

Chapter 1 : A History of Banking, From Free Toasters to Chatbots

The most notable of the Jewish banking families in the 16th-century Ottoman Empire was the Marrano banking house of Mendes, which moved to Istanbul in , under the protection of Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent.

Built about , it is also the earliest structure erected as a banking institution in the City of Hackensack and likely within present Bergen County as well. It was here that George Washington made his headquarters in November of when he and the American Army began its retreat through New Jersey. The financial institution that would make its home on this historic ground began as the Weehawk Banking Company. Heirs of Peter Zabriskie, members of the Elmendorf family, had previously sold the premises in to David Marvin, a physician. The aforementioned map is evidence that it was not yet in existence. Images contributed by Tom Newman. The considerable increment reflects more than inflation for those years; there was likely property improvements such as a new building. Therefore, using the map and the sale as documented guidelines, the earliest and most reasonable approximation for the erection of the Bank House would be circa Also, at that time, only the facade was brick with the side and rear walls of frame covered with wood shingles. Some of the shingles are preserved on the original west wall garret and can be inspected from inside the present attic. Modern shingles have since replaced those on the east wall. The simplicity of the exterior was relieved by decorative dentil wood moldings under the eaves¹⁷ but they were removed in recent times. The cellar or basement¹⁸ foundation also reveals local architectural heritage in the use of sandstone brownstone ashlar which had been the building block of Bergen County for generations. In the Bank House this material was also used as lintels over the door and windows and for the front steps. Half the basement is above ground level; perhaps deeper excavation would have invited flooding because of the proximity to tidewater swamp, inlets and creeks which drained into the nearby Hackensack River. The front entrance was at what was then the southwest corner of the building. An photograph¹⁹ shows two flanking columns suggestive of the Greek Revival style of architecture but likely they were added at a later date. There are also decorative wood moldings, particularly a square motif which is repeated elsewhere in the house, but again, they likely were made an a future time. However, the door placement in the foyer indicates that it had been moved here from the outside where it may have been part of the original entrance. Off the hallway, door sled to the two first floor rooms and a rear staircase which provided access to two rooms above. Except for garret and cellar space, the Bank House was essentially a four room structure. It should be noted that the present stairs are not original and are situated within the rear addition. Although the door is missing, the vault recess and hinge parts still remain. The four rooms each had a fireplace and two chimneys once surfaced above the garret roof on the east end of the building. The fireplaces were decorative as well as utilitarian and the one on the second floor rear is worthy of note, although altered. As with most vintage buildings, the Bank House has been remodeled and enlarged over the years. The first significant improvement was the addition of a wing to the west wall. It was staggered back from the original facade about six feet and projected beyond the rear another few feet, measuring about 13 x 35 feet. The front had clapboard siding with one door and a window. The year of construction is unknown but it was erected by for a map of that date depicts its relationship to the original Bank House. The Washington Banking Company had a comparatively brief existence and today only a few persons can be identified with the institution. The first president was Robert Campbell, 22 a lawyer born in Ireland but who lived most of his life in Hackensack. He was admitted to the bar in and served in the New Jersey State Assembly In addition, he held the mortgage on the bank property soon after it was purchased in He had varied business interests²⁵ as well as serving as a Bergen County judge in and The sale was to New York city broker John E. Solomons, who ten days later deeded the property to John DeGroot personally. Youtres was the cashier. He was taken to task in doggerel verse written by Hackensack resident Henry Blackman which was printed and circulated throughout Bergen County at the time. Part of the verse is as follows: All in the town of Hackensack as every one do say. A great disaster happened there but the other day. Then I go to Hackensack, to hear what was afloat. They say the Bank was broke, by esquire John de Groat. O, when I came there all in my best raiment, Groat had robbed the Bank, and then he stopped the payment. And

now my fellow citizens, how do you think I feel, When to me their hellish thoughts they every day reveal. De Groat he has directed them I believe it is a fact, On no consideration to take their money back. Now my friends I ask you if this report be true, What will become of widows and of orphan children too. O now my worthy citizen, lets our resentment show, And remind this wretched deacon of his endless wo. He may prove himself honest in some future day, But I am much inclined to think the proof will be some other way. O there I saw the president a hanging and burning too, And a cross the plains his body into pieces flew. The timing was a coincidence since many other New Jersey banks lost their charters at the same time. Later he would lead a more adventurous life as an army surgeon during the Mexican War and then as an early emigrant to California. Earlier he had been a Hackensack resident and had occupied the former Campbell tavern across Main Street from the Mansion House. Brinkerhoff on July 7, Abraham Hitchcock from the Public Green There is no record of when Washington Place was formally designated as a street. It probably originated as a lane leading from Main Street to the entrance of the Mansion House which faced south and the Green. With construction of the Bank House, the lane would have been extended to its entrance near the aforementioned Church Street. Washington Place was first known as Mansion Street. Brinkerhoff or his use of the property. Later he would serve as Master in Chancery, taking testimony, affidavits, oaths and acknowledgment of deeds. The heirs were married women, Rachel to Christian A. Zabriskie and Adelia to William S. Sickels Banta was a lawyer and it is possible that his office was in the Bank House. He had previously married youn Sarah, the original devisee of the premises and lived with the Westervelts at their Bridge Street home. A lawyer by profession, he was a graduate of Yale College and had been admitted to the bar in Interested in politics, he was elected to the New Jersey Legislature as a state assemblyman and would serve as Mayor of Leonia. Dedicated to the principles of the Democratic Party, Christie as proprietor and editor assured his readers that he printed a family newspaper. Publication began with the first issue dated May 18,, first as a weekly and later a semi-weekly. An photograph shows the upstairs offices were used by the law firm of Hart and Hart. Van Valen, who was a law student in Monroe Van Valen died two months before his sixty-second birthday. In his will, made many years earlier, he devised all real estate to his wife Anna. According to early Hackensack directories, young James was a lawyer but switched business activities to loan broker, real estate and other interests. First, the old frame wing was removed. Then a new brick addition widened the building west of the front entrance by 13 feet, providing a new tier of rooms. The rear was also extended by another 12 feet which allowed for two more rooms one up, one down as well as a new staircase set further back from its original position. Interior wall and ceiling coverings were of tine with bas-relief design which is still in evidence. Only the rear extension was excavated for cellar space. The roof of the west addition matched the original gambrel style of the structure. According to surviving records, Van Valen requested several estimates before deciding on Michael Boros of Bogota as the principal contractor. Zimmerman changed the sewer line and Frank M. Byrne laid the bluestone slate steps. We also know that linoleum covered the floors and cocoa mats were placed at doorways. Van Valen sold the premises to John B. Banta Zabriskie and Grace Quackenbush , his wife. The Judge died in and in the widow sold the premises to the Latom Corporation who, in turn, conveyed it in to Michael J. It is apparent that the building was often owned or rented by those in the legal profession, obviously due to its location opposite the Bergen County courthouse. Pictures in order of appearance: Village of Hackensack about The Bank House is among the cluster of buildings to the right of the church. NY Historical Society; 2. The Washington Banking Co. Bank House and additions, R. James Monroe Van Valen; 7. The Bank House The original corporation consisted of Philip Earle, John P. Garness, John Field, Abel I.

The history of a banking house, (Smith, Payne and Smiths.) Item Preview.

