

# How the Rothschilds Funded Both Sides of the Revolution

EVERY TBR READER HAS HEARD of the Rothschild banking dynasty, but what you may not know is that Amschel Rothschild became rich by financing the American War of Independence and, amazingly, that he financed it with King George III's own money—the supposed enemy of the emerging United States of America. Here's the whole story. . . .

By Pete Papaherakles

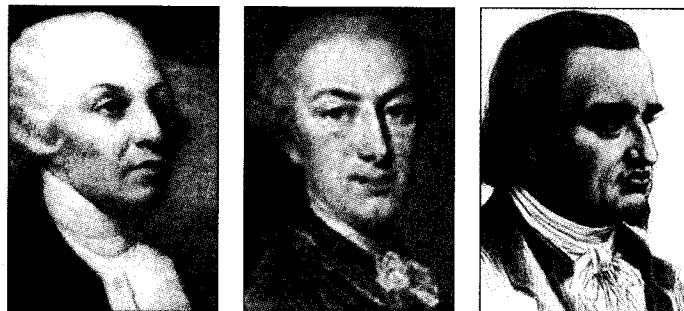
How ironic that the Rothschilds got rich by financing the War of Independence. King George was in the habit of using mercenaries for his wars. Most of these hired soldiers were Hessians, and the man who sold their services to King George was William IX, landgrave of Hesse. William was one of the wealthiest men in Europe at that time. William's great grandfather, Landgrave Charles I, was the first ruler to adopt the system of hiring his soldiers out to foreign powers as mercenaries as a means of improving the finances of his principality. His family got rich by peddling in human flesh. They made lots of money renting out soldiers, while the soldiers often never lived to collect their pay.

Prince William's father, Frederick II, landgrave of Hesse, who was uncle to England's King George III, leased 16,800 Hessian mercenaries to George for about 3.2 million pounds. King George needed these troops to fight against the American Colonies. It is amazing to trace how this money found its way across the Atlantic to finance the same American Revolution that King George III was fighting against. This also became the seed money that would launch the greatest fortune the world has ever seen, the Rothschild banking dynasty, which has dominated finance and politics over the last two centuries and rules the world even today.

## MAYER AMSCHEL ROTHSCHILD

Mayer Amschel Rothschild was born in 1744, the eldest son of Amschel Moses Bauer, who ran a small coin shop and counting house in Frankfurt, one of the major cities within the Hesse area. In 1753 he was sent to apprentice at the Oppenheimer banking house in Hanover. This was the same Oppenheimer family that eventually came to dominate South Africa through the De Beers diamond mining cartel; the same Oppenheimer family who gave the world the atomic bomb through the Manhattan Project.

While at the Oppenheimer bank, young Mayer gained knowledge in foreign trade and currency exchange. He was highly successful and became a junior partner.



Left to right: Haym Salomon, William IX and Mayer Amschel Rothschild. Was Salomon helping the Rothschilds profit from both sides of the Revolutionary War?

He also came in contact with important people, including Gen. Ludwig von Estorff, an ardent coin collector. Through this relationship, Mayer was subsequently introduced to Prince William I, who was also a collector. Mayer offered him a bonus for any other business the prince could direct his way, and a lucrative business arrangement was born. Crown Prince William I of Hesse, who was the same age as Mayer Rothschild, would later become William IX of Hesse.

In 1763, following his father's death, Mayer moved

back to Frankfurt, took over the family's rare coin business, and nurtured his relationship with Prince William, providing him—and eventually many other princely patrons—with rare coins. In 1769 he gained the title of “court factor,” which he posted on the red sign in front of his shop, and changed the family name to Rothschild (*rot*=red, *schild*=sign in German). The inscription read “M.A. Rothschild, by appointment court factor to his serene highness, Prince William.”

It is actually unclear in Rothschild lore if it was Mayer Amschel who posted the sign and changed the name or if it was his father. Whatever the truth, at some point a six-pointed star was also inscribed on the sign, which in itself has a mysterious meaning and history. It is an occult, kabbalistic symbol made with two equilateral triangles. The Rothschild six-pointed star has become a universal logo for Israel and Judaism, and today it is seen most prominently on the Israeli flag.

Dr. Harrell Rhome pointed out that the six-pointed star was actually a Sabbatean messianic symbol, and Rothschild at some point became looked upon as the “messiah” who would conquer the world for the Jews, albeit through financial power. In short, the Rothschilds were a major force behind the creation of the state of Israel and the Zionist movement and still are today.

