

ENBURG, the already-mentioned Master Mendel of Pappenheim, Master Israel of Nürnberg (settled in Rothenburg in 1406, and R. Jacob (who in 1457 was appointed rabbinical overseer in Würzburg at the command of Bishop Conrad).

BIBLIOGRAPHY. — *Annals, Regesten*; Kohut, *Geschichte der Deutschen Juden*, pp. 196, 441, 416 *et seq.*; Salfeld, *Martyrologium*; Beusen, *Beschreibung und Gesch. der Stadt Rothenburg*, p. 27; Rothenburg, 1826; Merz, *Rothenburg in Alter und Neuer Zeit*, 2d ed., Amsbach, 1881; H. Bresslau, in *Golger's Zeitschrift für Gesch. der Juden in Deutschland*, III, 301-306, IV, 1-7.

S. O.

ROTHENBURG, ELIAKIM GOTT-SCHALK. See ELIAKIM GOTTSCHALK OF ROTHE-
NBERG.

ROTHENBURG, MOSES BEN MORDECAI SÜSSKIND: German rabbi; born about 1665; died at Altona Jan. 12, 1712. He was successively rabbi of Tykoczin, Brest-Litovsk, and Altona. In the last mentioned town he at first shared the rabbin-ate with Zebi Hirsch Ashkenazi (Hakam Zebi); but from 1710, when the latter left Altona, Rothen-
burg was sole rabbi. Some of his novellæ were published by his widow in his father's responsa (Amsterdam, 1747).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Deubitzner, *Kelilat Yofim*, I, 92b; Emden, *Me-gillat Sefer*, p. 22; Feinstem, *Ir Tchillah*, p. 28; Hurwitz, *Bechobot 'Le*, p. 21; Wittkower, *Agudat Perahim*, p. 284.
E. C. B. Fr.

ROTHSCHILD: Celebrated family of finan-
ciers, the Fuggers of the nineteenth century, deriv-
ing its name from the sign of a red shield borne by



The Rothschild "Stammhaus," Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
(From a photograph.)

the house No. 148 in the Judengasse of Frankfurt-
on-the-Main. This house is mentioned in the "Ju-
denstädtigkeit" of 1619, at which date its number

was 69. Curiously enough, it at first bore the sign
of a green shield ("Zum Grünen Schild"). It was
restored in 1886, and, though not in its original loca-
tion, it still remains in possession of the Rothschilds
as a kind of family museum and memorial.

The earliest notice of a member of the family, given
in the burial records of Frankfort, is that of Moses
Rothschild (b. c. 1550), whose daughter Esther died
in 1608. Members of the same family are mentioned
at Worms in the seventeenth century as rabbis
(Lewysohn, "Sechzig Epitaphien zu Worms"). One of these, Mendel Rothschild, was for several
years preacher in Prague, then rabbi of Bamberg, and
finally rabbi of Worms for fourteen years.

The first Rothschild of any prominence was one
Amschel Moses Rothschild, a small merchant
and money-changer at Frankfort-on-the-Main; but
the founder of the house was his son **Mayer Am-
schel Rothschild**, born in that city about 1743.

When a boy Mayer used to be sent to
exchange money for use in his father's
banking business; and he thereby de-
veloped an interest in coins which was
both practical and scientific. He was
at one time destined for the rabbin-ate,
and studied for that purpose in Fürth. He soon
changed his career, however, and took a post in the
Oppenheim banking-house in Hanover. About 1760
he started in business for himself in his native city,
in the house of his father,

who was then dead. He
married, Aug. 29, 1770,
Güttele Schnapper, who
lived to see her sons at
the head of European
finance. Mayer was a
general agent and bank-
er, and traded also in
works of art and curios.
In the latter connection
he became an agent of
William IX., Landgrave
of Hesse-Cassel, who on
his father's death in 1785
had inherited the largest
private fortune in En-
rope, derived mainly from the hire of troops to the
British government for the putting down of the
Revolution in the United States.

Mayer Amschel Rothschild had become acquainted
with the crown prince in 1775, but does not seem
to have done much business with him till toward
the end of the next decade. He changed some
English gold for him in 1789, and in 1794 took as
much as £150,000 worth, but not alone, having as-
sociated with him no less than six other bullion-
brokers of Frankfort. It was only toward the
end of 1798 that he had sufficient credit with the
prince to undertake single-handed any large quan-
tity of gold brokerage. From 1800 to 1806 the land-
grave placed with Rothschild 1,750,000 thaler,
mostly at 4 per cent, part of it to be invested in
Frankfort town loans, part in Danish loans. In 1801
he became the landgrave's court agent.

Meanwhile his third son, **Nathan Mayer Roth-
schild** (born at Frankfort Sept. 16, 1777), had settled



Mayer Amschel Rothschild.

ROTHSCHILD PEDIGREE.—Continued.

MAYER AMSCHEL ROTHSCHILD'S DESCENDANTS

LONDON

VIENNA

FRANKFORT

(Schönge) *Jeanette*
(b. Aug. 29, 1771)
= (Jan. 28, 1795)
Moses Worms
(Issue)

AMSCHEL MAYER V. R.
(b. Sept. 3, 1774; d.
July 28, 1855)
= *Caroline Stern*
(b. March 18, 1782; d.
Nov. 25, 1854)

Eva Hanau
= (June 12, 1773; d.
Dec. 6, 1855)

ANSELM SALOMON V. R.
(b. Jan. 29, 1803;
d. July 27, 1874)
= (Sept. 11, 1826)
Charlotte Nathan R.
(London)

Mathilde
(b. March 5,
1832)
= (Nov. 21,
1850)
Wilhelm
Karl V. R.
(Frankfort)

Luise
(b. Dec. 8,
1831)
= (Nov. 17,
1858)
Raynardo,
Baron
Franchetti

Ferdinand
Amschel
V. R.
(b. Dec. 17,
1839)
d. Dec. 17,
1898)

Nathan
Mayer
Amschel
V. R.
(b. Oct. 26,
1836)

ALBERT
SALOMON
ANSELM R.
(b. Oct. 29,
1844)
= (March
22, 1876)
Berlina
James
de R.
(Paris)

Charlotte
(b. Aug. 10,
1807; d. May
17, 1869)
= (Sept. 11,
1826)
Amschel V. R.
(Vienna)

Ursel
(b. Sept.
17, 1847;
d. Sept.
1, 1886)

ALBERT
SALOMON
ANSELM R.
(b. Oct. 29,
1844)
= (March
22, 1876)
Berlina
James
de R.
(Paris)

George Amschel
(b. March 22,
1871)

Alfons Müller
(b. Feb. 15,
1876)

Louis Nathaniel
(b. March 5,
1882)

Engelne Daniel
(b. March 6,
1884)

Valentine
Nathan
(b. May 25, 1886)

Oscar Reichen
(b. April 29,
1888)

Leona
(b. Aug. 25, 1837)
(March 3, 1857) Alphonse de
Rothschild (Paris)

Evelina
(b. Aug. 25, 1839; d. Dec.
4, 1866)
= (June 7, 1865) Ferdinand
Amschel v. Rothschild
(Vienna)

Charlotte Louise Evelina
(b. April 3, 1873)
= (Oct. 4, 1869) Clive Behrens

NATHAN (NATHANIEL) MAYER,
LORD ROTHSCHILD
(b. Nov. 8, 1840)
= (April 17, 1867) *Emma Louisa*
Karl v. R. (Frankfort)

NATHANIEL CHARLES
(b. May 9, 1877)

Josephine
(b. Aug. 25, 1837)
(March 3, 1857) Alphonse de
Rothschild (Paris)

Charlotte Louise Evelina
(b. April 3, 1873)
= (Oct. 4, 1869) Clive Behrens

Peggy Abigail
(b. 1840)

John Nathaniel
(b. 1840)

NATHAN MAYER R.
(b. Sept. 16, 1777; d. July 28, 1856)
= (Oct. 22, 1806)
Hannah Barrett Cohen

Sir Anthony
de R., Bart.
(b. May 29,
1810; d. Jan.
3, 1876)
= (March 30,
1840)
Montmore
Louisac

LOISEL
NATHAN
(b. Nov. 22,
1808; d. June
3, 1876)
= (June 15,
1836)
Charlotte
Karl v. R.
(Naples)

NATHANIEL
(b. July 2, 1842;
d. Feb. 19, 1870)
= (Aug. 17, 1842)
Charlotte
James de R.
(Paris)

James
Edmond
(b. Oct. 28,
1844)
= (Nov. 22,
1873)
Cyril
Florent, 1st
Earl
Batleska

Constance Annie
(b. April 29,
1817)
= (Feb. 12,
1871)
Cyril
Florent, 1st
Earl
Batleska

Arthur
(b. March
28, 1831;
d. 1906)

Henry de R., M.D.
(b. June 25, 1872)
= (May 22, 1885)
Mathilde v. Hirschpeter

Arthur
(b. April 17, 1874)

James Nathan
(b. March 19, 1866)

daughter

Leopold de R.
(b. Nov. 22,
1845)
= (Jan. 18,
1881)
Maria Praxina

Leopold de R.
(b. Nov. 22,
1845)
= (Jan. 18,
1881)
Maria Praxina

Alfred Charles
de R.
(b. July 29,
1842)

Leopold de R.
(b. Nov. 22,
1845)
= (Jan. 18,
1881)
Maria Praxina

Lionel Nathan
(b. Jan. 26,
1882)

Lionel Nathan
(b. Jan. 6,
1889)

Anthony Gustav
(b. June 26,
1887)

(See p. 493.)

