



BARON HENRY DE WORMS
(LORD PIRBRIGHT)

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GENEALOGICAL NOTES UPON THE FAMILY OF
 BARON HENRY DE WORMS, SOMETIME
 MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR EAST
 TOXTETH.

By Bertram B. Benas, B.A., LL.B.

Read 12 January, 1939.

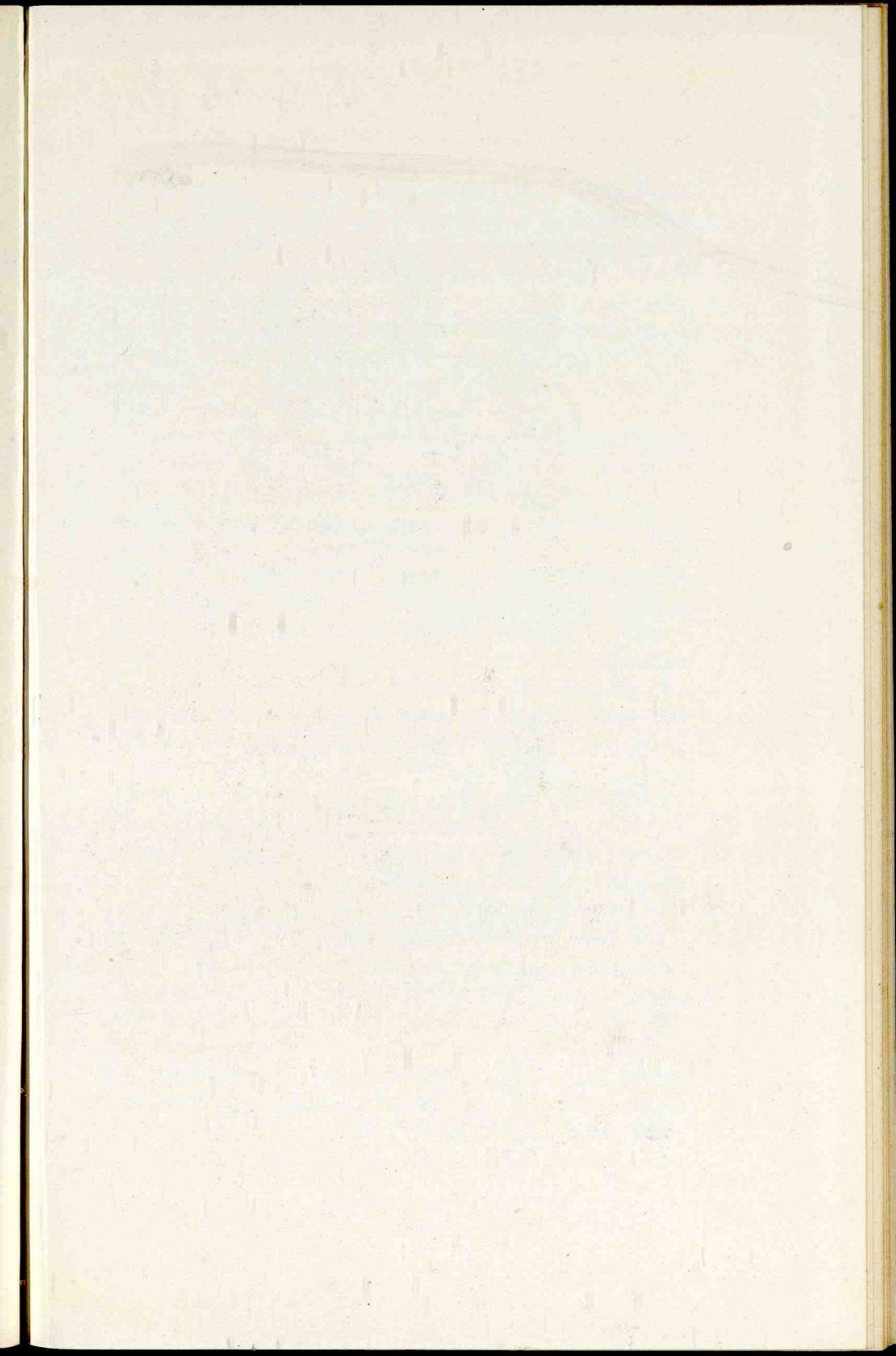
HENRY DE WORMS, first Lord Pirbright, who was born in London on October 20th 1840 and died on January 9th 1905, was the third son and youngest child of Solomon Benedict de Worms, first Baron de Worms, a Baron of the Austrian Empire. His mother was Henrietta Samuel, a daughter of Samuel Moses Samuel. The mother of the first Baron de Worms was the eldest daughter of the first Frankfurt Rothschild, and the first Baron was thus a nephew of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the founder of the famous firm in New Court in the City of London.

