Clues to Nazi Gold Hidden in Texas

The Nazi’s brought it in to Texas inside Standard Oil ships, worked with German community in New Braunfels and holding camps in Texas, hid it under Lake Travis and in abandoned mines in Texas hill country and one near El Paso. Also, buried on sites where the Nazi prisoners were supposedly buried, underneath their graves at night. The gold is still hidden there, in open sight, until needed.

**NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!**

WOW, can you imagine the look on my face when I dug this up at over a foot deep, in a River in the heart of Texas!!! the fist pictures show it right as I dug it up. and then cleaned up. I have no idea if it is a real piece of S.S. Nazi Germany jewelry. But it is cool. It test at 9kt, So I did find Nazi Gold in Texas. I Think?
"Be careful how you live – you may be the only Bible that some people read."

Reply With Quote
• Aug 24, 2011, 11:51 AM #2
drgeorge

May 2008
Pálháza
Garrett AT Pro (Int'l)
97
13 times
Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!

Nice find, but I doubt it's Nazi-SS past--most likely someones initials!! Do a search on the net and you'll see!!!

HH!!

Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!

They called it "Totenkopf" or "death man's head"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Totenkopf

Third Reich

Junkers Ju 88 of Kampfgeschwader 54 (KG 54) in France, November 1940
In the early days of the NSDAP, Julius Schreck, the leader of the Stabswache (Adolf Hitler's bodyguard unit), adopted the Totenkopf to his unit. This later grew into the Schutzstaffel (SS), which continued to use the Totenkopf as insignia throughout its history. The Totenkopf was also used as the unit insignia of the Panzer forces of the German Heer (Army) during the Third Reich era, and also by the Panzer units of the Luftwaffe, including those of the elite Fallschirm-Panzerdivision HG.[4]
Both the 3rd SS Panzer Division of the Waffen-SS, and the World War II era Luftwaffe's 54th Bomber Wing Kampfgeschwader 54 were given the unit name "Totenkopf", and used virtually the same graphic skull-crossbones insignia as the SS units of the same name.

Very cool find 😃
Hey Thanks HH Charlie, For the great info!! I have done some research on the net and found nothing like it??

"Be careful how you live – you may be the only Bible that some people read."

Looking for that ONE find.

Nov 2005
South Central Kansas
Etrac
Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!

Very neat find. If only that piece could talk. Congratulations.

Burdie

Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!

Definitely a death head fob. Interestingly it is only 9K. You would think that being elite units they would have had a higher Karat. Most of their dress items are highly decorated. Nice find!

http://www.americancivilwarrelics.com

stefen
Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!

Might want to see if any of the following WWII POW Camps were in the vicinity of the medallion find. POW's were used as laborers outside of the camp confines.

If you can reduce the list to 1 or 2 camps, the rosters will provide German SS prisoners...

The POW Camps in Texas during World War II included:

* Alto, Cherokee County, TX (branch camp under Fannin, TX)
* Alvin, Brazoria County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
* Amarillo Army Air Field, Potter County, TX (branch camp under Hereford, TX) now Amarillo Air Force Base
* Anahuac, Chambers County, TX (branch camp under Polk, LA)
* Angleton, Brazoria County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
* Ashburn General Hospital, McKinney, Collin County, TX (branch camp under Howse, TX), became the Veteran's Administration Hospital in May 1946, then later became the McKinley Center for Women. Officially closed August 2, 1965.
* Atlanta, Cass County, TX
* Bannister, San Augustine County, TX (branch camp of Fannin, TX), now Bannister Wildlife Management Area
* Barkeley (Camp David B.), Abilene, Taylor County, TX (branch camp under Bowie, TX) now Dyess AFB
* Bay City, Matagorda County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
* Beaumont (William) General Hospital, Bliss, El Paso County, TX
* Big Springs Army Air Field, Howard County, TX (branch camp under Bowie, TX)
* Biggs Field, El Paso, El Paso County, TX (branch camp under Bliss, TX), now Biggs Army Airfield
* Bliss (Fort William W. S.), El Paso County, TX (base camp), a mostly alien internment camp from June 15 1942 to July 15 1942.
* Bowie (Camp), Brown County, TX (base camp, POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Fort Sam Houston, TX)
* Brady (Camp), Brady, McCulloch County, TX (base camp)
* Brooke (Roger) General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Bexar County, TX, called Brooke Army Medical Center
* Bryan, Brazos County, TX (branch camp under Hearne, TX)
* Canutillo, El Paso County, TX (branch camp under Bliss, TX)
* Center, Shelby County, TX (branch camp under Fannin, TX, sometimes Huntsville, TX)
* Chance Plantation, Brazos County, TX (branch camp under Hearne, TX)
* Childress Army Air Field, Childress County, TX (branch camp under Hereford, TX)
* China, Jefferson County, TX (branch camp of Huntsville, TX)
*Chireno, Nacogdoches County, TX (branch camp under Fannin, TX)
*Clark (Fort John B.), Brackettville, Kinney County, TX (branch camp under Huntsville, TX), now Fort Clark Springs
*Cleburne, Johnson County, TX (branch camp under Mexia, TX)
*Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Corpus Christie, Nueces County, TX
*Corsicana, TX (branch camp under Mexia, TX)
*Crockett (Fort David), Galveston, Galveston County, TX (base camp)
*Dalhart, Dallam and Hartley Counties, TX (branch camp under Hereford, TX)
*Dallas, Dallas County, TX (branch camp under Hereford, TX)
*Denison, Grayson County, TX (branch camp under Howse, TX)
*Dumas, Moore County, TX (branch camp under Hereford, TX)
*Eagle Lake, Colorado County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
*El Campo, Wharton County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
*Fabens, El Paso County, TX (branch camp under Bliss, TX)
*Fannin (Camp James W.), Tyler, Smith County, TX (base camp)
*Farm Labor Camp, Forney, Kaufman County, TX (branch camp under Mexia, TX)
*Fort Worth GI Depot, Tarrant and Denton Counties, TX (branch camp under Wolters, TX)
*Galveston Army Air Base, Galveston County, TX (branch camp under Crockett, TX) now Scholes International Airport
*Garwood, Colorado County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
*Gatesville Internment Camp, Gatesville, Coryell County, TX
*Harmon (Daniel W.) General Hospital, Longview, Gregg and Harrison Counties, TX, now the main campus of LeTourneau University
*Hearne (Camp), Hearne, Robertson County, TX (base camp)
*Hereford (Camp), Hereford, Deaf Smith County, TX (base camp)
*Hood (Camp John B.), Killeen, Bell County, TX, became Fort Hood in 1950 (POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Fort Sam Houston, TX)
*Houston (Fort Sam), near San Antonio, Bexar County, TX (base camp)
*Howze (Camp Robert L.), near Gainesville, Cooke County, TX (base camp)
*Hulen (Camp John A.), Palacios, Matagorda County, TX (base camp)
*Humble, Harris County, TX
*Huntsville (Camp), Huntsville, Walker County, TX (base camp), now a part of Sam Houston State University
*Kaufman, Kaufman County, TX (branch camp under Mexia, TX)
*Kenedy POW Camp, Kenedy, Karnes County, TX (branch camp under Houston, TX)
*Kirbyville, Jasper County, TX (branch camp under Huntsville, TX)
*Liberty, Liberty County, TX (branch camp under Huntsville, TX)
*Lubbock, Lubbock County, TX (branch camp under Hereford, TX)
*Lufkin #1, Angelina County, TX (branch camp under Fannin, TX, sometimes Huntsville, TX)
*Lufkin #2, Angelina County, TX (branch camp under Fannin, TX, sometimes Huntsville, TX)
*Maxey (Camp Samuel B.), Paris, Lamar County, TX (base camp, POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Ft. Sam Houston, TX)
*McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Bell County, TX (branch camp under Hood, TX), now Olin E. Teague Veterans Center
*McLean (Camp), McLean, Gray County, TX (branch camp under Hereford, TX)
*Mexia (Camp), Mexia, Limestone County, TX (base camp)
*Mont Belvieu, Chambers and Liberty Counties, TX (branch camp under Polk, LA)
*Navasota, Grimes County, TX (branch camp under Huntsville, TX)
*Orange, Orange County, TX (branch camp under Huntsville, TX)
*Paternoon, Shelby County, TX (branch camp under Fannin, TX)
*Princeton, Collin County, TX (branch camp under Howse, TX)
*Pyote Army Air Field, Ward County, TX (branch camp under Bliss, TX), now Pyote Air Force Base
*Rosenberg, Fort Bend County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
*Russell (Fort DA), near Marfa, Presidio County, TX (base camp)
*San Augustine, San Augustine County, TX (branch camp under Fannin, TX)
*Swift (Camp), Bastrop County, TX (base camp) (POWs originally buried here were transferred to Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in Ft. Sam Houston, TX)
*Wallace (Camp), Galveston County, TX (branch camp under Crockett, TX)
*Wharton, Wharton County, TX (branch camp under Swift, TX)
*White Rock Lake, Dallas County, TX (branch camp under Mexia, TX)
*Wolters (Camp), near Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County, TX, now Fort Wolters
*Worth (Fort William J.), US Public Health Service Hospital, Tarrant and Denton Counties, TX
*Ysleta, El Paso County, TX (branch camp under Bliss, TX)