ROTHSCHILD PEDIGREE.—Continued.

MAYER ABSCHIEL ROTHSCHILD'S DESCENDANTS.—(Continued)

NAAPLES, FRANKFORT

KARL MAYER v. R.
(b. April 24,
1788; d.
March 10,
1853)
= (Sept. 16, 1818)
Adelheid Herz
(b. Jan. 1,
1807; d. 1856)

Charlotte
Karl v. R.
(b. June 13,
1819; d. March
13, 1884)
= (June 15,
1830) *Lionel*
Nathan de R.
(London)

KARL v. R.
(b. Aug. 5, 1820;
d. Oct. 16,
1886)
= (April 6, 1842)
Louise v.
Rothschild
(London)

Adolf
(b. May 21,
1825; d. Feb. 7,
1900)
= (Oct. 16, 1840)
Julie v. R.
(Vienna)

Emma
Adèle v. R.
(b. Jan. 11,
1843)
= (March
12, 1862)
Salomon
v. R.
(Paris)

Thérèse
(b. July 18,
1810)
= (Oct. 11,
1870)
James Ed-
ward v. R.
(London)

*Marie-
Made*
(b. Sept. 19,
1855)
= (Dec. 10,
1878)
Agenor,
Tine de
Grammont

Barth
Marie
(b. Jan. 2,
1802)
= (Sept. 6,
1882)
Alexandre
Bortolier,
Duc de
Wagram

Adolphe
Carolina
v. R. (b. Aug. 19, b. Nov. 18,
1857)
= (Oct. 24,
1877)
Edmond
de R.
(Paris)

Anna
Carolina
v. R. (b. Aug. 15,
1858; d. March 24,
1882)
= (March
22, 1870)
Albert v. R.
(Vienna)

Charlotte
Beatrice
(b. 1844)
= (June 6,
1868)
Maurice
Ephrussi
(Vienna)

Edmond
Alphonse
James
(b. Feb. 24,
1844)
= (March 1,
1863)
Caroline
Hadfield

Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

PARIS

JAMES (GROB) MAYER DE R.
(b. May 15, 1792;
d. 1868)
= (July 11, 1821)
Edith v. R.
(Vienna)

Henriette
(b. 1791)
= Abraham Montellere
(Issur)

Julie
(b. 1789;
d. June 29, 1817)
= (Aug. 28, 1811)
Mayer Levin Beynis

WILHELM
ALEXANDER
v. R. (b. May 24,
1835; d. Feb. 18,
1885)
= (Nov. 21, 1840)
Mathilde v. R.
(Vienna)

Gustave
Spinet
James de R.
(b. 1820; d. March 12,
1892)
= (Feb. 9,
1850)
Yvonne
Chérel

Salomon de R.
(b. March 30,
1807; d. May 13, 1864)
= (March 12,
1862)
Adèle v. R.
(Frankfort)

Edmond de R.
(b. Aug. 21,
1863)
= (Aug. 16, 1887)
Edouard Gastay,
Baron v. Zuylen
vill Vieville

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

Edmond James
de R.
(b. Aug. 19,
1807; d. 1877)
Adelheid v. R.
(Frankfort)

Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

James
Edmond
Armand de R.
(b. Dec. 18, 1878)

Robert
Philippe
(b. Jan.
10,
1880)

André
(b. Oct.
24,
1874)

Bertha Adelle
(b. July 11, 1870)
= (Dec. 14,
1896)
Emmanuel Baron
Leontine

Alain Caroline
(b. Feb. 21,
1865)
= (Oct. 19,
1887) Sir
Edward Sussoon
(Issur)

Zoe Lucie
Beatrice R.
(b. Feb. 25, 1863)
= (May 31,
1882)
Leon Lambert

in England under somewhat remarkable circumstances, as related by himself to Sir Thomas Buxton. The firm dealt in Manchester goods, and, having been treated somewhat cavalierly by a commercial traveler, Nathan at a moment's notice settled in Manchester (1798) with a credit of £20,000, upon which he earned no less than £10,000 during the following seven years by buying raw material and dyes, having the goods made up to his own order, and selling them abroad, thus making a triple profit. He became naturalized as a British subject June 12, 1801, and in 1805 went to London, establishing himself at first in St. Helen's place and afterward in New Court, St. Swithin's lane, still the office of the firm. He married shortly afterward a sister-in-law of Moses Montefiore, thus coming into association with the heads of the Sephardic community, then ruling the financial world of London through their connection with Amsterdam. Owing to Napoleon's seizure of Holland in 1803, the leaders of the anti-Napoleonic league chose Frankfort as a financial center wherefrom to obtain the sinews of war. After the battle of Jena in 1806 the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel fled to Denmark, where he had already deposited much of his wealth through the agency of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, leaving in the hands of the latter specie and works of art of the value of £600,000. According to legend, these were hidden away in wine-casks, and, escaping the search of Napoleon's soldiers when they entered Frankfort, were restored intact in the same casks in 1814, when the elector returned to his electorate (see Marbot, "Memoirs," 1891, i. 310-311). The facts are somewhat less romantic, and more businesslike. Rothschild, so far from being in danger, was on such good terms with Napoleon's nominee, Prince Dalberg, that he had been made in 1810 a member of the Electoral College of Darmstadt. The elector's money had been sent to Nathan in London, who in 1808 utilized it to purchase £800,000 worth of gold from the East India Company, knowing that it would be needed for Wellington's Peninsular campaign. He made no less than four profits on this: (1) on the sale of Wellington's paper, (2) on the sale of the gold to Wellington, (3) on its repurchase, and (4) on forwarding it to Portugal. This was the beginning of the great fortunes of the house, and its early transactions may be divided into three stages, in each of which Nathan was the guiding spirit: namely, (1) from 1808 to 1815, mainly the transmission of bullion from England to the



Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

Continent for the use of the British armies and for subventions to the allies; (2) from 1816 to 1818, "bearing" operations on the stock exchange on the loans needed for the reconstruction of Europe after Napoleon's downfall; and (3) from 1818 to 1848, the undertaking of loans and of refunding operations, which were henceforth to be the chief enterprises of the house.

(1) As regards the first stage, the deaths in 1810 of both Sir Francis Baring and Abraham Goldsmid left Nathan Mayer Rothschild without a formidable competitor in the London bullion market; and it has been calculated that England forwarded to the Continent through him in the three years 1813 to 1815 no less than £15,000,000 sterling, while in the latter year up to the battle of Waterloo he forwarded in a similar manner £1,000,000 per month. He had a

pigeon-post between England and the Continent which brought him early information of all important events. While the battle of Waterloo was in progress his agent Roworth awaited the result at Ostend, and was the first to bring the news to London. This was on the morning of June 20, two days after the battle, when Rothschild immediately transmitted the intelligence to the government; this shows that the tradition that he gained largely by keeping the news secret is entirely mythical. In many instances Rothschild found it unnecessary to transmit English money to the Continent, as the foreign governments frequently preferred to have their loans reinvested for them in English consols.

It was mainly in connection with this movement in bullion that the remarkable plan was adopted of having one of the Rothschild brothers in each of the chief capitals; but it is a mistake to believe that this arrangement was due to the foresight of Mayer Amschel.

Dispersion of the Brothers. James, the youngest of the brothers, was not established in Paris till 1812, the year of Mayer Amschel's death, and then secretly for the purpose of collecting French coin to forward to

Wellington for his advance through southern France; the firm of Rothschild Frères was not founded in Paris till 1817; Karl did not go to Naples till 1821; and Salomon went to Berlin in 1815 to arrange for payments through London to Berlin to the Englishman Herries. It was evidently Nathan who made these arrangements.