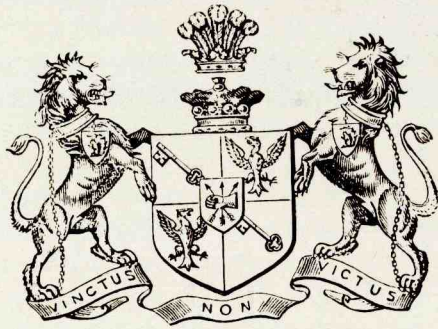
Henry de Worms was educated at King's College, London, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1863, joining the old Home Circuit and going the Kent Quarter Sessions. Under the style and title of Baron Henry de Worms, he sat in the House of Commons as Conservative Member for Greenwich from 1880 to 1885 and for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool from 1885 to 1895, in which year he was created a Peer. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade under the Conservative Government in 1885-6 and again in 1886-88, after which he was Under Secretary for the Colonies from 1888 until the fall of the Conservative Government in 1892. He became a Privy Councillor in 1888, in which year he was President of the International Conference on Sugar Bounties, and as plenipotentiary

signed the abolition Treaty for Great Britain. A Commissioner of the Royal Patriotic Fund, he was a Justice of the Peace for the Counties of London, Middlesex and Surrey, Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He gave much time to literary work, his writings including *England's Policy in the East, Handbook to the Eastern Question, The Austro-Hungarian Empire* and *Memoirs of Count Beust*. An excellent linguist, he travelled extensively, and thus acquired a considerable first-hand knowledge of foreign affairs, while his political activities in England and the United Kingdom generally, in addition to the British proprietary interests of his family, gave him direct contact with Imperial and Home affairs. If one excepts the Solicitor-Generalship of Sir George Jessel, subsequently Master of the Rolls, Baron Henry de Worms was the first member of the Jewish community to attain ministerial rank in a British Government, and membership of the Privy Council.

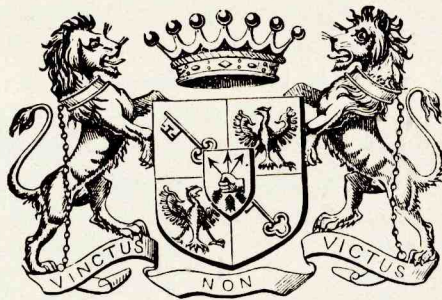
While collaterally the Worms family are related to groups whose pedigrees can be traced to the 15th century and by well-established tradition centuries earlier, the Worms pedigree itself is traced directly to one Aaron Worms of Frankfurt-on-Main who flourished about 1750.¹ His son Meyer Worms died in 1776, and the latter's son Moses Gabriel Worms, who married Hitzel Elsass, died on November 30th 1802. Their son was Benedict Moses

¹ Lucien Wolf in his "Old Jewish Families in England" ("The Leisure Hour," July 1886, substantially reproduced in the collection of his writings, *Essays in Jewish History*), observes that "as their name testifies, the family came originally from Worms where one of their ancestors Anton von Worms, a celebrated engraver, flourished about 1530. They afterwards settled in Frankfurt, and became important personages in the Jewish community." Towards the end of the 18th century Asher Anselm Worms was a noted physician in Frankfurt and was a man of very wide culture, writing in Hebrew, German and Latin with fluency, his writings covering a wide area, including Jewish theology, mathematics, mechanics, physics, logic, moral philosophy, music and grammar. His son Simon Worms was also a physician and is said to have visited London.





ARMS OF LORD PIRBRIGHT
(BARON HENRY DE WORMS).



ARMS OF BARON DE WORMS
AS AUSTRIAN BARON

Worms, who was born on January 8th 1769. He married Jeannette Rothschild, eldest daughter of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, the founder of the fortunes of the Rothschild family in Frankfurt, and his wife Gutle Schnapper. Their son was Solomon Benedict, first Baron de Worms, born on February 8th 1801, who, as previously mentioned, married Henrietta Samuel, a daughter of Samuel Moses Samuel. Benedict Moses Worms, the father of the first Baron, died on October 28th 1824.

The first Baron de Worms was born in Frankfurt, but came to England at an early age, later settling in Ceylon, where his business judgment and sound commercial policy contributed much to the development of the colony. In the words of Sir Emerson Tennant, "no capitalists in the colony have contributed more to its advantage."¹ He was created an hereditary Baron of the Austrian Empire by Imperial Letters Patent dated at Vienna April 23rd 1871, and by Royal Licence August 10th 1874 was granted by H.M. Queen Victoria permission that he and his descendants should use the title in this country. He had four children, George, born February 16th 1829, Anthony, born October 12th 1830, Ellen Henrietta, born January 13th 1836, and Henry, the future member for East Toxteth, born October 20th 1840.

Baron Henry de Worms' mother, Henrietta, was a member of the Samuel family whose members have an interesting ancestry and a collateral relationship with several well-known Anglo-Jewish families. They trace their descent from a Rabbinical dignitary, Rabbi Meir Ben Isaac of Padua, known as the Maharam of Padua, who was born about 1482 and died in 1565. He was one of the most famous authorities on the Talmud in his day, holding the office of Rabbi at Padua and having jurisdiction in addition over the Jewish community in Venice. His son was also Chief Rabbi at Padua, while

¹ Cited by Lucien Wolf, *Essays in Jewish History*, p. 213.

the latter's son is known in Jewish history as Saul Wahl. It is related that the Polish Prince Radziwill, while making a tour of Europe, found himself one day at Padua deserted by his retinue and reduced to poverty. Saul Wahl's father took care of the Prince, who promised that when he returned to Poland he would seek out Saul Wahl, who had journeyed to that country and who prior to his departure had pursued general studies in Italy with the Prince. According to legend, during a political upheaval in Poland in 1587 consequent upon rival pretensions to the throne, Saul Wahl was appointed King during the interregnum until the dynastic difficulties were solved, he having established himself as a man of the highest wisdom and integrity, respected by all the communities both Gentile and Jewish. It is very much open to question whether Saul Wahl's kingship has any basis in fact; nevertheless, there is no reason to doubt that he held a position of eminence in the country as a whole. Be that as it may, the royalty of Saul Wahl has remained a fixed tradition in Jewish history, and descent from or relationship to the Wahl family has always been a source of pride.

