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RECORDS
OF THE
FRANKLIN FAMILY
AND COLLATERALS



RECORDS
OF THE
FRANKLIN FAMILY
AND COLLATERALS

COMPILED BY
ARTHUR ELLIS FRANKLIN



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PREFACE

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ON the death of my father in May, 1909, I came into possession of certain records dealing with the history of the Franklin family which had been collected by my grandfather, and I proposed to put these into more permanent form in order that they might be available for use of other members of my family. In the course of arranging them I found it necessary to communicate with representatives of the various branches of the family in order to confirm some of the details, and by this means I obtained much further information, thus enlarging the scope of the work to a considerable extent.

In the result I have been able to compile a list of collateral relatives of the Franklin family which, though not complete, is fairly lengthy, and to this I have added a list of the connections of my mother's family as far as I have been able to trace them, as well as an extract from the records of my wife's mother's family, which were compiled by Mr. Dann.

I have had very much assistance from Professor Dr. Brann, of the Breslau Seminary (whose knowledge of Jewish History is unrivalled), as well as from Mr. Colyer-Fergusson, Mr. Percy Isaacs, Mr. Montie Jacobs, Mr. Alfred Henry, Mrs. Goodman Levy, Mrs. Meldola, Mrs. Bamberger, Mrs. Simeon Singer, Mrs. Charles Meyerstein, Mr. Joseph Myers, of Manchester, the Rev. Edwin Franklin, of Southampton, Miss Eliz. Maude Marks, of Birmingham, and many others of the family connections who have taken great trouble in adding to and correcting the records of their respective branches.

Preface

By kind permission of Mr. Claude Montefiore I have been able to include the history of the Bacharach family, from whom the Franklins are descended, as compiled by the late Professor Kaufmann, and translated for the "Jewish Quarterly Review" by the Rev. Michael Adler.

The statements made herein have been verified as far as possible by reference to Synagogue records, tombstones, wills, and family Bibles, but this has not been possible in every case, and I should feel grateful to be informed of any error that may be found.

At two points my researches were interrupted by the present war, and I regret that I have to leave these matters incomplete.

The first is the connection between Rabbi Menachem Mendel Franckel, of Breslau, the great-grandfather of Ellis Abraham Franklin and husband of Sarah Sussel Bacharach, with the family of Rabbi Jonas Franckel of the same city. The proofs are probably to be found in the archives of the Jewish community of Lissa in Prussia.

The other is the connection between the Israel family of Hamburg, the ancestors of Ellis Franklin's grandmother, and the Israels of Halberstadt, the ancestors of his wife's mother. From the fact that in each case the name in Hebrew is "Ezrael," and from other circumstantial evidence, I have every reason to believe that this connection exists, but up to the present moment I have been unable to verify it. The proofs are probably to be found in the archives of the Jewish communities of Altona and Halberstadt.

ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN.

35 PORCHESTER TERRACE, LONDON,

December, 1914.

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ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN was the son of ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, son of BENJAMIN WOLF FRANKLIN, who came from BRESLAU in or about 1763.

In Breslau, in the first half of the eighteenth century, there were several families of the name of Franckel. The most eminent was that of the merchant Jonah Joseph Franckel, called also Chaim Josiah Franckel, who was one of the few Privileged Jews (ten out of 3,000) who had equal rights with Christians, and had also the right of protecting others. In 1754 he became the State Rabbi. It is recorded that on one occasion he declined to hear and settle certain disputes, as most of the local Jews involved, certainly those of the name of Franckel, were his relatives.

The grandson of this Jonah Joseph Franckel, known as Commerzienrath Jonas Franckel, died in 1846, a very wealthy man, and bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to trustees for certain public purposes. Among other institutions endowed by this legacy was the Breslau Jewish Theological College. The town ordered that the open place in front of the old Jewish Cemetery where he was buried should be called the Franckel Platz in his honour. It is opposite the railway station as one enters the town.

Among the unprivileged Jewish inhabitants of Breslau were

Records of the Franklin Family

two brothers, MENACHEM MENDEL FRANCKEL and Jakob Franckel, who originated from the town of Lissa, in Prussian Poland, then an important Jewish settlement and educational centre. Menachem Mendel Franckel was a Rabbi, and is so called on the family tombstones.

It is a tradition in Breslau that he was responsible for the funerals at Dyhrenfurth (a village a few miles from Breslau) of Jews who died in Breslau previous to the opening of a cemetery in that city, and he is mentioned in connection with the burial of thirty-three Jews who were killed in June, 1749, by the explosion of a powder magazine in the Wallstrasse of Breslau. It is evident, therefore, that he was what is called the Kevronim Rabbi, or Rabbi of the Holy Brotherhood, for attending to the last rites. He is said also to have had independent means of livelihood.

It is related of him that when, at last, a burial ground had been obtained in Breslau, he was asked to fix the spot for the first interment (the first interment consecrates a burial ground). He threw a stone over his shoulder and designated the spot where it fell as the place for the grave. He died shortly after this and was buried on that spot—his being the first grave dug. It is in the centre of the oldest part of the Burial Ground by the Franckel Platz and is numbered 3480 in the list recently made. On the title page of the Communal Register of Burials is the following statement:—

Die erste Leiche welche auf dem Friedhofe beerdigt
wurde war laut folio 253 dieses Buches

552¹ ר' מענדל פרענקעל כ"ו ניסן ת"ק"כ"א ל"פ"ק
1761

Records of the Franklin Family

His epitaph runs thus:—

פ"נ
משרת בהיכל אדונו
נאמן לשלוחיו בהגיוניו
חבב מצוה בזמנו
מיגיע כמו מזונו
ה"ה העוסק בחפץ קונו
הר"ר מנחם מענדיל
.
פרענקיל ז"ל נפטר ביו"ה
כ"ו ניסן פ"ת א"ם ל"פ"ק
ת"נצ"ב"ה

The initial letters of the lines form the word Menachem, and the letters used for the date have the meaning "sudden," evidently referring to the mode of his death.

The translation is:—

Here lies one who served his Lord in the sanctuary—

Who was faithful in his innermost thoughts to Him who sent him.

He loved his duty at all times.

He subsisted from the work of his hands.

He occupied himself with the commands of his Creator.

Rabbi Menachem Mendel, the son of (not decipherable) Franckel, died Thursday, 26 Nissan, 5521 (18th April, 1761).

His wife was SARAH SUSSEL, daughter of Samson Bacharach of Nikolsburg, and granddaughter of the famous Jair Haim Bach-

* The line, where the name of the Father should be, is obliterated.

Records of the Franklin Family

arach of Worms (1638–1703). Her ancestress Eva Bacharach (died in Sofia 1651) was one of the most learned of the Jewish women of her day. This Bacharach family* was allied by numerous intermarriages with the leading Jewish families of the seventeenth century—the Oppenheim, Brillin, Teomim Franckel, Eskeles, Wertheimer families, etc., and most of its connections achieved distinction. Some details of the members of this family are given on page 86. At the time of the marriage of Sarah Susel her family was occupying an influential position in Nikolsburg, a town in Moravia then populated by some three thousand Jews, of whom a large proportion had come from Vienna after the expulsion in 1670. It was a great centre of Jewish culture and contained a Rabbinical School.

SARAH SUSSEL FRANCKEL died on 8th November, 1762, and was buried next to her husband—No. 3481. Both tombs are somewhat more important than those surrounding them and are well carved, but the stone being soft, the inscription is rubbed in places.

Her epitaph runs thus:—

מ"ה
טמונה אשה החשובה
מרת שרה יוסל בת
ה' שמ . . . ויצ"ל מניקלשבורג
אשת המ"נ'ו ר' מענדל ויל' פרענקיל
נפטר' יום ב' כ"ד חשון שנת ת"ק"כ"ג ל'פ"ק
ת"נ"צ"כה

* A biography of Eva and Jair Haim Bacharach was published by Dr. David Kaufmann, and was translated by the Rev. Michael Adler and published in vol. 3 (1890) of the "Jewish Quarterly Review." It is reprinted on page 127. Notices also appear in the "Jewish Encyclopædia."

Records of the Franklin Family

The translation is :—

“ Here lies a lady, an honoured lady, Sarah Sussel, daughter of Rabbi Samson of blessed memory of Nikolsburg, wife of the late Rabbi Mendel Franckel of blessed memory, died Monday 22 Heshvan (8th November) 5623—1762.”

* As it is practically certain that Menachem Mendel Franckel and Jonah Joseph Franckel had a common origin, the Franckel pedigree is given on page 84.

Jakob Franckel had a son, Meyer, born in 1736, Meyer had a son, Jakob, born in 1769, Jakob had a son, Joseph, who died in 1830, Joseph's son Jakob was born on 29th February, 1816, and his daughter Emma is the wife of Dr. Marcus Brann, Professor of History at the Jewish Theological Seminary at Breslau, founded by Commerzienrath Franckel.

* On pages 89-95 are some details of the Theomim-Franckel family and their alliances with the Bacharachs. It is possible that the brothers Franckel derived their descent through Asher Anshel Franckel and Jares his wife (pages 92-93). In view of the custom of calling children by names borne by deceased members of the family, note should be taken of the similarity between the names of this group and those of Menachem Mendel's family.

MENACHEM MENDEL AND SARAH SUSSEL
FRANCKEL

Of the children of this pair we can trace:—

DAVID MENDEL FRANCKEL, born 1733, died 1812.

ASHER ANSHEL FRANCKEL, died 1776.

BENJAMIN WOLF FRANKLIN, born about 1740, died 1785.

Perhaps also a SIMCHA or SIMON.

SIMCHA, if he existed, seems to have died before 1784, because the EMANUEL FRANCKEL referred to below is in that year stated to have been a son of the late Simcha, and a nephew and adopted son of David. But he may have been a son of a brother of David's first wife (see later).

David, who was born in 1733, is stated by his nephew Abraham to have been a banker in Breslau. In 1776, when the local authorities took a census of Jews and their occupations, he is described as a pastrycook, and again in 1790 as a dealer in clothes. At that time, in view of the heavy taxes on trades, many Breslau Jews described themselves as following occupations less heavily taxed than those they actually pursued. Perhaps, however, he may have developed into the banking business gradually as many did at this period.

DAVID married CHAYE SCHEFTEL, who was born in 1755.

He is said to have previously married a lady named Frankel, but of this there is no definite evidence, though his recorded marriage is

Records of the Franklin Family

at a somewhat late age. He had no family, but formally adopted his nephew Emanuel (called Manele), son of Simcha or Simon Franckel. On 20th August, 1796, Emanuel became a partner with David, and was so registered. David also adopted his nieces ESTHER WOLF FRANKLIN of London, and SUSSEL WOLF FRANKLIN, her sister, daughters of Benjamin, as is mentioned hereafter. He died, aged 79, on 2nd November, 1812, a rich man, and was buried in the Franckel Platz Cemetery, Breslau. His tomb is No. 2644.

The epitaph runs :—

אם בנן אלהים קול יצמיח
גם שושן מתן רוח בו יפריח

אדה מות

למה הנפת חרמשך
על איש ירא אל מעורו
עובר יי בכל נפשו ומאודו
בביתו גדל יתומים
מפתו נתן לאביונים.
אבל למה מר נבכה
על פרידת רוחו מגייתו?
הן נדע כי קץ הימין
הוכן לתחיתו.

ה'ה' ה' דוד במוה' מנחם מענדל
פרענקל מת בשיבה טובה שבעים
תשעה שנה ללידתו ביום ב'
כ"ז חשון נקבר למחרתו ביום ג'
כ"ח בו ת"קע"ג ל"פ"ק
ת"נצ"ב"ה

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Translation :—

“ If in the Garden of God the voice cries,
The Rose will give its scent and bloom.

Oh Death

Why hast thou swung thy scythe over the Man who feared
God from childhood,

Who served God with all his soul and all his might.

In his house he brought up orphan children,

With his bread he fed the poor,

But why should we weep so bitterly over the parting of his soul
from his body ?

Lo, we know that at the end of days

It is ordained that he shall live again.

“ Rabbi David, son of the learned Rabbi Menachem Franckel, died at the high age of 79 years after his birth. Monday, 27 Chesvan (2nd November, 1812), and was buried on the following day, Tuesday, 28 Chesvan, 5573.”

His widow, whose portrait has been preserved, was living in August, 1821, when her nephew Abraham (then of Liverpool) visited her and received from her an old chased silver-gilt cup, which is still in existence, and bears a dedicatory inscription. She died 31st October, 1849, aged 76 or 77.

ASHER ANSHEL seems to have been a doctor, and to have died unmarried on 22nd August, 1776. His grave is No. 3390, and the epitaph reads :—

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פ"נ

איש הירא ושב לביתו האדמה.

נזיתו לעפר ולמרום הנשמה.

בקור חולים היה כל מגמתו.

ובכל מצות יי עסק בהיותו.

ה'ה' הבח' הר"ר אנשיל ב"מ"ה'

מנחם מענדל פרענקל ז"ל

.....

ז' אל

ת"ק"ל"ז

ת"נ"צ"ב"ה

Translation :—

“ Here lies a Godfearing man who has returned to his home in the Earth where his body lies, whilst his soul rests on high. He devoted himself to visiting the sick, and he occupied himself with the commands of the Lord all his life. The Bachelor Rabbi Anshel, son of the learned Rabbi Menachem Mendel Franckel of blessed memory. Died 7 Ellul, 5636 (22nd August, 1776).”

This Asher Anshel (the name spelt Antschel) described as a brother of Benjamin and David Franckel, appears in a deed of Halizah at the time of the marriage of his brother Benjamin, dated 8th December, 1765.