(2) The great sums needed by France and the allies after the Waterloo period were at first not supplied by the Rothschilds at all, though undoubtedly the large movements of bullion which were

required for these loans were negotiated through them, as it is reckoned that from 1814 to 1822 no less than £18,000,000 sterling was transferred by them to the Continent, and it was for this reason that the brothers were raised to the Austrian nobility (Sept. 29, 1822; Nathan never assumed the title, though he acted as Austrian consul-general). But the loans themselves were made by the banking-house of Baring, which was connected with the firm of Hope in Amsterdam and with that of Ouvrard in Paris, for a long time the chief rival in Paris of the Rothschilds. The profits on these issues were enormous. The French loan of 1816 of 350,000,000 francs yielded 10 per cent; and the Austrian loan of 50,000,000 gulden in 1815 yielded 9 per cent.

(3) As early as Feb. 5, 1817, the Rothschilds had taken up a Prussian loan of 1,500,000 gulden at 5 per cent; and by the end of the following year the brothers in their collective capacity were reported to be the richest firm in Europe, though they had not conducted any of the great loans of the preceding three years. Ehrenberg, therefore, thinks that they must have gained their fortune

by speculating in the loans issued under the auspices of the Barings, probably by "bearing" operations which were so successful that they forced the governments concerned to allow the Rothschilds to participate in any future loans.

Foreign Loans.

Year.	Country.	Amount.
1817.	Prussia	1,500,000 gulden.
1818.	"	45,000,000 "
1819.	Great Britain	£12,000,000
1820.	Austria (Lottery Loan)	48,000,000 gulden.
1820.	"	20,800,000 "
1821.	"	37,500,000 "
1821.	Naples	16,000,000 ducats.
1821.	Sicily	4,500,000 "
1822.	Prussia	43,500,000 "
1822.	Russia	23,500,000 "
1822.	"	26,500,000 "
1822.	Naples	20,000,000 ducats.
1823.	Austria	22,500,000 "
1823.	"	25,000,000 gulden.
1823.	France	25,000,000 francs.
1824.	Brazil	25,200,000 "
1824.	Naples	22,500,000 "
1825.	Grand Duchy of Hesse	6,500,000 gulden.
1825.	Brazil	22,000,000 "
1826.	"	2800,000 "
1826.	"	25,000,000 gulden.
1826.	Hesse-Homburg	1,750,000 "
1826.	Höhenzollern-Hechingen	260,000 "
1830.	Prussia	24,500,000 "
1831.	Belgium	50,000,000 francs.
1831.	Papal States	16,000,000 "
1832.	Belgium	22,000,000 "
1834.	Austria	25,000,000 gulden.
1834.	Greece	65,000,000 francs.
1834.	Grand Duchy of Hesse	2,500,000 gulden.
1835.	Great Britain	£15,000,000
1837.	Duchy of Nassau	2,000,000 gulden.
1839.	Austria	30,000,000 "
1840.	Duchy of Lucca	1,050,000 "
1840.	Baden	5,000,000 "
1842.	Austria	40,000,000 "
1843.	Duchy of Lucca	1,120,000 "
1845.	Papal States	2,160,000 francs.
1845.	Baden	14,000,000 gulden.
1847.	Irish Famine Loan	£10,000,000
1847.	France	250,000,000 francs.
1847.	Hanover	3,000,000 thaler.
1848.	Baden	2,500,000 gulden.
1848.	Bavaria	22,000,000 "
1848-51.	Hesse (four loans)	6,500,000 "

The above is a list of the loans issued by the

Rothschilds during the years 1817 to 1848, as far as these can be definitely ascertained: they make a total of \$654,847,200 (£130,969,410).

The profits on these loans were at first very great. Salomon Rothschild in 1820 declared that the brothers in that year made 6,000,000 gulden, probably on the two Austrian loans, *i.e.*, about 10 per cent. But others were by no means so remunerative. No less than £500,000 was lost in attempting to support Lord Bexley's refunding schemes; and the French refunding operation of 1823 from 5's to 3's, though originally suggested by Nathan, was equally unremunerative, causing a loss, it is said, of 3,000,000 francs. Nor were the Rothschilds always successful in obtaining the issue of loans. In 1834, despite their competition, a syndicate of the Foulds, Oppenheims, and others obtained the Sardinian loan; but the Rothschilds adopted their usual "bearing" policy, with the result that the next papal loan was financed by them. The Percieus were equally inimical to the Rothschilds, and successfully competed with them for Russian railway contracts.

While the early history of the firm was dominated by the influence of Nathan, after the year 1830 the youngest brother, James, came to the front, and the Paris house gained that predominance in French finance which it still retains, whereas throughout the nineteenth century

Baron James.

there was concealed but very effective rivalry between the Barings and the Rothschilds in London. Baron James had befriended and assisted Louis Philippe before he came to the throne in 1830, and was the medium through which that astute monarch conducted his stock exchange operations till his overthrow in 1848. In return Baron James obtained in 1846 the concession for the Great Northern Railway Company of France, having 300,000 shares, each of the value of 300 francs. His position in the social world of Paris is described by Balzac under the guise of "Baron Nucingen." In the year 1848 the Paris house was reckoned to be worth 600,000,000 francs as against 362,000,000 francs held by all the other Paris bankers. Meanwhile the Vienna branch obtained a similar concession for the Austrian Northern Railway (Nordbahn). Baron Salomon had also acquired from the Austrian government the Idra quicksilver-mine; and in 1832 the Almaden mines in Spain also came under the control of the Rothschilds, who thus obtained a monopoly of that metal. The Austrian firm later owned, in conjunction with the brothers Wilhelm and David von Gutmann, mines and iron-works at Witkowitz, Moravia. In the early stages of its existence the Austrian house did a large money-lending business with the mediatised and impoverished nobility of the Austrian empire, loans to the amount of no less than 24,521,000 gulden being on record.

There is little to be said about the Naples house, established in 1821 and discontinued in 1861 at the fall of the Bourbon dynasty.

Apart from railroads and mines the Rothschilds have rarely been interested in industrial developments, though the London house is still rated as "N. M. Rothschild and Sons, merchants." At one time they took up general insurance, and founded in 1824, with Sir Moses Montefiore, the Alliance In-

insurance Company as a sort of rival to Lloyd's. Only recently has the firm again turned its attention to mines, under the influence of Lord Rothschild, the interests of the London house in the Rio Tinto copper-mines and the De Beers diamond-mines being considerable. Similarly the firm has large interests in the oil-wells of Baku, Russia, thus becoming the chief competitor of the Standard Oil Company.

With the fall of Louis Philippe (1848) the hegemony of the various Rothschild firms again reverted to London. Baron Lionel, though his attention was diverted considerably from finance to politics by the struggle for the emancipation of the Jews, gained considerable prestige by his repeated election as representative of the city of London; and the London firm was instrumental during his leadership of it in financing no less than eight or ten government loans, including the Irish Famine Loan, one of £15,000,000 to the English government in 1856, the £5,000,000 Turkish loan of 1858, several refunding operations for the United States, and national loans to the Russian government. He declined, however, to take up the Russian loan of 1861, owing to his disapproval of the action of the Russian government toward Poland.

After Mayer Amschel's death the Frankfort firm, which for many years, especially between 1850 and 1870, was of great importance, was until about 1855 under the guidance of Baron Amschel Mayer von Rothschild, and upon his death came under the joint management of the brothers Baron Mayer Karl and Baron Wilhelm (universally known in Germany as "Baron Willy"). The former was a man of high culture and great ability, a lover of art and literature, but somewhat of a misanthrope, owing, it is said, partly to the fact that seven daughters were born to him but no son. Baron Mayer Karl became a mem-

ber of the Prussian Herrenhaus (House of Peers) in 1870, and thereafter paid little attention to business affairs, leaving these to his brother Baron Wilhelm. The latter was a very religious man, of rather narrow views, under whom the importance of the Frankfort firm rapidly declined. It was liquidated after his death in 1901.

The Rothschilds were not, however, without competitors in the issue of public loans. Other Jewish families—the Lazards, Sterns, Speyers, and Seligmanns—adopted the Rothschild plan of establishing local branches in European capitals, each headed by a brother, and after 1848 the governments of Europe adopted the plan of throwing loans open to the public instead of resorting to one or two banking firms like the Rothschilds. In this way the Sterns secured the chief Portuguese loans, while a number of smaller Jewish firms began to combine their resources and form limited liability companies like the *Crédit Mobilier*, the *Dresdener Bank*, and the *Deutsche Reichsbank* of Berlin.