It should be observed that although the outstanding incident which made Saul Wahl particularly illustrious in family legend took place in Poland, Saul Wahl's family did not derive from Polish Jewry. The Maharam of Padua and his line came from Germany prior to their Italian settlement. They intermarried with the Minz family of Rabbis and scholars, who derived their name from the city of Mayence. The earliest to be noted as a distinguished scholar was Rabbi Judah Ben Eliezer Halevi Minz, who was born in 1408 and was Rabbi in Padua for 47 years. His son was Rabbi Abraham Ben Judah Halevi Minz of Padua, where he succeeded his father as Rabbi, and it was his daughter who married the Maharam of Padua. Lucien Wolf aptly observes

that "consequently, even without the romantic legend" previously referred to, "the descendants of Saul [Wahl] are of quite exceptionally distinguished lineage, and their pedigree is traceable, without a break, through nearly 500 years" (*Essays in Jewish History*, p. 203).

Let us now return to the de Worms family as such. Moses Samuel (the great-grandfather of Lord Pirbright), who was eighth in direct male descent from Saul Wahl, became a prominent merchant in the City of London in the reign of George II. He was often referred to as Moses Legeorge, his partner being a French *emigré* of the latter name.¹ Moses Samuel's second son Denis emigrated to Rio de Janeiro and negotiated several important banking transactions for the Brazilian Government. In 1854 the King of Portugal created Denis Samuel a Baron under the title of Baron de Samuel. By his Will he directed his son Frank Denis to take the name of de Wahl after their ancestor Saul Wahl, and as Baron de Vahl² he appears in Burke's *Peerage*, 1882. The family again became linked with the de Worms family by reason of the marriage of Baron George de Worms, the eldest brother of Lord Pirbright, on the 18th April 1860, with Louisa the only daughter of Baron de Samuel. On Baron de Samuel's decease his widow Amelia married the 6th Earl of Orkney.

Samuel Moses Samuel, the son of Moses Samuel previously referred to, married in 1803 Esther, a daughter of Levy Barent Cohen. Esther's sister Hannah was the wife of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the founder of the London firm of Rothschilds. Thus the Samuels became collaterally connected, as regards their issue, with most

¹ ". . . Moses Samuel of Bath, or Moshe Ligurik, as he was sometimes called, and . . . Levi Barent Cohen were the patriarchs of our Anglo-Jewish aristocracy." (*Jewish Chronicle*, 25 March 1892, in a Leading Note upon the death of Lady Salomons, two days previously, and her family relationships.) "Ligurik" may be regarded as a Hebraised form of Legeorge.

² The surname appears both as "Vahl" and "Wahl."

of the oldest and leading Anglo-Jewish families. (See the Cohen family pedigree appended to the Memoir of Arthur Cohen, Q.C., by his daughter, published in 1919). As Cohen is a name of very frequent occurrence in Jewry, the name signifying Priest and prima facie presuming descent from the Priestly Tribe, such families bearing that name have to be differentiated for the purposes of genealogical identification, and the Cohens referred to are the metropolitan family of which the late Right Honourable Arthur Cohen, K.C., Judge of the Cinque Ports, is perhaps the outstanding representative, historically considered; they are not related to other families bearing the same name of other origin, save of course in respect of presumed descent from the Priestly Tribe. Levy Cohen's second son Solomon married in 1802 Hannah, daughter of Moses Samuel. Another son Isaac had as his second wife Sarah Samuel, granddaughter of Moses Samuel, and thus the Wahl relationship was further developed. The pedigree referred to shows the relationship of the descendants of Levy Barent Cohen with the families of Rothschild and Swaythling (Montagu) among the Jewish families in the Peerage and the Roseberys (Primrose) among its Christian members.

Moses Samuel's sister Esther married Phineas Phillips, who settled in England in 1775. He hailed from Germany and regularly attended the great fairs in that country, periodically travelling to England before settling here. He carried on an extensive business in indigo and gums. His son was Samuel Phillips, the father of Sir Benjamin Phillips, born in London on January 4th 1811, of whom an account appears later in this paper. Sir Benjamin's daughter became the second wife of Lord Pirbright. Rebecca, daughter of Phineas Phillips, married Rabbi Issachar Lichtenstadt, head of the Jewish Ecclesiastical Court of Krotoschin, Posen Province of Prussia, Germany. Their youngest daughter Rose married her cousin Louis

Benas, son of Benjamin Benas and his wife Isabella Hoff. Benjamin Benas traced his descent from Saul Wahl, whose fourth son Benjamin had taken the name of Benas. Isabella the wife of Benjamin Benas was of the Abarbanel family, collaterals of hers being Dr. Abarbanel of Magdeburg and Berlin and Rabbi Abarbanel of Lissa, Prussia, Germany. The Abarbanels are one of the oldest and most distinguished Spanish Jewish families, tracing their descent from the Davidic line.¹ The most eminent of the Abarbanels was Don Isaac Abarbanel, born in 1437 at Lisbon, died at Venice in 1508 and buried in Padua. The 500th anniversary of his birth was celebrated throughout Jewry in 1937. Eminent as a statesman and commentator on the Scriptures, he is one of the great figures of Jewish history. One of his descendants, Abarbanel Dormido, was the first Senior Warden of the oldest Jewish Congregation in London. A descendant of his, David Abarbanel Lindo, was uncle of Lord Beaconsfield.

