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Rothschild  
Archive

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# Welcome to

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## Rothschild Timeline

### Chronology c.1450 to the present day

Selected milestones in the history of the family and key dates in the history of the development of the Rothschild businesses are detailed here. Click on a year date for images. Scroll over the text to reveal further information about the events that shaped history.

- 1450s
  - 1450s The first identified Rothschild ancestor in Frankfurt



The primary sources for the first ten generations of the 1973 family tree were '*Die Inschriften des alten Friedhofs der israelitischen Gemeinde zu Frankfurt A.M.*' by M. Horovuitz (J .Kauffmann, Frankfurt a.M.); the Memorbuch of the Frankfurt Jewish Community (National Library, Jerusalem); the Burial Society Record of the Frankfurt Jewish Community (sefer ha-Kabranim) and the Parish Registers in the State Archives of Wiesbaden.

- 1530s
  - 1530 House of the 'Red Shield' built in Frankfurt



The Frankfurter Judengasse (from German: “Jews' Alley”) was the Jewish ghetto of Frankfurt and one of the earliest ghettos in Germany. It existed from 1462 until 1796 and was home to Germany’s largest Jewish community in early modern times.

At the end of the 19th century, most of the buildings in the Judengasse were demolished. The area suffered major destruction during World War II and reconstruction has left no visible signs of the ghetto in today’s townscape of Frankfurt.

- 1650s

- 1650s First evidence of the name 'Rothschild' in records



Although taking the name Rothschild, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, his wife Gutle and their ten children lived in the 'House of the Green Shield' in Frankfurt's Judengasse.

- 1740s

- 1744 Mayer Amschel Rothschild born in Frankfurt

His family were in retail trade and since the beginning of the century had been money changers on a small scale. At the age of ten he was employed by his father changing coins.

- 1750s

- 1757 Mayer Amschel Rothschild apprenticed at Oppenheimer Bank

Family connections helped secure Mayer Amschel Rothschild an apprenticeship at the banking firm of Wolf Jakob Oppenheim in Hanover. The Oppenheims were a prominent family of bankers, which in the previous one hundred years had branched out from the Frankfurt Judengasse to Vienna, Stuttgart, Bonn, Hildesheim and Hanover. At their office in Hanover, the young Rothschild acquired experience in finance and learnt the art of being a Court Jew.

- 1760s

- 1769 Mayer Amschel Rothschild becomes Court Agent to the Principality of Hesse-Hanau



In 1769, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, a dealer in coins, was appointed Crown Agent to the Principality of Hesse-Hanau.

From this hard won position, he launched himself into the world of banking. By 1785 Mayer Amschel had made sufficient money to buy the Green Shield house, one of the largest houses in the cramped streets in which his family lived. Later, with the help of his five sons, he began to expand further his business, emphasising to them the strength that lay in family unity.

- 1770s

- 1773 Birth of Amschel Mayer Rothschild



Amschel was taken into the family business, MA Rothschild & Söhne, aged about twelve, and was soon travelling on behalf of his father to other trading centres of Germany. He was in fact the first of the brothers to establish a business centre away from Frankfurt, but his stay in Cassel in 1805 proved only temporary.

In 1814 Amschel was in Berlin, handling subsidy payments to Britain's allies during the Napoleonic wars. Amschel married Eva Hanau on 16 November 1796, but their union produced no children, to Amschel's great sorrow. The sons of his brother, Carl, inherited the Frankfurt business from him.

- 1774 Birth of Salomon Mayer Rothschild



The Viennese bank, S. M. von Rothschild, was established by Salomon Rothschild. Salomon settled in Vienna after negotiating a lottery loan of 58 million florins to rescue the Austrian Treasury. Salomon funded the first major steam railway to be built in continental Europe, the Kaiser Ferdinands Nordbahn, which opened in 1839. In 1843 he purchased the Witkowitz iron works in Moravia.

Salomon did not find his Viennese base quite so congenial as his brothers' new homes. Prevented as a Jew from owning property in the city, he simply rented the whole of the Römischer Kaiser hotel, which became the base for the firm he founded in his name. After the revolutionary period of 1848, Salomon settled in France.

- 1777 Birth of Nathan Mayer Rothschild

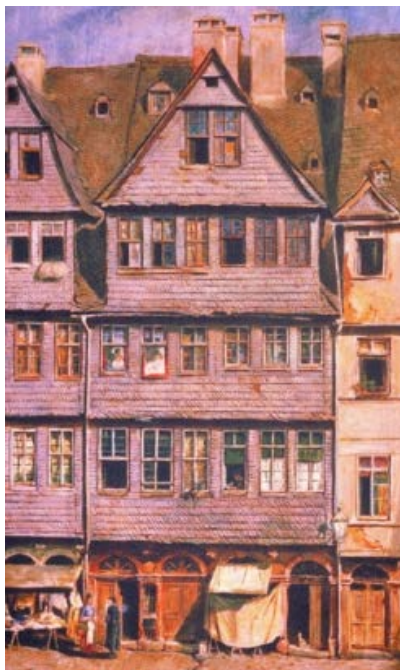


Nathan's London House, N M Rothschild at New Court, St Swithin's Lane in the City dealt in bullion and foreign exchange, and he supplied Wellington's troops with gold coin in 1814 and 1815. He issued 26 British and foreign government loans between 1818 and 1835, and in 1824 floated the Alliance Assurance Company.

Nathan and his family are depicted in the painting by Hobday above, c,1824. In 1825, the family's town home was established at 107, Piccadilly and in 1835, Nathan acquired Gunnersbury Park in west London.

- 1780s
  - 1785 Rothschild family move into the 'House of the Green Shield'





In 1785, Mayer Amschel bought a semi-detached house. The other half was occupied by the Schiff family, later to become American bankers. Mayer Amschel's sons began working with him at the age of 12.

- 1788 Birth of Carl Mayer Rothschild



Carl formed the fifth Rothschild house at Naples under the name C M von Rothschild & figli, and under his guidance the firm arranged financing for the draining of the Tuscan marshes, public works in Sardinia and in support of the Papal States. In Naples he occupied the fine Villa Chiaia.

Together with his wife, Adelheid Hertz, Carl played host to important political and society figures. After his death in Frankfurt on 10 March 1855, Carl was succeeded in the business by his son, Adolph, while his sons Mayer Carl and Wilhelm Carl succeeded their uncle Amschel in Frankfurt.

- 1790s
  - 1792 Birth of James Rothschild



The French house, based in the rue Laffitte funded many loans to European governments and was instrumental in the development of railways in France and the rest of Europe.

James married his niece, Betty, the daughter of his brother Salomon, in 1824, and they entertained on a grand scale, in Paris and in the château de Boulogne and at Ferrières. James became the trusted adviser of ministers and kings, holding the reins of power within the family firm after the death of Nathan in 1836. His domination of the firm ended with his death in 1868.

- 1796 The first Rothschild family partnership

Mayer Amschel sowed the seeds of the family business in an agreement with his sons Amschel, later to lead the Frankfurt Bank, and Salomon, who established the Viennese business.

- 1798 Nathan Rothschild leaves Frankfurt for Manchester



Nathan Mayer Rothschild quickly built up an impressive reputation as a successful merchant operating on the principle of high turnover and modest profits, taking advantage of the opportunity to bypass the middle men and purchasing textiles direct from the manufacturers.

On his own account he was soon trading in indigo, precious stones and wine. In the early years of the nineteenth century, the Napoleonic blockade took its toll on commission agents by preventing the export of British textiles altogether and Nathan looked to London to extend the purely financial activities of his mercantile trade - discount and acceptance, for which he was gaining a reputation. Nathan probably registered as a merchant in London in 1804.

- 1800s

- 1800 Mayer Amschel Rothschild granted title of Imperial Crown Agent

Such was the success of the early Rothschild business that by 1800, Mayer Amschel Rothschild was assessed as the tenth richest Jew in Frankfurt.

- 1806 The first Rothschild client: The Elector of Hesse Cassel



Mayer turned to his son, Nathan, in London. Nathan invested £550,000 of the Elector's funds in British government securities and bullion. These investments proved extremely lucrative and, by the time the Elector returned from exile, had accrued considerable interest. The Rothschilds' reputation for trustworthiness and astute financial management was firmly established.

- 1809 Rothschilds first deal in bullion



The earliest evidence of dealing in bullion is in September 1809, when the London house was dealing with Braunsberg & Co of Amsterdam and Flushing.

- 1810s

- 1810 James Rothschild joins the family Partnership



The partnership was widened to include Mayer Amschel's fourth son James. Nathan Mayer Rothschild was excluded as he was in London, 'enemy territory' at the time. This original Partnership Deed survives in the collections of The Rothschild Archive.

- 1810 N M Rothschild established in London



Nathan had married Hannah Barent Cohn in 1806. In 1809, he leased premises called New Court at No.2 St Swithin's Lane, where the London Rothschild offices remain today.

- 1812 Amschel Mayer Rothschild assumes control of the Frankfurt house



Amschel Mayer Rothschild (1773-1855) was taken into the family business aged about twelve, and was soon travelling on behalf of his father to other trading centres of Germany.

In 1814 Amschel spent an uncomfortable few months in Berlin, handling subsidy payments to Britain's allies during the Napoleonic wars, and was only too pleased to return to the orthodox surroundings of the Judengasse early in 1815.

- 1812 James de Rothschild establishes de Rothschild Frères



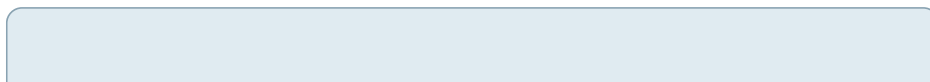
By 1823 the Paris House was firmly established as banker to the French government. The firm quickly became the trusted adviser of ministers and kings. The Paris House continued to fund many loans to European governments, but the decline in public sector borrowing led James to concentrate on new lines of business. These included the financing of raw materials trading, railway construction and manufacturing industries.

- 1814 The Rothschilds supply gold to Wellington



By 1814 Wellington, advancing north across Spain, had driven the French back to the Pyrenees, but was in desperate need of money to pay his troops. Nathan Rothschild was commissioned by the British Government to supply the Duke with the necessary funds, and together with his brothers he set up a network of agents to buy up coin and transfer it to Wellington in the form of local currency.

The Waterloo commission underlined the success of a business built on strong family ties and an unsurpassed communications network.





'I, who know him so well, and who in the discharge of my public duty received so much assistance from him, can safely pronounce him to have been most capable, skilful, upright and liberal in the whole of course of his employment as an agent of the state',  
*an appreciation of Nathan Rothschild by John Herries, British Commissary-in-Chief at the time of Waterloo.*

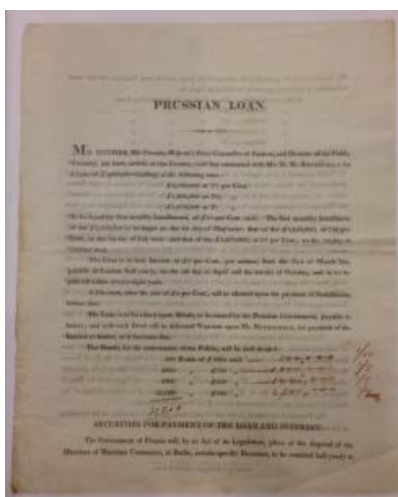
- o 1815 News of the English victory at Waterloo reaches New Court



The first message of the victory was brought from Dunkirk by a vessel belonging to the Rothschilds and commanded by Captain Cullen, arriving at New Court about midnight. Early next morning the message was communicated to Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister but he refused to believe it, until his own couriers arrived some hours later.

"Mr Rothschild played so important a part in the history of the present generation that it is most probable that his proceedings will never be forgotten" *The Times*, December 1823.

- o 1818 First major loan business: the Prussian Government 5% Loan



Although the five sons of Mayer Amschel Rothschild had arranged many loans for sovereign governments before 1818, the Prussian 5% £5,000,000 bond issue was the first of many Government bond issues following this model, which were the mainstay of the business of NM Rothschild & Sons in London until the second world war and a significant feature of the business of the other Rothschild banking houses in Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna and Naples.

- 1820s

- 1821 Salomon Rothschild arranges loans to Prince Metternich



In 1822, the great success of a lottery loan arranged by the Rothschilds and the enormous financial strength of the House of Rothschild across Europe, on which Austria had come to depend, convinced Metternich that the Rothschild family should be granted their request to be elevated to a full Austrian Barony.

In the 1830s Metternich dined regularly with Salomon von Rothschild at his Hotel zum Römischen Kaiser, where he admired the services of the French chef. Prince Metternich was accustomed to rely on the Rothschild courier network to ensure safe and secure delivery of his mail.

- 1821 Carl Rothschild sets up in Naples

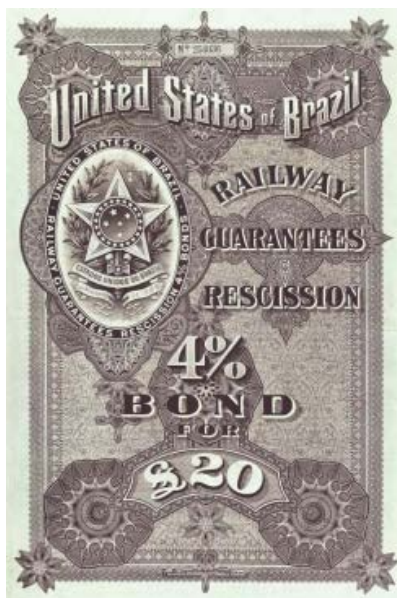
Carl initially went to Naples to negotiate a Neapolitan loan, and settled there in 1821 where he established the Italian branch of the family business, C M de Rothschild & Figli. Carl had three sons, Mayer Carl, Adolphe Carl and Wilhelm Carl who were all involved in the business. Mayer Carl and Wilhelm Carl succeeded their uncle Amschel in Frankfurt and Adolphe Carl succeeded his father in Naples on his death in 1855. The venture did not survive long: Adolphe was the first member of the family to be bought out of the partnership and the Naples house closed in 1863.

- 1822 The Rothschild brothers are made Barons



A coat of arms was adopted that is still used by the family today, featuring the famous five arrows emblem, symbolic of the brothers' unity, along with the red shield, from which the family derives its name. The arms were complemented by the motto 'Concordia, Integritas, Industria'.

- 1824 Bankers to Brazil: the Brazilian 5% Loan



In the early days of Brazil's political independence N M Rothschild & Sons were major bankers to the Brazilian Government. In 1855 Rothschilds had become the sole agent and banker for the Brazilian Government in the UK issuing most of the government loans and later, public utility company and railway loans.

- o 1824 Alliance Assurance Company founded



Increasing numbers of merchants were becoming impatient with the high costs of insurance levied on them by the virtual cartel headed by Lloyd's and set out to form their own insurance company.

The Alliance was aptly named, bringing together some of the major names in the City - Rothschild, Montefiore, Baring representing large constituencies of potential clients among the mercantile community, not least among Jewish and Quaker businessmen.

Legend has it that Nathan Rothschild was moved to form the Alliance because a relative of his had failed to gain a position at another firm.

- o 1825 Rothschilds save the Bank of England



*The Times* of 1 December reported that "Mr Rothschild's vessel 'The Atlanta' has arrived at Falmouth from Hamburg, with specie". This was undoubtedly used in the operation to save the Bank of England from a run on its reserves. During Friday 16 December 1825, 150,000 sovereigns were paid into the Bank of England by the house of Rothschild, sustaining the Bank during a dark period.

"Mr Herries told us that such had been the extraordinary demand for gold to supply the country bankers & to meet the general run upon them that the Bank of England was completely drained of its specie & was reduced to 100,000 sovereigns.....The Bank expects to be obliged to suspend cash payments tomorrow, and they want the Government to step forward to their assistance & order the suspension...Rothschild has made most gigantic efforts to assist the Bank..." *Journal of Mrs Arbuthnot, wife of Joint Secretary to the Treasury, 16 December 1825*

- 1830s
  - 1834 N M Rothschild appointed Bankers to the United States in Europe



The New York banking crisis of 1837 saw the failure of the Rothschilds' New York agents J.L. & S. Josephs. This coincided with the arrival in New York of August Belmont, a clerk employed by the Frankfurt Rothschilds. Belmont quickly realised the potential of New York's growing economy and suggested that the Rothschilds appoint him as their agent in New York.