The relative importance of the Rothschilds diminished considerably in the second half of the nineteenth century. Having been ill advised



A PILLAR of the EXCHANGE

Nathan Mayer Rothschild.

(From an old print.)

as to their American policy, they invested largely in Confederate bonds and lost heavily. This appears to have disgusted them with American finance, which they left severely alone for many years, thus losing the opportunities afforded by the great financial expansion of the United States in the last decades of the nineteenth century. With the Franco-Prussian war (1870-71) the Rothschilds again came into financial prominence. They arranged with Bleichröder for the payment to Germany of the indemnity of five milliard francs; in 1875 the London house advanced the British government £4,080,000 for Suez Canal shares, upon which the Rothschilds were reported to have made

£100,000; and in 1884 they loaned the Egyptian government £1,000,000.

Meanwhile the Nationalist and Reactionary parties in France desired to counterbalance the "Semitic" influence of the Rothschilds by establishing a banking concern which should be essentially Catholic. Accordingly in 1876 the Union Générale was founded with a capital of 4,000,000 francs, increased to 25,-

000,000 francs in 1878 under the direction of a certain Bontoux. After various vicissitudes, graphically described by Zola in his novel "L'Argent," the Union failed, and brought many of

the Catholic nobility of France to ruin, leaving the Rothschilds still more absolutely the undisputed leaders of French finance, but leaving also a legacy of hatred which had much influence on the growth of the anti-Semitic movement in France. Something analogous occurred in England when the century-long competition of the Barings and the Rothschilds culminated in the failure of the former in 1893; but in this case the Rothschilds came to the rescue of their rivals and prevented a universal financial catastrophe. It is a somewhat curious sequel to the attempt to set up a Catholic competitor to the Rothschilds that at the present time the latter are the guardians of the papal treasure.

Of recent years the Rothschilds have consistently refused to have anything to do with loans to Russia, owing to the anti-Jewish legislation of that empire, though on one occasion the members of the Paris house joined in a loan to demonstrate their patriotism as Frenchmen.

The remarkable success of the Rothschilds, which has now lasted exactly a century, has been due in the first place to the financial genius of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, and secondly in large measure to the settlement of the five brothers in the European capitals, which enabled them to issue loans simultaneously. In the early and later stages the London house was the base of operations; but during the reign of Louis Philippe the Paris house appears to have directed undertakings. The business principles on which the Rothschilds acted were the unified policy of the five, later four, and finally three firms; their determination never to deal with unsuccessful persons; their use of the surest information and the most reliable instruments; and prompt action after obtaining such information. They did not aim at excessive profits, nor did they put "all their eggs in one basket"; they drew back in time if an enterprise was not promising, selling quickly, if necessary even at a loss, on the principle that the first loss is the best; and they were almost the first to make use of journalistic methods to arouse the interest of the public in their loans. They have, however, consistently kept the secret of their own operations. The original five brothers were shrewd business men, but all were equally uncultured (Karl

As Philanthropists and Art Patrons. Mayer writes of a "kondract" he had made). Their descendants, however, have been among the great patrons of art throughout western Europe, the collections of Barons Amschel, James, and Ferdinand being especially noteworthy. They have created quite a school of Jewish dealers in art,

whose chief customers they have been (Dunveen, C. Davis, Spitzer, and Wertheimer).

The services of the Rothschilds in the cause of philanthropy have been equally marked. Special hospitals have been founded by them for all creeds at Jerusalem, Vienna, Paris, and London; the Jews' Free School of the last-named city is supported almost entirely by Lord Rothschild at an estimated annual cost of £15,000. In London and Paris they have established workmen's dwellings on a large scale and on an economic and commercial basis; and their private charities are very large. The founder of the house, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, held the curious theory that if a beggar thanked him, the charitable transaction was concluded, whereas if he received no thanks, Heaven owed him some recompense for his charity. Consequently, it was his custom to thrust a coin into the hand of a beggar, and to hurry away before the latter could express his gratitude.

In addition, some of the members of the family have evinced an interest in Jewish literature. Baron James in Paris was the founder of the Société des Etudes Juives; Baron Wilhelm of Frankfurt was a zealous collector of Hebrew incunabula, which are now in the Frankfort town library; and almost all great Jewish literary undertakings have been subventioned by one or other branch of the firm.

Hitherto the pedigree of the Rothschild family has been traced only as far as Amschel, the father of Mayer Amschel Rothschild; but, owing to the recent publication of the tombstone inscriptions of Frankfort-on-the-Main by Horowitz ("Inscripfen von Frankfort"), it is now possible to trace it back with a high degree of probability four generations further, as far as Moses Rothschild, who was born about the middle of the sixteenth century. There is little doubt that all the Rothschilds form one family, as is shown by the similarity of first names; this would account for the somewhat unusual name of Kalman (brother of Mayer Amschel), and would give some hint as to the use of "Jacob" as the name of Mayer Amschel's youngest son, since the younger son of the uncle after whom he was named was also called Jacob. It is also seen that the rabbinic part of the family left Frankfort early in the seventeenth century, and is not related in a direct line with the more worldly portion.

The number of marriages between cousins in the later history of the family is remarkable, especially in the second and third generations after the five brothers had gone to five different capitals. Altogether of fifty-eight marriages contracted by the descendants of Mayer Amschel Rothschild to date (1905), no less than twenty-nine, or exactly one-half, have been between first cousins. It is noteworthy that these marriages as a rule have been fertile, which is what is anticipated by biological science; but several of the unions have resulted in daughters only, which is also anthropologically significant.

In the first names adopted there has been a restriction in choice in the early generations, causing a considerable amount of confusion between the many Charlottes, Louises, Karls, and Nathans. As a rule, the son has adopted the father's name as a second name, which has enabled a distinction to be made;

and the same plan has with less suitability been followed in the case of the daughters. The family tree is found on pages 191-193.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Das Haus Rothschild, Seine Geschichte und Geschäfte*, Prague, 1857; Reeves, *The Rothschilds*, London, 1887; Scherb, *Gesch. des Hauses Rothschild*, Berlin, 1892; A. Ehrenberg, in *Deutsche Rundschau*, 1893 f.; *Dict. National Biography*; Wurzbach, *Biographisches Lexikon*, s. v.; A. Kohut, *Jüdische Berühmtheiten*; Horowitz, *Inscriften von Frankfurt*; Lewysohn, *Sechzig Epitaphien zu Worms*.

J.

The following notices of members of the family are arranged in alphabetical order:

Albert (Anselm) Salomon von Rothschild, Freiherr: Head of the Austrian branch of S. M. v. Rothschild und Söhne; born at Vienna Oct. 29, 1811; youngest son of Anselm von Rothschild. He was educated at the gymnasium of Vienna and the University of Bonn; entered the banking-house of Behrend at Hamburg; and then traveled extensively. He succeeded his father as head of the Vienna branch in 1871. In 1876 he married Karoline Bettina, daughter of Baron Alphonse Rothschild (b. at Paris Feb. 15, 1858; d. at Vienna March 24, 1892), in memory of whom he erected the Bettina Frauen-spital. He takes especial interest in the orphan asylum and foundations for Jewish artists and musicians in Vienna.

s.

F. T. H.

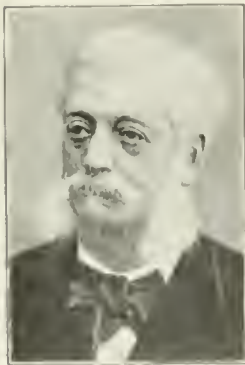
Alphonse, Baron de Rothschild: Second son of Baron James Mayer de Rothschild; born at Paris Feb. 1, 1827. The son of Austrian parents, he became naturalized in France in 1848. He received a careful education and was employed at an early age

by his father in the management of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. In 1854 he became head of the French house, and in the same year was made one of the governors of the Bank of France. In 1869 he became president of the board of directors of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, also president of the Central Consistory of the Israelites of France, to which he had belonged as early as 1851

as delegate of the Jewish community of Bordeaux.

When the Franco-Prussian war ended disastrously for the French republic, Baron Alphonse became the head of the syndicate of French bankers which guaranteed the payment of the indemnity of five milliard francs by France to Germany. It was especially through his ability that France was enabled to pay the indemnity within a very short time.

He further directed the important work of establishing a fund, chiefly in German bonds, to avoid the expense of converting bills into German currency when remitting them to the German government, thus saving a great amount to the French government.



Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.

