

RECORD 1

Reference Code DACS 2.1	111222-33 LISU US
Name and Location of Repository DACS 2.2	The Regional History Center, Grist Memorial Library, Long Island State University
Title DACS2.3	North Island Community Service Center, Inc. Records
Date DACS 2.4	Approximately 1948-2008
Extent DACS 2.5	50 cubic feet of textual documents; 10 cubic feet of printed material; 27.4 MB PDF documents; 1 digital file folder containing 47 PDF and Word Documents; 1 digital file folder containing 105 JPEG files.
Name of Creator(s) DACS 2.6	North Island Community Service Center Inc., North Island Mission, Brookville Congregational Church, North Island Center, Brookville Community Service, North Island Community Center.
Administrative/ Biographical History DACS 2.7	North Island Community Service Center, Inc., began as the North Island Mission in association with the Brookville Congregational Church from 1948-1952, when it became the North Island Center from 1953-1966. It was then renamed the North Island Community Center until 1985. After absorbing two small non-profits in 1979, it merged with Brookville Community Service in 1985, changing to its current name. From this point on it was responsible for providing the community with urban renewal and programs for community organizations that are funded at the local and state level.
Scope and Content DACS 3.1	Records include documents relating to the business of running the Center. There are also photographs, pamphlets, maps, scrapbooks and various other printed material. One CD-ROM contains one 24 MB PDF file called "Preplanning study, 2007" and one 3.4 MB PDF file called "2000 Grant." A second CD-ROM contains a digital file folder called "public relations files," which contains forty-seven documents in PDF and Word formats, as well as a digital file folder called "Photos," which contains 105 JPEG photos from 1999-2008
System of Arrangement DACS 3.2	Arranged into three series. Series 1 contains business and legal documents. Series 2 contains photographs, pamphlets and other assorted ephemera. Series 3 contains digital files.
Conditions Governing Access DACS 4.1	Open for research use.
Physical Access DACS 4.2	No system of arrangement; current arrangement devised by repository.
Technical Access DACS 4.3	As a preservation measure, researchers must view duplicates of the digital files from the compact discs rather than the originals.
Conditions Governing Reproduction DACS 4.4	Copyright restrictions may apply.

Languages and Scripts of the Material DACS 4.5	Materials entirely in English
Finding Aids DACS 4.6	An item list is available from the repository.
Immediate Source of Acquisition DACS 5.2	North Island Community Services Center, Inc.
Related Archival Materials DACS 6.3	George Templeton, Sylvia Grist Templeton, and Thomas Templeton Papers contain minutes from North Island Community Center.
Access Points	North Island Community Services Center; North Island Mission; Brookville Congregational Church; North Island Community Center; Brookville Community Services; photographs, maps, scrapbooks, compact discs, urban renewal, community organizations,

RECORD 2

Reference Code DACS 2.1	2345-67 CCA US
Name and Location of Repository DACS 2.2	Charleston City Archives. Charleston, SC, US
Title DACS 2.3	S. Lewis Jervey Paper and John A. Mitchell and Charles Parker Notebooks
Date DACS 2.4	1860s, 1905-1932; bulk 1905-1932
Extent DACS 2.5	4.5 linear feet
Name of Creator(s) DACS 2.6	S. Lewis Jervey, John A. Mitchell, Charles Parker
Administrative/ Biographical History DACS 2.7	S. Lewis Jervey's was a surveyor in Charleston, SC, who leased the building at 101 Main St. in 1905 and again from 1910-1932, where the materials were found. A number of notebooks were also found at that address, which were copied from Charles Parker's notes by John A. Mitchell. Mitchell was a surveyor in Charleston during the 1860s. Parker was another surveyor active in Charleston during the antebellum era as both a private and official city surveyor. In his private capacity Parker worked for clients such as James Petigru, James Tupper, Otis Mills and the estate of Elias Smith. His duties as city surveyor included surveying streets, gutters, public infrastructure, and general survey work. The connection between Mitchell and Parker and Jervey is unclear.
Scope and Content DACS 3.1	Material created by Jervey includes: receipts for work done by him; personal and business letters written both to him and by him; 24 notebooks; and plats with Jervey's signature. The collection also includes 136 notebooks copied from Charles Parker by John A. Mitchell, containing information about survey work done in the 19 th