History of Banking in Nebraska From: York County, Nebraska and its people T. Sedgwick, Supervising Editor The S. Some brief conception of the operations of these wild-cat banks may possibly be gained by a brief examination, and a few excerpts from a paper prepared by A. II of its Proceedings and Compilations. Warner defined the operation of wild-cat banking something like this: It was only another form of the spirit that in recent years has permitted such unbridled traffic in oil stocks, worthless securities and stocks of "well watered" promoting schemes, despite securities and blue sky laws as well devised as legal minds have been able to figure them out. Even Nebraska was no exception. Its first company to be incorporated was the "Western Fire and Marine Insurance and Exchange Company," on March 16, , with powers to issue currency, and do various financial business that the modern banking laws would hardly permit to the best regulated bank, and so much so, that it surreptitiously got itself into existence as the "Western Exchange Bank of Omaha. Tuttle, who afterwards, under Lincoln, was treasurer of the United States and the paying teller was A. Wyman, who at a subsequent period held the same high honor. Jones, a representative from Douglas County, claimed in his day to have consistently voted against the flock of banking bills in the first Legislature. This fight came up in the second Legislature, and J. Sterling Morton fought against the chartering of banks on any system except that of surplus capital. Five banks were chartered in this session: Nuckolls was president and Joshua Garside, cashier. It was one of the six territorial banks that survived the panic of and one of the few that was really owned locally. It went under in the panic of The Bank of Florence, which also went under at that time. The Bank of Nebraska, at Omaha, Samuel Moffatt, cashier, the second of the three Douglas County banks to go under in the panic of The Nemaha Valley Bank at Brownville, The charters had all been drawn in similar form, were "lobbied through" in similar manner, and each company was made up of a few persons. Warner summarizes this stock as being "assignable and transferable according to such regulations as the directors might think proper. The bank had the power to issue notes, bills, and other certificates of indebtedness, to deal in exchange and do a general banking business. The stockholders were individually liable for the redemption of the currency issued, but there was no provision for a fixed specie reserve, nor other guard against individual rascality or incompetency. No annual report was ever made in accordance with such provision as there was for that safeguard. After the ruin of struck Nebraska, a correspondent of the St. Nemaha Valley Bank, Galesburg, Ill. Fontanelle Bank of Florence, Elgin, Ill. Bank of Florence, Davenport, Ia. Bank of Desoto, Wisconsin. Bank of Tekamah, Bloomington and Gossport, Ind. This list was reprinted in the Brownville Advertiser of July 8, The third session was swamped with such bills, but only two banks reached the final goal of incorporation, the bank of Desoto and Bank of Tekamah, mentioned above. The panic of practically ended the passage of special acts of incorporation for banks, except there was an attempt to "wire" through the session a measure to establish a "State Bank of Nebraska" to do business with the state and have branches in other parts of the commonwealth. Even though the measure passed the council, Dr. A great many of the earlier more substantial banks which started as the communities began to build up were private institutions and later became state and national banks. We will only endeavor in the following brief review to list some of the earlier towns and mention the first banks that started in those towns, to give an idea of the evolution of the present Nebraska banking system. James Sweet was president and head of it. Nebraska City National Bank, , O. McCann, president, John W. A cursory examination of the banks that came and went during a quarter century, after the panic of , in Omaha, will serve as a good barometer of the progress of the banking business in Nebraska. Private banks were started during the period from to by Samuel E. None of these were longlived, however. This bank went into liquidation after a year or so, leaving its paper afloat. The firm was composed of J. Ware, Nebraska City; J. Boyd, vice president; and J. It was located on the south side of Farnam Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. In January, , this bank wound up its affairs and closed its doors. These institutions have been dealt with a little out of chronological order for the reason that they were short lived. The house was composed of Willard Barrows, J. Millard, Ezra Millard and S. Business

prospered with the firm. Hamilton at this time purchasing the entire interest of Mr. The house of Kountze Bros. A large business was done by this firm down to the year when it merged into the First National Bank. The First National Bank was organized August 26, ; commenced business April 1, , and was consolidated with the preceding firm July 1, The first officers were Edward Creighton, president, and Herman Kountze, cashier. Hughes and Louis J. This amount has been increased from time to time, as follows: May 6, , Augustus Kountze was elected as vice president of the bank, there having been no such officer elected prior to that time, He remained in this position until February 14, , when Alvin Saunders was elected vice president and Kountze became cashier. January 12, , Herman Kountze was elected vice president, and H. July 8, , Mr. Yates was elected cashier, and Augustus Kountze, second vice president. Herman Kountze was elected president, January 12, , and Augustus Kountze, vice president, at the same time. Davis became assistant cashier, January 9, On March 1, , Mr. Yates retired from the bank and F. Davis succeeded him as cashier. The first board of directors were Ezra Millard, S. S. Brown, Thomas Martin and A. The present board of directors are Ezra Millard, J. Simpson and William Wallace. The State Bank of Nebraska was organized and commenced business June 1, Jones, Jonas Gise, John R. H. Downs and J. Alvin Saunders was its first president, J. Porter, vice president, and B. June 5, , Mr. Saunders retired from the presidency of the bank, and Frank Murphy was elected to succeed him. In , Enos Lowe was elected vice president of the bank; he was succeeded by Samuel E. Rogers, June 5, July 15, , Luther Drake became assistant cashier. S. Caldwell, Milton T. Caldwell have been the men to whom the credit for the success of this institution mainly reflects. The record of Ex-Senator Joseph H. Millard of over half a century service with the Omaha National Bank has been one of the landmarks of American banking. Davis in more recent years serving as president. In the old firm of J. A. The service of H. Yates as cashier and president of the Nebraska National Bank is another landmark record in Nebraska banking annals. Newer banks in Omaha, were the City National, which operated for a decade or more prior to its purchase by the younger State Bank of Omaha, organized in ; the Corn Exchange National Bank, , and the Central State, and Commercial State, organized in Bostwick, as president of this bank is another of the credit marks of the Nebraska banking profession. The Security State in is the junior bank down there. Omaha has had a long list of defunct banks, in between the two extremes pictured in this review, of the struggling pioneer banks and the solidly established financial bulwarks of today. It was built in the southwest corner of the Sweet block, the first block built on the plat of Lincoln. In 1, it was reorganized into the State Bank of Nebraska. Brock, of this firm, died in Lincoln in March, It was the successor of a private bank founded by Judge Amasa Cobb and J. Sudduth, president and cashier.

Chapter 3 : History of Banking in Nebraska

The profitable business of banking transfers into the hands of more ordinary Christian folk - first among them the Lombards. Bankers to Europe's kings: 13th - 14th century During the 13th century bankers from north Italy, collectively known as Lombards, gradually replace the Jews in their traditional role as money-lenders to the rich and powerful.