As to Baron Alphonse's connection with the Suez Canal transactions, opinions differ. He and Charles de Lesseps were commissioned to effect a harmonization of the French and the English interests. It is a fact that the management of the canal changed hands in 1883, and that England is now actually in possession.

At present the baron is especially interested in important electric and petroleum undertakings. He has presented over 600 pictures to the Museum of Paris; and in 1895 he succeeded Emile Perrin as honorary member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts. The Château of Ferrières-en Brie (department of Seine-et-Marne) is his property. The German staff was installed there at the commencement of the siege of Paris. There also Jules Favre, on behalf of the French government, conducted the unsuccessful peace negotiations with Prince Bismarck.

The charitable and benevolent institutions of all creeds have been enriched by gifts from the firm of Rothschild Brothers. Each year as winter approaches, Barons Alphonse, Gustave, and Edmond donate 100,000 francs for distribution among the poor of the twenty arrondissements of Paris. They are the founders of sixty annual stipends for the benefit of young persons wishing to enter the higher commercial schools. On June 27, 1901, the three Barons Rothschild notified Trouillot, minister of commerce, of their intention to donate the sum of 10,000,000 francs, to be employed in the erection of inexpensive dwelling-houses, and for the general furtherance of plans for ameliorating the condition of the working classes.

In 1857 Alphonse married Leonora, daughter of Baron Lionel de Rothschild of London. His only son, **Edouard** (b. Feb. 24, 1868), fought a duel during the excitement caused by the revision of the Dreyfus case.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Curmier, *Dict. Nat.* ii. 356; *La Grande Encyclopédie*.

s.

F. T. H.—J. KA.

Amschel Mayer von Rothschild, Freiherr: Eldest son of Mayer Amschel Rothschild and, after the death of his father, senior member of the family and head of the Frankfort branch; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main June 12, 1773; died there Dec. 6, 1855. The Emperor of Austria knighted him in 1815 and made him a "Freiherr" in 1822. In 1820 he was appointed Bavarian consul in Frankfort with the title of court banker.

Amschel Mayer was very Orthodox and actively supported the Conservative party in Judaism. He took great interest in the history of his race, and when in 1840 many cloisters were sequestered in Spain, he directed his agent to secure all documents of interest to the Jews. He was besides a collector of paintings, coins, and metal-work.

Amschel Mayer left no children, but was succeeded in business by two sons of his brother **Karl**, the founder of the Naples branch.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: (Anonymous) *Das Haus Rothschild*, I. 173-205, Prague and Leipsic, 1857.

Anselm von Rothschild, Freiherr: Austrian banker; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main Jan. 29, 1803; died at Ober-Döbling, near Vienna, July 27, 1874; only son of Salomon Mayer von Rothschild. While

his father and uncles had received their education and training in the paternal home, he was sent, in 1820, to the University of Berlin. Two years later he entered the Paris house of the Rothschilds, spending some time there as well as at Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, and The Hague. From 1848 he assisted his uncle Amschel Mayer in Frankfurt, and after the death of his father, removed to Vienna (1855), where he continued to conduct the Austrian house of the Rothschilds till his death.

In 1861 Anselm was appointed a life member of the Austrian House of Lords. In 1869 he founded a Jewish hospital in Vienna. He was an enthusiastic collector of paintings and other objects of art.

In 1826 Anselm married his niece Charlotte Nathan Rothschild, daughter of Nathan Mayer Rothschild of London. He left three sons, **Nathan**, **FERNAND**, and **ALBERT SALOMON**. Nathan (b. Oct. 26, 1836) is a sportsman, traveling much, especially on the Mediterranean; he has not taken any active interest in the Rothschild business. He has published "Skizzen aus dem Süden." Anselm had also three daughters: **Julie**, married Adolf Karl von Rothschild; **Mathilde**, married Wilhelm Karl von Rothschild (both of the Naples branch); and **Luise**, who became the wife of Baron Franchetti.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Von Seberb, *Gesch. des Hauses Rothschild*, Berlin, 1892.

F. T. H.

Anthony de Rothschild, Sir: Born at New Court, London, 1810; died at Woolston, near Southampton, Jan. 3, 1876; second son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild. Entering his father's banking business, he became a prominent member of the firm. He lived the life of a country gentleman, which did not, however, prevent him becoming the main representative of the family in the London Jewish community. As president of the Jews' Free School he was unwearied in his efforts to promote the good management of that institution. He assisted at the establishment of the United Synagogue, and became its president. For a short time he was president also of the Jews' Hospital. In 1846 he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom, with special remainder, failing his own male issue, to the sons of his elder brother, Baron Lionel de Rothschild. He was also a baron of the Austrian empire, and was made Austrian consul-general in London in 1858.

Sir Anthony was prominently connected with numerous mercantile bodies, notably the Alliance Life and Fire Assurance Company, of which he was a director. In 1840 Sir Anthony married Louisa, daughter of Abraham Montefiore; he had two daughters, who survived him.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jew. Chron.* and *Jew. World*, Jan. 7, 1876; *The Times* (London), Jan. 5, 10, and 11, 1876; Morais, *Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century*, s.v., Philadelphia, 1880.

G. L.

Arthur de Rothschild, Baron: Born at Paris March 28, 1851; died at Monte Carlo 1903; son of Nathaniel Rothschild of London. He was the author of: "Notice sur l'Origine du Prix Uniforme de la Taxe de Lettres et sur la Création des Timbres de Poste en Angleterre," Paris, 1871; and "Histoire de la

Poste aux Lettres," *ib.* 1873. Baron Arthur was interested in yachting, and for several years was vice-president of the Union des Yachts Français.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *La Grande Encyclopédie*.

S.

J. KA.

Charlotte de Rothschild, Baroness: Born at Naples 1819; died at Gunnesbury Park, Acton, near London, March 13, 1884; daughter of Baron Karl von Rothschild. In 1836 she married her cousin Baron Lionel de Rothschild. She took the deepest interest in politics and was of the greatest service to her husband in his parliamentary career.

In 1859 the baroness established an Invalids' Kitchen at Bishopsgate, London, and in Nov., 1859, founded the Home for Aged Incurables, both of which institutions as well as several other charities were entirely supported by her. In 1867 she became president of the Ladies' Benevolent Loan and Visiting Society. She founded also the Emigration Society. Her labors in connection with the Jews' Free School were far-reaching; she even composed as readings for the school "Addresses to Young Children." In memory of her daughter, she established "Evelina Prizes" at all the Jewish elementary schools and at Jews' College.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jew. Chron.* and *Jew. World*, March 14, 1884.

J.

G. L.

Constance de Rothschild (Lady Battersea): Authoress and communal worker; eldest daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild; born in London 1847. In 1877 she married Cyril Flower, who was created first Baron Battersea in 1892. In conjunction with her sister **Annie** (the Honorable Mrs. Eliot Yorke) she published, in 1870, "The History and Literature of the Israelites According to the Old Testament and the Apocrypha," an adaptation, for the young, of the Biblical narrative. The work was republished in 1872, in an abridged form, for the use of schools. Lady Battersea has since contributed occasionally to magazines, dealing descriptively with the ceremonial and ritual she witnessed in her father's house. She has taken a great interest in the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, of which she is vice-president and secretary; and she has been intimately associated with other departments of Jewish social work in London.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jewish Year Book*, 5665 (1904-5).

J.

J. DE H.

Edmond de Rothschild, Baron: Born at Paris Aug. 19, 1845. He is associated with his brothers Alphonse and Gustave in the French house of the Rothschilds. He is known in the Jewish world as the founder of the AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN PALESTINE, at present under the administration of the Jewish Colonization Association. In 1877 he married Adelaide, daughter of Wilhelm Karl Rothschild of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, by whom he has three children: **James Edmond Armand** (b. Dec. 18, 1878; M.A., Cambridge), **Maurice** (b. May 19, 1881), and **Myriam**.

Baron Edmond is a great lover of the arts and a collector of paintings. His wife is president of the patronage committee of the Comité de Bienfaisance, and foundress and vice-president of the Home

Israélite Français, which assists young Jewish girls to find situations in the trades, the industrial arts, as teachers, etc.

S. J. KA.

Ferdinand de Rothschild, Baron: English politician and art connoisseur; born in Paris 1839; died at Walledon Manor, England, Dec. 17, 1898; second son of Freiherr Anselm von Rothschild. He was educated in Vienna, and settled in England in 1860. In 1865 he married his cousin Evelina de Rothschild, sister of Lord Rothschild. She died in the following year, and in her memory he built and largely supported the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children.