	century, such as calculations of bricks needed for paving streets, planning of canals, mixing of mortar, property lines, location of building features like windows, porches and outer staircases. Most plats are related to newer sections of the city in the 19 th century, as well as areas prone to flooding, providing high-tide levels and drainage canal locations.
System of Arrangement DACS 3.2	Arranged in two series. Series one contains four subseries arranged chronologically, except for subseries 4, which is arranged sequentially. The four subseries are arranged as follows: 1. Letters 2. Receipts 3. Notebooks by S. Lewis Jervy 4. Plats. The second series is arranged sequentially and contains Mitchell's copies of Parker's notebooks.
Conditions Governing Access DACS 4.1	The collection is open for research use.
Physical Access DACS 4.2	Notebook 54 in series 2 is too fragile to handle, use microfilm copy. Some plats have water damage.
Technical Access DACS 4.3	Microfilm reader required for notebook 54 in series two.
Conditions Governing Reproduction DACS 4.4	Copyright restrictions may apply.
Languages and Scripts of the Material DACS 4.5	Materials entirely in English
Finding Aids DACS 4.6	Finding aid available in the repository.
Custodial History DACS 5.1	Found by George Maybank in 1995 at 101 Main St. Charleston, SC, US
Immediate Source of Acquisition DACS 5.2	George Maybank
Related Archival Materials DACS 6.3	Charleston City Archives holds other papers by John A. Mitchell pertaining to his work after the Civil War.

RECORD 3

Reference Code DACS 2.1	US- CSFWF
Name and Location of Repository DACS 2.2	Wells Fargo Corporate Headquarters. 420 Montgomery St. San Francisco, CA, 94104 US
Title DACS 2.3	Wells Fargo Corporate Archive
Date DACS 2.4	1852-2018
Extent DACS 2.5	1000 cubic feet of textual materials, photographs, advertisements, artifacts, art work and ephemera.

Name of Creator(s) DACS 2.6	Wells Fargo Corporation, Henry Wells, William George Fargo, Norwest Corporation, Wachovia National Bank, Ansel Adams.
Administrative/ Biographical History DACS 2.7	<p>When gold was discovered in California in 1848, setting off a great migration of people seeking their fortunes in the western United States, businessmen Henry Wells and William Fargo took notice. When board members of the American Express Company (which had been co-founded by Wells and Fargo) opposed the idea of opening up their operations to serve the mass amounts of people who moved to California, Wells and Fargo created a new separate venture to serve this need. Thus, Wells, Fargo & Co. was created on March 18th, 1852. Establishing a store in San Francisco, they undertook the conveyance of letters, parcels, etc. as well as banking, allowing miners to sell what gold they found at a fair price. Basing their business on the principles of ingenuity, courtesy, and trustworthiness in all transactions allowed them to earn a reputation for being the most dependable of express services. By 1866, Wells Fargo had created the largest stagecoach network in the world. They employed a line of state-of-the-art coaches, called Concords. In April of 1860, Wells Fargo introduced a short-lived venture that left an indelible mark on American cultural memory; The Pony Express. Lasting only 19 months, it provided service between Missouri and California that could deliver mail in as few as 10 days, compared to the 25 days it took stagecoaches. In 1869, when the US was connected coast to coast by rail, the stagecoaches began their decline in importance, and were replaced by wagons that transferred goods to the areas where the railroad did not go. During World War I, all express services were nationalized under the name American Railway Express. This meant the Wells Fargo became solely a banking institution. Through its sound financial practices, it was able to ride out the Great Depression without losing any money. During the economic boom after World War II, Wells Fargo expanded the amount of services it offered its customers to include automobile and home mortgage financing, traditional checking accounts, small business loans, etc. With the advent of computers, Wells Fargo introduced many technological upgrades, including the creation MasterCharge (later renamed as MasterCard in 1979. Also in the 1970s, they introduced ATMs that allowed customers access to cash any time of the day or night. In the 1990s, the advent of interstate banking as well as changes in banking regulations let Wells Fargo become a one stop source for banking, brokerages, and mortgages, and today is still a diversified financial company with branches all across the US.</p>
Scope and Content DACS 3.1	<p>Series 1, Objects: documents the history of Wells Fargo, including stagecoach history, technological and banking innovations, popular culture, as well as the activities of Wells Fargo and their merger partners. Series 2, Photography: the photograph collection documents the origins and development, as well as the operations and impact of Wells Fargo and its merger partners and subsidiaries. Series 3,</p>