The more one learns the more he understands his ignorance. I am simply an ignorant man trying to lessen his ignorance

Those with the most birthdays live the longest

Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!

If you do a little research, you'll find that the script is totally wrong for the SS on that fob. I sincerely doubt its real; it's a copy at best.
Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!

Yes the script is not exact as on other SS items i have seen. but it is OLD. you never know. what its history is. I know that it will be kept in my collections as one of the top "ODD" items I have found... As for location it was found in a small stream outside of San Antonio about 35 Miles North.

"Be careful how you live – you may be the only Bible that some people read."

Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!

It might be older than you think! What a fantastic find! 😎😎

Reply With Quote
Experience hath shewn, that even under the best forms (of government) those entrusted with power have, in time, and by slow operations, perverted it into tyranny.

Aug 2011
indiana
101

Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!

man tex that's an awesome find!!! salute this buds for you

interesting piece you got there, if real you might not want to know where that gold came from, the Nazis were known to melt down stolen gold and that included gold teeth and fillings 😊

Nice find! no matter what, it's still a nice gold find and a great motif, HH
Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!

Originally Posted by Henry2

interesting piece you got there, if real you might not want to know where that gold came from, the Nazis were known to melt down stolen gold and that included gold teeth and fillings 😞

Very true...and Sad!!! with all that said. I have said a prayer over it forgiving any past sin and harm... It is a very unique. And I will be back to see if there are any more "Strange and Unusual" items still buried in the creek

"Be careful how you live – you may be the only Bible that some people read."

hombre_de_plata_flaco
Re: NAZI GOLD IN TEXAS!!!

Originally Posted by Alnitak
If you do a little research, you'll find that the script is totally wrong for the SS on that fob. I sincerely doubt its real; it's a copy at best.
I agree. But if it's gold, I would care less if it was real NAZI garb. It's probably from a biker gang.

The Nazi totenkopf and rune SS look like this:
2. “Getting along with their own business“

The secret pact of Standard Oil with the Nazis and why Adolf Eichmann was silenced

The Russian Revolution installed a new global order. Until 1917, the Europeans were in command of the world. Then the US corporates wanted to get in the global business, above all, John D. Rockefeller who founded Standard Oil in 1870. In 1879 he merged the Vacuum Company and many other firms until 1911, when the Trust was dissolved and broken into many smaller companies. But the Rockefeller family maintained power in the oil business.

At that time, petroleum was produced in two places, in Texas and in Baku, in the Caucasus. The Russian oilfields were owned by the Nobel and Rothschild families who lost their assets with October Revolution. “In summer 1918, Mr. Nobel flew from the Soviets and begged the German emperor Wilhelm to help him to conquer his assets back”, says the historian Dietrich Eichholtz. But thinking about “conquer” wasn’t possible with an unarmed German Republic.

The interest of the Rockefeller family were identical with the interest of Deutsche Bank. And after WW1, their shares of the „Turkish Petroleum Company“ were transferred as „enemy property“ to France. For many years, the Deutsche Bank tried to litigate against this expropriation, but finally they realized that there wouldn’t be any chance on the legal front. There is strong evidence to suggest that approximately in 1927, Deutsche Bank and Standard Oil made a secret pact aimed at bringing Hitler to power in order to conquer the Oil of Baku. Standard Oil promised to supply the fuel.

1927, Standard Oil and IG Farben founded the company „Standard IG Farben“; president was the oil dealer William Farish from Texas. Standard passed to IG Farben the patents about the coal hydrogenation processes and the Germans gave them the patents how to manufacture synthetic rubber. In the same year, 1927, the young Adolf Eichmann, close friend of Ernest Kaltenbrunner (chief of Hitler’s Gestapo), was hired by the Vacuum Oil Company in Austria, a relation with future.

While the European powers wanted to avoid growth of German industry after WW1, US invested huge sums in Germany and never ratified the Versailles Treaty. They sold German bonds in the US financial market. One of the most important was the "Union Banking Corporation" of George H. Walker. He named his son-in-law, Prescott Bush, grandfather of US president George W. Bush, director of the firm. And he made great
business with the Germans, before and after 1933. In the board of his „Walkers American Shipping and Commerce Company“ with its Hamburg-America Line was
Emil Helfferich, member of „Freundeskreis Reichsführer-SS“ and until end of WW2
President of Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, later ESS O, and Vacuum Oil Company in Hamburg.

Discrimination of Jews in Germany was no obstacle in this business. „The United States were deeply split about our position to National Socialism“, said Professor Christopher Simpson of American University in Washington DC, „the right wing organization ‘America First’ was openly engaged with the Nazis, considered discrimination of Jewish population as an internal problem of the German and asked for not get involved in the European War. “

„America First“ was leaded by the Dulles-brothers, John Foster Dulles, later US secretary of state, and Allan Dulles, later head of CIA. „America First“ defended the interest of companies who invested in Germany. War declaration would have put in danger these interests.

After 1933, everything went well with the pact. The Die Deutsche Bank, once again, entered with their Deutsche Petroleum AG in oil business. But the Bank needed partners with know how.

A memorandum of Deutsche Bank, dated March 15th, 1935 makes it clear: „The Deutsche Petroleum AG (owned by Deutsche Bank, gw.) bought licences and will drill oil, with state subsidy drill in these new regions. (We) will share this deal with the Royal Dutch Shell and Vacuum Oil Company, sharing the risk and sharing the future profits.“

Royal Dutch Shell means British and Dutch monarchies and Vacuum Oil Company means: Standard Oil. In the attack of Iraq and Iran, Standard Oil wanted to „help“ - with drilling machines, wrote the chief of the department for Arabic affairs in the Foreign Ministry in Berlin: „The aim of our attack will be the occupation of Iraq, Syria and Palestine and the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Persia. We must prepare the takeover of the oil area of Arabia and Iran. A team of experts under the direction of geologist Dr. Schmidt from the Vakuum-Oil-Company in Hamburg is built and the material, above all the drilling machines are available“.

This memo is from February 5th, 1942. The US government just had declared the war to Nazi Germany but Vacuum Oil Company delivered the Wehrmacht with drilling
machines. The main problem for Germany's attack on the Soviet Union was the need for fuel for tanks and airplanes. Thanks to the patents of Standard Oil, the Germans could produce fuel from their own coal, but this was not enough. The alliance of Standard Oil with the Nazis wasn't well regarded by the US-government, above all after the entered into the war after Pearl Harbour, on December 7th, 1941. Officials remembered an old law, "Trading with the Enemy", and opened a formal investigation against Standard Oil. The accusation was that the company hid patents from the US-Navy and supplied fuel to German submarines. John D. Rockefeller said that he wasn't aware of that and Farish pled "no contest" to charges of criminal conspiracy with the Nazis. In March 1942, the Pentagon begged President Roosevelt to stop the investigation, to protect war production and oil supply. Roosevelt agreed. The Company paid a fine of 5000 dollars and promised to stop fuel supply for the enemies. But Farish was forced to appear in front of a Special Committee of the US Senate investigating the National Defence Program, headed by Senator Harry Truman, who called behaviour of Standard Oil "treason". Farish answered in the hearing: "Our contracts of 1929 (with IG Farben) were to run until 1947. As you gentlemen doubtless
Quick Links