In any case, Mayer Rothschild's business started growing by leaps and bounds, and Rothschild went on to become William's personal banker. Soon, in fact, Rothschild was doing business with all of Prince William's relatives. Prince William was the grandson of George II of England, a cousin to George III, a nephew of the king of Denmark, and a brother-in-law to the king of Sweden. He found out that there was much more money to be made lending to governments and royalty than lending to individuals, because the loans were huge and secured by the nation's taxpayers.

An interesting thing happened around this time, which not only reveals Mayer Amschel's unbridled ambition but also his darker dimension, that of seeing himself as fulfilling a grandiose messianic destiny.

## ADAM WEISHAUPT

In 1770, Rothschild drew up plans for the creation of the Illuminati, a super-secret organization founded with no less a goal than conquering the entire planet by stealthy intrigue. For the task, he commissioned Adam Weishaupt,

a very capable and dedicated crypto-Jew who was outwardly a Roman Catholic Jesuit professor at Bavaria's Ingolstadt University. The Illuminati is based upon the teachings of the Talmud, focusing mostly on the Kabbala, and satanic, Sabbatean principles that the end justifies the means. It was to be called the Illuminati as this is a luciferian term that means keepers of the light.

It has been said that, in 1773, Mayer Amschel Rothschild assembled 12 of his most influential friends in Frankfurt and convinced them that if they all pooled their resources, they could control the world. Rothschild also informed his friends that he had found the perfect candidate, an individual of incredible intellect and ingenuity, to lead the organization he had planned—Adam Weishaupt.

The purpose of Weishaupt's Illuminati was to divide all non-Jews through political, economic, social and religious means. The opposing sides were to be armed, and incidents were to be manufactured in order to get the nations of the world to fight amongst themselves, destroy national governments, destroy religious institutions and eventually destroy one another. By May 1, 1776, the plan was well advanced.

Weishaupt's agents set their sites on infiltrating the Grand Orient Masonic lodges of Europe and introducing the Illuminati doctrine and establishing key lodges as secret headquarters. All this was done under the orders and financing of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, and the plan was later followed with Masonic lodges across the

ocean in the United States.

Weishaupt also recruited 2,000 paid followers including the most intelligent men in the field of arts and letters, education, science, finance and industry, who were mostly dupes, believing the order had lofty democratic ideals when, in essence, the real goals were: 1) abolition of all ordered governments; 2) abolition of private property; 3) abolition of inheritance; 4) abolition of patriotism; 5) abolition of the family; 6) abolition of religion; and 7) the creation of a world government.

It is unclear to what extent the Illuminati had managed to infiltrate and undermine American Freemasonry by the time the Revolutionary War broke out. By some accounts, the whole idea of a War for Independence was an Illuminati-orchestrated plan.

It's obvious that the American Colonies had legitimate reasons to demand independence, but what is odd about this uprising is the fact that a large number of those promoting the revolt were actually Freemasons. The “Indians” who carried out the Boston Tea Party, for instance, were all

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Freemasons from the local St. Andrews Lodge. Many, if not most, of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, as well as the generals of the Continental Army, were Freemasons. George Washington was a Freemason, Thomas Jefferson was most likely one, and Benjamin Franklin was probably the top Freemason in the colonies at the time.

Jefferson for some reason was enamored with Weishaupt and, in a letter to James Madison, praised Weishaupt greatly as having noble intentions. Though George Washington forbade Freemasons to participate in the Illuminati order—which was known to recruit members inside Freemasonry—he acknowledged that their presence in America was not unknown to him. “On the contrary,” he said, “it was not my intention to doubt that, the doctrines of the Illuminati, and principles of Jacobinism had . . . spread in the United States. . . . No one is more truly satisfied of this fact than I am.”

## HAYM SALOMON

During the American Revolution, the House of Rothschild brokered a deal between the throne of England and Prince William of Germany. William was to provide 16,800 Hessian soldiers to help England fight its rebellious colonists in America. Rothschild was also made responsible for the transfer of funds that were to pay the German soldiers. The transfer was never made. The soldiers were never paid, which may account for their poor showing in many battles. It was at this time that Mayer Rothschild set his sights on America.

This money was given by Rothschild in 1775 to Haym Salomon, a Polish-American Jew, to finance the American uprising. More money would come when Rothschild brokered the French aid package to America in 1778. [See TBR, March/April 2002.—Ed.]

Salomon wound up with millions of dollars to spread around in bribes. And so he did. A good portion of the money went to fund the Continental Congress and its operations. Some went into the treasury for the war effort. Some went into politicians' pockets.