	Advertisements: advertising for Wells Fargo and its merger partners highlights the products and services offered throughout their histories. Series 4, Annual Reports: from Wells Fargo covering the years 1967-2011, as well as reports for Norwest Corporation, with which Wells Fargo merged in 1998, covering the years 1988-1997. Series 5, Ansel Adams Murals: photo murals of photographs by Ansel Adams, as large as 8 x 10 ft., hanging in eleven different bank branches.
System of Arrangement DACS 3.2	The collections are arranged into 5 series: 1. Objects; 2. Photos; 3. Advertisements; 4. Annual Reports; 5. Ansel Adams murals.
Conditions Governing Access DACS 4.1	The collection is open for research use.
Physical Access DACS 4.2	Advanced notice required to view items in person. Certain items are available only at select museums.
Technical Access DACS 4.3	Access to a networked computer is necessary to view digital copies of items too delicate to be handled by the public, and to view surrogates of items only available at select museums.
Conditions Governing Reproduction DACS 4.4	Only items that belong to the public domain are listed online, all others are protected by copyright. Corporate logos and designs, photographs, original artwork, and Ansel Adams Murals are all subject to copyright restrictions.
Languages and Scripts of the Material DACS 4.5	Majority of collections are in English.
Finding Aids DACS 4.6	Many items described on Wells Fargo's history website: https://www.wellsfargohistory.com/archives/
Custodial History DACS 5.1	Companies that have merged with Wells Fargo & Company have also had their archives merged into the Wells Fargo Corporate Archive.
Existence and Location of Originals DACS 6.1	Originals materials available at a variety of museums nationwide. Contact archivist for more information.
Existence and Location of Copies DACS 6.2	Wells Fargo Museums in the following cities have replica stagecoaches: Charlotte, NC; Phoenix, AR; and San Francisco, CA.
Related Archival Materials DACS 6.3	The Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) has a primary source set on the California Gold Rush, which contains Wells Fargo artefacts. The Wells Fargo Corporate Art Collection contains over 7,500 works depicting Wells Fargo history. The Wells Fargo & Company Records collection in the Huntingdon Library in San Marino, California, is made up of letters to and from Hosmer Benjamin Parsons (1846-1908), who was a prominent banker for company, joining in 1867 and going on to become president of its bank in New York.
Publication Note DACS 6.4	<i>The Wells Fargo Book of the Gold Rush</i> written by Margaret Rau and the Wells Fargo Company in 2001 features items from the Wells Fargo Archives. <i>The Pageant of History in Northern California</i> , is a publication of 57 Ansel Adams photographs, with historical text by

	Nancy Newhall. It is the basis for the Adams Photo Murals in 11 Wells Fargo bank locations.
--	---

Authorized Form of Name DACS 10.1	Wells Fargo
Type of Entity DACS 10.2	Corporate Body
Variant Forms of Names DACS 10.3	Wells, Fargo & Co. Wells, Fargo & Company
Historical Summary DACS 11.2	Wells Fargo was founded by businessmen Henry Wells and William Fargo, and began in 1852, as an express service to the thousands of people who had migrated to California during the Gold Rush. Through this company, miners were able to both sell what gold they had found at fair prices, and to send timely messages and parcels to their loved ones back in the eastern US. In order to serve this function, Wells Fargo developed the world's largest collection of state-of-the-art stage coaches, which were able to transport both people and cargo. In April of 1860, Wells, Fargo, & Co. introduced a new service called the Pony Express, which employed couriers who rode ponies non-stop to their destinations, by switching both animals and riders at designated depots along the way. When the transnational railroad was completed, the stagecoaches became obsolete. Wells Fargo adjusted to this change by investing in rail travel. However, during WWI, the rail system was nationalized, and Wells Fargo withdrew from its other areas of business and became solely a financial institution. Through sound business practices, they were able to ride out the Great Depression and WWII, to become a new kind of banking service, providing checking accounts and loans for things like new cars, home mortgages, and small businesses. In the 1970s, Wells Fargo introduced the MasterCharge card, a forerunner of MasterCard, and well as ATMs. In the 1990s it was able to perform interstate banking, allowing the company to spread branches throughout the US.
Places DACS 11.3	San Francisco, CA (original location, current headquarters)
Functions, Occupations, and Activities DACS 11.5	Banking and Financial Services

