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# Opening Goffins



by "Kevin"

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Hi Miles. I found [your recent paper about the Society of Friends](#) to be very intriguing, so I decided to do some further research of my own. I hope you find it as interesting as I do. It begins in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in the 1600s. As always, it's just my opinion, arrived at by personal research.

In 1632 during the Great Migration of Puritans, Thomas Mayhew left England, along with his wife and two children. Mayhew had been appointed to manage properties in Medford, Massachusetts, through the agency of Matthew Cradock. Although Cradock had never even visited the colony, he owned properties and businesses there, and he acted on its behalf in London. Wiki tells us nothing is known of Matthew Cradock's early life yet they inform us that his grandfather was a merchant and that other family members were involved in trade. **In 1628 Cradock had purchased £2,000 of stock in the East India Company where he also served as director in 1629-1630 and again from 1634 until his death in 1641.** You have written numerous times about how the East India Company has always been run by wealthy Jewish interests and since Mayhew found favor with Cradock it raises my first red flag. In or about **1633** Mayhew's wife died, and about **1634** he returned to England for a business meeting with Cradock. While in England Mayhew married Jane Gallion and brought her back to New England with him. Jane Gallion had been married to a man named Thomas Paine who died at around this same time. This appears to have been a very important meeting between Mayhew and Cradock, considering that a transatlantic voyage in those days could last between 2-3

months. Interestingly, Mayhew's son Thomas, Jr. married Jane Gallion's daughter (his step-sister) Jane Paine. Their great-granddaughter Sarah Mayhew would go on to marry Abishai Folger, an early ancestor of what would become the Folger Coffee empire.

In October 1641, William, Earl of Stirling, deeded Nantucket to Mayhew and in 1659 he sold an interest in the island to nine other purchasers, reserving 1/10th of an interest for himself, "for the sum of thirty pounds and two beaver hats". **This group of purchasers was led by a man named Tristram Coffin**, who was born in England on **March 11**, 1609.

Tristram Coffin sailed to Boston in 1642 with his wife and children, his two sisters and his mother. For a short time **he ran an inn** in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He then moved to the new settlement of Pentucket. . . **He is said to have used a plow that he had made himself to cultivate the land**. In 1648 he left the farm and moved to Newbury, Massachusetts. Here **he operated a ferry**. . . **and he and his wife ran a tavern**. In 1653 his wife was "presented" for selling beer above the legal price of two pennies per quart. However, she was acquitted when it was found that her beer was much stronger than the ordinary. Coffin sold the inn and ferry in 1654 or 1655 and moved to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he signed himself "Tristram Coffyn, Commissioner of Salisbury".

This hardly seems like the resume of a man qualified to act as "prime mover" of a group purchasing an island the size of Nantucket. And where did he attain his bargaining skills to acquire it for such a ridiculously low price? Of course, it's rarely what you know in these matters, but who you know. Allow me to introduce you to some of Tristram Coffin's "influential family members":

- **Anne Seymour, Countess of Warwick** (1538-1588) was his great-grandmother on his father's side. She was the eldest daughter of Edward Seymour, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Somerset, who from 1547-1549 was the Lord Protector of England during the minority of her cousin, King Edward VI.
- **Edward Seymour, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Somerset** (1500-1552) was his great-great grandfather. In 1514 he received an appointment in the household of Mary Tudor. When Edward's sister Jane Seymour married King Henry VIII in 1536, he was created Viscount Beauchamp ... and continued in royal favor after his sister's death on 24 October 1537.
- **Anne Seymour (nee Stanhope), Duchess of Somerset** (1497-1587) was his great-great grandmother. She was the second wife of Edward Seymour. During her husband's time as Lord Protector she claimed precedence over the dowager queen Catherine. Anne's snobbery and pride were considered to be intolerable...and "more presumptuous than Lucifer".



