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TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 1 of 26)

top illustration:
Civil War Memorial
Mormon Lions Club
Lincoln Highway, Mokenca, Illinois
2007 July 14

Astor, Vanderbilt, Aspinwall, A.T. Stewart, Belmont of the House of Rothschild—millionaires who had been at breakfast with Lincoln when he came through New York—and their cohorts and lawyers were now for war. Horrors were exaggerated or fabricated North and South.

According to R.G. Dun & Company, the South owed Northern merchants about \$211,000,000 of which \$169,000,000 was due in New York City. Lincoln sent government money orders for million-dollar amounts by private messengers, who went to New York by way of Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

In 1861, the war cost more than \$1,000,000 a day. The cost mounted toward \$1,500,000 a day as winter set in.

Yet the unremitting quest of individual profits and personal fortunes, behind war fronts where men were dying for proclaimed sacred causes made a contrast heavy for the human mind to hold and endure.

Sandburg, Carl (1926, 1954)
Abraham Lincoln, Volume 2: The War Years 1861-1864
New York: Dell Laurel Editions
reprinted by arrangement with Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc

A biography of Carl Sandburg by his daughter says that the status he achieved as a poet and Lincoln biographer allowed him to alleviate the persecution that US government officials inflicted on other writers for protesting US involvement in World War I.

Where Love Begins
Sandburg, Helga
New York (NY): Donald I. Fine, Inc. (1989)

The next several pages profile the Astor, Vanderbilt, Aspinwall, Belmont and Rothschild families.

CONTENTS



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historical records of US Congress

Grave markers of Civil War soldiers. Bethel Cemetery, established 1847. Low Point, Illinois (2006 June 9)



The state of Illinois erected the memorial.



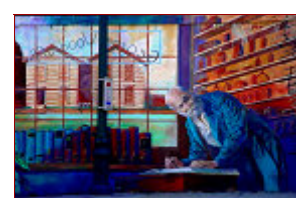
(continued on page 2 of 26)



[PREVIOUS](#)

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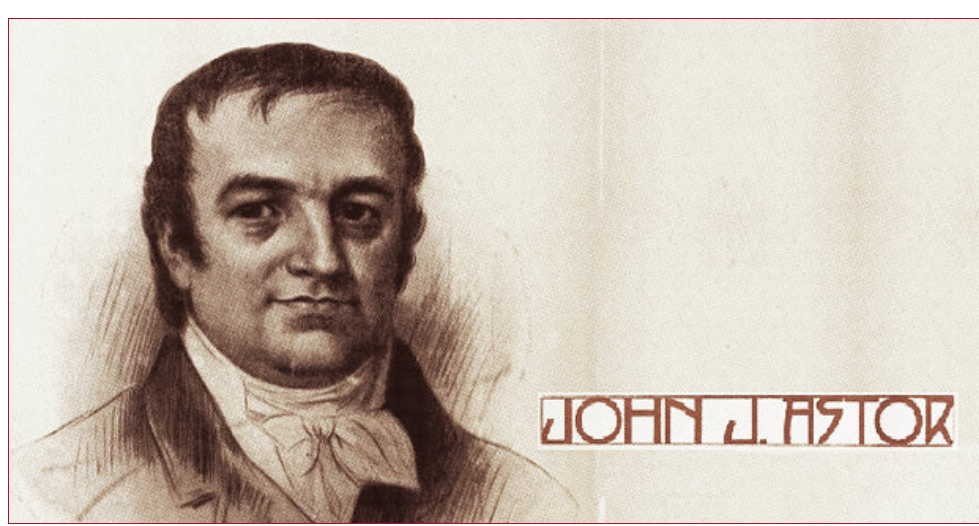
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Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
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(page 2 of 26)

top illustration:
John Jacob Astor (page 165)
Hubbard, Elbert (author)
Little Journeys to the Homes of Great Business Men (594 pages)
East Aurora (NY): The Roycrofters (1909)
contributed by University of California Libraries
<https://archive.org/details/loittlejourneys00hubbrich>

'An education for honors, ease, medals, degrees, titles, position—immunity—may tend to exalt the individual ego, but it weakens the race and its gain on the whole is nil. An education which merely fits a person to prey on society, and occasionally slash it up, is a predatory preparation for a life of uselessness, and closes no prison.'

CONTENTS



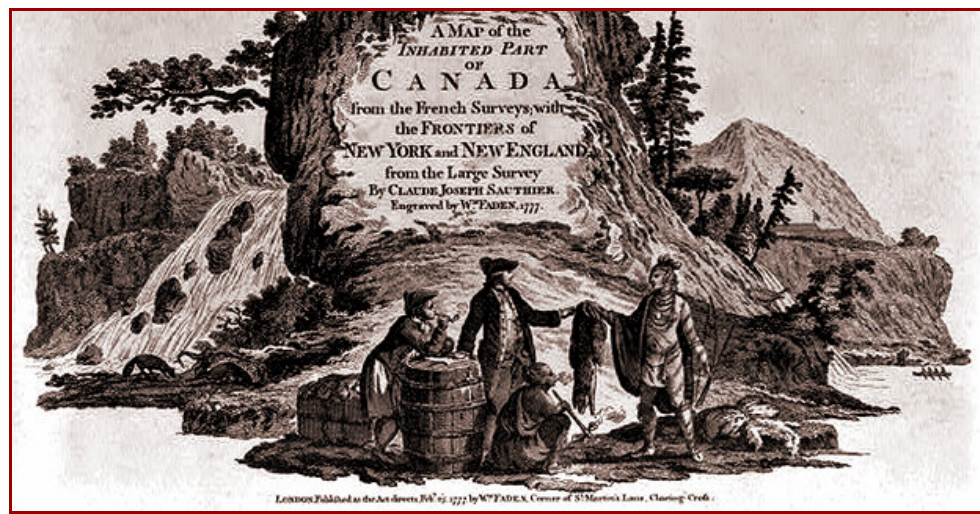
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Canoe Manned by Voyageurs Passing a Waterfall. Hopkins, Frances Anne (artist) (1869). National Archives of Canada <http://vancouver-mastersgalleryfild.blogspot.com/2015/01/victorian-charm-and-colonial-rigor.html>



A map of the inhabited part of Canada. Sauthier, Claude Joseph (artist). London: William Faden, engraver (1777) <https://lccn.loc.gov/2004670239>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3a50000/3a52000/3a52200/3a52292r.jpg>



Fur trading post on Slave Lake. Revillon Freres Trading Co. page 236 in Belden, Albert Lord (author). The Fur Trade of America New York (NY): The Peltries Publishing Co. (1917). University of California Libraries. <https://books.google.com/books?id=-5mEAAAIAAJ>



American Fur Company Buildings, Mackinac Island, MI. Norton, Charles, Jr. (photographer) (1936) HABS MI-215 <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/habshaer/mi/mi0100/mi0120/photos/089347pv.jpg>



Canoes in a fog, Lake Superior. Hopkins, Frances Anne (artist) (1869). Glenbow Museum, Calgary, Canada. <https://voyageurheritage.com/2014/02/21/fur-trade-canoes-and-london-society-the-paintings-of-frances-anne-hopkins/>

When the gaudy regiments of the German allies crossed from the Brooklyn shore after the Battle of Long Island in August, 1776, and paraded up Broadway with their British comrades-in-arms, they brought with them one, who, indirectly, was to have a more important influence upon the sleepy, little city and the country which had only just been born, than any other in the glittering column pressing relentlessly in pursuit of Washington's beaten battalions. None of the Germans' swaggering officers, neither von Knyphausen nor von Riedesel nor blustering Colonel Rall, who should die gloriously after erring tragically, was to play so vital a part upon the world's stage. For that matter, no Britisher there present, not even fat, pleasure-loving Sir William Howe, himself, was to do as much toward shaping the future of the sturdiest of the British Lion's whelps as a certain stocky, fair-haired peasant named Heinrich Astor, who clung precariously to a sutler's wagon in rear of the Hessian contingent.

This youth of twenty-two—who pronounced his name in such a fashion that for years afterwards it was spelled, by himself, as well as by others, Ashdour—never carried a gun in battle or risked so needlessly the exceedingly healthy physique nature had provided him. His service as a tool of destiny was to consist in the writing of letters, crude, ungrammatical letters, but sufficiently instinct with life to tempt after him a greater : his younger brother, John Jacob, already chafing, as he had chafed, against the hide-bound routine of a German village, under the restriction of a father unsympathetic and intemperate.

A Venture in Flutes, chapter 1, page 13
Smith, Arthur D. Howden (author)
John Jacob Astor : Landlord of New York (296 pages)
Philadelphia & London: J. B. Lippincott Company (1929)
contributed by Digital Library of India
<https://ia801608.us.archive.org/18/items/in.ernet.dli.2015.155606/2015.155606.John-Jacob-Astor-Land-Lord-Of-New-York.pdf>

John Jacob Astor was born in 1763 in the town of Waldorf in the principality of Hesse, more than 100 years before Germany became a nation compiled of many principalities. Astor is probably a French name. His grandfather left France because Catholics persecuted Protestants. John Jacob was the youngest of the four sons of a drunken butcher who gave his sons a strict Lutheran education before they ran away from home.

John Jacob lived first with a brother who had a piano factory in England. Upon reading letters from another brother in New York, and upon getting expert advice from a London furrier, he realized that he could get rich if he went into the fur trade in the new US. He had to postpone his plans until the country settled down after the war with England. He then invested in flutes to sell at a profit to get start-up money; sailed across the Atlantic; made new contacts; got more expert advice; and became the wealthiest man in the US—for a while. He became wealthy by rolling his fur-trade profits into New York real estate. When New York was tiny, he bought the farms at the outskirts. When New York expanded, he subdivided the farms and sold the land for a profit. And so on. He bought an ever-expanding arc of farms around New York to profit from its growth.

He was a hands-on entrepreneur in his New York fur shop. He also traveled into the wilderness with French and Indian fur trappers and suffered their troubles with them. Astor knew all the routes up to Canada and across Canada to the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi River.

Astor was instrumental in the creation of Chicago, though few historians give him credit for it. Chicago started as a fur-trading post, after all, and Astor had a monopoly on the trade. In 1795, when John Jacob had been in the fur trade 12 years, US negotiators held a treaty with a multitude of Indian tribes at Greenville, Ohio. US agents acquired a 6-mile square tract where the Chicago River flows into Lake Michigan, though it was a long way from tracts on which the Ohio tribes could claim dominion.

The wealthiest Chicagoans got wealthy by rolling the profits of their businesses into real estate, always buying low whenever the federal government put it on the market, and selling high. Then they rolled the profits of real estate into financial institutions, giant utility grids, and municipal debt.

Astor maintained a low profile in Chicago. The street named for him is only two-blocks long and short, compared to Ogden, which cuts on a southwest diagonal across the entire width of the city. Mr. Ogden sat on the boards of directors of several railroads at their founding, in addition to buying Chicago real estate at bargain-basement prices. Ogden spent some of the wealth he extracted from inhabitants of Chicago and the Great Plains to improve the New York town where he was born. Like many other immigrants, Ogden wanted to make his family back home proud. He flaunted his success at people who didn't see much in him when he was young.

Astor expanded his business across the Mississippi River like Ogden did his railroads. But Astor was happiest exploiting real estate, and transferred his western companies to others. It was a savvy move. Beavers were being hunted to extinction; and the fashion for hats made of beaver pelts would have to be replaced with something else.

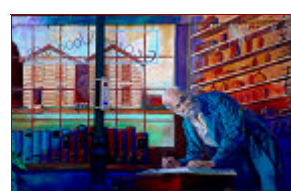
Almost single-handedly, Astor had built-up trade between the US and China because wealthy Chinese paid top dollar for rare and exotic furs. He filled a ship with furs and sent it to China. His agents in China filled the ship with a variety of trade goods and sent it back to the US. China had a silk industry. Silk hats would replace beaver hats when all the beavers were dead. President Lincoln would wear a silk hat to make them fashionable.

(continued on page 3 of 26)

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(page 3 of 26)

top illustration:
Great Lakes. inset on Map of New York State
Richmond, Van R. (surveyor)
New York (NY): New York & Oswego Midland Railroad (1869)
<https://lccn.loc.gov/98688733>

CONTENTS



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Dutch traders at Manhattan (1677)
illustration in Pioneers in the settlement of America: from Florida in 1510 to California in 1849
Boston: Samuel Walker (1876-1877) and Crafts, William August (1819-1906) (1876)
New York Public Library Mid-Manhattan Picture Collection shelf: PC AME-16
nysl.digitalcollections.510d47e0-f331-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99.001.w



Green River Rendezvous. Jackson, W.H. (artist). In the 1820s, businessman Ashley and trapper Henry brought Rocky Mountain beaver furs to St. Louis markets. <http://www.traditionalmuzzleloader.com/index.php/what-is-a-rendezvous>



Encampment of travellers on the Missouri. Bodmer, Karl (artist), in Wied, Maximilian Prinz von (author)
Voyage in the interior of North America. Paris: A. Bertrand (1840). New York Public Library catalog ID b12634453



The trappers camp-fire. A friendly visitor. Palmer, Fanny F. (artist). New York (NY): Currier & Ives (1866)
<https://lccn.loc.gov/92516020>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/00900/00935v.jpg>

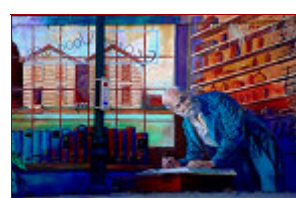


Monuments of civilization. Keppler, Udo J. (1872-1956) (artist)
Puck, volume 75, number 1932. New York (NY): Keppler & Schwarzmann (1914 March 14)

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The reader may be curious to know by what means Mr. Astor became so preposterously rich. Few successful men gain a single million by legitimate commerce. A million dollars is a most enormous sum of money. It requires a considerable effort of the mind to conceive it. But this indomitable little German managed, in the course of sixty years, to accumulate twenty millions; of which, probably, not more than two millions was the fruit of his business as a fur trader and China merchant.

At that day the fur trade was exceedingly profitable, as well as of vast extent. It is estimated that about the year 1800 the number of peltries annually furnished to commerce was about six millions, varying in value from fifteen cents to five hundred dollars. When every respectable man in Europe and America wore a beaver skin upon his head, or a part of one, and when a good beaver skin could be bought in Western New York for a dollar's worth of trash, and could be sold in London for twenty-five English shillings, and when those twenty-five English shillings could be invested in English cloth and cutlery, and sold in New York for forty shillings, it may be imagined that fur-trading was a very good business. Mr. Astor had his share of the cream of it, and that was the foundation of his colossal fortune. Hence, too the tender love he felt for a fine fur.

In the next place, his ventures to China were sometimes exceedingly fortunate. A fair profit on a voyage to China at that day was thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Astor has been known to gain seventy thousand, and to have his money in his pocket within the year. He was remarkably lucky in the war of 1812. All his ships escaped capture, and arriving at a time when foreign commerce was almost annihilated and tea had doubled in price, his gains were so immense, that the million or more lost in the Astorian enterprise gave him not even a momentary inconvenience.

At that time, too, tea merchants of large capital had an advantage which they do not now enjoy. A writer explains the manner in which the business was done in those days:

'It was a great business. A house that could raise money enough thirty years ago to send \$260,000 in specie, could soon have an uncommon capital, and this was the working of the old system.

'The Griswolds owned the ship Panama. They started her from here in the month of May, with a cargo of perhaps \$30,000 worth of ginseng, spelter, lead, iron, etc., and \$170,000 in Spanish dollars. The ship goes on the voyage, reaches Whampoa in safety (a few miles below Canton). Her supercargo in two months has her loaded with tea, some china ware, a great deal of cassia or false cinnamon and a few other articles. Suppose the cargo, mainly tea, costing about thirty-seven cents (at that time) per pound on the average.

'The duty was enormous in those days. It was twice the cost of the tea, at least; so that a tea cargo of \$200,000, when it had paid duty of seventy-five cents per pound, (which would be \$400,000), amounted to \$600,000. The profit was at least fifty percent on the original cost, or \$100,000 and would make the cargo worth \$700,000.

'The cargo of teas would be sold almost on arrival (say eleven or twelve months after the ship left New York in May) to wholesale grocers, for their notes at four and six months – say \$700,000. In those years there was credit given by the United States of nine, twelve, and eighteen months! So that the East-India or Canton merchant, after his ship had made one voyage, had the use of Government capital to the extent of \$400,000, on the ordinary cargo of a China ship as stated above.

'No sooner had the ship Panama arrived, (or any of the regular East-Indiamen) than her cargo would be exchanged for grocers' notes for \$700,000. These notes could be turned into specie very easily, and the owner had only to pay his bonds for \$400,000 duty, at nine, twelve, and eighteen months, giving him time actually to send two more ships with \$200,000 each to Canton, and have them back again in New-York before the bonds on the first cargo were due.

'John Jacob Astor at one period of his life had several vessels operating in this way. They would go to the Pacific (Oregon) and carry from thence furs to Canton. These would be sold at large profits. Then the cargoes of tea to New York would pay enormous duties, which Astor did not have to pay to the United States for a year and a half. His tea cargoes would be sold for good four and six months paper, or perhaps cash; so that for eighteen or twenty years John Jacob Astor had what was a actually a free-of-interest loan from Government of over five millions of dollars.

Astor was prudent and lucky in his operations, and such an enormous Government loan did not ruin him as it did many others. One house was Thomas H. Smith & Sons. This firm also went enormously into the Canton trade, and although possessing originally but a few thousand dollars, Smith imported teas to such an extent, that when he failed he owed the United States three millions, and not a cent has ever been paid.

But it was neither his tea trade nor his fur trade that gave Astor twenty millions of dollars. It was his sagacity in investing his profits that made him the richest man in America. When he first trod the streets of New York in 1784, the city was a snug, leafy place of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, situated at the extremity of the island, mostly below Cortlandt street. In 1800, when he began to have money to invest, the city had more than doubled in population, and had advanced nearly a mile up the island. No reason appeared why New York should not repeat this doubling game and this mile of extension every fifteen years. He acted upon the supposition.

How he became so enormously rich (Chapter XI) (page 57)

Parton, James (author)

Life of John Jacob Astor to which is appended a copy of his Last Will (128 pages)

New York (NY): The American News Company (1865)

contributed by Bibliotheca Regia Monacensis/ Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Munchen

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<https://books.google.com/books?id=Otw5AAAACAAJ>

Astor was criticized for keeping all his wealth in his family instead of doing it out among various charities. An Astor grandson took offense and wrote to one of the critics.

Sir,

Since even under the aristocratic governments of the Old World, a cat is proverbially permitted to look at a king, much more, in this land of democracy, may a private individual address without previous introduction a Member of Congress. Undeniable is it, that our private individuals have not been slow to use and abuse this privilege, and numbers of them make it their business to bother public men on all occasions, in or out of season. Nor should I have been willing to follow so many bad examples, had you not, in some sense, yourself given the provocation.

Some two months ago I happened to see in the *Literary World*, a brief and complimentary notice of your 'Thoughts for a Young Man', which mentioned your holding up Stephen Girard as an example, and John Jacob Astor as a warning.

page 1 of 54 pages

Bristed, Charles Astor (author)

(also former scholar at Trinity College, Cambridge)

(also Trustee of The Astor Library)

A Letter to the Hon. Horace Mann

New York (NY): H. Kernot (1850)

contributed by Harvard University School of Education Library

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(continued on page 4 of 26)

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NEXT

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(page 4 of 26)

top illustration:
A view of Fort George with the City of New York from the SW
Carwitham, John (engraver) (1736)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<https://lcn.loc.gov/98507541>
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/04600/04611v.jpg>

CONTENTS



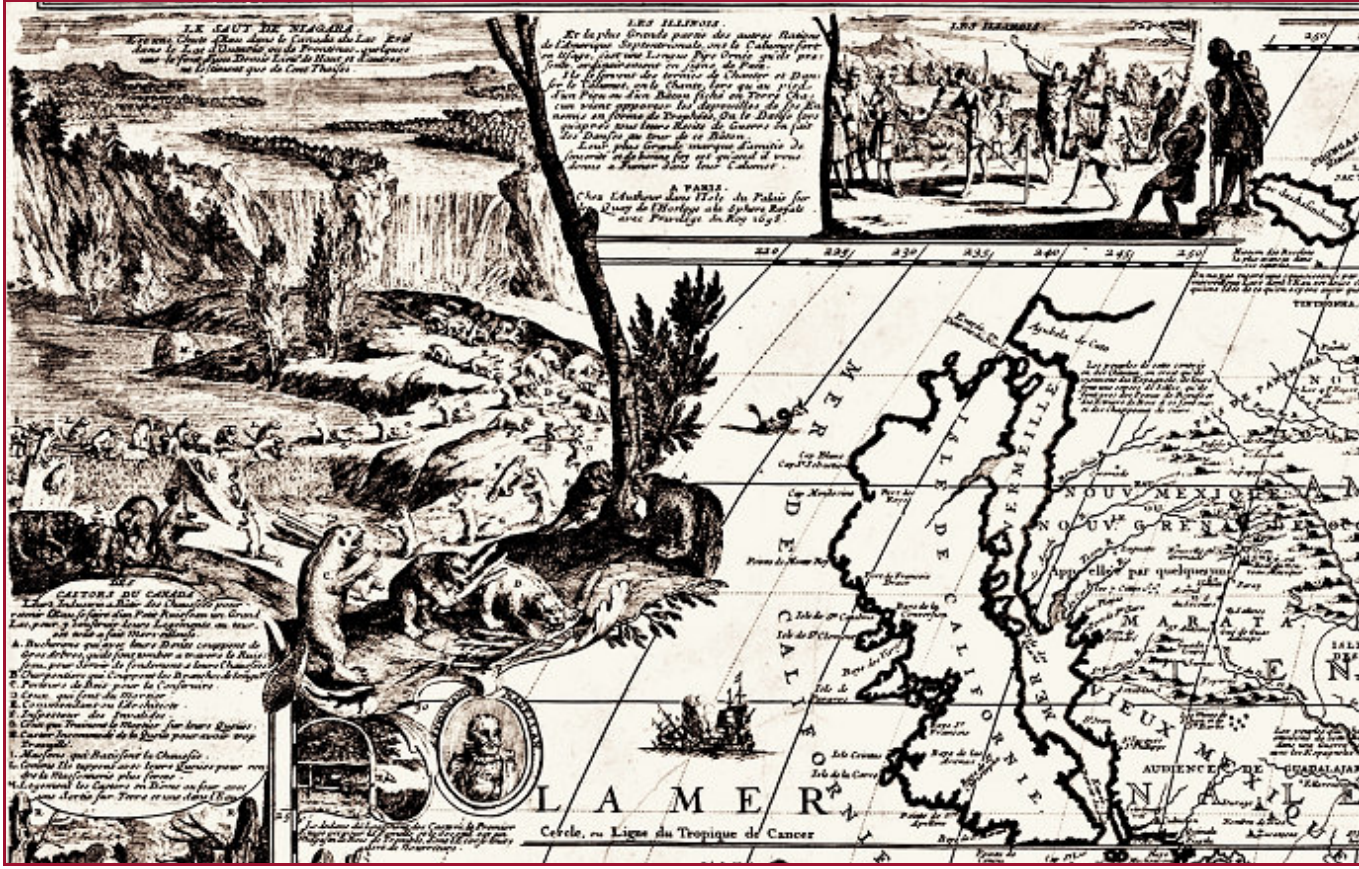
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A new and exact map of the dominions of the king of Great Britain on ye continent of North America. According to the Newest and most Exact Observations edition with famous beaver inset. Other edition has fisheries inset
Moll, Herman (artist). London: 1715, 1732
<https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/sm860ky0489>



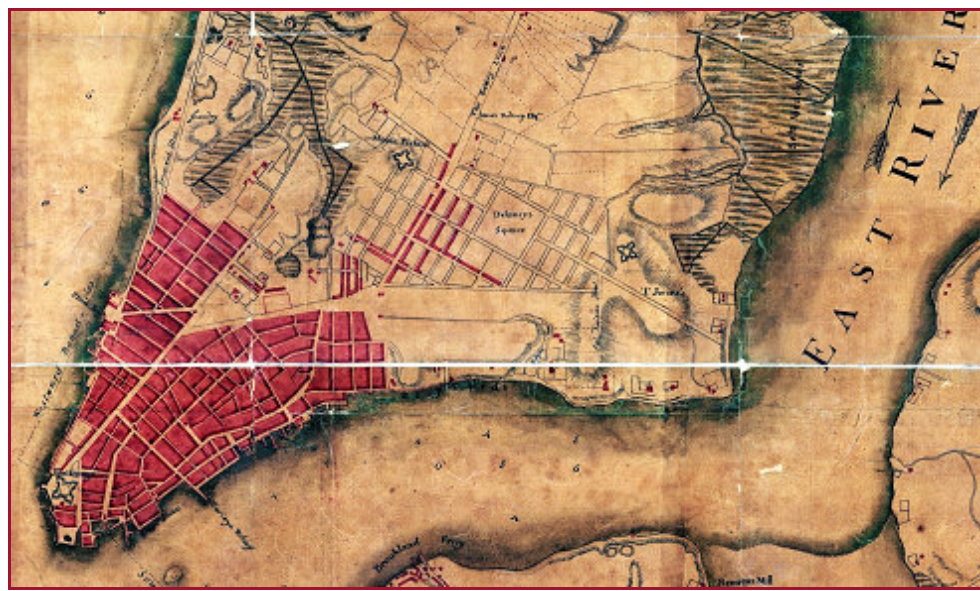
North America (Niagara Falls beaver illustration)
Fer, Nicolas de (1646-1720) (1698)
<https://www.sanderusmaps.com/en/our-catalogue/detail/167689/old-antique-map-of-america-by-nicolas-de-fer>
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/sanderusmaps.9000.be/167689-12273.jpg>

(Burden) The classic wall map of America published by Nicolas de Fer introduced to the world of cartography its beaver scene. Cartographically, the map draws upon the Academie Royale des Sciences. Their archives at the time were being filled with accounts and maps of New France in particular, many drawn by Jean Baptiste-Louis Franquelin of Montreal, who collected first hand much of the data. On the map, Hudson Bay is perfectly aligned with the Great Lakes to its south, a position many cartographers failed to achieve. Similarly, the southern reaches of the Great Lakes are better aligned with the east coast, though it was difficult to relate the regions to each other accurately because the English controlled them. More detail of the river and lake network to the west of Hudson Bay is displayed and can be found on Franquelin's manuscript of 1681.

The Mississippi River is displayed in the same manner as other contemporary maps, with its mouth placed too far to the west, but the de Fer map defines the Missouri (Outantes) River more accurately. The Ohio River is placed far to the south. Some of the more general outlines bear a similarity to Vincenzo Maria Coronelli's two sheet map, America Setentrionale, published in 1688. But many of Coronelli's sources were also French. California is still depicted as an island, though it would soon be restored as a peninsula by mainstream cartographers.



A Plan of the city of New York (1776)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
<https://lcn.loc.gov/gm71000646>



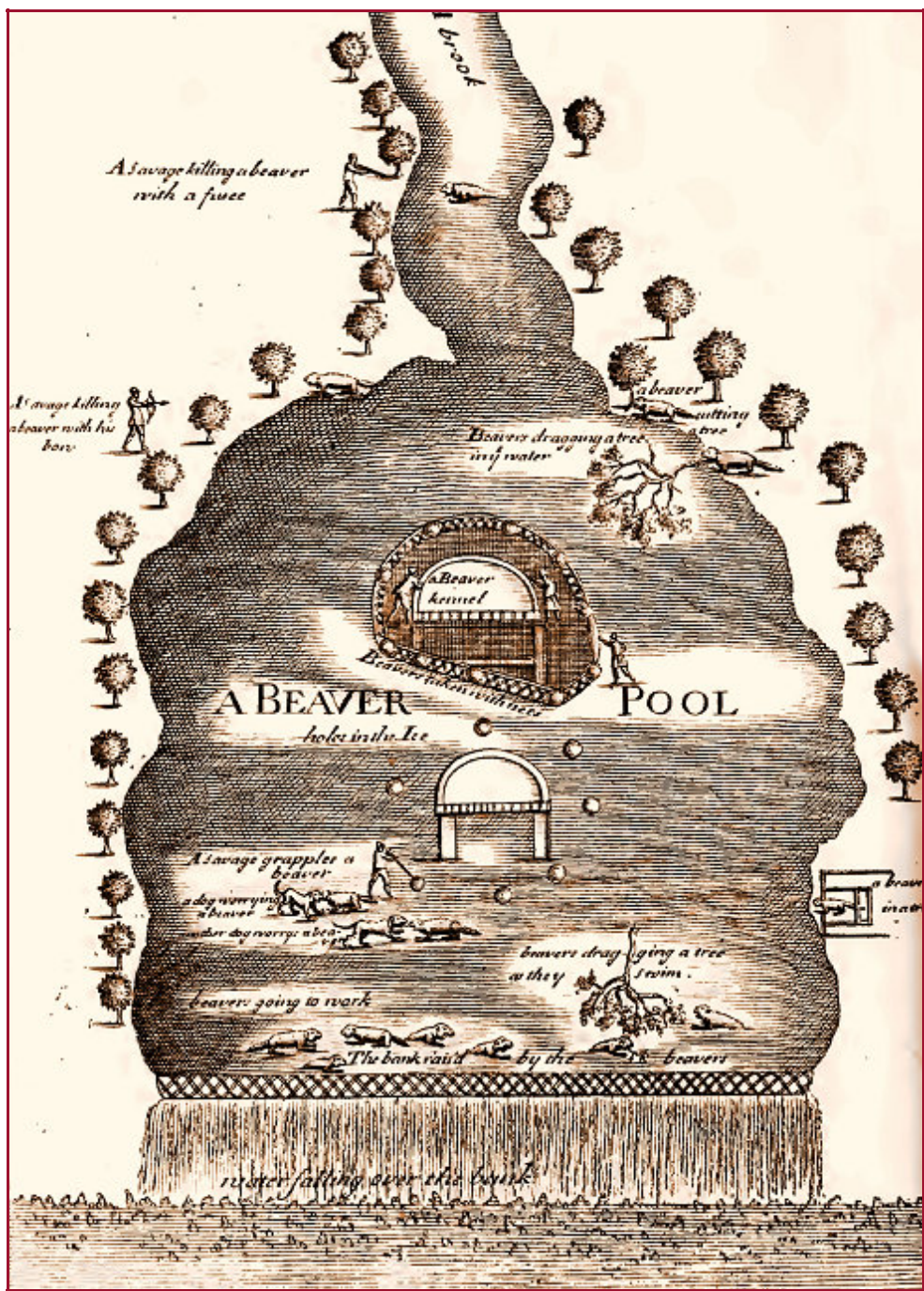
Plan de New-York et des îles environnantes (1781)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
<https://lcn.loc.gov/gm71000991>



The City of New York as laid out by the Commissioners with the surrounding country (1821)
Randel, John (surveyor) (includes illustrations of surveying equipment used by the author)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
<https://lcn.loc.gov/2006629796>



The city of New York.
New York (NY): Currier & Ives (1884.)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
<https://lcn.loc.gov/75694812>



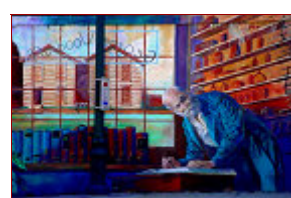
A beaver pool
page 58 in New voyages to North-America, an account of the several nations of that vast continent and the several attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another etc. (Volume 2) (338 pages)
Lahontan, Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de (1666-1715) and Gueudeville, Nicolas (1654-1721) (authors)
London: printed for J. Osborn (1735)
contributed & digitalized by University of Pittsburgh Library System
<https://archive.org/details/newvoyagestonor02inlaho>

(continued on page 5 of 26)

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(page 5 of 26)

top illustration:
Biltmore estate statuary
https://farm4.staticflickr.com/3851/14684612546_3214c9f342_z.jpg

CONTENTS



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Biltmore castle under construction in Asheville, North Carolina (1889-1895)
https://biltmore.s3.amazonaws.com/44510/con_bh_construction_facade-small_850x563__large.jpg



Private railroad for construction of Biltmore castle
https://biltmoreestatebyzli.weebly.com/uploads/2/4/6/0/24601956/1746288_orig.jpg



View from Biltmore castle
<https://s3-media3.fl.yelpcdn.com/bphoto/Qv53DKOmzdhyBc0uyza2Q/o.jpg>

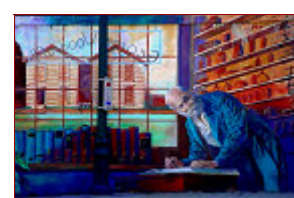


View of Biltmore castle
<https://biltmoreestatebyzli.weebly.com/uploads/2/4/6/0/24601956/874528.jpg?257>



Biltmore dining room throne
https://haroldcrossfiernat.files.wordpress.com/2015/04/dining_hall_throne_print_master_24.jpg?w=768&h=1024

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I'm familiar with the Vanderbilts because an agent of George Vanderbilt, son of the original tycoon, recruited one of my great-grandfathers and his friends in Scotland to do the fancy woodcarving on the Biltmore Castle in Black Mountain, near Asheville, North Carolina. It was constructed 1889-1895.