In 1839, N M Rothschild & Sons and de Rothschild Frères contracted for a £900,000 loan to the US Bank. In 1872, N M Rothschild & Sons raised a \$15 million bond issue for the City of New York to finance municipal improvements. Further US Government loans followed in 1873, 1875 and 1876.

- 1835 Rothschilds begin their involvement with Almadén

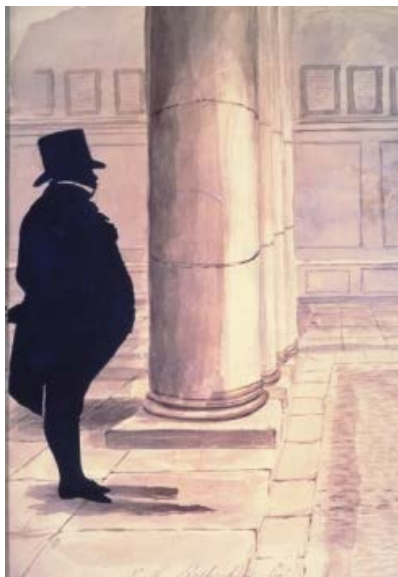
In 1835, Rothschilds acquired the rights in the Almadén quicksilver mines in Spain.

Quicksilver (or mercury) was a vital component in the refining of gold and silver and was thus in great demand. For a time the Almadén concession - the biggest in the world - gave the Rothschilds a virtual world monopoly. When, in 1852, N M Rothschild & Sons began refining silver and gold for the Royal Mint and the Bank of England, their own supply of



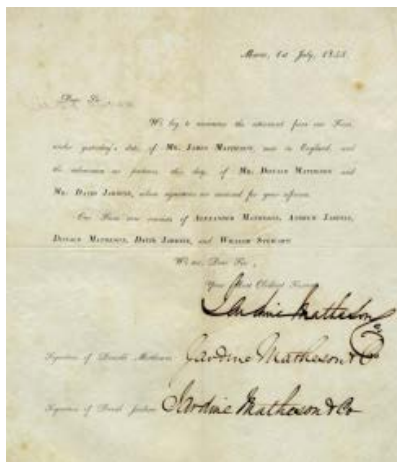
quicksilver was invaluable.

- 1836 Death of Nathan Mayer Rothschild: Lionel Nathan de Rothschild leads the London house



Lionel Nathan de Rothschild was born in London in 1808, the eldest son and main business heir of Nathan Mayer Rothschild. He spent some time at the University of Göttingen, before embarking on an apprenticeship in the family businesses. Lionel and his wife Charlotte entertained a wide circle of friends at 148 Piccadilly and at Gunnersbury Park, many of whom actively supported Lionel's campaign to become the first Jewish Member of Parliament. He took his seat as Liberal Member for the City of London in 1858, 11 years after he was first elected.

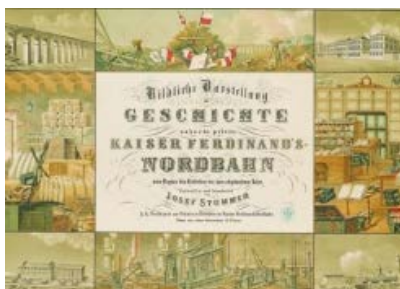
- 1838 Earliest Rothschild trade with China



In the earliest surviving letters from Rothschilds' agents in Guangzhou (or Canton, at that time the only Chinese port open to foreign trade), Chinese silks feature large, alongside tin, tea, cochineal and quicksilver.

Following the Anglo-Chinese Treaties of 1842 and 1858, which ended the Opium Wars, Rothschilds moved to expand the Chinese links, taking on new agents - Messrs Bower Hanbury & Co - in Shanghai, one of the five 'Treaty Ports' now opened up by the peace agreements. Much of the correspondence with these agents focuses on silver, a key feature of Rothschilds' trade with China at the time.

- 1839 Salomon von Rothschild builds Austria's first railway



The Nordbahn, or Kaiser Ferdinands-Nordbahn, was Austria's first steam railway company. The first track was built between Floridsdorf and Deutsch Wagram in 1837. The extension to Vienna was built in 1838, and the track through Břeclav (Lundenburg) to Brno in 1839. In 1841 it reached Párož (Prerau) and Olomouc (Olmütz) and in 1842 Lipník nad Bečvou (Leipnik). An extension to Ostrava (Ostrau) and Bohumín (Oderberg) was finished in 1847.

- 1840s
  - 1843 Salomon Rothschild buys the Witkowitz (Vitkovice) ironworks



Salomon von Rothschild (1774-1855) believed "*in a future enriched by industrial development*". The ironworks at Witkowitz (Vitkovice), near Ostrava, were essential powerhouses needed to fuel industrial growth.

After a long struggle, Salomon purchased the iron and steel works for half a million gulden and founded the United Coal Mines of Vitkovice and Austro-Hungarian Blast Furnace Company. As the century progressed, the growing demand for iron and steel by the newly developing railways led to massive expansion in the production of steel. As orders increased and the workforce in the surrounding area grew, Vitkovice became a thriving industrial city.

In 1936, the company was transferred under the administration of the Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd, in order to protect the industrial centre from Nazi control. In the post-war years, the works were nationalised by the Czech government, and a century long connection with the Rothschilds finally came to an end.

- 1845 De Rothschild Frères finances the Nord line



The winning bidder was Baron James de Rothschild, who envisaged his Chemin de Fer du Nord, running initially between Paris and Valenciennes, joining with the Austrian lines built by his brother, Salomon, and developing into a pan-European rail system. The Nord's monumental Paris terminus was testament to this vision. James became a true pioneer of the European railways, constructing a complex rail network across ten countries.

- 1846 Rothschilds raise Irish famine relief funds

In 1847, the Irish 3% Loan was contracted for by N M Rothschild & Sons and Baring Brothers. The loan was to raise £8million for the supply of food to Ireland during the famine.

- 1848 Anselm Salomon von Rothschild takes over the Viennese house

Anselm Salomon von Rothschild (1803-1874), born in Frankfurt on 29 January 1803, was the first of his generation to be enlisted into the ranks of the Rothschild family firm. His general education in Berlin university was brought to a fairly swift conclusion so that he might focus his mind more closely on matters of business.

Anselm's introduction to business was in Paris, where he served as his uncle James's apprentice. He entered the family partnership in Frankfurt and married into the English House in 1826, taking as his bride Charlotte, the oldest daughter of Nathan. His father's Viennese House came under his complete control after the upheavals of 1848.

Anselm died on 27 July 1874. He left five large estates to his sons, including Schillersdorf, Beneschau and Enzesfeld.

- 1849 Gold in California: establishment of a Rothschild agency in San Francisco

California in 1848 awakened NMR interest, given the Bank's substantial involvement in bullion trading. A second important Rothschild agency in the USA was rapidly established in San Francisco in 1849, in the persons of two Rothschild agents, Benjamin Davidson and John May. The connection persisted until the impact of the gold rush had diminished.

- 1850s

- 1850 The London bank uses the new communications services of Reuters

*Telegraphic Code  
of N. M. Rothschild & Co.  
April 20 1850*

By	Amount	By	Amount	
100	London Paris	5000	Clary	Paris
200	London London	9000	Clary	Paris
300	London London	10000	Clary	Paris
400	London London	11000	Clary	Paris
500	London London	12000	Clary	Paris
600	London London	13000	Clary	Paris
700	London London	14000	Clary	Paris
800	London London	15000	Clary	Paris
900	London London	16000	Clary	Paris
1000	London London	17000	Clary	Paris
1100	London London	18000	Clary	Paris
1200	London London	19000	Clary	Paris
1300	London London	20000	Clary	Paris
1400	London London	21000	Clary	Paris
1500	London London	22000	Clary	Paris
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1900	London London	26000	Clary	Paris
2000	London London	27000	Clary	Paris
2100	London London	28000	Clary	Paris
2200	London London	29000	Clary	Paris
2300	London London	30000	Clary	Paris
2400	London London	31000	Clary	Paris
2500	London London	32000	Clary	Paris
2600	London London	33000	Clary	Paris
2700	London London	34000	Clary	Paris
2800	London London	35000	Clary	Paris
2900	London London	36000	Clary	Paris
3000	London London	37000	Clary	Paris
3100	London London	38000	Clary	Paris
3200	London London	39000	Clary	Paris
3300	London London	40000	Clary	Paris
3400	London London	41000	Clary	Paris
3500	London London	42000	Clary	Paris
3600	London London	43000	Clary	Paris
3700	London London	44000	Clary	Paris
3800	London London	45000	Clary	Paris
3900	London London	46000	Clary	Paris
4000	London London	47000	Clary	Paris
4100	London London	48000	Clary	Paris
4200	London London	49000	Clary	Paris
4300	London London	50000	Clary	Paris

Paul Julius Reuter worked at a book-publishing firm in Berlin and was involved in distributing radical pamphlets at the beginning of the Revolutions in 1848. These publications brought much attention to Reuter, and he developed a prototype news service in 1849 in which he used carrier pigeons and electric telegraphy. Within months, Reuter had moved to London and set up in offices only two minutes from St Swithin's Lane, and his company initially covered commercial news, serving banks, brokerage houses, and business firms.

In 1850 Reuter approached the Rothschilds, seeking them as a client for his services. N M Rothschild & Sons became early and effective patrons of the telegraph, using it to speed information across Europe, sending coded messages to and from their agents and businesses around the world.

- 1851 Mayer Rothschild builds Mentmore Towers



1836, Nathan Mayer Rothschild's widow, Hannah, bought a few acres of land at Mentmore in Buckinghamshire for her sons so that they could take exercise away from the city. In 1850 Mayer bought the Manor of Mentmore for £12,400. In 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition, Mayer commissioned Joseph Paxton and Henry Stokes to build him a great house.

The resulting plans, Jacobean in style, incorporated a huge central grand hall with glazed roof, plate-glass windows and central heating. Mentmore stands four-square on a slight rise with towers at each corner, and is the largest of the English Rothschild houses. The house passed from the Rothschilds to the Rosebery family and was sold in 1977.

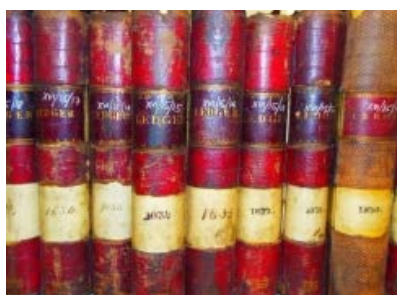
Visiting Mentmore in 1872, Lady Eastlake said that it was 'like a fairyland when I entered the great palace, and got at once into the grand hall - 40ft by 50, and about 100ft high - hung with tapestries, floored with parquet and Persian carpets'.

o 1852 Foundation of the Hôpital Fondation de Rothschild, Paris



All the cities in which the Rothschilds settled bear witness to their commitment to the principle of Zedaka. the Hôpital Fondation de Rothschild was established in the rue Picpus in Paris in 1852 by Baron James de Rothschild (1792-1868).

o 1852 Advisers to Royalty



The London house offered discreet financial advice to a number of private clients, many of whom were personal friends.

Rothschild had supplied the chocolate for the breakfast table of Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent in the 1820s, and Lionel de Rothschild (1808-1879) acted as a private financial advisor to Prince Albert. During holiday visit to the Scottish Highlands, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert grew to love the scenery and people and decided to buy a private home there for private holiday periods. Balmoral Castle and the original estate were purchased for Queen Victoria by Prince Albert in 1852, with a loan from Rothschild.

Both Queen Victoria and Prince Albert made regular use of the Rothschild courier service for their overseas correspondence, a service which the Queen described as



'perfectly safe and very quick'.

- o 1852 Acquisition of the San Raphael Ironworks

This business was later to prove useful to the family, as their ambitions as builders and operators of railways grew.

- o 1852 Establishment of the Royal Mint Refinery



At the beginning of the 19th century, the use of gold in trade increased and that meant more business opportunities for both brokers and refiners. In 1830s, Mocatta & Goldsmid were the most important brokers. Nathan Mayer Rothschild endeavoured to break the almost complete monopoly of this firm by dealing directly with the Bank of England.

The opportunity to gain control of the refining process came in 1848, when a Report of the Royal Commission on the efficiency of the Royal Mint recommended the separation of refining and coin-striking processes. The refinery was then offered on a leasehold basis to private parties. Nathan's son, Anthony seized the opportunity and in 1852, he acquired the lease of the Royal Mint Refinery from the Master of the Mint.

- o 1853 James de Rothschild builds Château de Ferrières



On seeing Mentmore Towers, Baron James is reputed to have summoned Paxton and ordered "Build me a Mentmore, but twice the size"

Ferrières was on the same lines as Mentmore, built in the Neo-Renaissance style with square towers at each corner, but on a much bigger scale. There was accommodation for one hundred servants and stables for 80 horses. The kitchen was housed separately, and, in order that the food might arrive hot in the dining room, an underground railway conveyed it to the house. The showpiece central hall is 120 feet long and 60 feet high

Ferrières was inaugurated 16 December 1862 with a gala attended by Napoleon III. The last of the family to own Ferrières was Guy de Rothschild, and Guy and his wife, Marie-Hélène, restored it and hosted several grand balls. In 1975 they gave Ferrières to the University of Paris.

- o 1853 Nathaniel de Rothschild buys Château Brane Mouton



After Nathaniel died in 1870, Mouton was left largely unattended until 1922 when his great-grandson, Philippe, took an interest. Under his inspired and imaginative guidance, Mouton was rejuvenated and taken to greater heights. His bold marketing initiatives, most famously the annual commission to a leading artist to produce an image for the wine labels of Mouton, gave the estate an international standing.

In 1973, after a hard-fought campaign Philippe won grand cru status for Château Mouton Rothschild, the first new label to be added to the ranks of the grands crus since the appellation system was set up in 1855. Until her death in August 2014, Baroness Philippine de Rothschild presided over Mouton.

- 1855 Mayer Carl and Wilhelm Carl become joint partners in the Frankfurt house



The Frankfurt bank was located at 146, Fahrgasse. Amschel Mayer Rothschild died childless, and when he died in 1855, his nephews Mayer Carl (1820-1866) and Wilhelm Carl (1828-1901), sons of his younger brother Carl Mayer (1788-1855) took control of the Frankfurt business, M A von Rothschild & Söhne.

By 1901, and the death of the bank's last remaining partner, Wilhelm Carl, Frankfurt was no longer a significant financial centre. No family members in London, Paris or Vienna wished to move to the Prussian city, and the decision was taken to liquidate the House.

- 1857 The American Banking Crisis



August Belmont began his first job as an apprentice to the Rothschilds. He would sweep floors, polish furniture, and run errands while studying English, arithmetic, and writing. He

was then given a confidential clerkship in 1832 and promoted to private secretary before traveling to Naples, Paris, and Rome.

In 1837, Belmont set sail for Havana charged with the Rothschild's Cuban interests. On his way to Havana, however, Belmont stopped in New York. He arrived there during the Panic of 1837 and then remained to supervise Rothschild interests there instead of continuing on to Havana. After he emigrated to the United States, he changed his surname, Schönberg (German for "beautiful mountain"), to Belmont (French for "beautiful mountain").

- 1857 Adolphe de Rothschild builds Château de Pregny



The château was unusual in Geneva at the time, and marked the appearance of more ostentatious and eclectic private houses. The main entrance was highly decorative, while the façade on to the lake was softened by a central bowed bay. Adolphe commissioned Paxton and Stokes to design the house as well as the conservatories, a Paxton speciality. These were the pride and joy of Julie, Adolphe's wife, who filled them with espalier fruit trees. The house passed in 1907 to Maurice, Adolphe's cousin. The property remains in family ownership.

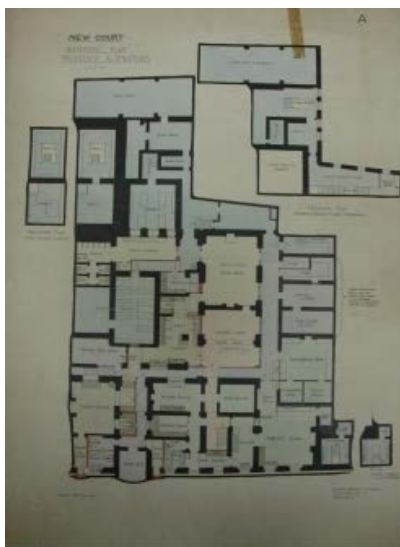
One frequent visitor to Pregny was the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who described the garden as 'a remote, enchanted world where tame miniature porcupines from Java and exotic coloured birds decorated a private park planted with cedars of Lebanon'.