Louis Benas settled in Liverpool, where some kinsmen of his were among the founders of the early Congregation of Sephardic or Mediterranean Jews, whose place of worship in Cumberland Street was the first of its kind in the city.² His eldest son, Baron Louis Benas, a member of this Society from the year 1864 and sometime a member of its Council, was prominent among those who were instrumental in securing the candidature of Baron Henry de Worms for the East Toxteth Parliamentary Division of Liverpool in 1885. Baron Louis Benas

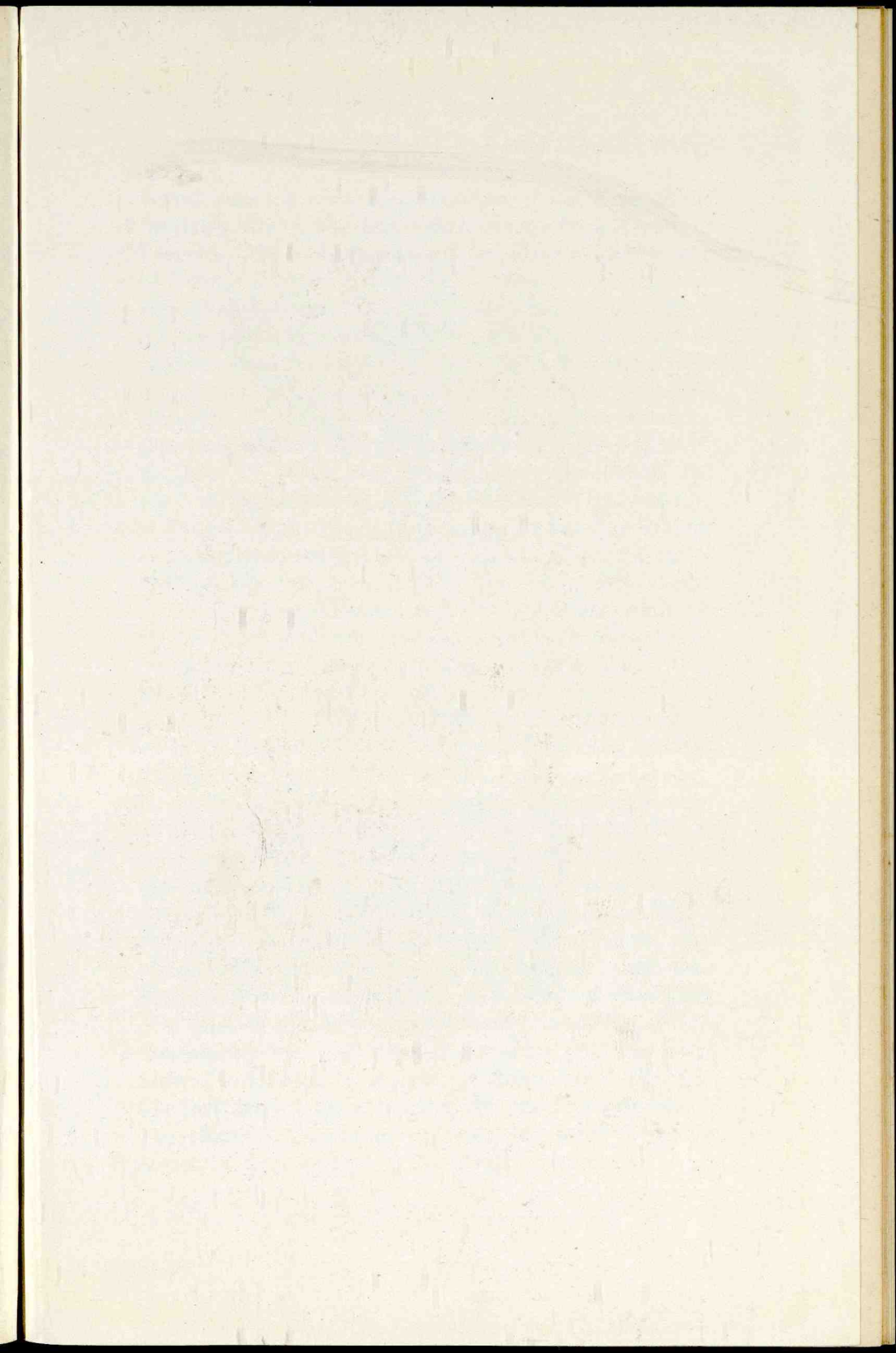
¹ See *Noble Families among the Sephardic Jews*, by Isaac Da Costa, Bertram Brewster and Cecil Roth, O.U.P., 1936, p. 142. The tradition of Davidic descent is mentioned in several places in this work, and it is observed (p. 122) that "the persistent maintenance of this tradition even by Spanish authors, who are by no means to be accused of partiality to the Jews (at least in regard to faith), is most remarkable."