RECORD 4

Reference Code DACS 2.1	US-NNSHA
Name and Location of Repository DACS 2.2	Shubert Archive, 149 W. 45 th St, New York, NY 10036, US

Title DACS 2.3	Shubert Archive
Date DACS 2.4	1890s-present day; bulk 1900-1940.
Extent DACS 2.5	6,900 linear ft. of correspondence and business, financial, and legal records.
Name of Creator(s) DACS 2.6	The Shubert Brothers, The Shubert Foundation, The Shubert Organization, Sam Shubert, Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, John Shubert (1909-1962), Lynn Seidler
Administrative/ Biographical History DACS 2.7	<p>Sam (1878-1905), Lee (1871-1953) and J.J. (1879-1963), Shubert were brothers who, at the end of the 19th century, began a theater operating business in Syracuse, Buffalo, Utica, Troy, and Albany in upstate New York. In 1900, Sam expanded the business to New York City when he leased the Herald Square Theater on the NW corner of Broadway and 35th St. Not long after this, Lee also came to New York City, which left J.J. in charge of the upstate theaters. It wasn't long until the brothers butted heads with the Theatrical Syndicate, which consisted of businessmen who held a monopoly over the American theater industry by their control of booking operations. Overtime this clash died down because the brothers had managed to build the nation's largest theater system, and the Theatrical Syndicate lost most of its stronghold on the industry. Unfortunately, in the middle of their monumental business growth, Sam Shubert was killed in a railroad accident in 1905. Lee and J.J. continued to grow the business in the wake of this loss, and by the eve of the Great Depression, the brothers owned, operated, managed or booked approximately 1000 theaters across the United States, and produced around 500 plays and musical attractions. Staring in these productions were some very notable stars such as Bud Abbot (1897-1974) and Lou Costello (1906-1959), Sarah Bernhardt (1844-1923), Cary Grant (1904-1986), Katherine Hepburn(1907-2003), Bob Hope (1903-2003), Carmen Miranda (1909-1955), and Mae West (1893-1980), among many others. In 1973, the Shubert's company was reorganized to create the Shubert Organization, which owns/operates 19 theaters in New York City, as well as one in Boston and one in Philadelphia. The Shubert Foundation was created by Lee and J.J. in memory of their brother Sam, and its mission is to sustain and advance American performing arts. The Shubert Archive was established in 1976, and its creation is the work of Lynn Seidler (1936-2004), who was then the Executive Director of the Shubert Foundation, as well as Gerard Schoenfeld (1924-2008), Bernard Jacobs (1916-1996), and the Shubert Foundation.</p>
Scope and Content DACS 3.1	Contains 11 series, each with sub-series. Series 1 is Correspondence from 1900-present. Within this series is housed general office correspondence, correspondence of Shubert employees, business correspondence of the three brothers, Sam, Lee, and J.J., as well as from other family members. Also included are papers from Shubert colleagues and business rivals. Series 2 is Business Records from 1900-