It is fascinating and almost magical how money appeared on our planet. Unlike most developments we enjoy, which can be traced back to a source, civilisation or inventor, money appeared in places then unconnected all over the world in a remarkably similar way. There is something charming and childlike imagining primitive societies, our ancestors, using all these colourful forms of money. As long as everyone concerned can agree on a value, this is a sensible thing for a community to do. After all, the person who has what you need might not need what you have to trade. Money solves that problem neatly. Real value with each exchange, and everyone gaining from the convenience. The idea is really inspired which might explain why so many diverse minds came up with it. Wars have been fought and depressions have been caused in the battle over who issues the money; however the majority of us are not aware of this, and this is largely due to the fact that the winning side became and increasingly continues to be a vital and respected member of our global society, having an influence over large aspects of our lives including our education, our media and our governments. While we might feel powerless in trying to stop the manipulation of money for private profit at our expense, it is easy to forget that we collectively give money its value. We have been taught to believe printed pieces of paper have special value, and because we know others believe this too, we are willing to work all our lives to get what we are convinced others will want. An honest look at history will show us how our innocent trust has been misused. Jesus was so upset by the sight of the money changers in the temple, he waded in and started to tip over the tables and drive them out with a whip, this being the one and only time we ever hear of him using force during his entire ministry. So what caused the ultimate pacifist to become so aggressive? For a long time the Jews had been called upon to pay their temple tax with a special coin called the half shekelshekel. It was a measured half ounce of pure silver with no image of a pagan emperor on it. It was to them the only coin acceptable to God. But because there was only a limited number of these coins in circulation, the money changers were in a buyers market and like with anything else in short supply, they were able to raise the price to what the market would bear. They made huge profits with their monopoly on these coins and turned this time of devotion into a mockery for profit. Jesus saw this as stealing from the people and proclaimed the whole setup to be. They are the "Money Changers". King James NT, Mt These paper receipts soon became popular for trade as they were less heavy to carry around than gold and silver coins. A nod and a wink amongst themselves, they incorporated this practice into the banking system. The stick was then split full length so each piece still had a record of the notches. The King kept one half for proof against counterfeiting, and then spent the other half into the market place where it would continue to circulate as money. Because only Tally Sticks were accepted by Henry for payment of taxes, there was a built in demand for them, which gave people confidence to accept these as money. He could have used anything really, so long as the people agreed it had value, and his willingness to accept these sticks as legal tender made it easy for the people to agree. The tally stick system worked really well for years. It was the most successful form of currency in recent history and the British Empire was actually built under the Tally Stick system, but how is it that most of us are not aware of its existence? Perhaps the fact that in the Bank of England at its formation attacked the Tally Stick System gives us a clue as to why most of us have never heard of them. They realised it was money outside the power of the money changers, the very thing King Henry had intended. What better way to eliminate the vital faith people had in this rival currency than to pretend it simply never existed and not discuss it. You heard correctly, they bought shares. The Bank of England was set up as a privately owned bank through investors buying shares. It then began to lend out many times more than it had in reserve, collecting interest on the lot. This is not something you could just impose on people without preparation. The money changers needed to create the climate to make the formation of this private concern seem acceptable. What followed was 50 years of costly wars. Costly to those fighting them and profitable to those financing them. So

profitable that it allowed the money changers to take over a square mile of property still known as the City of London, which remains one of the three main financial centres in the world today. The 50 years of war left England in financial ruin. The government officials went begging for loans from guess who, and the deal proposed resulted in a government sanctioned, privately owned bank which could produce money from nothing, essentially legally counterfeiting a national currency for private gain. Now the politicians had a source from which to borrow all the money they wanted to borrow, and the debt created was secured against public taxes. You would think someone would have seen through this, and realised they could produce their own money and owe no interest, but instead the Bank of England has been used as a model and now nearly every nation has a Central Bank with fractional reserve banking at its core. These central banks have the power to take over a nations economy and become that nations real governing force. What we have here is a scam of mammoth proportions covering what is actually a hidden tax, being collected by private concerns. The country sells bonds to the bank in return for money it cannot raise in taxes. The bonds are paid for by money produced from thin air. The government pays interest on the money it borrowed by borrowing more money in the same way. There is no way this debt can ever be paid, it has and will continue to increase. If the government did find a way to pay off the debt, the result would be that there would be no bonds to back the currency, so to pay the debt would be to kill the currency. With its formation the Bank of England soon flooded Britain with money. With no quality control and no insistence on value for money, prices doubled with money being thrown in every direction. One company was even offering to drain the Red Sea to find Egyptian gold lost when the sea closed in on their pursuit of Moses. As hard as it might be to believe, in times of economic upheaval, wealth is rarely destroyed and instead is often only transferred. And who benefits the most when money is scarce? You may have guessed. When the majority of people are suffering through economic depression, you can be sure that a minority of people are continuing to get rich. Even today the Bank of England expresses its determination to prevent the ups and downs of booms and depressions, yet there have been nothing but ups and downs since its formation with the British pound rarely being stable. One thing however has been stable and that is the growing fortune of: He placed a Roman eagle on a red shield over the door prompting people to call his shop the Red Shield Firm pronounced in German as "Rothschild". His son later changed his name to Rothschild when he inherited the business. Loaning money to individuals was all well and good but he soon found it much more profitable loaning money to governments and Kings. It always involved much bigger amounts, always secured from public taxes. Once he got the hang of things he set his sights on the world by training his five sons in the art of money creation, before sending them out to the major financial centres of the world to create and dominate the central banking systems. In order to make their interest payments to the bank, the British government set about a programme to try to raise revenues from their American colonies, largely through an extensive programme of taxation. There was a shortage of material for minting coins in the colonies, so they began to print their own paper money, which they called Colonial Script. This provided a very successful means of exchange and also gave the colonies a sense of identity. Colonial Script was money provided to help the exchange of goods. It was debt free paper money not backed by gold or silver. During a visit to Britain in , The Bank of England asked Benjamin Franklin how he would account for the new found prosperity in the colonies. In the colonies we issue our own money. It is called Colonial Script. We issue it in proper proportion to the demands of trade and industry to make the products pass easily from the producers to the consumers. In this manner, creating for ourselves our own paper money, we control its purchasing power, and we have no interest to pay to no one. That would mean being free of the Bank of England. This act made it illegal for the colonies to print their own money, and forced them to pay all future taxes to Britain in silver or gold. Here is what Franklin said after that. They were left with no other choice but to print money to finance the war. What is interesting here is that Colonial Script was actually working so well, it became a threat to the established economic system of the time. The idea of issuing money as Franklin put it "in proper proportion to the demands of trade and industry" and not charging any interest, was not causing any problems or inflation. Once in, he simply used fractional reserve banking, and with the banks growing fortune he loaned to himself, and his friends the money to buy up all the remaining shares. The scam lasted five years until in , with the value of American money dropping like a lead

balloon. They will have the same effect here as elsewhere, if we do not, by the power of government, keep them in their proper spheres. There are a lot of new hungry politicians. Not only deceptively named to sound official, but also to take attention away from the real first bank which had been shut down. Its initials however gave a clear indication that Americans were once again being taken for a ride. And true to its British model, the name of the investors was never revealed. Having gotten away with it a second time, some of them probably wished Amshall Rothschild had picked a different time to make his pronouncement from his private central bank in Frankfurt. The president, who could see an ever increasing debt, with no chance of ever paying back, had this to say. The charter was not renewed. Five month later Britain had attacked America and started the war of 1812. Meanwhile a short time earlier, an independent Rothschild business, the Bank of France, was being looked upon with suspicion by none other than: Money has no motherland; financiers are without patriotism and without decency; their sole object is gain. Nothing generates debt like war. A Nation will borrow any amount to win. So naturally if the loser is kept going to the last straw in a vain hope of winning, then the more resources will be used up by the winning side before their victory is obtained more resources used, more loans taken out, more money made by the bankers; and even more amazing, the loans are usually given on condition that the victor pays the debts left by the loser. In 1803, instead of borrowing from the bank, Napoleon sold territory west of the Mississippi to the 3rd President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson for 3 million dollars in gold; a deal known as the Louisiana Purchase.

Chapter 4 : HISTORY OF BANKING

The London banking house continued under the management of Lionel Nathan de Rothschild () and his brother Anthony Gustav de Rothschild (), and then to Sir Evelyn de Rothschild (b.).