BENJAMIN WOLF AND SARAH FRANKLIN

BENJAMIN WOLF FRANCKEL went to London about 1763, probably at the same time as the daughter of Rabbi Jonah Joseph Franckel, who married Saul, son of the then London Chief Rabbi, Hirschel, or Lyon Hart (1756-1763). On settling there Benjamin anglicised his name to Franklin. Perhaps this was suggested by the fact that, in accordance with local custom, his mother, when a widow, had been called in official documents "Die Fraenckelin." He was appointed Rabbi of the Talmud-Torah Hevra, a school for religious instruction, founded in 1770, and later merged into the Jews' Free School. He also taught in many private families, among others in those of the Goldsmids, Gompertz, De Symons, Waleys, etc. At the time of his death he resided in Cock Court, Jewry Street, E.C. In 1823 this house, with others in the same street, was purchased and presented to the Portuguese Jewish community by Sir Moses Montefiore and still belongs to them.

On 18th Ellul, 28th August, 1765, Benjamin married an English Jewess named SARAH JOSEPH, daughter of LAZARUS JOSEPH and Hannah, his wife. Lazarus Joseph's name was originally LAZARUS ISRAEL. His Hebrew name was Eleazar, and in a Haliza document he is cited as Eleazar Leiza, the Hamburger.

The father of this Lazarus Israel, named Esriel, the son of Eliezar, died in Altona in 1710, and was buried in the Königstrasse Cemetery, grave No. 1336.

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The inscription on the tombstone is as follows :—

פ"נ
נברא חסידא ופרישה
עסק באורייתא דמשה
והוי זקנה וחיל לא מש
ה'ה' ר"א עוריאל בן אליעזר
נפטר יום ג' תמוז ת"ע ל'פ"ק

Translation :—

“Here lies Esriel, son of Eliezar, died 3 Tammuz, 5470. He was a pious and holy man who studied the Law of Moses until the end of his long life.”

The grandfather of Lazarus Israel, who bore the same name, is recorded as one of the visitors from Hamburg at the Leipzig fairs between 1665-1699.

One branch of this Israel family settled in Gluckstadt. In 1759 Isaac Israel married Esther, daughter of Salmon Moses Warburg of Altona. Martin Mendel, son of Salmon Moses Warburg, married Sophie Israel and came to London in 1815.

In the Hebrew registers of Hamburg, Lazarus Israel is mentioned as “Elieser Leser, Esriel,” and in 1720 he was assessed on an income of 500 Reichsthalers, and paid 31 Marks tax. From 1735 to 1739 he paid 49 Marks, and then he falls out of the list, as he left for London in 1740. The name Israel is a variant of Esriel,* and was the secular name of this family.

In Lazarus Joseph's will, proved 19th February, 1773, it is stated that his name is “Lazarus Israel otherwise Joseph.” His

* It is remarkable that the Israel family to which the mother of Mrs. Ellis A. Franklin belonged had the same somewhat unusual Hebrew name. Possibly the two families were connected.

Records of the Franklin Family

wife is mentioned as HANNAH ISRAEL otherwise JOSEPH. Possibly her maiden name was Joseph and her husband adopted it.

The mother of LAZARUS JOSEPH was Baleh Israel of Hamburg, daughter of Simon Lazarus of London. Her brother Lazarus Simon, in a will dated 1764, bequeathed £100 consols to his nephew Lazarus Israel and £400 consols to his nephew's children.

Lazarus Simon was the son of Simon Lazarus and Gitla Moses, his wife, and married Margolies, daughter of Naphtali Levi, and sister of Moses Hart of Breslau, the head of the Ashkenazi Jews, and Aaron Hart, the Rabbi of the Great Synagogue. Lazarus Simon was a rich man and left a large legacy to the Duke's Place Synagogue, now held by the United Synagogue conditionally on the tombs of himself, wife, and parents, being kept in order. These tombs are in the Globe Road (now called Alderney Road) Cemetery, and are as follows:—

Simon, son of Eleazar Lazarus of Goslar, died 1725.

Gitla Moses, his wife, died 1727, also of Goslar.

Eleazar, called Lazarus Simon, died 1764.

Margolies, his wife, died 1788.

Hannah Joseph seems to have been a great beauty and is spoken of as "The famous Schoene Anna."

The Josephs lived at 3 Bury Court. Besides Hannah there were two other daughters, Gitla married to Judah Isaacs, and Sophy (or Zipporah) married to Henry Marks.

Abraham Franklin kept a small case containing the portrait of Zipporah Marks with her hair and ring, and these are extant. She appears to have been a pretty, slight young woman with a great mass of light brown hair drawn off a high forehead.

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Henry Marks had a brother, David, a tailor of Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, and an uncle, Ephraim Polak, a tailor, who lived at Mansel Street. Ephraim was a noted Chazan, and his portrait was engraved and is extant. He died 2nd May, 1812.

The ladies' baths at 3 Henry Court belonged to the sisters, but as Mrs. Isaacs was a widow the family made them over to her for the maintenance of herself and children. She had two sons, Joseph and Isaac, and two daughters, Betsy and Miriam. Betsy married Abraham Solomon, a painter, who died 26th May, 1839 (?), and Miriam, Yidla Isaacs, a clothier. The two sons married and had large families all living in London.

A document exists, a release, from Hannah Joseph to her son-in-law HENRY MARKS, witnessed by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and DAVID MARKS. Hannah signs by a mark. It is dated 1st April, 1775, and gives her address as in Cree Church Lane, where Henry Marks also resided.

In 1784 (December) Benjamin was in Breslau on a visit.

There he made a contract with his brother David that his daughter Esther should marry David's adopted son Emanuel on 23rd December, 1786, and that he would send her over not later than New Year 5546 (5th November, 1785). David contracted to provide a gift of 500 thalers, payable on the wedding day, in cash or in a bill payable in six years with five per cent interest. He also undertook to provide for all the requirements of the young pair, dwelling, food, clothing, etc., free for six years, so that they would have no expenditure to make of any kind. As Esther was born in 1773, she would have been 13 or 14 at her marriage. Benjamin gave a draft of 300 thalers payable in London as soon as he should be rich or receive a legacy—evidently anticipating the sum to be received from his father-in-law's uncle.

Records of the Franklin Family

Benjamin signs as having come from London.

As a matter of fact this marriage did not take place until 1797, when Esther was 24.

BENJAMIN had the following children :—

A daughter who died in 1785, and was buried near her parents.

ESTHER, mentioned above, born in 1773.

ZESE (probably a variant of Sussel), born in 1775.

MENDLER, who died as a young man in the house of his uncle, David Marks.

LAZARUS, called afterwards Lewis.

ABRAHAM, of whom more hereafter. Born 19th May, 1784.

BENJAMIN and his wife both died during an epidemic in 1785. A daughter—the eldest—died at the same time, all within three weeks. They are buried in the old Globe Road Cemetery. In accordance with a prevailing custom Benjamin was “blessed” in Synagogue, and a new name given him—Jacob. Therefore, on his tombstone, the name stands “Jacob Benjamin Wolf.” Curiously enough Abraham, who was one year old when his father and mother died, was under the impression in later life that they died in 1786, and he had the dates of their deaths reversed in his family records.

On the death of their parents, the five children were distributed among the family. The two daughters were sent for by David Franckel of Breslau, and he formally adopted them as mentioned above, and Mendler and Abraham were adopted by their aunt, Zipporah Marks.

Esther married Emanuel Franckel in 1797, and died 31st October, 1850, aged 77. She had several children. (1) Simon, who was born in 1799. In 1821, when Abraham returned from Breslau, he (Simon) sent a handsome edition of the Psalms in

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Hebrew to his cousin Jacob in Liverpool, then about to be Barmitzvoh. This book is extant, and has an embossed dedication on the cover to "Jacob Franckel of Liverpool." There was another son, Henry, and three daughters, Mini, Schandel-Edel, and Sarah. Sarah married a Mr. Gutentag, a timber merchant of Breslau; they had no family. Gutentag, or his brother, was later on a partner in Bleichroder's Bank in Berlin.

Mini married a cloth and print merchant of Breslau, and left issue.

Abraham's sister Zese married Julius Hermann Schweitzer, a broker of Breslau, and had several children. One, Dr. Emanuel Schweitzer, was a physician practising in Wiesbaden, where he died unmarried. He was a great authority on Molière, and was the President of the Molière Association. A compendious book on the subject was published by him, and a copy is preserved.

A Miss Schweitzer married Jehuda Loeb Schnitzer, and the son, Edward Carl Oscar Schnitzer, born 1840, was the Emin Pasha who perished in Central Africa, 1892.

Another son was Julius Wolff Schweitzer, born 19th November, 1801. On 4th November, 1822, he was at the house of his uncle Abraham, 21 Pool Lane, Liverpool (near Lower Castle Street), and wrote a German ode in honour of his cousin Jacob; this is extant. It is believed that he subsequently called himself William, and married a Christian lady named Russel, and died in England. One son became a clergyman of the Church of England, and two sisters (one named Augusta) were governesses in Paris.

Julius Hermann Schweitzer and his wife died of cholera in Breslau within a year of each other. The part of the burial ground then in use has been devastated, and no tombstones are standing.

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN

ABRAHAM lived with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marks in High Street, St. Giles, where they had a large silversmith's shop and also sold clothing. They were then childless.

In after years Abraham related the following story of his childhood. In order to benefit him he was given a money-box, into which were put all the profits from watch-glasses and his savings out of his pocket-money. At the age of eight he was taken to the burial ground in Globe Road, Mile End, to see his parents' graves. He remarked that there were no headstones over the graves, only "a stone to mark who was buried underneath." On asking why his parents should not have tombstones equally as good as those of anyone else, the reply was that though none deserved better, still, owing to the children being so young, it was thought better by the family to wait until some of them were old enough to attend to the matter. This caused him to enquire whether he himself was not quite able to do so, having as much as £8 accumulated from savings, presents, and the profit on watch-glasses. This he offered for two suitable stones, but the price asked was £10. He refused either to accept any gift towards paying for them or to take stones of a smaller size, so at last the mason accepted the little boy's offer of all his savings. He always kept the stones in good condition, and fifty years later replaced them with new ones, burying the old ones where they stood.

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The epitaphs run :—

פ"ט
איש הישר בנדיבים הלך בדרך
טובים לקול תורה ותפילה משממי
ומעתיבי שמו נודע באהב' ה"ח ר'
יעקב בנימן זאב ב"ה מנחם פרענקל
נפטר ונקב יום ט"ו תמוז בשנת תקמה
לפק
ת' נ צ ב' ה
הוקם בהוצאות הילד ב"ח"ש
אברהם בנו
וידי מקץ חמשים שנה
וישב בנו אברהם לדיק
את האבן הזאת ולהשיבה למקומה בעצמו
יום ה כ"ג מנחם אב ת"ר"ד לפק

Translation :—

“Here lies a just man among princes. He walked the path of righteousness and hearkened to the voice of the law and of prayer. His name was well known and respected by all. Rabbi Jacob Benjamin Wolf, son of Rabbi Menachem Franckel, died and was buried 15 Tammuz, 5545.”

“This stone was erected at the cost of his son Abraham, a child of eight years. After fifty years his son Abraham returned and repaired this stone and replaced it with his own hands 23 Ab, 5604.”

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פ"ט

אשה חשיבה והצנועה היקרה
והישרה אשת חיל עטרת בעלה
שרה בת ר' אליעזר אשת ה"ח ר'
יעקב בנימן זאב פרענקל נפטר
יום א' ונקב יום א' מנחם אב בשנת ת'קמ"ה
לפק

ת' נ' צ' ב' ה'

הוקם בהוצאות הילד ב"ח"ש
אברהם בנה
ויהי מקץ חמשים שנה וישב בנת
אברהם לדיק
את האבן הזאת ולהשיבה
למקומה בעצמו
יום ה' כ"ג מנחם אב ת"רד לפק

Translation :—

"Here lies Sarah, daughter of Rabbi Eliezar, wife of Jacob Benjamin Wolf Franckel, who died 1st Ab, 5545, and was buried the same day. A woman revered, modest and pious, she was a virtuous woman, the crown of her husband."

"This stone was erected at the cost of her son Abraham, a child of eight years. After fifty years her son Abraham returned and repaired this stone and replaced it with his own hands 23 Ab, 5604."

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These stones are still standing and a granite stone with the following inscription in Hebrew and English marks the site :—

(יעקב) בנימן ואב בן מורר מנחם מענדיל: שרה בת אליעזר

BENJAMIN WOLF FRANKLIN. SARAH FRANKLIN.

Married August 28th, 1765,

died

January 15th, 1785. April 11th, 1785.

On May 25th, 1792, when Abraham was seven years old, Zipporah Marks died, and Abraham promised to say the Kaddish for her on each anniversary of her death, which promise he faithfully fulfilled.

On 27th June, 1797, when thirteen years old, he was articled for five years to Mr. John Brogan, a wholesale watchmaker, of 148 Aldersgate Street, Clerkenwell. The premium was £10. The witnesses were Henry Marks, guardian, and Simon Davis. An undertaking was given by Mr. Brogan to permit the boy to keep all Jewish Sabbaths and holidays. He served several years, but his home became uncomfortable. On August 27th, 1793, Mr. Marks was married again to Elizabeth Solomon, of Exeter, by whom he had several sons, and Abraham now felt himself in the way, so he decided to seek his own living elsewhere. His master, Mr. Brogan, gave him his discharge, and he was thus free. The indenture and agreement are preserved. He went with his brother Lewis to Portsmouth, and took a situation as shop-boy to a distant cousin, Mrs. Hannah Davids, wife of Leimber Davids, pawnbroker and silversmith, of Havant Street, Portsea. But he soon left, and after working for Lesil Lazarus (called Lesil Bumber), became clerk to John Zachariah (called "London Jack"). Here he managed to save a little money, and after a time started on his own account.

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In or about 1803, when the scare of invasion led to the raising of a volunteer force, he joined the Volunteers, and used, in later life, to recount tales of his lonely patrol duties on the shore. After a time he joined his brother Lewis (Lazarus) in a shop, first in Bath Square and later on in Broad Street, Portsmouth. His brother had been apprenticed as tailor to Ephraim Polak of Alie Street, London, mentioned above, but he did not follow the trade, but had gone to try his fortune at Portsmouth. He married a Miss Miriam Abrahams, daughter of Mordecai Abrahams of Arundel, who died in childbed with her youngest daughter, Miriam, at the same time as the Princess Charlotte.