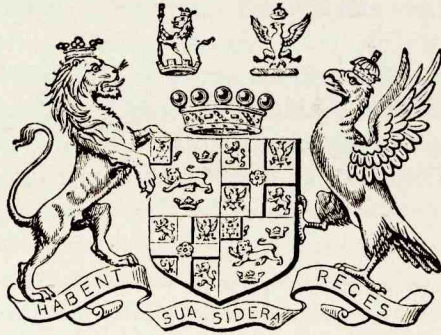
² See "Records of the Jews in Liverpool," by B. L. Benas, *Transactions*, 51, 45, and "Later Records of the Jews in Liverpool," by the present writer, *Transactions*, 80, 150.

married Amalia Schloss, daughter of Louis Schloss of Manchester, and they had issue an only son, the present writer. Links of the Benas family with the Abarbanel were derived not only through Isabella Hoff, the mother of Louis Benas, but also through Rose, the wife of Louis Benas and the daughter of Rabbi Lichtenstadt above referred to. There is extant a volume of five essays on the Pentateuch in which Rabbi Lichtenstadt, according to the manner and style of Hebrew writers of the time, describes his status and refers to himself as a descendant of Don Isaac Abarbanel, by reference to one of the well-known works of this Spanish-Jewish scholar, and of Benjamin David of Trieste, head of the Jewish community of Prague of his day, who himself was known as a descendant of Don Isaac Abarbanel. It may be noted in passing that the commonplace book belonging to Dr. Azariah Benas, father of Benjamin Benas, containing an illustrated note on the origin of Arabic numerals, was exhibited to this Society and formed the subject of a paper delivered on February 10th 1876 by the late Baron Louis Benas (Printed in *Transactions*, 28, 143).

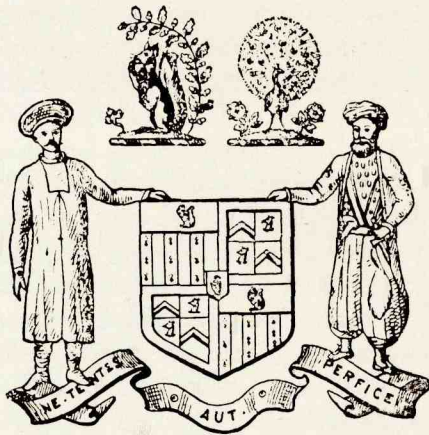
From the above genealogical notes it will thus be seen that Lady Pirbright was collaterally related both to Lord Pirbright and to the Benas family through the Moses Samuel line, while Lord Pirbright and the Benas family were similarly related.

Sir Benjamin Phillips, whose daughter became the second wife of Lord Pirbright, as previously stated, became a common councillor of the City of London in 1874. In 1857 he became an Alderman, was Sheriff in 1859-60 and Lord Mayor in 1865-6. In these offices he was the second Jew to be elected, Sir David Salomons, Bart., having been the first. The Lord Mayoralty of Sir Benjamin Phillips was notable for the collections in aid of relief funds both for home and for India. He entertained the King and Queen of the Belgians and





ARMS OF BARON DE VAHL.



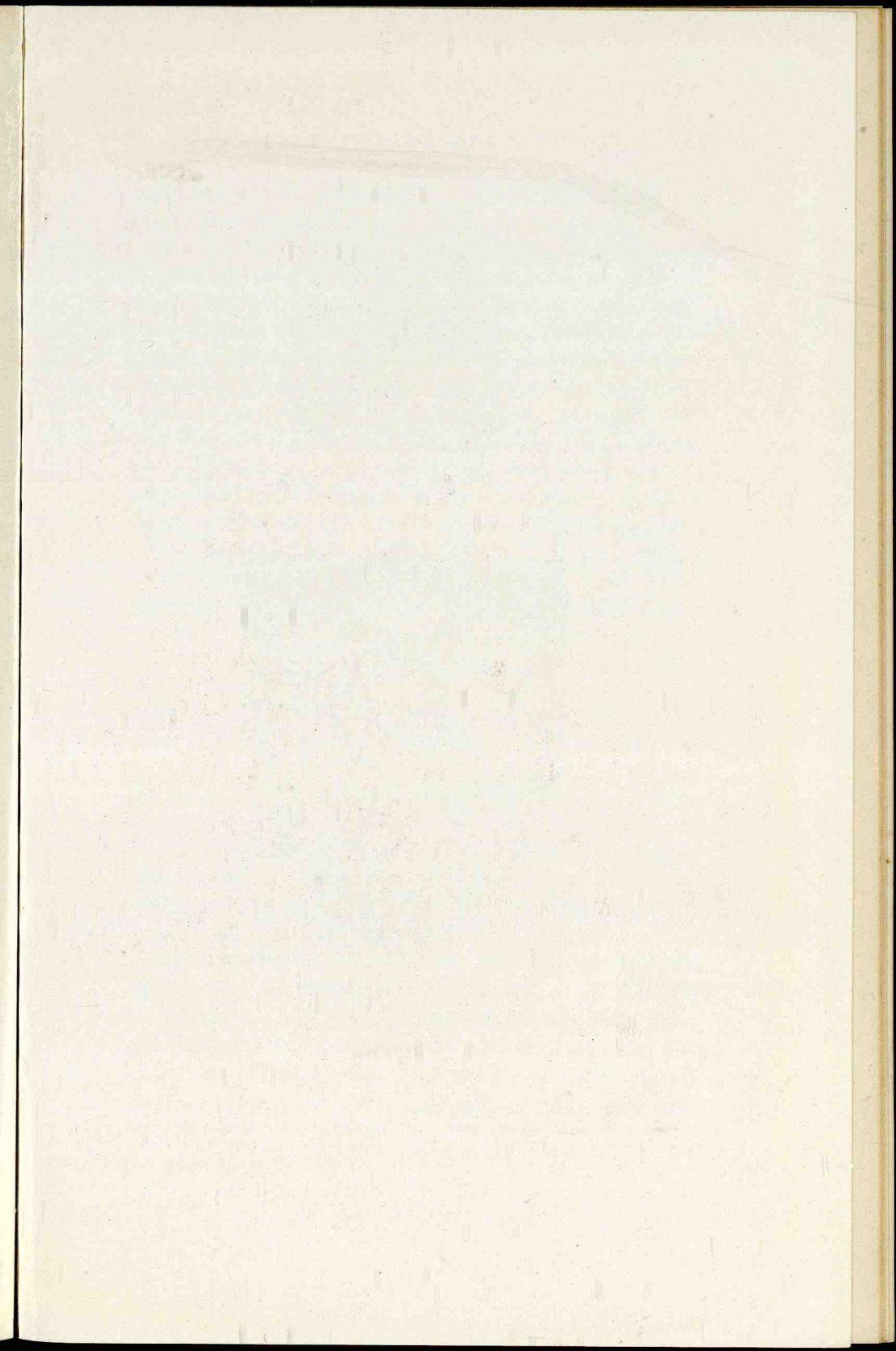
ARMS OF SIR GEORGE FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Bt.