	<p>present, including a variety of papers such as management records of theaters and productions, contracts and booking arrangements, statements from box offices, real estate negotiations, corporate records, ledgers and journals, financial transactions and legal actions. Series 3 is Manuscript Music 1900-present, and includes full scores, piano vocal scores, parts, sides, librettos, as well as chorus books for over 600 shows. Series 4 is Scripts, from 1900-present, and contains over 11,000 documents for Shubert productions and other productions by various companies. Series 5 is Press Materials, and contains clippings, programs, ad flyers, press releases and special souvenir programs, arranged by production, personality and subject. Series 6 is the Photograph Collection, containing mostly images of productions and performers, although pictures of the interior and exterior of theaters are included, as well as Shubert family photos, and a small collection of autographed photos. Series 7 is the Poster and Window Card Collection, 1900-present, and contains posters, most of which are from the early part of the century, three sheets from the 1970s and 80s, as well as over 1000 window cards illustrating productions. Series 8 is Architectural Plans, 1900-present, and includes items such as original pencil drawings, blueprints, oil cloths, and Mylar reproductions. Series 9 is the Costume Collection, 1900-1948, and contains designs mostly from Shubert productions, primarily from the 1910s and the 1920s. Series 10 is the Set Designs Collection, 1915-1960, and contains technical drawings and designs for sets for approximately 280 productions, primarily from 1920-1929. Series 11 is the Objects Collection, 1890-Present, and contains paper items such as special programs, tickets, theater passes, route books, travel diaries, business cards, railroad tickets, cigar cards, etc., as well as three-dimensional objects such as pin back buttons, a pincushion shaped like a lady's slipper, pictorial ceramic tiles, and architectural fragments, etc.</p>
<p>System of Arrangement DACS 3.2</p>	<p>Arranged into 11 series: 1. Correspondence 1900-Present; 2. Business Records, 1900-Present; 3. Manuscript Music Collection, 1900-Present; 4. Scripts 1900-Present 5. Press Materials, 1900-Present; 6. Photographs, 1900-Present; 7. Posters and Window Cards, 1900-Present; 8. Architectural Plans, 1900-Present; 9. Costume Designs, 1900-1948; 10. Set designs, 1915-1960; 11. Objects, 1890-Present.</p>
<p>Conditions Governing Access DACS 4.1</p>	<p>The collection is open for research use by qualified users via application and appointment. Researchers must be serious scholars working on a thesis or dissertation, writers and/or historians researching materials for a book, essay, article, or documentary, theater professionals, or architects. The collection is generally not open to undergraduate students. The archives are housed at The Lyceum Theatre in New York, NY. They are open Monday through Friday from 10 am until 5pm.</p>
<p>Technical Access DACS 4.3</p>	<p>Relevant audio and visual equipment is needed for variety of formats.</p>

Conditions Governing Reproduction DACS 4.4	Where applicable, the Shubert Archive retains all rights, including copyright, in all data, image, text and any other information contained in these files. Copyrights and other proprietary rights in the Materials on the website http://www.shubertarchive.org/index_flash.htm may also subsist in individual and entities other than, and in addition to, The Shubert Foundation, Inc. Additionally, the reproduction of some Materials may be restricted by donor restrictions, privacy and publicity rights, Licensing and trademark rights. The Shubert Archive expressly prohibits the copying of any protected Materials on the website, except for the purposes of fair use as defined in the U.S. Copyright laws.
Languages and Scripts of the Material DACS 4.5	The collection is mostly in English.
Finding Aids DACS 4.6	The archive provides box lists.
Related Archival Materials DACS 6.3	Playbill Archives contain materials related to Shubert productions.
Publication Note DACS 6.4	The Shubert Archive publishes a newsletter entitled <i>The Passing Show</i> , which focuses on aspects of the collections, which has been in existence since 1977. A book entitled <i>The Shubert Present: 100 Years of American Theater</i> , was written by members of the Shubert Archive staff and published in 2001.
Authorized Form of Name DACS 10.1	Shubert Organization
Type of Entity DACS 10.2	Corporate Body
Variant Forms of Names DACS 10.3	The Shubert Organization, Inc.
Dates of Existence DACS 11.1	1973 (date of establishment)
Historical Summary DACS 11.2	The Shubert Brothers, Sam, Lee and J.J., began a theater operating business in upstate New York at the end of the 19 th century. In 1900, Sam expanded the business to New York City when he leased the Herald Square Theater. He was soon followed by his brother Lee, while J.J. was left in charge of the upstate theaters. Over the next few decades the brothers were able to build the nation's largest theater system. Unfortunately, in the middle of their monumental business growth, eldest brother Sam was killed in a railroad accident in 1905. Lee and J.J. carried on the business and by 1929 the brothers owned, operated, managed or booked approximately 1000 theaters across the United States, and produced around 500 plays and musical attractions. Lee