In conjunction with his sons Lewis carried on business in Liverpool as a money-changer and foreign banker at 2 Dale Street, and also as a merchant at 17 Great George Street, Liverpool, and 53 North Bridge, Edinburgh, mainly dealing in marble and leasing quarries in Carrara, Ireland and Scotland. Some of his family resided in Edinburgh and some in Florence. With the exception of the eldest son, who left no issue, all the marriages of this family were with Christians, and the descendants of the following generation all became Christians. Lewis died in Birkenhead on the 23rd June, 1845, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery of Liverpool.

The descendants of Lewis Franklin are recorded on page 58.

Abraham became engaged to Miriam (Polly) Aaron, daughter of Jacob Aaron of Clock Lane, Portsea, and Alice (Telsea), his wife. He was known as "Khiva Brummagem," having come from Birmingham. Alice Aaron was a daughter of Isaac Alexander, called "Alleker Alexander." The members of both the Aaron and Alexander families are set out on pages 62 and 75.

Abraham joined Mrs. Aaron in a shop in Bath Square with the

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understanding that he was to have sole possession on his marriage, and on 20 Heshvon, 5568, or 19th December, 1807, the marriage took place. He was then twenty-three years of age. At his wedding his supporters were his brother Lewis, his cousin Betsy Solomon, daughter of Abraham Solomon, the painter, Mrs. Aaron, and Mr. Henry Marks, his uncle. Evidently Mr. Jacob Aaron was an invalid, as he died on 19th June, 1808.

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN was successful in business in Portsmouth, and took a prominent part in local Jewish affairs; the title deeds of the land purchased for the Synagogue stand in his name. He had twelve children, of whom two died in infancy. Details are set out on page 47. He moved in 1815 or 1816 from Portsmouth to Liverpool, where he resided and carried on business as a Navy Agent and silversmith at 22 Pool Lane and 54 King Street, near Castle Street, where his son Ellis was born on 5th October, 1822. Three months after the birth of this son, in the early part of 1823, he moved to Manchester, where he first lived at 1 St. Ann's Place and at 67 Bridge Street. In 1828 a Navy Agent's licence was issued to him as residing at the latter address. He subsequently moved to 20 St. Ann's Square, near by, where he had a large place of business as silversmith and jeweller, developing into a money-changer and stockbroker. He also became a merchant trading with the West Indies. His business reputation is best indicated by the fact that he was known among his associates as "Honest Abraham." His residence, which he called "Gesunde Cottage," was a corner house with a large garden at the junction of Broughton Lane and Bury New Road. The Law Courts are near the site, which is now covered with small houses. In the summer

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he occasionally rented a cottage called Singleton Cottage for his children.

Esther, his second daughter, was married in October, 1839, to Jacob Prins of Arnheim, Holland. Abraham Franklin went over to arrange the marriage, and on his return travelled with the young Prince Albert, who was on the same boat. They became friendly, and Abraham chaffed him for coming over after "our Princess," saying that he had himself been over to Holland after a "Prins" for his daughter. On leaving, the Prince offered him as a souvenir a set of Saxe-Coburg coins of the year 1835, but he refused to accept them unless he were permitted to give new English coins of equivalent value. The Prince said that he had already received a set from the English Court as a present. Finally Abraham accepted one thaler.

When the engagement of the Prince was announced and his biography appeared in the papers, this visit was not recorded, and Jacob Franklin wrote to his secretary asking whether it was not an error; and if so, if it might be corrected, as his father had been made to look foolish. The secretary replied that the omission was an error, and that the Prince well recollected the incident and his pleasant conversation with Mr. Abraham Franklin.

The coin came into the possession of Arthur E. Franklin through Jacob and Benjamin Franklin, and when in 1909 his daughter Alice was presented at Court in the reign of Edward VII, he had a bouquet holder made for her with the coin let in at the bottom, and she used it at the ceremony.

Abraham Franklin interested himself a great deal in Jewish affairs in Manchester, without, however, taking any office in the Synagogue except that of President of the Burial Society. His eldest son Jacob

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and his daughter Sarah (who died in 1849) were both possessed of great strength of mind, and became the ruling spirits of the family. Jacob retained this position until his death in 1877. Sarah established classes for the teaching of religion to Jewish children in the empty nurseries of Gesunde Cottage, where her brothers assisted her, Isaac becoming the honorary secretary. These classes developed into the present Manchester Jews' Schools, an institution now of very great importance, of which Dr. Isaac Franklin was secretary for fifty years. At the end of this time he became President, and died at the first public meeting at which he presided.

In 1836 there was a dissolution of partnership of the firm, Abraham Franklin & Sons, merchants, trading with the West Indies, and it was divided into two parts, J. A. Franklin & Brother of Manchester, and B. A. Franklin of Kingston, Jamaica. J. A. Franklin was successful in business, while Benjamin Franklin of Jamaica had an uphill struggle.

Abraham continued interested in the silversmith's and stock-broking businesses, but the latter was brought to an end by the railway crisis of 1845, which much impaired his fortune, and a few years later the failure of his bankers made it necessary for him to withdraw from active business. His sons bought out his share of the silversmith's business in consideration of an annuity, and he and his wife left their house, and after living a short time in Great Ducie Street, near his sister-in-law Mrs. Segré, went over to Arnheim, in Holland, where his married daughter Esther Prins lived. There he died in 1854, and is buried in the Arnheim Jewish Cemetery. When he was in the prime of life he was a man of energy and enterprise, possessed of a constant fund of humour and having considerable

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influence over those surrounding him. The following is an extract from his will:—

“ I implore the blessing of God on my beloved Wife and Children, including especially those who may not be able to see me again in this life, assuring all of my forgiveness wherein it may be needful, but exhorting them severally to live piously in the religion of their father Abraham, to love and cherish their affectionate mother and one another, and so to comport themselves through life as to merit the respect of good men and realize the promises to the just in Eternity.”

The following is a copy of the inscription on his tombstone:—

לזכרון

ה'ח אברהם ב'מ'הו'ר"ד יעקב בנימן זאב פרנקלין
שהלך ממלדתו באי ענגלאנד לגור בארנהיים
וינוע שם' בן ס'ט שנים' ביום ב' טבת ת'ר"ד לפק

ת'נ"צ'ב"ה'

על לוח לב מידעיו	חרותה לעד תורתו
כי האמין ב'ה	גם חיה באמונתו
דלתיו לאורח פתח	מרודים הביא ביתה
לקנות נפש לארכוש	כל מגמתו היתה
וכאשר קרב יומו	יום חולי ומכאובות
מרחק קבץ בניו	וידבר אתם טובות
עשות צדקה צום	כל שמעו משתאה
בניא צלמות הלך	בהר ה' יראה

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Translation :—

In Memory of

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN

Who went forth from his birth-place in the Isle of the West to sojourn in Arnheim. He breathed his last, aged 69, on the 9th day of Tebeth, 5614.

“May his soul be bound up in the bundle of Life Eternal.”

On the tablets of the hearts of those who knew him his doctrine remains ever engraven ;

For he had faith in God, and he lived up to his faith.

His doors were opened to the stranger, he brought the castdown into his house.

To win souls, not wealth, were all his strivings.

And when his hour drew nigh, the hour of sickness and agony,

He gathered his sons from a distance, and spake unto them in kindness ;

He charged them to act righteously—All who heard him marvelled

Through the valley of the Shadow of Death hath he gone,
On the Mount of the Lord will he appear.

After her husband's death Miriam Franklin returned to Manchester and resided with her nieces, the four Misses Segré, who lived in a large house in York Street, Cheetham Hill, where they kept a boarding school for girls. On the marriage of Theresa Segré to her son, Dr. Isaac Franklin, she took up her residence with them at Bury New Road until her death in 1870.

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The following is a copy of the inscription on her tombstone :—

לזכרון אם בישראל
מרים אלמנת אברהם פרענקלין וצל
עלה ב"ד אב תמנחם ב"ג"ב"ר"ת שמינס שנה
במרים שחו על חים שיר נאילה בשפת אמת
ופרי ידיה נתן לה והקרן עיר קמת
יקימו או בניה ויאשרו אם בחבה
עד אשר יקחי גם חלקם מן המנוחה

Translation :—

In Memory of

MIRIAM

Widow of ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

Died 11th August, A.M. 5630.

Aged 81.

Her life was all one sweet-toned lay of love,
A prelude to the harmonies above ;
In word and deed alike devoid of guile,
She wore below a more than earthly smile ;
The reflex of a spirit all divine,
That wins to heaven with influence benign.
So shall her children rise and call her blest,
Nor cease her labours till they share her rest.

Esther Theresa Arayne married Matthew John Segré, a member of a Spanish-Italian Jewish family. They lived first in Faulkner Street, Liverpool, where the two eldest daughters were born, then in Deansgate, Manchester, where the third daughter was born. They

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then moved to Kingston, Jamaica, where Segré had important business interests. He left his family there and proceeded to the United States, where he died. His wife returned to England, via New York, where her youngest daughter was born. She died in Great Ducie Street, Manchester. The details of her family are recorded on page 64.

Jacob Franklin studied at the Mechanics' Institute in Manchester, the first one established. Subsequently he joined the staff of honorary teachers, taking mathematics as his subject. He practised as an optician in St. Ann's Place with considerable success, and was also interested in the English branch of the West Indian business. In 1840, at the age of 31, he retired on a competence and went to London, in order to take an active part in the agitation in favour of Jewish emancipation. He started a newspaper called "The Voice of Jacob," the first organ of Anglo-Jewry, and conducted this for five years, at first at considerable loss. At soon as it was firmly established, he handed it over to two friends, Henry Jessel and Dr. Benisch, and under the latter's guidance it was subsequently merged into the "Jewish Chronicle." He then made use of his mathematical training to practise as a "Public Accountant," and was employed in many important affairs, among others in conducting the investigation on behalf of Prince Albert into the Provident Savings Bank, and on behalf of Lord George Godolphin Osborne into the affairs of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was secretary of the (English) North of France Railway and other French railways originally established in England, and became auditor of some of the chief Indian and Brazilian railways. Some of these posts he held until his death. He took great interest in Jewish public affairs, especially in connection with the Jewish Board of Guardians, the Board of Deputies, and in Jewish

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religious education in England and secular education in the East. By his will he provided for the carrying on of the subjects in which he had interested himself. He did not marry, but adopted the children of his brother Abraham. He died in 1877.

Benjamin went to Jamaica early in life, and as long as he was representing the firm of his father and elder brother was prosperous. He had many vicissitudes, but always held an influential position in the island, and was one of the principal workers in the various Jewish institutions. He never married and died at sea in April, 1888, on his way home from Jamaica, and was buried in Montego Bay.

Isaac was educated at the Edinburgh University as a doctor, and studied under Dr. Abernethy. He practised successfully in Manchester, and was the principal surgeon Mohel of that time in the North of England. He married his cousin Theresa Segré, but had to retire from practice some years before his death in consequence of failing health. He died suddenly in December, 1880, in the circumstances mentioned above.

Maurice, together with his brother Abraham, took over the silversmith's business when their father retired, but in 1849 he emigrated to the then newly discovered goldfields in San Francisco. He married a Miss Victoria Jacobs, who had emigrated at the same time with her parents from Manchester. By her he had two sons. After her death he married her sister.

Lewis went out as a young man to assist his brother Benjamin in Jamaica, but subsequently moved on to Baltimore and San Francisco. He returned to London, where he married Emily, daughter of James Phineas Davis, and went into business as a merchant, but died at the comparatively early age of 59.

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Abraham, after the winding up of his father's business, which he had taken over in conjunction with his brother Maurice, joined the firm of Levy and Nephew in Leadenhall Street, and married a connection of that family, a Miss Phoebe Harris of 2 Lemon Street, Truro. He was in business as a merchant at 14 South Street, Finsbury, but died early at the age of 49.

Henry was first educated at Mr. Neumegen's of Kew, where he subsequently became a teacher. He attended the Berlin University, and had the intention of studying for the Rabbinate, but owing to the deterioration of his sight, which troubled him throughout his life, decided to go in for a teaching career. He established himself at Frankfort-on-Main, where he practised as a teacher and also received at his house English boys to be educated in Germany. On his retirement he came to London and took an active part in public work in the district of Kensington, in which he lived, both in connection with the Guardians of the Poor and school management, and was also one of the leading workers in connection with the Jews' College, the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Jews' Temporary Shelter, etc. He married his cousin Virtuosa Victoria Segré. He had no children. After the death of his brother Jacob he adopted the children of his brother Abraham.

The details of the various branches of this family are set out on pages 47 to 57.

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN was born in Lord Street, Liverpool, on 5th October, 1822. This was the sixth day of the Feast of Tabernacles, on which festival he always kept his birthday. Three months later the family moved to Manchester.

He was educated first at a preparatory school kept by a Dr. Bailey, and then at the Manchester Grammar School, where Dr. Baird was Principal. The brothers Franklin were the first conforming Jews to attend the school, and there was some difficulty because they objected to join in the Christian religious worship. At first they were put in the front row during prayers, and instead of kneeling down like the rest they remained standing, as they said, out of respect to those who were praying. Next day they were ordered to go to the back row among the taller boys, but even then their standing figures disconcerted the teachers. A meeting of the masters was called to consider the difficulty, and it was decided that they should come to school later so as to arrive after the prayers had been said.

Some of his school reminiscences were published, when he was an old man, in the Manchester Grammar School Magazine, the "Ulma."

When he was Barmitzvah his sister, who was engaged to be married, wrote a description of the event to her fiancé, and this letter has been preserved.

His father, who had great belief in education, sent him when fourteen or fifteen, during his holidays, to his own bankers, so that he

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might learn accounts, and he was all his life a very excellent book-keeper. When the bank was turned into an unlimited company, his father became a shareholder and would have been involved in its subsequent failure, had he not been able to prove that by an informality in its constitution he was freed from liability.