George used European chateaux as models, including a chateau owned by Baron Rothschild.

Many of the robber barons of the US used income from war bonds, municipal bonds, mortgage loans, rents and real estate inflation to buy a place for themselves and their children in the aristocracies of Europe. They brainwashed American commoners about democracy while they scrambled for titles and crown jewels.

George didn't want the homes of the rural poor to blight the view from his castle; so he bought the surrounding land. Sellers were happy to get the money. In 1914, George's widow, Edith, completed his sale of 87,000 acres to the federal government for Mt. Pisgah National Forest. The estate retained approx. 10,000 acres.

George's father, of an old New York Dutch family, got his wealth from railroads. The infrastructure to move raw and manufactured goods in and out of the heartland was essential to government revenue from taxes on imports. Though the alleged intent was to finance the expansion and defense of democracy with a voluntary tax paid only by people who could afford and chose to buy imported manufactured goods, the overall effect of the plan was to create huge wealth for a privileged elite. The wealth funded dynasties that still exist today.

Congress granted railroad corporations huge tracts of public land. The land grants went through state governments. Before a state decided to grant the land for one line to a particular railroad corporation, Wall Street speculators formed several corporations for the same line and sold stock in them. Investors in all but one corporation lost their investments.

Congress eliminated the import tax on materials used to build railroads, especially iron track manufactured in England.

The land grant was more profitable in the long haul than the hauling business. Railroads needed only a long narrow strip of land to lay their rails. Congress and the states granted the railroad corporations additional land to a width of one-half or one mile on either side of the line. Railroads sold most of the land to farmers who'd be their customers for both the hauling out of raw materials and the hauling in of manufactured goods.

Railroad executives laid out town lots at intervals along their lines. The towns were their long-term investment. First, a railroad sold a few plots where a station would eventually be built. Then they had the few buyers apply to the state for a municipal charter that made them the first town officials and gave them the power to spend, incur debt, and tax. Then the railroad sold the remainder of the lots within the chartered limits of the town to unsuspecting buyers.

Most buyers were relatively innocent families, many of them immigrants from foreign monarchies and empires. In Europe, people leased and didn't own land. They paid a 'quit-rent' to the lords to whom monarchs granted the land. Tax. Quit-rent. They were the same to the innocent, who wouldn't know the difference.

The next step in the long-term plan was to convince people that municipal projects are sacred cows—or juggernauts that once started can't be stopped. The projects were debt financed, usually by municipal bonds. Railroad magnates bought the bonds, which could be rolled over for an eternity, for as long as the projects persisted—and then they and their heirs could live the leisure life, interrupting their pastimes only to hire assistants to clip coupons and handle the books.

The largest US cities take the scheme as far as it can be taken. Noteworthy predatory Americans were attracted to gigantism and grandiosity. Cities became giant because the larger the tax district, the larger the revenue to finance municipal projects and pay interest to investors. The larger the profit, the larger the status an investor could buy.

The scheme enslaves Americans, locking them in the lopsided social arrangements of the past.

A long and well-illustrated article on the internet describes the quit-rent problem in Ireland that led to a crisis in the 1880s.

<http://www.maggielblack.com/Maypages/LandIssues.html>

Quit-rents are currently a crisis in Scotland.

No economic case for rent rises, say Scots tenants. A truce between Scotland's tenant farmers and lairds in which they agreed in a joint memorandum that rent negotiations should be "reasonable" and in line with inflation has proved short lived. A new wave of high rent demands has followed hard on the heels of this summer's Scottish Land Court decision to fix a rent rise of 78% on a Borders farm, with reports of landowners calling for 50% rises on rents agreed only three years ago.

Nancy Nicolson (2014 Aug 22)
<http://www.fwi.co.uk/business/no-economic-case-for-rent-rises-say-scots-tenants.htm>

A land reform bill was introduced to the Scottish parliament on Tuesday. It covers topics as diverse as tenant farming, offshore companies, deer management and common land. The politics of land in Scotland has been ever present, but political action has proceeded in fits and starts since the symbolic abolition of feudal tenure. Land reform is a process of reforming the legal, fiscal and administrative framework governing all land in Scotland. It is about how land is owned, occupied, taxed, inherited, and used – from the centre of Glasgow to the island of Rockall in the north Atlantic. In the aftermath of the financial crash and in the midst of a housing crisis, many more people are beginning to realise that misallocation of land and inflated land values contribute to a dysfunctional economy that rewards land speculation and penalises productive investment. When 432 landowners own half of all the privately owned rural land in the country, when the fate of communities is in the hands of the international property market, when young people cannot afford the land for a house, and when land is held in offshore tax havens, people expect some sort of political response. Scottish ministers have been lukewarm on those matters in recent years but now display an enthusiasm and commitment to the topic that is both refreshing and welcome. No wonder landowners are scared. We are starting to learn who owns Britain. For centuries, the ownership and control of Scotland's natural resources was in the hands of a small elite. Their political influence was such that reforms of inheritance law, for instance, have been blocked as an unjustifiable attack on the very fabric of Scottish family life. Vested interests in finance, property and land still promote the idea that changes which have long been normal across continental Europe are somehow extreme and dangerous in Scotland in the 21st century. When enacted, this bill will mean that the ruler of Dubai will have to start paying tax on his Scottish land, tenant farmers will gain some more security, a commission will ensure that questions of importance are addressed rather than swept under the carpet, and communities will be able to secure vital access to land to ensure their future well-being. The rest of the UK should take note.

Andy Wightman (2015 Jun 25)
<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/jun/25/scottish-land-reform-bill>

(continued on page 6 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

PUBLIC FINANCE

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 6 of 26)

top illustration:
Canada, ou, Nouvelle France
Page 97 in *Nouvel Atlas, tres-exact et fort commode pour toutes sortes de personnes*
Contenant les Principales Cartes Geographiques
Dresse suivant les nouvelles observations de Mrs. de l'Academie Royale des Sciences
& rectifie sur les Relations les plus recentes des plus fideles voyageurs
Aa, Pieter van der (1659-1733)
Leide (Holland): Chez PierreVan der Aa Marchand Libraire (1714)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 11691103.jp2

CONTENTS



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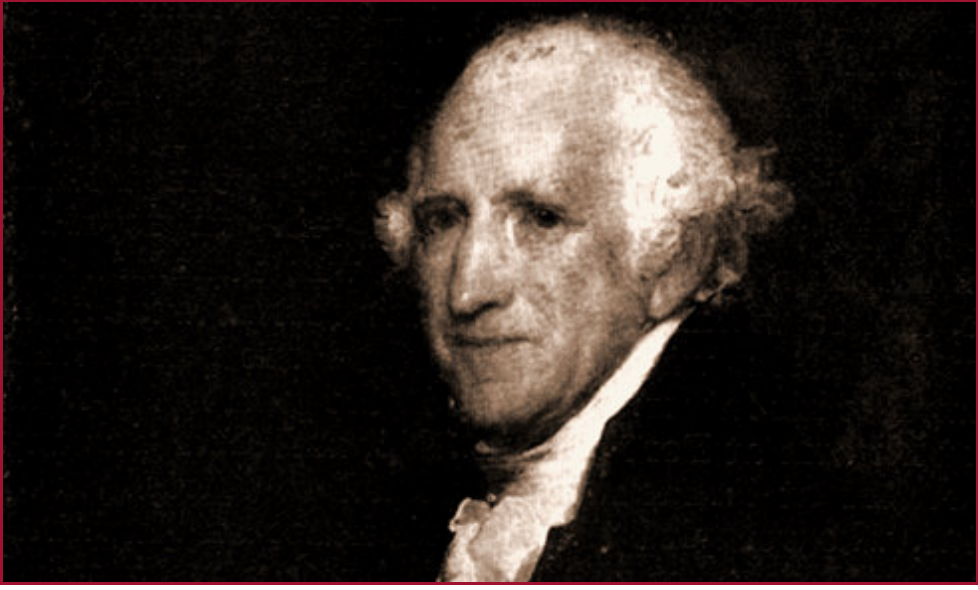
historical records of US Congress



Peter Aspinwall House in 1660., Aspinwall Avenue. Brookline, Massachusetts
in *Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society* (1949)
<http://www.brooklinehistoricalsociety.org/history/proceedings/1949/1949.html#Tappan>



William Aspinwall, MD. Home & smallpox hospital in 1803. Aspinwall Hill. Brookline, Massachusetts
in *Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society* (1949)
<http://www.brooklinehistoricalsociety.org/history/proceedings/1949/1949.html#Tappan>



William Aspinwall, MD. Portrait by Gilbert Stuart, who also painted a portrait of George Washington
The friend who commissioned the Aspinwall portrait was a British sympathizer. When revolutionary hooligans
ransacked his home, they left the Aspinwall portrait alone, thinking it was a painting of George Washington.
Dr. Aspinwall's son fought on the American side and was wounded in the War of 1812
in *Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society* (1949)
<http://www.brooklinehistoricalsociety.org/history/proceedings/1949/1949.html#Tappan>



Dr. Aspinwall's daughter, Susanna, in 1813. Likeness by Brown of New York
in *Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society* (1949)
<http://www.brooklinehistoricalsociety.org/history/proceedings/1949/1949.html#Tappan>

William Henry Aspinwall lived from 1807 to 1875. He was the sixth generation of Aspinwalls to live on US soil. The Aspinwalls came to New England during the large migration of Puritans that began with the Mayflower.

In 1630, the first Aspinwall, also named William, migrated to Massachusetts with Governor John Winthrop and a group of Puritans from England. He lived at Charlestown for three years and then moved to Boston. Puritans were severe in religion, ruled secular as well as religious life, and wanted to control the minds of colonists. In Boston, Aspinwall got involved with Roger Williams, Ann Hutchinson and a group of dissenters. The church banished them; and they moved to Rhode Island to start a new colony. Aspinwall became a dissenter against the dissenters and was again punished for sedition. He returned to Boston and was restored to the community.

The first American William Aspinwall then became a leading citizen of Boston.

The merchants of Boston, attempting to secure a monopoly of the Indian trade, procured a charter from the General Court. This was granted March 7, 1643-4, in answer to the petition of William Aspinwall and six others. Governor Winthrop's account is as follows:

Divers of the merchants of Boston being desirous to discover the great lake, supposing it to lie in the north west part of our patent, and finding that the great trade of beaver which came to all the eastern and southern parts, came from thence, petitioned the court to be a company for that design, and to have the trade which they should discover, to themselves for twenty-one years. The court was very unwilling to grant any monopoly, but perceiving that without it they would not proceed, granted their desire, whereupon, having also commission granted them under the public seal, and letters from the governour to the Dutch and Swedish governours, they sent out a pinnace well manned and furnished with provisions and trading stuff, which was to sail up Delaware river so high as they could go, and then some of the company, under the conduct of Mr. William Aspinwall, a good artist, and one who had been in those parts, to pass by small skiffs or canoes up the river so far as they could.

But Aspinwall and his party were not allowed to penetrate to the beaver country, the Swedes firing upon them and the Dutch higher up the river refusing to allow them to pass.

Introduction. page v in A volume relating to the early history of Boston containing the Aspinwall notarial records from 1644 to 1651
Boston (MA): Municipal Printing Office (1903)
contributed by University of California Libraries. Digitalized by Google
<https://archive.org/details/earlyhistofboston00aspiiala/page/n3>

Aspinwall got in trouble again while he held government office and he returned to England for an extended visit. He wrote many tracts about religion and government. The titles include:

The Legislative Power is Christ's peculiar prerogative
Proved from the 9th of Isaiah vers. 6, 7
London: W. A. Livewell Chapman (1656)

An Abstract or (sic) the Lawes of New-England
as they are now established
London: Printed for F. Coules and W. Ley at Paules Chain (1641)

In England, another Aspinwall, named Peter, moved with his family to an uninhabited wasteland at Toxteth Park near Liverpool in Lancaster County, when it was opened for settlement. The family became involved with Cotton Mather, a leading Puritan minister. Peter is said to have migrated to Dorchester, Massachusetts with 4,000 Puritans in 1630, but his name doesn't appear in public records until 1645.

He then moved to Boston. In 1650, Peter purchased a tract of land from an absentee landlord named William Coleborne who'd been granted 150 acres. A street and neighborhood in the Brookline (formerly Muddy River) area of Boston are still named Aspinwall, but only one house built by an Aspinwall remains. An illustrated walking guide is available online.

One of Peter's descendents, also named William, became a well-known medical doctor. He raised concerns in the community when he opened a hospital for smallpox victims in his home.

Aspinwalls usually married other Puritans, but some were involved with the Anglican Church. Most had large families, but also suffered the deaths of babies and young adults.

William Henry Aspinwall—whose 1861 meeting with Abraham Lincoln is recorded by Carl Sandburg—is descended from Peter. The Aspinwalls have a coat-of-arms and a motto, Aegis fortissima virtus (virtue is the strongest shield).



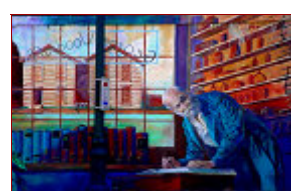
165 Aspinwall Avenue. Brookline, Boston, Massachusetts
<http://www.brooklinehistoricalsociety.org/tours/aspinwall/tour.asp>

(continued on page 7 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

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top illustration:
The world with the Pacific Ocean in the center
Piri Reis (died 1554) (artist & author)
in Kitab-i bariye (1525, 1700) (dedicated to Sultan Suleyman I, the Magnificent)
240 maps and charts of coastlines of the Mediterranean, Black Sea, and elsewhere
Pub List No: 10108.000
<https://www.davidrumsey.com>
Image No: W658_000054_886.jp2
Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, Maryland
Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 license



(page 7 of 26)

In England, Puritans waged a bloody war against the monarchy and Parliament. They achieved a temporary victory and established a middle-class government. Royalists retaliated and re-established the monarchy.

Puritans sought refuge in Calvinist Holland, as did Quakers, before they migrated to North American colonies. William Penn, who was leader of the Quakers, was born of a Dutch woman and had family in Holland.

Though Puritan colonists supported themselves with the same variety of occupations as everyone else, they were a mercantile people. They managed the foreign trade that brought wealth to the homeland. They invested in shipping ventures and captained ships. 'When my ship comes in,' was their mantra. Though the high seas are dangerous and the insurance rate on a fleet of ships was high, a New Englander could make a fortune when one of his ships came through.

To the best of our knowledge, Europeans initiated their colonization of the Americas when Christopher Columbus of Genoa, Italy, cut a deal with Ferdinand and Isabella, the Germanic rulers of a Spanish kingdom. Fourteen-ninety-two is famous because of Columbus, but it is also the year that two other important events occurred.

Back in the 600s, an Arab named Mohammed was concerned about the fate of the Arab tribes. They were sandwiched between powerhouse trading nations in Europe and Asia. They controlled the land route, known as the Silk Road, but the much larger and stronger nations that used it might decide to annex it and eliminate the middle man. Mohammed thought a unifying religion would help the Arabs defend themselves. He wasn't able to convince all the Arabs of the wisdom of his plan, and eventually he resorted to the sword to convert them to Islam.

Though self-defense of Arabia was the cover-story for Islam, Arabs invaded Europe from North Africa through Spain moments after they converted. They ruled Spain for 700 years. Ferdinand and Isabella were leaders of the final phase of a 300-year campaign by Germanic people to reclaim the Iberian peninsula.

Jews had entered Spain with the Roman Empire before the Christian era. Some historians think Jews encouraged the Muslim invasion of Spain, since all the deeply-rooted people of the Middle East are Semitic, regardless of religion. Of the Roman Catholics, Jews, and Muslims who lived in Spain, Muslims had the highest birth rate; and European Christians were in danger of being squeezed out by them.

The third Spanish Inquisition began in 1492 to reduce the Semitic presence. It wasn't as bloody as reported. The Spanish church and monarchy gave Semitic people the option of converting to the Roman Catholic faith. If they did so, they could keep their lives and property. Some of the most rabid inquisitors were Conversos, or converted Semitic people.

The Inquisition didn't sit well with Semitic people back in the Middle East. Access to the Silk Road had made wealthy Europeans rich and made a living for many other Europeans. In 1492, Arabs closed the Silk Road to European traffic, almost certainly to punish Christians for the Inquisitions, Hence, Columbus sought an alternate route to the riches of India and China.

New England Puritans, being involved in world trade, were as interested in finding an alternate route to China in the 1600s-1800s as the Italians and Spaniards had been in the 1500s.

Of the Puritans, William Henry Aspinwall was most active in the endeavor to get ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific and across it to China. His life overlapped the life of John Jacob Astor and their lives intersected from time-to-time. One of Astor's last activities in the fur trade was to send a company of traders to the west coast, where they founded Astoria, in Oregon. Besides the trading post of Astoria in Oregon, Astor founded the town of Astoria, in New York, to be a model community. Though the plan failed, a member of the Aspinwall family lived out his life in Astoria, New York.

With a lot of support from the US government, William Henry Aspinwall and his cohort established a shipping route between New York and other US ports on the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, through the isthmus of Panama, and on up the west coast of the Americas to Astoria, Oregon.

I've read twice an excerpt from the 'Sheep Set', Executive Document number 50. If I've comprehended it correctly, it says ...

Because world trade is of utmost importance to US interests, the US needs warships for defense when cold wars turn to hot wars. And, of course, it also needs merchant ships to make revenues from the import tax to support the US Navy and the remainder of government operations. The question arises, is the US Navy or private shipping companies better qualified to build ships and staff them?

The resolution of the problem seems to be for the US government to build the ships at taxpayer expense to the specifications of private interests and put Navy personnel on the ships when they go to sea, also at taxpayer expense. Then, if a shooting war breaks out, buy the boats from the private entities that didn't pay for their construction in the first place, and re-purpose them for war, at taxpayer expense.

In the meantime, with the delivery of US mail to Astoria, Oregon, for an excuse, the US government will pay the private entities a lot of money per annum. Congress, in concert with the US Postal Service and the US Navy, entered into contracts with two private entities for the hauling of mail from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As soon as the contracts were signed, the two private entities signed their interests over to other entities, one of them William Henry Aspinwall.

Sheep Set
Executive Document 50
Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General
Communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to the contracts for the transportation of the mails by Steamships, between New York and California
(209 pages beginning on page 149)
Volume 8 of 16 volumes, containing executive documents 39 to 55 inclusive
Senate (32nd Congress, 1st Session) (1851-1852)
Washington: printed by A. Boyd Hamilton (1852)
<https://books.google.com/books?id=zo1BAAAAYAAJ>

page 3
In reply to so much of said resolution as pertains to this department, I respectfully state, that under the act of 1847 March 3, contracts were made with A.G. Sloo, of the city of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, for the transportation of the mail from New York to New Orleans, touching Charleston, (if practicable) Savannah and Havana, and from the latter port to Chagres; and with Arnold Harris, of the State of Arkansas, for similar service from Panama to Astoria in Oregon, to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the Isthmus. These are the contracts originally made for the transportation of the mails between New York and California by steamships, on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

(continued on page 8 of 26)

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress



English privateer Sir Francis Drake's raid on the Spanish colony of Santo Domingo on the island of Hispaniola (1586)
Boazio, Baptista (artist) (Italian cartographer working in London)
Note that residences and shops are built on the perimeters of blocks, around central courtyards
http://dcc.newberry.org/system/artifacts/698/original/Boazio_Battle-of-Santo-Domingo.jpg

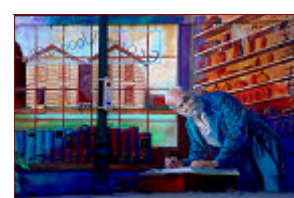


North America
Fer, Nicolas de (1698)
<https://www.sanderusmaps.com/en/our-catalogue/detail/167689/old-antique-map-of-america-by-nicolas-de-fer>



Cala de los Amigos, Nutka (British Columbia): battlement with cannons and Spanish flag, ship, Nutka boats and houses
illustration #11 in Atlas para el Viage de las Goleas Sutil y Mexicana al reconocimiento del Estrecho de Juan de Fuca en 1792
(the Spanish Vancouver). The last of Spain's voyages up the Pacific coast is detailed in nine maps and eight plates
Dionisio Alcalá Galiano and Cayetano Valdés led the expedition, arriving in the northwest at the same time as Vancouver
although the maps were published four years after the Vancouver maps
Espinosa y Tello, J. (author)
Madrid: Imprenta Real (1802)
www.davidrumsey.com. Image 4476011

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
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NEXT

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(page 8 of 26)

top illustration:
The Empire State, New York
Young, J. H. (artist)
Philadelphia (PA): S. Augustus Mitchell (1841)
Four historic scenes:
Surrender of Burgoyne (1777)
Evacuation of New York (1783)
Battle of Lake Champlain (1814)
Erie Canal Opening (1825)
<https://www.davidrumsey.com>. Image 7842002.jp2

Sheep Set, Executive Document 50 (continued)

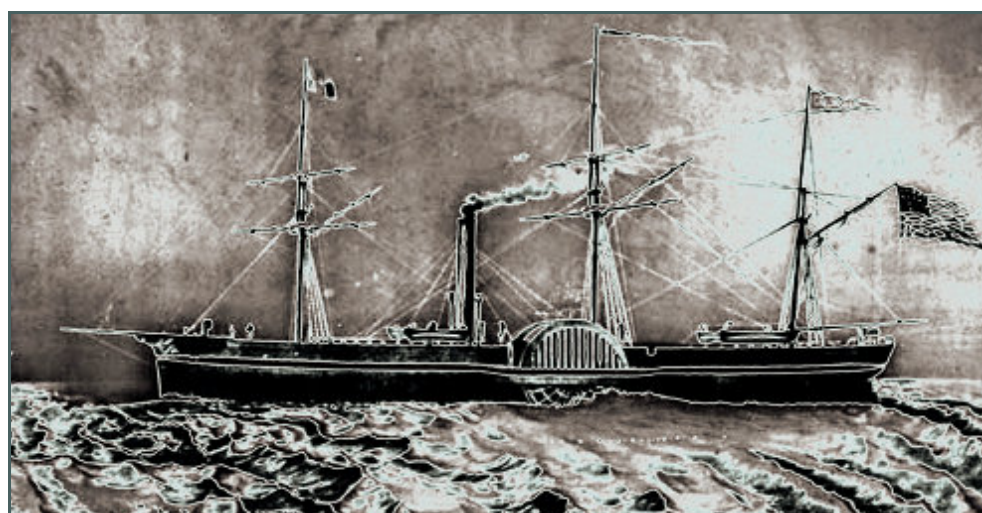
CONTENTS



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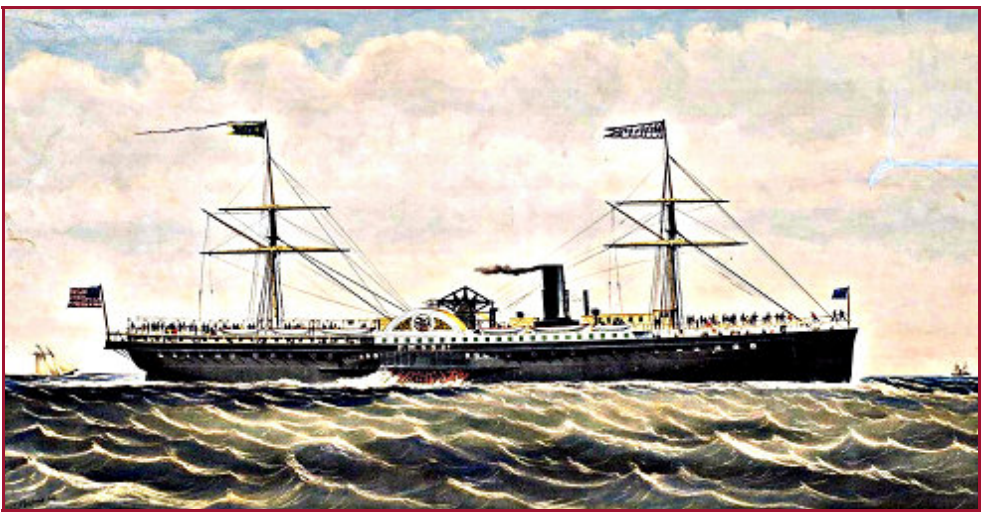


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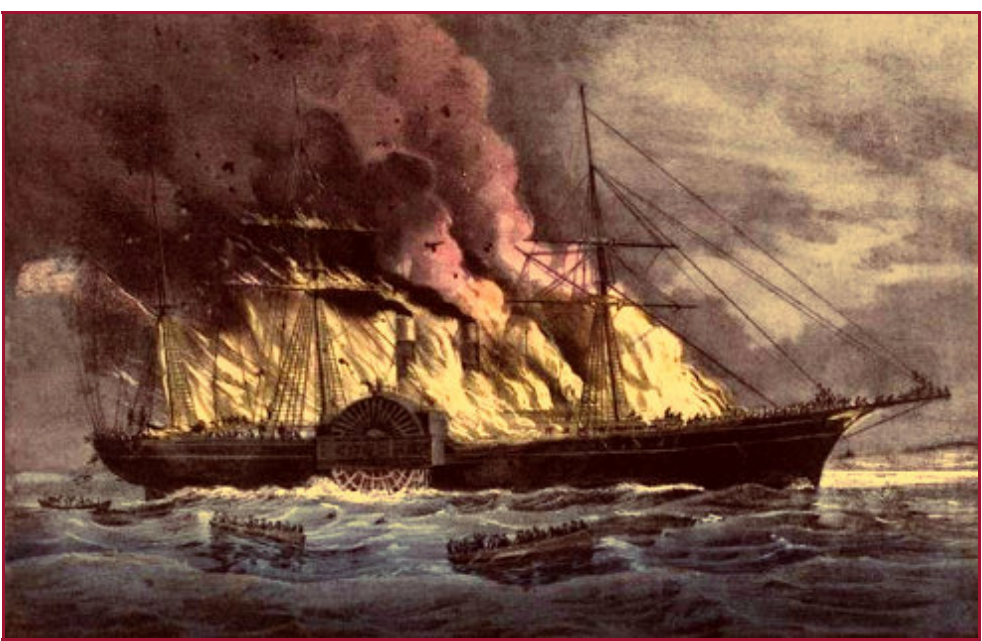
SS *California*, the first ship of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company

. This ship was used between Panama and San Francisco between 1848 and 1894, when she was wrecked off the coast of Peru
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:SS_California_Poster_Sharpenerd.jpg



SS *Golden City*

As luck would have it, The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was up and running just in time to cash in on the California Gold Rush
Some historians point out that the Gold Rush enriched merchants far more than it enriched gold diggers
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/8/81/SS_Golden_City_Poster_Cropped.jpg



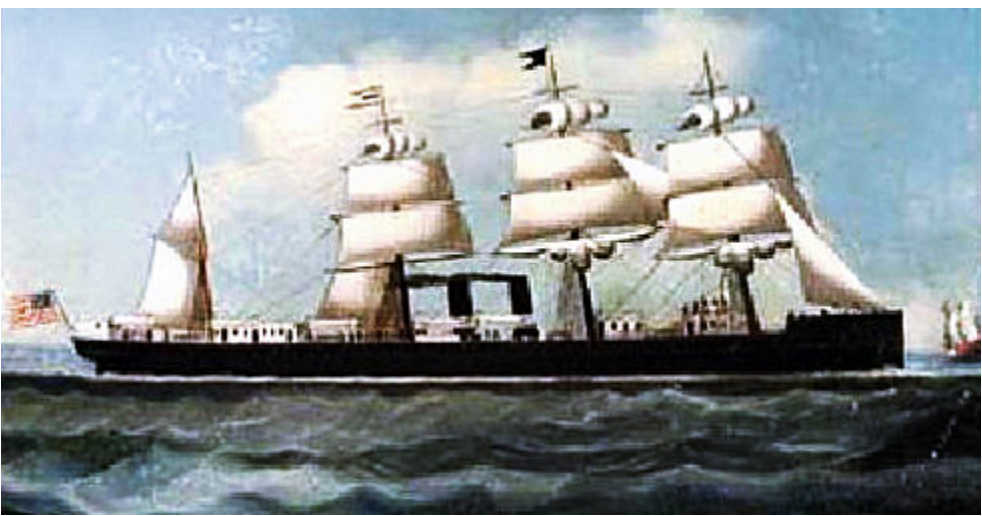
SS *Golden Gate*

The ship averaged 11 days for the San Francisco to Panama City leg. It caught fire and sank off the coast of Manzanillo, Mexico on 1862 July 21. It carried mail and \$1.4 million in gold. Approximately 238 of 300 passengers died
<https://postalmuseum.typepad.com/.a/6a01157147ecba970c0133f27f88dd970b-800wi>



SS *China*

Wooden side-paddlewheel steamer for the Pacific route between San Francisco, Yokohama and Shanghai
New York (NY): Endicott (1867)
<http://www.foundsf.org/images/7/7f/SteamerChina.jpg>



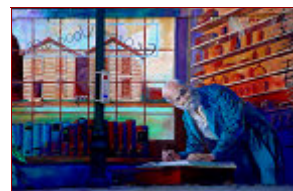
SS *City of Peking* in Hong Kong harbor (1874)

Chinese artist
<http://www.foundsf.org/images/c/c5/SteamerPeking.jpg>

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page 14
The contract with Arnold Harris (1847 November 16) since assigned to Howland and Aspinwall and associates, provides for three steamers for the transportation of the mail on the Pacific ocean - two of which were to be in burden not less than 1,000 tons, and one not less than 600 tons; no stipulations are mentioned as to model or construction of vessel, or description of engine. They were, however, to be such vessels as might be easily converted to war purposes. The contract for carrying the mail was to go into operation on 1848 October 1. In conformity with this agreement, these vessels were constructed and sent to the Pacific.