- 1858 Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat in Parliament



In the 1850s, both Lionel de Rothschild (elected MP for the City of London) and David Salomons, (elected MP for Greenwich) could neither take their seat, speak nor vote, as they would not take the official Christian oath. It was only in 1858, 21 years after Disraeli had entered Parliament, that the law changed so that MPs could choose between swearing on the Old or the New Testament.

- 1860s
  - 1860 First rebuilding of New Court



By the 1860s, N M Rothschild & Sons was at the peak of its powers. The Partners agreed that it was time for a new building, reflecting the firm's position in the world.

The domestic feel of the old building was swept aside in favour of something more imposing and businesslike, in a style which echoed the palazzi of the great Italian banks. The second New Court survived for almost exactly a century.

"New Court...seems to me quite marvellous, and intended for magnificent business"  
*Charlotte, Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, 1865*

- o 1863 Closure of the Naples business



A painting of the Villa Pignatelli alla Riviera di Chiaia, Naples, residence of the Naples Rothschild family.

The unification of the kingdoms of Italy in 1860 saw the diminution of influence of Naples, and the maintenance of a Rothschild House in the city was no longer viable. At a family meeting in Paris in September 1863, the affairs of the Naples house were wound up, and the accounts settled.

- o 1868 James de Rothschild buys Château Lafite





James was a connoisseur of good wine and equally attracted by the prospect of acquiring a top Médoc estate as an investment. Today Château Lafite is under the control of Baron Eric de Rothschild.

“Dearest nephews, thank you so much for your good wishes on buying the vineyard. I hope with God’s help we will be able to drink the wine together in good health.” *Letter from James de Rothschild, August 1868*

His hopes were misplaced. James died on 15 November, never having set foot on the property.

- o 1868 Alphonse de Rothschild assumes control of the Paris house



Mayer Alphonse de Rothschild (1827-1905) was the eldest son of James, and was born in the rue Laffitte on 1 February 1827. Alphonse married his cousin Leonora at Nathan Rothschild’s English estate at Gunnersbury on 4 March 1857.

Alphonse was educated to take his place at the head of de Rothschild Frères, and spent time in the other Rothschild houses in Europe, learning his ‘trade’. In 1848, he was sent to the United States, from where he sent back enthusiastic reports about the prospects for a Rothschild House in that country. It was not to be.

Alphonse led the handling of France’s war indemnity in the wake of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, and inherited Ferrières on the death of his father in 1868.

- o 1869 Opening of the Evelina Hospital, London

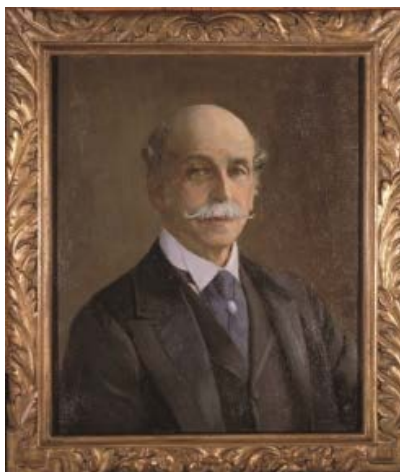


Evelina de Rothschild had been married less than 18 months when she died in childbirth in 1886, aged 26. Her unexpected death left her husband, Ferdinand de Rothschild (1839-1898) devastated. He established a hospital as a memorial to his young wife.

In June 1867, he bought a plot of land off Southwark Bridge Road, London. The building had spacious wards, and the emphasis was on light and air, with large windows and balconies. The medical facilities were state-of-the-art using Lister's new antiseptic methods.

The hospital became part of the NHS in 1946, and was completely rebuilt between 2002 and 2004. The Rothschild family continues to be associated with the hospital.

- o 1869 Alfred de Rothschild appointed as a Director of the Bank of England



Alfred's wide social circle supplied a long list of private clients, including many from the world of entertainment. The finances of Nelly Melba, Adelina Patti, Arthur Sullivan and Henry Irving all received a boost through the benign intervention of Alfred. He was a trustee of the National Gallery, and a founder trustee of the Wallace Collection. He took on the Gaiety Theatre when it ran into financial difficulties and managed it successfully in its great years. Alfred liked to move in diplomatic circles, and arranged numerous meetings to promote Anglo-German relations.

- 1870s
  - o 1870 Foundation of the Hôpital Rothschild, Berck Plage-sur-mer



The hospital at Berck-sur-mer, on the north coast of France was founded in 1870 by Nathan James Edouard de Rothschild (1844-1881) by the coast, where patients could benefit from the sea air. His wife Laura Thérèse de Rothschild (1847-1931), took a close personal interest in the hospital.

- 1872 The first Channel Tunnel project begins



Capital was raised by a share issue entrusted to N M Rothschild & Sons. A French tunnel society was founded in 1875, with half of its capital subscribed by the Rothschild-owned Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Nord. 6,000 feet of tunnel had been excavated by 1883 when the British government, convinced of the tunnel's threat to Britain's defence, stopped the project.

- 1873 The Rothschilds become shareholders in Rio Tinto



The mines, Europe's largest source of copper, had belonged to the Spanish government since ore had first been discovered in the area. Investing heavily in new facilities for the transport of ore, the new owners began to realise a profit and, by 1905, Rothschilds' London and Paris houses held over 30 percent of Rio Tinto shares.

- 1874 Salomon Albert Anselm takes over the Viennese house



Salomon Albert Anselm von Rothschild (1844-1911) was born in Vienna on 29 October 1844. He attended the Gymnasium in that city and the University of Brno. He married his cousin Bettina on 22 March 1876.

Albert served a Rothschild apprenticeship. His father, Anselm, wrote to Lionel in London, *"I am glad to hear that you are satisfied with my son Albert who indeed is very steady and fond of business"* Under Albert, S M von Rothschild & Söhne became banker-in-chief to the Austrian government and the family's industrial holdings were increased through the investments of the Creditanstalt. In 1881 he converted the 6% Gold Loan to Hungary.

- 1875 Foundation of the Clementine Hospital, Frankfurt



Few of the social foundations established by the Rothschilds in Frankfurt survived the crises of the 1930s and 1940s but The Clementine Children's Hospital is a notable exception.

The foundation, initially known as the Clementine-Mädchen-Spital, was established by Louise von Rothschild, (the mother of Clementine who had died in 1865 aged only twenty), to provide free medical care for girls of all denominations between the ages of 5 and 15. It survived the period of inflation thanks to further donations by members of the family, in particular Emma, Lady Rothschild, and Clementine's other sisters,

The hospital was later taken over by the German women's section of the Red Cross. The hospital was totally destroyed by bombing in 1943. In 1974 it was merged with the Dr Christ Foundation, but it retains its own identity.

- 1875 N M Rothschild & Sons funds the Suez purchase



The 1875 deal, one of the London bank's most celebrated transactions, was achieved at speed and in great secrecy by Lionel de Rothschild. It was vital to British interests in the area and allowed Prime Minister Disraeli to declare, famously, to Queen Victoria, "You have it, Madam". The transaction is one of the seminal moments in Rothschild history, underscoring the bank's reliability, discretion and solidity.

- 1879 Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild becomes Senior Partner



Nathaniel was the grandson of N M Rothschild. Natty went to Cambridge, where he joined the circle of friends of the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII. Natty married his cousin, Emma Louise, in Frankfurt in 1867.

Natty held honorary positions in virtually every institution of Anglo-Jewry. He showed a particular interest in housing in the East End of London, through the 4% Industrial Dwellings Company. Like his father, Natty was an MP, and he became the first Jewish peer in 1885, retaining his own name in his new title - Lord Rothschild of Tring.

He was succeeded as Senior Partner by his brother Alfred.

- 1880s
  - 1881 The French Rothschilds co-found the mining company, Peñarroya



The French mining company, Société minière et métallurgique de Peñarroya was founded in



part by the French Rothschilds (together with the coal and metallurgical company B elmez) in 1881. Like many large companies of the nineteenth century, it combined metallurgy, coal and railways, initially exploiting lead ore and zinc resources in Spain.

By 1950, the turnover of Pe narroya matched that of Rio Tinto, and in the 1960s, the company diversified into the extraction and processing of other minerals and metals.

- o 1882 The Bengal and North Western Railway Loan



Under the direction of Natty, 1st Lord Rothschild, the London house quickly saw the potential of large infrastructure projects across the then British Empire.

The Bengal and North Western Railway Company Limited 4% loan, for  2.2 million was issued in 1882, in conjunction with Barings. A similar loan had been successfully issued in 1881 for The Bengal Central Railway Company.

A further large issue was handled in 1887, this time for the Bengal and Nagpur Railway Company Limited, for  3 million, equivalent to over  3,700,000,000 in 2014.

- o 1883 The French Rothschilds establish the mining company, Soci t  Le Nickel



In 1883, the French Rothschild family bought the company Soci t  Le Nickel, which had been founded in May 1880 for the exploitation of nickel mines in the French overseas territory of New Caledonia in the South Pacific.

Soci t  Le Nickel grew out of the consolidation of two companies for the processing of nickel: that of the British adventurer and industrial entrepreneur John Higginson, and Henry Marbeau and Jules Garnier (a mining engineer who discovered nickel ore in New Caledonia in 1864), and who had set up a foundry in Sept mes in Bouches-du-Rh ne. The depression of the 1930s greatly affected the sector and in 1931, Soci t  Le Nickel merged with its main competitor, the Society of Blast Furnaces Noumea (Noumea being the capital of New Caledonia) which had been founded in 1909 by the Bordeaux businessman Andr  Ballande.

- o 1884 Ferdinand de Rothschild entertains at Waddesdon Manor



In 1874 Ferdinand bought "a lovely tract of land, [with] beautiful soil...and very pretty scenery" in the Vale of Aylesbury. Inspired by the châteaux of the Valois, Ferdinand employed Gabriel-Hippolyte Destailleur to build him his own French-style country house.

The house was opened in 1884. Many of the furnishings and pictures were from 18th century Parisian interiors, but Ferdinand staged these successfully with English portraits and Dutch masters. Queen Victoria who spent a day at Waddesdon in 1890 was delighted with the house.

After his death in 1898, the estate passed to Ferdinand's sister Alice and then in 1922 to her nephew, James, who bequeathed the house to the National Trust in 1957.

- o 1885 Nathaniel Rothschild created the first Jewish peer



Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild was born in London in 1840. Natty progressed to Cambridge after an education with private tutors, but he did not sit his final examinations. The time was not spent in vain: he joined the circle of friends of the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII.

He made a love match with his cousin, Emma Louise, whom he married in her home city of Frankfurt in 1867. The couple were both concerned with welfare issues for their employees at their estate at Tring, and in the wider world. Natty held honorary positions in virtually every institution of Anglo-Jewry. He showed a particular interest in housing in the East End of London, through the 4% Industrial Dwellings Company.

Natty took over the senior partnership of the London House from his father who died in 1879. Under Natty, the bank made 70 loans, and was instrumental in establishing the Exploration Company to exploit new mining opportunities in the New World.

- o 1885 Creation of the Four Percent Industrial Dwellings Company Ltd



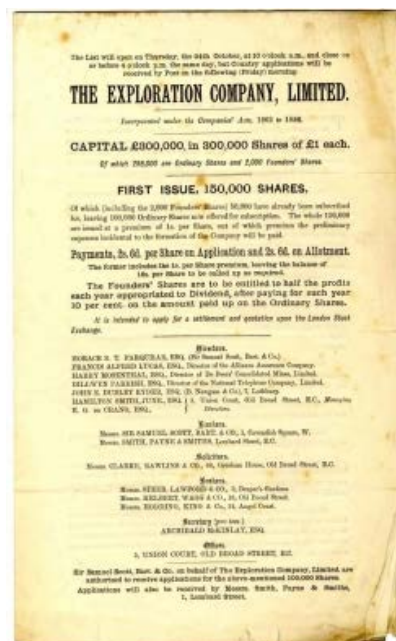
The Four Per Cent Industrial Dwellings Company Ltd was founded by Lord Rothschild, and a board of prominent Jewish philanthropists including Frederick Mocatta and Samuel Montagu, to provide "the industrial classes with commodious and healthy Dwellings at a minimum rent".

The company was founded as a private capital concern, with capital of £50,000 in 5000 shares of £10 each. The Company's first project was in Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields,

and was known as Charlotte de Rothschild Buildings, after Lord Rothschild's mother.

By 1905, the company had built six large blocks, known as 'Rothschild houses' comprising around 1,500 flats, or 3,800 rooms.

- o 1886 Formation of The Exploration Company



The 1880s and 1890s saw the rise to popularity of mineral exploration companies, set up to provide initial capital to explore new territories for mineral deposits and trading opportunities. Over 400 were launched in the two decades, mainly in southern Africa. In the heyday of The Exploration Company's heyday, in the years up to the First World War, the lion's share of its finance came from the Rothschilds. It was the Exploration Company and its experts which paved the way for the Rothschilds' involvement with Rhodes, De Beers and diamonds. On the Rand, in South Africa, Rand Mines Ltd was established on the basis of Hamilton Smith's claims of huge gold reserves in that area. Elsewhere, the Company used its mineral intelligence to predict gold booms in the Transvaal and Western Australia.

- o 1886 N M Rothschild & Sons arrange finance for the Manchester Ship Canal



The Manchester Ship Canal was one of the last major canals to be constructed in Britain. It stretches for 36 miles from Eastham, on the Mersey estuary 6 miles from Liverpool, almost to the centre of Manchester. In 1886, The Canal Company turned to Rothschilds to raise its finance. Three loans were arranged between 1886 and 1889, totalling over £12 million,

enabling the first work on the Canal to be started in 1887, and the opening by Queen Victoria to take place on 17 May 1894. Over one hundred years later, Rothschild advised Peel Holdings on its purchase of a majority interest in the canal.

- o 1886 De Rothschild Frères develops interests in Russian oil



The bank formed the Caspian and Black Sea Petroleum Company, which rapidly became the region's second largest oil producer. By 1906, increasing competition from the American giant, Standard Oil, and growing instability in the region persuaded Rothschilds to sell their interests to Royal Dutch and Shell in 1912.

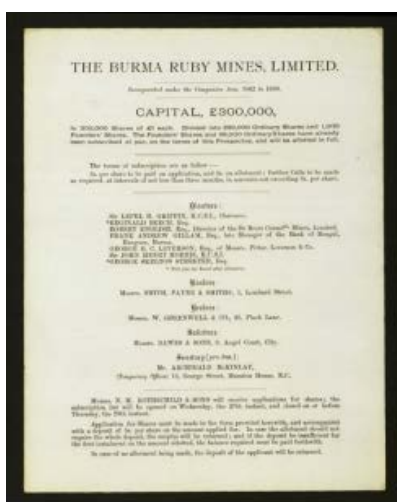
- o 1887 Rothschilds finance the establishment of De Beers

In 1870, diamonds were discovered near the South African town of Kimberley and a huge wave of adventurers descended on the area. A mass of claims were registered by small operators, who lacked the capital and expertise necessary to develop them. Natty, 1st Lord Rothschild decided that commercial success would only be possible by amalgamating several of the small concerns.

Through their major holding in the Anglo-African Diamond Mining Company Limited the Rothschilds participated in the buying out of smaller claim holders, culminating in a battle between the Barnato Diamond Mining Company and De Beers, under the leadership of Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes asked Rothschilds for financial backing. De Beers eventually amalgamated with Barnato and became De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited in 1889.

The Rothschilds have continued over the years to be involved closely with De Beers.

- o 1889 Burma Ruby Mines Limited share issue



Floated under the auspices of N M Rothschild & Sons and the Exploration Company, this was a very successful share issue. Such was the public confidence in N M Rothschild & Sons that a veritable mob of prospective investors gathered outside the bank's offices in St Swithin's Lane when the prospectus was published on 26 February.

