who were willing to run major risks to bring that cotton safely eastward through the blockade. Already the shipyards of England and Scotland were busy building steamers especially designed for the blockade-running trade. In later years Maffitt recalled that 'in a brief time the harbors of Bermuda and Nassau swarmed with sky-colored

vessels eagerly seeking pilots and adventurous seamen to assist in transporting desirable cargoes into Dixie.' Thus was blockade running established as an instrument of war.

Bermuda and Nassau were strategically located in relation to the South Atlantic Coast. Bermuda was only 674 miles from Wilmington, North Carolina, and was mainly 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 Charleston (515 miles and Savannah (500 miles).

All vessels 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 Wilmington, for example., would give Nassau as her destination. All of John T. Bourne's 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. S. courts, looking only at the final destination., condemned captured blockade runners when there was evidence of an ultimate intention to break the blockade. This decision rested solidify on an old principle of the English prize courts, known as the Doctrine of Continuous Voyage. According to this, the mere touching at an intermediate port of a vessel making an illegal voyage could not break the continuity of the voyage or remove the taint of illegality.

To get around this difficulty (they hoped) British and Confederate merchants and blockade runners thought up a new device. All cargoes would be transshipped at Bermuda 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 landing the cargo and going through a form of sale, the two voyages were parts 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 Justice of the United States Supreme Court summed up the situation when he said, "The ships are planks 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, continuously 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 would induce the European powers officially to recognize 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 materials being made abroad by Confederate agents. But the actual cotton buying was never properly organized until August 1864.

Meanwhile a commercial agent for the Confederate government had been appointed in Bermuda. He was a reputable merchant by the name of John Tory Bourne. Mr. Bourne kept a complete and accurate record of the cargo manifests of the Confederate blockade runners with whom he did business. Fortunately for posterity, copies of these manifests remained virtually 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. Bourne the letter books of John T. Bourne came to light, thanks to the co-operation of customs officials at Saint Georgeis, Bermuda, and leading citizens of the island.

Not only was Bermuda ideally situated for blockade running but its people were strongly in sympathy with the Southern 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 Bermudians 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. Norman Walker (wife of the chief Confederate agent) vas always open to Southern supporters. Rose Hill 'residence of Mr. Bourne, overlooking beautiful Saint George's Harbor, was constantly filled with Confederate agents and Naval Officers. Young girls of the islands entertained visiting young Confederate Officers with all sorts of balls, 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 greatcloth, shoes, blankets, and Confederate government commissary stores awaiting shipment. Saint George's was a boom town in every respect, not only for officers and civilians but for common sailors as well. They filled the streets and overflowed the drinking places.

Gamblers 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 nails, salt, leather 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 only one source of salt in the entire Confederacy, the price soared in two years from 1 cent per pound to 50 cents. In the early months, a great deal of salt was smuggied into the South from across the border in exchange for cotton.

Another favorite commodity of speculators was "Bermuda 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 pork products. These were salted and shipped out of New York or Philadelphia to Bermuda or Nassau. This was especially true during the first years of the war. No one seemed to wonder why the people of these islands were suddenly taking to eating vast quantities of pork products. Upon arrival in the islands, the hams and bacon were sold at quadruple their cost to agents of the Confederate States Quartermaster Corps, then shipped to hungry soldiers on the firing line.

War supplies of all kinds continued to flow through Bermuda in a seemingly endless stream. In February 1863, the chief of ordnance in Richmond received shipments from the island consisting of 70,980 long Enfield rifles, 9,715 short Enfields, 354 carbine Enfields, 20 small-bore Enfields, 27,000 Austrian rifles, 21,040 British muskets and 2,020 Brunswick rifles. There were also cases, molds, kegs and screwdrivers. Shipments of artillery: 129 guns of various types. An almost interminable 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 soldiers supplied with lead bullets and the superintendent of Confederate ordnance laboratories wrote in March 1863 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 runners should 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 facilities abroad and keep open their lines of supply. During this period 113,504 small arms were brought through the blockade, in addition to great quantities of saltpeter, cartridges, flannel, paper for cartridges, leather and hardware. In contrast, only 35,000 arms were manufactured in the various armories of the Confederacy during the same period. Thus blockade running had provided more than three times the number of arms produced by the South itself. The following year, however, when Southern production increased and munitions and arms were flowing from Southern manufacturing plants, blockade running was of immense benefit in augmenting the scanty home supplies of food and clothing. The quartermaster general admitted in a letter to General Lee that his chief reliance on blockade running 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 railroads and downright bad management. The shortage of meat was particularly acute following the fall of Vicksburg and the consequent disruption of communication with the trans-Mississippi department. To fulfill this need, every effort was made to import meat. This was successfully accomplished as shown by the fact that 8,632,000 pounds of meat were imported into the Confederacy between November 1, 1863, 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 July 22, 1864 and Sherman's "March to the Sea" the financial and supply problems of the C. S. A. became extremely 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 Richmond, Virginia. This was practically the only establishment of its kind that served the Confederate states with ordnance materials used by the Army and Navy.