Baron Ferdinand was fond of country life and had the ordinary tastes of a country gentleman. He hunted, and bred fat stock; he made Walledon a model village; and he was fond of yachting. In 1888 he held the office of high sheriff of Buckinghamshire, and was also justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for the county. In 1885, when Lord Rothschild was created a peer, Baron Ferdinand succeeded as a Liberal to his seat for Aylesbury; but in the following November the borough was disfranchised, and he was returned for the newly created division of Aylesbury, which constituency he continued to represent as a Liberal Unionist until his death. At Walledon the baron had the honor of entertaining the Queen of England on May 14, 1890; and the emperor Frederick of Germany and the Shah of Persia were likewise reckoned among his guests. The baron was a freemason, and in 1892 was one of the founders of the Ferdinand de Rothschild Lodge, of which he was installed master.

As a collector of works of art, Baron Ferdinand held one of the first places in his generation. The Manor itself was one of the most celebrated homes in England, its staircases, copied from those of the Château Chenonceaux, being specially noteworthy.

Baron Ferdinand rendered valuable services in various capacities to the Jewish community. From 1868 to 1875 he was treasurer of the Board of Guardians; in 1868 he laid the foundation-stone of the North London Synagogue; in 1870 he became warden of the Central Synagogue; and at the Stepney Jewish Schools he founded a "Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild Technical Scholarship." He was a man of wide culture and strong literary sympathies. The result of some of his studies he gave to the public in the form of lectures to working men, in articles in the "Nineteenth Century," and in a work (London, 1896) entitled "Personal Characters from French History." At his death he bequeathed to the British Museum some of the rare art treasures of Walledon Manor, a gift amounting in value to about £100,000.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jew. Chron.* and *Jew. World*, Dec. 23, 1898; *The Times* (London), Dec. 19, 1898.

J.

G. L.

Gustave de Rothschild, Baron: Born Feb. 17, 1829; consul-general for Austria-Hungary, director of the Chemin de Fer du Nord and the Paris-Lyons and Mediterranean Railway; member of the board of directors of the Rothschild Hospital and Hospice; president of the Jewish Consistory of Paris (of which he has been a member since 1856),

and also of the committee of consistorial schools; chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

In 1866 he founded a Hebrew primary school known as "The Gustave de Rothschild School." On the anniversary of the death of his daughter, Baroness Emanuel Leonina, in 1898, he established twenty annuities of 600 francs each, to be distributed among aged Jews of either sex.

In 1859 Baron Gustave married Cecilie Anspach. Issue, five children: **Robert** (b. Jan. 19, 1880), civil and mining engineer; **Lucie**, wife of Baron Lambert, president of the Central Hebrew Consistory of Belgium, and representative of the firm of Rothschild Brothers at Brussels; **Aline**, wife of Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., of London; and **Juliette**, wife of Baron Emanuel Leonina, civil engineer.

The Baroness Gustave de Rothschild is president of the ladies' committee of inspection of the Hebrew schools of Paris. In 1877 she established a clothing club, for the distribution of garments, medicines, etc., among the Jewish children attending the consistorial and parochial schools.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Léon Kahn, *Histoire des Ecoles Communales et Consistoriales de Paris*, 1884.

S.

J. KA.

Hannah Rothschild. See ROSEBERY, HANNAH, COUNTESS OF.

Henri de Rothschild, Baron: French physician; born at Paris July 26, 1872; son of James Edward Rothschild of London. After a careful education he traveled extensively and then, returning to Paris, studied medicine, graduating as M.D. in 1898. Establishing himself as a physician in his native city, he founded a dispensary for the treatment of diseases of children.

Rothschild is the author of several books on his travels ("Notes Scandinaves," "Notes Africaines," "Souvenirs d'Espagne," etc.), and of the following medical works: "Quelques Observations sur l'Alimentation du Nouveau-Né et de l'Emploi Raisonné du Lait Stérilisé," Paris, 1897; "Notes sur l'Hygiène et la Protection de l'Enfant dans les Principales Capitales de l'Europe," *ib.* 1897; "L'Allaitement Mixte et l'Allaitement Artificiel," *ib.* 1898. He has also collaborated on several professional journals, besides editing unpublished letters of Jean Jacques Rousseau, with a preface and notes: "Lettres Inédites de Jean-Jacques Rousseau."

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Curmier, *Dict. Nat.* i. 178.

S.

F. T. H.

James Edouard de Rothschild, Baron: Born at Paris Oct. 28, 1844; died there Oct. 25, 1881. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Société des Études Juives and the founder of the Société des Anciens Textes Français. He is the author of "Introduction au Mystère du Vieux Testament."

Baron James' widow is directress of the Hospital of Bercy-sur-Mer; and his daughter **Jane**, wife of Baron Leonino, is the foundress of the Orphanage of Boulogne-sur-Seine.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Zadoc Kahn, *Souvenirs et Regrets*, 1898.

James Mayer de Rothschild, Baron: Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main May 15, 1792; died at Paris Nov. 15, 1868. He founded in 1812 the Paris banking-house known under the firm name of Roths-

child Frères. In 1822 he was appointed consul-general to Austria-Hungary. He negotiated the French loans of 1830 and 1834, and in return for his services was created by Louis Philippe grand officer of the Legion of Honor, of which he had been a chevalier since 1823. He took a very important part in the building of the Saint-Germain Railroad, one of the most important roads in the north of France.

The baron was ever active in the interests of his coreligionists. By his fearless intervention he frequently averted cruel persecutions of the Jews, and caused the repeal of unjust and burdensome laws directed against them.



Baron James Mayer de Rothschild.

On April 7, 1852, he made over to the Central Consistory of Paris a hospital in the Rue Picpus, Paris, built on a site having an area of about 16,000 square meters, on condition that the establishment should be reserved in perpetuity as a refuge for sick and aged Jews. He was

besides a noted patron of Hebrew letters.

The baron's wife, **Betty** (d. in Paris Sept., 1886), was foundress of the Hospital for Incurables, which she endowed with an annual revenue of 800 francs for each of its seventy beds. The Salomon and Caroline de Rothschild Orphanage, in Paris (opened June 3, 1874), wholly devoted to the care of Jewish orphans of either sex, is another testimony to her charity. She, moreover, left 600,000 francs to the public charities, for the assistance of poor laborers in paying their rents.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Zadoc Kahn, *Sermons et Allocutions*, 3d series, 1894; idem, *Souvenirs et Reçets*, 1898.

S.

J. KA.

Karl Mayer von Rothschild, Freiherr: Born at Frankfort-on-the-Main April 24, 1788; died at Naples March 10, 1855; fourth son of Mayer Anselm Rothschild and head of the Italian branch. From 1821 he lived in Naples and Frankfort and became banker to the kingdoms of Sicily, Sardinia, and Naples, of the Papal States, and of the duchies of Parma and Tuscany. He was made a "Freiherr" by the crown of Austria in 1822 and consul-general of Sicily at Frankfort in 1829. His wife, **Adelheid Herz**, was a society leader and a well-known philanthropist.

Karl Mayer left four sons—**MAYER KARL, Adolf Karl, WILHELM KARL, and Alexander**—and one daughter, all of whom married members of the Rothschild family. Adolf Karl (b. at Frankfort May 21, 1823) succeeded his father.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Das Haus Rothschild*, ii. 19 et seq., Prague and Leipzig, 1857; Reeves, *The Rothschilds*, pp. 252 et seq., London, 1887.

S.

F. T. H.

Leopold de Rothschild: Anglo-Jewish communal worker and sportsman; born Nov. 22, 1845;

third son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and brother of Lord Rothschild. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and is a deputy lieutenant, a justice of the peace, and commander of the Royal Victorian Order (1905).

Rothschild is an active worker in the Anglo-Jewish community, being vice-president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, a member of the council of the United Synagogue and of the Jewish Board of Deputies, chairman of the Jewish Emigration Society, one of the treasurers of the London Jewish Board of Guardians, and a member of the board of management of the Central Synagogue, London.

Rothschild is a sportsman, and an intimate friend of the King of England. His horse St. Amant in 1904 won the English Derby.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jewish Year Book*, London, 1904; *Who's Who*, London, 1904.

J.

I. L. B.

Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, Baron: Born at London Nov. 22, 1806; died there June 3, 1879; eldest son of Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild. After passing some time as a student at Göttingen he was initiated into the business transactions of the firm under his father's direction. In 1836 he succeeded the latter in the direction of the English house of Rothschild, the management of most of the operations and negotiations of the firm being entrusted to him. He had three brothers, but they deferred implicitly to him. His was the guiding mind; and while he lived the center of the finance of the world may be said to have been his office in New Court. In 1847 he negotiated the Irish Famine



Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild.