The throng of would be subscribers grew so large that Nathaniel, 1st Lord Rothschild, Senior Partner of the firm reputedly had to climb up a ladder to get into the bank, and the shares went to a 300 per cent premium.

- 1890s
  - 1890 Walter, 2nd Lord Rothschild creates his natural history museum



Lionel Walter, 2nd Lord Rothschild was born in 1868. His dutiful 15 years at the family firm at New Court ended in 1908, and he was free to develop his collections and the museum given to him on his 21st birthday by his father, the finest privately owned institution of its kind in the world.

His interest in natural history began when he was a child, collecting butterflies. Walter collected many thousands of mounted animals, and kept an astonishing variety of live animals in the grounds of Tring Park, famously using zebras to draw his carriage. Numerous species and sub-species of animals were named after him. From Tring, he issued 'Novitates Zoologicae', and published scores of scientific papers.

In 1937, the Rothschild family gifted the entire Museum and its collections to the nation. It is now known as the Natural History Museum at Tring.

- 1890 The Baring Crisis
 

The Baring crisis is widely regarded as the nineteenth century's most famous sovereign debt crisis. Barings, led by Edward Baring, 1st Baron Revelstoke, faced bankruptcy in November 1890 due mainly to excessive risk-taking on poor investments in Argentina. Nathaniel, 1st Lord Rothschild remarked that if Barings debts had not been guaranteed, then perhaps the entire private banking system of London would have collapsed, creating a tremendous economic catastrophe.

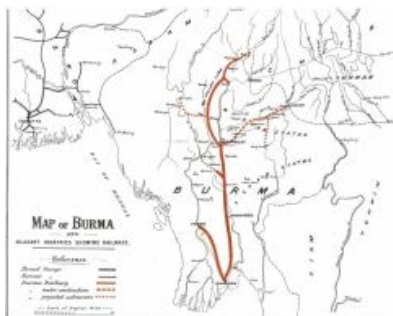
- 1892 South African Republic (Transvaal) 5% Loan for public works



The Rothschild family's business interests on the African continent began in the 1880s when they financed the De Beers diamond mining enterprise.

Ferdinand de Rothschild (1839-1898), grandson of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, travelled to South Africa on board a private yacht, later publishing an account of his visit in *Three Weeks in South Africa* (London, 1895). Maurice de Rothschild revealed the results of his natural history expedition to the territory of British East Africa in the exquisite publication *Voyage de M. Le Baron Rothschild en Éthiopie et en Afrique orientale anglaise (1904-1905)*.

- 1896 Burma Railway Loan



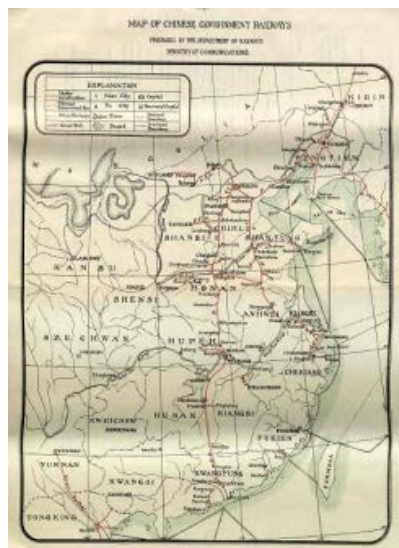
Rail transport was first introduced in Myanmar (formerly Burma) in May 1877.



In 1884, a new company, The Sittang Valley State Railway, opened a 166-mile (267 km) line along the Sittang River from Yangon to the town of Taungoo via Bago. The British extended the Taungoo line to Mandalay, by 1889. Following the opening of this section, the Mu Valley State Railway was formed and construction began on a railway line from Sagaing to Myitkyina.

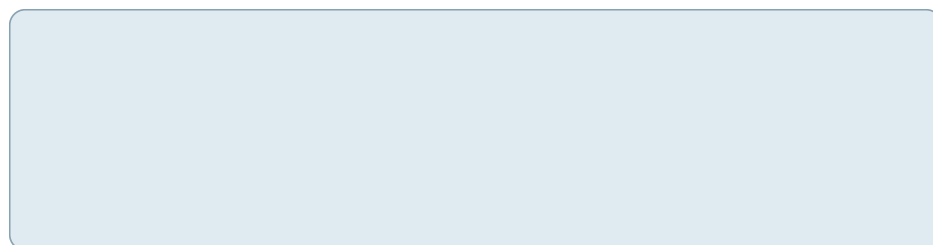
In 1896, the three companies were combined into the Burma Railway Company as a state owned public undertaking.

- o 1897 The Pekin Syndicate



The commitment of N M Rothschild & Sons to developing trade with China was confirmed when the Bank joined the Pekin Syndicate, set up in London in 1897 to increase business links with China. The syndicate was chaired by a former senior clerk of Rothschilds, himself a distinguished banker, Carl Meyer.

This is a Chinese Railway map from papers in The Rothschild Archive concerning agreements for the formation of 'the British Group' a group of bankers interested in the joint undertaking of Chinese Loan business.



- 1900s

- o 1900 Establishment of the Rhodes Scholarships

The Rothschilds first became associated with Rhodes in 1887, during his struggle with Barnato for control of the diamond industry in South Africa.

- o 1901 Closure of the Frankfurt Bank



On the death of Mayer Amschel Rothschild in 1812, his eldest son, Amschel Mayer,

succeeded as head of the bank. As he died childless, the sons of his brothers (Anselm, son of Salomon, and Mayer Carl and Wilhelm Carl, sons of Carl) assumed responsibility for the business from 1855.

Wilhelm Carl died in 1901, leaving no male heir, and the Frankfurt house was liquidated, the remaining business being transferred to the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, which established a Frankfurt office in order to handle its new business.

Regrettably, very few business papers from the Frankfurt house survive.

- 1902 An 'entertaining' client list



The Rothschild family employed musicians to entertain and to teach, and many became family friends. Rossini and Chopin were friends and clients of the French family.

When Alfred de Rothschild (1842-1918), became a partner, many of Rothschild's private clients were drawn from his social circle: the opera singers Nelly Melba and Adelina Patti, the actor-manager Henry Irving, and the composer Arthur Sullivan to name a few. Dame Nellie Melba's biographer suggests that her "income from investments made on [Alfred's] advice eventually made the money she earned from singing a comparatively minor matter."

Alfred would also entertain lavishly at his country residence at Halton in Buckinghamshire, where he would conduct his personal orchestra with a diamond-tipped baton.

- 1904 St Amant wins the Derby



The English Rothschilds began to own and compete race horses from the late 1830s. The sons of the founder of the London bank, Nathan Mayer Rothschild were keen riders with hounds, having been encouraged by their mother to take up an active pastime to compensate for the hours spent indoors at the bank.

Leopold de Rothschild (1845-1917) had become a keen race-goer during his college days at Cambridge, with regular trips to Newmarket. Leopold inherited Palace House in Newmarket which became his spiritual home. In a career spanning thirty-eight years, the only classics which eluded Leopold were the Thousand Guineas and the Oaks.

- 1905 Béatrice Ephrussi builds the villa Ile-de-France



With the development of the railway, the French Riviera had become popular with European high society, and Béatrice Ephrussi (née de Rothschild) built the impressive villa Ile-de-France.

Aaron Messiah, a local architect worked closely with Béatrice to produce a partly Italianate, partly Spanish villa with a pink and white façade and red pantiles. Each room was arranged specifically to show off her collection of objets d'art to their best advantage.

The gardens surrounding the house were particularly beautiful, and were laid in varying styles to include a Spanish, Florentine, stone, Japanese, English and French garden.

However, the overall effect was more of a museum than a domestic house, and Béatrice rarely lived there. When Béatrice died in 1934, she left the house complete with contents and gardens to the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

- o 1905 Edouard Alphonse de Rothschild takes control of de Rothschild Frères



After 1905, control of de Rothschild Frères passed to Edouard Alphonse James de Rothschild (1868-1949). Surviving a youthful duel, which he fought to combat anti-Semitic insults, Edouard and his younger cousin, Robert (1880-1946), directed the affairs of the Paris House. He was a director of the Bank of France and was closely involved with the administration of the family's railway interests.

Edouard and his family reached the safety of the USA in 1940. He returned to France after the war to piece together the bank's affairs, assemble his own art collections and to try to restore his stud to its former glory.

- o 1905 The Fondation Ophthalmologique Adolphe de Rothschild opens in Paris



The Fondation Ophtalmologique Adolphe de Rothschild was opened in Paris in 1905 by Adolphe's widow Caroline (1830-1907). Adolphe (1823-1900) had received treatment for an eye injury and had established a similar clinic in Geneva.

The hospital remained open for consultations in the evening. Over 80,000 consultations were conducted in the first year. After the First World War, the hospital had departments of neurology, radiology, cardiology, and neuro-surgery. The hospital survived the Second World War and continued to be supported by the Rothschild family, and today provides state-of-the-art care and services.

Adolphe made it clear that patients should be treated entirely free of charge, and should be admitted "without distinction of religion or political beliefs".

- 1907 Lionel de Rothschild wins 'La perla del Mediterraneo'



Lionel de Rothschild's private passions were horticulture, cars and boats.

The 'Pearl of the Mediterranean' was a speed boat race of 10 laps of 10km each that took place in the waters of Mondello, Addaura and Acquisanta, Italy on 28th April 1907. Attracting aristocrats and wealthy sportsmen, competitors paid an entrance fee of L.100 for admission to the race, the prize of which was the coveted Lalière plaque in gold, enamel and pearl.

Watched by hundreds of spectators from the hotels and terraces of Palermo, the race took place on a fine spring day. With clear skies and calm waters, Lionel's boat, Number 4, 'The Flying Fish' led for all 10 laps recording a total time of 2 hours, 18 minutes and 50 seconds at an average of 560 Km/h.

- 1907 Loans to Japan

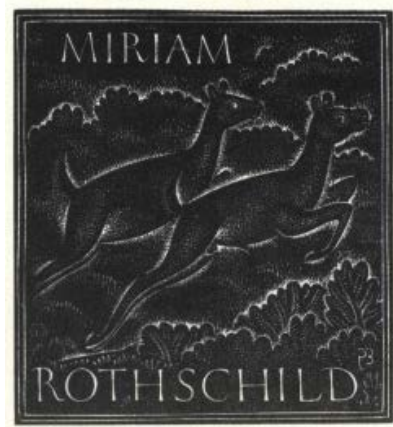


The Japanese sent their first trade mission to England in 1862. They visited New Court and were seen by Lionel de Rothschild (1808-1879).

In 1903, Charles de Rothschild (1877-1923), while a young partner in the Bank, visited Japan in pursuit of his hobby, the collecting of butterflies, and was deeply impressed by the country.

In 1905, in the wake of Japan's victory in its war with Russia, the London house led a syndicate to issue a £25 million 4% Sterling loan to the Imperial Japanese Government, followed by further loans by the London and Paris Rothschild banks in 1907, 1910, 1913 and in the 1920s to fund reconstruction following earthquakes.

- o 1908 Birth of Miriam Rothschild



Miriam's father Charles and Uncle Walter were passionate naturalists. By the age of four Miriam had started collecting insects. Educated at home until the age of 17, she then attended evening classes in zoology at Chelsea College of Science and Technology. During the 1930s she made a name for herself at the Marine Biological Station in Plymouth. During the war, she worked at Bletchley Park on codebreaking.

Miriam wrote over 350 papers on entomology, zoology and other subjects and her New Naturalist book on parasitism (Fleas, Flukes and Cuckoos) was a huge success. She was made a Dame in 2000.

- o 1908 Lionel de Rothschild experiments with autochromes



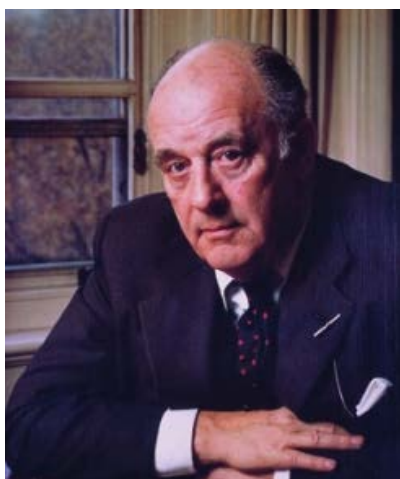


Lionel de Rothschild (1882-1942) was an ardent exponent of the autochrome, an early form of colour photography, made using glass plates. Between 1908 and 1912, he took many autochromes, both in England and at family residences in France and on trips abroad on his yacht.

The resulting images have a delicate, magical quality. In 2001, Mr Edmund de Rothschild, Lionel's son, deposited his father's collection of over 700 autochromes together with photographic equipment with The Rothschild Archive.

- 1910s

- 1910 Birth of Victor, 3rd Lord Rothschild

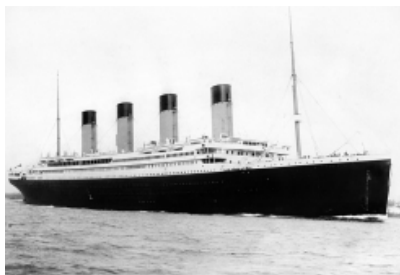


Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild attended Harrow and Trinity College Cambridge, where he worked in the Zoology Department before gaining a PhD in 1935. For his work on fertilization, he gained a DSc in 1950 and became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1953. In 1948, he chaired the Agricultural Research Council.

During World War Two Victor worked for the Intelligence Service and then in 1961 he began work for Shell Research Ltd., becoming chairman from 1963 until his retirement in 1970. In 1981 he established Biotechnology Investments Limited.

From 1971 to 1974 he was the first Director General of the Central Policy Review Staff. From 1975 to 1976 Victor chaired N M Rothschild and Sons Limited and remained active in the firm until his death in 1990. He is buried at United Synagogue Cemetery, Brady Street, Stepney alongside his ancestor Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1777-1836).

- 1911 Lord Rothschild declines to insure The 'Titanic'



RMS 'Titanic' was the White Star Line passenger liner that sank in the North Atlantic on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on 15 April 1912 after colliding with an iceberg. The largest ship afloat at the time she entered service, she carried 2,224 passengers and crew. The sinking of Titanic caused the deaths of more than 1,500 people in one of the

worst peacetime maritime disasters in modern history.

- o 1911 The three Rothschild sons manage the Vienna bank



Three of Albert's sons, Alphonse (1878-1942), Louis (1882-1955) and Eugène (1884-1976) succeeded him on his death in 1911. Louis, shown here, was educated at the Theresianum Academy, before embarking on a banking apprenticeship in Hamburg and New York. In 1911, Louis found himself managing the family firm which continued to play an active role in the Witkowitz iron works and the Florisdorf Engineering works. He was also chairman of the Creditanstalt.

Louis brazened out the machinations of the Nazis in Austria, but he was arrested after the Anschluß and spent a year in prison, refusing to hand over Witkowitz, the price of his freedom. On his eventual release in July 1939, Louis headed for the USA. The family took the decision not to re-establish the Vienna business after the war.

- o 1912 The Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves survey



The Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves conducted the first ever national survey of wildlife sites in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The resultant documentation for 284 sites (which were to become The Rothschild Reserves) was stored in Rothschild Bank blue envelopes. The Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves evolved into today's Wildlife Trusts.

- o 1914 The Aston Clinton Hill Climb



Aston Hill, on the Tring Park estate of Nathaniel Mayer, 1st Lord Rothschild (1840-1915) was a renowned motoring venue.

Lionel Martin and Robert Bamford were early racers at Aston Clinton, and had set up a small business selling and servicing cars in west London in 1913. Lionel Martin made his first ascent of the hill in a tuned Singer on 4th, April, 1914. Bamford's early departure from the partnership left Martin with the need for a new name for his first car, created by fitting a four-cylinder Coventry-Simplex engine to the chassis of a 1908 Isotta-Fraschini. His success, achieved at the Aston Clinton Hill Climb course in the prototype car provided the ideal name, and thus the marque of Aston-Martin was born.