	<p>passed away in 1953, and ten years later J.J. followed him in 1963. His son John, was CEO until his death in 1962, when he was succeeded by his cousin, Lawrence Shubert, who ran the company until 1972. In 1973, the Shubert's company was restructured to create the Shubert Organization, with Gerald Schoenfeld as Chairman, and Bernard B. Jacobs as President. The Organization owns/operates 19 theaters in New York City, as well as one in Boston and one in Philadelphia. The Shubert Organization also founded a subsidiary called Tele-Charge, which brought computerized ticketing services to Broadway theaters.</p>
<p>Places DACS 11.3</p>	<p>Albany, NY (theater location) Boston, MA (theater location) Buffalo, NY (theater location) New York, NY (multiple theater locations, headquarters) Philadelphia, PA (theater location) Syracuse, NY (theater location) Troy, NY (theater location) Utica, NY (theater location)</p>
<p>Legal Status DACS 11.4</p>	<p>Incorporation</p>
<p>Functions, Occupations, and Activities DACS 11.5</p>	<p>Theater Production</p>
<p>Internal Structure/Genealogy DACS 11.7</p>	<p>Currently, Philip J. Smith serves as Chairman and co-CEO with Robert E. Wankle as President and co-CEO.</p>
<p>Name/Identifiers of Related Corporate Bodies. Persons, or Families DACS 12.1</p>	<p>The Shubert Foundation, Inc.</p>
<p>Type of Related Entity DACS 12.2</p>	<p>Corporate Body</p>
<p>Nature of Relationship DACS 12.3</p>	<p>Sole shareholder of Shubert Organization.</p>
<p>Dates of the Relationship DACS 12.4</p>	<p>1945-Present</p>
<p>Name/Identifiers of Related Corporate Bodies. Persons, or Families DACS 12.1</p>	<p>Shubert Archives</p>

Type of Related Entity DACS 12.2	Corporate Body
Nature of Relationship DACS 12.3	A collection of Shubert papers and objects
Dates of the Relationship DACS 12.4	1976-Present

RECORD 5

Reference Code DACS 2.1	UK-LRA
Name and Location of Repository DACS 2.2	The Rothschild Archive, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, England, EC4N 8AL
Title DACS 2.3	Rothschild Family Papers
Date DACS 2.4	1770s-present; bulk 1805-1930
Extent DACS 2.5	8000 linear ft.
Name of Creator(s) DACS 2.6	Rothschild Family
Administrative/ Biographical History DACS 2.7	<p>The extensive Rothschild family has a truly cosmopolitan past, with branches spread across Europe. They can all be traced back to Mayer Amschel Rothschild (1744-1812), a native of Frankfurt. He began building his fortune by trading in rare coins, and gained the royal patronage of Wilhelm I, Elector of Hesse (1743-1821) in the 1760s, becoming his court factor in 1769. This allowed him to gain other royal patrons, and he extended his business into banking services. Using his vast capital, he was able to send four of his five sons to different prominent cities throughout Europe equipped with large sums, so that they may extend the family business across the continent. His eldest son, Amschel Mayer Rothschild (1773–1855), remained in Frankfurt to work with his father. The second eldest, Salomon Mayer Rothschild (1774–1855), went to Vienna, and established the Austrian branch of the family, followed by Nathan Mayer Rothschild (1777–1836), who moved first to Manchester and then London, establishing the English Rothschilds. Calmann Mayer (1788–1855) went to Naples, and Jacob Mayer (1792–1868) went to Paris, to create the French dynasty. Because of the instability that plagued Europe at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, due to events like the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, the stability of a multi-national family-run banking business provided the necessary funds for the rulers of the</p>