Loan; in 1854 he raised £16,000,000 for the English government to meet the expenses of the Crimean war; and for twenty years he acted as the agent of the Russian government. He had a

Financial Career. large share in the successful funding of the United States national debt; provided the funds for the immediate

purchase of the Suez Canal shares; and managed the business of the group of bankers who guaranteed to the German empire the permanence of the exchanges, thus facilitating the payment of the French indemnity at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. He was a director of the Alliance Insurance Company, and of the Lombardo Venetian Railway, in which he held a large interest; and the Chemin de Fer du Nord of France owed its construction chiefly to his foresight and activity. He actively cooperated with the Vienna branch of his firm in directing the finances of the Austrian empire; and the Egyptian loan of £8,500,000 was contracted by his house.

Baron Lionel was the leader of the Jewish community in England for upward of thirty years. He was a member of the Board of Deputies, of which he had been elected president in April, 1855, but declined to serve; he was for a long period president

of the Great Synagogue; he laid the foundation stone of the Central Synagogue (1869), and was for some time on the council of the United Synagogue. In 1843 he cooperated with Sir Moses Montefiore in the latter's efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Russian and Polish Jews; and an appeal from him on behalf of the Rumanian Jews was read at the Berlin Congress of 1878.

Baron Lionel's political career was chiefly memorable for the conspicuous part he took in the struggle for Jewish emancipation. At the general election in July, 1847, he was elected member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for the city of London, with Lord John Russell and two other members. Parliament that year met early, and Lord John Russell, then prime minister, brought in a bill, which was passed by a large majority in the House of Commons, affirming the eligibility of Jews to all functions and offices to which Roman Catholics were admitted by law. The bill was repeatedly rejected in the House of Lords. Gladstone and Disraeli were among those who voted with the Whigs, the latter appealing to the House to discard the superstitions of the Dark Ages, and to perform a great act of national justice.

In the meantime Baron Lionel was elected to Parliament again and again. In 1849 he had been a member for two sessions without having taken the oath, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and a new writ was issued for the city of London. He was again returned, and continued to be a member without taking the oath "on the true faith of a Christian"; but being again returned in succeeding parliaments, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds a second time, in 1857. On July 23 a writ was again issued for the city of London, and he was returned for the fifth time. At length, in 1858, the Jews' Disabilities Bill passed, and its principle was extended by a further act, passed two years later. Baron Lionel was the first Jew who took the amended form of oath (July 26, 1858).

In commemoration of the event several scholarships were founded at schools and colleges by subscription and otherwise. Baron Lionel continued to sit for the city of London, with the exception of a short interval, till 1874, when he shared in the general Liberal defeat.

Baron Lionel was the friend and counselor of the prince consort, and held intimate relations with Disraeli, the prime minister, whose *Sidonia* in "Coningsby" is an idealized portrait of him.

In his philanthropic endeavors the baron was greatly assisted by Baroness de Rothschild, who was his almoner, especially in the organization of the Jews' Free School, which was raised by their joint efforts from squalor to a condition of comparative refinement. It was said of the baron that more than a tithe of his great income was applied in charitable works.

Baron Lionel married in 1836 Charlotte, daughter of Baron Karl von Rothschild of Naples, who survived him. He was succeeded by NATHAN MEYER ROTHSCHILD, M.P., his eldest son, and left two other sons, Alfred de Rothschild and Leopold de Rothschild, and a daughter, Leonora (m. 1857 Baron Alphonse de Rothschild of Paris). The death in 1866 of his daughter Evelina (m. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild) was a blow from which Baron Lionel never entirely recovered.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Reeves, *The Rothschilds*, London, 1887; *Jew. Chron.*, June 6, 1879; *Jew. World*, June 6, 1879; *The Times* (London), June 4, 5, 12, and 20, 1879; *The Montehore Diaries*, 1890; Morais, *Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century*, s.v.; *Dict. National Biography*.

Lionel Walter Rothschild: Naturalist, communal worker, and politician; born in London Feb. 8, 1868; eldest son of Lord Rothschild. He was educated at Bonn and later at Magdalen College, Cambridge. In 1899 he was returned to Parliament for the Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire, the seat previously held by his uncle, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. For this constituency he was again returned in the Conservative interest in Oct., 1900. He is greatly interested in natural history, and has built in Tring Park a museum containing many rare specimens, to replenish which he has sent expeditions to the remotest corners of the earth.

Rothschild is member of the council of the United Synagogue, of the Board of Deputies, of the Jewish Board of Guardians, and of the committee of the Jews' Free School, and treasurer of the Jewish Industrial School. He has published "Avifauna of Laysan," and is editor of "Novitates Zoologicae," issued at the Zoological Museum, Tring.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jew. Chron.*, Sept. 28, 1900.

G. L.

Mayer Amschel Rothschild. See p. 490.

Mayer Karl von Rothschild, Freiherr: German banker; born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main Aug. 5, 1820; died there Oct. 16, 1886; eldest son of Karl Mayer von Rothschild of Naples. He lived with his parents until 1837. During the following two years he studied at the University of Göttingen, and in 1839 at that of Berlin. In 1840 he returned to Naples, and joined in 1842 the Frankfort house, of which he became the head in 1855, when his cousin Anselm succeeded his father in Vienna. Until Mayer Karl's death he presided over the Frankfort establishment. In 1867 he was elected a member of the North German Reichstag, which position he held until 1870, when he was appointed a life member of the Prussian House of Lords. He was philanthropic and a collector of works of art.

In 1842 Mayer Karl married Louise, daughter of Nathan Mayer von Rothschild of London, and left as issue five daughters.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Von Scherb, *Gesch. des Hauses Rothschild*, Berlin, 1882.

S.

F. T. H.

Mayer Nathan de Rothschild, Baron: English financier and sportsman; born in London June 29, 1818; died there Feb. 6, 1874; fourth son of Nathan Mayer Rothschild. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a member of the firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, in which house he at one time took an active interest. He held a seat

in Parliament, being elected member for Hythe on several successive occasions, and was a steady adherent of the Liberal party.

In 1857 Rothschild acquired land in Buckinghamshire and commenced building his mansion of Mentmore, which was soon celebrated alike for its hospitality and works of art. In the neighboring hamlet of Crafton he set up his stud-farm, where he bred many famous horses. He was a popular member of the Jockey Club. He thrice won the One Thousand Guineas stakes and twice the Goodwood Cup. In 1871 he won the Derby, the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, the St. Leger, and the Cesarewitch; and that year was called "the Baron's year."

Rothschild married in 1850 his first cousin Juliana, eldest daughter of Isaac Cohen, and left as issue one daughter, who married Lord Rosebery.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jew. Chron.* and *Jew. World*, Feb. 13, 1874; *The Times* (London), Feb. 7, 11, and 12, 1874.

J.

G. L.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild. See p. 490.

Nathan (Nathaniel) Meyer Rothschild, Lord: Son of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild; the present (1905) head of the English house of Rothschild; born in London Nov. 8, 1840. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where as a student he was one of the associates of the present King of England, with whom he has since remained on terms of intimacy.



Nathan, Lord Rothschild.

Politically a Liberal (now a Liberal Unionist), he sat in Parliament from 1865 to 1885 as the member for Aylesbury. He had inherited his English baronetcy from his uncle in 1876 and the Austrian barony from his father in 1879; in 1885 he was raised to the peerage, and, as Baron Rothschild, was the first Jew to take his seat in the House of Lords, an event which was regarded as completing the emancipation of the English Jews. Lord Rothschild has been continuously reappointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Buckingham. In 1902 he was made a privy counselor, and in the same year the knight grand cross of the Royal Victorian Order was conferred upon him.

In 1889 he became a member of a parliamentary commission appointed to report on the congestion in the population of London. He urged the London Jewish community to unite on what was known as the "East End Scheme," a plan for improving the spiritual and social life of Jewish East London. Though Lord Rothschild offered £20,000 toward the expenses, the plan was vigorously opposed by Sir Samuel Montagu and others, and nothing came of it except the annual free services for the Jewish masses held on New-Year's Day and the Day of

Atonement, which Lord Rothschild regularly attends.