These 13 Families Rule the World: The Shadow Forces Behind the NWO You are probably aware of the centuries old practice undertaken by many Ashkenazi Jews whereby they would change their name, in order for them to appear part of the dominant race of the country in which they lived, so as they could obtain influential positions in that country, which they would then exploit to serve their real masters elsewhere. There is plenty of evidence to prove the Rothschilds continue that deceptive tradition. Furthermore the Rothschilds are known to sire many children secretly that they can put into positions of power when required. This started with the very first man who took the name Rothschild, who had a secret sixth son. Finally, remember the world is a diverse place, I could if I wanted change my name to Rothschild, or any of the names listed above, and that would not make me part of this family anymore than converting to Judaism in A. Please, therefore, do not automatically assume someone you see with the name Rothschild or any of the names listed above are part of the Rothschild criminal network. Furthermore and most importantly, the majority of Ashkenazi Jews are innocent and not part of this network. Check the facts out for yourself first, this article is designed to inform people who the enemy is, not single out people of a particular race or people with a particular surname, who may have nothing to do with this Rothschild criminal network. Moses Amschel Bauer places a red sign above the entrance door to his counting house. This sign is a red hexagram which geometrically and numerically translates into the number which under Rothschild instruction will end up on the Israeli flag some two centuries later. General von Estorff He is highly successful and becomes a junior partner. Whilst working at the bank he becomes acquainted with General von Estorff. Bauer recognizes the significance of the red hexagram and changes his name from Bauer to Rothschild, after the red hexagram or sign signifying hanging over the entrance door "Rot," is German for, "Red," "Schild," is German for, "Shield". As he plans, Rothschild is subsequently introduced to Prince William himself who is more than pleased with discounted prices he charges for his rare coins and trinkets, and Rothschild offers him a bonus for any other business the Prince can direct his way. Rothschild subsequently becomes close associates with Prince William, and ends up doing business with him and members of the court. Mayer Amschel Rothschild is given permission by Prince William to hang a sign on the front of his business premises declaring that he is, "M. Rothschild, by appointment court factor to his serene highness, Prince William of Hanau. Mayer Amschel Rothschild draws up plans for the creation of the Illuminati and entrusts Ashkenazi Jew, Adam Weishaupt, a Crypto-Jew who was outwardly Roman Catholic, with its organization and development. Amschel Mayer Rothschild The Illuminati is to be based upon the teachings of the Talmud, which is in turn, the teachings of Rabbinical Jews. It was to be called the Illuminati as this is a Luciferian term which means, keepers of the light. Mayer Amschel Rothschild marries Gutle Schnaper. Amschel Mayer Rothschild is born. He like all his brothers who follow him, will enter the family business at the age of Salomon Mayer Rothschild Salomon Mayer Rothschild is born. Adam Weishaupt officially completes his organization of the Illuminati on May 1 of this year. The purpose of the Illuminati is to divide the goyim all non-Jews through political, economic, social, and religious means. The opposing sides were to be armed and incidents were to be provided in order for them to: This was all under the orders and finance of Mayer Amschel Rothschild and the concept has spread and is followed within Masonic Lodges worldwide to the present day. Weishaupt also recruits 2, paid followers including the most intelligent men in the field of arts and letters, education, science, finance, and industry. They were instructed to follow the following methods in order to control people. Once influential persons had fallen for the lies, deceits, and temptations of the Illuminati they were to be held in bondage by application of political and other forms of blackmail, threats of financial ruin, public exposure, and fiscal harm, even death to themselves and loved members of their families. Such training was to be provided by granting scholarships to those selected by the Illuminati. This was so they would advise the top executives to adopt policies which would in the long-run serve the secret plans of the Illuminati one-world conspiracy and bring about the

destruction of the governments and religions they were elected or appointed to serve. Nathan Mayer Rothschild Nathan Mayer Rothschild another parasite is born. Adam Weishaupt issues his order for the French Revolution to be started by Maximilien Robespierre in book form. However en route there, the courier is struck by lightning, the book detailing this plan discovered by the police, and handed over to the Bavarian authorities. Clearly, the Bavarian authorities were convinced that the book that was discovered was a very real threat by a private group of influential people, to use wars and revolutions to achieve their political ends. The Bavarian government outlaws the Illuminati and closes all of the Bavarian lodges of the Grand Orient. In Mayer Amschel Rothschild moves his family home to a five story house in Frankfurt which he shares with the Schiff family. Carl Mayer Rothschild Kalmann Carl Mayer Rothschild another parasite is Born Mayer Amschel Rothschild states: This is established with a 20 year charter. Jacob Mayer Rothschild Jacob James Mayer Rothschild another useless parasite is born. Amschel Mayer Rothschild marries Eva Hanau. However, although he pretended to go along with it, Professor Robison did not agree with it and therefore published his informational book included details of the Bavarian governments investigations into the Illuminati and the French Revolution. That same year on July 19th, David Pappen, President of Harvard University, lectured the graduating class on the influence illuminism was having on American politics and religion. At the age of 21, Nathan Mayer Rothschild leaves Frankfurt for England, where with a large sum of money given to him by his father, he sets up a banking house in London. Salomon Mayer Rothschild marries Caroline Stern. Napoleon states that it is his, "object to remove the house of Hess-Cassel from rulership and to strike it out of the list of powers. Lionel Nathan de Rothschild Sir Francis Baring and Abraham Goldsmid die. The charter for the Rothschilds Bank of the United States runs out and Congress votes against its renewal. Nathan Mayer Rothschild is not amused and he states, "Either the application for renewal of the charter is granted, or the United States will find itself involved in a most disastrous war. Bring them back to colonial status. Mayer Amschel Rothschild dies. In his will he lays out specific laws that the House of Rothschild were to follow: The facts are somewhat less romantic, and more businesslike. The Rothschilds love wars because they are massive generators of risk free debt. Whilst the Rothschilds are funding both sides in this war, they use the banks they have spread out across Europe to give them the opportunity to set up an unrivalled postal service network of secret routes and fast couriers. The post these couriers carried was to be opened up by these couriers and their details given to the Rothschilds so they always were one step ahead of current events. Furthermore, these Rothschild couriers were the only merchants allowed to pass through the English and French blockades. It was these couriers who also kept Nathan Mayer Rothschild up to date with how the war was going so he could use that intelligence to buy and sell from his position on the stock exchange in accordance with that intelligence. At that time British bonds were called consuls and they were traded on the floor of the stock exchange. Nathan Mayer Rothschild instructed all his workers on the floor to start selling consuls. This made all the other traders believe that the British had lost the war so they started selling frantically. Therefore the consuls plummeted in value which was when Nathan Mayer Rothschild discreetly instructed his workers to purchase all the consuls they could lay their hands on. When news came through that the British had actually won the war, the consuls went up to a level even higher than before the war ended leaving Nathan Mayer Rothschild with a return of approximately 20 to 1 on his investment. The Rothschild family claimed the story was untrue and libellous, but the court denied the Rothschilds request and ordered the family to pay all court costs. Back to , this is the year Nathan Mayer Rothschild makes his famous statement, "I care not what puppet is placed upon the throne of England to rule the Empire on which the sun never sets. The Rothschilds also use their control of the Bank of England to replace the method of shipping gold from country to country and instead used their five banks spread across Europe to set up a system of paper debits and credits, the banking system of today. By the end of this century, a period of time that was known as the, "Age of the Rothschilds," it is estimated that the Rothschild family controlled half the wealth of the world. However something that did not go well for the Rothschilds this year was the Congress of Vienna, which started in September, and concluded in June of this year. The reason for this Congress of Vienna, was for the Rothschilds to create a form of world government, to give them complete political control over much of the civilized world. Many of the European governments were in debt to the Rothschilds, so they figured they