Also, when Grant tightened the ring around Richmond in the early months of 1865 and Petersburg fell, the last remaining supply and financial organization of the Richmond government 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 Southwestern 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 Wythe, Virginia, and commonly called the Wytheville mines. They had been operated at various times and in 1860 were taken over by Union Lead Mining Co.

Shortly after the war began the C, S. A. Government demanded that the management either work the mines to their full capacity or turn them over to the C. S. A. government for operation. The directors of the Union Lead Mining Co. chose to operate them for the Richmond 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 12,546 pips of lead estimated at 1,507,000 pounds had been supplied through the ports of Charleston and Wilmington.

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

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

Federal military objectives in Southwest Virginia, in order of importance, were (1) the Wytheville lead mines, (2) the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad (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 Virginia-Tennessee Railroad., and (3) the Wytheville lead mines.

The Wytheville 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 important role in industry with their historic past almost 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 service in the Civil War. Strangely enough, the strongest remaining links with the Civil War period are the workmen themselves, many the grandsons of those who provided the lead for the Confederate armies of 1861-1865.

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 materials needed to carry on a war, even of that period, were valiant, and courageous in the extreme.

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Payment to Union troops in PA in Gold

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Sat 2/3/2018 7:06 PM

To [redacted] (PH) (FBI) [redacted]

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Look at Note 25 re Paymaster urgency gold by express to pay troops

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

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Book Reviews

Deserter Country; Civil War Opposition in the Pennsylvania Appalachians

By Robert Sandow

(new york: Fordham university press, 2009) 234 pps., $25.00 softcover, illustrations, maps reviewed by Ken turner

Most Civil War books are about famous battles or leaders. But Robert Sandow, a Lock Haven University associate professor of history and Laurel Highlands native, went outside the norm with his study of opposition, violence, and desertion in North Central and North Western Pennsylvania. With the recent softcover release of *Deserter Country: Civil War Opposition in the Pennsylvania Appalachians*, readers get a second chance at an intriguing 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 riots. But this was Pennsylvania's mountainous lumbering region; Appalachia's poor farmers and lumbermen had close family ties and an isolated sense of community—a perfect haven for opposition, dissent, and desertion.

When the war began, there was already some opposition in Pennsylvania, mainly near the counties bordering the Mason Dixon line. But most people supported the Union, and even in far northern counties, young men joined regiments like the 1st PA Ri es, known as Bucktails for their penchant for wearing deer tails on their caps, or the "Wildcat" 105th PA regiment from Venango County's newly discovered oil regions. Men realized 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 Republican Lincoln administration demanded complete loyalty, passing sweeping radical measures like the 1863 Conscription Act that required all males 18 and older to register for the draft. The author notes that the Confederacy's draft, begun in 1862, was just as unpopular in the Southern Appalachian mountains of North Carolina.

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

Federal authorities in Pittsburgh and Harrisburg received complaints. The Provost Marshall in Pittsburgh, Colonel Richard Dodge, wrote, "I am informed there are 1,200-1,800 deserters in Clear eld County," lumbermen who have committed "outrages and assaults."

Sandow notes that many men, unable to pay substitutes, turned to violence and marshals were even murdered, although some claims were probably exaggerated. The mood in the wildcat oil region had reached near-anarchy, but the worst was in Clear eld County.

After the 1864 election, the government sent out companies of the 16th Veteran Reserve Corps—the Invalid Corps—mainly disabled, injured veterans. The roads were impassable in winter of 1864, and only 25 men at a time could travel by sled into the rough northern Pennsylvania forests.

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The adventure culminated in the "Bloody Knox Massacre," which really was not a massacre at all, and not particularly bloody. Twenty- ve men from the Veteran Reserves surrounded the home of a ringleader, Tom Adams, who had served a short stint in the 149th PA Bucktails before deserting. Adams 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 about loyalty, and what constitutes loyalty can be especially problematic in a democracy. Sandow also corrects the myth of the heavily urban and industrialized North, showing that portions, like Pennsylvania's Deserter Country, were rural, mountainous, and populated by poor, nonconformist farmers, much like their Southern Appalachian Mountain counterparts.

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

Ken Turner is co-author of *The Civil War In Pennsylvania: A Photographic History*, to be published this fall by the Heinz History Center.