Ellis studied drawing and painting under a Mr. Edward Tavaré, and at one time, on the advice of Abraham Solomon, it was in contemplation to bring him up as an artist. In 1839 or 1840 when his brother Lewis was representing the firm in Jamaica (in the absence of Benjamin in England), it was suggested that Ellis should go out to act as assistant. The business seems to have been doing very badly just then—there was a financial crisis in the West Indies—and the moral surroundings at Kingston were such that Lewis (who was twenty) considered that it was dangerous to send so young a boy out. Nevertheless, Ellis prepared himself by learning the Spanish language, his teacher being Professor T. Theodores, later one of the Professors of Owens College.

When he was just twenty years of age his father's old friend, Abraham Bauer, a banker of Manchester, London, and Sierra Leone, offered him a post as junior clerk in the London office at a salary of £60 a year. This he accepted, and went to London on the 2nd October, 1842. The office was then at 40 King Street, Cheapside, but on the 23rd January, 1843, was moved to 2 Cophthall Chambers. His fellow clerks were Mr. Gerstenberg (later founder of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders) and Philip Gowa, both of whom married daughters of Mr. Bauer.

Ellis undertook to keep the accounts of the Jamaica business in London, and to conduct the correspondence there, and for this his

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father gave him £5 on his birthday. He shared rooms with his brother Jacob, but though he found it very difficult at first to make both ends meet, he never told his troubles.

He used to dine at Genese's restaurant near Bevis Marks, and there met several young men who became his life-long friends. One was Joseph Brandon, who subsequently went to San Francisco, and another, Edward Jacob, an indigo merchant. Jacob Franklin, Ellis Franklin, and Edward Jacob one summer took a house in the country together, and used also to row together on the river. Most of Ellis's friends, however, outside his family, were members of the Portuguese community.

In or about the year 1845, when he was little over twenty-two years of age, he was induced by his brother Jacob, who seems to have guaranteed him against loss, to invest some £300 in a partnership with a Mr. J. A. Joseph in a small wholesale grocery business in Newington Butts. On the occasion of Passover in 1845, and again in 1846, he advertised in "The Voice of Jacob" under his own name.

It appears that he took no personal part in the management of the business, but left everything to his partner, who did not treat him fairly. He then took control for a time and opened a branch at 20 Vine Street, more under his own eye, but as his duties at the bank required all his attention, he arranged with Mr. J. G. Sturch, a large wholesale grocer, to transfer his connection to him in consideration of a commission on the trade done. There is no record as to what he lost or whether he claimed on his guarantee, but Mr. Sturch remained in friendly relations with him for many years. Mr. Sturch's daughter, when over seventy years of age, spoke of the charming manner of Ellis and his kindness to her as a child.

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He referred to this period in later life as a very unhappy one, and used to say that he had never cared for any business occupation except banking.

Among his activities he used to do a little literary work, for which, however, he was not paid. He read the proof sheets of Dr. Benisch's translation of the Bible, and assisted his brother Jacob in the editorship of "The Voice of Jacob." He became a member of the Sussex Hall Institute in Leadenhall Street (subsequently the site of the City of London College), and was an active member of the executive. He became chairman of the Debating Society, and his secretary was Lewis Isaacs, subsequently M.P. for Walworth. When the various bills for the enfranchisement of the Jews were brought forward he assisted his brother in much of the literary work necessary to obtain support for Jewish interests.

He rose in Mr. Bauer's service until, when his employer had to go for some time to Sierra Leone, he became manager and lived in Mrs. Bauer's house. At that time the marriage of her two daughters took place, and he had to make all the necessary arrangements. When Mr. Bauer returned he wished to reduce Ellis's authority, and as this was contrary to his views he left, and worked on his own account for a year or so as bullion broker. He made the acquaintance of a young man, Samuel Montagu, with whom henceforward he became closely associated. Montagu was in somewhat like case, and the two after working independently all day met at the eating house in the evening and pooled their transactions.

Montagu, who was the younger son of Louis Samuel, of Liverpool, had been employed from the age of thirteen with his brother-in-law Adam Spielmann, a money changer of Lombard Street, but thought he

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saw no prospect of making his way. He said in later life that had he seen any chance of rising to a position of £300 a year he would have been satisfied. As it was he left and became Manager to the London branch of the Paris firm of Monteaux at 21 Cornhill. He took the premises for them and opened business, but finding that the firm intended to send over a relative to assume control, he resigned and started as independent bullion broker.

After a time, at the end of 1852, he decided to open a business for himself, and approached his father for funds, and his friend Ellis Franklin for experience. He was not yet of age, and his father, a very cautious man, would not entrust him with money, but agreed to advance a moderate sum to his elder son Edwin, who was established as a banker and money changer in Liverpool, on consideration that the two brothers should open in London in partnership. The terms offered to Ellis Franklin were a fixed salary and a share in the profits. This, according to the then existing law, constituted him a partner, but the official recognition of his position was postponed by agreement until Montagu should marry, and this took place in 1862.

The business was carried on first of all at 142 Leadenhall Street, Montagu and Ellis Franklin living over the business, where Montagu's sister Mrs. Moss Samuel kept house for them. In 1854 Monteaux were in difficulties, and Montagu bought their lease and removed to 21 Cornhill. In 1863 the growth of the business necessitated taking additional premises, and they moved to 60 Old Broad Street, leaving the Cornhill house in charge of Messrs. Assur Keyser and Gustav Bitter, the managing clerks. In 1868 this was constituted into a separate firm under an agreement providing for the succession to the

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sons or nephews of the partners in Samuel Montagu & Co. Ellis Franklin remained a partner in the firm of Samuel Montagu & Co until his death, and he also had a large amount of capital in the firm of A. Keyser & Co.

Ellis Franklin made the acquaintance of Montagu's family, and in October, 1855, became engaged to Montagu's sister Adelaide Samuel. The marriage took place on July 9th, 1856, at the residence of the bride's parents in Hunter Street, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Nathan Adler, Chief Rabbi.

The details of the Samuel family are given on page 99, and those of the Israel and Solomon families to which Mrs. Louis Samuel belonged on pages 111 and 125.

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At the time of the marriage Ellis was 33 years of age and his wife 25. They first resided at 39 Burton Crescent, W.C., now Cartwright Gardens, where their four eldest children were born. In 1862 they disposed of this house, and after residing for a year in furnished houses in Gypsy Hill, Norwood, and at 3 and 17 Gloucester Crescent, they purchased the lease of 2 Leinster Gardens (then Leinster Terrace), where they lived for 15 years. Their three younger children were born there. In 1878 they acquired 35 Porchester Terrace, built a wing to the house and adapted it to their requirements. Here in 1902 Adelaide Franklin died at the age of 71 and Ellis in 1909 at the age of 86.

That part of the history of Ellis and Adelaide Franklin which is within the recollection of their children it is unnecessary here to record. They are buried side by side in the Jewish cemetery at Willesden, and the following are the inscriptions on the tombstones:—

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פמ

אם בישראל עמרת בעלה ותפארת בניה
יראת ה' היא תתהלל ששה ושמחה לעשות
רצון קונה אהובה לכל בני משפחתה ומיודעיה
כי כל ישעה וכל הפצה לגמול חסד ה'ה האשה
מרת מלכה בת ר'אליעזר אשת הוקר ר'
אלכסנדר בן ר'אברהם יצו הלכה למנוחתה
בת אחת ושבעים שנה ביום ש"ק יד תמוז
שנת יושב בכתר עליון ל"פ"ק
קמו בניה ויאשרוה בעלה ויהללה
ת נ צ ב ה

Translation :—

Sacred to the Cherished Memory of

ADELAIDE

For six and forty years the devoted wife of

ELLIS A. FRANKLIN

Her simple noble life was passed in unswerving allegiance to the divine precepts of her inherited faith, in the zealous and cheerful discharge of her responsibilities as wife and mother, in loving solicitude for the well-being of all her kindred, and in unceasing kind and generous service to hosts of friends and acquaintances who never turned to her in vain for sympathy, wise counsel, or material help.

She was indeed

“A TRUE MOTHER IN ISRAEL”

Born Jany. 1st, 1831. A.M. 5591.

Died July 19th, 1902. . . 5662.

Records of the Franklin Family

פנ

איש אמונים הולך תמים ופועל צדק
אשר עסק בצרכי צבור באמונה
החבר ר' אלכסנדר בן החבר ר' אברהם
אשר נאסף אל אבותיו
ביום ג' כ' אייר
ונקבר בכבוד ביום ו' עש"ק כ"ג בו
שנת ויש תקוה לאהריתך ל'פ"ק
ת' נ' צ' ב' ה

Translation:—

To the Dear Memory of

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN,

Born in Liverpool October 5, 1822–5583,

Died in London May 11, 1909–5669.

His life was an example of
steadfast devotion to the faith of his fathers
and of kindness and charity to all
in thought and deed.

“Lord, who shall abide in Thy Tabernacle?
Who shall dwell in Thy Holy Hill? He that
Walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness
And speaketh the truth in his heart.”

PEDIGREES OF FRANKLIN FAMILY AND
COLLATERALS

FRANCKEL

MENACHEM MENDEL FRANCKEL (see p. 6), died 18 April, 1761, married Sarah Sussel Bacharach, died 8 November, 1762. Buried in Franckel-Platz, Breslau.

THEIR SON

BENJAMIN WOLF FRANKLIN (see p. 10), born about 1740, died 1785, married 28 August, 1765, Sarah Israel, otherwise Joseph, died 11 April, 1785. Buried in Globe Road, London.

THEIR SON

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN (see p. 16), born 19 May, 1784, died January, 1854, married 19 December, 1807, Miriam Aaron, born 29 March, 1789, died 11 August, 1870. Buried in Arnheim.

THEIR SON

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

Records of the Franklin Family

BACHARACH (see also page 86)

RABBI HAIM OF WORMS.

HIS SON

RABBI BEZALEL BEN HAIM.

HIS SON

RABBI JUDAH LIWA BEN BEZALEL, Hoher Rabbi Löb, Gaon of Prague, born about 1515, died 1609, married Perl, daughter of Rabbi Samuel Schmelker, a member of the Altschuler family which came from Provence to Prague in 1302 (Jewish Encyclopædia, Vol. VII, p. 353).

THEIR DAUGHTER

FÖGELE, married RABBI ISAAC BEN SIMON COHEN.

THEIR DAUGHTER

EVA, born 1580 in Prague, died at Sophia in 1651 (Jewish Encyclopædia, Vol. II, p. 419). In 1600 became second wife of RABBI ABRAHAM SAMUEL BEN ISAAC BACHARACH, born 1575, died 12 May, 1615 (Jewish Encyclopædia, Vol. II, p. 418).

THEIR SON

SAMSON BACHARACH, born 1607, died 9 April, 1670 (Jewish Encyclopædia, Vol. II, p. 420). Married in 1627 Dobrusch, daughter of Isaac ben Phöbus, died 1662.

THEIR SON

SIMON JAIR HAIM BACHARACH, born 1638, died 1703 (Jewish Encyclopædia, Vol. II, p. 419), married Sarl Brillin, died 1705.

THEIR SON

SAMSON BACHARACH, died 1721, married Cheile Brünn.

Records of the Franklin Family

THEIR DAUGHTER

SARA SUSSEL BACHARACH, died 8 November, 1762, married Menachem Mendel Franckel, died 18 April, 1761. Buried in Breslau.

THEIR SON

BENJAMIN WOLF FRANKLIN, born about 1740, died 1785, married 28 August, 1765, Sarah Israel, otherwise Joseph, died 11 April, 1785.

THEIR SON

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, born 19 May, 1784, died January, 1854, married 19 December, 1807, Miriam Aaron, born 29 March, 1789, died 11 August, 1870.

THEIR SON

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

Records of the Franklin Family

LAZARUS

ELIAZAR LAZARUS, of "Goslar."

HIS SON

SIMON LAZARUS (see p. 12), died 1725, married Gitla Moses, died 1727. Buried in Globe Road, London.

THEIR DAUGHTER

BALEH LAZARUS (see p. 12), married Esriel, the son of Eliezar Israel, who died in Altona 1710.

THEIR SON

LAZARUS ISRAEL, otherwise LAZARUS JOSEPH, died 1773 (see p. 10), married Hannah (Joseph?) (see p. 11).

THEIR DAUGHTER

SARAH ISRAEL, otherwise JOSEPH (see p. 10), died 11 April, 1785, married 28 August, 1765, Benjamin Wolf Franklin, born about 1740, died 1785. Buried in Globe Road, London.

THEIR SON

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, born 19 May, 1784, died January, 1854, married 19 December, 1807, Miriam Aaron, born 29 March, 1789, died 11 August, 1870.

THEIR SON

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

Records of the Franklin Family

AARON

MOSES AARON, born in Birmingham 1718, died 22 February, 1812, married Friandla (Frances), born 1723, died 1800. Both buried in Birmingham.

HIS SON

JACOB AARON, of Birmingham, born 1756, died 19 June, 1808, married Alice (Telsea) Alexander, born 1764, died 30 November, 1816, in Portsmouth. Buried in Portsea.

THEIR DAUGHTER

MIRIAM AARON, born 29 March, 1789, died 11 August, 1870, married 19 December, 1807, Abraham Franklin, born 19 May, 1784, died January, 1854. Buried in Manchester.

THEIR SON

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

Records of the Franklin Family

ALEXANDER

ISAAC (ALLEKER) ALEXANDER of Portsmouth, born in Hamburg before 1740, died 13 March, 1810. Buried in Portsea.

HIS DAUGHTER

ALICE (TELSEA) ALEXANDER, born 1764, died 30 November, 1816, married Jacob Aaron, born 1756, died 19 June, 1808. Buried in Portsea.

THEIR DAUGHTER

MIRIAM AARON, born 29 March, 1789, died 11 August, 1870, married 19 December, 1807, Abraham Franklin, born 19 May, 1784, died January, 1854. Buried in Manchester.

THEIR SON

ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

Records of the Franklin Family

FRANKLIN


MENACHEM MENDEL AND SARAH SUSSEL FRANCKEL.