could use that as a bargaining tool. However the Tsar Alexander I of Russia, who had not succumbed to a Rothschild central bank, would not go along with the plan, so the Rothschild world government plan failed. Unfortunately he was true to his word and years later Rothschild funded Bolsheviks would act upon that promise. Interestingly, world government fanatic and Ashkenazi Jew, Henry Kissinger, did his doctoral dissertation on the Congress of Vienna. The American Congress passes a bill permitting yet another Rothschild dominated central bank, which gives the Rothschilds control of the American money supply again. This is called the Second Bank of the United States and is given a twenty year charter. The British war against the America therefore ends with the deaths of thousands of British and American soldiers, but the Rothschilds get their bank. Following the French securing massive loans in in order to help rebuild after their disastrous defeat at Waterloo, Rothschild agents bought vast amounts of French government bonds causing their value to increase. On November 5th they dumped the lot on the open market causing their value to plummet and France to go into a financial panic. The Rothschilds then stepped in to take control of the French money supply. The emperor of Austria made the five Rothschild brothers Barons. Nathan Mayer Rothschild chose not to take up the title. The Rothschilds take over the financial operations of the Catholic Church, worldwide. Sir Walter Scott publishes his nine volume set, *The life of Napoleon*. In volume two he states that the French Revolution was planned by the Illuminati Adam Weishaupt and was financed by the money changers of Europe The Rothschilds. President Andrew Jackson the 7th President of the United States from to , runs the campaign for his second term in office under the slogan, "Jackson And No Bank! This causes the Rothschilds to panic and so they do what they do best, contract the money supply causing a depression. President Jackson knows what they are up to and later states, "You are a den of thieves vipers, and I intend to rout you out, and by the Eternal God, I will rout you out. The Italian revolutionary leader, Guiseppe Mazzini, is selected by the Illuminati to direct their revolutionary program throughout the world and would serve in that capacity until he died in President Jackson would later claim that he knew the Rothschilds were responsible for that attempted assassination.

Chapter 5 : The History Of The House Of Rothschild

Banking in India has a very long history starting from the late 18 th century. The origin of modern banking started from in the name of "Bank of Hindustan" by English agency 'House of Alexander & Co' in Kolkatta however it was closed in

Banking , Checking Accounts NerdWallet adheres to strict standards of editorial integrity to help you make decisions with confidence. Some of the products we feature are from partners. We adhere to strict standards of editorial integrity. Some of the products we feature are from our partners. People want to keep their money somewhere safe and accessible. The ways in which people interact with their banks and deposits, however, have changed radically. Ancient banking Some of the earliest forms of banking date back to Mesopotamia, where people stored grain, precious metals, weapons and other items in palaces and temples, which were relatively secure. At least one thing still holds true: Most people still prefer to keep their valuables — their hard-earned cash, nowadays, rather than battle-axes — somewhere safe. Bank accounts were first used in Europe during the Middle Ages, and the British brought commercial banking to the American colonies. During the Civil War, the U. In , it created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. By , cash and U. Before checking accounts and savings accounts were a couple of clicks or swipes away, customers had to visit branches to access their funds. The number of savings and loan associations, which typically offered high savings rates, grew in the midth century, thereby increasing the competition among these institutions. Customers had more and more options, and so had to be won over. This led to a revolution that changed the way banks looked and felt. New customers received prizes when they opened new accounts — if you walked into a bank with a deposit in those days, you might leave with a toaster or an electric wall clock. The tradition lives on in rewards checking accounts, which can land people airline mileage, reward points, cash, and in at least one case, ski-lift tickets. Customers were no longer constrained by bank hours and locations when they wanted access to their money. Decades later, the internet, along with advances in online security, enabled online and mobile banking. In recent years, online-only banks have started to flourish. These institutions offer some of the best checking accounts on the market, along with the highest annual percentage yields and lowest fees. Although face-to-face interaction is limited, online bank customers can still reach out for help online, over the phone or on social media. The fact that people still visit branches has put pressure on banks to optimize this experience for customers and to provide the best service possible. Chatbots, biometrics and the future of banking Cutting-edge technology will continue to reshape the modern banking experience. Video tellers have grown in popularity, and it may not be long until your next customer-service representative is a banking chatbot. Soon, you might be able to log on to your account just by looking at your phone. Half a century from now, consumers will still need a place to store their income. Separating spending money from savings will, in all likelihood, still be considered a good idea. How people access, manage and move that money, however, is bound to evolve in ways few of us can imagine. Tony Armstrong is a staff writer at NerdWallet, a personal finance website. You may also like.

Chapter 6 : Full text of "The history of a banking house, (Smith, Payne and Smiths.)"

The Bank of England also becomes the banker to other London banks, and through them to a much wider banking community. The London banks act as agents in the capital for the many small private banks which open around the country in the second half of the 18th century.

From the late s onwards, the family took over control of the Rio Tinto mining company. By the end of the century, the family owned, or had built, at the lowest estimates, over 41 palaces, of a scale and luxury perhaps unparalleled even by the richest royal families. It was not until that the family returned, when N. The Rothschilds govern a Christian world. Not a cabinet moves without their advice. Baron Rothschild, the head of the house, is the true king of Judah, the prince of the captivity, the Messiah so long looked for by this extraordinary people. He holds the keys of peace or war, blessing or cursing. What more can they desire? All of them were granted the Austrian hereditary title of Freiherr baron on 29 September Traditionally, a baron who received his title from the Holy Roman Emperor , or after the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in from the Austrian and later Austro-Hungarian Emperor, was known as a Reichsfreiherr "Baron of the Empire" , although the title is usually shortened to Freiherr. This title is currently held by the 4th Baron Rothschild. British branch Main article: Rothschild banking family of England The Rothschild banking family of the United Kingdom was founded in by Nathan Mayer Rothschild â€” , who first settled in Manchester but then moved to London. Through the creation of a network of agents, couriers and shippers, the bank was able to provide funds to the armies of the Duke of Wellington in Portugal and Spain , therefore funding the war. The new owners restructured the company and turned it into a profitable business. By , the Rothschild interest in Rio Tinto amounted to more than 30 percent. In , the French and British Rothschild banking houses loaned money to, and invested in, the De Beers diamond mines in South Africa , becoming its largest shareholders. The London banking house continued under the management of Lionel Nathan de Rothschild â€” and his brother Anthony Gustav de Rothschild â€” , and then to Sir Evelyn de Rothschild b. It was charitably donated by the family to the University of Paris in There are two branches of the family connected to France. Following the Napoleonic Wars, he played a major role in financing the construction of railways and the mining business that helped make France an industrial power. It could only belong to a Rothschild. Today, the Paris operation has 22 partners and accounts for a significant part of the global business. Ensuing generations of the Paris Rothschild family remained involved in the family business, becoming a major force in international investment banking. Built as a family residence by the secondary branch of the French Rothschild family, today it houses the headquarters of the OECD. Since , Baron Benjamin de Rothschild chairs the group. In , the year-old Edmond Adolphe de Rothschild purchased the company Club Med , after he had visited a resort and enjoyed his stay. In , he bought out the Bank of California , selling his interests in before it was sold to Mitsubishi Bank in The second French branch was founded by Nathaniel de Rothschild â€” Born in London, he was the fourth child of the founder of the British branch of the family, Nathan Mayer Rothschild â€” Austrian branch Main article: This particular estate was destroyed in an Allied bombing raid, In Vienna , Salomon Mayer Rothschild established a bank in the s and the Austrian family had vast wealth and position. Nevertheless, during the Second World War they had to surrender their bank to the Nazis and flee the country. Their Rothschild palaces , a collection of vast palaces in Vienna built and owned by the family, were confiscated, plundered and destroyed by the Nazis. The palaces were famous for their sheer size and for their huge collections of paintings, armour , tapestries and statues some of which were restored to the Rothschilds by the Austrian government in All family members escaped the Holocaust , some of them moving to the United States , and returning to Europe only after the war. In , the government of Austria agreed to return to the Rothschild family some art treasures looted by the Nazis and absorbed into state museums after the war. However, in the early 19th century, the Rothschild family of Naples built up close relations with the Holy See , and the association between the family and the Vatican continued into the 20th century. Many Rothschilds were supporters of Zionism , while other members of the family opposed the creation of the Jewish state. In Walter Rothschild, 2nd Baron Rothschild was the addressee of the Balfour Declaration to the Zionist