	<p>continent. They continued in the high finance business throughout the industrial era. The Unification of Italy, which eliminated the various aristocratic clients of the Naples branch, led to its closing of its bank in that location, although later in the 19th century it was able to establish financial relations with the Vatican. The other branches continued to grow and prosper up until the Second World War, when Nazi persecution forced most of the Continental members of the family to emigrate to Allied Countries, only returning after the war. Today the Rothschild families are involved in a wide array of businesses, including banking, energy, mining, real estate, and philanthropy.</p> <p>The archives cover the English and French branches, as well as the Frankfurt and Viennese Rothschilds. There was a proclivity of many members of the family to have their papers destroyed upon their deaths. Additionally, a large number of records were destroyed during World War II. In order to preserve what records were left, Victor, 3rd Lord of Rothschild, established The Rothschild Archive in 1978, and in 1997 control was given over to The Rothschild Archive Trust, made up of family member and consultants dedicated to securing the future of the collection.</p> <p>Many of the papers that make up the collections of the English families were given over to the archive by Sir Evelyn de Rothschild and the late Mr. Edmund de Rothschild. The survival of many of these papers can be contributed to the disposition of Sir Evelyn's grandfather, Sir Leopold, to collect such items. The bulk of the French records come from the Lafite Papers, named after the château where they were stored. More information about the French, as well as the Frankfurt and Vienna branches come from a collection called the Moscow Papers, which came from a Russian archive of material captured by the Soviet Red Army after the second World War.</p>
Scope and Content DACS 3.1	<p>The Archives are arranged into 8 series. There are four geographical series: Series 1, English series (1777- present) contains the personal papers of over 40 members of the Rothschild family; Series 2, French series (1805-present) contain the papers of 28 members of that branch of the family; Series 3 Frankfurt series (1788-1931) consists of papers from 11 German family members; Series 4, Viennese family papers (1774-2012) are made up of the papers of 10 Austrian family members. Series 5 is Sundry Family Papers, which contains family correspondence, official family documents, family pedigrees, correspondence with non-family members, and papers from families with connections to the Rothschilds. Series 6 is the Named Collections. When there is a large amount of material pertaining to individual members of the family, a named collection is created, and is named either after the individual it pertains to most or the place where the collection came from. This series consists of 11 different series containing photographs, publications, artefacts, and papers. Series 7, Estates, where records pertaining to over 40 estates spread throughout</p>

	<p>England, France, Frankfurt, Germany, and Austria that are now, or were once, under the ownership of the Rothschilds are listed. There are also secondary materials, which may not have been produced by a particular estate, but are placed there for convenience. Series 8 is Papers of Institutions, which contains information related to 30 charitable organizations in England, France, Frankfurt, Vienna, and Jerusalem.</p>
<p>System of Arrangement DACS 3.2</p>	<p>Arranged into 8 series: 1. English family papers, 1777-present; 2. French family papers, 1805-present; 3. Frankfurt family papers, 1788-1931; 4. The Viennese family papers, 1774-2012; 5. Sundry family papers, containing 6 sub-series; 6. Named Collections; 7. Estates; 8. Papers of institutions.</p>
<p>Conditions Governing Access DACS 4.1</p>	<p>Access to the collections are subject to the Archive's conditions. Access to family papers is given at the discretion of the Archive. In addition, users may need to gain further permission for donors and depositors before given access. All family papers created after 1945 are closed to the public. Applications to some parts of papers later than 1945 must be submitted in writing to The Director of The Rothschild Archive. All researchers must first provide details of their research purpose, as well as two written references supporting that purpose, and register with the Rothschild Research Forum, all in advance of the visit.</p>
<p>Physical Access DACS 4.2</p>	<p>The research center of The Rothschild is located in London. The reading room is open from 10 am to 4:15 pm., Monday through Friday, and is closed on UK national holidays. Many parts of the collection are stored off-site; therefore, researchers must submit requests at least 48 hours in advance.</p>
<p>Conditions Governing Reproduction DACS 4.4</p>	<p>The information in the archives is the property of The Rothschild Archive Trust. It should not be copied, reproduced or circulated without the written permission of the Trustees of The Rothschild Archive. Researchers must sign an agreement on their first visit that assures any work that is produced from their research will be submitted to the Archivist before being commercially published.</p>
<p>Languages and Scripts of the Material DACS 4.5</p>	<p>Most modern European languages are found within the collections, including, but not limited to, English, French, German, Portuguese, and Judendeutsch. Records that are written in a language other than English will be noted in the descriptions.</p>
<p>Finding Aids DACS 4.6</p>	<p>Unpublished finding aids are available at the repository. Many collections have detailed finding aids with box level information available on the Rothschild Archive Website. https://guide-to-the-archive.rothschildarchive.org/welcome-to-the-guide</p>
<p>Custodial History DACS 5.1</p>	<p>Some English papers came from the Rothschild families of the Exbury Estate, Rushbrooke Hall, and Ashton Wold.</p> <p>Some French papers were housed in the French branch of the Rothschild bank before being transferred to Château Lafite after the nationalization of the banks in 1981.</p> <p>The Nazis had thoroughly looted the Germanic branches of the families, and these papers are from what the Red Army had captured from the</p>