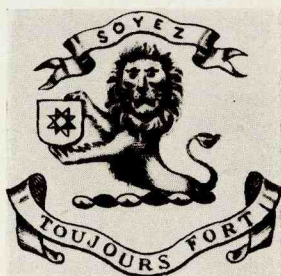
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visited Brussels upon the invitation of the King of the Belgians, who made him Commander of the Order of Leopold. He held the office of President of the Society of Hebrew Literature, a society established for the purpose of the publication of Hebrew classics. In business Sir Benjamin Phillips was associated with the house of city merchants known as Faudel Phillips and Sons. His son, as Sir George Faudel-Phillips, was Lord Mayor during the year of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The mother of Sir George was Rachel, daughter of S. H. Faudel. By Royal Licence, December 23rd 1895, the son and his issue were authorised to take the surname of Faudel before that of Phillips and to bear the Phillips arms quarterly with those of Faudel. George Faudel-Phillips, who was born in 1840, married in 1867 Helen, daughter of Joseph Moses Levy, for many years proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*. It is generally recognised that her father's direction of the *Daily Telegraph* placed that journal in the eminent position it has since occupied. At their country seat, Balls Park, Hertfordshire, as well as at the Mansion House, Sir George and Lady Faudel-Phillips were distinguished for their bountiful hospitality. In addition to the Baronetcy later conferred upon him, he received orders from the King of the Belgians and the King of Siam. It is noteworthy historically that the first citizen of London in the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria was a member of the Jewish community, especially having regard to the part played by the City of London in upholding the claims of citizens to complete freedom from denominational disabilities of any kind. The brother of Lady Faudel-Phillips became the first Lord Burnham. The third daughter of Sir George and Lady Faudel-Phillips married in 1903 the Honourable Charles Henry Tufton, a son of the first Lord Hothfield. The Hothfield family are not and the Burnham family are no longer members of the Jewish community.

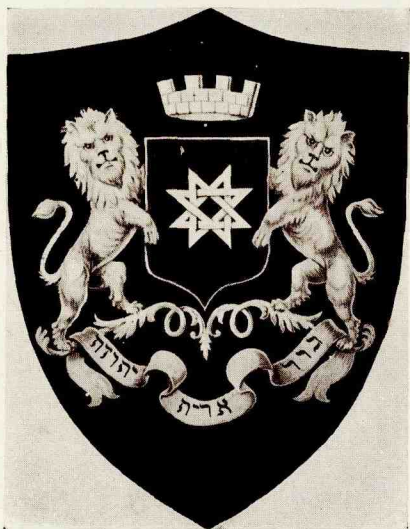
Reverting to the earlier ancestry of the de Worms family, their kinship with some other notable families in Anglo-Jewry must be mentioned. The predecessor of the present Chief Rabbi of the British Empire was Dr. Hermann Adler, C.V.O., whose father was in turn his predecessor. The mother of the second Chief Rabbi Adler was Henrietta, daughter of Hirsch Moses Worms, brother of Benedict Moses Worms, the father of the first Baron de Worms. A maternal uncle of the first Chief Rabbi Adler was Rabbi David Tebele Schiff, a member of the eminent Frankfurt family whose members have gained great distinction in the world of literary scholarship, science, commerce and banking, in Germany, in England and in the United States of America. The Adlers claim direct descent from Saul Wahl through the Frankel family.