Federation , [45] which committed the British government to the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. His son, Victor, Lord Rothschild was against granting asylum or helping Jewish refugees in Rothschild wrote to the then current Prime Minister Shimon Peres expressing her intention to donate a new building for the Supreme Court. I think you have fanatics in Israel. In general I am not in contact with politicians. I spoke once with Netanyahu. I met once with an Israeli finance minister, but the less I mingle with politicians the better I feel. Today, Rothschild businesses are on a smaller scale than they were throughout the 19th century, although they encompass a diverse range of fields, including: In November , Rabobank Group, the leading investment and private bank in the Netherlands, acquired 7. It has over 2, employees. In , the investment bank withdrew from the gold market, a commodity the Rothschild bankers had traded in for two centuries. Although this Group is primarily a financial entity, specializing in asset management and private banking, its activities also cover mixed farming, luxury hotels and yacht racing. In late , Baron Benjamin Rothschild said that the family had been unaffected by the financial crisis of "â€", due to their conservative business practices:

Chapter 7 : Utah History Encyclopedia

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Cook Updated October 29, 2009: Over time, and with the help of his five sons, the family business expanded throughout several European countries. During that era, Jews were legally required to live in small communities that were separate from Christians. They were also not allowed to leave their villages at night, on Sundays or on Christian holidays. However, shortly after his 13th birthday, he decided to take an apprenticeship with a banking firm in Hanover, Germany. The Beginnings of a Banking Empire Rothschild returned to his hometown of Frankfurt when he turned 17. He wanted to keep the fortune within the family and, as such, encouraged the arrangement of marriages among relatives. His will barred female descendants from any direct inheritance. Rothschild brides bound the family together. These were hardly people whose mate choice was limited by the distance they could walk on their day off. Nathan had moved to England in 1798. His earliest efforts went toward synagogues in London. He continued to champion this work, which eventually led to the formation of United Synagogues, a larger organization that helped streamline the causes of the smaller individual synagogues. Later, various family members supported the creation of Israel and helped with the construction of government buildings. These included public libraries, orphanages, hospitals, homes for the elderly and special funds allocated for the purpose of education. Educational efforts in Austria, France and Israel were also made possible through Rothschild generosity. In addition to monies put toward education, the family gave an estimated 60,000 pieces of artwork to numerous organizations. The House of Rothschild in the 20th Century Internal and external change including world wars, politics and family rivalries diminished the family fortune over the next years. The Naples branch of the bank had closed in 1928 and a lack of male heirs led to the closing of the Frankfurt branch in 1930; the Vienna branch was shuttered in 1938 after the Nazis invaded Austria and Jews were endangered in the lead-up to World War II. Over the years, palatial Rothschild estates were gradually donated to the British and French governments and to other organizations and universities. By the 1930s three Rothschild banks remained: Most family members are employed by these corporations directly or are invested in operations that generate family wealth. The remarkable success of the family has largely been due to a strong interest in cooperation, being entrepreneurs and the practice of smart business principles. The estate of Nathan Rothschild was intimately tied to the other fortunes of the family and became part of the collective wealth each Rothschild passed to the next generation. Rothschild descendants continue to finance global business operations and contribute to scholarly, humanitarian, cultural and business endeavors. The family motto is: Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to start investing. Delivered twice a week, straight to your inbox.

Chapter 8 : GONZÁLEZ, Henry B. | US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives

Excerpt from The History of a Banking House: Smith, Payne and Smiths HE purpose of this volume is not only to write the history Of an eminent banking house, but also to give some particulars respecting the early history of banking in this country.

The Rothschilds have, with their founding of Zionism, betrayed the principles of the Torah, and have caused great suffering around the world. I name individual Rothschilds where I can, but due to the secrecy which they shroud themselves in, naming the exact Rothschild is not always possible. I also wish to point out that this article is not criticising everyone with the name Rothschilds, simply the criminal element of that group that have carried out the treachery I detail below. Furthermore a great deal of this criminal element no longer carry the name Rothschild and there is a great deal of evidence pointing to the fact that those people currently in control of the United States, British and Israeli government are in fact Rothschilds. Over the entrance door he places a red sign. This sign is a six pointed star which geometrically and numerically translates into the number which under Rothschild instruction will end up on the Israeli flag some two centuries later. Gutele Schnaper future wife of Mayer Amschel bauer born. Whilst working at the bank he becomes acquainted with General von Estorff. As he plans, Rothschild is subsequently introduced to Prince William himself who is more than pleased with discounted prices he charges for his rare coins and trinkets, and Rothschild offers him a bonus for any other business the Prince can direct his way. Rothschild subsequently becomes close associates with Prince William, and ends up doing business with him and members of the court. Rothschild, by appointment court factor to his serene highness, Prince William of Hanau. Mayer Amschel Rothschild marries Gutele Schnaper. Mayer Amschel Rothschild draws up plans for the creation of the Illuminati and entrusts Adam Weishaupt with its organization and development. Amschel Mayer Rothschild born. Salomon Mayer Rothschild born. Nathan Mayer Rothschild born. Kalmann Carl Mayer Rothschild Born. This is established with a 20 year charter. Jacob James Mayer Rothschild born. Amschel Mayer Rothschild marries Eva Hanau. Nathan Mayer Rothschild leaves Frankfurt for Manchester, England, where with the help of his father and brothers he exports English textiles to Europe. Salomon Mayer Rothschild marries Caroline Stern. Nathan Mayer Rothschild marries Hannah Barent Cohen the daughter of a wealthy London merchant and begins to move his business to London. As the Channel blockade was making the export business difficult, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, went to New Street, London and set himself up as a banker. Sir Francis Baring and Abraham Goldsmid die. This leaves Nathan Mayer Rothschild as the remaining major banker in England. The charter for the Rothschilds Bank of the United States runs out and Congress votes against its renewal. Bring them back to colonial status. Backed by Rothschild money, the British declare war on the United States. The Rothschilds plan was to cause the United States to build up such a debt in fighting this war that they would have to surrender to the Rothschilds and allow the charter for the Rothschild owned Bank of the United States to be renewed. Mayer Amschel Rothschild dies. In his will he lays out specific laws that the House of Rothschild were to follow: The facts are somewhat less romantic, and more businesslike. Due to the fact that these brothers had banks spread out across Europe this gave them the facility to set up an unrivalled network of secret routes and fast couriers. These Rothschild couriers were the only merchants allowed to pass through the English and French blockades. It was these couriers who also kept Nathan Mayer Rothschild up to date with how the war was going so he could use that intelligence to buy and sell from his position on the stock exchange in accordance with that intelligence. At that time British bonds were called consuls and they were traded on the floor of the stock exchange. Nathan Mayer Rothschild instructed all his workers on the floor to start selling consuls. They made all the other traders believe that the British had lost the war so they started selling frantically. Therefore the consuls plummeted in value which was when Nathan Mayer Rothschild discreetly instructed his workers to purchase all the consuls they could lay their hands on. When news came through that the British had actually won the war, the consuls went up to a level even higher than before the war ended leaving Nathan Mayer Rothschild with a return of approximately 20 to 1 on his investment. The charter for the Bank of the United States is renewed for another twenty years with the Rothschilds in Control