A. DAVID MENDEL, born 1737, died 2 November, 1812, married Chaye Sheftel, born 1755. No issue.

B. ASHER ANSHEL, died 22 August, 1776, unmarried.

C. SIMON.

1. EMANUEL, adopted by his Uncle David.

 D. BENJAMIN WOLF FRANKLIN, born about 1740, died 1785, married 28 August, 1765, Sarah Israel, otherwise Joseph.

D. CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN WOLF AND SARAH FRANKLIN.

1. Daughter, died 1785.

2. ESTHER, born 1773, died 31 October, 1849, married, 1797, Emanuel Frankel (see p. 13).

a. SIMON.

b. HENRY.

c. MINI, married in Breslau.

d. SARAH, married Mr. Gutentag.

e. SCHANDEL-EDEL.

3. ZESE, born 1775 (see p. 15), married Julius Hermann Schweitzer.

a. Dr. EMANUEL SCHWEITZER.

b. Daughter, married Jehuda Loeb Schnitzer. Their son, Edward Carl Oscar Schnitzer, born 1840 (Emin Pasha).

c. JULIUS WOLF SCHWEITZER.

4. MENDELE, died in childhood.

5. LAZARUS (LEWIS) (see p. 20).


 6. ABRAHAM (see p. 16).

Records of the Franklin Family

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, born 19th May, 1784, died January, 1854.
Buried in Arnheim, Holland.

Married 25th December, 1807, MIRIAM AARON, born 29th
March, 1789, died 11th August, 1870. Buried in Manchester.

- A. JACOB ABRAHAM, born 2nd February, 1809, died unmarried 3rd
August, 1877. Buried in Willesden (see p. 27).
- B. SARAH, born 29th January, 1810, died unmarried 5th May, 1847.
Buried in Manchester (see p. 23).
- C. BENJAMIN ABRAHAM, born 17th February, 1811, died unmarried
26th April, 1888, buried in Jamaica (see p. 28).
- D. ISAAC ABRAHAM, born 21st July, 1812, married Theresa Segré, died
26th December, 1880. Buried in Manchester (see p. 28).
- E. MENDLER ABRAHAM, born 11th September, 1813, died an infant
11th August, 1814. Buried in Portsmouth.
- F. ESTHER, born 23rd January, 1815, married 17th October, 1838, died
1887, widow of Jacob Prins of Arnheim, Holland. Buried in
Arnheim (see p. 22).
- G. DAVID ABRAHAM, born 20th May, 1816, died an infant 11th January,
1817. Buried in Liverpool.
- H. MAURICE ABRAHAM, born 11th December, 1817, married Victoria
Jacobs in California, died 2nd September, 1874. Buried in San
Francisco (see p. 28).
- I. LEWIS ABRAHAM, born 18th February, 1820, married Emily Davis,
died 16th June, 1879. Buried in Willesden (see p. 28).
- J. ABRAHAM GABAY, born 5th September, 1821, married Phœbe Harris
of Truro, died 19th January, 1870. She died 10th March, 1869.
Buried at West Ham (see p. 29).
-  K. ELLIS ABRAHAM, born 5th October, 1822, married Adelaide Samuel
9th July, 1856, died 11th May, 1909. Buried in Willesden (see p. 30).
- L. HENRY ABRAHAM, born 9th November, 1826, married Virtuosa Victoria
Segré, died 5th October, 1907. Buried in Willesden (see p. 29).

Records of the Franklin Family

D. ISAAC ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, 1812-1880, married, 1859, Theresa Segré, born 22nd April, 1833.

1. JOHN JACQUES ALBERT, born 12th February, 1862. Unmarried.
 2. MARCUS SEGRÉ, died an infant.
 3. ESTHER SEGRÉ, born 9th July, 1864. Unmarried.
 4. DANIEL MOSS, born 5th March, 1869. Unmarried.
-

F. JACOB LIEPMAN PRINS, 1809-1880, and ESTHER his wife, 1816-1887, married 1838.

1. LIEPMAN JACOB, born 1840, died 1880 in Amsterdam, married in 1871 ELISABETH SCHAAP, born 31 October, 1842.
2. SARAH, born 1841, died January, 1901, at Koevorden, married in 1866 ABRAHAM FRANK. He died October, 1890.
3. RAPHAEL JACOB, born 12 July, 1842, died 1913, married (1) 16 February, 1873, MATHILDA COHEN, died 1 July, 1879, and (2) 5 October, 1881, CAROLINA HAAS.
4. JACQUES, born 4 August, 1843, married in 1881 SARAH DAVIDS, who died 1882. No issue. Lives at Chicago.
5. DINAH, born 2 January, 1846, died April, 1891, married ASSER HOEK of Goor.
6. MIRIAM, born 18 July, 1846, married in 1871 KAREL ROOS, who died 1905. Lives at Koevorden.
7. ZIPPORAH, born 1849, married 3 July, 1882, JOSEPH SCHAAP. He died 7 November, 1900. Lives at Johannesburg.
8. ISAAC, born 1850, died 1904, unmarried.
9. HANNAH or ANNIE, born 19 February, 1851, married in 1878 MAURITS SCHAAP, born 16 May, 1847. Lives at Arnheim.
10. ABRAHAM, born 1852, died 1906. Married (1) GOTTELING VINNIS, (2) GOEDBLOED. Had two children who live in East Indies.
11. HENRI JACOB, born 1 November, 1853, married (1) in 1881 EDIE TAK, died 1882, and (2) ESTHER TAK. Lives at Chicago.
12. THERESE, born 1855, died 1878, unmarried.
13. VICTOR, born 1858, unmarried. Lives at Machadadorp, Transvaal.

Records of the Franklin Family

F. 1. CHILDREN OF LIEPMAN AND ELISABETH PRINS.

- a. ESTHER, born 25 March, 1872. Unmarried.
 - b. EMILIE ZIPORA, born 4 May, 1873. Unmarried.
 - c. ALEXANDER JACOB, born 25 November, 1874, married JEANNETTE DAVIDS, born 22 March, 1867. Lives at Amsterdam.
 1. Liepman, born 30 August, 1902.
 2. Aaron Barend, born 15 April, 1904.
 3. Elisabeth, born 20 January, 1906.
 4. Hanna, born 17 June, 1907.
 5. Estella, born 7 September, 1908.
 - d. LEA SARAH, born 14 October, 1875. Unmarried.
 - e. LEWIS, born 20 June, 1879, married ERNA LOEWENTHAL, born 5 April, 1866. Lives at Amsterdam.
 1. Elsa, born 30 January, 1909.
 2. Greta.
 - f. LIEPMAN JACOB, born 26 November, 1880, married 15 July, 1908, JETTA SCHAAP, born 12 June, 1882. Lives at Amsterdam.
 1. Benjamin Liepman, born 24 July, 1909.
-

F. 2. CHILDREN OF SARAH AND ABRAHAM FRANK.

- a. HEINTJE, born 11 April, 1867, married in 1892 JOSEPH FRANKEN, born April, 1859. Lives at Arnheim.
 1. Maurits, born 4 January, 1895.
 2. Abraham, born 1 May, 1899.
- b. PHILIP, born January, 1870, married BETJE KOSTER, born February, 1870. Lives at Assen.
 1. Abraham.
- c. ISAAC, born 13 October, 1872, married JEANNETTE HOEK. Lives at Graveland.
 1. Sarah, born 1 January, 1905.
 2. Abraham, born 28 May, 1909.

Records of the Franklin Family

- d. ESTHER, born 5 November, 1874. Unmarried.
 - e. AKIBA, born 20 December, 1877, married HEINTJE DE LANGE, born 7 May, 1872. Lives at Amsterdam.
 - 1. Abraham, born 8 October, 1904.
 - 2. Marcus, born 22 July, 1906.
 - 3. Ellis Salomon, born 13 September, 1908.
 - 4. Gesine.
 - 5. Philip.
 - f. DIENA, born 21 April, 1883. Unmarried.
-

F. 3. CHILDREN OF RAPHAEL AND MATHILDA PRINS.

- a. SADIE, born 16 November, 1873, married 15 March, 1898, JULIUS BLUMENTHAL.
 - 1. Irving, born 12 December, 1899.
 - 2. Mathilda Claire, born 16 November, 1901.
 - b. JEANNETTE MIRIAM, born 18 December, 1875, married 3 September, 1905, ALBERT GREENBERG.
 - 1. Albert, born 25 May, 1906.
 - c. LEO, born January, 1878, married 29 July, 1908, GERTHIE MEISTER.
 - 1. Leo.
-

CHILDREN OF RAPHAEL AND CAROLINA PRINS.

- a. GABRIELLA, born 18 May, 1883, died 13 September, 1883.
 - b. JACOB, born 10 September, 1884, died 18 June, 1894.
 - c. BEATRICE, born 22 October, 1885.
 - d. VICTOR LUDWIG, born 21 January, 1888.
-

F. 5. CHILDREN OF DINAH AND ASSER HOEK.

- a. JACOB EZECHIEL, born 2 November, 1875, married KAATJE GOTSCHALK. Live at Goor.
 - 1. Andries.
 - 2. Dinah Estella, born 23 March, 1905.
 - 3. Isaac Jacob, born 21 November, 1906.

Records of the Franklin Family

- b. JOHAN, born 30 October, 1876, married JENNY MEYER. Lives at Enschede.
 - 1. Andries, born 7 July, 1906.
 - 2. Sarina Thea, born 6 March, 1909.
 - 3. Nico.
 - c. LOUIS, born 4 September, 1878, married ANTJE TEMANS. Lives at Enschede.
 - 1. Lena.
 - 2. Dina.
 - d. THEODORA, born 4 September, 1878.
 - e. JACQUES, born 4 February, 1880, married ROOSJE PRINS, his cousin. (See F. II. a.) Lives at Dordrecht.
 - 1. Henri, born 9 March, 1909.
 - 2. Edina.
 - f. HENRI, born 16 June, 1882, married ANNA KESLER. Lives at Paris. No children.
 - g. ARTHUR, born 17 November, 1885, married ANNA BENEDICTUS in 1914. Lives at The Hague. No children.
 - h. ELLIS, born 1 July, 1889.
-

F. 6. CHILDREN OF MIRIAM AND KAREL ROOS.

- a. ESTELLA, born 28 April, 1873, married MOSES COHEN, who died 3 June, 1902.
 - 1. Simon, born 15 November, 1893.
 - 2. Miriam, born 15 January, 1895.
 - 3. Jeannet, born 8 November, 1897.
 - 4. Dina, born 9 January, 1899.
- b. DAVID, married Mietje POLAK. Lives at Groningen.
 - 1. Miriam, born 3 June, 1903.
 - 2. Bertha, born 7 March, 1905.
 - 3. Karel, born 8 February, 1907.

Records of the Franklin Family

- c. PHILIP, born 8 September, 1877, married MARGO JACOBSEN. Lives at The Hague.
 - 1. Karel, born 6 April, 1909.
 - 2. Martin.
 - d. ISAAC, born 16 September, 1878, married SOPHIE Vos. Lives at Koevorden.
 - 1. Karel, born 10 May, 1908.
 - 2. Henry.
 - e. PAULINA, born 2 August, 1880. Unmarried.
-

F. 7. CHILDREN OF ZIPPORAH AND JOSEPH SCHAAP.

- a. JACOBA, born 11 April, 1883, married 25 August, 1903, ALEX ZWARENSTEIN. Lives at Johannesburg.
 - 1. Samuel, born 7 June, 1904.
 - 2. Josephine, born 23 January, 1906.
 - 3. Dorothy, born 21 April, 1908.
 - b. MATHILDA, born 11 August, 1884, married JOSEPH ZWARENSTEIN. Lives at Johannesburg.
 - c. HENRI, born 23 October, 1886, married. Lives at Johannesburg.
 - d. MAURITS, born 3 May, 1888, married. Lives at Johannesburg.
-

F. 9. CHILDREN OF ANNIE AND MAURITS SCHAAP.

- a. EMILIE ADELAIDE, born 3 July, 1880, married 5 May, 1912, NARDUS SCHRYVER. Lives at Harderwyk. No children.
- b. JACOBA ESTHER, born 17 August, 1881. Unmarried.
- c. JOSEPH HENRI, born 31 October, 1882. Unmarried.
- d. IDA EDITH, born 6 March, 1883, married 21 April, 1909, BERNARD SCHRYVER. Lives at Amsterdam.
 - 1. Helena.
 - 2. Maurits.
- e. ESTHER JUDITH, born 30 September, 1886. Unmarried.
- f. LUCIE SIPORA, born 10 March, 1891. Unmarried.

Records of the Franklin Family

F. 11. CHILDREN OF HENRI AND EDIE PRINS.

- a. ROOSJE, born 11 October, 1881, married JACQUES HOEK (see F. 5. e.).
-

CHILDREN OF HENRI AND ESTHER PRINS.

- b. JACOBUS DAVID, born 13 June, 1898. Lives at Chicago.
c. TUGELA, born 25 February, 1900. Lives at Chicago.
d. ISAACS, died.
e. THERESA, died.
-

H. MAURICE ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, 1817-1874, married (1) VICTORIA JACOBS, (2) her sister.

- 1 ABRAHAM.
2. SELIM.
-

I. LEWIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, 1820-1879, married 12th December, 1866, Emily, daughter of James Phineas Davis, died 5th February, 1902.

1. ALFRED, born 12th December, 1867, died s.p. 16th June, 1885.
2. MIRIAM, married ARON, born 5 July, 1866, son of David May II of Beerfelden Odenwalde, Hessen, and his wife Amalia, *née* Meyer.
2. a. Frances, born 21st December, 1900.
b. Lewis Aron, born 9th June, 1902.
c. Emily Sarah, born 9th June, 1903.
d. Jonas Alfred, born 28th February, 1905.
e. Phineas Leopold, born 9th May, 1906.
3. FRANK EVERARD LEWIS, born 9th April, 1870, died 18th October, 1870.

Records of the Franklin Family

J. ABRAHAM GABAY FRANKLIN, 1821-1870, married Phoebe Harris, daughter of Henry Harris of Truro and his wife, *née* Levy, died 1869.