- **John Dudley, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Northumberland** (1504-1553) was his great-great grandfather. An English general, admiral, and politician, who led the government of the young King Edward VI from 1550 until 1553, and unsuccessfully tried to install Lady Jane Grey on the English throne after the King's death. As Lord Admiral, Dudley was responsible for creating the Council for Marine Causes, which for the first time coordinated the various tasks of maintaining the navy functioning and thus made English naval administration the most efficient in Europe.
- **Jane Dudley (nee Guildford), Duchess of Northumberland** (1508-1555) was his great-great grandmother. Jane Dudley served as a lady-in-waiting to Anne Boleyn, and later to Anne of Cleves.
- **Walter Hungerford, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Hungerford** (1378-1449) was an English knight and landowner, from 1400-1414 Member of the House of Commons, of which he became Speaker, then was an Admiral and peer. For some years he was Treasurer of England.

Tristram Coffin's numerous descendants include many noteworthy individuals, one of whom was his great-great-great granddaughter Lucretia Coffin Mott (pictured below the title), who was a Quaker, abolitionist, and women's rights activist in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. She was born in Nantucket, the second child of eight to Anna Folger and Thomas Coffin. Anna Folger's uncle George was the great-grandfather of James A. Folger, founder of Folger's Coffee.

William Henry Bovee, the founder of what would become Folger's, was born in New York City in 1823. **On his mother's side of the family he was related to the Knickerbockers of New York.** At the age of 15 he moved to Sandusky, Ohio, where **he worked as a clerk in his uncle's boot and shoe making shop.** Bovee did not like Ohio and promptly returned to New York where he found



a fulfilling job at a coffee warehouse. However, after hearing about the discovery of gold in California, he set sail for San Francisco.

Bovee tried his hand in the gold fields near Sutter's Mill but after sending one of his men to buy provisions and **losing all of his money**, he decided to return to the coffee trade he had learned in New York. In 1850, William Bovee opened the first coffee roasting plant in San Francisco located at Broadway and Dupont. **One of his employees was a 15-year-old named Jim Folger.** Bovee called his new business the Pioneer Steam Coffee & Spice Mill. **In 1859, Bovee sold his coffee company to Folger, who had gone to Auburn and struck gold.** [Some accounts list the sale as 1865]. Bovee reinvested \$250,000 in mining interests in Calaveras County and **lost nearly everything.** Upon his return, **Bovee served as mayor of Oakland in 1863 and 1864.** In 1868, Bovee entered the real estate business with great success.

The fact that Bovee's mother was related to the Knickerbockers of New York is a huge red flag and it invalidates nearly all of this story. The term "Knickerbocker" was invented by Washington Irving to describe the "Old New York" families who were all related to the early Dutch settlers. William Bovee's brother Christian Nestell Bovee was a New York writer who "enjoyed the intimate friendship of [Washington Irving](#), [Longfellow](#), [Emerson](#), [Oliver Wendell Holmes](#) and of all the brilliant men who composed at that time the Saturday Evening Club of Boston". Through Christian's bio we learn that their parents were James and Bellphame (Scribner) Bovee. Scribner's is a New York City publishing house referenced in your recent papers on [F. Scott Fitzgerald](#) and [Mabel Dodge Luhan](#). Their father James was a French Huguenot who fled from France after the Edict of Nantes, going first to Holland and then to the West Indies and New York. He became a Captain in the merchant marine, and was part owner of a vessel traveling between the West Indies and Europe.

So we are supposed to believe a man born to a wealthy family was apprenticed as a shoe maker, sailed to California, panned for gold, lost all his money and still was able to open a coffee roasting plant by the age of 27? And then James Folger struck gold and was able to purchase it from him in 1859 or 1865. Anybody buying this storyline really needs to wake up and smell the coffee. But there is more:

To help build his mill, **Bovee hired [James A. Folger](#) as a carpenter.** James had arrived from [Nantucket Island](#) **at the age of 15** with his two older brothers during the California Gold Rush. After working at Bovee's mill for nearly a year, James had saved enough money to stake a claim in the company and headed out to mine for gold. He agreed to carry along samples of coffee and spices, **taking orders from grocery stores along the way.** Upon his return to San Francisco in 1865, James became a full partner of The Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills. In 1872, he bought out the other partners and renamed the company to J.A. Folger & Co.