- Report a Mine
- Contractors & Volunteers
- Legislative Resources
- Meetings and Events
- Technical Resources
- Publications
- Case Studies

News
MSHA issues preliminary mine safety data for 2013

FY 2015 Budget for OSMRE Strengthens Compliance, Invests in Research

$678,000 in Funding to Restore Forests on Degraded Mined Land Areas

ITRC issues mine waste treatment guide and online training

About AMLs

Abandoned mine lands are those lands, waters, and surrounding watersheds contaminated or scarred by the extraction, beneficiation or processing of coal, ores and minerals. Abandoned mine lands include areas where mining or processing activity is determined to have ceased.

AMLs exist across private, mixed, and federal lands adding to the complexity of the issue. A number of federal statutes address environmental contamination issues associated with AMLs. Federal statutory authority is spread among several agencies with no one agency having overall statutory responsibility. Ensuring that appropriate authorities are used at AML sites will work to facilitate cleanup.

There are many types of mines, each with their own unique characteristics, making cleanup efforts varied, both in terms of cost and approach. The three main types are coal, hardrock, and uranium.

Abandoned Coal Mines
Most abandoned coal mines are found in the East and tend to be small to medium-sized. Sixty percent of these mines can be found in just three states: West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. Larger sites are found in the West, though in much smaller numbers. Most abandoned coal mines are located on State-owned land. These sites also tend to be in closer proximity to populated areas. Many times, homes and other buildings have been constructed on top of underground mine workings and subsidence can become a problem.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), within the Department of the Interior, is the primary Federal agency responsible for abandoned coal mine reclamation. A national program, established by 1977 law, is in place that includes an inventory of high priority sites, a reclamation fee paid by the coal mining industry, and a funding mechanism comprised largely of grants to States and Indian tribes with approved programs. Priority focus is on sites posing health and safety hazards.

There is an inventory of high priority abandoned coal mines maintained jointly by OSM and program States and Tribes.

**Abandoned Hardrock Mines**

These are primarily ores and metals (e.g. gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel). Most are small to medium in size, though there are a handful of large, significant sites. These sites are predominately in the West, which gave rise to the establishment of cities and towns during homesteading (Westward population expansion). The majority sits on or adjacent to Federal lands and often involve “mixed-ownership.” Many of these sites have been “patented” to mining claimants and are now on private lands.

No single national AML program exists; rather, several authorities and multiple departments and agencies address hardrock AML sites as part of broader programs. Similarly, funding for remediation projects is spread among separate appropriations for participating departments and agencies. Federal and State agencies are doing more than ever before to display their spatial data and exchange information. Data from the former U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey provide the foundation of most hardrock mine inventories.

There is a “polluter pays” principle that requires the Federal government, where possible, to compel responsible parties to clean up their sites or help cover the costs. Priorities focus on water quality and sites involving release or potential release of hazardous substances.

**Abandoned Uranium Mines**
The uranium mining industry began in the 1940s primarily to produce uranium for weapons and later for nuclear fuel. Although there are about 4,000 mines with documented production, a database compiled by EPA, with information provided by other federal, state, and tribal agencies, includes 15,000 mine locations with uranium occurrence in 14 western states. Most of those locations are found in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Wyoming, with about 75% of those on federal and tribal lands.

The majority of these sites were conventional (open pit and underground) mines. The mining of uranium ores by both underground and surface methods produces large amounts of bulk waste material, including bore hole drill cuttings, excavated top soil, barren overburden rock, weakly uranium-enriched waste rock, and subgrade ores (or protore). At some abandoned mine sites, ore enriched with uranium was left on site when prices fell, while transfer stations at some distance from remote mines may contain residual radioactive soil and rock without any visible facilities to mark their location.

While most pose minimal radiation risk to the public, since exposure is most likely to be short and intermittent (e.g., visitation, recreation), they may pose other physical safety risks.

**Other mines**

There are a plethora of other kinds of mines such as iron and phosphate, and there are thousands of sand, gravel, and clay pits and quarries that are not addressed by Federal abandoned mine lands programs. Contact your State and local authorities if you are seeking information about these sites.