- o 1915 New Court and the First World War

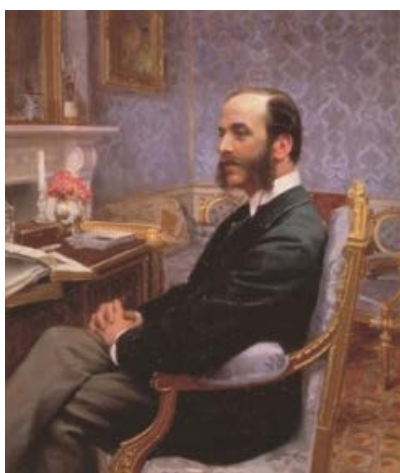


Tragically, Lionel's de Rothschild's brother, Evelyn (1886-1917), was killed in the Palestine Campaign in 1917. His cousin Neil Primrose, (son of Hannah Rothschild who had married the 5th Earl of Rosebery) was also killed in action in 1917.

Alfred de Rothschild (1842-1918), fearful of zeppelin attacks, had shelters built at New Court, and offered the trees at his estate at Halton for the war effort.

James de Rothschild (1878-1957) managed to enlist successively in three armies: the French, the Canadian and finally the British. In Paris, Henri de Rothschild (1872-1947) designed and built ambulances, and in Austria, Eugene von Rothschild (1878-1976), was injured on the Russian front.

- o 1915 Alfred de Rothschild becomes Senior Partner



Nathaniel, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Rothschild died in 1915. His brother Alfred succeeded him as Senior Partner. Alfred was the first Jew to be elected a director of the Bank of England. His wide social circle supplied a long list of private clients, including many from the world of entertainment. Alfred liked to move in diplomatic circles, and arranged numerous meetings to promote Anglo-German relations.

In the same year, Charles Rothschild (1877-1923) and his cousin Lionel Nathan de Rothschild (1882-1942) became Partners in N M Rothschild & Sons. The bank benefited from Charles' practical and systematic approach to the organisation of the firm.

- o 1917 The Balfour Declaration

Foreign Office, November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country". I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely Arthur James Balfour

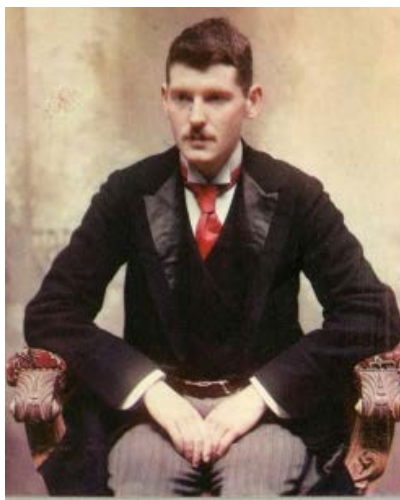
- o 1917 Evelyn de Rothschild and Anthony de Rothschild become Partners



In 1917 the brothers of Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, Evelyn Achille de Rothschild (1886-1917), and Anthony Gustav de Rothschild (1887-1961) became Partners in N M Rothschild & Sons.

Tragically, Evelyn Achille de Rothschild, a captain in the Bucks Yeomanry, was killed in the Palestine Campaign in 1917. His cousin Neil Primrose, (son of Hannah Rothschild who had married the 5th Earl of Rosebery in 1878) was also killed in action in 1917.

- o 1918 Charles Rothschild, scientist and organiser, becomes Senior Partner



Charles married Rozsika von Wertheimstein in Vienna on 6 February 1907, and became particularly attached to Hungary, her country and the place they had met when he was hunting butterflies. They had had four children, 'Liberty', 'Nica' (later famous as 'The Jazz Baroness') and Miriam and Victor, both distinguished scientists.

Educated at Harrow, (where he displayed a great talent for entomology), Charles had tremendous energy for his many pursuits and occupations and at New Court he devoted

much energy to the organisation of the business.

- 1919 The first Gold Fixing takes place at New Court



Every day, the representatives of the five members of the London Gold Market would assemble in a room at New Court. Each representative sat at a small desk with a telephone and a small Union flag. The Chairman would announce an opening price which was telephoned to the dealing room of each of the houses represented. They relayed the price to their customers around the world. On the basis of orders received, each dealing room instructed its representative at the Fixing to declare as a buyer or seller of a certain number of bars. If a balance of buyers and sellers was achieved within the room the price was fixed; if not the process would be repeated at a higher or lower price until balance was achieved. At any stage, customers could be advised by telephone of price changes and could alter their instructions. While these discussions were going on, the representative would raise their flag to indicate unreadiness to settle. Only when all the flags were lowered on the table and the balance achieved could the Chairman declare a 'Fix'.

- 1920s
  - 1923 Lionel Nathan de Rothschild becomes Senior Partner



Lionel de Rothschild (1942-1882) developed his estate of Exbury in Hampshire, and it became the setting for his many triumphs in rhododendron hybridization. A founder member of the Roads Beautifying Association, Lionel sought to combine two of his pleasures: horticulture and motoring. He was also a keen yachtsman, and gifted photographer and an early experimenter with colour film.

Under Lionel, the bank began a steady transition towards advisory work and finance raising for commercial concerns, including successful bond issues for the London Underground, and issuing shares in the UK business of F.W. Woolworth.



- 1923 Baron Edmond de Rothschild establishes the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association



Edmond was born in Paris. He took little active part in banking but pursued artistic and philanthropic interests, helping to found scientific research institutions in France and England.

In 1882 Edmond began to buy land in Southern Syria (Ottoman Palestine). He became a leading proponent of the Zionist movement, financing the first site at Rishon LeZion, and promoting industrialisation and economic development. Edmond played a pivotal role in Israel's wine industry; under the supervision of his administrators, farm colonies and vineyards were established, and two major wineries were opened in Rishon LeZion and Zikhron Ya'akov.

For his Jewish philanthropy Baron Edmond became known as "HaNadiv HaYadu'a", (Hebrew for "The Known Benefactor" or "The Famous Benefactor").

- 1924 Rothschild philanthropy in Frankfurt

The Rothschild family preferred to become wholeheartedly involved in their favourite philanthropic interests, rather than simply making random payments to worthy causes.

In Frankfurt, Nathan's youngest child Louise and her seven daughters were responsible for many of the family's 30 charitable foundations in the city, including a dental clinic, a free public library, a swimming bath, old people's homes, orphanages, funds to pay school fees, soup kitchens and hospitals.

After the death of Wilhelm Carl and the closure of the Frankfurt bank, Hannah Mathilde was the last representative of the Rothschild family left in Frankfurt.

- 1925 Gunnersbury Estate becomes a public park



Gunnersbury consists of two mansions, the larger of which, built by Alexander Copland, was

purchased by Nathan Mayer in 1835. Nathan died the following year, and his widow, Hannah, used it as her second home and continued with the neo-georgian alterations under the architect Sydney Smirke.

Hannah's eldest son, Lionel, took over the estate at her death in 1850, enlarging the park in 1861 and adding a pleasure lake and boat house, and improving the house to give it all modern conveniences, including gas lighting and water closets.

When Lionel's wife, Charlotte, died, the house passed to their youngest son, Leopold. Under his management, Leopold made significant alterations to the gardens, while the estate saw the building of new houses and local hospitals and schools benefited from Leopold's noted philanthropy. The house is now a museum.

- o 1924 Economic reconstruction in Europe: Hungarian bonds



Charles Rothschild had married the Countess Rozsika von Wertheimstein in Vienna on 6 February 1907, and became particularly attached to Hungary, her home country and the place they had met when he was hunting butterflies.

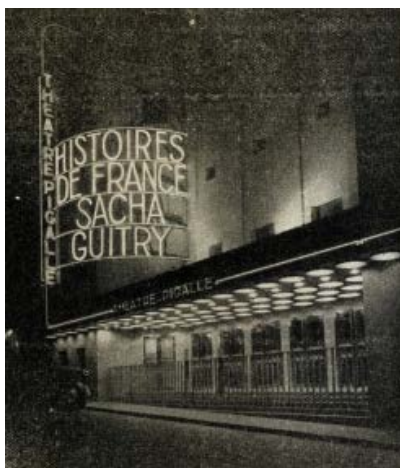
Further Hungarian loans were arranged during the decade. In 1926 N M Rothschild & Sons issued the Counties of Hungary bond for £2,225,000, a time when credit to Hungary was subject to post-war restrictions.

- o 1928 N M Rothschild & Sons finances expansion of London's Underground railways



The Underground Electric Railways Company of London Ltd had controlling interests in several underground lines and began a number of projects for their expansion. The most notable of these projects was the extension and improvement of the Piccadilly Line from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters in the north and from Hammersmith to Northfields in the west.

- o 1929 Henri de Rothschild opens the Theatre Pigalle



Henri was a man of many talents. As a doctor, he was moved to investigate the treatment of burns having witnessed some of the horrors of the injuries suffered by servicemen in the trenches during the first world war. Infant nutrition became another interest. He experimented with the pasteurisation of milk, and established a system of free distribution of milk for the needy.

A talented playwright, he built the Theatre Pigalle in Paris at enormous expense in the latest art deco chrome and neon style.

- 1930s

- 1931 N M Rothschild & Sons respond to the Creditanstalt crisis

The Creditanstalt was founded in 1855 by Salomon Mayer Rothschild's son Anselm von Rothschild (1803-1874) as K. k. priv. Österreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe. It soon became the largest bank of Austria-Hungary.

In the late 1920s, a principal debtor, the Steyr-Werke AG faced financial difficulties, with bad loans leading to a drain on finances. In October 1929 the Austrian Schober government compelled the Creditanstalt to assume liabilities, which together with the simultaneous Wall Street Crash entailed the imbalance of the then largest Austrian credit institution. The Creditanstalt declared bankruptcy on May 11, 1931.

The bank was ultimately rescued by the Austrian Republic, the National Bank of Austria and the Rothschild family.

- 1933 Support for Jewish refugees



Yvonne de Rothschild began to realize the implications of the European situation in the early 1930s. In 1933, she became president of a society 'to aid German Jewish women children'. With Yvonne, her husband Anthony de Rothschild, partner of the London house, supported these efforts, co-ordinating activity for the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief &

Rehabilitation and other efforts through the bank's office at New Court.

In the late 1930s, Lord Rothschild was a powerful advocate for the plight of refugees. James de Rothschild (1878-1957) arranged for an entire orphanage to be transported from Frankfurt and accommodated at his estate at Waddesdon.

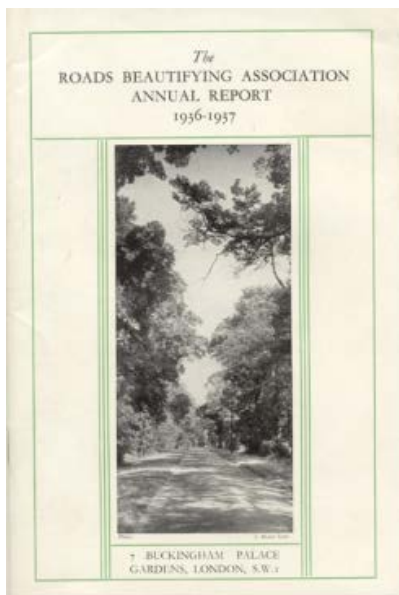
- o 1934 The fabulous Rothschild Hispano-Suizas



In March 1934, Anthony de Rothschild ordered a matching pair of Hispano-Suizas, a K-6 for formal occasions and the other, a J-12 for cruising around town. The two cars were ordered through Hispano-Suiza's London agent, J. Smith & Co. Ltd.

The chassis were sent to Fernandez & Darrin in the United States to receive striking bodies. The K-6 Coupe Chauffeur limousine featured a teardrop-shaped closed passenger compartment, and this is believed to have been Anthony's car of choice. On the shorter J-12 chassis, a matching teardrop-shaped four-passenger coupe was built and this was favoured by Anthony's wife, Yvonne. The J-12 was one of the most expensive Hispano-Suiza chassis, costing \$10,150 and featuring a V12 engine similar to the fighter plane engines of the era. The J-12 was sold in 1949 and the K-6 remained with the Rothschild family until 1984.

- o 1936 Lionel de Rothschild and The Roads Beautifying Association



Lionel was closely involved with the Roads Beautifying Association in the 1930s. The Association was founded in 1928 by the Minister of Transport, to provide an organisation through which the expertise of horticultural specialists was made available to local authorities and others responsible for highway planting, the preservation of trees and the management of the urban landscape.

This organisation held an immediate appeal for Lionel, and he became chair of the technical sub-committee.

In 1937, Lionel expressed the philosophy of the Association as being "to let the poor man have the same pleasure from driving up to his cottage or his house as the rich man can get from his private drive."

- o 1937 Mr Eddy's Round-the-World tour



Edmund de Rothschild (known as Mr Eddy) (1916-2009) was brought up at Exbury House, bounded by the New Forest, The Solent and the Beaulieu river. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge.

After Cambridge, in 1937 Eddy was sent by his father on an 18-month tour around the world, of which he published an account as *Window on the World* (1949). He went to Africa, rode horseback over the Andes, and motored across the Northern Territories in Australia. He pressed on to Burma, India and Afghanistan, calling, en route, on the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi. He returned to England in May 1939 and worked at N M Rothschild & Sons until the outbreak of war in September.

A partner of the family firm from 1947, he became senior partner in 1960 and Chairman of the bank from 1970 until 1975. Much loved at New Court, Mr Eddy died on 17 January 2009, aged 93.

- o 1938 The Rothschilds leave Vienna



S M von Rothschild, was established in Vienna by Salomon Rothschild (1774-1855) in the 1820s. When Salomon left Vienna in 1848, the firm was managed by his son, Anselm (1803-1874), and then his son Albert (1844-1911). Three of Albert's sons, Alphonse 1878-1942), Louis (1882-1955) and Eugène (1884-1976) succeeded him on his death in 1911.

Alphonse and Eugène escaped from Vienna at the Anschluß in 1938. In March 1938 the firm of S M von Rothschild was placed under compulsory administration. Louis was held prisoner under house arrest for a year before finally settling in the USA, after handing over most of his Austrian assets to the the new regime. In 1939, S M von Rothschild was then put under the temporary control of the German firm of Merck, Finck & Co., and finally sold to them, with the newly founded Vienna Bankhaus E.v Nicolai taking over in 1940.

It was not until 1955 that the family were able to negotiate the return of their estates in Europe. The box above contained the 'Moscow Papers', archives of the Viennese family originally looted during the Second World War.

- o 1939 The Royal Mint Refinery helps the war effort



Most of the work of N M Rothschild & Sons was evacuated to Tring Mansion in Hertfordshire during the war. Tring had been the country estate of Nathaniel, 1st Lord Rothschild (1840-1915).



Part of the Royal Mint Refinery made precision parts for artillery, while staff took turns fire watching on the roof of the large building.

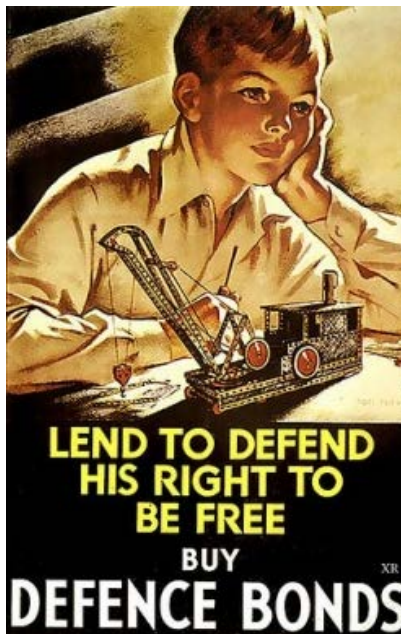
- 1940s

- 1940 Members of the French family leave France on 'Mendes' visas

Members of the French Rothschild family continued to support the war effort in England, Canada and the United States.

Baron Philippe de Rothschild (1902-1998) recalls in his memoirs 'Milady Vine' his wartime experiences, including his journey to Madrid via Marseille and then on to Portugal, and England where he joined the Free French Forces of General Charles de Gaulle, earning a Croix de Guerre medal. He returned to France after the war, where, with spectacular success he restored the family wine business at Château Mouton.

- 1941 New Court survives the blitz



A week before war was declared in September 1939, 60% of the clerical staff and 'records and books of value' were evacuated to Tring Park. Precautions to protect New Court were taken, and the office was equipped with fire-fighting apparatus, gas-proof curtains, a first-aid room installed and the basement strengthened. A fire-watching rota was organised.