Under the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century leadership of Peter Folger, the brand became one of the principal coffee concerns in the world's largest coffee market. On June 4, 2008, Smucker's announced it

would purchase the Folgers coffee brand division from Procter & Gamble for **\$3.3** billion. Readers should check out your “Manson/Tate” paper for even more Folger family intrigue concerning the “murder” of Peter Folger’s daughter Abigail and her probable links to intelligence. And there is also this:

After Abigail died, Peter conducted his own investigation into her death and spent the rest of his life protecting her from being the subject of salacious gossip, **threatening legal action against anyone who tried to use her name in damning articles or books about the Tate-LaBianca murders. As a result, very little information is available about her.**

You will not find a Wiki page on her. But let’s return to Nantucket.

At Tristram Coffin’s own death he left 7 children, 60 grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. One of his grandchildren calculated that by the year 1728, the number of his descendants was **1582** (numerology flag: *in that year John Dee practices angel magic with scryer Edward Kelley*), of whom **1128** (*Pope Honorius II recognizes and confirms the Order of the Knights Templar*) were still alive. Several of his descendants achieved prominence of their own:

- **Mary Coffin Starbuck**, his daughter, led the Quaker movement on Nantucket. The first meetings were held in the Starbuck home, called “Parliament House”. John Richardson wrote of a meeting at which Mary “Spoke trembling. . . . Then she arose, and I observed that she and as many as could well be seen, were wet with Tears from their Faces to the fore-skirts of their Garments and the floor was as though there was a Shower of Rain upon it.” Right.
- Editor: since this is the first time we have seen the name Starbuck here, it is worth pointing out the link between Folger and Starbuck. Both big coffee names, right? You may have assumed Starbucks Coffee houses were named for Starbuck from *Moby Dick*. Nope. If so, the name would be Starbuck's, *with an apostrophe*, wouldn't it? It looks like they were named for old family relations, which means the Folger family is probably involved in Starbucks coffee. It would be too big a coincidence if the two current top market shares in coffee were names from related families, but were completely independent.
- **Sir Isaac Coffin** (1759-1839) served during the American Revolutionary War and the Napoleonic Wars and became an Admiral in the British Royal Navy. He married Elizabeth Browne, the heiress of William Greenly in 1811. He was advanced to full Admiral in 1814 and entered politics, being elected as Member of Parliament for Lichester in 1818. His ancestry on his mother’s side is non-existent.
- **James Coffin**, a grandson, was the first of the Coffins to enter into the whaling business.



(pbs.org) For more than a century, between 1750 and 1850, the headquarters of the global oil business was a small island named Nantucket. . . The Nantucket whalers were the acknowledged world leaders, the masters of the hunt for the sperm whale. **With whale oil prices steadily climbing and the rest of the world's economy sunk in depression, the village of Nantucket was on its way to becoming one of the richest towns in America.** (wikipedia) Whaling became important for a number of New England towns, particularly [Nantucket](#) and New Bedford. **Vast fortunes were made.**

Wiki also tells us “The Coffin family, along with other Nantucket families, including the Gardners and the Starbucks, began whaling seriously in the 1690’s...”. What they don’t mention is these “other Nantucket families” were actually all part of the Coffin clan. I could list numerous combinations of Gardners married to Coffins and their offspring. Tristram Coffin’s own daughter’s name is Mary Coffin Starbuck.

The **Starbuck family** were a group of whalers based in Nantucket from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. Some members of the family gained wider exposure due to their discovery of various islands in the Pacific Ocean.

- **Valentine Starbuck** was born on May 22, 1791, in Nantucket. Valentine had sighted an island in the Pacific, known as Starbuck or Volunteer Island.
- **Obed Starbuck** was born on May 11, 1797, also in Nantucket. From 1824 to 1826, Obed captained the *Loper*, in which vessel he was the first European to visit an outlying island in the Phoenix group, which he named "New Nantucket". Obed named "Loper Island" and "Tracy Island", and various other now-unidentified islands. Obed also completed the mapping of Tuvalu, which had been begun by Captain George Barrett of the Nantucket whaler *Indepence II*.