1. SARAH, born 19 April, 1866, married JAMES CASTELLO, as second wife, 1910 (see K. 6.).
2. HENRY ABRAHAM, born 1867, died unmarried March 13, 1896.

✍ K. ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, born 5th October, 1822, died 11th May, 1909; married 9th July, 1856.

ADELAIDE SAMUEL, born 1st January, 1831, died 19th July, 1902.
Both buried at Willesden.

CHILDREN

1. ARTHUR ELLIS FRANKLIN.
2. ERNEST LOUIS FRANKLIN.
3. HENRIETTA MARIAN FRANKLIN.
4. LEONARD BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
5. FREDERIC SAMUEL FRANKLIN.
6. EDITH SARAH FRANKLIN.
7. BEATRICE MIRIAM FRANKLIN.

K. 1. ARTHUR ELLIS FRANKLIN, born 18th April, 1857, married 28th February, 1883, Caroline, fourth daughter of Edward Jacob of Grove End House, born 20th January, 1863.

CHILDREN

- a. JACOB ARTHUR, born 4th February, 1884.
- b. ALICE CAROLINE, born 1st June, 1885.
- c. CECIL ARTHUR, born 9th March, 1887.
- d. HUGH ARTHUR, born 27th May, 1889.
- e. HELEN CAROLINE, born 6th January, 1892.
- f. ELLIS ARTHUR, born 28th March, 1894.

Records of the Franklin Family

- K. 2. ERNEST LOUIS FRANKLIN, born 16th August, 1859, married 7th October, 1885, Henrietta Montagu, eldest daughter of first Lord Swaythling, born 9th April, 1866 (see p. 99, B. 8. e.)

CHILDREN

- a. SYDNEY ERNEST, born 16th August, 1886.
 - b. MARJORIE ELLEN, born 17th December, 1887.
 - c. GEOFFREY MONTAGU ERNEST, born 11th May, 1890.
 - d. OLIVE NETTA, born 14th March, 1892.
 - e. CYRIL MONTAGU ERNEST, born 31st October, 1898.
 - f. MICHAEL ARTHUR ERNEST, born 11th April, 1903.
-

- K. 3. HENRIETTA MARIAN FRANKLIN, born 22nd February, 1861. Married 29th April, 1880, George Solomon, born 3rd July, 1844, youngest son of Solomon Joseph and his wife, *née* Jane Selig.

CHILDREN

- a. FRANCIS GEORGE JOSEPH, born 25th June, 1881.
 - b. WILLIAM FRANKLIN GEORGE JOSEPH, born 30th December, 1882.
 - c. EDWIN GEORGE JOSEPH, born 25th June, 1887.
 - d. JANE MARIAN JOSEPH, born 31st May, 1894.
-

- K. 3. a. FRANCIS GEORGE JOSEPH. Married 11th March, 1908, Matilda Waley Cohen, born 23rd September, 1885, daughter of Nathaniel Louis Cohen and his wife, *née* Julia Matilda Waley.

CHILDREN

1. ROBIN ELLIS WALEY JOSEPH, born 27th December, 1908.
2. MARGARET FRANCES WALEY JOSEPH, born 29th April, 1910.
3. PETER NATHANIEL WALEY JOSEPH, born 29th December, 1913.

Records of the Franklin Family

- K. 4. LEONARD BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born 15th November, 1862. Married 11th January, 1888, Laura Agnes, second daughter of William Ladenburg, of 2 Inverness Terrace, born 19th March, 1866.

CHILDREN

- a. JEANNETTE LAURA, born 10th December, 1888.
 - b. RUTH LAURA, born 21st March, 1891.
 - c. ADRIAN WILLIAM LEONARD, born 4th November, 1903.
 - d. ADELAIDE GERTRUDE LEONORA, born 8th January, 1906.
-

- K. 5. FREDERIC SAMUEL FRANKLIN, Born 9th June, 1864. Married 17th June, 1891, Lucy Amy, only daughter of Sir Philip Magnus, M.P. for London University, and his wife Katie, *née* Emanuel, born 19th February, 1871.

CHILDREN

- a. DULCIE, born 28th June, 1892.
 - b. ALAN PHILIP, born 14th November, 1893.
 - c. MARGARET LUCY, born 13th July, 1897.
 - d. DOROTHY KATHLEEN, born 23rd February, 1901.
-

- K. 6. EDITH SARAH FRANKLIN, born 13th June, 1866 ; married 4th November, 1896, to James, eldest son of Daniel Castello, born 29th May, 1863. She died 24th June, 1907, aged 41. Buried at Golders Green.

CHILDREN

- a. ELLIS JAMES, born 20th September, 1897.
- b. IRIS SARAH, born 9th July, 1898.

Records of the Franklin Family

- K. 7. BEATRICE MIRIAM FRANKLIN, born 11th July, 1871; married 17th November, 1897, Herbert Louis, youngest son of Edwin Louis Samuel (her cousin), born 6th November, 1870, Privy Councillor 1908 (see p. 103, B. 4. d.).

CHILDREN

- a. EDWIN HERBERT, born 11th September, 1898.
- b. PHILIP ELLIS HERBERT, born 23rd December, 1900.
- c. DAUGHTER, born 11th August, 1902, died 12th August, 1902.
- d. GODFREY HERBERT, born 12th January, 1904.
- e. NANCY ADELAIDE, born 24th June, 1906.

Records of the Franklin Family

LEWIS FRANKLIN

(SON OF BENJAMIN WOLF AND SARAH FRANKLIN)

LEWIS FRANKLIN, married MIRIAM, daughter of MORDECAI ABRAHAMS of Arundel.

CHILDREN

- A. BENJAMIN, born 1816, married Maria, born 1816, daughter of Moses Lionel Levy and sister of the founder of the "Daily Telegraph." No children, but adopted a daughter, who married Sir George R. Prescott in 1872.
- B. EDWARD (EMANUEL), died 1871 in San Francisco, unmarried, aged 62. Buried in New York.
- C. LEWIS DAVID, died unmarried in London 1893, aged 82. Buried in Willesden.
- D. SELIM, died unmarried in San Francisco.
- E. LUMLEY, married.
- F. PHINEAS.
- G. WALTER LEWIS, married Sarah Phillips.
- H. FRANK, married Theodosia Balderson.
- I. JOSEPH, married daughter of Lord St. Clair, died s.p.
- J. SARAH, died unmarried.
- K. MARIE LOUISE, married Major Ashton.

G. CHILDREN OF WALTER LEWIS FRANKLIN, born 1818, married in Scotland, Sarah Phillips of Whaddon, Wilts; died 1872.

CHILDREN

- 1. FREDERICK WALTER.
- 2. EMILY.
- 3. EDWIN LEWIS.
- 4. AN INFANT SON, died young.
- 5. VALENTINA MARIE LOUISA, born 1864; married in 1913 the Rev. John Francis Ashton.

Records of the Franklin Family

G. 1. CHILDREN OF FREDERICK WALTER FRANKLIN, born 1852, married in 1877 Mary, daughter of Owen Lloyd, an Irish solicitor. She died February, 1912.

- a. MAY, born 1878, died 1887.
- b. WALTER FREDERICK DANIEL, born 1879, died 1897.
- c. ROBERT, born 1882, Rector of Waitotara, N.Z., married 1910 Corah Wildash. Son, Theodore Robert, born 1911.
- d. KATHLEEN, born 1884, a hospital nurse.
- e. EMILIE FRANCES SARAH, born 1886.
- f. ELLEN VIOLET, born 1888.
- g. MARY LLOYD, born 1891.
- h. FREDERICK ERNEST, born 1893.
- i. NORAH ROSE TINA, born 1897.

G. 2. CHILDREN OF EMILY FRANKLIN, born 1853, died 1912. Married Edward Russell Moncrieff, Rector of Portstewart, Co. Derry.

- a. EMMELINE LOUISE, born 1883, hospital nurse, U.S.A. Not married.
- b. WALTER RUSSELL, born 1884, engineer, U.S.A. Married.
- c. EDWARD RUSSELL, born 1886, died 1886.
- d. FREDERICK EDWIN, born 1888, engineer, U.S.A. Not married.
- e. JOSEPH FRANKLIN, born 1890, died 1891.
- f. ANNIE VALENTINA, born 1892.
- g. NORAH EVELYN, born 1895.

Records of the Franklin Family

G. 3. CHILDREN OF EDWIN LEWIS FRANKLIN, M.A., Dublin, Vicar of St. Mark's, Southampton, born 1855; married in 1893, Eva Ellen Adela, born 1866, eldest child of Colonel Hugh Pearce Pearson, C.B.

a. ELLEN DOROTHY, born 1895.

b. EDWIN ERIC, born 1896.

H. CHILDREN OF FRANK FRANKLIN, born 1809; married Theodosia, daughter of Major G. R. Balderson, born 1831, died 1858.

1. CHARLES, born 1852, died about 1890. Unmarried.

2. MINNIE FLORENCE, born 1854.

3. ADA, born 1856.

4. ISABEL, born 1858, died about 1874.

H. 2. CHILDREN OF MINNIE FLORENCE FRANKLIN, married Alfred Yarrow, torpedo-boat builder of Glasgow.

a. FLORENCE, married Captain Percy Royds, R.N. Two daughters and one son.

b. EVELYN, married Ernest Yarrow. Three sons and one daughter.

c. ETHEL, married Sir Bertrand Dawson. Three daughters.

d. HAROLD, married a daughter of Canon Aitken of Norwich. Two daughters.

e. NORMAN, engineer.

f. ERIC. Unmarried.

H. 3. CHILDREN OF ADA THEODOSIA FRANKLIN, married in 1888 Leonard Temple Thorne, PH.D., born 1855. Chemist.

a. ARTHUR TEMPLE, B.SC., born 1889.

b. FRANK OSWALD, born 1892.

Records of the Franklin Family

K. CHILDREN OF MARIE LOUISE FRANKLIN, married as second wife Major J. Thomas Ashton, Madras Horse Artillery, 25th May, 1856. He died December 6th, 1887.

1. MARIE LOUISE SARAH, born 1857.
 2. FLORENCE CLARE CAROLINE, born 1859, died unmarried, 1902.
 3. JOHN WILLIAM DEVEREUX, born 1860, married Bertha Gerard of New York, 1907.
 4. AUGUSTA PAULINE, born 1861, married (1) Ritter, an American; (2) a doctor. Died s.p. 1903.
 5. LUCY, born 1863. Unmarried.
 6. ROWENA JANE EMMA, born 1869. Unmarried.
-

K. 1. CHILDREN OF MARIE LOUISE SARAH ASHTON, married in 1882 Edward Henry Whinyates, now deceased, late Rector of Fretherne, Gloucester.

- a. GUY, late West Indian Civil Service.
- b. RALPH, late 8th Hussars.
- c. CECILY.
- d. AMY.

Records of the Franklin Family

AARON FAMILY

MOSES AARON, born 1718 in Birmingham, died February 22, 1812, married Friandla (Frances), born 1723, died 1800.

HIS CHILDREN

- ✍ A. JACOB (AKIBAH), 1756—June 19th, 1808, of Birmingham, married Alice (Telsea) in Portsea, daughter of Isaac Alexander, Merchant and Shipowner of Portsmouth, born 1764, died 30th November, 1816 (see p. 75).
- B. SOLOMON, Pencil-maker, married Abigail Aaron, died 1823.
- C. ELIZABETH, born 1760, died 1815, married Dr. Samuel Solomon, M.D. (died 1819), native of Cork, afterwards of Gilead House, Liverpool, owner of "Balm of Gilead."
- D. LEVI, married Esther.
- E. DINAH, married Rev. Samuel Lyon of Liverpool, brother of Rev. Solomon Lyon of Cambridge (2., page 83*a*).

A. CHILDREN OF JACOB AND ALICE AARON.

- 1. SOPHIA, married Ralph Isaac of Liverpool, born 1772, died 1840, son of Henry Isaac of Oxford (1740-1813) and Sarah (1739-1809), daughter of Isaacher Barnet and Esther Raphael.
- 2. AMELIA, married Abraham Yoell of Portsmouth.
- ✍ 3. MIRIAM (1789-1870), married Abraham Franklin (see p. 47, Franklin Family).
- 4. HENRY, who changed his name to Arayne.
- 5. SARAH, second wife of John Michael Isaac of Salford.
- 6. MOSELEY.
- 7. JOSEPH.
- 8. ABRAHAM.
- 9. ESTHER THERESA, married Matthew John Segré.

A. 1. CHILDREN OF RALPH AND SOPHIA ISAAC.

- a. JOHN RAPHAEL, born 1809, died 1870. Appointed Medallist, Lithographer and Engraver to H.R.H. Prince Albert in 1846. Married in 1839 Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of Sylvester Coleman and granddaughter of Rev. Benjamin Yates of Liverpool. She was born 1813, died 1900.
- b. HENRY, died at sea a bachelor.

Records of the Franklin Family

- c. EDWARD RALPH, married and died in Jamaica, s.p.
- d. BENJAMIN RALPH, born 1817, died 1881. Liverpool R.A.M. Married in 1847 Abigail, daughter of Joseph Cohen of Dublin, born 1821.
- e. ESTHER SOPHIA, born 1806, died 1840, married John Michael Isaac of Manchester, who afterwards married Sarah Aaron (A.5). Their only daughter Henrietta, married Samuel Jacob of Falmouth.
- f. ELIZABETH, died in Manchester a spinster.
- g. CAROLINE, died a spinster.
- h. SARAH, died a spinster.
- i. ALICE, married A. Muller. One son, two daughters.

A. 1, a. CHILDREN OF JOHN RAPHAEL ISAAC AND SARAH AMELIA ISAAC.

1. RAFFAELLE COLEMAN, born 1840, married Ellen, daughter of Mr. Moses of Birmingham. Died s.p.
2. ESTHER FLORA, died 1906 a spinster.
3. THERESA SOPHIA, married J. F. Ehrenbacher of Liverpool, who died 1907, s.p.
4. PERCY LEWIS, born 1845, married in 1885 Florence Maud, daughter of Alexander Alexander of London. She was born 1866.
NELLIE ELIZABETH, born 1886.
ROSE AMELIA, born 1889.
JOHN ROBERT, born 1891.
5. BLANCHE ELIZABETH, died 1893 a spinster.
6. EDITH ROSE, married Leopold Farmer, Alderman of Hampstead.
CECIL, died a bachelor.
MABEL.
HAROLD.
HERBERT.
7. GEORGINA EUGENIE, married M. J. Alexander of London, s.p.
8. BENJAMIN RICHARD of Liverpool, married Effie Robson of Edinburgh.
FREDERICK.
GLADYS.
MARJORIE.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 1, d. CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN RALPH AND ABIGAIL ISAAC.

1. RALPH HENRY, died a bachelor.
 2. REBECCA, married Alfred Jackson of Liverpool.
 3. SOPHIA, married Rev. Joseph Polack, B.A., of Clifton.
 4. JOSEPH.
 5. ALBERT, married Edith Samuel of Birmingham (B. 3. 3. h.).
-

A. 2. CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. ABRAHAM YOELL.

- a. HESTER, married Samuel Sternberg of Cheltenham.
 - b. ELLEN, died unmarried.
 - c. FRANCIS, married Edward Lowe of Cheltenham, died s.p.
 - d. CAROLINE.
 - e. ALICE.
 - f. GEORGE, went to California.
 - g. JACK, went to California.
-

A. 2, a. CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND HESTER STERNBERG.

1. FREDERICK, died unmarried.
 2. LILLY RAY, died unmarried.
 3. ALICE, married Joseph Shoops of Manchester, s.p.
 4. MINNIE, married Dr. Henry Dutch of London. One daughter.
-

A. 9. CHILDREN OF ESTHER AND MATTHEW JOHN SEGRÉ.

1. ABIGAIL ESTHER, born 29th February, 1832, married, 1867, Isaac Moss of Sheffield. He died, no issue.
2. THERESA, born 22nd April, 1833, married, 1859, Isaac Abraham Franklin, M.R.C.S (see D., p. 48).
3. VIRTUOSA VICTORIA, born 24th May, 1834, married, 1863, Henry Abraham Franklin. No issue (see L., p. 47).
4. CAMILLA, born in New York 17th October, 1836. Unmarried.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. CHILDREN OF SOLOMON AND ABIGAIL AARON.

1. DAVID, 1772-1842, Pencil-maker and Pawnbroker of Birmingham, married Maria Myers, 1784-1857.
 2. JOHN (AKIBA), married twice.
 3. ELIZABETH, married Lewis Lazarus of Bury Street, London.
 4. SARAH, lived with David and Maria Aaron, died 1860.
 5. ANN, married Samuel Davis, Optician of Leeds, brother of Jacob Davis (A. 2. B., p. 112).
 6. Daughter, died 1802.
-

B. I. CHILDREN OF DAVID AARON AND MARIA HIS WIFE.

- a. CLARA, 1807-1872, married Abraham Nerwich.
 - b. MAURICE, 1812-1865, married his cousin Abigail Aaron (B. 2. 3).
 - c. HENRY, died unmarried.
 - d. ISAAC, 1819-1891, married Matilda Levin of Penzance.
 - e. JOHN, 1814-1886, married (1) a sister of Abraham Nerwich, daughter Mathilda, died aged 11.
(2) Dinah Benjamin of Hammersmith, 1822-1899.
 - f. BETSY, married Nathan C. Spiers.
 - g. SOPHIE, 1808-1884, married the same when a widower.
 - h. JULIANA, 1822-1909, married Jacob Myers of Winchester, later of Birmingham, 1808-1870.
 - i. EMMA, 1824-1899, married Isaac Lowthime, died 1885.
 - j. ROSE, died in infancy.
-

B. I. a. CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM AND CLARA NERWICH.

1. MATILDA, married Maurice Myers of Birmingham.
 - a. ANNIE, married Harry Hayman.
 - b. ADOLPH.
 - c. LEO.
2. LIZZIE, married Joseph Joseph of Birmingham and Port Elizabeth, two daughters.
3. SELINA, married Baron Adolph de Stein of Antwerp.
 - a. CLARA, married Sigismund Sinauer (his second wife).

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 1. b. CHILDREN OF MAURICE AND ABIGAIL AARON.

1. DAVID, a Hazan in a provincial Australian town.
2. MOSELEY, married Miss Solomon of Birmingham.
3. SAUL.
4. TILLIE, married.
5. LIZZIE.
6. MARIA.

} In Australia.

B. 1. d. CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND MATILDA AARON.

1. MARIA, married Alfred Michael of Bristol, now in Chicago; two daughters.

B. 1. e. CHILDREN OF JOHN AND DINAH AARON.

1. FRANCES, born 1853, married Marcus Gumpelson, South African Merchant, Edgbaston.
2. ROSE, married Albert Nathan.
3. TILLIE, died young.
4. DAVID, married Hester Rosenthal of Manchester.
 - a. MADGE, married Mr. Gosschalk, of Hull.
 - b. JOHN.
 - c. NELLIE.
5. JOE, married, died; son and daughter changed name to Arnold.
6. ISIDOR, dead.
7. GEORGE, married.
8. LOUIE, married Ben Nathan, theatrical agent.
 - a. QUEENIE, married Bertie Chapman.
 - b. HERBERT, married Ethel Heilbronn.
 - c. LIONEL.
9. HETTIE, single.

B. 1. f. CHILDREN OF BETSY AND NATHAN C. SPIERS.

1. SAUL, married Rachel Benjamin, sister of B. 1. e. (2), p. 65.
 - a. SARA, married George Michael.
 1. CYRIL, married Nora Kerin.
 2. DOROTHY, married Mr. Mendelsohn.
 - b. JOHN, married Florence Greenberg.
 1. Kathleen.
 - c. SOPHIE, married Mr. Myers; has issue.
 - d. ALPHONSE.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 1. g. CHILDREN OF SOPHIA AND NATHAN SPIERS.

1. DAVID, died at Davos.
 2. HENRY, married Rebecca Greenberg.
 3. LIONEL SPIERS, manufacturing silversmith, Birmingham, married Annie Sytner.
 4. LIZZIE, single.
-

B. 1. h. CHILDREN OF JACOB AND JULIANA MYERS.

1. ALFRED, dead.
 2. DAVID, married Eliza Jones, three children, dead.
 3. JOSEPH MYERS, born 1846, of Manchester and Blackpool, married Sara Leonora, daughter of David Cowen of Manchester; has two sons and two daughters.
 4. LIZZIE LOTHEIM, Bournemouth, a daughter Julia.
 5. SARAH MYERS, Bournemouth.
 6. CLARA DE MONTAGNAC, London.
 7. MATILDA, married Frederick Joseph, Port Elizabeth.
 8. ANNIE MYERS, died 1873.
 9. EMILY LEVY, died in Pretoria.
-

B. 1. i. CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND EMMA LOWTHIME.

1. DAVID LOWTHIME of London, married, died 1913, s.p.
 2. MATILDA, married B. Simmons.
 3. MARIA, dead.
 4. CLARA, dead.
 5. ANNIE, dead.
-

B. 2. CHILDREN OF JOHN AARON BY HIS SECOND WIFE.

1. Daughter, married Geo. Alexander, went to Melbourne before 1856, was alive in 1872.
2. HENRY, died in Melbourne, unmarried.
3. ABIGAIL, married her cousin Maurice Aaron, son of David Aaron (B. 1. b).
4. ELIZA, married Isaac Blanckensee.
5. CLARA, married.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 3. CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH AND LEWIS LAZARUS.

1. HENRY, married Emma Lazarus.
 2. JULIA, married Henry Berens of Birmingham.
 3. LOUISA, married Saul Samuel of Birmingham.
 4. MARIA, married John Aaronson of Bangor.
 5. MARY ANNE, married Moses Blanckensee of Bristol, 12 January, 1842.
 6. CHARLES, married Clara Joseph of New Orleans.
 7. FREDERICK, married in Auckland, N.Z.
 8. DAVID HARVEY, born 1834, married 1870 Matilda Schwarzenski in New York.
 9. Mathilda, died unmarried.
-

B 3. 1. CHILDREN OF HENRY AND EMMA LAZARUS.

- a. LIZZIE, married Rudolph Lowenstein of Birmingham.
 - b. MARIAN, died.
 - c. LEWIS, died.
 - d. CHARLES, unmarried, in Sydney.
 - e. ALFRED, married Selina Aarons, died.
 - f. WALTER, died.
 - g. FREDERICK, died.
-

B. 3. 2. CHILDREN OF HENRY AND JULIA BERENS.

- a. BERNARD, dead.
- b. LEWIS, dead.
- c. ARTHUR.
- d. LIZZIE, married Mr. Strauss of Bakus and Strauss, Hatton Garden
- e. GERTRUDE, married (1888) Seward Brice, k.c. ; he died 1914.
- f. LOUISA, married Walter B. Styer, Solicitor.
 1. WILFRED.
 2. VERA, married, 1914, Ernest, son of Rev. Dr. Herman Gollancz.
 3. DOROTHY.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 3. 3. CHILDREN OF SAUL AND LOUISA SAMUEL.

- a. LEWIS, married Miss Solomon of Dawlish.
 - b. LIZZIE, married Montagu Davis of Birmingham, died 1914.
 - c. ANNIE, married Joseph Salaman, Silversmith, Birmingham, formerly of Dublin.
 - d. ALFRED, bachelor, in Australia.
 - e. CHARLES, bachelor, died in South Africa.
 - f. LAURA, married Abraham Abelson, and secondly T. E. Wright.
 - g. FREDERICK HARVEY, married Florence, daughter of Daniel Depass.
 - h. EDITH, married Albert, son of Benjamin Raph and Abigail Isaac (A. I. d. 5.) of Liverpool.
-

B. 3. 3. b. CHILDREN OF LIZZIE AND MONTAGU DAVIS.

1. LULU.
 2. STANLEY.
 3. WALTER.
 4. EMMA.
-

B. 3. 3. c. CHILDREN OF ANNIE AND JOSEPH SALAMAN.

1. WINIFRED, married Lewin Phillips of Birmingham (has three children —Albert, Nancy and Clive).
 2. LOUIS, married Alice Samuel of London.
 3. ELSIE.
-

B. 3. 3. g. CHILDREN OF FRED. AND FLORENCE HARVEY-SAMUEL.

1. GUY.
 2. KEITH.
 3. JOAN.
-

B. 3. 3. h. CHILDREN OF EDITH AND ALBERT ISAAC.

1. MAUD.
2. FRED.
3. ALAN.

Records of the Franklin Family

- B. 3. 4. CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARIA AARONSON OF BANGOR.
- a. JULIA, married David Rosenthal of Melbourne.
 - b. ELIZA, married Abraham Berens of Birmingham.
 - c. LEWIS, married Leah Barnard of Ryde, I. of W.
 - d. EMILY, married Harry Friedlander of London.
 - e. SAUL, married Miss da Costa. Their daughter married Mr. Coburn
 - f. GEORGE, married Charlotte Myers, London.
 - g. FRED., married Zara Baar of Sydney.
 - h. ARTHUR, married Miss Woolf of London.
 - i. MURIEL.
 - j. CHARLES, dead.
 - k. AMELIA, married Mr. Beyerts, Melbourne.
-

B. 3. 5. CHILDREN OF MARY ANNE AND MOSES BLANCKENSEE.

- a. HENRIETTA, married Isaac Silverstone.
 1. MARION.
 2. GERTRUDE, married Baron Harris.
 3. BERTRIM, married Amy Blanckensee.
 4. ETHEL, married B. C. Myers.
 5. DORA JULIA.
 6. LILIAN VIOLET.
 7. GLADYS.
- b. ROSE, married Charles Marcus.
 1. HERBERT MAURICE, married Grace Dolmann.
 2. LILLIE JOHN.
 3. SOPHIA MARGARET, married Percy H. S. Phillips.
 4. NORMAN.
 5. MARION JULIA, married Albert Strauss.
 6. REGINALD CHARLES, married Alberta Barnhart.
 7. VIOLET.

Records of the Franklin Family

- c. JULIA, married John Silverstone.
 - 1. CYRIL JOHN.
 - 2. HAROLD.
 - 3. AUSTIN JOHN.
 - 4. CLIVE.
 - 5. DORIS ROSE.
 - d. LEWIS, married Agnes Rousseau.
 - 1. MERVYN.
 - 2. LESLIE.
 - 3. CECIL.
 - 4. ELSIE.
 - e. LOUISE, married Gerard Moseley.
 - 1. ARCHIE GERARD, married Scylla Neame.
 - 2. ELLEN GERARD.
 - f. LEON, married Nell Solomon.
 - 1. DOROTHY.
 - 2. RUTH.
 - 3. STANLEY.
 - g. EMMA, married Sydney Mendelssohn.
 - h. FRED.
-

B. 5. CHILDREN OF ANN AND SAMUEL DAVIS OF LEEDS (SUBSEQUENTLY DUBLIN).

- a. JOHN. Lived in Dublin.
- b. DAVID, born 1800, married (1823) Elizabeth Lazarus of Birmingham, lived in Glasgow.
- c. LEWIS.
- d. SOPHIA.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 5. a. CHILDREN OF JOHN DAVIS OF DUBLIN.

1. MARIA, married Joseph Levy.
2. SARAH.
3. A son, married Henrietta Friedlander.

B. 5. b. CHILDREN OF DAVID AND ELIZABETH DAVIS OF GLASGOW.

1. EDWARD, married Aline David, five children.
2. CHARLES, married Caroline , eight children.
3. JOHN, died a bachelor.
4. JULIANA, married Adolph Cohen, five children.
5. HENRY, married Eliza Moore, three children.
6. SAMUEL, unmarried, killed in battle, Bull's Run.
7. SOPHIA, died unmarried.
8. ALFRED, died unmarried.
9. FREDERICK, died unmarried.
10. SARAH, married Samuel Woolf, four children.
11. ELIZABETH, died young.
12. HELENE, married Montague Montague (A. 2. B. 3. c., page 116).
13. LOUISA, married
 1. DAVID WOOLF.
 2. ARTHUR HENRY TRITTON.