The first big attack on the City by the German Luftwaffe came on 29th December 1940; New Court sustained minor damage. On the bright moonlit night of the 10th May, 1941, the City was again attacked, and St Swithin's Lane showered with incendiaries. The fire services could not control the blaze, as there was a general shortage of water. By 4am New Court was surrounded by fire, but the Auxiliary Fire Service were able to pump water from the Thames to control the flames. However it was not until about midday on Sunday that New Court was considered to be out of danger.

- 1942 Anthony Gustav de Rothschild becomes Senior Partner



Anthony Gustav de Rothschild (1887-1961) earned a double first in history at Trinity College Cambridge and then joined the family firm. During the First World War he served with the Royal Bucks Hussars, was wounded at Gallipoli and mentioned in despatches.

He was a partner from 1917 until 1961, Senior Partner from 1942. Anthony took a special interest in the work of The Royal Mint Refinery. Anthony lived at Ascott, with his wife Yvonne Cahen d'Anvers. He was a keen horseman and collector of Chinese porcelain. In 1950, he gave Ascott to the National Trust. He died in 1961, remembered as 'not only a charming companion, but a man of high principles and great integrity'.

- 1942 Rothschilds in the United States

This firm eventually became Rothschild Inc., with support from N M Rothschild & Sons in London. The present Rothschild chairman, Baron David de Rothschild was born in New York in 1942.

- 1946 Château Mouton 'Victory Year' wine label



In 1924, Mouton Rothschild instituted a revolutionary new practice; the entire vintage was bottled at the château; this was the first instance of the famous *mise en bouteilles au château*, and the procedure was soon adopted by the Premiers Crus.

In 1929, the device of the 'Rams Rampant' appeared, a pun on the word *mouton* - a sheep, and an allusion to Baron Philippe de Rothschild's birth sign, Aries.

The 1945 Château Mouton 'Victory Year' wine label was designed by Philippe Jullian, who depicted a simple 'V' for victory surrounded by a garland of vines. The Mouton '45 is said to be one of the greatest of all Mouton vintages.

- 1946 The French Rothschilds acquire Paris Orléans



In 1838, the Compagnie du chemin de fer de Paris à Orléans was formed to build and operate a railway line between Paris and Orléans. It merged with the Chemins de fer du Midi to form the Chemins de fer de Paris à Orléans et du Midi in 1934. In 1938 company was nationalised with five other companies to become a part of the Société nationale des chemins de fer français. After nationalisation Paris Orléans was a simple property company.

After the Second World War, the Rothschild family took over the remains of Paris Orléans and transformed it into a holding company for its banking activities and corporate investments. Paris Orléans was renamed Rothschild & Co in 2015.

- o 1947 Edmund de Rothschild becomes a Partner



Edmund Leopold de Rothschild was the first son of Lionel de Rothschild (1882-1942) and Marie-Louise née Beer (1892-1975). Eddy (as he was known) was brought up at Exbury in Hampshire. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. After Cambridge, in 1937 Eddy was sent by his father on an 18-month tour around the world. He returned to England in May 1939 and worked at N M Rothschild & Sons until the outbreak of war in September.

In 1935 he had joined the Royal Bucks Yeomanry. In January 1940 the Bucks was among the first territorial regiments to join the British Expeditionary Force in France. Later, as a battery-captain in the 77th Highland Field Regiment, he went to North Africa. In the aftermath of the war, Eddy was a major in the newly-formed Jewish Infantry Brigade.

After his return from the Second World War, Edmund re-joined the family firm, and set about the restoration of Exbury Gardens in Hampshire, the 260-acre woodland garden created by his father Lionel in the 1920s and 1930s.

- o 1948 Business resumes with Japan

In 1962, the Senior Partner of N M Rothschild & Sons, Mr Edmund de Rothschild (1916-2009) was a leading member of City of London missions to strengthen commercial ties with Japan. In 1973, The Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st class, was conferred upon Mr Edmund de Rothschild by Emperor Hirohito.

- o 1949 Guy de Rothschild becomes head of the French bank



Guy fought in the Second World War and was decorated with the award of the Croix de Guerre. He was decorated with the award of the Chevalier du Mérite Agricole in 1948 and took control of the Paris bank in 1949 when his father Edouard died. Guy was with Associé de M M de Rothschild Frères between 1936 and 1967 and was President of the Banque Rothschild between 1968 and 1978.

Guy was also a well-known and respected Jewish philanthropist. In 1950, he founded the United Jewish Fund (UJF), a federation of about 200 Jewish social, educational, and cultural associations. The UJF played a large part in restructuring the French Jewish community following the Second World War.

- 1950s

- 1950 Guy de Rothschild becomes president of the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Nord



The winning bidder to finance the Nord line was Baron James de Rothschild, who envisaged his Chemin de Fer du Nord, running initially between Paris and Valenciennes, joining with the Austrian lines built by his brother, Salomon, and developing into a pan-European rail system. The Nord's monumental Paris terminus was testament to this vision. James became a true pioneer of the European railways, constructing a complex rail network across ten countries.

Guy de Rothschild (1909-2007) the great grandson of James, was president of the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Nord between 1950 and 1968.

## 1953 Rothschilds finance development of natural resources in Newfoundland and Labrador



Rothschild involvement in the project was led very successfully by Mr Edmund de Rothschild. Under his guidance the syndicate formed the British Newfoundland Corporation Limited.

The key to the development project was a power station to harness the Hamilton (later renamed Churchill) Falls, capable of feeding 5,225,000 kilowatts of electricity into the Canadian grid. At the time, this undertaking was the largest construction project ever tackled by a private company. It was completed in 1973.

- 1956 N M Rothschild & Sons establishes the Merchant Bank of Central Africa

In founding the Merchant Bank of Central Africa (MBCA), N M Rothschild & Sons acted in collaboration with Philip Hill, Higginson & Co. Ltd and Rhodesian Selection Trust Ltd, and in association with de Rothschild Frères, Banque Lambert, Dillon Read & Co. Inc., Tanganyika Concessions Ltd, the Messina (Transvaal) Development Co. Ltd, Leben Investment (Rhodesia) Ltd and the C.T. Bowring Group of Companies.

The aim of the bank was to replicate as far as possible in Africa the functions of a City of London merchant bank, providing short-term finance to assist commercial transactions by means of acceptance credits or cash overdrafts, and the provision of long-term capital to assist in the development of industry.

The bank was based in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia with nominal Capital of £2 million in Ordinary shares. By 1984, the MBCA had achieved the reputation of being the leading bank for corporate finance in Zimbabwe.

- 1956 Leopold de Rothschild becomes a Partner





Leopold David de Rothschild was born in 1927, the youngest child of Lionel Nathan de Rothschild (1882-1942) and Marie Louise née Beer (1892-1975). Leo, as he was known, was brought up mostly at Exbury House, his fathers estate in Hampshire.

During the Second World War, Leo was evacuated for three years to North America with other young Rothschild cousins from Austria and England. Returning in 1943, Leo went to Harrow, then spent his National Service in the Royal Navy serving in the cruiser *Kenya*. He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, to read French and Russian. After leaving Cambridge and brief training at other banks, Leo joined the family business at New Court. From 1970 to 1983 he sat as a director on the Court of the Bank of England, and was heavily involved in re-establishing Rothschild's Latin American offices, especially Mexico, Chile and Brazil.

- 1957 James and Dorothy de Rothschild give Waddesdon Manor to the nation



In 1874 Ferdinand de Rothschild bought "a lovely tract of land, [with] beautiful soil...and very pretty scenery" in the Vale of Aylesbury.

Inspired by the châteaux of the Valois, Ferdinand employed Gabriel-Hippolyte Destailleur to build him his own French-style country house, with towers and external staircases such as he had seen while in Touraine. The spectacular house was matched by its interiors. Many of the furnishings and pictures were from 18th century Parisian interiors, but Ferdinand mingled these successfully with English portraits and Dutch masters.

James de Rothschild (1878-1957) and Dorothy (1895-1988) bequeathed the house to the National Trust in 1957.

- 1958 Dorothy de Rothschild establishes Yad Hanadiv

Dorothy de Rothschild (1895-1988), widow of James de Rothschild (1878-1957), established Yad Hanadiv (Memorial of the Benefactor) to pursue ideals James and his father Edmond had nurtured for Israel.

Baron Edmond's motives were partly philanthropic and partly religious, and he entrusted his son James with the task of carrying on his work through the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association (PICA).

By 1957, James felt that PICA's task had been fulfilled. Turning his attention to other matters, James stated that he wanted to look into the possibility of making a modest contribution towards the advancement 'of science, art and culture in Israel'. Following

James's death in 1957, under the leadership of his widow Dorothy Yad Hanadiv was formed to take forward these aims.

- 1959 N M Rothschild & Sons sets up its first unit trust



N M Rothschild & Sons, recognising the growing popularity of unit trusts, set up its first unit trust, the Shield Fund.

- 1959 Evelyn de Rothschild becomes a Partner



Aged 26, Evelyn (later Sir Evelyn) de Rothschild joined N M Rothschild & Sons to be trained in the family's business, following in the steps of his father.

Sir Evelyn oversaw the rebuilding of New Court in the early 1960s. In 1976 he took over as Chairman of N M Rothschild & Sons Limited and in 1982 became Chairman of Rothschilds Continuation Holdings AG, the co-ordinating company for the merchant banking group. He served until 2003 when he oversaw the merger of the family's French and UK houses, whereby his French cousin, Baron David de Rothschild took the Chairmanship.

- 1960s

- 1960 Edmund de Rothschild becomes Senior Partner of the London house



Edmund Leopold de Rothschild was brought up at Exbury House in Hampshire. After Cambridge, in 1937 Eddy was sent by his father on an 18-month tour around the world, of which he published an account as *Window on the World* (1949).

During the war as a battery-captain in the 77th Highland Field Regiment (RA), he went to North Africa with 4 Division, in the First Army. Having joined the family bank in 1939, he became its effective head in 1955, when his uncle Anthony suffered a severe stroke.

A partner from 1947, he became Senior Partner in 1960 and chairman of the bank in 1970, when N M Rothschild & Sons became the last London accepting house to relinquish its private partnership status. During his term, he oversaw the rebuilding of New Court, the strengthening ties with Japan, and the development of a large infrastructure project in Newfoundland. Eddy died in 2009, aged 93.

- o 1960 N M Rothschild & Sons: first non-Rothschild partner appointed



Edmund de Rothschild (1916-2009) presided over the bank's transition from a highly conservative family firm to a modern institution, and over the demolition and rebuilding of New Court. He opened the partnership to non-family members, beginning with David Colville, brother of Sir John Colville, Churchill's private secretary.

- o 1961 Rothschilds and Chile

Rothschild business links with Chile date back to 1825, when New Court established a significant trade in silver and gold bullion and specie with the merchant house of Frederick Huth in Valparaiso. Huth & Co. acted as Rothschilds' agents in Chile for the next fifty years, shipping chiefly silver and later copper to London, as well as selling quicksilver from the Spanish mines at Almadén (acquired by the Rothschilds in 1831) to the various mining companies in Chile for refining ore.

In the first thirty years of the nineteenth century N M Rothschild & Sons had arranged loans to Chile totalling over £24 million. The London house continued to act as financial adviser to the Chilean government in the years following the Second World War.

- o 1963 Edmond de Rothschild forms La Compagnie Financière

Founded by Edmond de Rothschild, the Swiss-based firm began as a venture capital house. Today, run by Edmond's son, Benjamin, Groupe LCF is a fully fledged investment bank and asset management company, with a range of affiliates.

- o 1963 Jacob Rothschild becomes a Partner



Nathaniel Charles (Jacob), 4th Lord Rothschild Bt, OM, GBE, FBA (b. 1936) is the eldest son of Nathaniel (Victor), 3rd Lord Rothschild and Barbara Judith, Lady Rothschild (née Hutchinson). Jacob was educated at Eton College and then at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained a First in history, tutored by Hugh Trevor-Roper.

From 1963, he was a partner in the family business N M Rothschild & Sons at New Court. Jacob left the bank in 1980, taking independent control of Rothschild Investment Trust (now RIT Capital Partners plc), an investment trust listed on the London Stock Exchange. After leaving N M Rothschild & Sons Limited, Jacob went on to found J. Rothschild Assurance Group (now St. James's Place plc) with Sir Mark Weinberg in 1991.

#### 1964 Rothschild returns to Manchester



This engraving is of Mossley St, Manchester, where Nathan Mayer Rothschild had a house. Nathan established Rothschild Brothers in 1799 as commission agents to coordinate the supply of British textiles to the continental market for his father's account. He quickly built up an impressive reputation as a successful merchant. Nathan acquired premises in 1799 at 15 Brown Street, in the centre of the city. Nathan lived in Manchester for a decade, revolutionising the textile trade.

When Nathan moved to London in 1809, the Manchester business was taken over by one of his clerks, Joseph Barber. The company ceased trading under the Rothschild name in 1811. In 1964 N M Rothschild & Sons returned to Manchester with the opening of a new office in the city.

- 1965 The London bank occupies new offices



Rothschild's headquarters in London have been continuously located at the same site over the past two centuries, at New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.

In 1962, at the suggestion of Evelyn de Rothschild (b.1931), the bold decision was taken to rebuild New Court, with a building more fitting for the age of the "*white heat of technology*". Designed by Fitzroy Robinson and Partners, the six-storey glass and steel building on the site of the old New Court incorporated features from the 1865 building such as cobblestones from the courtyard and panelling from the Partners' and Managers' rooms. When it was completed in 1965, the building was much admired when compared to other City offices being constructed at the time. The third floor consisted of offices occupied by Partners and Senior Managers, and offered new views of the dome of St. Stephen Walbrook. The staff of the firm now numbered over 300.

- 1966 The Knesset ceremony of dedication takes place

Upon his death, in 1957, James de Rothschild had bequeathed a sum of money to fund the building of a Jewish Parliament House, the Knesset.

In a letter to the then Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, James had written, "Let the Knesset building become a symbol in the eyes of all men of the permanence of the State of Israel." His wife, Dorothy, saw that his wishes were carried out.

- 1967 Sale of the Royal Mint Refinery



Bullion trading was a speciality of Nathan Rothschild's and a major source of his immense wealth. These transactions brought the Rothschilds into a close relationship with the bullion market which extended to rescuing the Bank of England from the brink of disaster with large injections of gold in 1825, and playing host to the daily Gold Fixing from 1919 to 2005.

From 1852 to 1967, the Rothschilds were the leaseholders of the Royal Mint Refinery, giving them a unique position in gold refining in London.

- 1967 Creation of Banque Rothschild; rebuilding of the French bank offices



Following French government reform of banking regulations, de Rothschild Frères became Banque Rothschild, a limited-liability company in 1967. Banque Rothschild was created on January 1st 1968, functioning as a deposit bank. In 1969 Guy de Rothschild was the Chairman; Alain de Rothschild and Elie de Rothschild were Vice-chairmen and cousin Evelyn de Rothschild was on the board.

At Easter 1970, a new modern bank building was inaugurated at 21 rue Laffitte, Paris.

As the only remaining Rothschild houses, the London business, N M Rothschild & Sons Limited and Banque Rothschild began increasingly to undertake joint ventures

- 1967 N M Rothschild & Sons finance the Rio de Janeiro-Niteroi Bridge



The President Costa e Silva Bridge, commonly known as the Rio-Niteroi Bridge, is a box girder bridge crossing Guanabara Bay, in the State of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. It connects the city of Rio de Janeiro and the municipality of Niterói. It is currently the longest pre-stressed concrete bridge in the southern hemisphere. From its completion in 1974 until 1985 it was the world's second-longest bridge, second only to Lake Pontchartrain Causeway.

- 1968 Creation of Rothschild Bank AG

Rothschild Bank AG provides private banking and asset management services to wealthy individuals, families, and charities worldwide. Its banking products and services include current and fixed term deposit accounts, debit and credit cards, fiduciary deposits placement services, and foreign exchange facilities; the management of accounts in various convertible currencies; secured lending comprising fixed-term loans, guarantees, and current account overdrafts; the management and safekeeping of securities and precious metals; trading in currencies, securities. The company is headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland.



- 1970s

- 1970 N M Rothschild & Sons becomes a limited company



The company founded by Nathan Mayer Rothschild in 1810 became N M Rothschild & Sons Limited in 1970. The firm was the last London accepting house to relinquish its private partnership status.