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Historical references placing Cooperheads/KGC in Elk County, Clearfield etc

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Sun 2/4/2018 12:09 AM

To: [redacted] Finders Keepers

We're getting closer...see this book and references... it contains references to Wildcat Country, Copperheads, Clearfield etc...and how it relates to signficant material in the published treasure stories.

Third reference cites Elk County as hotbed for Copperheads and deserters

Clearfield..."treason in our midst" etc....

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Citations...historical references...newspapers...

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Pinkerton used to investigate payroll thefts during Civil War

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Mon 2/5/2018 12:42 PM

To [redacted] Finders Keepers

Please see below ... yellow highlights...Pinkerton'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 Harrisburg Archives..)

http://law.jrank.org/pages/9213/Pinkerton-Allan.html

Allan Pinkerton was a famous nineteenth-century detective and founder of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Pinkerton served as a spy during the U.S. CIVIL WAR and was renowned for preventing the assassination of President-Elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1861. He became a controversial figure when large companies hired his "Pinkerton men" to break LABOR UNION strikes through the use of intimidation and violence.

Pinkerton was born on August 25, 1819, in Glasgow, Scotland. 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 settled 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 Pinkerton'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 1850 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 kind. Pinkerton soon opened branches in several cities. In 1866 his agents recovered $700,000 stolen from the Adams Express Company and captured the thieves.

Pinkerton's public image was enhanced 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.C. 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 SECRET SERVICE of the U.S. Army to investigate criminal activity, such as payroll thefts and murder. 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 1870s. 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 daily 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, infiltrated the Molly Maguires, a secret organization of Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal miners. From 1872 to 1876, McParlan became part of the Molly Maguires, who were responsible for TERRORISM in the coal fields. He later testified in a series of trials that led to the conviction and hanging of ten men for murder.

Pinkerton, an unabashed self-promoter, wrote an account called *The Molly 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

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unionism. He wrote about his role in foiling the Lincoln assassination in *The Spy of the Rebellion* (1883) and his autobiography *Thirty Years as a Detective* (1884).

Pinkerton died on July 1, 1884, in Chicago.

Read more: Allan Pinkerton - Detective, Labor, Police, and Agency - JRank Articles http://law.jrank.org/pages/9213/Pinkerton-Allan.html#ixzz56FxQuLEf

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Source of the article...West's Encyclopedia of American Law

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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 National Detective Agency. Pinkerton served as a spy during the u.s. civil war and was renowned for preventing the assassination of President-Elect abraham lincoln in 1861. He became a controversial figure when large companies hired his "Pinkerton men" to break labor union strikes through the use of intimidation and violence.

Pinkerton was born on August 25, 1819, in Glasgow, Scotland. 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 settled in Chicago and set up a cooper's shop.

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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 Pinkerton'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 1850 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 kind. Pinkerton soon opened branches in several cities. In 1866 his agents recovered $700,000 stolen from the Adams Express Company and captured the thieves.

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Pinkerton's public image was enhanced 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.C. 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 secret service of the U.S. Army to investigate criminal activity, such as payroll thefts and murder. 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 1870s. 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 daily fee to corporations with labor problems. Their menacing attitudes and use of violence were despised by labor unions and their supporters.

b6 -1
b7C -1

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, infiltrated the Molly Maguires, a secret organization of Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal miners. From 1872 to 1876, McParlan became part of the Molly Maguires, who were responsible for terrorism in the coal fields. He later testified in a series of trials that led to the conviction and hanging of ten men for murder.

Pinkerton, an unabashed self-promoter, wrote an account called *The Molly 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 Rebellion* (1883) and his autobiography *Thirty Years as a Detective* (1884).

Pinkerton died on July 1, 1884, in Chicago.

further readings

Mackay, James. 1997. *Allan Pinkerton: The First Private Eye.* New York: J. Wiley & Sons.

22-cv-9(FBI)-90
b7E -1

b6 -1
b7C -1

Untitled

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

Wed 2/7/2018 10:34 PM

To [redacted] Finders Keepers

[redacted]

Note to [redacted]...The loss, at sea, of the gold transported on SS 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 1860s, 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.

b6 -1, -5
b7C -1, -5

Shipwreck of S.S. Central America Yields More Gold

By Karla Zabludovsky On 8/30/14 at 2:20 PM

explore More than 2,900 gold coins and 45 gold ingots have been recovered as well. All Images Courtesy of Recovery Limited Partnership

Share

U.S. S.S. Central America Shipwrecks

More than 2,900 gold coins and 45 gold ingots have been recovered from the shipwrecked *S.S. Central America* since an archaeological excavation began in mid-April, Odyssey Marine Exploration, the company contracted to dive to the site, revealed on a report published Tuesday.

Other 19th century artifacts recovered include luggage pieces, a pistol, a pocket watch, and several daguerreotypes, an early 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

Keep up with this story and more by subscribing now

22-cv-9(FBI)-91

Pine and oak specimens placed on the seabed in 1990 and 1991, during the last known dives to the shipwreck site, are being retrieved so that scientists can study the "shipworms" consuming and destroying the ship's timbers.

b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

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

The S.S. *Central America* sank off the Carolina coast in 1857, at the height of the California Gold Rush, when it sailed into a hurricane. It had departed, days earlier, from Panama, with roughly 580 passengers who were carrying with them an unknown amount of gold. Estimates for the total gold cargo range between three and 21 tons of gold.

goldcoins One of the piles of gold coins, lying on the surface, outside the SS Central America shipwreck hull. All Images Courtesy of Recovery Limited Partnership

The ship's sinking contributed to the Panic of 1857 and the subsequent economic depression in the United States, historians say.

b6 -1, -4
b7C -1, -4

Turtle reference from [redacted]...guy named [redacted] Tioga Co. Pa, on Treasurenet

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

Wed 2/7/2018 8:45 PM

To [redacted] Finders Keepers

[redacted]

[goog_1536650381]
http://www.treasurenet.com/forums/treasure-legends-pennsylvania/37022-dents-run-treasure-4.html

Jun 20, 2011, 06:41 AM #51

[redacted] is offline
[redacted] Avatar

b6 -4
b7C -4

Feb 2005
Tioga Co. Pa.
378
6 times

Re: dents run treasure

[redacted] When you mentioned possible Spanish Treasure it set of a bell in my mind. I 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. I often wondered if it could be Spanish or Native Indians. There were Indian tribes in that area, but I also think that the Spanish came exploring up the river.
Interesting [redacted]

b6 -4
b7C -4

22-cv-9(FBI)-93

b7E -1

[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

Pinkerton connection

[redacted]

b6 -1, -4, -5
b7C -1, -4, -5
b7E -1

Mon 2/12/2018 11:52 AM

To [redacted] Finders Keepers

It occurs to me that the published treasure stories re the lost gold bars in PA (1961 story and others) focus very heavily on Pinkerton. Perhaps 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 Civil War-era Pinkerton files 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 it was passed on by future generation.

]Pinkerton's National Detective Agency Records - Library of Congress

hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/eadmss.ms003007.3

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

Spying in America: Espionage from the Revolutionary War to the Dawn ...

https://books.google.com/books?isbn=162616066X
Michael J. Sulick - 2014 - History
Pinkerton's memory of events could not be challenged by any records because all his *files* were destroyed in the *Chicago fire* of *1871*. *Pinkerton* undoubtedly felt the need to defend 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 Detective Agency: Between the Law and Hooliganism ...

https://worldhistory.us/.../the-pinkerton-detective-agency-between-the-law-and-hoolig...

May 21, 2017 - Thus, the *Pinkerton's* gained Lincoln's trust as well as contracts to spy on the Confederates during the Civil War and to protect the president. During this period, the agency began to collect what would become the world's greatest information *file* of criminals. It was lost in the Great *Chicago Fire* of *1871*.

Inventing the Pinkertons: Or, Spies, Sleuths, Mercenaries, and ...

https://books.google.com/books?isbn=1421420562
S. Paul O'Hara - 2016 - History
Pinkerton's early career was and remains shrouded in mystery, self-aggrandizement, and reinvention---- deepened by the fact that *Pinkerton's files* were destroyed in the *Chicago Fire* of *1871*.

FD-1036 (Rev. 10-16-2009)

OFFICIAL RECORD

UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Import Form

Form Type: LABRPT - Laboratory Report **Date:** 03/13/2019

Title: (U) Rettew Geophysical Survey - Final Report

Approved By: SSA [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

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

♦♦

UNCLASSIFIED

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

RETTEW | ENVIROSCAN, INC.
3020 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603 • Phone: (800) 738-8395
E-mail: rettew@rettew.com • Website: rettew.com

Engineers
Environmental Consultants
Surveyors
Landscape Architects
Safety Consultants
Geophysicists

February 27, 2018

[redacted] b6 -1 b7C -1

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

RE: Report for: Confidential Geophysical Survey
Subsurface High-Density Targets
State College Environs, Centre County, PA
RETTEW Project No. 111642000

Dear [redacted] b6 -1 b7C -1

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.

SITE DESCRIPTION

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.

SURVEY METHODS

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 (cm/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 cm/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)

22-cv-9(FBI)-99

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 best-fit density contrast of 17.5 g/cc is consistent with a rocky rubble density of approximately 2.0 g/cc surrounding a body with a density of 19.5 g/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.

LIMITATIONS

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.