The *California*, of 1,050 tons, sailed from New York on 1848 October 6; and the *Panama*, of 1,087 tons, sailed 1848 December 2; and the *Oregon*, of 1,099 tons, sailed 1848 December 7.

page 16
There is another line of steamers to which your committee would briefly refer, although not included in the Senate resolution. The Bremen line, for which Mr. Mills was the contractor, maybe regarded as the pioneer of the system, and as such entitled to a fair share of consideration. The two ships of this line which have been placed in service have been excelled, it is true, in speed, by others subsequently built, and have consequently ceased to command the patronage of travellers; but it is believed they have nevertheless been profitable to their owners as freight vessels, and of essential service in promoting the interests of American commerce. Through the instrumentality of this line, a more direct channel of intercommunication with central Germany has been opened, the effect of which has been, and must continue to be, highly beneficial to our country, in inducing the hard sons of that vast and densely-populated region to migrate to the fertile but comparatively uninhabited valley watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

page 17
The importance of the steam mail service, when considered with reference to the convenience which it affords to the social intercourse of the country, is as nothing when compared with its vast bearing upon the commerce of the world. Wherever facilities of rapid travel exist, trade will be found with its attendant wealth. Of the truth of this proposition, no country, perhaps, affords a more forcible illustration than Great Britain, as none has ever availed itself, to so great an extent, of the benefits of easy and rapid intercommunication between the various portions of her almost boundless empire. The commercial history of England has shown that mail facilities have uniformly gone hand in hand with the extension of trade; and wherever British subjects are found forming communities, there do we find the hand of the government busy in supplying the means of easy and safe communication with the mother country. With a view to this, we have beheld England increase her steam-marine at an enormous expense, and sustaining packet lines connecting with every quarter of the globe, even in cases where any immediate and direct remuneration was out of the question. The great object in view was, to draw together the portions of an empire upon which the sun never sets, and the martial airs of which encircle the globe, and to make British subjects who dwell in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and even Oceanica, all feel alike that they are Britons. The following statement of the (British) admiralty arrangements of the packet service, as far back as 1847 September will afford some idea of the system of mail service, and the efficiency, regularity, and certainty with which it is conducted.

page 20
On reference to the foregoing admiralty statement, it will be seen that, as far back as 1847, in two lines alone, the Cunard line and the West India line, the British government had on our coast 20 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 22,784 tons and 7,899 horse-power, which could at a moment's warning have been employed in burning down our cities and ravaging the seacoast. One of the happy effects produced by the establishment of the New Orleans and Chagres line, although but three ships have as yet been employed, has been to rid the country of the inquisitorial visits of the 14 British steamers, commanded by naval officers, which had previously regularly entered our southern ports, and become as familiar with the peculiarities of our coast as our own seamen. As letters and merchandise will always be sent by the speediest conveyance, the fleetness of our ships has been such as to secure them freights and postage money which had previously been monopolized by British steamers; and your committee are informed that the company to which these British steamers belong have already disposed of the wharves and other improvements for the accommodation of their vessels. It is only necessary to advert to the condition of our southern coast, had a war with England taken place without effective defences, and with such a force of foreign war steamers hovering within striking distance, and selecting their own time for attacks upon our cities. When the line of steamers under the contract with Mr. Sloo shall have been completed, there will be at least such a fleet in that quarter as on an emergency may ward off destruction, as, whilst they will be ready for battle whenever it may be advantageously waged, their fleetness will enable them to escape from a superior force. The same remarks will apply to the steam lines to Liverpool and Bremen, as they will, in the event of hostilities, be ready to guard our northern coast and cities, in connexion with others that might be adapted to war service in the course of a short time.

page 26
A question has arisen whether, in strengthening our naval marine, in accordance with the spirit of the age, the government should build its own war steamers, or whether it is not better to employ private enterprise, and make it available to the national security. It is agreed, on the one hand, that steamers constructed at the government dockyards are likely to be better built and more durable, and that, being officered and manned under the regulations of the Navy Department, their crews will be kept in better subordination; on the other hand, it is urged by the friends of what is termed the contract system, that, admitting the fact that government ships are built of better materials, and are, consequently, more durable it does not follow that, under the circumstances in which this country is placed, they are better or more available for the purposes of defence, in the event of a rupture with a foreign power. It will be borne in mind that steamers built by government, independently of the first outlay, which is enormous, cannot be kept in commission in time of peace, unless they be used for mail purposes.

The truth is, that in the opinion of your committee, the temper of the times requires that we shall keep pace with the rapid improvements of other nations in their commercial and military marine, and that the only choice is, whether it is to be done by constructing vessels for the packet service, at a boundless expense to the government, or by aiding private enterprise, and thus not only eventually avoiding expense, but adding largely to the revenues of the country. It will be seen from the extract from Mr. King's speech, that, in the course of five years, the balance in favor of the government from the Cunard line alone was \$5,286,000. The New York and Liverpool and Bremen lines will come in for a large, if not by far the greater, share of the postage and freightage heretofore enjoyed by the Cunard line; and the line to Chagres, for the advantages that have, up to the time of its partial commencement, been in the exclusive possession of the British packet establishment in that direction. Nor are the freightage and postage moneys the only source of profit. In proportion to the increase of these facilities will be the extension of trade, and consequently the government will receive the duties payable upon all foreign merchandise brought into the country. Besides, persons in transit will leave much money in our cities and along their routes, to say nothing of the portage and costs of transportation of goods. To benefit our people is to benefit our government; as the more we enrich the former, the more able are they to contribute to the support of the latter.

(continued on page 9 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

PUBLIC FINANCE

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



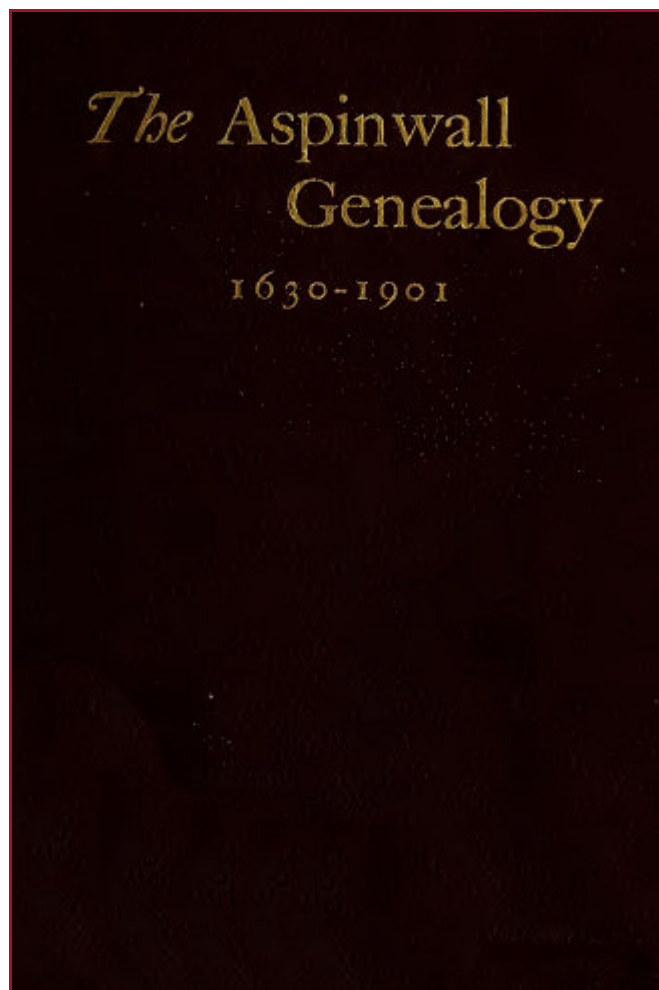
(page 9 of 26)

top illustration:
The rigging house
Exterior view of the Rigging House, 120 William Street, New York City, formerly a Methodist church in the 1760s
Robinson, Henry R (died 1850) (artist)
New York (NY): H.R. Robinson (1846)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<https://lccn.loc.gov/98508299>
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/pnga/12400/12408v.jpg>



William Henry Aspinwall (1807-1875) in 1871
Huntington, Daniel (artist)
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/25/William_Henry_Aspinwall.jpg

Cover & pages 74, 75, 110, 111, 112
The Aspinwall genealogy (278 pages)
Aspinwall, Algernon Aikin (1845-1923) (1901). Rutland, VT : The Tuttle Co.
contributed and digitalized by the Boston Public Library
<https://archive.org/details/aspinwallgenealo00aspi/page/n7>



74 PETER ASPINWALL AND DESCENDANTS.

PLATT ANCESTRY.

Richard' Platt came from Hertfordshire, Eng., to New Haven, Ct., in 1638. Removed to Milford, Ct., where he died in 1684. His wife was Mary ———.

Epenetus' Platt, born 1640; settled at Huntington, L. I.; married, 1667, Phebe, daughter of Jonas Wood. He died at Huntington, L. I., in 1693.

Jonas' Platt, born April 24, 1684; married (first wife), 1730, Hannah Saxton.

Jonas' Platt, born 1731; married Temperance, daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Smith) Smith. He died 1775.

Richard' Platt married Sarah Aspinwall.

158.

John', son of John' (Joseph', Peter) and Rebecca (Smith) Aspinwall, was born in New York City, February 10, 1774. In 1794, he entered into partnership with his brother Gilbert, at No. 186 Queen Street, under the firm name of Gilbert and John Aspinwall. They were importers and jobbers, and owned their own ships. They dissolved partnership about 1812, and each then carried on business for himself. John Aspinwall owned several ships, among them the "Blooming Rose," which, during the war of 1812, it is said, cleared a profit of \$20,000 on one trip. He was a venturesome and a generous man. He married, November 27, 1803, Susan Howland. She was born May 20, 1779; died December 12, 1832. He died October 6, 1847.

Children:

- +817. MARGARET', b. Sept. 6, 1804.
- +818. WILLIAM HENRY', b. Dec. 16, 1807.
- +819. MARY REBECCA', b. Dec. 20, 1809.
- +820. EMILY PHILLIPS', b. ———.
- +821. GEORGE WOOLSEY', b. Jan. 7, 1814.
- 822. LOUISA', b. ———; d. Sept. 2, 1871; m.m.
- +823. JOHN LLOYD', b. ———, 1816.

HOWLAND ANCESTRY.

John' Howland, born in England, 1692, came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, on the "Mayflower." He married, at Plymouth, about 1623, Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley. She was born

PETER ASPINWALL AND DESCENDANTS. 75

about 1607, and died at Swansea, Mass., December 21, 1687. He died at Kingston, Mass., February 23, 1673.

Joseph' Howland married, December 7, 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reyner) Southworth.

Nathaniel' Howland, born 1671; married, March 3, 1697, Martha, daughter of James and Abigail (Davenport) Cole. She was born 1679; died 1718. He died December 29, 1746.

Nathaniel' Howland, born June 6, 1705; married, 1739 (second wife), Abigail, widow of Richard Lane, and daughter of Rev. John Burt. She was born March 28, 1718; died July 22, 1766. He died July 13, 1766.

Joseph' Howland, born September 30, 1740; married, May 26, 1779, Lydia, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (Huntington) Bill. She was born July 7, 1753; died March 1, 1838. He died March 11, 1836.

Susan' Howland married John Aspinwall.

PETER ASPINWALL AND DESCENDANTS. 111

John' Breck, born in 1651; married Susanna ———. She was born 1648; died February 8, 1711. He died February 17, 1691.

John' Breck, born December 22, 1680; married, October 21, 1702, Ann, daughter of Richard Patteshall. He died February 16, 1713.

John' Breck, born August 31, 1705; married, January 18, 1727, Margaret, daughter of William Thomas. She was born March 4, 1709; died 1765. He died 1761.

Samuel' Breck, born April 11, 1747; married, November 1, 1770, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Andrews. She was born November 11, 1747. He died May 7, 1809. They removed to Philadelphia, Pa.

George' Breck, born November, 1785; married, 1807, in the Island of Jamaica, Catherine D. Israel. He died July 18, 1869.

Anna L.' Breck married William H. Aspinwall.

319.

Mary Rebecca', daughter of John' (John', Joseph', Peter) and Susan (Howland) Aspinwall, was born in New York City, December 20, 1809; married, September 26, 1827, Isaac Roosevelt of Hyde Park, N. Y. He was born April 21, 1790; died October 23, 1863, at Hyde Park, N. Y. She died in New York City, February 24, 1886.

Children:

- +816. JAMES', b. July 16, 1828.
- +817. JOHN ASPINWALL', b. July 27, 1840.

ROOSEVELT ANCESTRY.

Claas Martenzon' Van Roosevelt came from Holland, about 1651, to New Amsterdam; married, Jannetje Samuels or Thomas.

Nicholas' Roosevelt, baptized October 2, 1658; married, December 9, 1682, Helytje Jans. He died at New York City, July 30, 1742.

Jacobus' Roosevelt, baptized February, 1692; married, 1713, Catherine Hardenbrook. He died May 5, 1776.

Isaac' Roosevelt, born December 10, 1728; married, September 22, 1752, Cornelia, daughter of Col. Martinus and Tryntie (Benson) Hoffman. She was born at Kingston, N. Y., August 24, 1734; died November 13, 1789. He was a member of the New

110 PETER ASPINWALL AND DESCENDANTS.

Children:

- 604. CHARLES BLANCHARD', b. Sept. 2, 1829; d. March 10, 1888.
- +605. JOHN ASPINWALL', b. Aug. 13, 1831.
- 606. JAMES BAYARD', b. Dec. 12, 1839; d. Dec. 11, 1850.
- +607. HUGH LENOX', b. July 31, 1836.
- 608. WILLIAM HENRY', b. June 14, 1838; m. Alice, daughter of Lewis and Mary A. U. Wood.
- +609. EDWARD BLANCHARD', b. Feb. 5, 1841.
- +610. GEORGE WOOLSEY', b. May 20, 1845.

318.

William Henry', son of John' (John', Joseph', Peter) and Susan (Howland) Aspinwall, was born December 16, 1807; died January 18, 1876. When a young man, he entered the employ of the great New York house of G. G. & S. S. Howland. The Howlands were his uncles. About 1833, he was taken into the firm as a partner. About 1836 or 7, the firm name was changed to Howland & Aspinwall. It was a noted firm in New York City, and did an extensive and lucrative business, and William H. Aspinwall became one of the leading and most influential business men in that city. About 1850, he left the active management of the firm and became largely interested in the Pacific Railroad and Panama Steamship Co., and about this time the city of Aspinwall, on the Isthmus of Panama, now called Colon, was founded and named after him. He acquired a large fortune.

He married Anna L. Breck of Bristol, Pa. She was born February 26, 1812; died in 1894.

Children:

- +611. LLOYD', b. 1830.
- +612. ANNA LLOYD', b. Aug. 13, 1831.
- +613. LOUISA', b. ———.
- 614. CATHERINE', b. March 8, 1847; m. Ambrose C. Kingsland.
- +615. JOHN A.', b. Jan. 8, 1840.

BRECK ANCESTRY.

Edward' Breck, born in England about 1596; came to New England in 1635, and settled at Dorchester, Mass.; married (2d wife), 1647, Isabel, widow of John Rigby. He died in Dorchester, November 2, 1662.

112 PETER ASPINWALL AND DESCENDANTS

York State Convention for adoption of the United States Constitution, and died October 13, 1774.

James' Roosevelt, born January 10, 1760; married (1st wife), November 15, 1786, Maria Eliza, daughter of Abraham Walton. She was born March 26, 1769.

Isaac' Roosevelt married Mary Rebecca Aspinwall.

320.

Emily Phillips', daughter of John' (John', Joseph', Peter) and Susan (Howland) Aspinwall, was born in New York City; married her cousin, Edward John Woolsey. He was born October 31, 1803; died at Astoria, L. I., June 30, 1873. She died November 26, 1891.

Children:

- 618. EDWARD J.', b. ———; m. (3), Fanny, daughter of Ex-Collector Snythe of New York City. They were separated in 1892, and he m. (3), Mrs. Kate Trimble de Rood of Covington, Ky. He d. Nov. 13, 1893.

WOOLSEY ANCESTRY.

George' Woolsey, born in England, October 27, 1610, came when a boy to New York City, in 1623; married, December, 1647, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Briggs) Cornell. He died at Jamaica, L. I., August 17, 1698.

George' Woolsey, born October 10, 1652; married Hannah ———. He died January 19, 1740.

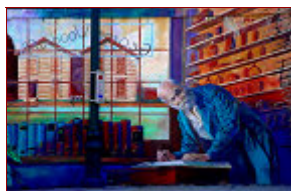
Benjamin' Woolsey, born November 19, 1687; married, 1714, Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (Whitehead) Taylor. She was born 1695; died March 29, 1771. He was pastor of the church at Southold, L. I.; died August 15, 1766.

Benjamin' Woolsey, born February 12, 1720; married (2d wife), 1757, Ann, daughter of Dr. George and Anna (Smith) Muirison. She was born February 10, 1737. He died September 9, 1771.

George Muirison' Woolsey, born April 14, 1772; married, September 27, 1797, Abby, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Bill) Howland. She was born August 27, 1776; died May 4, 1833. He died July 15, 1821.

Edward John' Woolsey married Emily Phillips Aspinwall.

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2018 November

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Chicago, IL 60647-7235

page 26
To construct ships and keep them in our navy-yards, subject to the injuries of time and casualties, does not consist with the notions of the American people, on the score of economy; nor is it in accordance with received opinions in regard to the propriety of placing excessive patronage in the hands of the general government. At the same time, it is in perfect unison with the spirit of our free institutions that the arts of peace shall be made tributary to the purposes of defence, and that the same energies which extend the commerce and manufactures of our country shall, in the event of necessity, be capable of being made use of for our protection. While the crowned heads of the Old World keep in constant pay vast armies and navies sustained by the heart's blood of the oppressed people, for the protection and preservation of their unhallowed power, it is the proud boast of our country that our soldiers are our citizens, and the sailors, who, in time of peace, spread the canvass of our commercial marine throughout the world, are the men who, in time of war, have heretofore directed, and will continue to direct, our cannon against our foes.

page 27
Under these circumstances, your committee are of opinion that the contract system, as applied to a steam-marine, is peculiarly the system best suited for our country. The noble structures erected by private enterprise, under the direction of experienced naval constructors, who shall guard the interests of the nation against the impositions of individual avarice or speculation, and under the command of officers who profession it is to protect their country's honor, may well be the heralds of prosperity in peace, and of retribution upon our foes in war. If large sums be paid in advance to aid in these enterprises, they are so paid in remuneration of valuable services rendered to all classes of our people, who are thus enabled to interchange information, or practise the courtesies of life. With proper attention to the value of the service contracted for, there can be no loss to the government, with which it is optional to become the owners of the vessels or not. If the ships be valuable and suitable for naval purposes, they may be purchased in the event of war; but, if not, must remain in the hands of their original proprietors, on whom the loss, if any, must fall. But apart from abstract speculations, we have the experience of the most powerful maritime nation in the world to guide us in the matter.

page 30
The regular employment of the best exigencies on board of contract vessels, and the great experience they would acquire from being constantly on active duty, would furnish to the naval service, in the event of a war, a corps that would be invaluable. In speaking of the superiority of the engineers on board of contract vessels in the employ of the British government over those on board of the Queen's ships, a witness before the select committee of the House of Commons says, Last year there was a universal complaint of the inferiority of the engineers and all persons connected with steam employed in her Majesty's service. It was explained, and very easily explained, by the superior advantages in the merchant service, and particularly the high wages paid. In all contract steam packets, they have men on board the vessels who are competent to superintend any alterations or repairs in the machinery which may be required.

page 55
Resolved, that steamers shall be so constructed as to be easily convertible into war steamers; that the Navy Department shall at all times exercise control over them, and shall at any time have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States, and to direct such changes in their machinery and internal arrangements as the said Secretary may require - the cost of such changes to be ascertained by the bills actually paid therefor, and the proper compensation for the value of the steamers, when so taken by the United States, to be determined by appraisers to be mutually chosen by the parties; on which basis and determination, payment shall be made for such changes on such steamers by the United States to said Harris or his assigns. And the United States, by the Secretary of the Navy aforesaid, in consideration of the promises, do hereby promise and agree to pay to the said Arnold Harris, contractor, or to his assigns, as a compensation for the service hereinbefore stipulated, the full sum of \$199,000 per annum, payable quarter-yearly in the United States, upon the fair performance by the said Harris of the service hereinbefore stipulated, according to the just intent and meaning of this contract.

page 55
It is understood and agreed further, by the parties aforesaid, that this contract shall continue in force for the term of 10 years from 1843 October 1, unless annulled by Congress; and that Congress may, at any period during its coming session, direct it to cease, upon such conditions of equity and fairness as it may think it just towards the contractor to establish. And it is also understood and agreed that no payment is to be made under this contract at any time before Congress shall have made the appropriations necessary for that purpose; but payment shall be made according to such appropriations.

Signed by J.Y. Mason (Secretary of the Navy) and
Arnold Harris (a private entrepreneur).
Witnessed by William H. Davidge and Edwin Crosswell.

Furthermore, I, Arnold Harris, the party mentioned in the preceding contract, for value received, do hereby fully and absolutely assign, transfer, and make over to William H. Aspinwall, of the city and State of New York, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the preceding contract.

Signed by Arnold Harris (a private entrepreneur).
Witnessed by Stanhope English.

(page 195)
The papers marked G and H are copies of propositions: the first by Cornelius Vanderbilt, offering to take the mails semi-monthly, in six steamships, at \$30,000 per annum for the service of each ship, or \$180,000 a year for the whole service between New York and San Francisco, in 25 days, by the intermediate points, if desired; and the other by E.H. Carmick and his associates to convey the mails, monthly, between New York and San Francisco, in not exceeding 18 days, and monthly between New Orleans and San Francisco, in not exceeding 14 days, via Vera Cruz, at \$10,000 a trip or \$240,000 a year.

Payments have been made to George Law and his associates, assignees of A.G. Sloo, for advances made under the act of 1848 August 3, and upon certificates of the Postmaster General, of service actually performed under the contract, to 1852 January 28, the date of last payment, amounting in the whole to \$944,925.90. This sum includes as well the advance of one year's mail pay, made by direction of the act last referred to, as compensation for the service actually performed, except one-tenth of said advance, which was accounted for and satisfied 1851 March 3.

It will be recollected that, by the act of Congress of that date, the advances to the several contractors were exempted from interest, except from the passage of the act, and were allowed to be gradually refunded, at the rate of one-tenth annually.

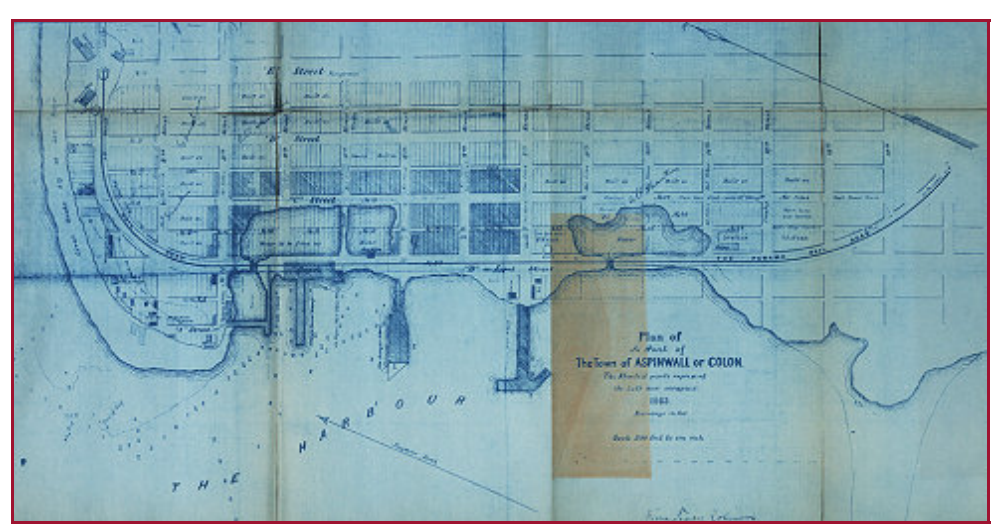
(continued on page 10 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

PUBLIC FINANCE

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 10 of 26)

top illustration:
Plan of the town of Aspinwall or Colon (1863)
From A.B. Nichols Notebooks
The terminus on the Atlantic of the Panama Railroad was named for William Henry Aspinwall
The government of Columbia took offense and named it Colon (Columbus, in Spanish)
https://panama.lindahall.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/nggallery/panama-railroad/panex3501_edited.jpg

Aspinwall's Pacific Mail Steamship Company undertook construction of a railroad across the isthmus of Panama, and finished it in 1855. The railroad connected ports on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the isthmus. The railroad was approximately 50 miles long.

The isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico is three times wider than the isthmus of Panama, but has much better terrain and climate. Construction of the railroad in the 1850s in Panama and the canal 30 years later led to many engineering problems and deaths.

The Aspinwall shipping company played a large role in the massive importation of foreign labor to the US in the 1800s. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company carried Japanese and Chinese laborers to the west coast and German laborers to the east coast. The laborers were no better than slaves; and they put the lie to the high principle of the Aspinwall family motto. The Aspinwall firm specifically and Puritans generally were hypocrites. They got rich on slaves at the same time they agitated for the Civil War on the excuse of slavery; and during the years they castigated southern whites after the war.

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress



Surveyor plots the Panama Railroad. illustration in Tropical Journeys Harper's New Monthly Magazine, volume 18, number 103 (1859 January)
<https://panama.lindahall.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/nggallery/panama-railroad/panex3904e.jpg>



Culebra (the Summit), Panama Railroad
Tomes, R (author). Panama in 1855: An account of the Panama Rail-Road. New York: (1855)
<https://panama.lindahall.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/nggallery/panama-railroad/panex0901e.jpg>



The Panama Railroad crossed the Chagres River at Barbacoas, an Indian word meaning bridge. It is about 23 miles from Colón and halfway to Panama City. (1879) from A.B. Nichols Notebooks
https://panama.lindahall.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/nggallery/panama-railroad/pa1_090e.jpg



Front Street, Colon before the fire of 1885. From A.B. Nichols Notebooks. Travelers stepped off ships at the Colon wharf and walked a few steps to the railroad where they got on a train and rode 47 miles to the port on the Pacific. Or the reverse
https://panama.lindahall.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/nggallery/panama-railroad/pa1_008e.jpg

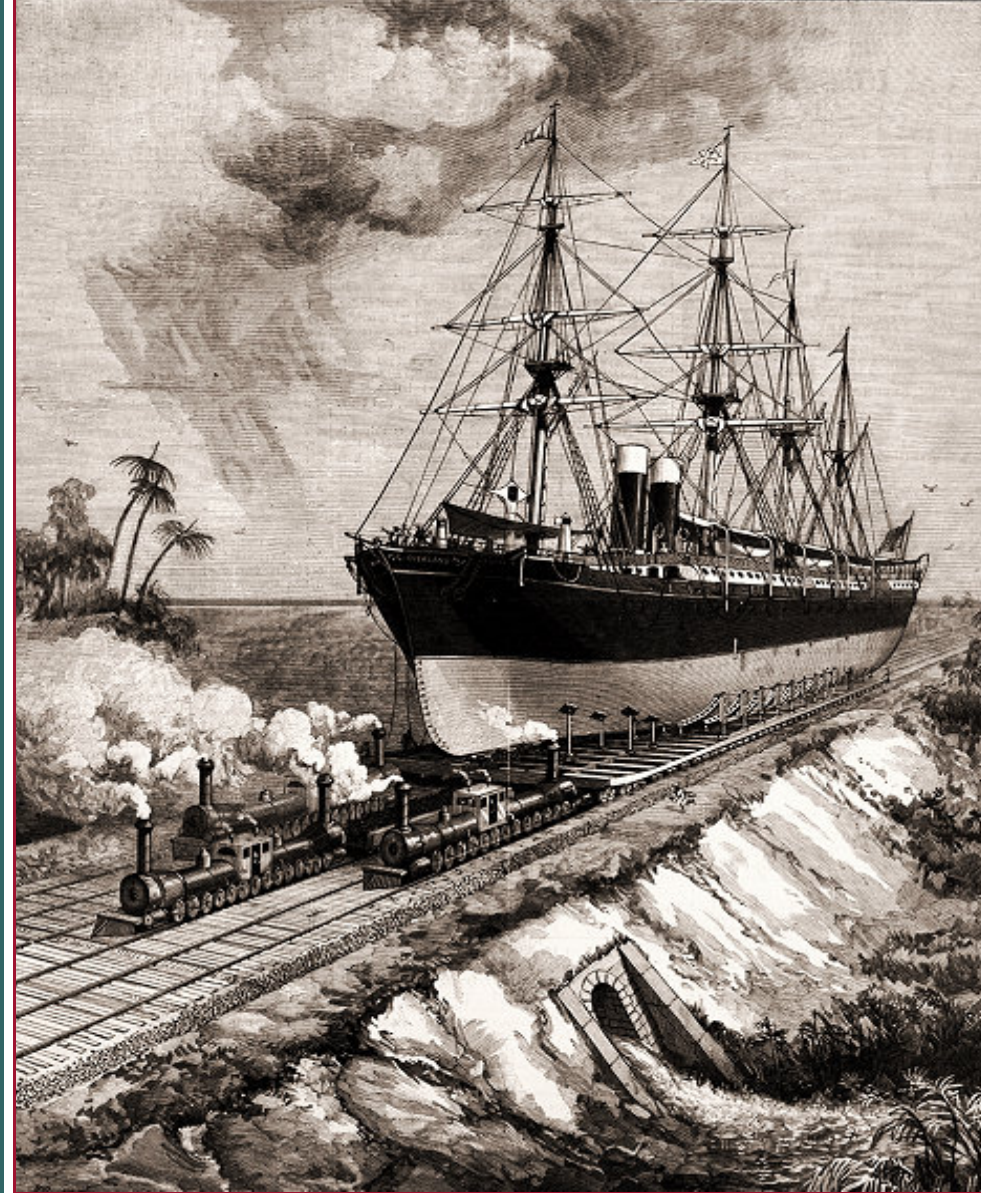
Aspinwall Wm. H (\$400,000). Of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, shipping merchants. The father of Mr. Aspinwall has long been known as an intelligent and shrewd broker, and is of an ancient and honorable family. Mr. Aspinwall has a beautiful seat on Staten Island, and his residence in this city is very valuable.