Coming now to the descendants of Lord Pirbright, he had issue by his first wife (the eldest daughter of Baron von Todesco of Vienna) three daughters. The first, Alice Henrietta Antoinette Evelina, married first in 1886 John Henry Boyer Warner of Quorn Hall, Leicestershire, Deputy Lieutenant, who died in 1891, and secondly in 1892 David McLaren Morrison of Calcutta. The second daughter was Dora Sophie Emmy. The third, Constance Valeria Sophie, married in 1895 Prince Maximilian Loewenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg Scharffeneck, Chamberlain at the Court of Bavaria. None of the sons-in-law of Lord Pirbright were members of the Jewish community. Prince Hubertus Loewenstein, the younger son of Lord Pirbright's youngest daughter, who was born in Austria in 1906, has contributed much to literature both in English and German. A Doctor of Laws of Hamburg, he was active as a member of the Catholic Centre Party in Germany and is now visiting Professor to the United States of America of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He married in 1929 Helga





HERALDIC SEAL OF THE
BENAS FAMILY



BOOK-PLATE OF THE LATE
B. L. BENAS, J.P.

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Maria Mathilde v.d. Schuylenburg of Lofthus, Norway, a kinswoman of the Duke of Alba.

The heraldry associated with some of the families mentioned, as may be expected, throws some light on their history. Lucien Wolf, in his paper upon Anglo-Jewish Coats of Arms (*Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England, Volume ii*), observes in relation to the Rothschild arms (pp. 160-161) that "an interesting tradition attaches to one of the charges. It is said that Mayer Amschel Rothschild on his deathbed exhorted his five sons always to act in unison, and illustrated his advice by the Persian fable of the bundle of wood which was easily broken up when the sticks were separate, but which proved indestructible as long as they were securely bound together. As an object form on this lesson, which has been so faithfully observed, a hand grasping five arrows is quartered twice on the Rothschild shield. A similar charge appears on the escutcheon of the de Worms family, which is allied to the Rothschilds. Here a hand grasping three arrows is figured on a shield of pretence gules. The arrows represent the brothers, Solomon, Gabriel and Maurice de Worms, and the shield is adopted in right of their mother, Jeannette de Rothschild." The same writer further observes (p. 161) "the crest of the de Vahl family, a demi lion rampant ducally crowned and holding a sceptre or, indicates descent from Saul Wahl, who is reputed to have occupied the throne of Poland for one day."

The lion is a feature of the heraldic seal ¹ of the Benas family (see illustration). The bookplate of the late B. L. Benas, J.P., incorporates the family escutcheon, the Hebrew motto being the text *Genesis* xlix. 9, "Judah is a lion's whelp." These arms were adopted as the

¹ "No Jewish coats of arms were recognised by the Heralds in the Middle Ages; though . . . Jewish families . . . used devices, as is shown by the occurrence of heraldic seals" (*Jewish Encyclopædia*, "Coats of Arms." See also article "Seals").

heraldic device upon the cheques of the bank of L. Benas and Son, one of the last of the private banking firms in Liverpool.¹

In Cecil Roth's Introduction to *The Philosophy of Love (Dialoghi d'Amore)*, by Leone Ebreo, son of Don Isaac Abarbanel, the writer observes that Leone Ebreo "was named Judah after his grandfather. In accordance with convention, he was called also (in allusion to the benediction of Jacob—'Judah is a lion's whelp') Leone or Leon, being thus known in subsequent life as Leone Ebreo or Leon the Jew" (Soncino Press translation, p. x). The name Judah is frequent in the Abarbanel pedigree, and was, as noted above, that of Don Isaac's father.

The authors of *Noble Families among the Sephardic Jews*² state that "descendants of this illustrious family (the Abarbanels) long continued to exist in the Synagogues of Amsterdam, Hamburg and London. . . . All these various branches have resulted from marriages of sons or daughters into families indicated by the Spanish or Portuguese names of those branches. The family escutcheon is, therefore, not the same in every case." In the same work it is noted that "the family arms as found amongst others on the title pages of books published at Venice by . . . Don Isaac Abarbanel consist of a lion rampant turned towards a castle." The mural Crown is another feature which appears from time to time in Abarbanel heraldry.

Baron Henry de Worms (Lord Pirbright) was at one time a leading figure in the Anglo-Jewish community. From 1872 to 1886 he was President of the Anglo-Jewish Association which, with the Board of Deputies of British

¹ See further "An Interesting Corner of Liverpool," signed A (*Liverpool Mercury*, 20 March 1886). The article was contributed by the late Alfred L. Benas, a partner in the firm, a younger brother of the late B. L. Benas. See *Transactions*, 80, 169, Note 2.

² See note on p. 149, *supra*. These further extracts are from pages 70, 142 and 143.

Jews, forms the body of Anglo-Jewry officially recognised by His Majesty's Government. Both within and without the House of Commons he was most active in defence of Jewry whenever the community in any part of the world became the victim of intolerant discrimination or persecution. He held office also as Treasurer and Vice-President of the United Synagogue, the largest organisation of Synagogues in London worshipping according to the Orthodox rite. His countenancing of the marriage of his children outside the Faith not according to Jewish rites and rule led to his resignation from Jewish offices and detachment from Jewish affairs. Although he was buried in the Churchyard of Wyke St. Mark, near Guildford, Christian burial being due, no doubt, to Lady Pirbright's further detachment from active association with Jewish observance, she having survived him, Lord Pirbright never disavowed his Jewish Faith and I can personally testify from many of his conversations with my late Father, that his interest in Jewry, although it had become passive, had manifested itself quite freely but a few years prior to his decease. Lord Pirbright was in the social circle in close touch with King Edward VII, whom when Prince of Wales he had the honour of entertaining on several occasions. When in Liverpool during Election times and on visits to his constituency he was constantly at our house, which was in the heart of his division. He attended Divine Service on several occasions in the Princes Road Synagogue. He was very good company and possessed much charm of manner, with a touch of the grand seigneur of the old school, which made him quite the prototype of the diplomat of fiction as well as history. Although the Pirbright Peerage is extinct, the de Worms family and name are perpetuated through the line of his eldest brother Baron George de Worms, but since the Great War the Baronial title in view of its Austrian origin has not been used by its

present members. A village hall and recreation ground in the vicinity of his Surrey seat commemorates Lord Pirbright in the neighbourhood.