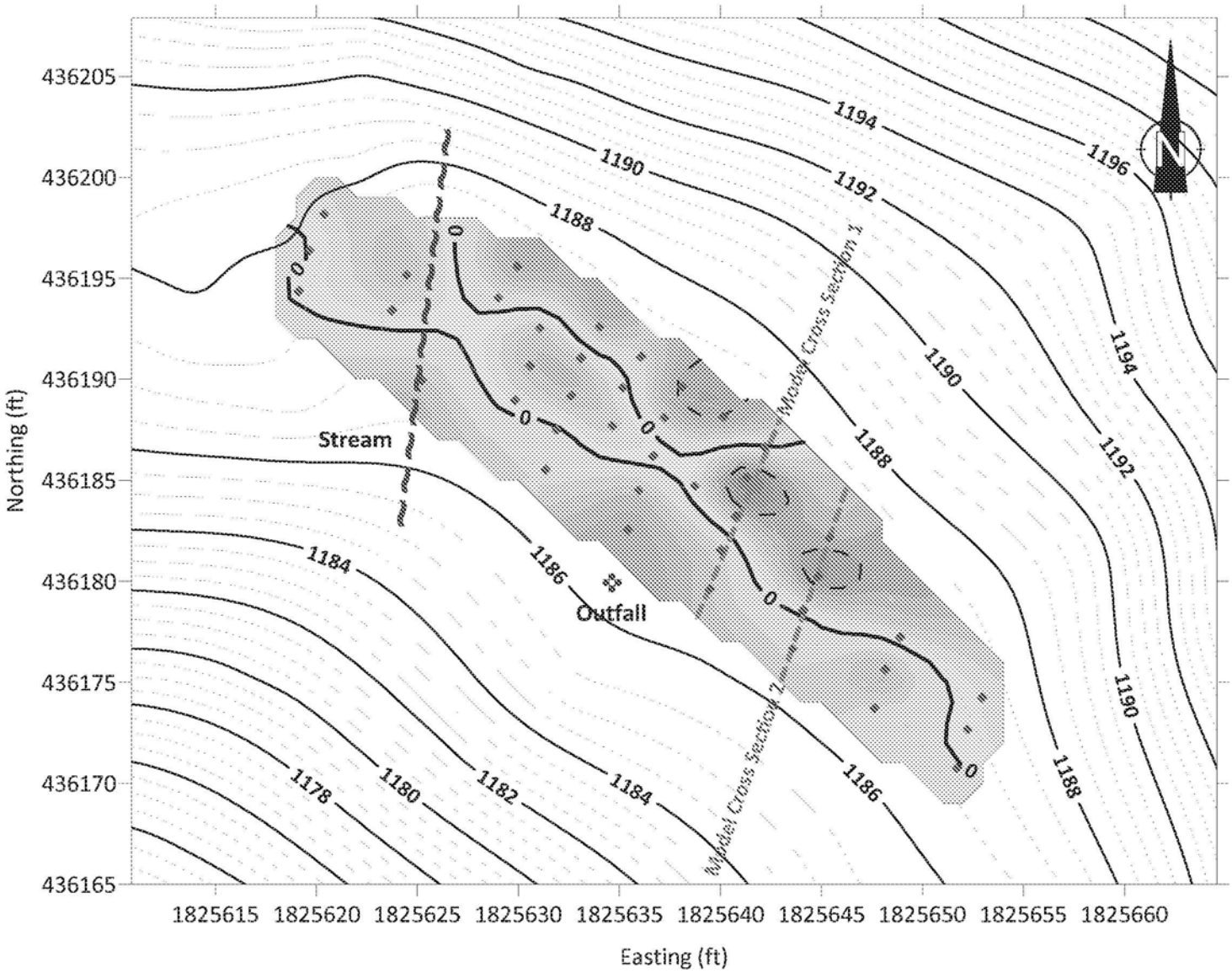
Sincerely,
RETTEW

[redacted] b6 -6 b7C -6

Technical Review By:
RETTEW

[redacted] b6 -6 b7C -6

enc.: Figure 1: Residual Microgravity Survey Results
Figure 2: 2D Microgravity Models



Residual Gravity (mgals)

Increasing Mass Deficiency ← → Increasing Mass Excess

-0.09 -0.06 -0.03 0.00 0.03 0.06 0.09

Geophysical Survey Legend

- 1100 Elevation Contour (0.5-foot)
- Microgravity Survey Station
- Stream

Scale (ft)

0 4 8 12 16

Notes:

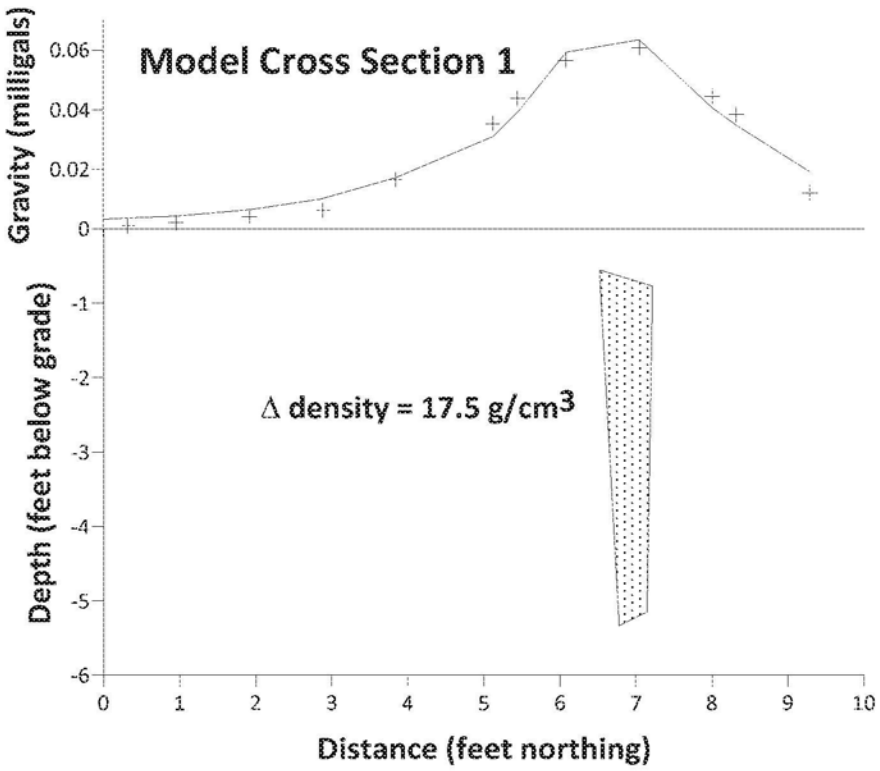
Coordinates in Pennsylvania North State Plane (3701), NAD-83 datum.

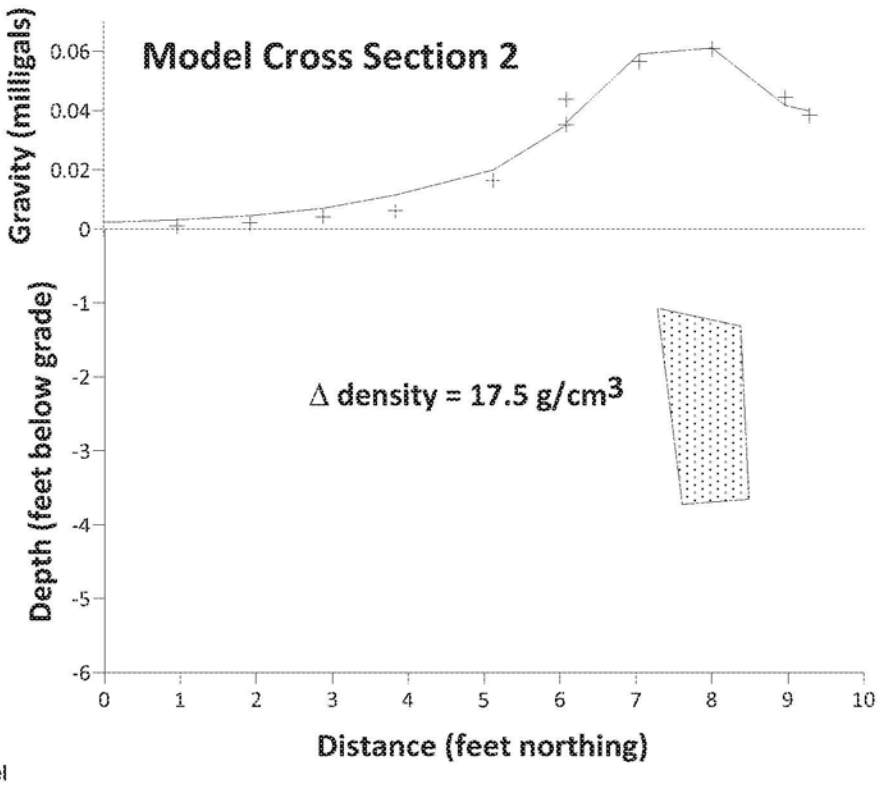
Basemap from DGPS survey by Enviroscan, Inc. and USGS LiDAR data PA_Statewide_N_2006-2008_002251.las

Contours in 0.5-foot intervals, NAVD88.

Gravity data from Scintrex CG-5.

Prepared by:	Title:	Project Location:	Figure
RETTEW / ENVIROSCAN, INC. 3020 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603	**Residual Microgravity Survey Results**	**Dents Run** **Elk County, PA**	1 b6 -6 b7C -6
		Project Number: 111642000 / Revision/Issue: 02/27/18	
		Original Scale: 1" = 8' / Survey Ending Date: 02/23/18	Drawn by: / Approved by:





Notes:

Calculations from Grav2Dc model 2.03 by [redacted]

b6 -6
b7C -6

Prepared by: RETTEW / ENVIROSCAN, INC. 3020 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603	Title: 2D Microgravity Models	Project Location: Dents Run, Elk County, PA	Figure: 2
		Project Number: 111642000	Revision/Issue: 02/27/18
		Original Scale: 1" = 8'	Survey Ending Date: 02/23/18
			Drawn by: [redacted] Approved by: [redacted]

b6 -6
b7C -6

[redacted] **(PH) (FBI)**

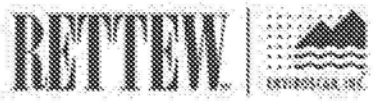
From: [redacted] b6 -1, -6 b7C -1, -6
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 6:55 PM
To: [redacted] (PH) (FBI)
Subject: Revised Proposal
Attachments: 111642000 FINAL REPORT Feb 27 2018.pdf

Hi [redacted]--

I fixed your name! Here is the revised report. Happy reading. b6 -1, -6 b7C -1, -6

[redacted]

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



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b6 -6 b7C -6

FD-1057 (Rev. 5-8-10)

OFFICIAL RECORD

UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOUO~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Electronic Communication

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

From: PHILADELPHIA
PH-C1
Contact: [redacted]

Approved By: SSA [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

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 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) attempted to corroborate the information provided by [redacted] 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.

b6 -4
b7C -4

♦♦

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FD-1036 (Rev. 10-16-2009)

OFFICIAL RECORD

UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Import Form

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

Title: (U) Wells Fargo Corporate Archives correspondence

Approved By: SSA [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

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

♦♦

UNCLASSIFIED

[redacted] (PH) (FBI)

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, March 07, 2018 4:31 PM
To: [redacted] (PH) (FBI)
Subject: RE: Time sensitive information request - Wells Fargo Archives

b6 -1, -6
b7C -1, -6

[redacted]

Per our conversation earlier last week and today, I am emailing with the results of our research. I did not find any primary documents in the archives referencing overland shipments by Wells Fargo for the Treasury department 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 (1864-1866) 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.

[redacted]

[redacted] Wells Fargo Corporate Archives

b6 -6
b7C -6

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 8:54 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Time sensitive information request - Wells Fargo Archives

b6 -1, -6
b7C -1, -6
b7E -1

Greetings. I work in the Wells Fargo Corporate Archives and was forwarded your below message. I understand you are interested in Wells Fargo records from mid-19th century. Our records are nowhere near complete, but I can research your request with more information. I will also call you on your cell phone as requested but wanted to provide you with my contact information. Thank you.

[redacted]

[redacted] Wells Fargo Corporate Archives

Wells Fargo Corporate Heritage
420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104
[redacted]

b6 -6
b7C -6

[redacted]

This message may contain confidential and/or privileged information. If you are not the addressee or authorized to receive this for the addressee, you must not use, copy, disclose, or take any action based on this message or any information herein. If you have received this message in error, please advise the sender immediately by reply e-mail and delete this message. Thank you for your cooperation.

-----Original Message-----

From: [redacted] (PH) (FBI) [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 2:36 PM
To: historian
Subject: Time sensitive information request - Wells Fargo Archives
Importance: High

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

To whom it may concern,

My name is [redacted] and I am a Special Agent with the FBI assigned to the Art Crime Team. I have a time sensitive 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.

b6 -1
b7C -1

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

Respectfully,

[redacted]
Special Agent
FBI Art Crime Team
William J. Green, Jr. Building
600 Arch Street, 8th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Main: (215) 418-4000
Cell: [redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

[redacted] (PH) (FBI)

b6 -1, -6
b7C -1, -6

From: [redacted] (PH) (FBI)
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 5:36 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Time sensitive information request - Wells Fargo Archives

Importance: High

To whom it may concern,

b6 -1
b7C -1

My name is [redacted] and I am a Special Agent with the FBI assigned to the Art Crime Team. I have a time sensitive 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.

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Main: (215) 418-4000
Cell: [redacted]
[redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1
b7E -1

FD-1036 (Rev. 10-16-2009)

OFFICIAL RECORD

UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Import Form

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

Title: (U) Pennsylvania State Forest Rules & Regulations

Approved By: SSA [redacted]

Drafted By: [redacted]

b6 -1
b7C -1

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

Synopsis: (U) RULES AND REGULATIONS
TITLE 17. PENNSYLVANIA CODE, PART I. DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Subpart C. STATE FORESTS
CHAPTER 21. GENERAL PROVISIONS

♦♦

UNCLASSIFIED

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
CHAPTER 21. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 21.101. Definitions.