Astor John Jacob (\$25,000,000). John Jacob Astor is claimed, by those who know him best, not only among the richest but also among the truly great men of the world.

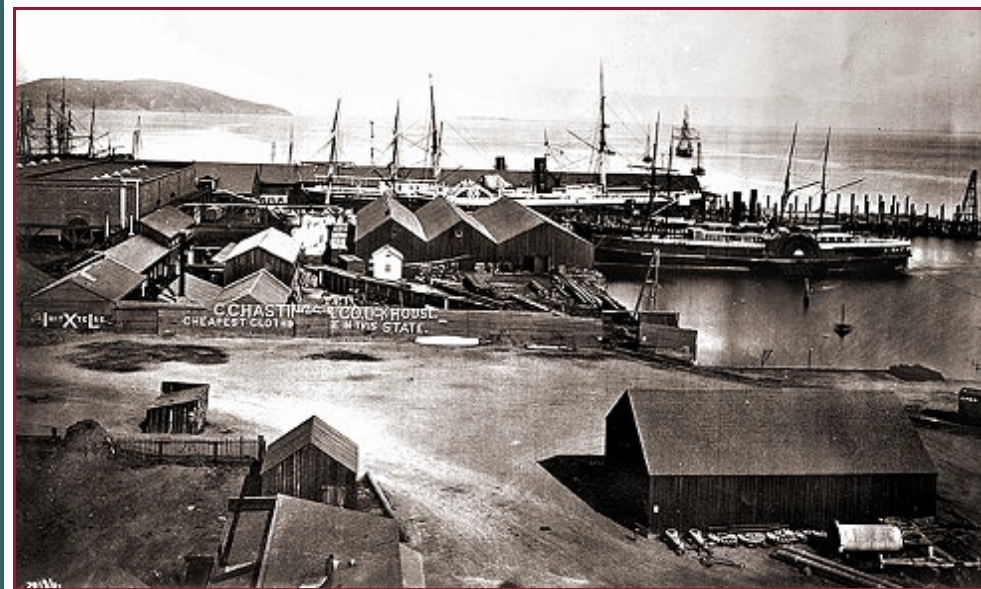
page 4 in Wealth and Biography of the Wealthy Citizens of New York City (worth \$100,000 or more, in alphabetical order) (6th edition) Beach, Moses Y (author). New York: The Sun Office (1845) contributed by Harvard College Library. digitalized by Google



Steamship Explorer in the Colorado River
The first ship to cross the isthmus of Panama, was constructed on the west coast of the US crossed the isthmus in pieces on a train and was assembled on the other side Mollhausen, H.B. and Young, J.J. (artists). Ives, J.C. (author). Report upon the Colorado River of the West, Explored in 1857 and 1858. Washington (DC): (1861)
<https://panama.lindahall.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/08/panex4001e.jpg>



James B. Eads' proposal for a steamship railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico
Scientific American (1884 December 27, 1884)
panama.lindahall.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/nggallery/panama-railroad/panex1601e.jpg



Steamships Colorado and Senator at Pacific Mail docks, San Francisco, California (1880s)
Photo: San Francisco National Maritime Museum, A12.18.322n. Posted by Steve Potash
http://www.foundsf.org/index.php?title=Pacific_Mail_Steamship_Company



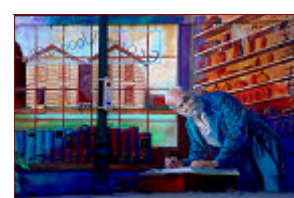
Pacific Mail Company offices. First & Market Streets. San Francisco, California (1896)
Pacific Mail transitioned to Dollar Line which transitioned to American President Lines a global container-shipment corporation. Posted by Steve Potash
http://www.foundsf.org/index.php?title=Pacific_Mail_Steamship_Company

(continued on page 11 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

updated 2018 November



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Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
1704 N. Milwaukee
Chicago, IL 60647-7235

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(page 11 of 26)

top illustration:
Confederate soldier killed in the trenches, at the storming of Petersburg, Virginia (1865 April 2)
E. & H.T. Anthony (Firm)
#3180 in War Views, Photographic History The War for the Union
Call #PR-065-811-14
Civil War Stereographs. New-York Historical Society
Digital #nhnycw/ad ad41014
Found at www.loc.gov

Patriots



credits, pdf 41.6 mb



wmv 232 mb



mpeg 829 mb



Lincoln as a young pioneer in Illinois
Washington at Central Park (3600 west). Garfield Park Fieldhouse. Chicago, Illinois (2008 June 12)



Lock Number 6 Illinois and Michigan Canal in operation since 1848, Channahon, Illinois (2010 May 20)
Turning a prairie into profit. In the 1830s, the newly invented steel plow made it possible for settlers to turn over the tough Illinois prairie. When the I&M Canal opened in 1848, the corn, wheat, barley and oats they grew could be shipped by canal to Chicago and on to other grain markets



Yorkville, Illinois (2010 May 20)



Yorkville, Illinois (2010 May 20)



Chicago Board of Education elementary school named for Stephen Douglas
32nd Street near Prairie. Chicago, Illinois (2005 August 15)



Lincoln Memorial on Lincoln Highway, Chicago Heights, Illinois (2007 July 14)

You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time
but you can't fool all the people all the time

Abraham Lincoln
quoted by Sandburg, Carl (author)
Abraham Lincoln, Volume 1: The Prairie Years
New York: Dell Laurel Editions (reprinted by arrangement with Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.) (1926, 1954)

The American Civil War was an especially ugly event in world history. It killed outright approximately 700,000 American men when the country's population was much smaller than now. It wounded an even greater percentage of the male population. It made widows and orphans. It destroyed property and filled most families with grief.

From George Washington's administration to Lincoln's, Quakers from New England and Middle Atlantic states agitated for abolition. Though they are pacifists, they helped create the horrors of the Civil War.

Lincoln was one of four candidates for president in 1860. The robber barons created the Republican party and nominated him. They and their colleagues also created two other parties and nominated two other candidates. Stephen Douglas was the candidate for one of the parties. He'd taken the side of slavery when Lincoln took the side of abolition in their famous debates. The robber barons don't seem to have cared which of their three parties won the election. They created the three parties to split the vote of the majority of Americans who supported the Know-Nothing party. The Know-Nothings represented the interests of native sons against the robber barons who could get wealthy only by riding on the backs of immigrants. When the number of points between profit and overhead is small, greedy people need to exploit an ever-increasing number of people to get a big bottom line.

Lincoln seems to have not cared if he did or didn't win the election. His wife was the more ambitious of the couple. Lincoln kept his campaign simple. He distributed a transcript of the Lincoln-Douglas debates to abolitionists. He visited a newspaper editor in Albany, New York, the capitol of Dutch America. He bought a German-language newspaper published in Illinois and retained the editorial staff. He just wanted articles about him in the German language so German craftsmen and laborers in Chicago and farmers in downstate Illinois would know his name on election day.

He won the election without getting a majority of votes. He didn't represent the American people. During his administration, the US Congress realized that the Constitutional provision for a 'general tax' didn't mean a property tax after all, like they'd thought before, starting in Washington's administration. The provision really meant an income tax; and it has meant income tax ever since. However, the income tax enacted to pay Civil War debts was eventually retired for a short time. Lincoln also pushed through the first major immigration law and began the stampede of foreign nationals to the US. Lincoln knew who'd made him president and why. He gave them what they wanted.

I think Lincoln knew enough history and law to see that US founders had compromised their democratic principles in order to acquire territory from the European monarchies. US founders wrote laws to convince aristocrats and grantees to lobby their monarchs to cede dominion of territory to the US. The laws sealed the deal on the American side. The aristocrats had to pledge allegiance to the US government to seal their side of the deal and to keep their large estates. They didn't mean it. They crossed their fingers behind their backs. US founders knew they were dealing with double-crossers and wrote Catch-22s into the laws that attracted Spanish grantees and French lords.

Despite the hideous profit motive that robber barons carried into the war, there was also a good motive. Most of the southern states came into the US from France and Spain; and geographically as well as ethnically, were closer to the former Spanish colonies than to the former English colonies. Anglo-Americans swarmed into the territories when the US acquired them to increase the US presence and influence new state governments. Anglo-Americans rushed the territories into statehood, taking special care to make more states with abolitionist than slave inhabitants.

As the Anglos increased their presence and power in the southern states, Hispanics almost certainly got worried, and were on the verge of sedition. The timing of the Civil War indicates that the Latin-American inhabitants of US soil were getting ready to break their oath of allegiance. Secession wasn't a southern Anglo-American idea. It was a southern Hispanic idea. Lincoln didn't start the Civil War. He just took on the burden of following through on an Anglo-American plan long in the making. Southern Anglo-Americans did what is called castling on a chessboard in the world of gamesmanship. They pre-empted the Hispanic plan to secede, started the war of secession themselves, and lost it accidentally on purpose. President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee should be seen as heroes of the whole US, and not just idols of diehard Confederates, who seem to not have understood what was going on.

Lincoln was opposed to states' rights and mocked them in his speeches. He was as opposed to the rights of northern states as of southern states. His legal arguments were sound. He was a threat to the entrenched powers of New England and the Middle Atlantic states, as well as the states they created in the territories.

Of the various theories about Lincoln's assassination, I think the most reasonable explanation is that the worst Hawks of his own party wanted him dead. He was descended from Virginians who migrated to Illinois through Kentucky and Indiana. He was himself a southerner, and he wanted to go easy on his people. Vicious Hawks wanted to destroy the South, and followed through by sending political hacks, known as carpetbaggers into the country.

The Hawks also had a long-term game plan to invest in municipal and state debt to maintain and increase the wealth they acquired as robber barons in real estate speculation, banking, and railroads. The carpetbaggers manipulated state legislatures to add another layer of geopolitical divisions to their maps. The new layer would facilitate the institution and perpetuation of the property tax in southern states that had little experience with it. The northern Hawks didn't mind when Lincoln challenged the states' rights of southern states as an excuse for war. The Hawks didn't want the challenge turned on them.

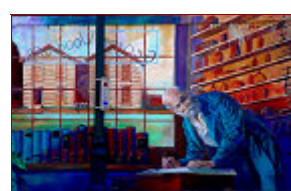
A hypocritical, self-righteous faction of Puritans was the bad guys in the so-called Reconstruction story. They became known as Damned Yankees in the south, as well as world-wide when they scooted across the oceans in their steamships, blowing off the rights of every nation they cut deals in.

(continued on page 12 of 26)

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(page 12 of 26)

top illustration:
Mayer A. Rothschild
page 107 in Little journeys to the homes of great business men
Hubbard, Elbert (1856-1915)
Done into a book by the Roycrofters at their shop which is in East Aurora, Erie County, New York (1909)
contributed by University of California libraries. digitalized by MSN
<https://archive.org/details/tolittlejourneys00hubbrich>

A biography of the founder of the House of Rothschild is at:

Mayer A. Rothschild
page 107-136 in Little journeys to the homes of great business men
Hubbard, Elbert (1856-1915)
Done into a book by the Roycrofters at their shop
which is in East Aurora, Erie County, New York (1909)
contributed by University of California libraries. digitalized by MSN
<https://archive.org/details/tolittlejourneys00hubbrich>

The biography omits the role that the House of Rothschild played in the creation of the Zionist state in Israel, but does describe how the Rothschilds got the money and the clout to create it. When Muslims use Jews as an excuse to cast aspersion on and attack the US and several European nations, the Muslims mean the Rothschilds.

Wolfgang Goethe was born in the city of Frankfort in Seventeen Hundred and Forty-nine. Goethe gives us a very vivid description of Frankfort as he remembered it in his childhood days. He describes it as a town within a town, fortress within fortress. Then he tells us of a walled inclosure in this walled city, which was to him a very terrible place—it was the Ghetto, or Jews' Quarter. Through it ran the Judengasse, or street of the Jews. It was a place packed with human beings—houses, hallways, alleys, sidewalks and porches swarming with children. Goethe tells how he at times would peep through the iron gates of the Ghetto, but as a child he never ventured in. The children told each other how human sacrifices were offered in the synagogues, and as proof, pictures of Abraham and Isaac were brought forth, —that proved the point. There were plenty of men in the Ghetto who looked exactly like Abraham—goodness gracious!

In this Ghetto at Frankfort was born in 1743, Mayer Anselm, afterward Mayer Anselm Rothschild. When Goethe took his peep into the Ghetto, this lad was about twelve years old—Goethe was six. Forty years later these men were to meet, and meet as equals. The father of Mayer Anselm was Anselm Moses. He could not boast a surname, for Jews, not being legal citizens, simply aliens, had no use for family names. If they occasionally took them on, the reigning duke might deprive them of the luxury at any time, without anesthetics. If a man had two names, say Anselm Moses, it meant that his name was Anselm and that he was the son of Moses. Mayer Anselm was the son of Anselm.

Rothschild means Red Shield, and this was the distinguishing sign on the house. All the people in that house were Red Shields. The house was seven stories high and at one time 100 people lived in it. Later, when the name became popular, all of the people in that house called themselves, Rothschilds.

In Goethe's time, there were just 160 houses in the Frankfort Ghetto, and these were occupied by 2,300 Jews. Goethe says that the practice of walling the Jews in was to facilitate taxation—the Jews being honored by an assessment quite double that which Christians paid. At one time any Jew who paid two hundred and fifty florins was exempt from wearing a yellow hat and the yellow on his breast.

Many private houses, everywhere, have walls around them, and the plan of dividing different nationalities from each other, by setting apart a certain section of the town for each, was a matter of natural selection, everywhere practiced. Mayer Anselm grew up with never a thought that he belonged to a peculiar people, nor did the idea of persecution ever trouble him. The only peculiar people are those who do not act and think as we do. Who are peculiar? Oh, the others, the others, the others.

There was a big family for Anselm Moses to look after. All were hearty and healthy. One thing which adds greatly to the physical endowment of Jewish children, and almost makes up to the child of the Ghetto for the lack of woods and fields, is that he is not launched on the sea of life with a limited supply of love. Jewish children do not refer to their father as the Gov'ner, and elderly women as Salem Witches, because the Jews as a people recognize the rights of the child. And the first right of a child is the right to be loved.

In the average Christian household, until a very few years ago, the child grew up with the feeling constantly pressed upon him that he was a usurper and an interloper. Such questions as, Where would you get anything to eat if I did not provide it?, were everywhere flying at the heads of lisping babyhood. The words must and shall were often heard, and that obedience was a privilege and not a duty was nowhere taught. All parents quoted Solomon as to the beauties of the rod, and that all children were perverse, obstinate and stiff-necked was assumed as a fact. To break the will of a child was a very essential thing to do.

The father of Mayer Anselm was a traveling merchant—call him a peddler, a Jewish peddler, and have done with it. He made trips outside of the Ghetto, and used to come back with interesting tales of adventure, that he would relate to the household and neighbors who would drop in. Not many Jews ventured outside the Ghetto—to do so was to invite insult, robbery and violence. However, to get out is to grow. This man traded safety for experience and so got out and grew. He evidently knew how to take care of himself. He was courageous, courteous, intelligent, diplomatic. He made money. And always he wore the yellow hat and the yellow patch upon his breast.

In the Red Shield there was usually at least one Rabbi. One of the sons of Anselm Moses must be a Rabbi. The parents of little Mayer Anselm set him apart for the synagogue—he was so clever at reciting prayers and so glib with responses. Then he had an eczema for management, and took charge of all the games when the children played Hebrew I-Spy through the hallways and dark corners of the big, rambling and mysterious Red Shield.

Little Mayer must have been nine years old when his father first took him along on one of his trips. It was a wonderful event—they were gone three days, and when they returned the boy entertained the whole Judengasse with tales, slightly hand-illuminated, about the wonderful things they had seen. One thing he learned, and that was that Christians were not the drunken, fighting, treacherous and bloodthirsty people he had supposed, at least they were not all bad. Not once were they insulted or molested. They had called at the great house or castle of the Landgrave to sell handkerchiefs, combs and beads to the servants, and accidentally they had met the Landgrave, himself. He it was who owned the Red Shield. The agent of the Landgrave came every month to collect the rent from everybody. That word Landgrave simply meant Landlord, a term still used even in America, where there are, of course, no Lords, only ramrods.

Children know nothing of social caste. Caste is a disease of grown-ups. It is caused by uric acid in the ego. Children meet as equals—they respond naturally without so much as a thought as to whether they ought to love one another or not. William (the landlord's son) got acquainted with Mayer.

Mayer Anselm took to his father's business as a bird takes to the air. From selling trinkets he began dealing in jewelry, old coins, curiosities and paintings. He picked his customers, and knew the weaknesses of each—certain things were bought for certain people. The idea of becoming a Rabbi was abandoned—he wanted temporal power, not spiritual. Money to the intelligent Jew is the symbol of power—of independence. There may be men who love the money itself, but surely this man didn't. He was daring in its use—he had the courage to take risks. His was a quest for power.

When about twenty, he traveled as far as Hanover to visit a kinsman, and there he served for several months as clerk in a bank. He had a mind like those Japanese who travel to absorb, and waste no time in battling error. Returning to Frankfort he transformed his father's little store into a bank and filled the window with real money to the great delight and astonishment of the neighbors. From Hanover he brought a collection of rare coins. The business his father had established gradually took on a cosmopolitan look. The house of the Red Shield became a sort of center of trade for the whole Judengasse.

(continued on page 13 of 26)

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress



Red Shield tenement (Rothschild house) on Judenstrasse, Jewish Ghetto. Frankfort, Germany (circa 1850-1880)
page 29 in album Athens, Egypt, Rhine, Switzerland, Tyrol, Salzburg. <https://lccn.loc.gov/94513860>

Millionaires who laugh are rare
Andrew Carnegie

It takes a great deal of boldness, mixed with a vast deal of caution to acquire a great fortune and then it takes ten times as much wit to keep it after you have got it, as it took to make it.

Mayer A. Rothschild (page 107)

Gibbon, who was a deist or monotheist and really liked the Jews, intimates that it was lucky for the Christians that Constantine didn't embrace Judaism instead of Christianity, for if he had, the Jews would have treated the Christians exactly as the Christians have since treated the Jews. Of course, nobody claims that Christianity is the religion of Christ—it is the religious rule of pagan Rome with the Jewish Christ as a convenient label. Just why Christians should worship a Jew, and pray to a Jewess and yet despise Jews, is a matter so subtle that it has never been explained

Elbert Hubbard (page 110)
in Little journeys to the homes of great business men
Hubbard, Elbert (1856-1915)

Done into a book by the Roycrofters at their shop which is in East Aurora, Erie County, New York (1909)
contributed by University of California libraries. digitalized by MSN
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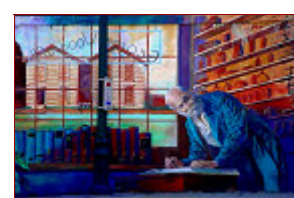
Among the sayings and discourses imputed to (Jesus) by his biographers, I find many passages of fine imagination, correct morality, and of the most lovely benevolence: and others again of so much ignorance, so much absurdity, so much untruth, charlatanism, and imposture, as to pronounce it impossible that such contradictions should have proceeded from the same being. I separate therefore the gold from the dross; restore to him the former, and leave the latter to the stupidity of some, and roguery of others of his disciples. Of this band of dupes and impostors, Paul was the great Coryphaeus, and first corrupter of the doctrines of Jesus. These palpable interpolations and falsifications of his doctrines led me to try to sift them apart.

Thomas Jefferson to William Short, Monticello (1820 April 13)
<http://www.monticello.org/site/jefferson/dupes-and-impostors-quotations>

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(page 13 of 26)

top illustration:
Position of the army, showing British and German troop positions
Saratoga (New York) campaign (1777 October 8)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
Call # G3803.S3S3 1777 .P6
<https://lccn.loc.gov/gm71000660>

Mayer A. Rothschild, continued

And all the time the friendship with the Landgrave and his son had continued. Commissions were given to Mayer to buy certain coins and pictures. Finally he was entrusted to collect the rents of the Red Shield. He did this so thoroughly and well, and was so prompt in his reports, that he was finally named as custodian of the property. Other property was given to him to look after. Jews came to him for advice, and Christians counseled with him as to loans.

He became known as The Honest Jew, which title, we hope, carried with it no reflection on his co-religionists. There are men—a very, very few—who are thus honored with the title of Honest John. Gamblers can be recalled whose word was worth more than their bond. There are horsemen, gamblers, too, if you please, who have little respect for the moral code, but who never prove false to a trust. Mayer Anselm had the coolness and the courage of a good gambler—in business he surely was ever ready to back his opinion. He would pay 500 thalers for a jewel, give the man his price, and pocket the gem silently, while the hagglers and quibblers were screwing up their courage to offer a hundred for it. But here was the difference—Mayer Anselm knew what he was going to do with the jewel. He had a customer in mind. He knew the customer, he knew the jewel, and he knew his own mind.

The Landgrave grew to lean on Mayer Anselm of the Red Shield. He made him Court Jew, or official treasurer of the principality. This carried with it the freedom of the city, and being a free man—no longer technically a Jew—he had a name, and the name he chose was Rothschild, or the Red Shield, Mayer Anselm Rothschild. He no longer wore the yellow badge of a despised race. Yet he refused to leave the Ghetto—the House of the Red Shield was his birthplace, here his parents had lived and died. Here would he live and die. He was still a Jew, earnest and zealous in keeping the Law, the President or head of the synagogue.

He was happily married to Letizia—she had no other name—and babies were coming along with astonishing regularity. To him and his good wife were born five sons and five daughters. The Red Shield was now his own property, he having purchased the freehold—a thing he could not do until he had attained the freedom of the city. Then we get the rather curious condition of Mayer Anselm supervising the municipal affairs of the whole city; and his sons, grown to manhood, still wearing the yellow badge, and obliged to keep within the Ghetto at certain hours, on serious penalty.

And it is worth while noting that Mayer Anselm kept the laws of the Ghetto, and asked no favor for himself beyond that granted to other Jews, save that he did not wear the badge. Beyond this he was a Jew, and his pride refused to allow him to be anything else. And yet he served the Christian public with a purity of purpose and an unselfishness that won for him the reputation of honesty that was his all his life.

By his influence the Ghetto was enlarged, several of the streets widened, and all houses were placed under sanitary inspection. He established a compulsory free school system and maintained an art gallery in the Ghetto that was a center of education for the entire district. When this gallery was dedicated, Goethe came, and made a speech of congratulation. He was the guest of the Red Shield. Afterward, Rothschild returned the visit and spent several days at Weimar with the great poet, and always they were on very friendly terms.

The son of the Landgrave became, himself, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and afterward Elector. He is also known as William IX. He was book-lover, numismatist, and a man of many gentle virtues. I know of only one blot on his official scutcheon, but this was so serious that, for a time, it blocked his political fortune. In this affair, Rothschild was correspondent. Rothschild was Court Jew, and beyond a doubt, attended to all details. During the American Revolutionary War, William IX. loaned 12,000 soldiers, a goodly portion of his army, to one George III. of England, to go and fight the American Colonies. This is the first and only time that Germans have ever carried arms against Americans. These Hessians were splendid, sturdy soldiers and would have been almost invincible if fighting to protect their homes, but in America they were only half-hearted.

The bones of many of these poor fellows were scattered through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and most of those who survived until Cornwallis offered his sword to Washington—and had it refused—settled down and became good Pennsylvania Dutch.

Around Reading and Lancaster, are various worthy Daughters of the Revolution, whose credential is that their grandsires fought with Washington. The fact that the grandsires aforesaid were from Hesse, sold at so much a head by a Governor in need of ready cash, need not weigh in the scale. The amount of money which the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel received from the English Government for the use of his twelve thousand men 600,000 thalers; and while a thaler is equivalent to only about \$0.75, it was then worth as much as an American dollar is worth now. These 600,000 thalers were a straight bonus, for the English Government agreed to pay the Hessian soldiers the same that they paid their own English soldiers, and to treat them in all other ways as their own. A second division of 4,000 men was afterward supplied, for which the Landgrave of Hesse was paid 200,000 thalers.

Alluring tales of loot were held out to the soldiers, also educational advantages, somewhat after the style of the recruiting posters in this Year of Grace, 1909, that seek to lead and lure the lusty youth of America to enlist in the cause of Mars. Of course the common people knew nothing of the details of this deal of Hesse with England. The Americans were represented to them as savages who had arisen against their masters, and were massacring men, women and children. To stop this bloodshed was looked upon as a duty for the sake of humanity.

Let it be stated that these Hessian soldiers were not sent to America against their will. They voted by regiments to go to the defense of their English Cousins. All of the officers were given a month's pay as a bonus, and this no doubt helped their zeal. The soldiers were to go simply until the war was over, which was represented would be in one year, or possibly less. The money came so easily, that the Landgrave of Hesse in 1794, supplied the English with a third detachment of 4,000 troops, this time, to fight the French.

It is not always the case that the terms of sale of human beings in wartime is so well known as are these particular deals. The Hessian officials kept no books. They made no records, and wrote no letters. Boards of Investigation were powerless. The business was transacted by personal messengers who went to London and closed the deal by word of mouth, and later brought back the coin. Wise men write few letters. However, things in Threadneedle Street cannot be done in secret. England has a wonderful system of bookkeeping and bureaucracy—there are spies upon spies, and checks and counterchecks, so that filching a large sum from the Bank of England has been a trick never so far successfully turned.

England's share in this transaction was not dishonorable—that is to say, to buy a man is not so bad as to sell one. All she did was to hire strike-breakers. English statesmen generally regarded the matter as a bit of necessary war-time expediency. If the rebel Colonies could be put down by hiring a few extra soldiers, hire them, of course. Not so, said Edmund Burke, who gave the matter an unlooked-for publicity, by denouncing the Hessians as hired assassins. He prophesied that the American would not consider these hirelings as amenable to the rules of civilized warfare, but would "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves—a phrase so fine that it was, years after, seized upon by Tom Corwin and applied to the conquest of Mexico.

(continued on page 14 of 26)

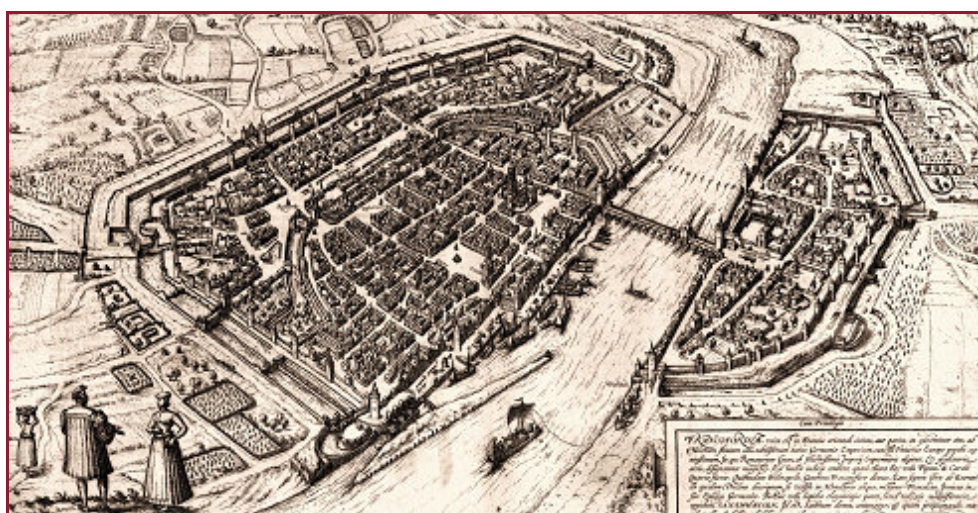
CONTENTS



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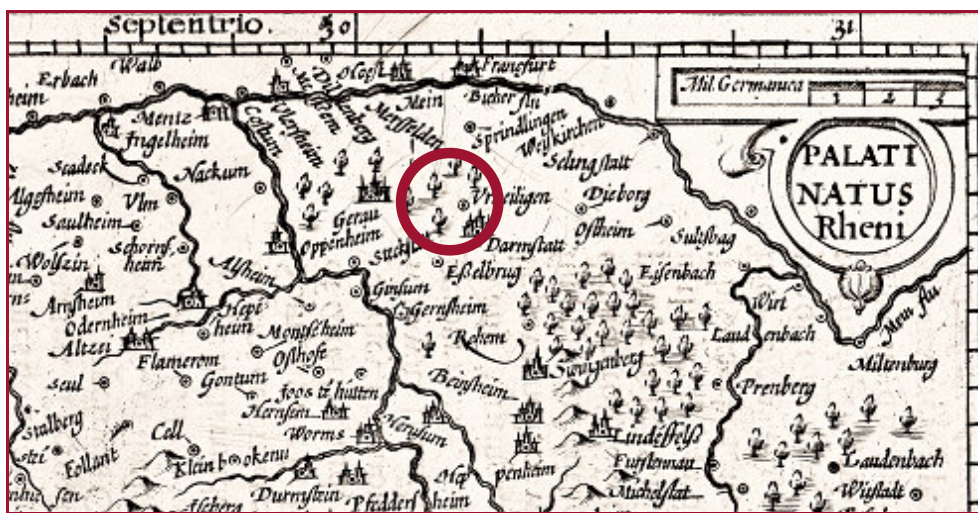
historical records of US Congress



Frankfurt, Germany in 1575
page 27 in Wittenburga. Civitates Francfordienses. Wismaria. Rostochium, volume 1
Braun, Georg (1541-1622) and Hogenberg, Franz (1539-1590) (authors) (1612)
Cologne: Peter von Brachel (1640)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 12126058.jp2



Frankfurt, Germany in 1612
page 27 in Wittenburga. Civitates Francfordienses. Wismaria. Rostochium, volume 1
Braun, Georg (1541-1622) and Hogenberg, Franz (1539-1590) (authors) (1612)
Cologne: Peter von Brachel (1640)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 12126058.jp2

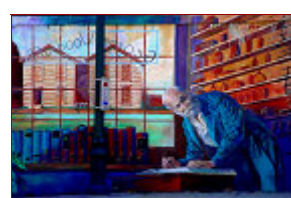


Frankfurt in the Rhine Palatinate (1637) (top, middle, on tributary of Rhine River)
The red circle marks Astor's hometown, Waldorf. It's too small for many maps. It's currently a suburb next to the Frankfurt airport
Germany wasn't a nation, but a set of principalities and kingdoms. A palatinate is a large estate that princes awarded to knights
(page 581) in Historia mundi or Mercator's atlas
Mercator, Gerhard (1512-1594), Hondius, Jodocus (1563-1612) and Saltonstall, Wye (authors)
London: T. Cotes for Michael Sparke and Samuel Cartwright (1637)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 11248443.jp2



Frankfurt in Derbornheimerberg (1665)
Novam Hanc Territorii Francofurtensis Tabulam
Atlas Maior Sive Cosmographia Blaviana, Qua Solvm, Salvm, Coelvm, Accrvatissime Describitvr.
Amsterdam: Blaeu, Joan (1596-1673) (1665)
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(page 14 of 26)

top illustration:
Frankfurt on the Mein River in the Hessen land grant (1700)
inset of Imperium Romano-Germanicum
Homann, Johann Baptist (1663-1724) (1700)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650
Call # G6080 17-- .H6 TIL
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2002624015>

Mayer A. Rothschild, continued

Charles Fox took a like view of the situation, and between him and Burke the word Hessian reached America with a taint upon it which a century of use has been unable to disinfect.

The protest in the House of Commons did not directly avail, but there is a suspicion that a wise protest against a great wrong never dies on the empty air. Burke's accusation of barter and sale rumbled throughout Europe, and created a sentiment of sympathy for America, especially in France. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, and Silas Deane made capital of it, and repeated the words hired assassins and thereby helped us to borrow money to fight said assassins. So much for the law of compensation.

As for the Landgrave, there was a cool 1,000,000 in bullion in his strong-box. He smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and calmly explained that George Washington the Rebel, had united with the Indian Savages and was murdering all loyal English subjects in America, and for a few good Germans to go to the rescue of England and help put down the insurrection was a Christian act, and moreover, it was nobody's business but their own. He thought that this disposed of the matter, but the ghost would not down. In 1808, an Imperial Decree was issued by the Emperor to this effect, Whereas, it seems that the House of Hesse-Cassel has for some years persisted in selling its subjects to the English Crown, to bear arms in quarrels that are none of ours, and that by this means has amassed a large fortune, therefore this detestable avarice has now brought its own punishment, and Hesse-Cassel from now on ceases to exist, being incorporated with the Kingdom of Westphalia.

Troubles, we are told, never come singly. Of this William the Elector was convinced. The Emperor had cut off his official head with a stroke of the pen. The money he possessed was to be taken by legal attachment, its lawful ownership to be determined in the courts. The lawsuit would have been a long and tedious one, but happily it was not to be. Napoleon with his conquering army was sweeping Europe. The Corsican was approaching Frankfurt. The rumor was that the city was to be wiped out of existence. Napoleon hated the Hessians—he knew all about their having hired themselves out to fight the Americans. The Hessians must be punished. The late Elector of Hesse-Cassel (would be hanged when Napoleon caught him).

Frankfurt was looted, but not burned. Money, jewelry and portable wealth were all the French wanted. The Castle was used as a stable, and the paintings and statuary served as targets for the rollicking soldiers who had exploited the wine-cellars. The vast amount of specie, which was reported the Elector possessed, was missing—the strong-boxes were empty. Soldiers were set to work digging all about the house for signs of hidden treasure, but none was found. The Elector and his family were distributed, as they say of the type in limited editions. Gone—no one knew where!

The French visited the Ghetto, but by order of Napoleon, his soldiers were never severe upon the Jews. Napoleon called himself The Protector of the Oppressed, and tried occasionally to live up to his self-conferred title. The Red Shield received a call, and Mayer Rothschild handed over his keys to the officer, in person. The house was searched, and cash to the extent of 10,000 thalers appropriated. The officer gave Rothschild a receipt for the amount, and assured the banker it was but a loan. The French were convinced that when William the Elector fled, he had taken with him his money. That he should have entrusted it to another, and especially a Jew, seemed preposterous. Yet such was the case. William had fled, disguised as a civil engineer, carrying with him in his chaise an outfit of surveying instruments. All of his money had been turned over to Mayer Anselm Rothschild. The many biographers place the sum anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The fact seems to be that it was a little less than \$2,000,000. Not even a receipt was given for the money, for such a document might have led to locating the gold. The Elector would not even count it. He said, If I do not come back, it is yours—you helped me to get it. If I return, you are an honest man—and that is all there is about it. The Jew was touched to tears. The obligation was one fraught with great risk, for the money, and for himself. But there was only one thing to do—assume the responsibility.

That this vast sum of money was given into the hands of Rothschild, no one has ever denied. But as to how he secreted it from the French has been explained by the very childlike tale that he buried it in the garden back of his house. In the first place, there were no gardens in the Ghetto, and in the second place, money buried in a garden yields no return, and cannot to advantage be left there forever.

At this time England was just becoming a Mecca for Jews, for no matter how much the Corsican had to say about his regard for the Jews, they had no regard for him. He stood for war and violence, and his soldiers, as a rule, knew not their master's leniency. The Jew. Banks, vaults, and the shops of jewelers stood small chance in the face of an advancing army, drunk on success. Many Jews, rich and poor, were fleeing to England. Rothschild had special boats under his direction upon which he sold passages to his brethren.

Even before the treasure of the Elector was placed in his hands he had inwardly planned for its transportation. England was then the safest country in Europe. England, alone, was the one country that had not been seriously threatened by revolution. And it was the one country that was reasonably safe from the grasp of the French. Rothschild's faith in England was proven when he sent all of his own spare cash to London. That he would transport there the treasure of William the Elector, was the one purpose in his mind. And how to carry it.

You may send treasure by armed guards, in which case you invite attack by advertising what you are doing. Or you can divide your money up among poor travelers, and by sending your people at different times, thus lessen the risk. Rothschild had been entrusting the safe transportation of money to London in the care of Jews—poor Jews. And now he picked his immigrants and took them into his confidence. He was an honest man—the title of the Honest Jew was his by divine right. To serve him was looked upon as a precious privilege. And now almost every mother of a big family, bound for England and freedom, carried around her ample waist a belt of gold. It was to be given to Nathan Rothschild, the son of Mayer Rothschild, who was now established as a banker in London, as soon as she and her brood reached London.

Rothschild trusted the poor and lowly, and in so doing his faith, so far as we know, was never misplaced. It is not at all likely that the Jews knew whose money it was they were carrying, nor did they know that several hundred other Jews were being trusted in a similar way. All they knew was that Mayer Anselm had come to them and asked them as a great favor, as a friend, to carry this belt and give it to his dear son, Nathan, in England. Of course Rothschild's confidence was not misplaced.

A few years later this was the Rothschild method of transporting treasure all over Europe—to dispatch say a hundred poor Jews at different times, and mixed up among them was the treasure. Honest men can safely trust others—honest men, as a rule, are safe even with rogues. There is a spiritual law which governs here.

And so the treasure which had originally come from England, found its way back to Britain. It was deposited among various banks and bankers, to the personal credit of the House of Rothschild, drawing interest at five per cent. In the meantime Mayer Anselm remained at Frankfurt, living in the Red Shield, occupying the little shop which had been occupied by his father. He smoked his big pipe, smiled, went to prayers—and waited. When the French soldiers had gutted his safe, he sighed, shrugged his shoulders, and said, It is the Lord's will—those whom he loveth he chasteneth. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

(continued on page 15 of 26)

CONTENTS



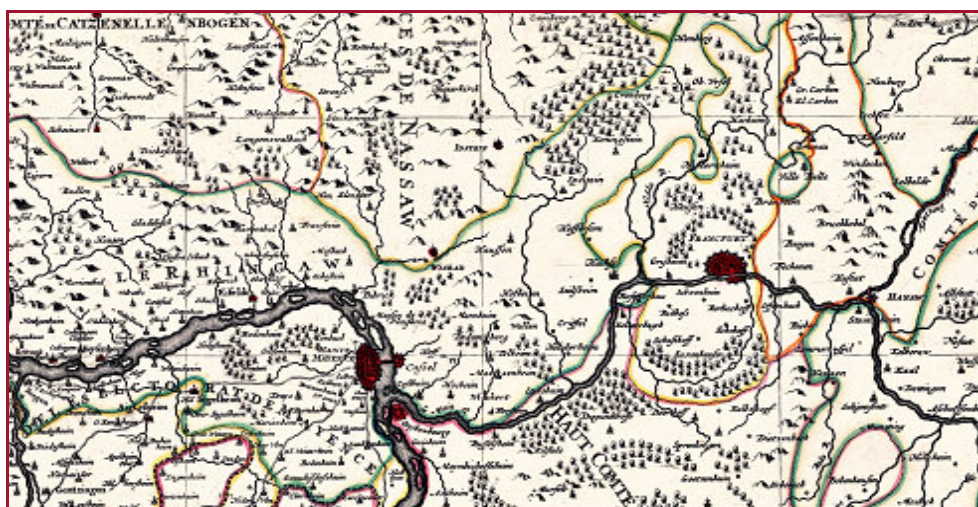
essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress



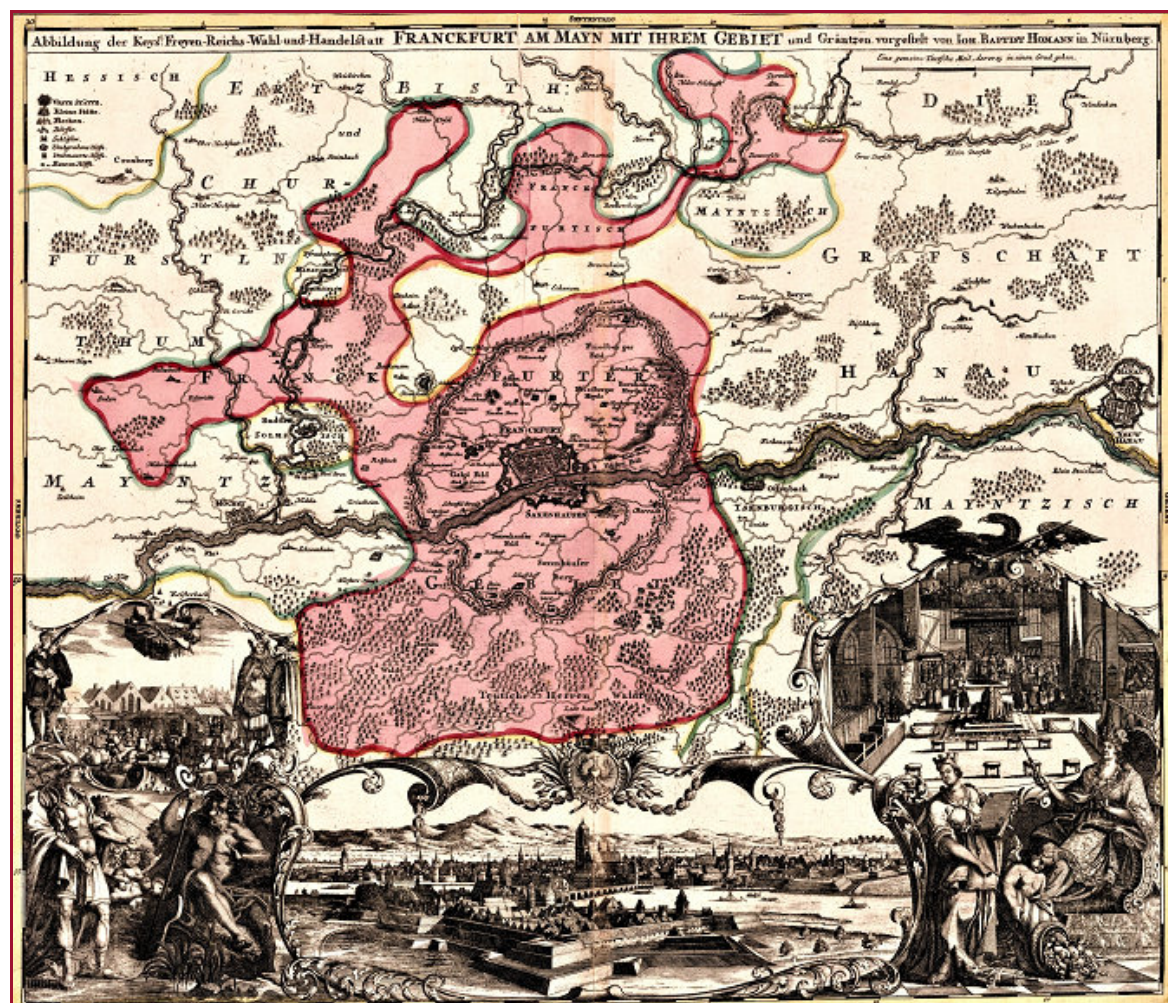
Frankfurt Sur le Mein, an imperial city (1693)
page V.11 in Les forces de l'Europe, ou Description des principales villes, avec leurs fortifications pour l'usage de Monseigneur le duc de Bourgogne. Paris: Chez l'Auteur (Nicolas de Fer (1646-1720) (1695)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 11668114.jp2



Frankfurt on the Mein River (1708)
in an unidentified geopolitical division surrounded by palatinates, comtes (counties), electorats (democracies), and principalities
La Palatinat et Electorat du Rhein. page 59 in Atlas Nouveau Contenant Toutes Les Parties du Monde
Jaillet, Alexis Hubert (1632?-1712) and Sanson, Nicolas (1600-1667) (authors). Amsterdam/ Paris: Chez Pierre Mortier (1708)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 12178076.jp2



Frankfurt on the Mein River (1710)
The fortified town is now in a geopolitical division that shrank in size but has a name, Frankergebeit. The town's name means French fort, and its spelling is migrating from French to German. Astor's Waldorf is named Wallerstetten and misplaced to the southwest of its actual location in the middle of a hunting ground and forest. The title of the map is Electoratus Moguntinus ut et Palatin. Harsiae & Fluminis Moeni aliqua pars Anderer und mindere Theil des gantzen hochlobl. Franckischen Craisses. Nuremberg: Homann (1710)
The University of Chicago Map Collection. Call # G6082.F7 1710 .H6 (accessible online)



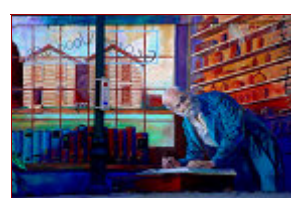
Frankfurt am Main mit ihrem Gebiet (1716). page 89 in Atlas Novus Terrarum Orbis Imperia Regna et Status Exactis Fabulis Geographice Demonstrans.(1716). Homann, Johann Baptist (1663-1724) (author)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 12499124.jp2

The town of Frankfort is in a geopolitical division named Franckfurt at one location and Franckfurtisch at another. It has been gerrymandered in a manner familiar to students of geopolitical divisions in England and the United States where politicians and their backers fight fiercely for small enclaves of chauvinistic voters and/or easily manipulated taxpayers

The website is a work in progress.

All texts are drafts.

The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



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(page 15 of 26)

Mayer A. Rothschild, continued

He waited. He'd brought his children up to economize time and money, and to be useful. In childhood, all had served as clerks and helpers in the little bank—the girls included. They were bankers by prenatal tendency and by education. So strong was the banking instinct in the family, that three of the girls married men who afterward became bankers, probably being led into the financial way they should walk through marital influences. And so they were duly absorbed into the great House of Rothschild.

In order to facilitate the business of the Landgrave, who had considerable property in Hanover, Rothschild sent his third son, Nathan, there and established a bank. This boy Nathan was the financial genius of the family. He was the only one of the five boys who surpassed their father in initiative. And this is saying much, because the other four were all strong and able men. Anselm, the oldest boy, took his father's work and became head of the Frankfurt house. Salomon managed the branch at Vienna; Nathan founded the branch in Hanover, and turned it over to one of his brothers-in-law and went to London. Carl did good work at Paris, and James was at Naples and Rome. In addition to these six principal banks, the House of Rothschild had agencies in over 40 different European cities.

William the Elector had turned his money over to Rothschild in the year 1806. He had remained in hiding for four years. The French had placed a price upon his head on account of his having sold his troops to the English to fight the French. He had not communicated with Rothschild for fear of involving him. And now behold! like lightning out of a clear sky, came a pardon from Napoleon, for all alleged offenses and a reinstatement of the House of Hesse-Cassel to its former proud position. This whole procedure was essentially Napoleonic. The Corsican killed or kissed, as the mood took him. Napoleon hated the Emperor Frederick II, who had done the deposing, and as a sort of insult or rebuke to that particular royal party, he sought out the man's enemies and exalted them.

William came out of hiding, back to Frankfurt, and was received by the people with open arms. He sought out Rothschild at his office in the Judengasse of the Ghetto. The banker received him with courtesy, but without emotion. My money—my treasure, Mayer Anselm—the French stole it from you I know," said William. Spare me the details. I only come to you now for a loan—you will not refuse me—we were boys together, Mayer Anselm, boys together. I loved you. Fate has smitten me sore, but now I have my name back and my broken estate—I must begin all over. The loan—you will not refuse me?

The banker coughed gently, smiled, and answered, I regret I have no money to loan now, but the funds you deposited with me are safe. The best I can do is to give you Exchange on London, with such little ready money as you now require. I have been expecting you, so here is the schedule. The principal, with interest at 5%, makes me your debtor for a little over 2,000,000 thalers. My son Nathan, in London, has the money subject to your check.

William stared, started, clutched the bars across the little window for support, and burst into tears. Then William became calm, and declared, The principal, Mayer, I shall never touch. I should not know what to do with it, anyway. Pay me 2% interest on it and it is all I shall ever ask. And it was so done.

Mayer Anselm died in 1812, aged 69. Long before he passed he had fixed in the minds of his children the wisdom of being loyal to the family interests. One banking house may fail, but five standing true to each other, in different countries, never can, he said. Nathan had gravitated by divine right to the head of the concern. In times of doubt all the others looked to him. To Nathan Rothschild must be given the credit for a financial stroke that lifted the Rothschilds absolutely out and away from competition.

It was the spring of 1815. Napoleon had been banished to Elba, and now returned like a conquering hero. Europe was in a tumult of terror! Would Napoleon do again what he had done before—trample the cities beneath his inconsiderate feet and parcel out the people and the land among his favorites! England was shaken to her centre. This time Britain shall not go unpunished, declared the Corsican.

Business was paralyzed. The banks were not loaning a dollar. Many had closed and refused to honor the checks of depositors. People with money were hoarding it. England was trying to raise funds to strengthen her defenses, and fit out her soldiery in better fighting shape, but the money was not forthcoming. Government bonds had dropped to 65, and a new loan at 7% had met with only a few straggling applications.

Nathan Rothschild there in London made his plans. With him to think was to act. There was no time to consult his brothers or his mother, as he usually did on affairs of great moment. He called his cashier, and gave him quick and final orders: I am going across to the Continent. I shall see the downfall of Napoleon—or his triumph. If Napoleon goes down, I shall send a letter to myself—a blank sheet of paper in an envelope. When you get this, buy English Bonds—buy quickly, but use a dozen different men, so as not to stampede the market. We have a million pounds in British pounds. Use it all, and buy, if necessary up to five points of par.

He rode away on horseback. He left a man with a strong and fast horse every forty miles from London to Dover, then from Calais to Brussels. He saw the Battle of Waterloo—or such of that mad confusion as was visible. Whether Napoleon was beaten or not no one could say. He'll be back tomorrow with reinforcements, many said. Nathan Rothschild thought otherwise. When the news reached London that Wellington had won, the Banking House of Rothschild had no cash, but its safe was stuffed with English Securities. Nathan Rothschild made his way leisurely back to London. On arriving there he found himself richer by over 500,000 pounds than he was when he rode away.

In 1822, the Emperor of Austria conferred the title of Baron on the sons of Mayer Anselm Rothschild. It was the first and only time in history where five brothers were so honored at one time. Certain sarcastic persons have pointed out the fact that this wholesale decoration was done immediately after the Rothschilds had floated a rather large and risky loan for his Kingship. This is irrelevant, inconsequential, and outside the issue. That the house of Rothschild with its branches had an open sesame upon the purse-strings of Europe for half a century, is a fact. Nations in need of cash had to apply to the Rothschilds. The Rothschilds didn't loan them the money—they merely looked after the details of the loan, and guaranteed the lender that the interest would not be defaulted. Their agencies everywhere were in touch with investors. The nobility are a timid sort—they like to invest their hard-earned savings outside of their bailiwick—nobody knows what will happen!

The Rothschilds would not float a loan until they were assured that the premises were not mortgaged. More than this, there was a superstition all around that they were backed up by England (John Bull), and J. Bull is a close collector. The Rothschilds made government loans popular—before this, kings got their cash mostly by coercion. For their services the Rothschilds asked only the most modest fee—a fee so small it was absurd—0.0016% or something like that. The bonds were issued and offered at par. If they would not sell at par, they were placed on Change and sold at what they would bring. Unkind people say the Rothschilds bore all bonds which they, themselves, desired to buy. Concerning this I am not competent to speak.

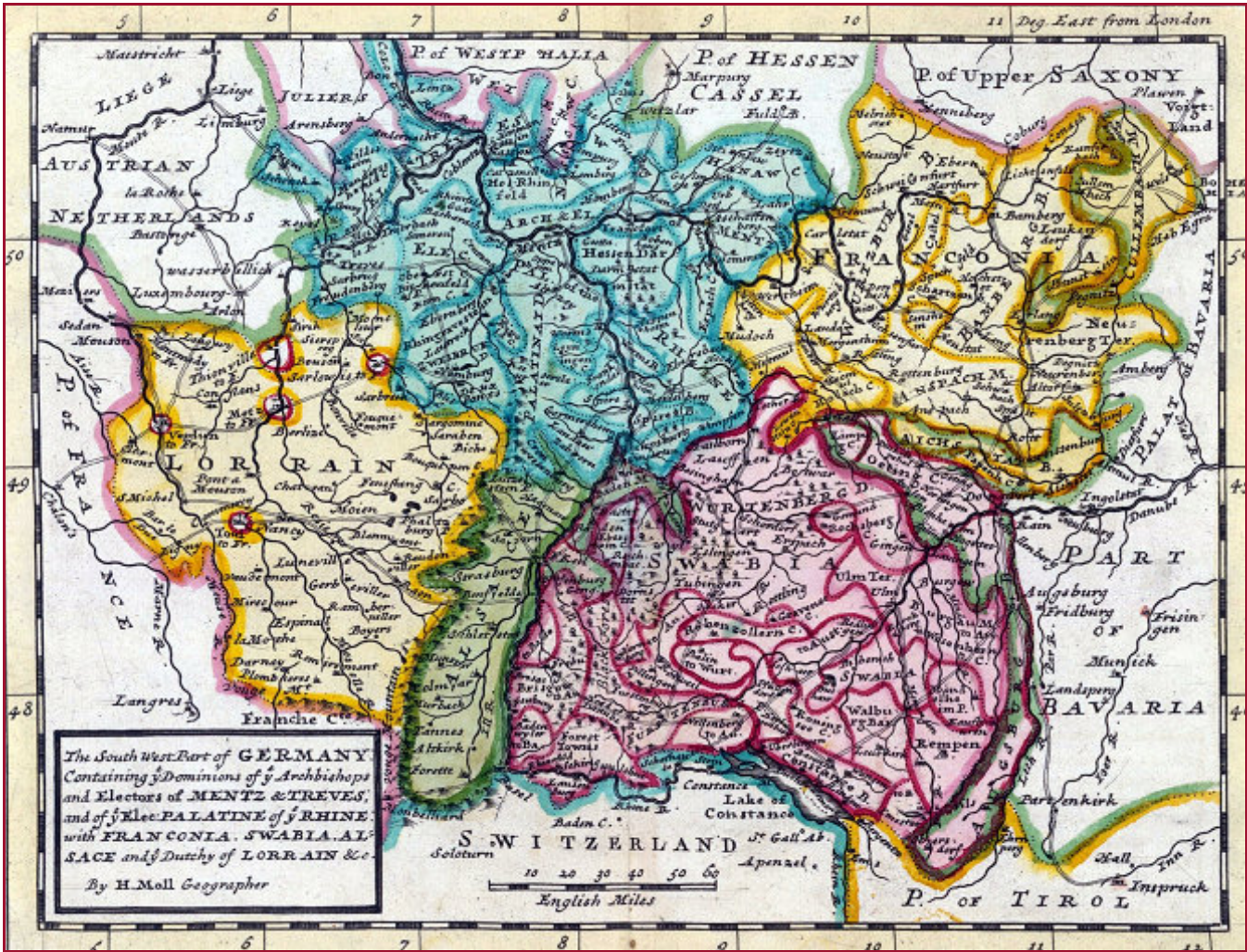
It is safe to say that only one Government in the world, at some time or other from 1815 to 1870 never courted the Rothschilds with intentions. America never quite forgot, nor forgave, that Hessian incident, and the Rothschilds were never asked for favors by your Uncle Samuel.

There were four generations of the Rothschilds among whom there have been very able men. This beats the rule by three generations, and the record by one. The Frankfurt House of Rothschild was dissolved in 1901. The London firm still continues, but I am advised by John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill that the Rothschilds, while interesting in an historic way, are no longer looked upon as a world power.

(continued on page 16 of 26)



Roman Catholic monasteries in the Holy Roman Empire, Poland and Lithuania (1732)
Germania Benedictina quae in illa sunt monasteria Ord. S. Benedicti monstrans exacte ita delineata per P.R.C.P.W.C.B.S. Noribergae: Homann (1732)
The University of Chicago Map Collection. Call # G6031.E423 1732.H6. available online
Frankfurt isn't on the map. The place where it's usually mapped is named Franconia. The Mein River is named Monus
Geopolitical divisions are principalities and kingdoms. Starting at the northwest corner of Franconia, they are named Rhenus Superior, Hattia, Thuringia, Saxonia, Bohemia, Bavaria, Wurtenbergia, Alstria, and Lotharingia
Galliae Pars, as in Caesar's Gallic Wars, disappears into shadows at the west side of the map
Saint Benedict wears a halo and blesses the German states
France (Gaul) persecuted Protestants at the time
Some migrated to the English colonies and others moved across the border to German principalities



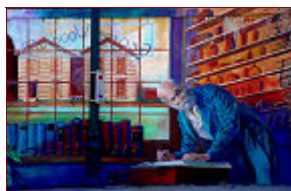
Frankfort (circa 1736)
on map, The south west part of Germany. Containing ye dominions of ye Archbishops and Electors of Mentz & Treves; and of ye Elec: Palatine of ye Rhine; with Franconia, Swabia, Alsace and ye Duchy of Lorrain &c. (circa 1736). page 16 in Atlas minor: or a new and curious set of sixty-two maps, in which are shewn all the empires, kingdoms, countries, states, in all the known parts of the earth; with their bounds divisions, chief cities & towns, the whole composed & laid down agreeable to modern history. 3rd edition. Moll, Herman (died 1732) (Geographer). Printed for Thos. Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard & John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill (circa 1736)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 5580016
Hesse is one of several geopolitical divisions in a larger division named Palatinaid. Franconia to the east has the same status as Palatinaid. Lorrain, usually of France, is part of Germany. Austria has leaped over Germany to claim a province in the Netherlands
Alsace in green, due south of the Palatinaid in blue, gives the map a bit of purient interest



Frankfort in Landgratit of Hesse on Map of the empire of Germany (1782)
Delarochette, Louis (1731-1802) (artist). in Kitchin, General atlas describing the whole universe (1782)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650
https://ccn.loc.gov/00556409. Call # G6080 1782 .D4 TIL

Franconia, still in the east, is the Dutchy of Franconia, bordered by palatinates and including one or more counties and 'gravs'

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top illustration:
Palais Freiherr in Germany
destroyed by World War II bomb attacks
The gardens are now a public park that includes hotels, restaurants and a university
http://richglare.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Palais_Freiherr_Alfons_von_Rothschild-1.jpg

(page 16 of 26)

The internet library at archive.org makes the following books and pamphlets about the Rothschilds available all the time. People who register at the website can borrow an additional 65 books listed for the search term Rothschild. Not all are about the Rothschild dynasty. The list of free and available books at google is longer. First, go to books.google.com. Then type Rothschild in the search box. Then click on 'all' at the left, scroll down and click on free ebooks.

Planet Rothschild, volume 1, M.S. King, 2015
<https://archive.org/details/PlanetRothschildPart1>

Satanic Rothschild Dynasty
https://archive.org/details/The_Satanic_Rothschild_Dynasty

The Rothschild Dynasty, condensed from Descent Into Slavery, chapter 5, Des Griffin
<https://archive.org/details/therothschilddynastyworks4>

Five Men of Frankfort, The Story of the Rothschilds, Marcus Eli Ravage, 1929
<https://archive.org/details/RothschildFamilyBookCollection/page/n3>

Das Haus Rothschild, Friedrich Arnold Steinmann, 1857
<https://archive.org/details/dashaurothschild121stei/page/n7>

Rothschild Money Trust, Judge George Armstrong, 1940
<https://archive.org/details/RothschildMoneyTrust>

The Rise of the House of Rothschild, Count Egon Caesar Corti (English translation), 1928
<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.16738/page/n5>

The Reign of the House of Rothschild, Count Egon Caesar Corti (English translation), 1928
<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.24874/page/n9>

The Rothschild Dynasty, Dr. John Coleman, 2007
<https://archive.org/details/Dr.JohnColemanTheRothschildDynasty/page/n9>

Die Rothschild Familienaffaire. Satans Banker, Andrew Carrington Hitchcock
<https://archive.org/details/AndrewCarringtonHitchcockDieRothschildFamilienaffaire.SatansBanker>

The Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild, Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1840-1915), Memorial Sermon, Joseph Herman Hertz, 1915
<https://archive.org/details/rthonlordrothschild00hert/page/n3>

Lady De Rothschild And Her Daughters (1821- 1831), Lucy Cohen, 1935
<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.209136/page/n107>

Les Rothschild, Une Dynastie De Mécènes En France, volumes 1-3, Pauline Prevost Marcilhacy
<https://archive.org/details/LesRothschildUneDynastieDeMecenesEnFrance/page/n23>

Present-day pamphleteers and internet bloggers pack a lot of information and allegations into their publications:

The Rockefeller and Morgan families are related to the Rothschilds by race, religion; and marriage. Rothschild money and influence made them rich and powerful.

The Rothschilds went low-profile in the late 1800s to avoid publicity during the planning stages of World Wars I and II; and they're involved in the wars that followed.

The symbol of the Salvation Army is a red shield; and its thrift stores are named Red Shield because the Rothschilds founded the organization.

The Rothschilds are currently worth trillions. They've purchased castles, palaces and chateau in England, France, Austria, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Rothschilds continue to own some of them, usually through a family corporation. Others have been converted to hotels, schools and museums.

The Rothschilds exploited a recent scandal in the Vatican's finance office to control all the Vatican's wealth.

The Rothschilds own the DeBeers (formerly Kimberley) diamond mine in Africa and the DeBeers diamond mine in Canada.

The Rothschilds founded the Illuminati, and are members of the Scottish Rite of the Masons and/or the world-wide Masons and Shriners as a Satanic cult. Rothschilds were in cahoots with Napoleon, Hitler and Winston Churchill. Rothschilds supported Cromwell, a leader of English Puritans.

Rothschilds are the principal sponsors of a One-World Order, as advocated by H.G. Wells in his Outline Of History (1920). To achieve the One World, they use propaganda to de-racinate and demoralize the world's population. Their intent is to make everyone else immoral, easy to manipulate and crass, while they pretend to take the high moral and artistic road themselves.

Rothschilds employ a large number of agents to identify people they can manipulate, control and turn into 'leaders'. Some of the recruiting occurs in universities.

Rothschilds have bought control of major media outlets world-wide. Rothschilds control what CBS, NBC, ABC and CNN tell Americans.

Rothschilds punish whistleblowers ruthlessly, using physical intimidation and false allegations of racism, criminality, and sexual wrongdoing.

Indeed, the high profile of the Mafia in the media might be a way for writers and producers of good faith to talk about the Rothschilds without suffering censorship and retaliation.

Oddly, the ancestry of many people involved in the entertainment industry traces back to Puritans who arrived on US soil in the Mayflower and the ships that followed. Propaganda is too nice a word for the entertainment industry's product. The only question is, does the propaganda support or attack your best interests?

It's possible that Rothschild financing of the American Civil War was a secret when Elbert Hubbard wrote his pamphlet about Rothschilds in the early 1900s. The information only became public later and in time for Carl Sandburg to find it. Sandburg was probably the more diligent researcher. Hubbard probably knew about the Rothschild connection to Rockefeller-Morgan. His report of their allegation that the Rothschilds had lost steam sounds facetious.

Rothschilds didn't limit their business to London; and currently have an office in Paris. An employee of the Paris office won the most recent election for president of France. Former US president Barack Obama felt compelled to fly to France and campaign on his behalf. Obama also felt compelled to campaign for the billionaire who won the Illinois governor's office this month.

H.L. Mencken, who was a writer of the same generation as H.G. Wells, was of opinion that the US is nothing but one huge slave camp established to breed the one perfect slave from the many failed attempts around the world. More recently, critics of the impending One-World say the same of it. It's an attempt to turn the entire world into a slave camp.

(continued on page 17 of 26)



Edmond James Rothschild (1845-1934)



Alphonse de Rothschild (1827-1905)



Charlotte de Rothschild (1825-1899)



Adolphe de Rothschild (1823-1900)



James Edouard de Rothschild (1844-1881)



Arthur de Rothschild (1851-1903)



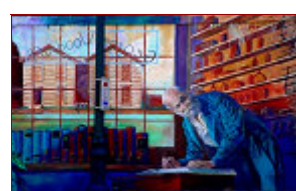
Salomon de Rothschild (1835-1864)



Robert de Rothschild (1880-1946)

portraits of Rothschild family members from a catalog of Rothschild art collectors and examples of the art they collected
Les Rothschild, Une Dynastie De Mécènes En France, volumes 1-3, Pauline Prevost Marcilhacy with the cooperation of Sotheby's, The Louvre, and others
<https://archive.org/details/LesRothschildUneDynastieDeMecenesEnFrance/page/n23>

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top illustration:
Ascott House on 3,200 acres in Ascott, Buckinghamshire, England
http://richglare.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/6145011408_233748a123_z.jpg

(page 17 of 26)



Henri de Rothschild (1872-1946)



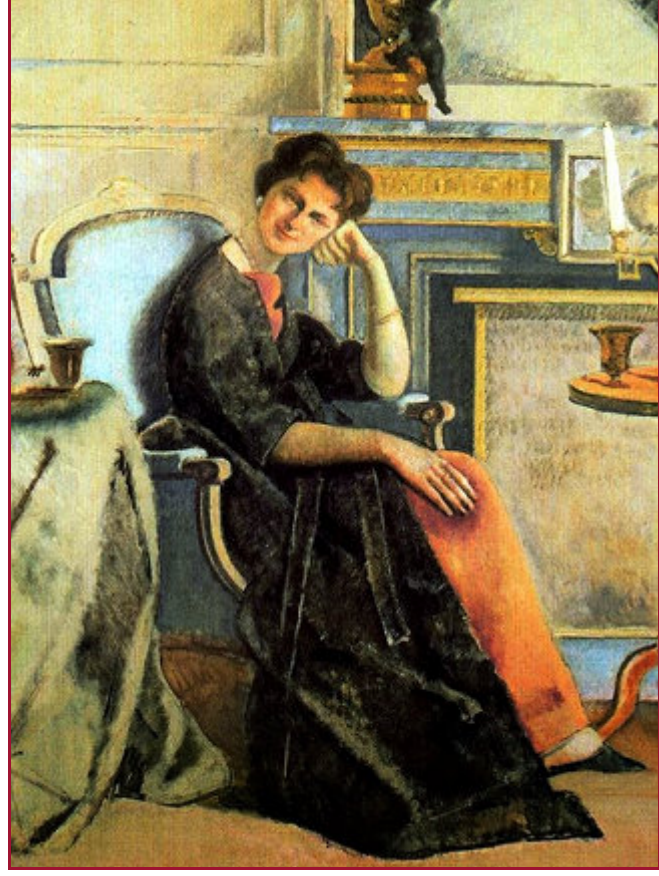
Alice de Rothschild (1847-1922)



Beatrice Effrussi de Rothschild (1864-1934)
Les Rothschild, Une Dynastie De Mécènes En France
volumes 1-3, Pauline Prevost Marcilhacy



Baron Henry de Rothschild, Mr. & Mrs. James de Rothschild
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2014719327>



Baroness Alain de Rothschild in Balenciaga coat
painted by Balthus (1958). Excerpted from The Master of Us All
Balenciaga, His Workrooms, His World by Mary Blume
<http://4.bp.blogspot.com>



Baroness Mary de Rothschild in Balenciaga gown
Baroness Cabrol at left, drawn by Cecil Beaton (1960) Excerpted
from The Master of Us All Balenciaga, His Workrooms, His World
by Mary Blume. <http://4.bp.blogspot.com>



Josef Rothschild and his children

The Rothschild family traces to Izaak Elchanan in 1577
alekya kutti (author), posted 2014 May 6
<http://richglare.com/rothschild-family-networth-money/>



Waddesden Manor on 6,000 acres in Buckinghamshire, England
Construction completed in 1880. Donated to charity in 1957
http://richglare.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/waddesden_manor1.jpg



Schloss Hinterleiten Castle, Austrian municipality of Reichenau An Der Rax
<http://richglare.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/RDC-ad-182398.jpg>



Chateau De Ferrieres, modeled on Mentmore Towers
Built by Baron James Rothschild 1855-1859
http://richglare.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/article-2322971-19B9967E000005DC-503_634x411.jpg



Chateau de Ferriere
Les Rothschild, Une Dynastie De Mécènes En France
volumes 1-3, Pauline Prevost Marcilhacy

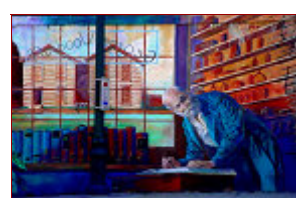


Villa Ephrussi, Saint Jean Capp Ferrat, French Riviera
Baroness Beatrice Rothschild built the villa 1905-1912
Les Rothschild, Une Dynastie De Mécènes En France
volumes 1-3, Pauline Prevost Marcilhacy



Baroness Béatrice Ephrussi de Rothschild's hospital in Paris, World War I (circa 1914-1915)
Bain News Service photograph collection
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
Call # LC-B2-3432-3 [P&P] LOT 11166-4 (Corresponding print)
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2014698734>

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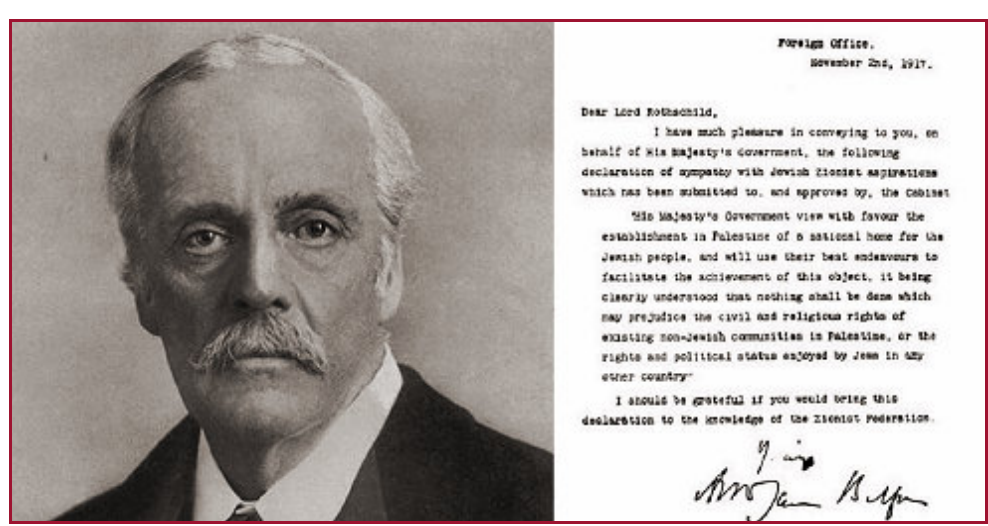
PREVIOUS

NEXT

(continued on page 18 of 26)

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top illustration:
Thomas Balfour, British Foreign Office, to Lord Rothschild (1947)
The Balfour Declaration
posted by Donna Robinson Divine (2017 March 7)
http://plus61j.net.au/70th-anniversary-special/balfour-declaration-tale-enchantment-disenchantment/?
theme=C_Diaspora_J_world-C_J_history-C_Plus61J_article-C_UK_Europe

England created the Jewish state of Israel with strings attached

(page 18 of 26)

The Rothschild family made large contributions to Israel. Their donations include start-up money for Jewish colonies in Palestine, farms, business enterprises, housing projects, and the Israel Museum.

People who took the Rothschild name and migrated to the US were moderately successful, with or without the Barons' help



Kyle (Swift) Mansion, 12th & 3rd., Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia (1939)
Built by Dr. Billings in 1857. Mr. G.P. Smith, father of current owner, purchased the house from Rothschild Johnston, Frances Benjamin, 1864-1952, photographer
Carnegie Survey of the Architecture of the South, Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.
https://lccn.loc.gov/2017886282



Rothschild House, 836 Jefferson Street, Port Townsend, Jefferson County, Washington
D.C.H. (Henry) Rothschild (1824-1886) was a German immigrant by way of Kentucky and California. He settled in Port Townsend in 1858, establishing the Kentucky Store on the town's waterfront. One of Port Townsend's most prominent merchants, he was involved in a number of retail, shipping, and stevedoring businesses over the next several decades. In 1863 he married fellow German immigrant Dorette Hartung, and together they raised a family of five children. The Rothschild House was constructed in 1868 by local builder Horace Tucker, on the bluff overlooking the Port Townsend harbor. Built in a restrained, vernacular version of the Greek Revival style, the form of the house is that of a simple story-and-a-half gable-front rectangular block, with a smaller, one-story rear wing. The Rothschild House was constructed of wood framing above a fieldstone foundation. Interior walls and ceilings were plastered. Simple Greek Revival door and window trim was installed in the hall, parlor and dining room on the first floor. More typical Victorian trim is found throughout the rest of the house. After Henry's death, Dorette Rothschild resided in the house with her youngest daughter Emilie, until her death in 1918. Emilie, in turn, remained in the house until she died in 1953. In 1959 Eugene, the last surviving of the Rothschild children, donated the house and its contents to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Open to the public as a house museum, today the Rothschild House provides a unique and insightful window into prosperous middle-class life during Port Townsend's nineteenth-century heyday.

Survey number: HABS WA-235
Historic American Buildings Survey
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/res/114_habs.html
https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/habshaer/wa/wa0000/wa0052/photos/167866pv.jpg
https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/habshaer/wa/wa0700/wa0717/sheet/00005v.jpg



A. M. Rothschild & Company sign hangs 4 stories above street level. State Street. Chicago, Illinois (circa 1895-1910)
Detroit Publishing Company # 032112
Gift; State Historical Society of Colorado; 1949
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
Call # LC-D4-32112 [P&P]
https://lccn.loc.gov/2016806772
https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/det/4a10000/4a16000/4a16400/4a16407v.jpg



Rothschild Avenue, Tel Aviv, Israel
https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/matpc/02300/02336v.jpg



Air view of Rothschild Avenue, Tel Aviv, Palestine (1932)
American Colony (Jerusalem) photographer. Gift; Episcopal Home; 1978.
G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
Call # LC-M34- 4452 [P&P]
https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/matpc/22200/22207v.jpg



The Shrine of the Book, housing the Dead Sea Scrolls, at the Israel Museum
http://religion.wikia.com/wiki/Jerusalem



Rothschild family coat of arms. Shape in the center of the shield resembles Shrine of the Book
http://richglare.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Rothschild-Family-Crest.jpg



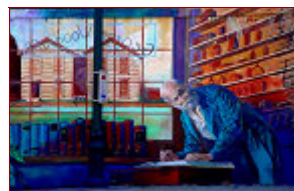
Job's wealth restored panel in the Rothschild Miscellany, a manuscript from northern Italy (circa 1460-1480)
Illustrations show religious customs, daily lives and fashion of Italian Renaissance Jewry
Gift of James A. de Rothschild to the Israel Museum, Jerusalem
http://www.unesco.org

(continued on page 19 of 26)

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top illustration:
 Courtyard of old Khan (han) showing loaded caravan, Shechem, Palestine
 Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://cdn.loc.gov/service/ppn/ppmsca/10700/10728v.jpg>

(page 19 of 26)

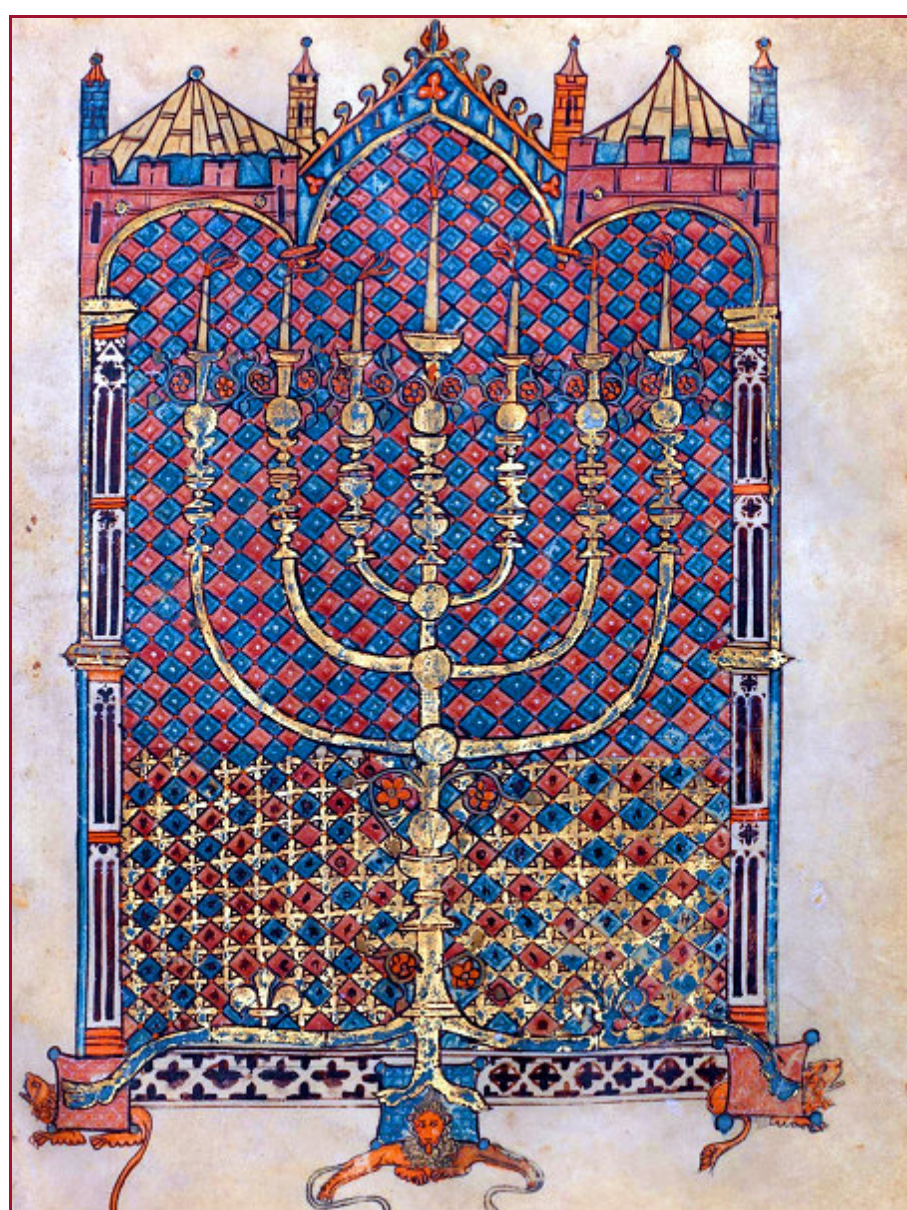
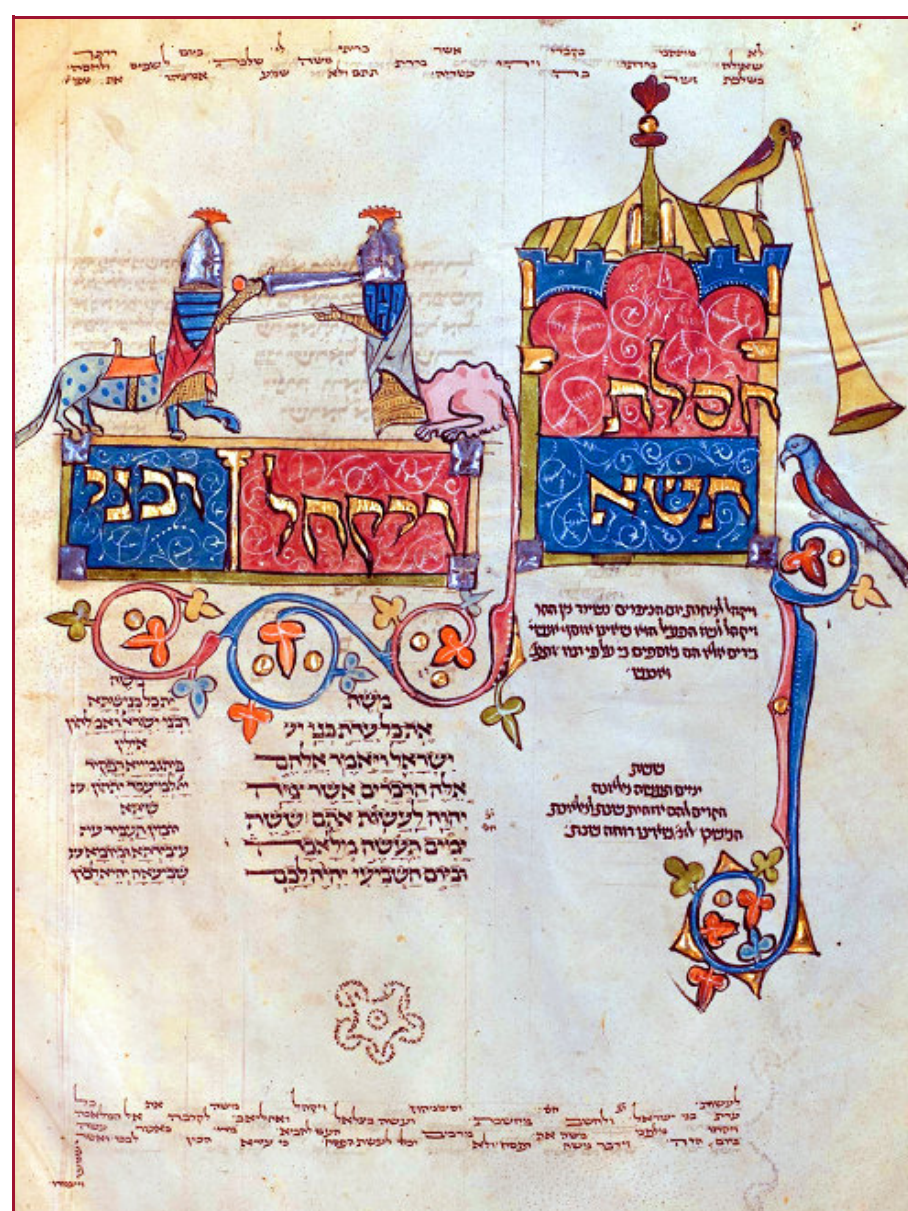
CONTENTS



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historical records of US Congress



The Rothschild Pentateuch

The Rothschild Pentateuch

The patron or scribes may have been from England originally but lived in France. England expelled Jews by a royal decree of 1290, and the manuscript was probably created a few years later. The illuminations may have been drawn in France or in Germany, because Jews were expelled from France in 1306. The Pentateuch was in Italy in 1484, where the Rapa family owned it. In the 1500s, Saul Wahl (1541-1617) of Poland owned the Pentateuch. He was of the famous Kazenellenbogen family of rabbis. There is some truth to the story that Wahl was Poland's king for one day, while the nobility decided who would inherit the throne. On the one day, Wahl passed laws to benefit Polish Jews. He got the name Wahl at this time. Wahl means elected, in German. Adelaide, Baroness Edmond de Rothschild, acquired the Pentateuch in the early 1900s.
http://d3vjn2zm46gms2.cloudfront.net/blogs/2018/09/17214216/gm_37432901_1300.jpg
http://d3vjn2zm46gms2.cloudfront.net/blogs/2018/09/17214244/MS_116_fol_226v_1300.jpg
<http://blogs.getty.edu/iris/an-introduction-to-the-rothschild-pentateuch-an-illuminated-hebrew-masterpiece/>

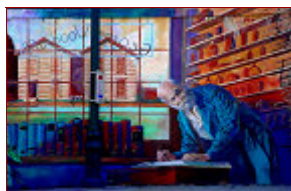
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http://d3vjn2zm46gms2.cloudfront.net/blogs/2018/09/17214134/gm_37373901_1300.jpg

(continued on page 20 of 26)

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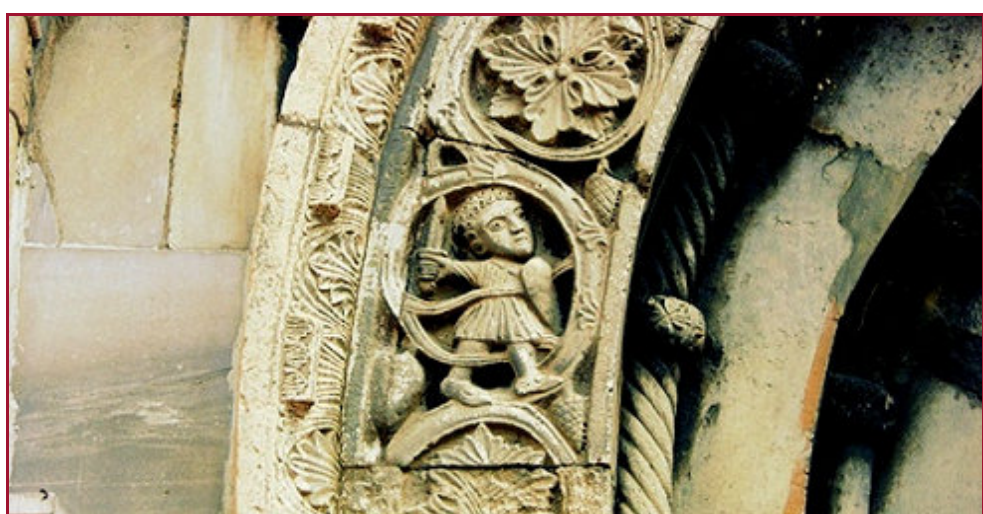
(page 20 of 26)

top illustration:
Piri Reis (died 1554) (artist & author)
Fortress of Ancona and surrounding area
Image No: W658_000393_889.jp2
in Kitab-i bariye (1525, 1700) (dedicated to Sultan Suleyman I (the Magnificent))
240 maps and charts of coastlines of the Mediterranean, Black Sea, and elsewhere
Pub List No: 10108.000
https://www.davidrumsey.com
Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, Maryland
Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 license

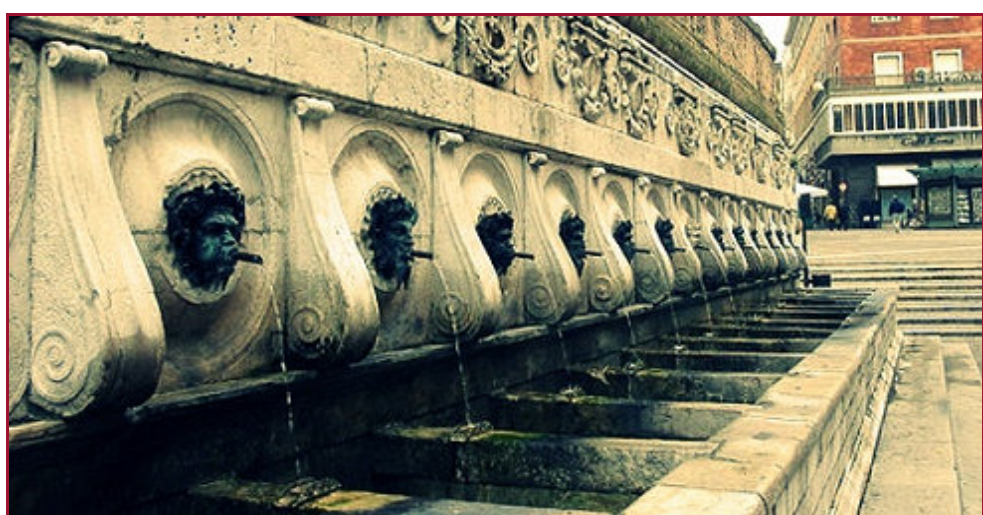
Ancona, The Marches, Italy



Chiesa di S. Maria della Piazza, particolare della facciata, Ancona, Italy
FanumFortunae (photographer). 2007 September 23
www.flickr.com/photos/uboot561/1428765189



S. Maria della Piazza, Ancona, Italy. FanumFortunae (photographer)
2007 September 23. www.flickr.com/photos/uboot561/1509430020



Ancient fat cats, public fountain (2004 April)
www.flickr.com/photos/maione/6143677



Post-industrial factory (2008 December)
www.flickr.com/photos/baldo2008/3104063563/in/photostream/



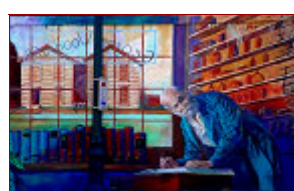
Cargo ship, Adriatic seaport (2008 October)
www.flickr.com/photos/guilhermescatto/3017547262/in/photostream



Student protest banners (2007 May)
www.flickr.com/photos/fountosto/488406597

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I was expelled from a Christian Science Sunday School at age 8 for pointing out the obvious about Moses and the Ten Commandments. The people he led out of Egypt were unruly and they refused to listen to him. Moses then did what at least a million mothers, fathers and teachers do every day. He conjured up a supreme being and laid down his own rules in God's name. He snuck out of camp during the orgies, climbed the mountain, and carved his rules on stone. I have never believed that God is a chiseler. Apparently, Moses was able to convince his people otherwise, but there was a lot more work to do before they acted like decent human beings.

The story of creation in the Old Testament was cribbed from Babylonian myths; and Mohammed copy-pasted it in his holy book. In my mind, there is an unbridgeable gap between creation in the Garden of Eden and the genealogies of the patriarchs. The story creates a yearning for what never was but might someday be. It is as comforting to some people as binge-watching tv and happy hour are to other people.

Egypt sat at the crossroads of the world, where the Arabian Sea meets the Mediterranean Ocean, and beyond them the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic and the Pacific. I think it was as impossible in ancient times as it is now to make more than a modest living by hauling spices, silks, linen, tea, and grains from port to port and marking them up for retail sales. I think the real money was in the slave trade; and Egypt warehoused slaves while they were in transit from captor to buyer.

The slaves came from everywhere. They were from all homelands and of every race. They made babies in the warehouses before they died or were sold. The babies had neither a homeland or a race. Some of them were troublemakers and Pharaoh wanted them gone. Killing was the plan. Moses was probably emotionally attached to some of the people, and he offered to lead them into exile to protect them from execution.

For comfort and entertainment, they spoke of their fantasies, delusions and nightmares, and these became more real to them than the world in which they had no home. Every homeland was already taken; and their inhabitants were secure in race and place.

Their parents couldn't be the people of Moses a homeland, so the God of Moses gave them permission to snatch territory from other people. It was a story to be told over and over again, to people everywhere. Otherwise, no one would believe that the people of Moses had a right to attack and kill any population anywhere and call what had been the homeland of others, their own home.

Like nomads and migrants and predators in all places and times, they wanted to be superior to their prey, stronger, smarter, more clever and skilled, and more loved by the God that Moses created for them. They were in a quandary. God loves everyone, but God also plays favorites. God says to neither covet nor steal, but they are the only options for exiles. It became their practice to meet weekly to build loyalty among themselves. They nurtured their self-esteem, but what did they have to brag on? They had to start from scratch in agriculture, manufacturing and trade.

Being superior, they should be more useful to the leaders of nations than the nations' own common people. The story of Joseph gave them a role model. He looked around Egypt and saw where improvements could be made. He got Pharaoh's ear and became the power behind the throne. But the problem for rulers is always how to get rich enough to rise above the people and rule them. Slavery is always the solution.

When Benjamin Bloom expressed concern about the dumbing down of Americans in the 1980s, he meant that Americans weren't getting a classical education. They weren't reading the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. They didn't know one old poet from another. The philosophers were Greek to them. They didn't even know which direction Julius Caesar was going when he crossed the Rubicon, or why.

Every so often I look up something in an old set of Encyclopedia Britannica that I keep on hand for this purpose. I am always amazed at how much I don't know and how much there is to learn. But, I don't feel ashamed and inferior. If you've collected too many dots, you can't connect them in a meaningful pattern. I prefer to see the pattern in a few dots and then fact-check to see if the pattern holds true.

Julius Caesar intersected with the Jews when he was a child because his father was a Roman official in the eastern provinces. The father wasn't rich, and Julius almost certainly resolved to get rich and make the family name more prideful. He was, therefore, susceptible to the manipulations of people well-practiced in being the power behind the throne. Yet the fact doesn't appear in online biographies. Encyclopedia Britannica has no biography of Julius Caesar. Where the entry should be, there is nothing following an entry for Judaism, which also doesn't mention Julius. An entry on the Roman Empire that should provide information about Julius Caesar is named Roman Empire, Later, and starts with Emperor Constantine 300 years after the first Caesar. Constantine saw how Christianity could be used against people even better than paganism and forced it on the subjects of the Roman Empire. Where there should be a previous entry named Roman Empire, Earlier, there is an entry named Roman Catholic Church, and before it, Roman Army.

In Gaul, Julius Caesar found three million people. He killed one million. He left one million in Gaul. He took one million as slaves. As soon as he crossed the Rubicon on his way to Rome, he went to Ancona. It was a town of rich traders and financiers. Previously, they'd operated in Greece, until the Greeks kicked them out. When Caesar got to Rome he sacked the Senate because it was the Senators' Fort Knox.

The army transitioned from a yeomen's or citizen-farmers' militia to a military of mercenary professionals who had to be paid. And kept busy. Rome transitioned from a republic to an empire. It enslaved people to hard labor and taxes, all the while it called them citizens and free. It gave people sordid, crass and violent entertainments to keep their minds off their situation. The transition to worship of the Jewish God didn't change the condition of the people. There were more wars than ever to be fought, and more taxes than ever to be paid to keep the soldiers happy. The number increased of financiers willing to loan money to emperors, caesars, kings, princes, governors, barons, dukes and bishops, each of them empowered by God to snatch his neighbor's land.

The trajectory of aggression in history has always been from east to west, from Asia and the Middle East to Europe and beyond. The gap between rich and poor is largest in the east because population growth is largest. The east doesn't have to buy slaves to keep overhead down. It has slaves to spare. I suspect that the 1% in the east finances wars in the west because it gets pleasure from violent spectacles that are exponentially huger than snuff films. It is racist, and prefers the victims to be white and black rather than the hues between.

In my opinion, the Rothschilds don't have hundreds of trillions of dollars. For a fee, they broker deals involving billions of dollars for people who want to invest in mayhem and slavery and wish to remain anonymous. The Rothschilds bear the burden of not naming names, because they would be punished as severely as a Mafia rat if they spoke up. They console themselves with magnificent houses, fine furniture and art, high fashion, and the uncomfortable problem of making a homeland in somebody else's homeland. For the alleged glory of God and in defiance of God.

(continued on page 21 of 26)

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NEXT

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(page 21 of 26)

top illustration:
Frankfurt am Main (1845)
revision of 1837 map published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London
page 40 in Meyer, Joseph (1796-1856) (author)
Grosser Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde in 170 Karten
Amsterdam/ Paris/ Philadelphia/ Hildburghausen: Bibliographischen Instituts (1860)
www.davidrumsey.com. image 4807040

August Belmont, the father of the American branch of the Belmont family, was born in 1816 in Alzey, Germany. The Grand Duchy of Hesse had incorporated his birthplace the year before he was born. Alzey is on the same southwest diagonal line from Frankfurt as John Jacob Astor's little birthplace of Waidorf. (A larger Waidorf is northwest of Frankfurt.)

Alzey was a larger town than Waidorf and Waidorf, but it was too small for Belmont. He moved to Frankfurt and went to work for the famous banking house of the Rothschilds. His mother was related to the Rothschilds and got him the job. The Rothschilds sent him to Philadelphia in 1837 (the year Illinois incorporated Chicago as a city). He saw the possibilities of the developing country and settled in New York. He was injured in a duel in Indiana. He served as the American consul general to Austria in the 1840s despite the injury, but it prevented him from active duty during the Civil War.

He was active in the Democratic party. President Pierce rewarded him with an appointment to the Hague, in Belgium (near Amsterdam, Hamburg and Frankfurt). The Democratic party was a party of the south; and it supported slavery, at least to the extent of not supporting a violent overthrow of slavery. Belmont was a delegate to the 1860 Democratic convention and supported Lincoln's debating partner, Stephen Douglas, for president. However, Belmont raised the first German regiment in New York to fight against the South; and he politicked in Europe to keep Europeans from supporting the Confederacy. For arguments, he used moral principles and the superior financial situation of the North.

After the war, he politicked in the North to prevent harsh reprisals against the South; and failed in the endeavor. Belmont was national chairman of the Democratic party until 1872.

In 1849, August married Isabel Perry, daughter of Admiral Perry who became famous during the War of 1812. He had three sons, including August, Jr. and Oliver Perry. The Belmonts socialized with Vanderbilts and other wealthy families at their Newport, Rhode Island enclave. Oliver and Alva, the wife of William Vanderbilt fell in love. She divorced and they married.

August, Sr. loved horses, parties, good food and great art. He died in Rhode Island in 1890.

Belmont race track in New York is named for him. The father of Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy liked to play the horses and was a friend of the family.

from:
The Belmont-Belmonte Family, a record of 400 years put together from original documents in the archives and libraries of Spain, Portugal, Holland, England and Germany as well as from private sources (296 pages)
Gottheil, Richard James Horatio (Columbia University professor) (compiler)
New York (NY): 100 copies privately printed (1917)

additional biographical information:
<http://biography.yourdictionary.com/august-belmont>
<http://www.mrlincolnannewyork.org/new-yorkers/august-belmont-1816-1890/>

Excerpts from The Belmont-Belmonte Family, a record:

(Introduction)

In former times history was written with the object of exalting one and depreciating others, whether these were men or combinations of men. Genealogies were written to prove the right to bear a certain title. The Jews, having a hierarchic state, took care to preserve their genealogies. For example, in the 1800s, the rich Amsterdam family De Pinto—lineal descendants of Don Manuel Alvarez Pinto Y Ribera, Duke of Chileveches, Abulleque y la Celada, Baron of the House of the King of Spain and Knight of St. Iago in Antwerp—demanded that their Portugese congregation allow them to take part in the Priestly Blessing because they were descended from Aaron.

From which of the twelve tribes a Jewish family is descended is a question of interest to genealogists and colleges of heraldry. The answer was narrowed down when King Shalmaneser of Assyria captured ten of the twelve Jewish tribes. The ten tribes were completely disrupted. Their national and tribal feelings were broken forever by the captivity of their most influential members and by the forced racial mixing that was a constant part of Assyrian *Welt-Politik*. They were broken forever despite efforts of well-meaning philanthropists to find their traces among the English, the Irish and even American Red Indians.

Of the ten tribes, only the Levites (judges) survived. Of the other two of twelve tribes—Judah and Benjamin—Judah overpowered Benjamin; and Judah became Judaei or Jew to designate descendants of all twelve tribes. A lion and scepter are symbols of Judah and continue to be prominent features of Jewish art and armorial bearings. A wolf was the symbol of Benjamin. It hasn't been perpetuated except in surnames.

After the destruction of the last temple in AD 70, Jews were driven from their land and became wanderers. To escape the fury of societies that considered them pariahs, they often lied about their identity. For example, if they acquired property in England, it went to the English king at their death. It was in their interest to say they weren't Jews to protect their children's inheritance.

Jews who lived on the Iberian peninsula were an exception. They were called Sephardim and have preserved the designation as a mark of distinction compared to other Jews. Sephardic Jews entered Spain when it was under Roman rule. More than a thousand years later, they claimed exemption from the Gothic/ Roman Catholic Inquisition because they weren't in Israel when Jews killed Jesus. The argument didn't work. Nonetheless, Jews had contributed significantly to Spanish culture. The coming of Arabs in the 700s was of great advantage to Jews. Arabs were Semites, as were Jews. Both types of Semites had similar religious systems. They shared a common enemy. It was even said that Jews secretly aided and abetted the Moorish invasion of Europe through Spain. While they remained in Latin surroundings they acquired a culture, a dignity and a nobility of bearing which haven't left their descendants down to the present day. When they were expelled from Spain and Portugal, they carried with them language, manners and culture that suffering couldn't efface.

(Chapter I: the problem)

The earliest references in print to the Belmonte family are connected with the city of Amsterdam. The liberal institutions of the Dutch and their hatred of tyranny had early attracted persecuted Israelites. Congregations or settlements of Jews existed in Holland as early as 1404, but they didn't become important until the end of the 1400s and beginning of the 1500s.

In 1428, Amsterdam was fortified and was a basis for many commercial expeditions to the far-off Indies. Commercial prosperity advanced further when the seven Dutch provinces united in 1579. Jews who were engaged in commerce in Spanish and Portugese ports had already established connections with maritime centers such as Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg and London. They did so partly because the heavy hand of the Church through its instrument, the Inquisition, might fall on them and force them to leave their homes in Spain and Portugal. When Spain expelled them in 1492 and Portugal in 1526, they transferred their operations to safe ports of the Mediterranean and northern Europe. The Belmontes were among Sephardic families that achieved honor within their religious community and in the Dutch state.

(continued on page 22 of 26)

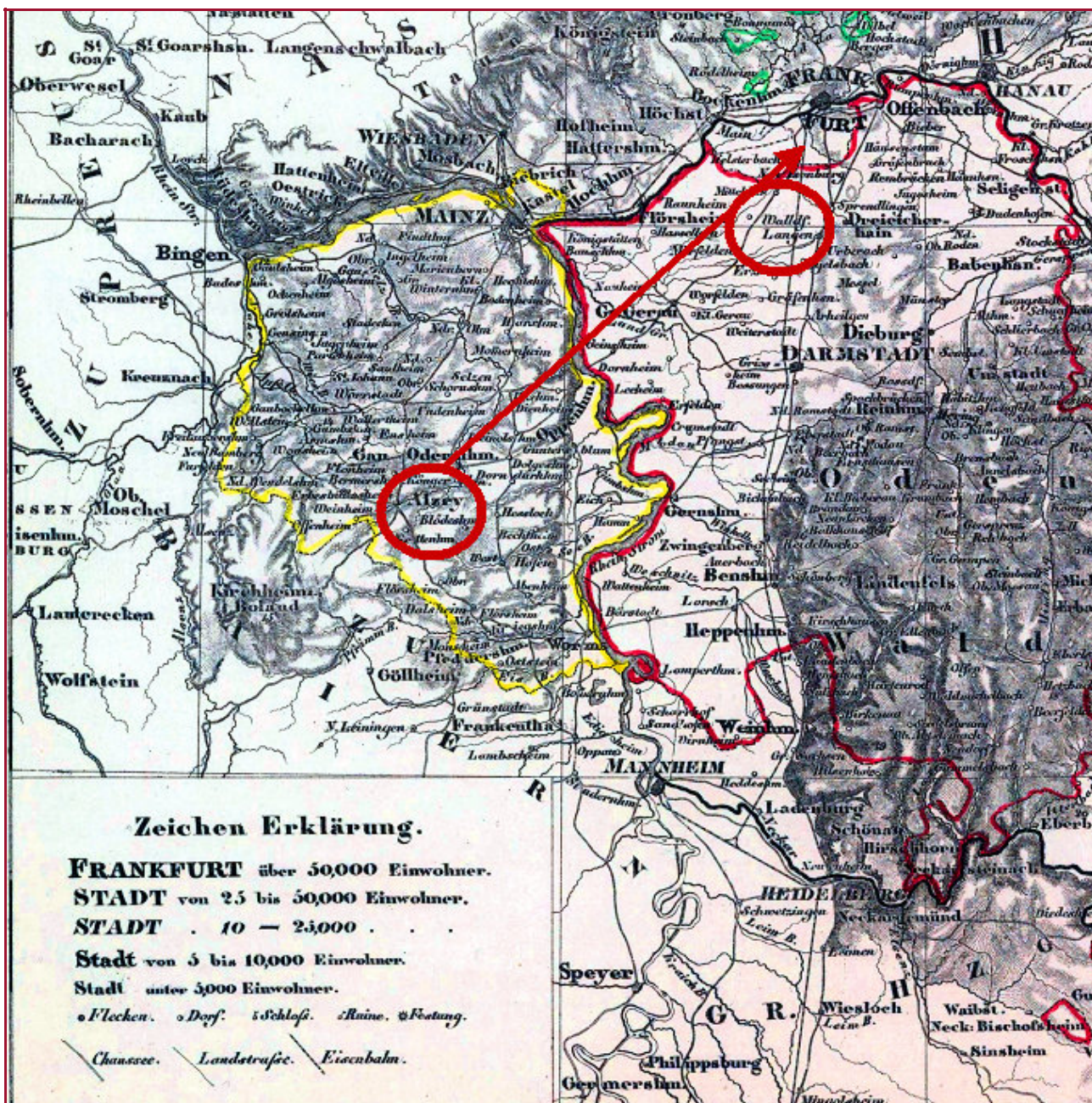
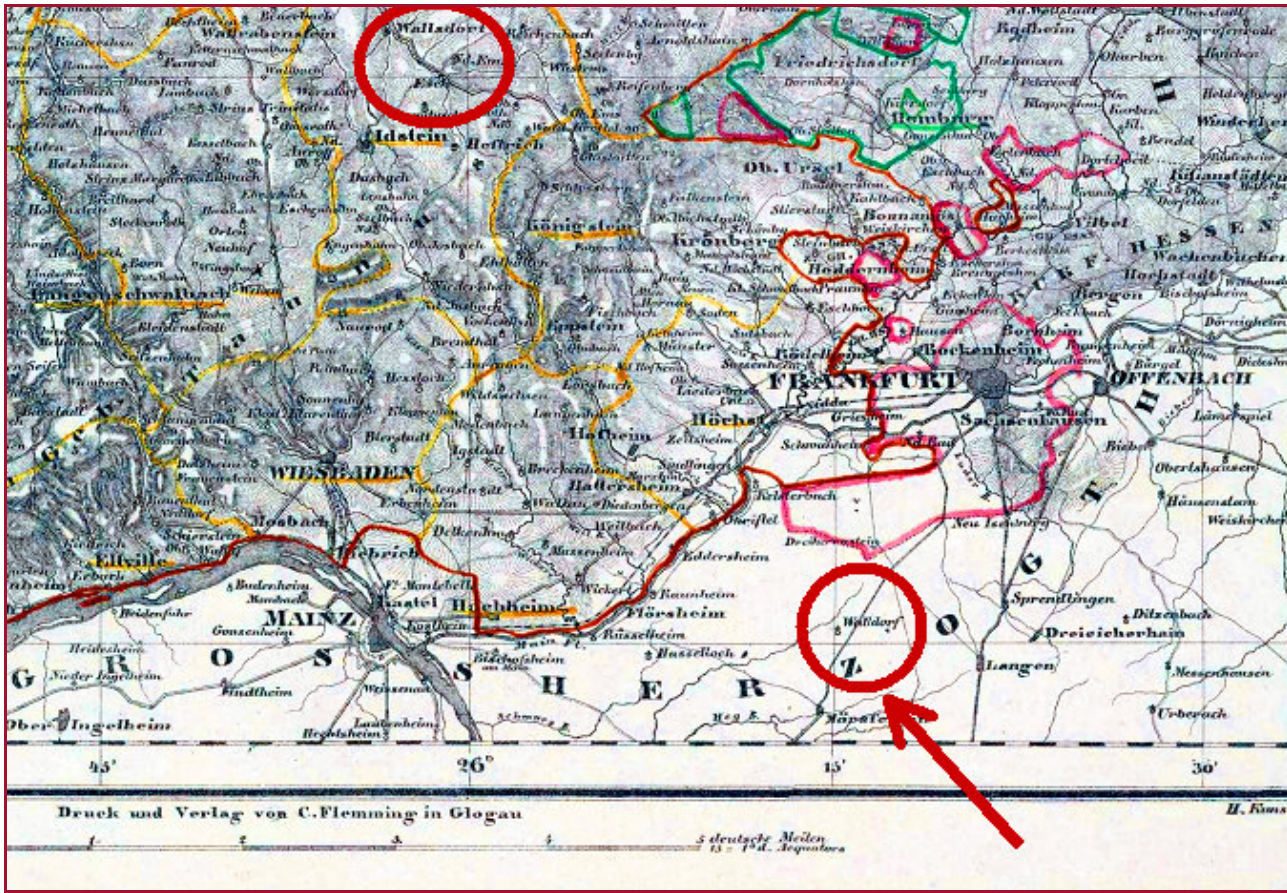
CONTENTS



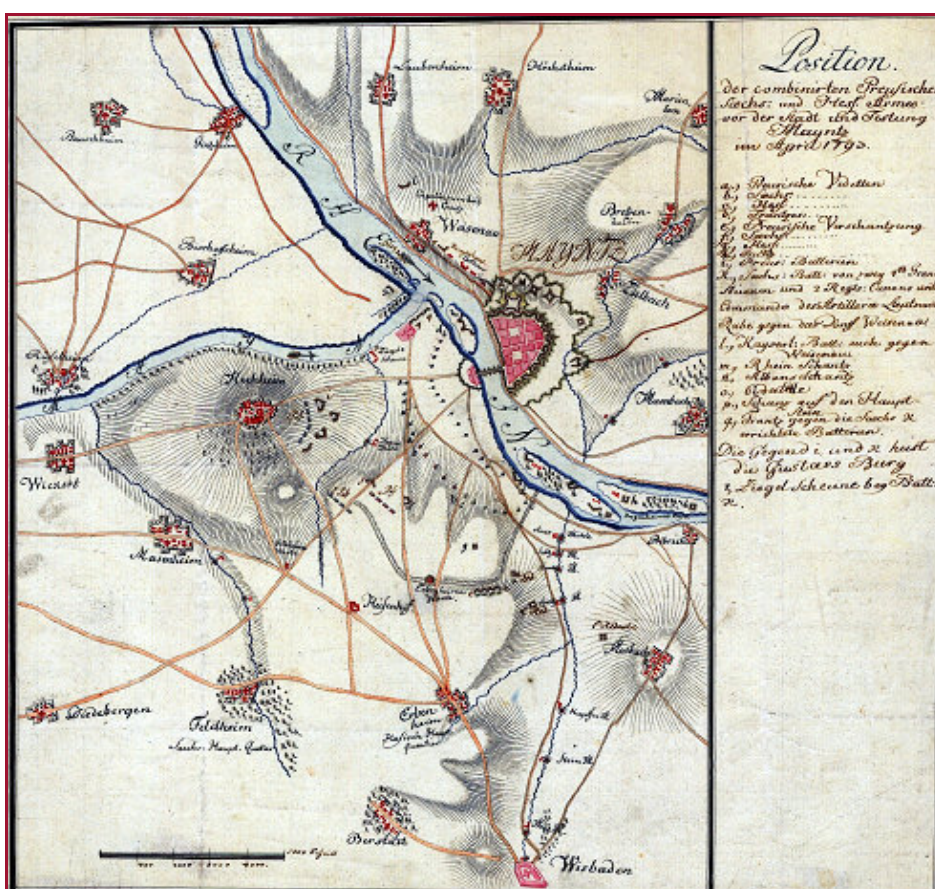
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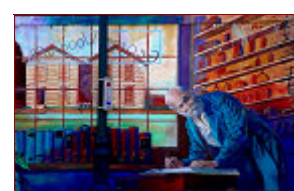


Grossherzogthum Hessen, Nassau, Homburg und Frankfurt
page 36 in Vollstaendiger Hand - Atlas der neueren Erdbeschreibung über alle Theile der Erde in 80 Blättern herausgegeben
Sohr, Karl and Flemming, Carl (authors). Glogau und Leipzig: Druck u. Verlag von C. Flemming (1847)
The map of Mexico shows Texas as independent, the North America map shows Texas as part of the US, while the US map shows
Texas as part of Mexico, indicating that this was a period of transition
www.davidrumsey.com. image 5200039.jp2



Siege of the Republic of Mainz by Prussian, Saxon, and Hessian troops (1793)
The University of Chicago Map Collection. Call # G6299.M25S54 1790z .P6. available online

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NEXT

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top illustration:
Lion carved in wood
Castilla of the royal families
San Xavier del Bac Mission. Mission Road
Tucson, Pima County, Arizona (erected 1787)
photo 87. Historic American Buildings Survey AZ-13 (1940 March 29)
Dickensheets, Donald W (photographer)
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/habshaer/az/az000/az0061/photos/008279pv.jpg>

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress



House of Baron Belmont. Amsterdam
frontispiece in The Belmont-Belmonte Family, a record of 400 years
<https://archive.org/details/belmontbelmontef00gott>

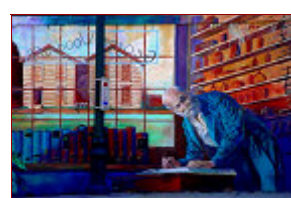


August Belmont (circa 1844-1860)
Brady, Mathew B. (1823-1896) (photographer)
Transfer; U.S. War College. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2004663873>



August Belmont and Isabel Perry (1854). Verschuur, Wouterus (artist)
https://c2.staticflickr.com/4/3381/3428603853_21121bbaee_b.jpg
npg.portsraits.si.edu/eMuseumNPG/code/emuseum.asp?rawsearch...

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(page 22 of 26)

The Belmont-Belmonte Family, a record of 400 years (continued)

(Chapter II: documents dealing with the Belmontes in Spain)
Most great European families took their names from the places, townships or districts where they exercised certain privileges and prerogatives in olden times and later, even when the rights were limited to the collection of dues and taxes from people living on their estates. The Belmonte name indicates an origin at a place called beautiful mountain in a Latin country. Cervantes laid the scene for Don Quixote in the Belmonte of Castilla la Nueva in central Spain. Other Spanish Belmontes are in Asturia and in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa. Three or four Italian cities are named Belmonte. Belmonte is the name of a number of smaller places in Portugal, and of a seaport and river in southern Brazil. Belmonte is also spelled Velmonte in Spain and Belmont in France.

(Chapter VII: Manuel, Baron de Belmonte)
In the last half of the 1600s, the baron played an important role among Jews in the Netherlands and as an agent of the Spanish monarch, who rewarded him with his title. Spain was losing power to France. The support of the Dutch fleet was essential to preserve Spain's standing in the world. Spain also wanted good relations with England; and France wanted to stop such an alliance. Belmonte was instrumental in the conflicts. He enjoyed immunity from taxation until the Dutch legislature denied the validity of his patent from the Spanish king and withdrew the immunity. Belmonte maneuvered, and the legislature restored his immunity from taxes. When many Dutch Jews migrated to Caribbean islands and the north coast of South America, he protected their interests in Holland.

(Chapter X: The Belmontes in Hamburg)
In 1492, 80% of the Jewish diaspora (Sephardim) lived in Spain. The other 20% were scattered in small numbers across Europe and Asia Minor. They were known as Ashkenazi. The Sephardim considered themselves blue bloods and Ashkenazi their inferiors. Sephardim intermarried among themselves to avoid tainting their blood with Ashkenazi, but eventually intermarriage threatened to reduce the number of Sephardim and they married their inferiors.

(Chapter IX: Stray members of the Amsterdam family in Holland, France, England, etc.)
Jews and Maranos arrived in Amsterdam in the early 1700s, when Dutch trade carried Dutchmen to all parts of the globe to find new avenues of commerce and lands for cultivation. Greater Holland sustained the mother country and provided homes for its surplus population before the Dutch learned to use dykes to claim land from the ocean. Anglo-Saxons followed Dutch, French, Spanish and Portugese enterprise and carried it to its proper fruition.

Wherever the Dutch went, Maranos went with them; and the Maranos found communities of their own people. Maranos found relatives in Hamburg, Antwerp, London, Livorno, Venice and Constantinople; and also in India, both the old in the east and the new in the west.

A Marano piloted Vasco de Gama to the great countries of Brahmans and Buddhists. The Inquisition at Goa dealt with Jews as with defecting Catholics and Lutherans. Maranos financed Columbus's expeditions to the west; and a Jew wrote the almanach that guided him. Columbus carried a Jewish doctor and sailors on his ship. After he found the Americas for Spain and Portugal, their monarchs unloaded their criminals and Maranos on the new world.

It is believed that Columbus landed first on Jamaica. While Jamaica passed from Spain to Holland to England, a small community of Jews developed. A Baron de Belmont became spokesperson for Jews who complained that they were forced to bear arms on their Sabbath and were taxed more than other communities. England answered that the Jews had violated their contract to till the soil; and instead, had gotten a monopoly on trade, which made them wealthier.

Maranos
pages 318-322 in
Jacobs, Joseph and Kayslering, Meyer (authors)
Jewish Encyclopedia (1906)
<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/10388-marano>

Maranos are Crypto-Jews of the Iberian Peninsula. The term derives from the New Testament term, 'maran atha' (our Lord hath come). In Spanish, it means damned, accursed, banned and hog. The name applies to Spanish Jews who converted to Christianity by choice or compulsion during persecutions of 1391. Maranos are also known as Conversos, Christaos Novos, Chuetas and Anusim. They were the immediate cause of the Inquisition of 1492 and the expulsion of Jews from Spain.

Beginning with the second generation, Neo-Christians married within their sect. Wealthy Maranos also married European nobility. Nobles of royal blood became infatuated with handsome Jewish girls. Impoverished counts and marquises unhesitatingly wed wealthy Jewesses.

Maranos divided into three categories. The first didn't care for Judaism or any other religion. They embraced the opportunity to escape their oppression as Jews and embark on brilliant careers. They simulated Christianity and mocked Jews. The first category includes several Spanish poets. Some in the first category became Catholic zealots and persecuted Jews more sadistically than historic Catholics.

The second category of Maranos continued to practice the Jewish faith and customs in private.

The third category was the largest. These Maranos practiced the Roman Catholic faith as little as possible and the Jewish faith as much as possible in public. For example, one man ate unleavened bread every day on the excuse that his stomach couldn't digest yeast bread.

Maranos moved to Turkey and the Netherlands. Wealthy Maranos named Gutierrez, Alvarez and Zapata bribed Charles V of Spain to stop their persecution, but persecutions continued. Maranos fled to Rome, Urbino and many other places in Italy. Pope Paul III received 3,000 at Ancona, but Pope Paul IV reneged. He burned some at the stake and exiled others to Malta. When persecutions intensified in Iberia in the mid-1500s, Maranos escaped to France. Kings Henry VII and VIII granted them privileges and protections which lasted into the 1600s.

A large number of Maranos remained in Spain and Portugal. Philip III of Portugal allowed Jews to sell their real estate and emigrate with their possessions. Portugese Maranos then moved to Africa and Turkey. Migrations from the Iberian Peninsula to Brazil via London, and to Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Austria continued into the mid-1700s.

various internet sites

Anthropologists who worked along the US-Mexican border found families that professed to be Roman Catholics and practiced Jewish rituals. Practices included Friday seder, Saturday Sabbath, infant circumcision, and ritual baths. Anthropologists assumed they found maranos because, in Mexican history, maranos had first gone to Mexico City and then fled north to the border area when the Inquisition followed them.

The identification of maranos is complicated because many more Muslims than Jews had migrated to Spanish colonies. Muslims underwent the same religious conversions. Muslims have the same rituals. Muslims also claim bragging rights for accomplishments in science and the arts for which Jews claim bragging rights. To confuse identification even more, US missionaries converted Catholics to fundamentalist Christianity later on and convinced them to adopt Old Testament practices.

In the war for hearts and minds, it's now trendy to be descended from Jewish Maranos; and Muslim missionaries are working the border to bring its inhabitants back to the One True Faith.

The true identity of Hispanics on both sides of the US-Mexican border raises questions about the true intentions of the 1848 Mexican-American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

(continued on page 23 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

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top illustration:
Mr. August Belmont's Potomac [Hamilton up] and Masher [Bergen up]; by St. Blaise
dam Susquehanna by Lexington by the ill used dam Magnetism by Kingfisher
New York: Currier & Ives (circa 1891)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2002710592>
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/pga/00800/00829v.jpg>

(page 23 of 26)

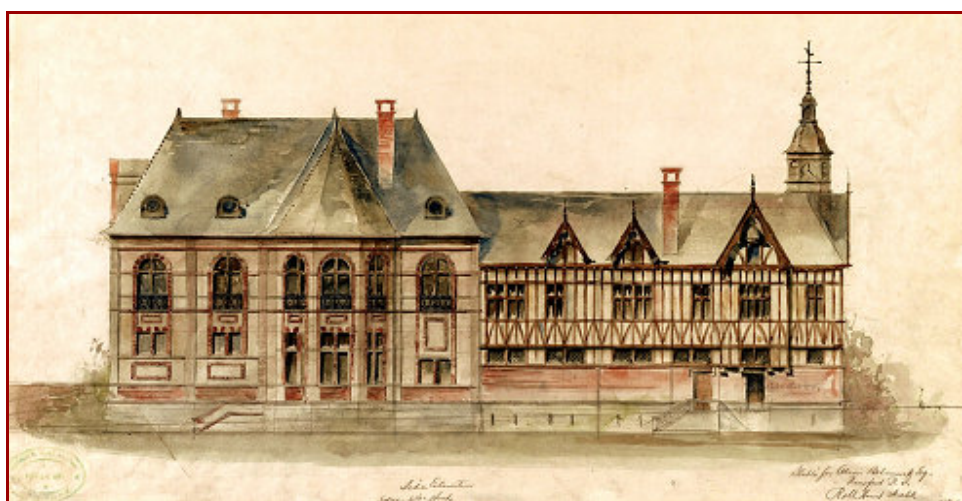
CONTENTS



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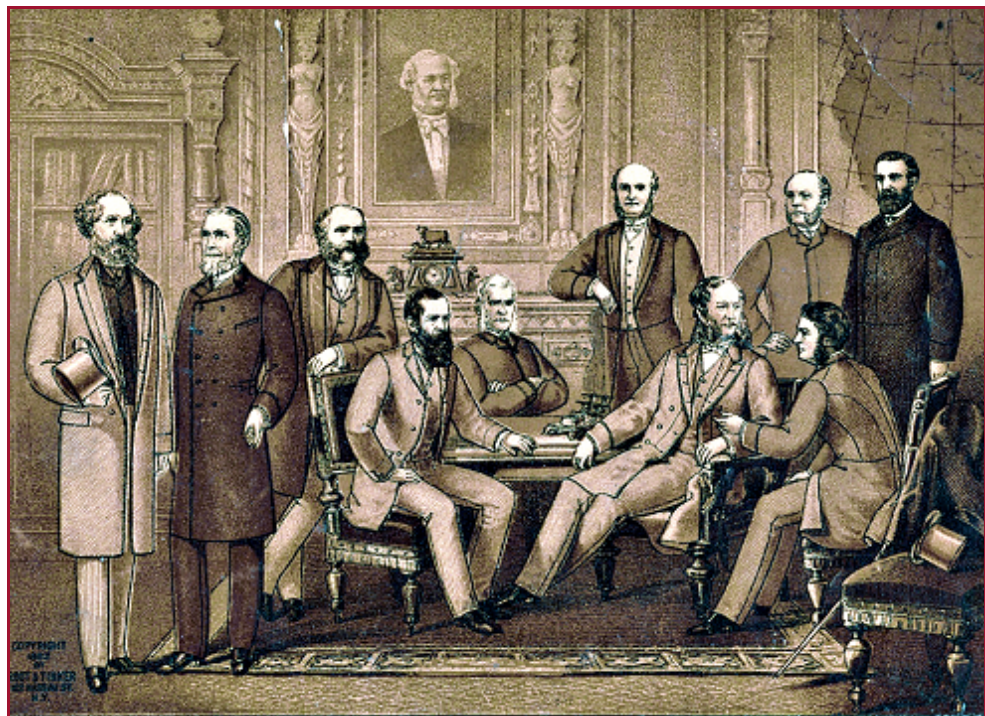
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Horse stable on Belcourt estate, Newport, Rhode Island, built for Oliver Belmont
son of August Belmont (1891 August)
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2015645534>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ds/06700/06764v.jpg>



August Belmont, Jr. and Mrs. Donald Cameron at the Benning Races (1912)
Harris & Ewing (photographer)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2016863660>



Kings of Wall Street
from left, Cyrus Field, Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Darius Ogden Mills, William H. Vanderbilt, August Belmont
George Balou, and James R. Keene, with a portrait of Cornelius Vanderbilt hanging on the wall in the background
New York (NY): Root & Tinker 102 Nassau St., N.Y. (copyright 1882)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/pp/print>
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2003680814>



Alva Belmont House. National Woman's Party Headquarters, 1922-1929.
21-25 First Street, NE, Washington, DC.
Washington (DC): National Photo Co.
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/277/277003v.jpg>



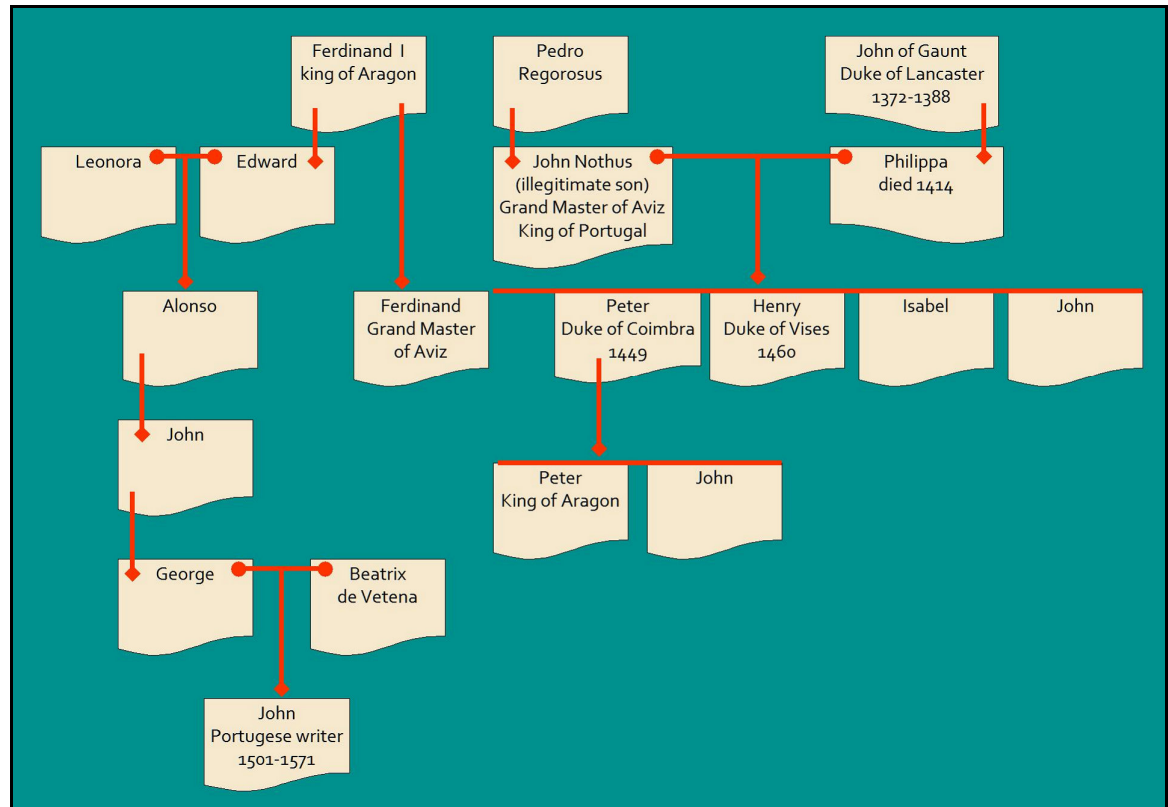
Will they (Rothschild and Belmont) pull out the prop?
Coffin, George Yost (1850-1896) (artist). Washington (DC): Washington Post (1895 August 10)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2016679922>



Alva (Mrs. Oliver H. P.) Belmont, who donated the headquarters
of the National Woman's Party, speaking at the dedication ceremony
Washington (DC): National Photo Co. (1922 May 21)
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/mss/mnwp/159/159022v.jpg>



Alva Belmont at gunmen's trial
Trial of 'Lefty Louie' Rosenberg, 'Gyp the Blood' Horowitz, 'Whitey' Lewis and
'Dago Frank' Cirofici, convicted of killing Herman Rosenthal, proprietor
of an alleged gambling house in New York city
Bain News Service (1912)
http://www.flickr.com/photos/library_of_congress/2496407997
<https://lccn.loc.gov/2014691250>



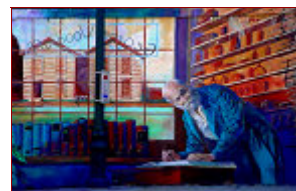
Genealogical tree of the Lancaster family (English nobility marries Sephardim)
Appendix XIV, page 244
The Belmont-Belmonte Family, a record of 400 years
<https://archive.org/details/belmontbelmontef00gott>

(continued on page 24 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

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(page 24 of 26)

top illustration:
Prague - Kaiser Franz-Brücke mit Hradschin
Kaiser Frank's Bridge and Hradschin Castle
Zürich (Switzerland): Photoglob Company (circa 1890-1906)
Detroit (MI): Detroit Publishing Company (1905)
catalog section for Bohemia, Austro-Hungary
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2017659158>
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/ppmsca/52300/52335v.jpg>

CONTENTS



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Oldest synagogue in the world. Prague, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia
<https://ccn.loc.gov/94512605>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c00000/3c09000/3c09000/3c09001v.jpg>



Statues surrounding tomb of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I (1459-1519). Innsbruck, Austria
<https://ccn.loc.gov/94512677>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c00000/3c09000/3c09000/3c09019v.jpg>



Medieval knight with Austrian Imperial eagle on his tunic. Poster tells people to buy war bonds at a bank in Prague (1916)
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2004666209>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g10000/3g12000/3g12000/3g12050v.jpg>

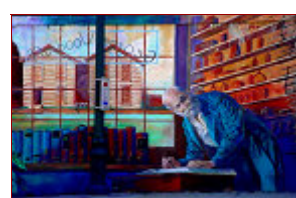


Gallant legionnaires of Czechoslovakia on parade, Prague (1914-1916). Keystone View Company (1923)
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2016646060>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/stereo/1s00000/1s04000/1s04200/1s04270v.jpg>



Our national army. Thousands marching, thousands watching (Chicago, 1917 August 4). Keystone View Company (1923)
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2015652408>. <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/stereo/1s00000/1s04000/1s04100/1s04197v.jpg>

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By coincidence, I'm typing this page on Veterans' Day 2018. This week, PBS visited the descendants of a World War I casualty in England and the place where he was killed in France. The narrative of the news segment estimated that World War I killed 17 million people.

History textbooks say that World War I started with the assassination in Yugoslavia of a member of the Hapsburg dynasty of the Austrian-Hungarian empire. Only scrambled minds could convert a murder in southeast Europe into a war that devastated a long list of countries, including all of northwest Europe and the US.

Only a manipulative psychopath would identify Germany as the villain. To stir up hatred, propagandists labeled German soldiers the Hun. Germans have a history with Huns as mercenaries for the Hapsburgs. They aren't Huns and they weren't on the side of Huns. Huns were the last of the Mongols to invade Europe. They conquered a large part of southeast Europe up to the door of Austria-Hungary. The Hapsburgs used Germans to get control of Huns in the future country of Hungary. The Hun Empire extended above Turkey and complemented it. Germans had an older history with Mongols. Germans were settled in Turkey when Mongols invaded; and Germans disappeared as a people.

Interestingly, the author of one of the pamphlets about the Rothschilds identifies them as Ashkenazi rather than Sephardic Jews, and says Ashkenazi aren't Jews. They are the product of a Mongol Invasion of Georgia (the future Republic of the USSR). To the extent Jewish financiers initiated propaganda against Germans, they might have projected themselves on a segment of the victims they targeted. Encyclopedia Britannica, in its article on Judaism, says that the entirety of Jews weren't exiled from Israel in AD 70. Their exit to the Diaspora extended to approx. AD 130. Mongols and Turks invaded Israel in the interim. Jews left Israel because Rome didn't protect them adequately.

Because trouble in homelands has been the reason given for many nationalities to out-migrate and invade other countries, it looks like a page in the playbook of destabilizing nations and making them vulnerable to victimization of every kind.

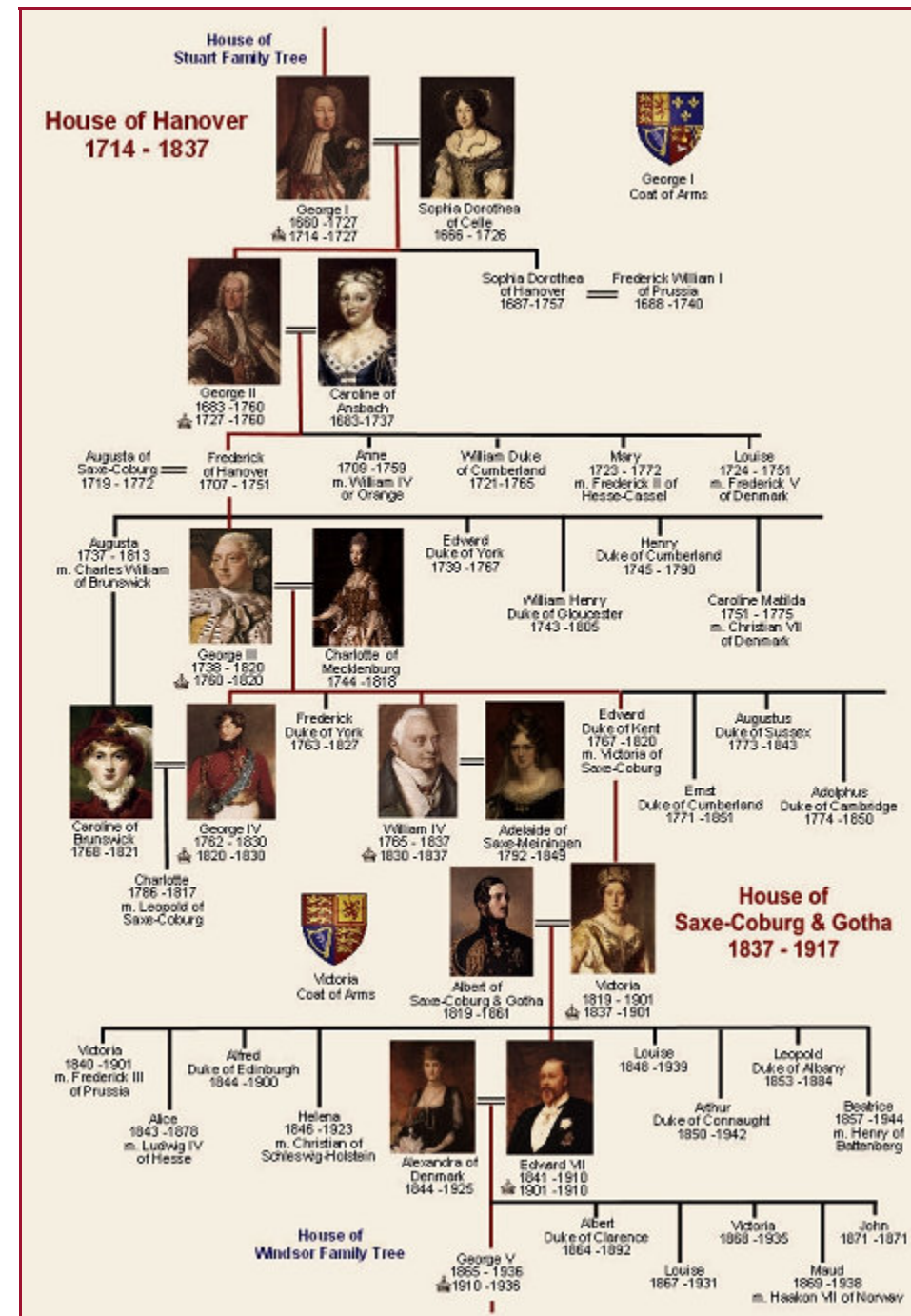
Encyclopedia Britannica counts 57 belligerent nations on both sides in World War II. Battle dead are 7,500,000 (USSR); 2,850,000 (Germany); 2,250,000 (China); 1,506,000 (Japan); 544,596 (British Commonwealth); 300,000 (Italy); 292,100 (US); 210,671 (France). The total battle dead for both sides of the conflict is 15,300,000. Countries caught in the middle lost slightly less than 1,000,000. Approximately 10,000,000 civilians were displaced by war. In 1946, almost 8,000,000 were back in their homelands. (volume 23, page 793Q, 1960 edition).

Again, Germans were the devil and the US bombed their country to hell. But Hitler was born and grew to adulthood in Austria; and Austria had a history of exploiting Germans. The word German doesn't really have a solid definition. Germany wasn't a nation until 1870, after which an empire was attributed to it. Before 1870, a Germanic empire was attributed to Austria. Austria controlled the German principalities.

Many European countries are home to Germanic people, sometimes identified as Nordic. Nordic people inhabit the countries around the Baltic, Adriatic, Black and Mediterranean Seas, France, and the British Isles. They are a source of the Slavic people of eastern Europe. Every war among European princes, kings, emperors, barons, and bishops is a genocide. To the extent that non-Nordic or non-Germanic people finance and provoke the wars, the financiers and provocateurs are racist.

Germanic/ Nordic people (distinguished from Anglos) comprise the second largest group of immigrants to the US during the colonial era and for the first 100 years after. But the S in WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) refers to a tribe that settled on the mainland and created a principality, but also kept going and settled in England. The Angles are more of the same. Angles might be the source of the Romance language word for angel, or vice versa, because of their beauty. Britain is named for Britons, but they are a minority. On the one hand, they weren't happy about the many invasions of their island. On the other hand, the Bretons (a people) and Brittany (a province) of France sound too similar. The Britons were certainly as nomadic and invasive as everyone else.

English monarchs are descended from the German House of Hanover. They kept the family name up to World War II, but had to change their name in World War II when demonizing Germans was at fever-pitch. England's famous Henry VIII was reproductively challenged. He had two childless daughters and one sickly male heir. When his direct and least indirect lines of heirs petered out, the English crown went to the Hanovers of Germany, who'd provided Henry with the mother of his only legitimate son. Of course, the Hanovers intermarried, but with most of Europe and its royal families Germanic, Germans kept the English throne.



<https://www.britroyals.com/images/hanover.jpg>

(continued on page 25 of 26)

PREVIOUS

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(page 25 of 26)

top illustration:
Bohemian serfs. The Czech word for serf is robot
https://sites.google.com/site/johnaricecv/_/rsrc/1472760975443/bohemia-and-minas-gerais/Screen%20shot%202014-05-21%20at%209.27.04%20PM.png
in Rice, John A. (author). Two Centers of Musical Ferment in 18th Century Bohemia and Minas Gerais (Brazil)
Keynote address. Baroque Legacy past and present in Hispanic America and Central and Eastern Europe
Allendale (MI): Grand Valley State University (2013 October 24-26)
<https://sites.google.com/site/johnaricecv/bohemia-and-minas-gerais>

CONTENTS



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Child labor in coal mine. illustration in chapter 22, Industrialization and social ferment 1830-1850
<http://slideplayer.com/slide/6271855/>



Women working in a Sarajevo textile factory (1910). Historijski Muzej Sarajevo
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1910_photo_at_a_Sarajevo_textile_factory.png



The Spanish Hall
page 24, following A Short Outline of the History of Prague in Prague and Its Environs
Charles Bellman (publisher) (1905)
contributed by the University of Michigan Libraries. Digitized by Google
<https://archive.org/details/pragueanditsenv00firgoog/pragueanditsenv00firgoog.pdf>



World Wars 1 and 2 memorial to Czech-American soldiers
88th Street at Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (2008 May 24)

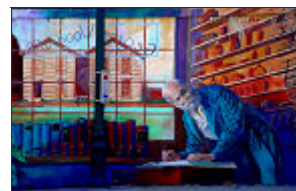
The Great Fire of Chicago in 1871 was the excuse to import a large number of people from Europe for the next 40 years. The Hapsburgs exported many of their Bohemian subjects. Pilsen is one of the neighborhoods they lived in. Pilsen is a city in the Sudetenland. Germany contributed many other laborers. Chicago's leaders weren't comfortable with their imported Central European population. They called all the immigrants Bohemian and reduced Bohemian to Bohunk as an ethnic slur. Black Chicagoans then reduced Bohunk to Honkie to designate all white Chicagoans. Germans and Bohemians did the work to rebuild and greatly enlarge Chicago.

World War I was a feat of financial wizardry. Many Bohemians got off the boat only a few years before the war started. They got back on the boat when the US entered the war and made the round trip back to Europe. However, the bill for Europeans to fight a European war in Europe fell on US taxpayers and not on Europeans. The timing of migration and World War I seem planned and not coincidental. Though next generations of Czechs have scattered and been replaced by other nationalities of imported labor, the churches in their re-purposed old neighborhoods still have monuments to Czech servicemen and war casualties.

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The war between Hanoverian England and its American colonies was, in part, a violent war fought on battlefields. It was also a war fought in drawing rooms. Wars had always been fought to make common people slaves to taxation. The American Revolution was no different; but American leaders were more clever and thwarted the financiers better than leaders had done before. The expensive genocides of the Civil War and World Wars I and II seem to be the financiers' revenge. They stuck Americans with bills higher than ever suffered before.

The American Revolution occurred at the onset of the Industrial Revolution. The heart of industrialism was the Sudetenland, a territory that included the southern states of Germany and the kingdom of Bohemia. When Austria created Germany in 1870, it kept Bohemia. Bohemia eventually became Czechoslovakia.

Many of the industrial entrepreneurs were Jewish. In Bohemia, they came from Germany and spoke German. Working conditions were bad; and Jew became synonymous with exploitive factory owner. Franz Kafka, a well-known Jewish writer from Prague, embodied the problems of the Sudetenland. His parents were merchants who sold luxury items from high-end workshops. Franz and his brother-in-law became partners in a Prague factory. Their factory made asbestos, and Franz died young of a lung disease. It was identified as tuberculosis at the time, but was probably asbestiosis. At the same time Franz endangered Gentile lives to make money for his family, he worked as a government factory inspector. It was his job to insure safe, healthy working conditions. But, the factories weren't healthy. They sucked in beautiful and healthy young Gentiles from the countryside and spit out men and women who became ugly and sick before their time. While Gentile girls suffered poverty and disease, Jewish matrons and their daughters used the profits of their enslavement to buy their hair for wigs and all the beautiful things in stores.

For peasants in the countryside, Jew was already synonymous with exploitation. Elite Jews had managed finances for the Roman Empire. When, for a 1,000-year interim, Rome and its provincial governors fell back to their homelands in Italy and Spain, Jews fell back with them. Then the several Spanish Inquisitions during the next 200 years were an excuse to again disperse the financiers of the Jewish elite across Europe. Jewish commoners went with them and lived under their protection. From time-to-time, European princes sacrificed Jewish commoners to the rage of Gentile commoners to avoid suffering the consequences of selling their constituents into tax-, agricultural- and industrial-slavery for personal financial gain and power.

Slave and Slav look the same because the Slavic people of central and eastern Europe have been enslaved since ancient times.

Japan was an aggressor in East Asia shortly before World War I. It remained aggressive during World War I in East Asia but didn't engage in active warfare in Europe. However, Japan industrialized far more than it already had for its own aggression and provided war materials to the countries that fought in World War I. If western Europe and the US encouraged and benefited from Japanese industrialism in World War I, they created the monstrous enemy that Japan became in World War II. Japan was itself racist, and it's likely its financiers were, too.

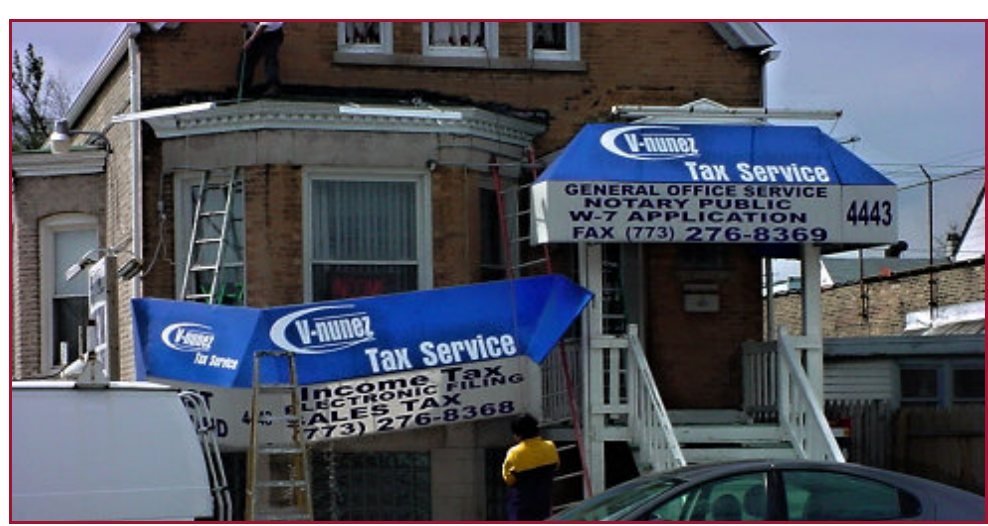
(continued on page 26 of 26)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

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(page 26 of 26)

top illustration:
Signs go up on V-Nunez Tax Service
Armitage 4443 west. Chicago, Illinois (2008 April 18)
It's easier to tax Hispanics in the US than in their homelands, because the US tax machine is better engineered

Julius Caesar owed two millions when he risked the experiment of being general in Gaul
If Julius Caesar had not lived to cross the Rubicon, and pay off his debts
what would his creditors have called Julius Caesar?

Edward Bulwer-Lytton
<https://izquotes.com/>

CONTENTS



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Ninos Heroes Academy of Learners, a Chicago public school
Los Heroes Ninos were students of a Mexican military academy who ditched school
to kill US soldiers during the 1848 war
83rd Street at Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (2008 May 24)



91st Street at Commercial Avenue, Chicago, Illinois (2008 May 24)
The mural is typical of Chicago murals. Most are located in historically white neighborhoods
but omit images of whites. Images of whites are usually images of Polish immigrants



Chihuahua. El Estado Grande. Tailgate of pickup parked at abandoned Chicago police station
Damen Avenue 2259 south., Chicago, Illinois (2008 May 24)

Chicago has engaged in expensive capital improvements projects for large, new schools, libraries,
police stations, fire stations, and the re-paving of streets (simply for re-paving and also to
replace underground utilities). Hispanic contractors and laborers get many of the jobs. The tax
burden falls on a shrinking population. Smaller population puts the lie to a need for more build-
ings where a previously larger population got by with less. The purpose of construction seems to
be to transfer US assets to foreign nationals, especially Hispanics.

Asians and most European nationalities have a large presence in Mexico and Latin America. World Wars I and II both yielded rumors that 'Germany' promised 'Mexico' she could have the southwest US in exchange for services rendered. Current events indicate that Mexico wants all the US and not just her loss at the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and the remainder of Latin America wants it, too.

In 'the Sixties', after a decade of quietus, the US Draft Board increased its activity so it could build up troop strength in Vietnam and maintain troop strength everywhere else.

Young American men fled to Canada, Holland and Latin American countries. They went underground. They found religion and claimed the exemption for Conscientious Objectors. They got married, until the marriage exemption ended in 1965 August. The fatherhood exemption continued, and couples got pregnant. Young men found a new interest in higher education so they could take advantage of the college exemption. They invaded local draft board offices and poured pigs' blood on the files. They burned draft cards in public. They were supposed to die halfway around the globe? Whose idea was that?

Parents and children contacted their congressmen. They pointed out that the government exists for their sake. It's supposed to ensure tranquility in their daily lives. Disrupting their lives with a random draft is the opposite of the government's purpose. Congressmen conceded to constituents; and the Draft Board did the best it could to follow through. It instituted a lottery. It threw all 365 possible birthdays into a bin and pulled them out one-by-one. Young men with the first birth date knew they'd be drafted immediately. They'd waste time and money if they enrolled in college or started a business, career and family. Young men with lottery numbers 2 through 364 could do the math. Young men with the last birth date knew they'd probably never get drafted and plot out their lives accordingly.

Draft-aged children argued that a person old enough to die for his/her country should also be old enough to vote in elections for government officials with the power to make war. Government officials extended the franchise to 18-year-olds on this excuse. But, most 18-year-olds pay taxes in addition to suffering the draft. To give them the franchise is to acknowledge the principle that people can't be taxed without their consent. Thus, an increased percentage of the US population is taxed without its proven consent to finance wars and enrich investors in wars.

Malthus became a popular author during the Vietnam War draft because he provided an explanation for wars. You didn't have to read his book to know what he said because so many student debaters summarized their understanding of it. To the best of my knowledge, Malthus said that wars occur at 20 year intervals because 20 years is the average time it takes the nations to overpopulate. War had become the default, time-honored method of birth control to keep the world from becoming a can of sardines. Thus, if men ever put a sock on it, eternal peace would take hold and reign forever after.

Well. It turns out that since time immemorial, government leaders borrow money to finance their wars. The practice settled into a protocol of bonds with 20-year terms and interest at 5% per annum. Principle times interest times term—uncompounded—yielded a profit equal to principle at the end of 20 years. Not a great profit, but a reliable profit, if wars are constant. At the end of 20 years, an investor who didn't spend the interest, had double the principle to roll over to new war bonds. Investors who did spend the interest still had the principle to roll over. Because wars sustain wealth, wars must happen. Malthus threw people off the scent when they hunted for the reason why they'd be suffering and dying in Vietnam.

At the same time the Kennedy Administration escalated the Vietnam War, it eliminated the bracero program. The bracero program arranged for Mexican farmers to work part of each year for US farmers who wanted their help. The neo-Conquista of the US began when the bracero program ended legal part-time income opportunities for Mexicans. However, Cubans played a large role on the same-old-same-old excuse that they weren't happy in the homeland and invading the US was the only way to get a better life. Puerto Ricans began their invasion earlier. Though some did productive work, the majority played the welfare system and forced a reform of it. The children of factory workers and of welfare queens formed street gangs and waged war on police and white non-Hispanics until they realized that, overall, wages and benefits for patronage jobs are better. Using the tactics of gangbangers, they took control of government as much as they could. They are beneficiaries of municipal, county, state and federal taxation. A few with federal jobs were violent advocates of Puerto Rican independence and responsible for destructive acts. Some were caught and imprisoned. When President Obama pardoned the Puerto Rican bombers, he revealed the power of the Puerto Rican presence in the US

In retrospect, President Kennedy led the US into the wrong war in the wrong place. His foreign escapade drew attention from the real war in the US on its own southern border. As usual, veterans and their descendents paid the high dollar amount of war on top of the emotional cost. Their president, unlike any before him, stripped Americans of their nation and defeated their common sense. He was on the wrong side.

	World War I		World War II					
	\$ spending	unpaid in 1948 \$ debt to US	minimum \$ estimated cost	\$ US aid	effect of war on US national debt year	\$ gross debt	% GNP	\$ interest
British Isles	41,887,000,000	6,871,400,000	120,000,000,000					
British Empire	4,198,000,000		15,680,000,000	30,753,304,000				
France	32,617,000,000	4,837,800,000	15,000,000,000					
Russia	26,522,000,000	481,700,000	192,000,000,000	11,141,470,000				
Italy	15,636,000,000	2,067,200,000	94,000,000,000					
US	32,261,000,000		387,000,000,000		1916	1,200,000,000	2	23,000,000
					1919	25,500,000,000	35	1,054,000,000
					1930	16,200,000,000	18	606,000,000
					1939	45,900,000,000	50	1,149,000,000
					1950	257,400,000,000	100	5,613,000,000
other countries		969,600,000		4,622,524				
Germany	48,616,000,000		272,000,000,000					
Austria-Hungary	24,858,000,000	28,900,000						
Japan			36,000,000,000					
Latin America			8,200,000,000					
total all combatants	232,058,000,000		1,166,825,000,000					

War Finance: cost of World Wars I and II
pages 352-358 in Encyclopedia Britannica, volume 23 (Vase to Zygote)
Faculties of the Universities of Chicago, Oxford, Cambridge, London
Chicago/ London/ Toronto: William Benton (1929-1960)

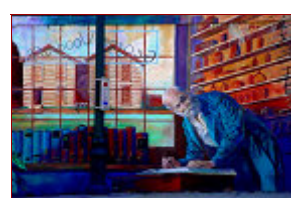
(end Public Finance)

(continue to Justice)

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.

PREVIOUS

NEXT



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