These notes make no claim either to be biographies or to constitute detailed pedigrees. They may serve to assist the explorer in the field of Jewish genealogy, which contemporary conditions invest with a living interest. They tell of those who, according to the old ideal, strove their best to serve the city and the country to which they belonged, irrespective of, but with respect for, their origin. Their family motto "Vinctus non Victus" may yet prevail.

EXHIBITS.

Curtain for the Ark (Receptacle for the Scrolls of the Pentateuch) from the Private Synagogue of Phineas Phillips (later half of 18th century), great-grandfather of Lady Pirbright, the late Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Diamond Jubilee Lord Mayor of London, and of the late B. L. Benas, J.P., member of this Society.

Silver Lamp for use at the Maccabean Festival of Dedication. Dated 1804. Presented to Phineas Phillips by his brother-in-law Moses Samuel, great-grandfather of Lord Pirbright (Baron Henry de Worms).

MS. Scroll of the Book of Esther—said to have belonged to Saul Wahl (16th century), an ancestor of Baron Henry de Worms, and of others mentioned in the paper.

Commonplace Book of Azariah Benas (Paper relating thereto in *Transactions*, Vol. 28).

Tent of Issachar—a volume of essays on the Pentateuch by Rabbi Issachar Lichtenstadt (published in 1825), grandfather of the late B. L. Benas.

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- J. Bunford Samuel, *Records of the Samuel Family collected from Essays, Manuscripts and other Sources*, Philadelphia, 1912.
 Elias Ullmann, *Genealogical History of the family of de Worms*, Frankfort-on-Main, 1886.
 Lucien Wolf, *The Leisure Hour*, July 1886, p. 449 ("Old Anglo-Jewish Families," also under the same title in *Essays in Jewish History*, 1934).

Marcus Nathan Adler, "The Adler Family" (*Jewish Chronicle*, June 11th, 1909, also as a *Jewish Chronicle* reprint). (I am indebted to the Rev. M. Rosenbaum of London for the information that the pedigree of the Worms family therein contained is identical with that in Alexander Dietz, *Stamm-buch der Frankfurter Juden*, p. 334. The pedigree in the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* sub nom. Worms gives at points a variant account of the ancestors of Benedict Moses Worms.)

G. Karpeles, *Jewish Literature and other Essays* ("A Jewish King of Poland"), 1911.

Jewish Encyclopaedia.

Burke's Peerage.

Jewish Year Books.

D.N.B. (The statement as to Lord Pirbright's disconnection with the Jewish Community requires amendment—in fact, the date referred to concerns tenure of offices in the community, not defection from Judaism.)

Magna Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica, ed. Cecil Roth.

Prince Hubert(us) Loewenstein, *Conquest of the Past* (autobiography), 1938. (At p. 25 the author confirms the substance of a conversation with the present writer by way of comparison of notes upon the pedigrees of the respective families concerned.)

The Greatness of Saul and Progeny of David, being a Biography of the eminent Saul Wahl . . . containing also genealogical and chronological sketch of his ancestry and descendants . . . compiled and edited by Hirsch Edelman (London, 1854).

The work is in Hebrew with some preliminary "Letters of Approval" by Jewish scholars in English, the most important for genealogical interest being that of Samuel David Luzzato, Professor of the Rabbinical College of Padua, who stated therein that his son copied inscriptions on seventy tombstones of the descendants and ancestors of Saul Wahl in the burial-ground at Padua. The main outlines of Edelman's work are set forth in an article signed W. (i.e. Lucien Wolf) entitled "English Descendants of Saul Wahl" in the *Jewish Chronicle*, October 18th 1889, reproduced in the essay "Anglo-Jewish Families" in Lucien Wolf's *Essays in Jewish History* (Jewish Historical Society of England). A letter dealing with earlier history of the Wahl family from the pen of the late N. L. D. Zimmer appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle*, October 25th 1889.

"The Saul Wahl Legend" is discussed in a leading article

under that title in the *Jewish World*, March 1st 1889, which concludes by observing that " We may add that among the descendants of Saul Wahl in this country are the De Worms, Benas, Phillips, and Herschell families." The latter family is that of the Lord (Chancellor) Herschell, the members of which are no longer adherents of Judaism.

ADDENDA.

Page 152, par. 2.

Line 11. The Princess married as her second husband Werner von Alvensleben (*Conquest of the Past*, p. 132).

Line 16. Prince Leopold, an elder brother of Prince Hubertus, has, since this paper was first written, become known to readers of the English press as a contributor upon Psychology. He is the author of several books on this subject. He married the Countess Bianca Treuberg, a cousin of King Manoel of Portugal. She was the only daughter of Count Ernst von Treuberg, of Bavaria, great-grandson of Dom Pedro, first Emperor of Brazil. Prince Hubertus (*Conquest of the Past*, p. 310) observes: " our families are somehow related through the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil."