

Mayer Amschel Rothschild

Mayer Amschel Rothschild (23 February 1744 – 19 September 1812; also spelled *Anschel*), was a German Jewish banker and the founder of the Rothschild banking dynasty.^[1] Referred to as a "founding father of international finance," Rothschild was ranked seventh on the *Forbes* magazine list of "The Twenty Most Influential Businessmen of All Time" in 2005.^[2]

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Early life

Mayer^[3] Amschel Rothschild was born in 1744 in the *Judengasse*, the Jewish ghetto of Frankfurt am Main, Holy Roman Empire, one of eight children of Amschel Moses Rothschild (d. 1755) and his wife Schönche Rothschild (née Lechnich, d. 1756).^{[4][5]}

The ancestry of the Rothschilds can be traced back to 1577 to Izaak Elchanan Rothschild (Isaac (Isaak) Elchanan Bacharach, zum Hahn), whose name is derived from the German *zum rothen Schild* (with the old spelling "th"), meaning "with the red shield", in reference to the house where the family lived for many generations. (At the time, houses were designated by signs with different symbols or colors, not numbers.) The name Rothschild in Yiddish language means Red Coat as in heraldic coat of arms. His grandchildren and descendants took this name as the family name and kept it when they relocated in 1664 to another house in the Judengasse—*Hinterpfann* ("[house in] the back of the saucepan")^[6]—which became the family's home and business location through to the early 19th century.

Mayer Amschel Rothschild



Born	Mayer Amschel Rothschild 23 February 1744 Free Imperial City of Frankfurt, Holy Roman Empire
Died	19 September 1812 (aged 68) Frankfurt, Grand Duchy of Frankfurt, Confederation of the Rhine
Known for	Rothschild banking dynasty
Spouse(s)	Guttle Schnapper (m. 1770)
Children	Schönche Jeannette Rothschild Amschel Mayer von Rothschild Salomon Mayer von Rothschild

Amschel's father had a business in goods-trading and currency exchange. He was a personal supplier of coins to the Prince of Hesse. The family home above the shop had a front wall 11 feet (3.4 m) wide, where more than 30 people lived at that time.

Business career

With the help of relatives, Rothschild secured an apprenticeship under Jacob Wolf Oppenheimer, at the banking firm of Simon Wolf Oppenheimer in Hanover, in 1757.^[7] The grandson of Samuel Oppenheimer taught Rothschild useful knowledge in foreign trade and currency exchange, before he returned to his brothers' business in Frankfurt in 1763.^[8] He became a dealer in rare coins and won the patronage of Crown Prince Wilhelm of Hesse (who had also earlier patronised his father), gaining the title of "Court Factor" in 1769.^[9] Rothschild's coin business grew to include a number of princely patrons, and then expanded through the provision of banking services to Crown Prince Wilhelm, who became Wilhelm IX, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel in 1785. Business expanded rapidly following the French Revolution when Rothschild handled payments from Britain for the hire of Hessian mercenaries.

By the early years of the 19th century, Rothschild had consolidated his position as principal international banker to Wilhelm IX and began to issue his own international loans, borrowing capital from the Landgrave.

In 1806, Napoleon invaded Hesse in response to Wilhelm's support for Prussia. The Landgrave went into exile in the Duchy of Holstein, but Rothschild was able to continue as his banker, investing funds in London. He also profited from importing goods in circumvention of Napoleon's continental blockade.^[10]

Rothschild dynasty

In 1798, third-born son Nathan Mayer Rothschild was sent to England to further the family interests in textile importing with £20,000 capital (equivalent of £2.1 million in 2019)—the first foreign branch. Nathan became a naturalized citizen in 1804 and established a bank in the City of London. In 1810, Mayer entered into a formal partnership agreement with his three eldest sons. The youngest son Jacob was sent to Paris in 1811, enhancing the family's ability to operate across Europe. This enabled them to profit from the opportunity of financing Wellington's armies in Portugal, requiring the sourcing of large quantities of gold on behalf of the British government.

Rothschild died on 19 September 1812 in Frankfurt am Main. He was buried at the old Jewish cemetery in Frankfurt, located next to the Judengasse. His grave still exists. A park was named after him, and also a street (Rothschildallee). In 1817 he was posthumously ennobled by the emperor Francis I of Austria.^[10] His descendants furthered the family fortune across Europe—the "five arrows" of banking. Eldest son Amschel Mayer took over the Frankfurt bank and Salomon moved to Vienna. Nathan turned the London

Nathan Mayer von
Rothschild

Isabella Rothschild

Babette Rothschild

Carl Mayer von
Rothschild

Julie Rothschild

Henriette Rothschild

James Mayer de
Rothschild

Parent(s) Amschel Moses
Rothschild

Schönche Rothschild



Rothschild family home in the Frankfurter Judengasse.

branch into one of Europe's most powerful banking institutions (N. M. Rothschild & Sons), Calmann (gentrified to "Carl") set up a branch in Naples and Jacob ("James") opened de Rothschild Frères, becoming a giant of finance in Paris.

Family

His name as it appears on the stone was Moses Mayer, son of Amschel, and he apparently added the Amschel, as in later generations.]

Mayer Amschel Rothschild married Guttie Schnapper (1753–1849), the daughter of Wolf Salomon Schnapper, on 29 August 1770.^[11]

- Schönche Jeannette Rothschild (1771–1859), married to Benedikt Moses Worms (1772–1824)
- Amschel "Anselm" Mayer Rothschild (1773–1855)
- Salomon Mayer Rothschild (1774–1855), married to Caroline Stern
 - └ *See Rothschild banking family of Austria*
- Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1777–1836), married to Hannah Barent Cohen (1783–1850), daughter of Levi Barent Cohen
 - └ *See Rothschild banking family of England*
- Isabella Rothschild (1781–1861), married to Bernhard Juda Sichel (1780–1862)
- Babette Rothschild (1784–1869), married to Siegmund Leopold Beyfus (1786–1845)
- Calmann "Carl" Mayer (1788–1855), married to Adelheid Herz (1800–1853)
 - └ *See Rothschild banking family of Naples*
- Julie Rothschild (1790–1815), married to Mayer Levin Beyfus (1790–1860)
- Henriette "Jette" Rothschild (1791–1866) married to Abraham Montefiore (1788–1824)
- Jacob "James" Mayer (1792–1868), married to Betty de Rothschild (1805–1886), daughter of Salomon Mayer Rothschild
 - └ *See Rothschild banking family of France*



Grave stone of Mayer Amschel Rothschild

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- Elon, p.108. The Germanic form "Mayer" was used from 1802 instead of the original "Meyer".
- Elon, p.47,55.
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- Elon, pp.41,43

7. Spingola, Deanna (2011). *The Ruling Elite: A Study in Imperialism, Genocide and Emancipation*. Trafford. pp. 9–10. ISBN 978-1-4269-5462-7.
8. Elon, p.59.
9. Elon, p.65.
10. Elon, p.153.
11. Elon, p.66.

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External links

- Rothschild Archive (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160624135616/https://family.rothschildarchive.org/people/21-mayer-amschel-rothschild-1744-1812>)
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