Salomon first came to America in 1772. He became a member of the Sephardic Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue in Manhattan. He soon established himself as a merchant and dealer in foreign securities. He struck up an acquaintance with Alexander MacDougall, leader of the New York Sons of Liberty, and through him became initiated into the organization. The Sons of Liberty were the ones that carried out the Boston Tea Party, and Salomon became acquainted with men like Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Paul Revere, John Adams and John Hancock—many of

whom would form the Continental Congress. He soon became known as the man to go to for a loan. James Madison confessed that “I have for some time . . . been a pensioner on the favor of Haym Salomon, a Jew broker.”

When war broke out in 1776, Salomon got a contract to supply the American troops in central New York. He arranged for arms to be shipped into the Colonies from the Dutch Caribbean island of St. Eustatius.

Later that year he was imprisoned by the British on suspicion of arson in a fire that destroyed 25% of New York City. He was somehow released, however, because he spoke German and was used as translator for the British with the Hessian soldiers. It is alleged he convinced hundreds of them to desert the British forces.

In 1777, he married Rachel Franks, whose brother Isaac was a lieutenant colonel on George Washington's staff. In 1788 he was captured by the British again, this time on charges of spying, and was sentenced to death. He managed to escape once again and fled to Philadelphia.

There, he found his way to Washington's army where he lent 350,000 pounds sterling to fund Washington's campaign. Washington knew he could always count on Salomon to secure money to keep the Continental Army running. It is said that when Washington had trapped Gen. Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown in August of 1781, he desperately needed funds, but his war chest was empty. When Congress told him they too were broke, Washington said, “Send for Haym Solomon,” who came through with \$20,000 and ensured that Washington won the decisive battle.

History books praise Salomon as a great American hero and tell of how he financed the American Revolution with the personal fortune he made as a successful merchant and broker. His only interest, they say, was “to help his country.” He selflessly gave all of his money to help the patriots and died completely broke in 1785, leaving behind a widow and their children. He died from tuberculosis, which he allegedly contracted while imprisoned by the British, years earlier.

Yet several things about his story seem suspect.

Salomon showed up in New York just as the revolution was brewing and somehow ended up smack dab in the inner circle of the revolutionaries. He just happens to have all the money they need.

In just a couple of years he somehow became wealthy enough to finance most of the war effort. He was arrested by the British twice and was even sentenced to death, yet managed to avoid any serious punishment.

Although he was from Poland, he spoke German well enough to be released. Even though a recent immigrant, he got appointed by Congress as postmaster to the French army and navy as well as to the Spanish, French and Dutch

ministers. He was even put in charge of negotiating the majority of the war aid to the Continental Army from France and Holland.

Salomon was affiliated with Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton, both of whom were instrumental in establishing the (First) Bank of the United States, the forerunner of the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank. As an aside, there is a famous statue in Chicago of Washington with Salomon and Robert Morris. Under the image of Salomon it says “Haym Salomon—gentleman, scholar, patriot. A banker whose only interest was the interest of his country.” [See page 53 for more.—Ed.]

Morris was superintendent of finance, managing the economy of the United States. As a top civilian in the government, and “financier of the revolution,” Morris was, next to Washington, the most powerful man in America.

As secretary of the Treasury, and chief of staff, Hamilton was the primary author of the economic policies of Washington’s administration. Hamilton himself was most likely a Rothschild agent.

## FRANKLIN & COLONIAL SCRIP

One has to wonder why the founding fathers did not insist on Congress maintaining the power to create money and regulate the value thereof as written in the Constitution. Benjamin Franklin, in particular, was fully aware that it was Colonial scrip that gave the colonies the prosperity they enjoyed several years before the revolution.

In describing how life in the American Colonies was in 1750, Franklin wrote: “There was abundance in the Colonies, and peace was reigning on every border. It was difficult, and even impossible, to find a happier and more prosperous nation on all the surface of the globe. Comfort was prevailing in every home. The people, in general, kept the highest moral standards, and education was widely spread.”

The story goes that Franklin visited Britain in 1750 and was shocked to see how much poverty existed there. “The streets are covered with beggars and tramps,” he wrote.

He asked his English friends how such a wealthy country as England could have such widespread poverty. His friends replied that England simply had too many workers. The rich said they were already overtaxed, and could not pay more to relieve the needs and poverty of this mass of workers. Wars and plague were necessary to rid the country of the poor, they felt.