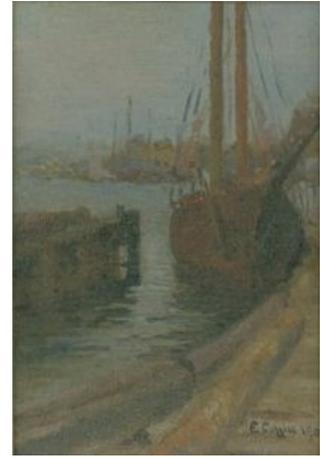
Let’s examine some more branches of the Coffin family who were prominent in New England, grouped among the so-called Boston Brahmins.

- **Elizabeth Coffin**, daughter of a wealthy merchant from Nantucket, was mother of the prominent Massachusetts industrialists **Henry Coffin Nevins** and David Nevins, Jr.

**Henry Coffin Nevins was the son of David Nevins, Sr.** who built his personal wealth through **importing and manufacturing textiles**. For a time Henry managed the City Exchange Banking Company, a **Boston-based bank that was eventually merged with the Nevinses' other businesses**. Henry's grandmother on his mother's side was Hepsabeth Swain, daughter of Abishai Swain and Jedidah Swain (yes that's her surname). His grandfather Jared Coffin is the son of Isaiah Coffin and Sarah Folger, who's grandfather's name is Barzillai Folger. **David Nevins, Sr.'s ancestry is blatantly scrubbed**. [Below is a copy of his father's death record from Ancestry.com](#). The deceased name on the left is clearly John Nevins, but the column on the right that should list his parents names has been **noticeably altered**. This is an excerpt, but the entire page lists both parents for every decedent except John Nevins. There is also one individual on Ancestry who has compiled a family tree but it is "private". As you say, Why do dead people need privacy? Very curious.

Enoch Merrill	67	8	Res.	"	2 1/2 years	Lung Fever & Heart Disease	Married	Yeoman	"	Wally & Effie Amos
John Nevins	77	2	Res.	"	6 mo.	Scrophula	Single	Yeoman	Manchester Mass	Jonathan Merrill & Martha
Elizabeth Small	45	8	Res.	"	6 weeks	Tubercular Ulcers	Married	Yeoman	Salem N.H.	Rebecca (m) Howe
Abigail C. Lenfest	76	6	Res.	"	3 days	Suppression of Urine	Married	Yeoman	Norway New	David & Sabou
Henry A. Currier Jr	1		Res.	"	15 mo.	Quasiana	Married	Yeoman	Northam	Edgeman, King Boston
			Res.	"	3 days	Inflammation of the Lungs	Married	Yeoman	Dracut	Henry A. Currier & Martha
			Res.	"	12 mo.	Cancer of the Uterus	Married	Yeoman	Northam	Henry A. Currier & Martha
			Res.	"	12 days	Fracture of the Hip	Married	Yeoman	Dracut	Henry A. Currier & Martha
			Res.	"	5 days	Peritoneal Inflammation	Married	Yeoman	Northam	Henry A. Currier & Martha
			Res.	"		General Debility	Married	Yeoman	Northam	Henry A. Currier & Martha

- **Charles A. Coffin (1844-1926)** became co-founder and first President of **General Electric**. He spent **20 years in the shoe business** with his uncle. At the age of 39 he was approached by another businessman to bring to town a struggling electric company...finance it and to lead it. Another shoe salesman makes good. His mother's name was Anstrus Varney and her father was Pelatiah Varney. No information about Anstrus' mother or Pelatiah's ancestors is available.
- **Editor: this link between Folger's and GE is crucial, and it helps us understand why Abigail Folger was used in the Tate/Manson false flag. That event was a baby of Intel, and GE is closely tied to the military and thereby to Intel.**
- **Robert P. T. Coffin (1892-1955)** was an American Poet who won the Pulitzer Prize in 1936 for his book of collected poems called "Strange Holiness".
- **Elizabeth Coffin (1850-1930)**, an artist, educator, and Quaker philanthropist, was known for her paintings of Nantucket.



There is one name conspicuously absent from these lists of notable Coffins.



That is **William Sloane Coffin, Jr.** from your paper on Noam Chomsky. In that paper you state that “He was not only CIA, he was from a family of rich New York industrialists”. I was able to trace his ancestry directly to Tristram Coffin and Tristram’s wife Dionis Stevens, so technically he is from a family of “rich Nantucket industrialists”. His maternal grandfather’s history appears to be scrubbed, but he has a great grandmother named Sinai Fitch Chipman (or Asenath Sina). Sinai’s fathers name is Lemuel Chipman but Sinai’s mother’s history is also scrubbed at this point. Continuing further back on Lemuel Chipman’s tree we find John Lothrop (who’s descendants include the Bush’s, Romney and Sarah Palin) and Thomas Hinckley (governor of Plymouth Colony and an ancestor, through his son, of the Bush’s and through his sister, Obama). And of course John Hinckley, Jr. as well.

Next topic:



**Quakers and the American Women's Suffrage Movement.** The Women's Suffrage Movement in the USA is widely considered to date from the **First Women's Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls, New York State in 1848.** This meeting was instigated by five women who had been closely involved in the abolition of slavery, **all but one (Elizabeth Cady Stanton) of whom were Quakers.** Seventy-two years later, it was the actions and treatment of another Quaker woman – Alice Paul – which led at last to the passing of a Women's Suffrage Bill by the US Congress.

It must be noted here that a decade earlier, Margaret Fuller held the first of her “conversations” which were discussions among local women who met in the Boston home of the Peabodys. Fuller intended to compensate for the lack of women's education with discussions and debates focused on subjects including the fine arts, history, mythology, literature, and nature. A number of significant figures in the women's rights movement attended these gatherings, including Sophia Dana Ripley, Caroline Sturgis, and Maria White Lowell. Fuller's 1845 book ***Woman in the Nineteenth Century*** is considered the first major feminist work in the United States.

You touched upon Margaret Fuller in your paper on Nathaniel Hawthorne. She is the great aunt of Buckminster Fuller and was involved in the Transcendentalist movement and a regular visitor to Brook



Farm. In that paper you label these as “precursors to the later Theosophy project”. She is also claimed to be the inspiration for the character of Hester Prynne in Hawthorne’s novel *The Scarlet Letter*, which you have outed as likely being propaganda. In examining the ancestry of Margaret Fuller and Buckminster Fuller, they contain a common broken link. Margaret’s maternal grandmother Elizabeth Wiser/Weiser’s history is scrubbed, while all the other branches are traceable to the 1600’s and beyond, Wiser’s ends at 1770. I’m quickly coming to realize that most of these families tend to have that broken link, usually on the maternal side. **Margaret Fuller also appears to have faked her death.**

In 1850, **at the age of 40**, Fuller wrote:

"I am absurdly fearful and various omens have combined to give me a dark feeling... **It seems to me that my future upon earth will soon close... I have a vague expectation of some crisis—I know not what**". A few days after writing this, Fuller, Ossoli, and their child (Angelino) began a five-week return voyage to the United States aboard the ship *Elizabeth*. At sea, the ship's captain, **Seth Hasty (*Death Hasty?*)**, died of smallpox. Possibly because of the inexperienced first mate, now serving as captain, **the ship slammed into a sandbar less than 100 yards from Fire Island**, New York, on July 19, 1850, around **3:30** a.m. Many of the other passengers and crew members abandoned ship. The first mate, **Mr. Bangs (*or Slams?*)**, urged Fuller and Ossoli to try to save themselves and their child as he himself jumped overboard, later claiming **he believed Fuller had wanted to be left behind to die (*or pretend die?*)**. On the beach, people arrived with carts hoping to salvage (*steal*) any cargo washed ashore. **None made any effort to rescue the crew or passengers of the *Elizabeth*, though they were only 50 yards from shore**. Most of those aboard attempted to swim to shore, leaving Fuller and Ossoli and Angelino as the last on the ship. **Ossoli was thrown overboard by a massive wave (*or massive hoax?*)** and, after the wave had passed, a crewman who witnessed the event said Fuller could not be seen. **Henry David Thoreau** traveled to New York at the urging of Emerson, to search the shore but **neither Fuller's body nor that of her husband was ever recovered**. **Angelino's had washed ashore**. **Few of their possessions were found other than some of the child's clothes and a few letters**.

This ridiculous story begs many questions. There is no mention of a storm causing the wreck, so where did that massive wave come from? It appears no one made an effort to rescue the crew or passengers BECAUSE they were only 50 yards from shore. It was assumed they could swim or be carried in by the tide. Why would the first mate believe a young woman with an infant would want to die? If there were massive waves, why were there people on the beach with carts? Why were people jumping overboard? Were there no rafts available? Some of these questions get answered by this account from *longislandgenealogy*

→ The bark ELIZABETH was wrecked in a **summer storm**.

→ The ELIZABETH, a **530** ton sailing vessel, sailed from Leghorn, Italy on May **17**, 1850 carrying cargo, **five passengers** and a crew of 14. *Note that. Only five passengers!*

→ **It was to escape the press**, who hounded them, that they (Fuller and her family) were taking a sailing ship instead of one of the new steamships.

→ After a week at sea the Captain fell ill and soon died of smallpox. The ship was at this time anchored off of Gibraltar. The British refused to let a Doctor on board and quarantined the ship. **After a week with no one showing signs of the disease the ELIZABETH set sail for New York with the first mate, Mr. Bangs acting as Captain.**

→ At **3:30** a.m. on July 19th the vessel struck the bar five miles east of the Fire Island light. **The second wave picked the ship up and slammed it broadside to the bar. The force of the blow drove the cargo of marble through the ship's side flooding the hold.**

→ The Captain continued to argue with the passengers trying to convince them that the plank ride was their best chance for survival. The passengers would not listen to him. Finally, exasperated, he shouted, "Save yourselves!" and jumped over the side followed by most of the crew. Four of the crew stayed aboard. **By three p.m. the ship was breaking up. A large wave broke on the ship springing what was left of the mast. It went down tearing up the deck and throwing everyone into the surf.** The bodies of Nino and the ship's steward washed up on shore a short time later. The bodies of Ossoli and Margaret disappeared. All told, there were **eight** people drowned.

**Editor: Let's see. Eight people. It was that or 33 people I guess. Sherlock Holmes would solve this one easily: obviously, Fuller and her family got off at Gibraltar. They weren't onboard at Fire Island, which is why their bodies weren't found. The "sick captain" was just a ruse, and the doctor wasn't allowed onboard because that would have blown the story. The quarantine was used as cover.**

**Seneca Falls Convention (The first women's rights convention):** Female Quakers local to the area organized the meeting along with **Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was not a Quaker.** They planned the event during a visit to the area by Philadelphia-based **Lucretia (Coffin) Mott.** Stanton and the Quaker women presented two prepared documents, the **Declaration of Sentiments** and an accompanying list of resolutions, to be debated and modified before being put forward for signatures. **Exactly 100 of approximately 300 attendees signed the document, mostly women.** (So about **33** percent)



(wikipedia) This mahogany tea table was used on July 16, 1848, to compose much of the first draft of the Declaration of Sentiments. (How's that for irrefutable evidence?)

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton** (November 12, 1815 – **October 26**, 1902) Stanton's father was a prominent Federalist attorney who served one term in the U.S. Congress and later became both a circuit court judge and, in **1847**, a New York Supreme Court justice. Stanton's mother, a descendant of early Dutch settlers, was the daughter of **Colonel James Livingston**. Livingston assisted in the capture of Major John Andre (British officer hanged as a **spy**) at West Point, New York. Stanton's great-great uncle was **Brigadier General Abraham Ten Broeck**.



Abraham Ten Broeck



Elizabeth van Rensselaer

Capitalized by family assets, **Abraham Ten Broeck prospered in trade**. By the mid-1760s, he was one of the city's wealthiest businessmen with his Albany holdings including additional lots and buildings, storehouses, stables, a lumber yard, and the new dock on the north side of the city. **In 1763, he married Elizabeth Van Rensselaer** - the only daughter of the Patroon. She was the only daughter of Rensselaerswyck proprietor Stephen van Rensselaer and his wife, Elizabeth Groesbeck van Rensselaer. In **1747**, she was identified as an heir in the will filed by her father who died before the end of the year.

(If I didn't know better, I'd say there is a strong family resemblance.) **Either that, or the artist used a brick to model both heads.**

Elizabeth Cady married Henry Brewster Stanton, a journalist and attorney. The couple had seven children between 1842 and 1859. The marriage lasted **47** years, ending with Henry Stanton's death in 1887. In **1847**, **concerned about the effect of New England winters on Henry Stanton's fragile health, the Stantons moved from Boston to Seneca Falls, New York,**

situated at the northern end of Cayuga Lake, one of the Finger Lakes found in upstate New York.

(Why not just move to Antarctica? Who writes this stuff?) Seneca Falls is much colder in the winter than Boston. It gets 54 inches of snow every winter, with an average daily low in January of 17.7F. Boston is 24F.

Although she enjoyed motherhood and assumed primary responsibility for rearing the children, Stanton found herself unsatisfied and even depressed by the lack of intellectual companionship and stimulation in Seneca Falls. As an antidote to the boredom and loneliness, Stanton became increasingly involved in the community and, by 1848, had established ties to similarly minded women in the area. By this time, she was firmly committed to the nascent women's rights movement and was ready to engage in organized activism.

(Her reason for moving to Seneca Falls and her rapid ascent in the movement despite having three sons and a sickly husband is just not credible. We have seen her military roots, so it's more likely that this is an intelligence assignment. The fact that she is the only non-Quaker makes it even more likely.)



Elizabeth Stanton 1848



Elizabeth Stanton 1856

The boy to your right in pic #1 has some contrast issues and the baby in pic #2 has some shadow issues (to my untrained eye).

Editor: Yes, the first one is a paste-up, although the problem with the second child is focus. The outline of his head is also wrong, with obvious anomalies in the background around his head.

The other child is also pasted in, very poorly. The second photo is also a paste-up, with the light on the faces not matching.

The Seneca Falls Convention was considered a success and led to an annual series of meetings known as the **National Women's Rights Convention**. A woman named **Paulina Kellogg Wright Davis** was the president of the National Women's Rights Central Committee from 1850 to 1858. Besides a father who was a Captain and a mother, no other family history was found. She was originally married **in 1833** to Francis Wright, **a merchant from a prosperous family**. Her second husband Thomas Davis **engaged in jewelry manufacturing and became quite wealthy**. He went on to serve in the Rhode Island Senate and House of Representatives. **A year after her marriage to Davis in 1849, she started to focus her energies on women's rights.** (Just like Stanton, another rapid ascent to the upper ranks of the movement).

**Lucy Stone** (**August 13, 1818** – October 19, 1893) helped organize the first eight national conventions, presided over the seventh and was secretary of the Central Committee for most of the decade (1850-1860). **This woman, in my opinion, was a "useful tool"**. Her genealogy is thorough and unremarkable. She was a skilled lobbyist and political organizer. Beginning in the 1840s she set up education committees that would later form the backbone of the organizational support that would eventually lead to passage in 1920 of the Nineteenth Amendment enfranchising women. Stone's near-exclusion from the *History of Woman Suffrage* would eventually take its toll; until recently, her name was all but lost to history.

I could continue for several more pages on this subject, but at this point I've decided to stop and ask, "What did this movement accomplish". Well Miles, I've reached back to an old chestnut of yours for a somewhat pithy summation.

**From "Channeling Thoreau and Twain by channeling George Carlin" by Miles Mathis 5/3/2010:**

I will be told we have made real progress: women can not only vote, they can now watch the Vagina Monologues and collect cats. Ah yes, everything changed in 1920, didn't it? It is like a dividing line of history. Women, with only their votes, stopped all the wars and generally turned the world into a paradise. It is proof of both the power of women and the power of the vote.

I don't mean to pick on women. I only mean to point out that they are just as deluded as men. Yes, women are equal to men and men are equal to women: they both generally haven't got a sliver of a clue about anything. . . **Giving women the vote fooled women just as it had men: it made them think they were more powerful, which made them more easy to control. They were so busy patting themselves on the back for electing representatives and petitioning representatives and going to caucuses and writing letters that they forgot to notice that the "representatives" were just two parties of thieves, two families of mobsters. In**

90 years, women still haven't figured this out, and their intuition has been no help. Men are even more dense: they have had the vote for 234 years, and still haven't noticed that things get worse every year.

Two families of mobsters, indeed. It looks like 2016 will be the year that we finally “elect” our first woman president. I can't help wondering if all those “suffragette soldiers” are rejoicing in the heavens or rolling over in their *coffins*.