	after WWII. These papers were held by the Centre for Historico-Documentary Collections in Moscow.
Immediate Source of Acquisition DACS 5.2	The majority of English papers were donated by Sir Evelyn de Rothschild and the late Mr. Edmund de Rothschild. The Lafite Papers were donated by Baron Eric de Rothschild in 1994. Fonds 58 off the Moscow Papers was received from the Centre for Historico-Documentary Collections in Moscow in 1994. In 2001, after long negotiations, papers relating to Viennese family members were released by the above-mentioned Moscow Archive to the heir of the Viennese Rothschilds, Mrs. Bettina Looram, who in turn, transferred the collection to The Rothschild Archive in 2002.
Related Archival Materials DACS 6.3	<p>The Balfour 100 is a collection related to Lionel Walter Rothschild (1868-1937) part in the Balfour Declaration, which expressed sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations.</p> <p>The Correspondence Department of the London Bank holds documents relating to Rothschild estates.</p> <p>The British Library Department of Manuscripts holds a collection of diaries and correspondence of Constance de Rothschild, with her husband, Lord Battersea, father, mother, and sister, called the Battersea Papers.</p> <p>The Hartley Library, University of Southampton has a special collection of papers relating to British Jews, in which the Rothschild family and members of their set are represented.</p> <p>The Historic England Archive contains many photographs of Rothschild estates.</p> <p>Archives Nationales du Monde du Travail in Roubaix, France are holding on deposit the papers of de Rothschild Frères, and also contain documents related to the Paris branch of the banking empire.</p>
Publication Note DACS 6.4	A complete catalogue to the collections was published as a printed document in 2000, <i>The Rothschild Archive: A Guide to the Collections</i> , ed. M. Aspey (RAL London). The online guide progressed from this document.
Authorized Form of Name DACS 10.2	Rothschild, Nathan Meyer, 1777-1836
Type of Entity DACS 10.2	Person
Variant Forms of Names DACS 10.3	Rothschild, Nathan Mayer, 1777-1836
Dates of Existence DACS 11.1	September 16, 1777- July 28 1836

Historical Summary DACS 11.2	<p>Nathan Meyer Rothschild was born in Frankfurt on September 16, 1777. In 1798, at the age of 21, Rothschild moved to Manchester, England, where he became a textile merchant, using money from his father's own merchant house back in Frankfurt. He quickly found success as a wholesale cloth merchant, however, like most other merchants, his business was severely hindered by Napoleon's Continental Blockade. A decade after arriving in England, Rothschild moved to London to set up a new financial arm of his business. He married the daughter of the city's wealthiest Jewish merchant, Hannah Barent-Cohen, in March of 1809, and together they produced seven children. In the same year as his marriage, he began dealing in gold bullion and foreign exchanges, which became the foundation of his business. This gained him high profile clients including sovereign countries such as Prussia and Belgium. He also aided the British government by lending it great sums of money. For instance, during the Napoleonic Wars in 1814 Rothschild was contracted to transport gold to the continent to pay the Duke of Wellington's troops, and in 1826, during a liquidity crisis, Rothschild saved the Bank of England with an injection of gold. Rothschild died suddenly, from an infected abscess, on July 28th, 1836, leaving behind a preeminent financial institution for future generations.</p>
Places DACS 11.3	<p>Frankfurt, Germany (place of birth) Manchester, England (place of residence) London, England (place of residence) Vienna, Austria (associated country)</p>
Functions, Occupations, and Activities DACS 11.5	<p>Textile Merchant Banker</p>
Internal Structure/ Genealogy DACS 11.7	<p>Nathan Meyer was the third son of Meyer Amschel Rothschild (23 February 1744 – 19 September 1812) and Guttie Rothschild, née Schnapper (1753–1849). His eldest brother, Amschel "Anselm" Meyer Rothschild (1773–1855), succeeded their father as the head of the Frankfurt banking branch. His second eldest brother was Salomon Meyer Rothschild (1774–1855), who founded the Austrian branch. His younger brother, Calmann "Carl" Meyer (1788–1855), went to Naples to being a branch there, and his youngest brother, Jacob "James" Meyer (1792–1868) began the branch in Paris. His eldest son, Lionel Nathan (1808–1879), succeeded his father in the London banking business, and went on to become the first practicing Jew to be elected as a Member of Parliament.</p>