Franklin’s friends then asked him how the Colonies managed to collect enough money to support their poorhouses, to which Franklin replied: “We have no poorhouses in the Colonies; and if we had some, there would be nobody to put in them, since there is, in the Colonies, not a single unemployed person, neither beggars nor tramps.”

His friends could not believe or understand what they were hearing, since when the English poorhouses and jails became too cluttered, England shipped out her unfortunates, like cattle, discharging them on the wharves of its colonies around the world. (At that time, England was jailing those who could not pay their debts.) They therefore asked Franklin how he could explain the remarkable prosperity of the American Colonies.

Franklin replied: “That is simple. In the Colonies, we issue our own paper money. It is called ‘Colonial scrip.’ We issue it in proper proportion to make the goods pass easily from the producers to the consumers. In this manner,

creating ourselves our own paper money, we control its purchasing power—and we have no interest to pay to no one.”

When the English bankers found out about this, they pressured the government to pass a law prohibiting scrip and ordering the Colonies to use only gold and silver money, which was provided in limited amounts by the private bankers who ran the Bank of England. (Just like today’s “Federal”

Reserve in America, the Bank of England is not an asset of the people, but one owned and operated by the great international banking families.)

The first “anti-scrip” law was passed in 1751, and then a stricter law in 1763. Franklin reported that, within one year, the streets of the Colonies were filled with beggars and unemployed, just like in England, because there was not enough money to pay for the goods and work. The circulating medium of exchange had been reduced by half.

Franklin added that this was the original cause of the American Revolution and not the tax on tea nor the Stamp Act, as has been taught in history books: “The Colonies would gladly have borne the little tax on tea and other matters had it not been [for] the poverty caused by the bad influence of the English bankers on the Parliament, which has caused in the Colonies hatred of England and the Revolutionary War.”

America’s Colonies had flourished to such an extent under the scrip system that the great political theorist and statesman Edmund Burke was able to write about them:

**“We create our own paper money, we control its purchasing power—and we have no interest to pay.”**

**—Ben Franklin**

"Nothing in the history of the world resembles their progress. It was a sound and beneficial system, and its effects led to the happiness of the people."

English historian John Twells adds: "In a bad hour, the British Parliament took away from America its representative money, forbade any further issue of bills of credit, these bills ceasing to be legal tender, and ordered that all taxes should be paid in coins. Consider now the consequences: This restriction of the medium of exchange paralyzed all the industrial energies of the people. Ruin took place in these once-flourishing Colonies; most rigorous distress visited every family and every business, discontent became desperation, and reached a point . . . when human nature rises up and asserts its rights."

## CONCLUSION

The founding fathers apparently understood fundamental monetary principles and how the manipulation of the amount of money in circulation can decide whether the people live in prosperity or poverty. They understood that only the government must be able to have control of money creation, never a private entity.

Later, Abraham Lincoln, who was forced to create his famous greenbacks in order to finance his war against the Southern states, had this to say about the power of money creation: "The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of government, but it is the government's greatest creative opportunity. . . . Money will cease to be the master and become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the money power."

Yet, the founding fathers allowed a private central bank to be chartered by private stockholders beholden to English banking interests. Why then, if we fought a bitter, bloody war for nearly eight years to gain our independence from the tyranny of England, did we remain financially enslaved to her?

We are reminded of Gen. Cornwallis's words, on his surrender to George Washington:

Your churches will be used to teach the Jew's religion, and in less than 200 years the whole nation will be working for "divine" world government. That government that they believe to be divine will be the British empire. All religions will be permeated with Judaism without even being noticed by the masses, and they will all be under the invisible all-seeing eye of the grand architect of Freemasonry. ♦

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## Moneylending Monument

**Heald Square monument in Chicago**, completed in 1941, depicts (left to right) Robert Morris, George Washington and Haym Salomon. The artists are Lorado Taft and Leonard Crunelle. Morris, a congressman and prominent Philadelphian, the wealthiest merchant in Pennsylvania, was the real financier of the American War for Independence. He also is notable for signing the Declaration of Independence, helping to ratify the Constitution and going on to serve in the first constitutional Congress. Critics charge him with furthering his own interests. Salomon, a Jew from Poland whose ancestors hailed from Portugal, was Morris's chief assistant, though some have absurdly tried to promote him as the "savior" of the patriots. If Salomon had never lived, the American cause would have triumphed anyway. He had little or no money of his own, and it was not from any single broker that the means were obtained to win the war. In fact most of the money came from France and Holland. There is a myth that Salomon lent large sums to the U.S. government, but his letters indicate that he was virtually without funds to spare even for his indigent relatives back in Poland.