of the American money supply again. The British war against the America therefore ends with the deaths of thousands of British and American soldiers, but the Rothschilds get their bank. Following the French securing massive loans in in order to help rebuild after their disastrous defeat at Waterloo, Rothschild agents bought vast amounts of French government bonds causing their value to increase. On November 5th they dumped the lot on the open market causing their value to plummet and France to go into a financial panic. The Rothschilds then stepped in to take control of the French money supply. The emperor of Austria made the five Rothschild brothers Barons. Nathan Mayer Rothschild chose not to take up the title. Sir Walter Scott publishes his nine volume set, *The life of Napoleon* and in volume two he states that the French Revolution was planned by the Illuminati Adam Weishaupt and was financed by the money changers of Europe The Rothschilds. President Andrew Jackson the 7th President of the United States from to starts depositing federal funds into banks directed by democratic bankers rather than in the Rothschild controlled Bank of the United States. An assassination attempt is made on President Jackson and he would later claim that he knew the Rothschilds were responsible for that attempted assassination. This was at the time the biggest concession in the world and as quicksilver was a vital component in the refining of gold or silver this gave the Rothschilds a virtual world monopoly. Following his years of fighting against the Rothschilds and their central bank in America, President Andrew Jackson finally succeeds in throwing the Rothschilds central bank out of America. It would not be until that the Rothschilds would be able to set up their third central bank in America, the Federal Reserve. Nathan Mayer Rothschild dies. They set up agencies in California and Australia. He goes on to receive hundreds of letters threatening him with assassination. He literally held the revenues of Southern Italy in pawn, and Monarchs and Ministers of all countries courted his advice and were guided by his suggestions. Jacob James Mayer Rothschild, now known as Baron James de Rothschild wins the contract to build the first major railway line across the country. Lionel De Rothschild now married to the daughter of his uncle, Kalmann Carl Mayer Rothschild, is elected to the parliamentary seat for the City of London. A requirement for entering parliament was to take an oath in the true faith of a Christian. Lionel De Rothschild refused to do this as he was Jewish and his seat in parliament remained empty for 11 years until new oaths were allowed. Amschel Mayer Rothschild dies. Salomon Mayer Rothschild dies. Kalmann Carl Mayer Rothschild dies. Lionel De Rothschild finally takes his seat in parliament when the requirement to take an oath in the true faith of a Christian is broadened to include other oaths. He becomes the first Jewish member of the British parliament. President Abraham Lincoln 16th President of the United States from till his assassination in approaches the Rothschilds to try to obtain loans to support the ongoing American civil war. Lincoln was very angry about this high level of interest and so he printed his own debt free money and informed the public that this was now legal tender for both public and private debts. It will pay off debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of civilized governments of the world. The brains and the wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe. The Rothschild banking house in Naples, Italy, C. The Rothschilds use one of their agents in America, John D. Rockefeller to form an oil business called Standard Oil which eventually takes over all of its competition. President Abraham Lincoln discovers the Tsar of Russia, Alexander II "â€", was having problems with the Rothschilds as well as he was refusing their continual attempts to set up a central bank in Russia. President Lincoln asks the Tsar for help in the Civil War and the Tsar sent part of his fleet to anchor off New York and the other part off California. The Tsar made it clear to the British, French and Spanish that if they attacked either side, Russia would take the side of President Lincoln. Lincoln subsequently won the Civil War. Of the two, the one in my rear is my greatest foe. Nathaniel de Rothschild becomes member of parliament for Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire. Nathaniel de Rothschild dies. The loss making Rio Tinto copper mines in Spain, are purchased by a group of foreign financiers including the Rothschilds. This deal was done in great secrecy by Lionel De Rothschild. These bankers were afraid that the United States, if they remained in one block and as one nation, would attain economical and financial independence, which would upset their financial domination over the world. The voice of the Rothschilds predominated. They foresaw the tremendous booty if they could substitute two feeble democracies, indebted to the financiers, to the vigorous Republic, confident

and self-providing. Therefore they started their emissaries in order to exploit the question of slavery and thus dig an abyss between the two parts of the Republic. The Rothschilds finance the amalgamation of the Kimberley diamond mines in South Africa. They subsequently become the biggest shareholders of this company, De Beers, and mine precious stones in Africa and India. Edmond James de Rothschild the youngest son of Jacob James Mayer Rothschild visits Palestine and subsequently supplies the funds to found the first Jewish colonies there, this is to further their long term objective of creating a Rothschild formed country. The Rothschilds found the Zionist Congress and arrange its first meeting in Munich. However due to local Jewish opposition this is re-arranged for Basle, Switzerland and takes place on 29 August. The meeting is chaired by Theodor Herzl. Ferdinand de Rothschild dies. The Rothschild banking house in Frankfurt, Germany, M. Philippe de Rothschild born.

Chapter 9 : Coutts Name Meaning, Family History, Family Crest & Coats of Arms

High interest rates and toasters. In the aftermath of the Great Depression, the government introduced new regulations to restore confidence in the country's banking system.

Economy and agriculture Banking as an archaic activity or quasi-banking [30] [31] is thought to have begun at various times, during a period as early as the latter part of the 4th millennia B. Prior to the reign of Sargon I of Akkad " B. Both the palaces and temple are known to have provided lending and issuing from the wealth they held"the palaces to a lesser extent. Such loans typically involved issuing seed-grain, with re-payment from the harvest. These basic social agreements were documented in clay tablets, with an agreement on interest accrual. The habit of depositing and storing of wealth in temples continued at least until B. The provision of credit is apparently also something the Murashu family participated in Moshenskyi Asia Minor From the fourth millennia previously agricultural settlements began administrative activities. A pot-ward dated to B. During the time at the cessation of the first Mithridatic war the entire debt record at the time being held, was annulled by the council. Mark Anthony is recorded to have stolen from the deposits on an occasion. A large sum of gold was deposited within the treasury at the time by king Croesus. Later during the Maurya dynasty to BC , an instrument called adesha was in use, which was an order on a banker desiring him to pay the money of the note to a third person, which corresponds to the definition of a bill of exchange as we understand it today. During the Buddhist period, there was considerable use of these instruments. Merchants in large towns gave letters of credit to one another. History of banking in China In ancient China, starting in the Qin Dynasty to BC , Chinese currency developed with the introduction of standardized coins that allowed easier trade across China, and led to development of letters of credit. These letters were issued by merchants who acted in ways that today we would understand as banks. Government and economy About the time of the 18th century BC, amounts of gold were deposited within the boundaries of the temple buildings of Egypt for reasons of security. The regional granaries were used to store and loan the grain of communities, functions similar to banking services although not the same. Under the dynastic rule of the Ptolemies , the numerous scattered government granaries were transformed into a network of grain banks, centralized in Alexandria where the main accounts from all the state granary banks were recorded. This centralized administration was the first known governmental bank according to de Soto , [74] [75] functioning as a trade credit system that transferred payments between accounts without passing money. According to Muir there were two types of banks operating within Egypt, royal and private. The speeches of Demosthenes contain numerous references to the issuing of credit Millett p. Xenophon is credited to have made the first suggestion of the creation of an organisation known in the modern definition as a joint-stock bank in On Revenues written circa B. C, as opposed to earlier trade which occurred using forms of pre-money. The three temples thought the most important were the temple to Artemis in Ephesus , and temple of Hera within Samos , and within Delphi , the temple to Apollo. These consisted of deposits, currency exchange, validation of coinage, and loans. Within the boundaries of Athens, bankers loans are recorded as having been issued on eleven occasions altogether Bogaert Still, the Roman Empire inherited the spirit of capitalism from Greece Parker. Another source shows banking practices during BC when, on account of being in debt, the Plebeians were required to borrow money, so newly appointed quinquaginta viri mensarii were commissioned to provide services to those who had security to provide, in exchange for money from the public treasury. Andreau has the shops of banking of Ancient Rome firstly opening in the public forums during the period to BC. The banking-houses were known as Taberae Argentarioe and Mensae Numularioe. Money-lenders would set up their stalls in the middle of enclosed courtyards called macella on a long bench called a bancu, from which the words banco and bank are derived. As a moneychanger, the merchant at the bancu did not so much invest money as merely convert the foreign currency into the only legal tender in Rome " that of the Imperial Mint. A law, receptum argentarii, obliged a bank to pay its clients debts under guarantee. Charging interest on loans and paying interest on deposits became more highly developed and competitive. The development of Roman banks was limited, however, by the Roman preference for cash transactions. During the reign of the Roman emperor Gallienus AD " , there

was a temporary breakdown of the Roman banking system after the banks rejected the flakes of copper produced by his mints. With the ascent of Christianity, banking became subject to additional restrictions, as the charging of interest was seen as immoral. After the fall of Rome, banking temporarily ended in Europe and was not revived until the time of the crusades. These societies regarded inanimate matter as alive, like plants, animals and people, and capable of reproducing itself. Among the Mesopotamians, Hittites, Phoenicians and Egyptians, interest was legal and often fixed by the state. Loans and interest in Judaism and Jewish views of poverty, wealth and charity The Torah and later sections of the Hebrew Bible criticize interest-taking, but interpretations of the Biblical prohibition vary. One common understanding is that Jews are forbidden to charge interest upon loans made to other Jews, but obliged to charge interest on transactions with non-Jews, or Gentiles. However, the Hebrew Bible itself gives numerous examples where this provision was evaded. Debt was to be avoided and not used to finance consumption, but only when in need. However, laws against usury were among many the prophets condemn the people for breaking. As this conveniently side stepped the rules against usury in both Judaism and Christianity as the Jews could lend to the Christians as they are not Israelites and the Christians were not involved in the lending but were still free to take the loans. Usury Originally, the charging of interest, known as usury, was banned by Christian churches. This included charging a fee for the use of money, such as at a bureau de change. However over time the charging of interest became acceptable due to the changing nature of money, the term came to be used for interest above the rate allowed by law. That would free up the development of banking in Northern Europe. Riba In Islam it is strictly prohibited to take interest; the Quran strictly prohibits lending money on interest. Quran states that taking of interest and making money through unethical means is not prohibited for Muslims only but were prohibited for earlier communities as well. Two verses Al Quran 4: Islamic jurists discuss two types of riba: This would be done through charging for loans in different ways such as through fees and using method of risk sharing and different ownership models such as leasing. Medieval Europe[edit] Banking, in the modern sense of the word, is traceable to medieval and early Renaissance Italy, to rich cities in the north such as Florence, Venice, and Genoa. Emergence of merchant banks[edit] Main article: Merchant bank Map showing silk routes The original banks were "merchant banks" that Italian grain merchants invented in the Middle Ages. As Lombardy merchants and bankers grew in stature based on the strength of the Lombard plains cereal crops, many displaced Jews fleeing Spanish persecution were attracted to the trade. They brought with them ancient practices from the Middle and Far East silk routes. Originally intended to finance long trading journeys, they applied these methods to finance grain production and trading. Jews could not hold land in Italy, so they entered the great trading piazzas and halls of Lombardy, alongside local traders, and set up their benches to trade in crops. They had one great advantage over the locals. Christians were strictly forbidden the sin of usury, defined as lending at interest Islam makes similar condemnations of usury. They then began to advance payment against the future delivery of grain shipped to distant ports. In both cases they made their profit from the present discount against the future price. This two-handed trade was time-consuming and soon there arose a class of merchants who were trading grain debt instead of grain. The Jewish trader performed both financing credit and underwriting insurance functions. Financing took the form of a crop loan at the beginning of the growing season, which allowed a farmer to cultivate through seeding, growing, weeding, and harvesting his annual crop. Underwriting in the form of a crop, or commodity, insurance guaranteed the delivery of the crop to its buyer, typically a merchant wholesaler. In addition, traders performed the merchant function by making arrangements to supply the buyer of the crop through alternative sources—grain stores or alternate markets, for instance—in the event of crop failure. He could also keep the farmer or other commodity producer in business during a drought or other crop failure, through the issuance of a crop or commodity insurance against the hazard of failure of his crop. Being "broke" has the same connotation. Crusades[edit] Adhemar de Monteil in chain mail carrying the Holy Lance in one of the battles of the First Crusade In the 12th century, the need to transfer large sums of money to finance the Crusades stimulated the re-emergence of banking in western Europe. In 1132, Henry II of England levied a tax to support the crusades—the first of a series of taxes levied by Henry over the years with the same objective. Discounting of interest[edit] A sensible manner of discounting interest to the depositors against what could be earned by

employing their money in the trade of the bench soon developed; in short, selling an "interest" to them in a specific trade, thus overcoming the usury objection. Once again this merely developed what was an ancient method of financing long-distance transport of goods. Medieval trade fairs, such as the one in Hamburg , contributed to the growth of banking[when? These documents could be cashed at another fair in a different country or at a future fair in the same location. If redeemable at a future date, they would often be discounted by an amount comparable to a rate of interest. These bills made it possible to transfer large sums of money without the complications of hauling large chests of gold and hiring armed guards to protect the gold from thieves. Foreign exchange contracts[edit] In , in Genoa , occurred the earliest known foreign exchange contract. Italian bankers[edit] A 14th century manuscript depicting bankers in an Italian counting house. The first bank was established in Venice with guarantee from the State in To this end the Chamber of Loans, was created to manage the affairs of the forced loan, as to the loans repayment at four percent interest. The bank was the first national bank to have been established within the boundaries of Europe. BMPS Italy, is in fact the oldest banking organisation to have surviving banking-operations, or services. It was the Italian bankers that would take their place and by , Avignon had 43 branches of Italian banking houses. Later there was the bankruptcy of the Bardi [] and Peruzzi []. The accompanying growth of Italian banking in France was the start of the Lombard moneychangers in Europe, who moved from city to city along the busy pilgrim routes important for trade. In , Henry IV of England prohibited them from taking profits in any way in his kingdom. In , Flanders imprisoned and then expelled Genoese bankers. In , all Italian merchants were expelled from Paris. In , the Bank of Saint George , [] the first state-bank of deposit, [] []].