

Barings Bank Exhibition Provides Visitors With Interactive Investment Experience

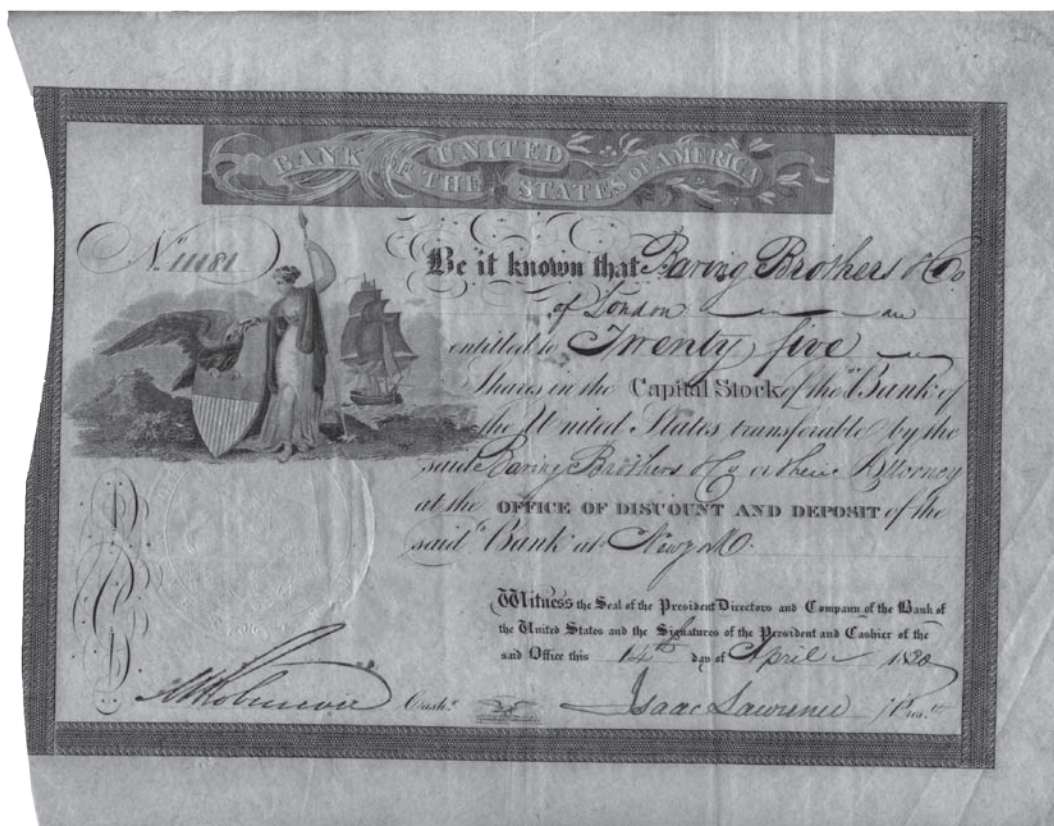
IN 1817, the French Duc de Richelieu famously commented that the six great powers in Europe were “England, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia—and Baring Brothers.” From its founding in the 18th century to its unforeseen demise in the 20th, Barings Bank provided investment capital to some of the most famous ventures in history. From financing the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 to underwriting Argentinean debt in the 1880s, however, Barings saw its share of both tremendous gains and miscalculated debacles. After an

employee lost £827 million (\$1.3 billion) of the bank’s money, Barings collapsed in 1995, existing now, in part, as an archive of one of the most esteemed and important banks in history.

The Museum’s upcoming interactive exhibit will provide engaging details about Barings’ significant US investments and their involvement in, and contributions to, the growth of the nation. Opening on November 8, 2012, the exhibition invites visitors to participate in five of the bank’s investments in America.

With unprecedented access to the Baring Archive, visitors will use the same documents used by Barings to evaluate each historic investment. Based on information provided in the exhibit, visitors will compete by deciding whether to invest in each venture. They will also be able to evaluate their own investment performance against the bank’s real historical results.

ING is the lead sponsor of this exhibit. Associate sponsors include Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Citibank, Ernst & Young and Sullivan & Cromwell LLP. \$



Museum of American Finance

Certificate for shares in the Second Bank of the United States owned by Baring Brothers of London, April 1830.



**NOV 5
1999**

US District Court Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson finds that Microsoft is a monopoly, and the US Justice Department plans to enforce the breakup of the company.

**NOV 12
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President Bill Clinton signs into law the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, or the “Financial Services Modernization Act,” which essentially repeals the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933.