- 1971 N M Rothschild & Sons first involvement in privatisation

Under the chairmanship of Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, N M Rothschild & Sons was to handle many government privatisations in the 1980s and 1990s.

- 1973 N M Rothschild & Sons Limited advise Rolls-Royce



The image above shows a silver cigarette box, presented by Rolls Royce to N M Rothschild & Sons Limited, in 1973. In 1987, Rothschild was again appointed financial adviser to Rolls-Royce and joint lead underwriter on its £1.4 billion privatisation.

In 1995 Rothschilds underwrote a vendor placing and open offer for Rolls-Royce to raise approximately £350 million. The placing was believed to be the largest of its kind in the London market.

Lionel de Rothschild was great motoring enthusiast, owning Wolseleys, Rolls Royces and Armstrong Siddeleys. The bodywork of the cars would usually be painted in Rothschild colours, blue with a yellow line. In the 1920s, he would drive himself to country estate at Exbury, Hampshire in his two-seater Rolls-Royce, and he could be seen departing on Friday afternoons by the staff at New Court, observing through the window of the Old Room.

- 1973 Mr Edmund de Rothschild awarded the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure



Edmund de Rothschild ('Mr Eddy') (1916-2009) was the eldest son of Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, grandson of Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

Mr Eddy joined the Bank of N M Rothschild & Sons Limited as a partner in 1947, becoming the banks' first Chairman in 1970. Always open to new opportunities, Mr Eddy learnt Japanese in 1960s and was a key member of a City of London delegation to Japan in 1962 to

reopen commercial ties. Mr Eddy maintained close links with Japan, visiting many times.

The Order of the Sacred Treasure, one of Japan's highest honours, was conferred upon Mr Eddy "in full recognition of your great contributions in the international monetary field to the economic and industrial development of Japan and the ceaseless endeavours you have devoted to the promotion of Japanese-British friendship".

- 1973 Rothschild Asset Management Limited is established

Since the 1960s, the management of private investments accelerated enormously. In 1973, N M Rothschild & Sons' investment division was separately incorporated as N M Rothschild Asset Management Limited, becoming its sister company in 1986.

Rothschild Asset Management specialised in the management of the assets of major pension funds and insurance companies and offered unit trusts and other investment vehicles to both large institutional and the small investors.

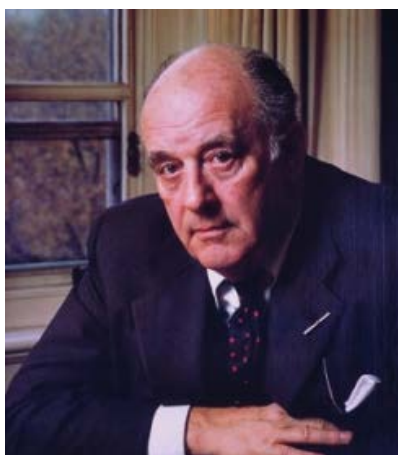
- 1973 N M Rothschild & Sons Limited finance railways in Hong Kong

Rothschild has been involved with railways for over 180 years. In the nineteenth century in countries as far apart as Brazil, India and South Africa, Rothschilds were asked to raise the finance for the development of lines to open up new regions and to carry the goods which were to build national wealth.

- 1974 Banque Rothschild establishes Imétal

Mining was just one of the French Rothschilds' considerable raw material interests. This umbrella company for their mineral concerns followed the sale of 50 percent of Le Nickel mining company to a French government corporation. Imétal grew rapidly, acquiring interests in the United States and Britain. The French house lost its stake in the company when the bank was nationalised in 1981, but Rothschild expertise was missed and family members were soon invited to join the board.

- 1975 Victor, 3rd Lord Rothschild becomes Chairman



Thirty-six years after joining the family firm in 1939, Edmund de Rothschild stepped down as Chairman of N M Rothschild. Victor, 3rd Lord Rothschild (1910-1990) succeeded him as Chairman.

Victor became the third Lord Rothschild in 1937 on the death of his uncle, Walter. During World War Two Victor worked for the Intelligence Service, and earned the George Medal for his bomb disposal work. In the post-war years, Victor combined his academic interests with work for industry. In 1961 he began work for Shell Research Ltd., of which he was chairman from 1963 until his retirement in 1970. From 1971 to 1974 he was the first Director General of the Central Policy Review Staff.

From 1975 to 1976 Victor chaired N M Rothschild and Sons Limited and remained active in

the firm until his death.

- 1979 N M Rothschild & Sons advise on developmental projects in China

In 1977, on the eve of the reopening of trade with China, Evelyn de Rothschild in his capacity as Chairman of *The Economist*, visited China and opened the way for further visits by representatives of the Bank who were, in turn, able to discuss a range of possible interests, focusing particularly on gold and foreign exchange.

Rothschilds had set a clear objective of becoming one of the leading banks in the arrangement of finance for China. As a direct result of the *Four Modernisations* programme announced by the Chinese Government in 1975, (which aimed to strengthen the fields of agriculture, industry, defence and science and technology), foreign companies were invited to participate and assist in a number of developmental projects in China.

Among British companies brought into China in this way in 1979 were the National Coal Board and Northern Engineering Industries, who bid for the construction of two power generating plants, one near Beijing, the other in Jiangsu Province. N M Rothschild & Sons Limited was financial adviser to these schemes.

- 1976 Evelyn de Rothschild becomes Chairman of N M Rothschild & Sons Limited



Sir Evelyn de Rothschild was born in 1931, the only son of Anthony Gustav de Rothschild (1887-1961) and Yvonne Lydia Louise Cahen d'Anvers (1899-1977). He was named after his uncle Evelyn Achille de Rothschild who was killed in action during the First World War. Sir Evelyn was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge.

He has held chairmanships and directorships with The Economist, Charter Consolidated, British Merchant Banking & Securities House Association, Milton Keynes Development Corporation, De Beers Consolidated Mines, and IBM United Kingdom Holdings Limited. In 1967 Sir Evelyn created the Eranda Foundation to support social welfare, promote the arts and encourage research into medicine and education.

- 1980s

- 1980 Jacob Rothschild establishes RIT

Jacob, 4th Lord Rothschild, is the great-great-grandson of Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1777-1836). Jacob Rothschild has played a prominent part in Arts philanthropy in Britain. In 1988, he inherited from his aunt, Dorothy de Rothschild, the Waddesdon and Eythrope estates in Buckinghamshire, which were built by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild in the 1880s and bequeathed to the National Trust in 1957 by James de Rothschild (1878-1957). Lord Rothschild has been a major benefactor of the restoration of Waddesdon Manor through a private family charitable trust.

- 1982 Nationalisation of the French bank

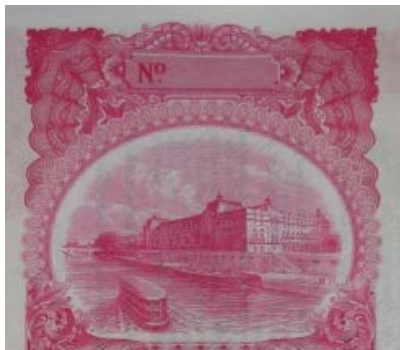


A safe from the original French bank in the rue Laffitte on display at New Court.

In 1982, the business originally founded by James de Rothschild as de Rothschild Frères became Compagnie Européenne de Banque. But with nationalisation, Rothschild banking was not at an end in France. Following nationalisation of the business, the Rothschild family established a new banking operation, using the family company Paris Orléans as a launch pad.

In October 1986, the Rothschild family were granted the right to use family name again, as Rothschild & Associés Banque. In 2003 David de Rothschild succeeded Sir Evelyn de Rothschild as Chairman of Rothschild, and the uniting the English and French businesses were merged.

- 1983 Relaunch of Rothschild's French activities through Paris Orléans



In 1982, the bank founded by James de Rothschild as de Rothschild Frères was nationalised, becoming Compagnie Européenne de Banque. But with nationalisation, Rothschild banking was not at an end in France.

In 1983, the former Directors of Banque Rothschild, David and Nathaniel de Rothschild and Eric de Rothschild, together with six colleagues re-started the business, using Paris Orléans as a launch pad, and creating P.O. Gestion as a banking operation.

Paris Orléans had originally been created in 1838 as a railway company. P.O. Gestion later became Rothschild & Cie Banque, The parent company, Paris Orléans, was renamed Rothschild & Co in 2015.

- 1984 Privatisation of British Telecom

British Telecom's origins date back to the founding of the Electric Telegraph Company in 1846 which developed a nationwide communications network. In 1912, the General Post Office, a government department, became the monopoly telecoms supplier in GB. The Post Office Act of 1969 led to the GPO becoming a public corporation.

British Telecom was formed in 1980, and became independent of the Post Office in 1981. British Telecom was privatised in 1984, with some 50 per cent of its shares sold to investors. Rothschilds again advised the company when further shares were sold in 1991 and 1993, raising over £10 billion for the British Government.

- 1984 Rothschild advise on the flotation of Reuters

In 1984 Rothschilds acted as adviser to the Press Association and co-led the flotation of Reuters, the first simultaneous initial public offering on both the London and New York Stock Exchanges.

Rothschild links with Reuter go back to 1850, when Paul Julius Reuter approached the Rothschilds in London, seeking them as a client for a new service he was developing, to speed information across Europe with both pigeons and with the new telegraph.

- 1986 Privatisation of British Gas

This was the most significant piece of privatisation work to be undertaken by N M Rothschild & Sons, pioneers in such business from 1971. The firm acted as financial adviser to the UK Government, and was global co-ordinator and lead underwriter of the first simultaneous UK, US, Canadian, Japanese and European offerings to establish a truly common prospectus, common underwriting timetable, common fee structure and universal share clawback. £5.6 billion was raised under the offer.

The privatisation of British Gas was publicised through a famous campaign with the slogan "If you see Sid, tell him". Co-incidentally, Sid was the name of an employee in the New Court postroom.

In 1990, N M Rothschild & Sons advised HM Treasury on a tender offer in respect of its residual holding of 54 million shares in British Gas plc. This was the first time that the UK Government sold shares in a 'bought deal.'

- 1986 Creation of Rothschild & Cie

Between 1981-1982, Banque Rothschild, was one of 39 to be nationalised by the French government, and the Rothschilds were obliged to leave the rue Laffitte. The bank founded by James de Rothschild as de Rothschild Frères became Compagnie Européenne de Banque.

But with nationalisation, Rothschild banking was not at an end in France. Following nationalisation of the business, the former Directors of Banque Rothschild, David and Nathaniel de Rothschild and Jacques Getten set up P.O. Gestion as banking operation.

In October 1986, the Rothschild family were granted the right to use family name again, as Rothschild & Associés Banque.

- 1987 Sale of British Petroleum

The Rothschild connection to oil goes back to the 1880s, when the Rothschilds had invested in an oil refinery at Fiume in the Adriatic, and were keen to supply it with Russian oil. They loaned the money to complete a railway and arranged for shipments of Russian oil to Europe. By 1886 the Rothschilds formed the Caspian and Black Sea Petroleum Company (known forever by its Russian initials BNITO) in Batum, and soon became Russia's second largest oil group.

Rothschild again advised the UK Treasury in 1990 on the sale of its remaining 1.8 per cent stake in BP.

- 1988 Rothschild appointed financial adviser to the Cardiff Bay Development Corporation





NMR UK was appointed as financial adviser to the Cardiff Bay Development Corporation (CBDC) on the £1.5 billion redevelopment of the bay area including the construction of a barrage across the bay. The CBDC was set up by the United Kingdom Government on 3 April 1987 to redevelop of one sixth of the area of Cardiff to create Cardiff Bay. During the CBDC's lifetime 1,300,000 m<sup>2</sup> of non-housing development and 5,780 housing units were built. Around 31,000 new jobs were created and some £1.8 billion of private finance was invested. About 200 acres (81 ha) of derelict land was reclaimed.

- 1988 Privatisation of British Steel

The Rothschilds had been involved in the steel industry since Salomon Rothschild purchased the iron and steel works at Vítkovice (Witkowitz) in Ostrava (now in the Czech Republic) in 1843.

Vitkovice, an agricultural village, witnessed heavy industrialization after 1828, when archbishop Archduke Rudolf of Austria at the instigation of geologist Franz Xaver Riepl had an iron and steel mill built. After 1843 the iron works were greatly enlarged and Salomon Rothschild financed the extension of the Emperor Ferdinand Northern Railway from Vienna to Ostrava with a branch-off to his steel mill, which was completed in 1855. In 1873, his sons founded the Witkowitz Bergbau und Hüttengewerkschaft, the largest iron and steel works in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The works were nationalised after the Second World War.

- 1989 Rothschild banking returns to Frankfurt

Rothschild GmbH marked the return of a Rothschild bank to the city from where the family business had originated. It was just part of the development of a series of new worldwide operations, which had begun with the establishment of Rothschild Intercontinental Bank (later Rothschild Inc.) in the United States.

Today, Rothschild has a business presence in over 40 countries around the world.

- 1989 Water company privatisation

Water privatisation was undertaken in 1989 to partly privatise the ten previously public regional water authorities in England and Wales through the sale of assets. N M Rothschild & Sons played a key role in the £5.24 billion privatisation of the ten Water and Sewerage businesses of England and Wales. NMR acted as financial advisers to all 10 businesses collectively through the Water Services Association and separately advised Southern Water plc.

- 1990s

- 1990 Electricity privatisation



This was one of the firm's many involvements in the electricity sector worldwide. The pathfinder prospectus for the privatised Twelve Regional Electricity Companies of England and Wales was published on Friday, 2 November. N M Rothschild & Sons acted as financial adviser to the twelve companies collectively as well as advising a number of them

individually.

In 1993 Rothschild sponsored the £362 million offer for sale of Northern Ireland Electricity. The public offer was some four times over-subscribed with 490,000 applications being received. The sale represented the completion by the Government of the privatisation of the electricity distribution and supply industry throughout the United Kingdom.

Halton House in Buckinghamshire built by Alfred de Rothschild (1842-1918) was the first large country house to be designed and built with electric lighting. On 19 January 1884 the house, designed by William Cubitt & Co., was opened in the presence of the Prince of Wales.

- 1990 N M Rothschild & Sons Limited opens Denver office

Mining has been a major part of the Rothschilds' business activities since the first half of the 19th century when they acquired an interest in the Almadén quicksilver mines, and became involved in the gold rushes in California and Australia. The London house provided finance for mineral exploration, with heavy investment in the Exploration Company in the 1880s, and advising mining companies such as the Rio Tinto Company, which they did in conjunction with the French house.

Over the last 150 years Rothschilds has been involved in all the major gold, silver, diamond, rubies, quicksilver, coal, nickel, platinum, copper and other base metal mining regions of the world.

- 1992 Inauguration of the new Supreme Court building, Israel

In anticipation of the centennial celebrations marking the establishment of the earliest agricultural settlements in Israel supported by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Dorothy de Rothschild, the widow of Edmond's son James, sought to commemorate this jubilee with a symbolic gesture – the endowment of a building of national significance.

Prior to his death, James had endowed the construction of the Knesset, and it was Dorothy de Rothschild's belief that a building for the Supreme Court would fully realize his vision, emphasizing Israel's fundamental attachment both to Justice and Democracy.

After a site was selected on the ridge of Givat Ram, an architectural competition was held, which stipulated that the design of the new structure had to be in harmony with the Knesset building, situated to the south. The competition was won by architects Ada Karmi-Melamede and Ram Karmi.

When the building was inaugurated in 1992, New York Times, Pulitzer Prize winning Architecture Critic Paul Goldberger called it 'Israel's finest public building' achieving 'a remarkable and exhilarating balance between the concerns of daily life and the symbolism of the ages'.

- 1993 N M Rothschild & Sons Limited advise on the restructuring of the British railway industry

The Rothschild businesses have been involved with railways for over 180 years when the French and Austrian family pioneered the building of early railways across Europe.

Railtrack is the company responsible for operating the UK rail infrastructure, including maintaining the track and stations, planning the national timetable and controlling signalling. N M Rothschild & Sons Limited advised Railtrack from 1993 to 1996.

- 1993 Rothschild reopened the dormant Eurosterling convertible bond market

In 1993, Rothschild reopened the dormant Eurosterling convertible bond market, lead managing three sterling Euroconvertible issues in February and becoming the leading manager of such issues in the United Kingdom. The three issues, which together raised over £310 million were Northern Foods, Sun Alliance and BPB Industries.