Lord Rothschild is a governor of the Bank of England and a presiding officer of many great corporations. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, an office that brought him in touch with the late Theodor Herzl, whose East-African project he endorsed. He offered positive and outspoken resistance to the bills proposed in Parliament for the restriction of alien immigration. He has always been a liberal contributor to funds for the relief of the persecuted in Russia and elsewhere; he is a supporter and an officer of most of the communal charities, and a dispenser of private charity on a large scale, and is especially interested in the Jews' Free School, of which he is president and which owes its position to his benefactions. He holds the communal offices of president of the United Synagogue and warden of the Great Synagogue (the most typically Orthodox English synagogue in London), and is regarded as the lay head of the Jewish community of England. As a social worker his most notable success has been as a founder of the Four Per Cent Industrial Dwellings Co.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jewish Year Book*, 1904-5 (5665).

J.

J. DE H.

Salomon Mayer von Rothschild, Freiherr: Austrian banker; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main Sept. 9, 1774; died at Paris July 28, 1855; second son of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, head of the Vienna branch of the Rothschild house. Salomon spent most of his time in his native city until 1816, when he removed to Vienna, becoming interested in all the great financial undertakings of the Austrian empire. He became the financial originator of the Kaiser Ferdinands Nordbahn, which was inaugurated in 1836. Among the other enterprises in which he was interested may be mentioned: the Austrian state loans of 1823, 1829, and 1842; the coal-mines of Witkowitz; and the asphalt lake of Dalmatia.

Salomon Mayer received the honorary freedom of the cities of Vienna and Brünn; he was knighted in 1815 by the crown of Austria; and in 1822 he was created a "Freiherr." He acquired for his family extensive landed properties, among them Oderberg, Hultschin, and Schillersdorf.

Salomon Mayer died while on a visit to Paris; he left two children: Betty, who married her uncle Baron James de Rothschild of Paris, and a son, Anselm, who succeeded him in business.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Letteris, Lebensbild des Verewigten Freiherrn Salomon v. Rothschild* (in Hebrew, with German title), Vienna, 1835; Reeves, *The Rothschilds*, pp. 252 et seq., London, 1887; Von Scherb, *Gesch. des Hauses Rothschild*, Berlin, 1892.

Wilhelm Karl von Rothschild, Freiherr: German banker; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main May 16, 1828; died there Jan. 25, 1901; son of Karl Mayer von Rothschild of Naples. With his brother Mayer Karl he became joint head of the Frankfort house in 1855, and he was sole head from the time of his brother's decease (1886). He married Mathilde, daughter of Anselm Rothschild of Vienna, and left two daughters.

As neither Wilhelm Karl nor his brother Mayer

left a male heir, the Frankfort branch of the house of Rothschild was discontinued (July 1, 1901).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Von Scherb, *Gesch. des Hauses Rothschild*, Berlin, 1892.
S.
F. T. H.

ROTHSCHILD, DAVID: German rabbi and author, born at Hamm, Westphalia, Nov. 16, 1816; died at Aachen Jan. 28, 1892. After completing his studies he became preacher in his native town. In 1850 he was called as rabbi to Aachen, and in 1862 to Alzey, Hesse. Rothschild was a follower of Reform Judaism. He wrote: "Der Eid der Juden: Eine Kritische Beleuchtung vom Jüdisch-Theologischen Standpunkt," Brilon, 1847; "Die Psalmen in Uebersetzungen, Betrachtungen und Gebet," Bonn, 1850; "Gebethuch nach dem Ritus der Israelitischen Gemeinde zu Aachen," Aachen, 1853; "Der Synagogale Cultus in Historisch-Kritischer Entwicklung, Populär Dargestellt," Alzey, 1870; "Spinoza: Zur Rechtfertigung Seiner Philosophie und Zeit," Leipsic, 1877.
S.

M. K.

ROTHSCHILD, MENAHEM MENDEL (BACHARACH, ASHKENAZI): German rabbi; born in Frankfort-on-the-Main about 1650; died in Worms Oct., 1731. He was the grandson of Isaac, head of the Frankfort community and progenitor of the Rothschild family, and the son of Solomon, "Landesrabbiner" of Würzburg and Friedberg, to whose name he adds sometimes the surname Rothschild and sometimes that of Bacharach. Menahem was for several years a preacher in Prague. In 1686 he was chosen "Landesrabbiner" of Bamberg, in succession to Mordecai Lipschitz, and was at the same time made rabbi of Bayreuth and of Baiersdorf. He remained in Bamberg until 1718, when he accepted a similar position in Hesse. After a short stay there, he became rabbi of the old community of Worms, where he remained until his death. Like many rabbis of his time, he appears to have been a man of considerable wealth. He is known to have had two daughters, one of whom died in Bamberg. He was succeeded in that city by Moses Broda (d. 1741), who later became also his successor in Worms.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Ecksch, *Gesch. der Juden im Ehemaligen Fürstbisthum Bamberg*, Index, Bamberg, 1898.
E. C.
P. W.

ROTT (ROSENBERG), MORITZ: Austrian actor, nephew of the composer Ignaz Moscheles; born at Prague Sept. 17, 1797; died in Berlin 1860. He was the leading actor of his time, and was the favorite of the Prussian public and the king. He was destined by his parents for a commercial life, but forsook it for the stage, making his debut in Vienna in 1817 as *Karl Moor* in Schiller's "Die Räuber." His success was instantaneous and was repeated in Kaschau, Eperies, Batfeld, Lemberg, Olmütz, and Linz. In 1821 he became the leading actor at the Theater-an-der-Wien, Vienna, remaining there until 1829, when he went to the Hoftheater, Leipsic, as stage-manager. While connected with the latter theater he starred at Budapest, Brünn, Gratz, Prague, Breslau, Presburg, Lemberg, Vienna (Hoftheater), and Hanover. In 1832 he began a life engagement at the Hoftheater, Berlin. In

1840 he held a special engagement at the Hofburg-theater, Vienna, and, seven years later, in Prague.

Rott's best rôles were: *Faust*, *Brutus*, *Kreon*, *Jason*, *Hamlet*, *Vasa*, *Wallenstein*, *Götz von Berlichingen*, *Franz* and *Karl Moor*, *Shylock*, *Hugo* (in "Schuld"), *Roderich* (Calderon's "Leben ein Traum"), *Jaromir* (Grillparzer's "Ahnfrau"), and *Meinun* ("Menschenhass und Reue").

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Jüdischer Plutarch*, 1848, pp. 225-228.
S.
E. Ms.

ROUELLE. See BADGE.

ROUEN (Hebrew, רוֹוֵן, רֹוֵנִי, רוֹוֵנִי, and more rarely רוֹוֵם): Ancient capital of Normandy, and now the administrative center of the department of Seine-Inférieure; situated on the right bank of the Seine. The settlement of Jews in the city dates in all probability from the Roman period. The first document, however, concerning the community contains an account in Hebrew of a terrible persecution which the Jews of Rouen and of other localities experienced at the beginning of the eleventh century. Therein it is said that Robert the Pious having concerted with his vassals to destroy all the Jews on their lands who would not accept baptism, many were put to death or killed themselves. Among the martyrs was the learned Rabbi Senior. An influential and highly esteemed man in Rouen, Jacob ben Jekuthiel, went to Rome to invoke for his coreligionists the protection of the pope; and the pontiff sent a high dignitary to put a stop to the persecution (Berliner's "Magazin," iii.; "Ozar Tob," pp. 46-48).

In 1066 numerous Jews of Rouen emigrated to England, having been induced to settle there by William the Conqueror, who, while still in Normandy, had always protected them. His son, William Rufus, showed himself no less favorably inclined toward them. On a complaint of the Jews of Rouen to the effect that many of their coreligionists had been forced to embrace Christianity, William Rufus not only allowed the converted to return to their old faith, but himself actually persuaded some of them to do so.

In 1096 the Rouen community was totally destroyed by the Crusaders. It seems, however, that it was reestablished shortly after, although there is no official document showing the further presence of Jews at Rouen before 1204. In that year a Rouen Jew named Brunius, son of Boncentia, was authorized to live at the Châtelet in Paris. In 1217 Philip Augustus imposed upon the Jews of Normandy a heavy tax, to which the community of Rouen contributed 595 livres. This relatively small sum shows that at that time the Rouen Jews were neither numerous nor rich; while, according to an official document of 1299, the personal taxes of only one Jew of Rouen, a certain Samuel Viole, amounted to 1,200 livres yearly. A certain Calot of Rouen figures in the registers of the Jewish imposts for the years 1296 to 1300 as the financial intermediary between his coreligionists and Philip the Fair. In an official document of 1297 Calot is said to have been chosen umpire in a dispute between Philip and his brother Charles, Count of Valois, concerning the property of some Jews. On the banishment of the Jews from