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, have the following meanings, unless 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 directly 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 Commonwealth.

(ii) The term includes authorized officials of the Department.

Fish and Boat Code—Title 30 *Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes*.

Game and Wildlife Code—Title 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 Department—Approval 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, unless 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 § 21.120 (relating to ground blinds and tree stands).

(b) The following personal property may be moved or removed by the Department, placed 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 § 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.

§ 21.106. 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 handler 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 receptacles 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.

§ 21.107. Hunting, trapping and shooting.

(a) Hunting and trapping are permitted unless otherwise posted.

(b) Hunting and trapping shall be in accordance with the Game and Wildlife Code and 58 Pa. Code Part III (relating to Game Commission).

(c) Using a device that is capable of discharging or propelling a projectile is prohibited except in accordance with the Game and Wildlife Code and except for target shooting at a location authorized by the Department.

(d) This section applies to State forest land other than picnic areas.

§ 21.108. Fishing.

(a) Fishing is permitted unless otherwise posted.

(b) Fishing shall be in accordance with the Fish and Boat Code and 58 Pa. Code Part II (relating to Fish and Boat Commission).

§ 21.109. Boating.

(a) *Operation.* Watercraft may be operated on State forest waters unless posted as closed.

(b) *Statutes and regulations.* Boating shall be in accordance with the Fish and Boat Code and 58 Pa. Code Part II (relating to Fish and Boat Commission).

(c) *Prohibition.* The use of a motor type other than electric motor for propulsion of motorized watercraft is prohibited.

(d) *Mooring.*

(1) Mooring watercraft at a location without possession of a valid watercraft mooring permit issued by the Department for that location is prohibited.

(2) A decal issued by the Department evidencing issuance of the permit shall be affixed aft of amidship on the starboard (right) side of the watercraft.

(3) The Department will establish a schedule of fees for mooring permits. The schedule and subsequent revisions will be effective upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin.*

(e) *Launching.*

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), watercraft may be launched or removed at any location except where prohibited by posting.

(2) Watercraft launched from trailers may be launched and removed only at designated launching areas.

(3) Launching watercraft without one of the following is prohibited:

(i) A valid watercraft launching or mooring permit issued by the Department. If a decal evidencing the issuance of a permit has been provided by the Department, the decal shall be affixed to the watercraft aft of amidship on the starboard (right) side. If another form of evidence of the issuance of a permit has been provided by the Department instead of a decal, this evidence shall be carried on the watercraft.

(ii) A valid registration number and validation decal, or a valid use permit, issued and displayed in accordance with 58 Pa. Code Part II.

(4) The Department will establish a schedule of fees for launching permits. The schedule and subsequent revisions will be effective upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin.*

(f) *Docks.* Maintaining a dock at any location without possession of a valid dock permit issued by the Department for that location is prohibited. A dock tag evidencing issuance of a permit shall be securely attached to the offshore end of the dock. The Department will establish a schedule of fees for dock permits. The schedule and subsequent revisions will be effective upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin.*

§ 21.110. Traffic.

(a) Operating a vehicle or a motor vehicle is permitted in accordance with this section.

(b) The following are prohibited:

(1) Operating a vehicle in a manner that is any of the following:

(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 governmental rules regarding traffic).

§ 21.111. 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 Commonwealth 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(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 fails 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(f) of the Vehicle Code.

(iii) If the Department has not issued a parking ticket, the Department 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, trail 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 helmets in 67 Pa. Code Chapter 107 (relating to motorcycle helmets).

§ 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 all-terrain vehicles.

(2) Operating an all-terrain vehicle 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 rifle 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 helmet which meets the specifications established for motorcycle helmets in 67 Pa. Code Chapter 107 (relating to motorcycle helmets).

§ 21.114. 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 vulnerable.

(2) Gathering dead and down wood for building fires on State forest land as permitted in § 21.118 (relating to fires).

§ 21.116. Feeding wildlife.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), feeding wildlife or laying or placing food, fruit, hay, grain, chemical, salt 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 normal 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 §§ 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 § 21.120 (relating to ground blinds and tree stands).

(6) Excavating.

(b) The following activities are prohibited:

(1) Littering or disposing of trash, garbage, paper, refuse, waste, pollutants or other materials, except that any materials 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 waterways.

(7) Discharging trailer, camper or motor home sewage, sink water or bath water except in receptacles 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 §§ 21.104—21.109 and 21.112—21.122 constitutes a summary offense under section 7506 of the Crimes Code (relating to violation of rules regarding conduct on Commonwealth property).