- 1993 Rothschild advises Peel Holdings on the acquisition of shares in The Manchester Ship Canal Company

In 1993, N M Rothschild & Sons Manchester office advised Peel Holdings on its offer to acquire the minority ordinary and preference shares in The Manchester Ship Canal Company not already owned by Peel.

The Manchester Ship Canal was one of the last major canals to be constructed in Britain. It stretches for 36 miles from Eastham, on the Mersey estuary 6 miles from Liverpool, almost to the centre of Manchester. In 1886, The Canal Company turned to Rothschilds to raise its finance. Three loans were arranged between 1886 and 1889, totalling over £12 million, enabling the first work on the Canal to be started in 1887, and the opening by Queen Victoria to take place on 17 May 1894.

- 1994 Sale of British Coal

Continuing their connection to mining that had begun with The Exploration Company in the 1880s, N M Rothschild & Sons Limited advised the UK Government on the privatisation of the coal mining activities of British Coal Corporation.

N M Rothschild & sons Limited advised on the restructuring of the UK coal industry into regional packages and also on regulatory issues. The sale of the three key regional packages in England, Scotland and Wales raised some £1 billion for the UK Government.

- 1996 Memorandum of Understanding with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

There is evidence preserved in the collections of The Rothschild Archive of a Rothschild presence in China since 1838.

The London housed was one of the first business institutions from the west to re-establish relations with China after 1953.

Rothschilds' Shanghai representative office opened for business in 1994, and in September 1996 Rothschilds signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China to develop jointly financial advisory business in China and internationally.

- 1996 Rothschild forms a joint venture with ABN AMRO

N M Rothschild & Sons Limited formed an equity capital markets joint venture with ABN AMRO. Known as ABN AMRO Rothschild, the venture became an immediate success.

The joint venture combined Rothschilds' extensive capital markets advisory experience with ABN AMRO's global, research, distribution and trading capabilities to provide a full advisory and execution service to governments and corporations worldwide in the field of privatisations, international equity offerings, equity capital raisings and private placements.

ABN AMRO can trace their origins back to 1762, when the Scotsman Henry Hope, having emigrated to the Netherlands, established a merchant bank in Amsterdam.

- 1997 Rothschild appointed by HM Prison Service to advise on financing of new prisons



N M Rothschild & Sons was appointed by HM Prison Service to advise on the provision of six new prisons under the Government's Private Finance Initiative. The six prison projects had a capital value of £50-80 million each.

Members of the English Rothschild family were involved in work to address social issues. Lady Constance Battersea (née de Rothschild) (1843-1931) was particularly active in this area. After her marriage to Cyril Flower, Lord Battersea in 1877, Constance combined a lavish social life with charitable activities, becoming engaged in the temperance movement, and supporting educational causes. In the mid 1890s, her reputation for social activism led her to become active in the movement for reforms of English women's prisons.

- 1998 Rothschild Australia Limited begins to trade as a bank

N M Rothschild & Sons appointed its first Australian correspondent in Hobart, Tasmania, which had become a self-governing colony in 1825. Montefiore, Furtado & Co. was part of a developing business empire established in Australia by Joseph Barrow Montefiore, a cousin by marriage of the Rothschilds, and his partner David Ribeiro Furtado.

In 1868 Rothschilds, in collaboration with the New South Wales Bank, raised a £1 million 5% loan on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

N M Rothschild & Sons opened its first Australian office in 1967, then called International Pacific Corporation.

- 2000s

- 2000 N M Rothschild & Sons Limited develop 3G licence auctions

N M Rothschild & Sons Limited advised the UK government on auctioning radio spectrum for mobile communications. The bank adopted an innovative and highly successful auction process whereby telephone companies bid for the available licences, resulting in five licences being granted for £22.5 billion.

- 2001 Rothschild becomes the leading adviser on UK takeovers worth less than £250 million

In 2001, N M Rothschild & Sons Limited advised on 36 deals with a UK firm as buyer or seller, worth a total of £2.5 billion, 50 per cent more than in 2000.

- 2003 N M Rothschild & Sons: 'Bank of the Year'

This was followed by recognition in 2004, when *The Financial Times* named Rothschild as lead M&A adviser in Europe.

- 2003 Unification of the French and English Rothschild businesses



In July 2003, The French and UK Rothschild businesses were merged, the realisation of a long held plan. The aim was to unify and optimise the control and mangament structures for all of the financial entities held in France, the UK, Europe, North America, switzerland and the rest of the world.

A new lead entity was created, Concordia BV, owned 50%-50% by N M Rothschild & Sons Limited (the UK business) and Paris Orléans (the French business). In 2008, the Rothschild family banking group further reorganised its shareholdings by unifying their capital under a

single company registered in France, a shareholder of Paris Orléans, completing the unification of the family business nearly two centuries after the Rothschild brothers left Frankfurt to establish their own family firms.

- 2003 David de Rothschild becomes Rothschild Group Chairman

David de Rothschild was born in 1942, in New York. He was educated at Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris in Paris from which he graduated in 1966. He began his business career at Société minière et métallurgique de Peñarroya, one of the family's international mining businesses in Paris. He then began training in de Rothschild Frères bank. In 1986, joined by his half-brother Edouard, step-brother Count Philippe de Nicolay, and cousin Eric de Rothschild, Baron David created a successor company, Rothschild & Cie Banque. They soon built their new bank into a major competitor in France and continental Europe.

In 2003, after 44 years with the family firm, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild stepped down as Chairman of N M Rothschild & Sons Limited. The appointment of David de Rothschild as Group Chairman brought together again the English and French Rothschild business houses, with the merger of N M Rothschild & Sons Limited with Paris Orleans SA.

Today Rothschild is one of the world's largest independent financial advisory groups, employing approximately 2,800 people in over 40 countries around the world, providing strategic, M&A, wealth management and fundraising advice and services to governments, companies and individuals worldwide.

- 2004 End of the Gold Fixing at New Court



Until 2004 this daily event to fix the world price of gold took place at 11.00 a.m. in the same room at New Court. For 85 years the simple procedures at New Court provided the daily benchmark against which a great deal of the world's physical gold business was transacted. In 2004, when N M Rothschild & Sons refocused their business and left the gold market, the ritual finally came to an end.

Normally, the fixing took just a few minutes. The longest gold fix on record, in the turbulence following the London Stock Market collapse in 1987, lasted two hours and fifteen minutes.

- 2008 Fourth rebuilding of New Court





The fourth New Court is a striking 15 storey glass and steel building designed by Rem Koolhaas and his Office of Metropolitan Architecture (OMA), providing 20,992m<sup>2</sup> of office space in a building 75m high. The building opens up views of St Stephen Walbrook church and the London skyline from a roof-top 'sky pavilion'. Construction took place over a 30-month period from March 2008 to August 2010. The interior of the building includes many references to the company's history, and a new oak reading room for The Rothschild Archive.

"The exterior as well as the interior of the new building has been carefully conceived to create an inspiring building for Rothschild that establishes a new dialogue with the City." *Ellen Van Loon, Senior Partner OMA*

- 2010s
  - 2010 The 'Plastiki' crosses the Pacific



David de Rothschild's Sculpt the Future Foundation promotes positive environmental change towards global sustainability by supporting creative, innovative and sustainable action.

The Plastiki was a 60-foot (18 m) catamaran made out of 12,500 reclaimed plastic bottles and other recycled plastic waste products. The frame was designed by Australian naval architect Andrew Dovell. The boat's name is a play on the 1947 Kon-Tiki raft used to sail across the Pacific by Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl, and its voyage roughly followed the same route. On March 20, 2010, the sailing vessel set off from San Francisco, California to cross the Pacific Ocean with a crew of six: British skipper Jo Royle, co-skipper David Thompson, expedition diver Olav Heyerdahl, filmmakers Max Jourdan and Vern Moen, and expedition leader David de Rothschild. Plastiki arrived in Sydney Harbour on July 26, 2010, accompanied by a small flotilla of boats.

- 2010 Rothschild advise Zhejiang Geely on the acquisition of Volvo Car Corporation

Throughout the generations, members of the Rothschild family have owned and raced fabulous cars, demonstrating the same passion for excellence and craftsmanship in their automobiles as they did in their art and objects d'art. As financiers they invested in car manufacturing and technology.

Henri de Rothschild (1872-1947) had a particular association with Unic, and provided finance necessary for Georges Richard to set up his factory in Puteaux in the western suburbs of Paris, to produce two-cylinder and four-cylinder models in 1904. In 1907 the Unic 2-14hp model was chosen as the London taxi.

The Volvo Car Corporation was founded in 1927. Volvo Cars was owned by AB Volvo until 1999, when it was acquired by the Ford Motor Company. Geely Holding Group acquired Volvo Cars from Ford in 2010. This was one of the largest foreign acquisitions by a Chinese company, which obtained a world famous brand name and related IP rights through a high profile and complex cross-border transaction.

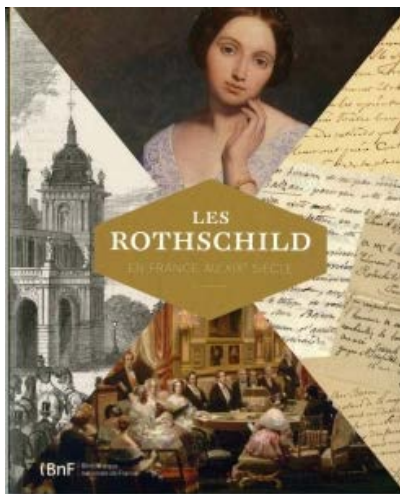
- 2011 Domaines Barons de Rothschild develops its first Chinese vineyard

In 2011, Domaines Barons de Rothschild, owner of Château Lafite, in partnership with the Chinese state-owned investment corporation China International Trust and Investment Corporation, began to develop its first Chinese vineyard planted at Penglai, Shandong province, China to recreate Bordeaux-style wine made on Chinese soil.

Not known to many, Penglai is nestled in the heart of the Shandong valley. The area underwent major work by both Domaines Barons de Rothschild (Lafite) and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation before it was planted with grape varieties of Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Cabernet Franc, Merlot and Marselan in May 2011.

This project was Domaines Barons de Rothschild's very first viticulture experience in China, and its first 2013 Chinese vintage was "experimental" and Domaines Barons de Rothschild estimated it would take at least another three harvests to refine it for a domestic market. Domaines Barons de Rothschild (Lafite) expects to reach perfect maturation for its 2016. The project is expected to produce 120,000 bottles of wine each year.

- 2012 Bicentenary of the arrival of James de Rothschild in Paris



In 1812, James de Rothschild arrives in Paris, aged twenty. He rapidly became one of the protagonists in the world of the high finance. Presented in the outstanding Mansart Gallery of the Richelieu Library, the exhibition presented a variety of paintings, objets d'art, books, illustrations, photographs, documents from archives and collections of the Rothschild family, from the BnF, The Rothschild Archive London and from several French institutions.

- 2012 New Court shortlisted for the 2012 RIBA Stirling Prize



New Court by OMA was their second building on the 2012 RIBA Stirling Prize shortlist.

RIBA commented: "In replacing the previous 1960s building, the architects have created an imaginative solution to a very constrained site. The new building opens up views to a Wren church by cleverly creating a pathway towards the church and generous sight lines from the pavement. New Court is a showcase for the Rothschild archives and art collection, aspects of which have been carefully incorporated into the design of the building. The building has a superb attention to detail; the materials used create a strong sense of understated elegance."

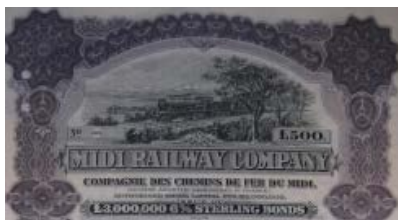
- o 2014 Rothschild advise House of Fraser



Nathan Mayer Rothschild arrived in Manchester in 1798 as a textile merchant, dealing in household linens and printed fabrics, samples of which survive in the Rothschild Archive. Over 220 years later the London firm he founded is still providing advice to retail companies.

In 2014, Rothschild was appointed financial adviser to House of Fraser, a British department store group with over 60 stores across the United Kingdom and Ireland. It was established in Glasgow, Scotland in 1849 as Arthur and Fraser. By 1891 it was known as Fraser & Sons. The company grew steadily during the early 20th century, but after the Second World War, a large number of acquisitions would transform the company into a national chain.

- o 2015 Rothschild advise Network Rail



Rothschild has been involved with railway finance and advice for over 175 years. The Rothschild banks remained aloof from the railway mania in 1830s Britain, but carried them forward into continental and later world-wide investment in rail systems. In the nineteenth century alone, the London house handled over twenty loans to bring railways to Austria

(South Austrian, Lombardo, Venetian and Central Italian Railway) France (including the Chemin de fer de Nord), Spain (Madrid - Zaragoza Railway, in conjunction with the French Rothschilds), Burma (Burma Railways Company Limited), Russia (Imperial Russian Livny Narrow Gauge Railway) and Brazil (Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company). In the 1920s and 1930s the London bank participated in the funding of London Underground Electric Railways in the 1920s and 1930s.

- o 2015 Rothschild advise on the sale of the 'Financial Times'

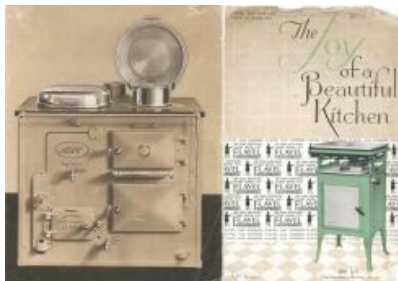


Rothschild has considerable experience in the media sector, acting as financial adviser and providing or arranging finance to companies involved in this area, both in the UK and around the world. Rothschilds' involvement has encompassed all aspects of the media industry - printing and publishing, television and radio, film, video and music and advertising.

In the area of printing and publishing, NMR has acted for major newspapers, publishing houses and printing companies such as *The Telegraph*, Rogers Communications, The New York Times Company, Hodder Headline, Paramount Development Ltd, Reuters Simon & Schuster and Beaverbrook Newspapers. In 1964, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild joined the Board of *The Economist*, and served as its chairman from 1972 until 1989.

In 2015, Rothschild advised Pearson on the sale of *The Financial Times* to Japan's Nikkei Group for £884m.

- o 2015 Rothschild advises AGA Rangemaster



AGA is an iconic British brand with manufacturing roots dating back to the start of the Industrial Revolution. AGA Rangemaster is a leading international premium consumer brands group which manufactures and distributes some of the best known and loved kitchen appliances in the world. Since 1939, AGA has diversified and acquired new businesses in related concerns; the Group's strategy today focuses on the expansion of its core cooker and refrigeration brands in the UK and international markets.

In 2015, Rothschild was appointed as corporate finance advisers to the AGA Rangemaster Group.

- o 2015 Paris Orléans becomes Rothschild & Co



Rothschild & Co is the parent company of the Rothschild Group. Rothschild is one of the world's largest independent financial advisory groups, employing approximately 2,800 people in 40 countries around the world.

In 1838, the Compagnie du chemin de fer de Paris à Orléans was created to build and operate a railway between the cities of Paris and Orléans. It merged with the Chemins de fer du Midi to form the Chemins de fer de Paris à Orléans et du Midi in 1934. In 1938 company was nationalised with five other companies to become a part of the Société nationale des chemins de fer français. After the Second World War, the Rothschild family took over the remains of the Paris Orléans (by then a simple property company) and transformed it into a holding company for its banking activities and corporate investments.

- 2016 Rothschild advises the Pinewood Group

The company behind Pinewood Studios hired Rothschild to carry out a fundamental review of the business. The Group includes the famous Pinewood and Shepperton film studios, where blockbusters such as the James Bond and Star Wars movies were made.

In the past, Rothschild has acted as financial adviser to or arranged finance for, amongst others, Virgin Radio, Euronews, Chrysalis Group PLC, MAI, TransWorld Communications, ITN, Channel Four and BSkyB Finance Ltd. In the film, video and music sectors, Rothschild have advised a number of film companies and cinema groups including Hoyts Cinemas of Australia, Orion Pictures, the Australian Film Finance Corporation and De Laurentiis of Hollywood.