C. CHILDREN OF DR. SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH SOLOMON.

- I. ABRAHAM (1790-1827), married Helen Tyrrie.
 - a. ELIZABETH.
 - b. SAMUEL, married Marie Antoinette Bastide.
 - c. SOPHIA.
 - d. HELEN.
 - e. MARGARET.
 - f. JAMES VOSE, married Mary Collins. *By James V. Solomon - not recorded at Birmingham*
 - I. LUCY, married Daniel Matthews.
 - a. Arthur Daniel, married Miriam Warburton.
 - b. Frank, married Evelyn Holder.
 - c. Pauline.
 - d. Ethel.

Records of the Franklin Family

- g. SARAH, married Frederick Houghton.
 - 1. FREDERICK HOUGHTON, married M. C. E. Brieley.
 - 2. JOHN R. HOUGHTON, married M. F. Bailey.
- h. JOHN, married Ann Richards.
- i. LUCY.
- 2. SOPHIA (1792-1813), married in 1810 S. Isaac Tobias of Jamaica.
 - a. SAMUEL TOBIAS of New York.
- 3. MARIA, born 1795, married (1) 1 February, 1815, Dr. Moses Lemon of Liverpool, her first cousin; he died 13 March, 1815;
(2) 4 December, 1815, Dr. James Byron Bradley of Buxton.
 - a. JOSEPHINE, married 1834 Henry Bryon; she died 1856.
 - 1. HENRY JAMES BYRON (1835-1884), dramatist.
- 4. HENRY (1796-1797).
- 5. JOHN (1798-188-).
- 6. ELIZA, born 1800, married George Bradnock Stubbs.
 - a. ELIZA JANE, married Rev. — Gordon.
 - b. EMILY ELIZA, married Rev. Henry J. Newbolt, Rector of St. Mary's, Bilston.
 - 1. EMILY, married Thomas Willes Chitty, K.C.
 - 2. HENRY JOHN NEWBOLT, poet, born 1862, married 1889 Margaret Edwina Duckworth.
 - 3. FRANCIS GEORGE NEWBOLT, K.C., born 1863, married Alice Clara Franck Bright.
- 7. FRANCES (1802-1805).
- 8. MATILDA (1804-186-), married Clement Redfern.
 - a. MATILDA, married Mr. Stack of Birmingham.
 - b. HARRIET, married Mr. Clark of Dublin.
 - c. CLEMENT, married Miss Edmunds.
- 9. AMELIA (1807—), married Rev. Mr. Warner.
 - a. BIDDULPH.
 - b. HENRIETTA, married John Black of Ceylon.
 - 1. LILY, married (1) 13th Lord Louth (son 14th Lord Louth);
(2) Richard Muldowney.
- 10. SARAH, born 1808.

Records of the Franklin Family ²⁰⁰⁰

E. CHILDREN OF REV. SAMUEL AND DINAH LYON. ¹⁷⁶⁵


- 1500 - 1. MARIA, married S. J. Neustadt of Birmingham. ¹⁸²⁶
- a. NORTON, died unmarried, 1872.
 - b. HENRY, died unmarried, 1878.
 - c. HANNAH, married Maurice Beddington.
 - 1. ESTHER, married Harry Sylvester Samuel.
 - 2. MARY, married Edward Nicholls.
 - 3. FANNY, married Henry Behrens.
 - 4. ADA, married Monty Nicholls.
 - 5. FLORENCE, married Arthur Moro.
 - 6. MAUDE.
 - 7. BEATRICE.
2. LEAH, died unmarried.
3. FANNY, married David Barnett of Birmingham.
 - a. MATHILDA, married Maurice Marks.
 - 1. FRANCIS, married James Shilton.
 - 2. SERA, married Hugh Paterson Tucker.
 - 3. DAVID, died 1890.
 - 4. ELIZABETH MAUDE, unmarried.
 - 5. WALTER, married Connie, daughter of Alfred Pyke
(D. 4. a., p. 82). Daughter, Eileen Alice.
 - 6. HENRY.
 - b. SOPHIE, married Julius Wolff.
 - 1. GEORGE D. WOLFF, married Annie Robinson.
 - 2. FANNY, married Alfred Furst.
 - c. ELIZABETH, died unmarried.
4. HENRY, married Rebecca Bright (Lyon).
 - a. FRANK, died unmarried.
 - b. CHARLOTTE, died 1884, unmarried.
 - c. HARRY.

Records of the Franklin Family

ALEXANDER FAMILY

ISAAC ALEXANDER, Merchant and Shipowner of Portsmouth. Born in Hamburg. Died a widower, intestate, 13th March, 1810. (Called Alleker Alexander.) His sister Alice married Abraham Loew. See page 83*a* (Henry Family).

CHILDREN

- A. SENDER, born 1761, died s.p.
- B. ELIZABETH or BILA, born 1762, died 1813, married Solomon Isaacs of Portsmouth, born 1739, died 1808.
-  C. ALICE or TELSEA or TILGCHI, born 1764, died 30th November, 1816, aged 52, married Jacob Aaron of Birmingham (see p. 62, A).
- D. SOLOMON, Navy Agent of Portsea, born 1766, died 20th November, 1829, married Amelia (1777-1861), eldest daughter of Moses Hart and Eleanor Adolphus (aunt to Sir Jacob Adolphus, of Jamaica).
- E. ELLEN or GIALAK, born 1769.

B. FAMILY OF SOLOMON AND ELIZABETH ISAACS.

1. ALEXANDER ISAAC, married 7th June, 1809, Sophia, daughter of Benjamin and Golda Levi of Canterbury. He died in 1863; she in 1865.
2. SIMEON ISAAC LEON, born 1803, died 1826.
3. JOSEPH ISAAC LEON, born 1794, died 1864, married Sarah Lucas, born 1803, died 1877.
4. PHILIP ISAAC, married Charlotte, youngest daughter of Moses Hart (see *supra*).
5. AMELIA, married 25th January, 1826, Israel, son of Levi Abraham (page 83*a*).

Records of the Franklin Family

B. I. FAMILY OF ALEXANDER AND SOPHIA ISAAC.

- a. PHŒBE, born 1810, died 1851, married 18 January, 1832, Albert Leopold Vogel.
- b. SOLOMON, born 1813, died 1849.
- c. ELIZA.
- d. REBECCA, born 28 November, 1815, died 1851.
- e. LEWIS, born 22 October, 1817.
- f. MATILDA, born 5 September, 1819.
- g. ANNIE, born 23 December, 1820, died 1914.
- h. MOSES.
- i. BENJAMIN.
- j. ESTHER, married John Samuel, who died 1864.
- k. EMMA, born 29 May, 1827, died 1849.
- l. MARIA, born 1829, died 1846.
- m. LEON ALEXANDER, born 27 March, 1826.
- n. JANE, married Moyses Buzaglo.
- o. LOUISA.
- p. FREDERICK, married Sara Levin, died 1915.
- q. ADELAIDE, born 1834, died 1866, married Moyses Buzaglo of Lisbon ; one daughter, Jane.
- r. ALBERT.
- s. ALEXANDER, died 1912.

B. I. a. FAMILY OF PHŒBE AND ALBERT LEOPOLD VOGEL.

1. SIR JULIUS VOGEL, born in London February 25th, 1835. Married, in 1867, Mary, daughter of William Henry Clayton. Prime Minister of New Zealand. Died March 13th, 1899.
HARRY, married Elsa Levin. Three sons.
FRANK LEON, killed in Matabeleland in 1893.
JULIUS.
PHŒBE.
2. FRANCES.
3. LEWIS HURWITZ, born 18 August, 1841.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. I. j. FAMILY OF ESTHER AND JOHN SAMUEL.

1. HENRY.
2. EMILY.
3. ALEXANDER.
4. LOUISA. _____

B. I. n. FAMILY OF JANE AND MOYSES BUZAGLO.

1. SALOME.
2. SIMI.
3. BENJAMIN.
4. MAIR. _____

B. I. p. FAMILY OF FREDERICK ISAAC AND SARA LEVIN, HIS WIFE.

1. ANNIE, married 1887 Ernest Jessel. Both dead.
Valerie Maud.
Mabel Annie.
2. EMMIE, married 1890 D. E. Higham.
Eric Edward.
Winifred Alice.
Alan Frederick.
3. ALBERT LEWIN.
4. BERNARD ALEXANDER.
5. FRANCIS LEWIS, married Gladys Moss.
Frederick.
Deren.
Claud.
6. MARY, married 1907 Dr. A. Goodman Levy.
Elsie Sara.
Bernard Frederick.
Ruth Frances.
7. WILFRED LEON, married Florence Carney.

Records of the Franklin Family

- B. 3. FAMILY OF JOSEPH ISAAC LEON, 1794-1864, married 1832, Sarah, 4th daughter of Sampson Lucas, died 23rd March, 1877, aged 74.
- a. ELIZA, born 15 April, 1833, died 3 June, 1889. Married 1860 Julius Simon, born 1830, died 27 July, 1906.
 - b. EDWARD MICHOLLS, born 20 June, 1834, died 26 July, 1885. Unmarried. Buried at Willesden.
 - c. HORATIO SAMPSON, born 28 November, 1835, died 1887. Buried in Paris.
 - d. PHILIP LUCAS, born 10 May, 1837, died 1889. Buried in Alexandria, Egypt.
 - e. EMILY REBECCA, born 9 June, 1840, died 12 June, 1907.
-

B. 3. a. FAMILY OF ELIZA AND JULIUS SIMON.

1. BEATRICE, married Henry Hyman, son of Reuben Salomons.
 - a. Edward Henry, died.
 - b. Mabel Winifred.
2. CONSTANCE EMILY, married Herbert Elliot Thorndike.
3. EDGAR LEON, married Lilian Nelson.
4. MARGUERITE BERTHA, married Armand Guggenheim.
 - a. Edward Armand.
 - b. Oscar Armand.
 - c. Dora Marguerite.
5. JULIAN HENRY, married Florence, daughter of Hyman Montagu.
 - a. Violet.
 - b. Ronald Montagu.
 - c. Arthur Leon.

Records of the Franklin Family

6. HORACE FRANCES, married Brenda Caroline Allenberg.

a. Horace Jack.

7. HELEN MAUD, married Dr. Edward Clarke-Cohen.

B. 4. FAMILY OF PHILIP AND CHARLOTTE ISAAC, of 9 Great Prescott Street, London.

a. SIMEON ISAAC LEON, of Jamaica, died 1826.

b. LEWIS LEON, married.

c. ELLEN ISAAC, died 1898 (?).

d. GEORGE ISAAC LEON, married Juliana Samuel, 26th May, 1847.

B. 4 b. FAMILY OF LEWIS LEON, married, 1830, Rebecca Pollock. Went to Australia. She died 1845.

1. ANNIE, born 1831, died 1898, unmarried.

2. PHILIP, born 1840, married Alice Montefiore (6. d., page 83*l*).

 WILFRED, married Vera Stackpool, two children.

 FLORENCE, married Frank Schloesser. Died s.p.

 ETHEL, married Durham Stokes, three sons.

 ARTHUR, married Lilian Levy, one daughter, Dorothy.

3. CHARLOTTE, born 1842 ; married Philip Solomon.

 KATE, married Mr. Sichel.

 MARGARET, married Mr. Lindo.

 EMILY, married.

4. KATE, born 1843.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 4. d. FAMILY OF GEORGE ISAAC LEON, 1821-1885 ; married, 1847,
Juliana Samuel, 1826-1901.

CHILDREN

1. FRANK PHILIP LEON, born 1848, died 1893.
 - 1a. Dorothy Maud, 1886.
2. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL LEON, Bart., born 1850.

Married (1), 1873, Esther Julia, daughter of Edward Beddington.
She died 1875, aged 22.

Children : a. MABEL JULIA, 1874.
b. GEORGE EDWARD, 1875.

Married (2), 1880, Fanny, daughter of David Hyam.
Children : c. MARGARET ALICE, 1881.
d. REGINALD HERBERT, 1882, married Ritu, daughter
of A. de Mattos Mocatta.
- 2 a. MABEL JULIA LEON, married Henry Hyman Haldinstein, K.C., son
of Ph. Haldinstein of Norwich, 1897.

Children : 2A'. BARBARA RACHEL, 1898.
2A". AUDREY MABEL, 1899.
- 2 b. GEORGE EDWARD LEON, married Mildred Ethel Jennings, 1899.

Children : 2 B'. ESTHER MILDRED, 1899.
- 2 c. MARGARET ALICE LEON, married Cecil F. Raphael, son of late
Henry Raphael, 1899.
3. ARTHUR LEWIS LEON, married Marion Grant, 1885.

Issue : MARJORIE LEON, 1887, married Roland Venables Vernon.
4. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER LEON, married Minna Webber, 1891.

Issue : MAY, 1892.
ELLEN, 1893, married, 1912, Thos. Martin Jones, of
Mandalay.

Records of the Franklin Family

5. CONSTANCE ELLEN LEON, married Charles I. Meyerstein, son of late William Meyerstein, 1881.
Issue: ETHEL GLADYS, 1882.
WILLIAM CHARLES, 1884.
 6. JOHN TEMPLE LEON, married Catherine Friend, 1905.
Issue: PHYLLIS, 1905.
GEOFFREY, 1909.
 7. AMY ANNIE LEON, married Dr. Arthur P. Luff, 1893.
Issue: MARY CONSTANCE, 1897.
BRIAN, 1900.
-

C. FAMILY OF JACOB AND ALICE AARON (*see* AARON FAMILY A).

D. FAMILY OF SOLOMON ALEXANDER (1766-1829) AND AMELIA HIS WIFE (1777-1861), of 33 Cannon Street, London.

1. AMELIA, spinster.
2. ANNA, spinster.
3. SIMEON of Jamaica, died 1828, æt. 25, s.p.
4. ALEXANDER of Clapham Park, married Rose Constance, youngest daughter of Sylvester Coleman of Liverpool. Granddaughter of the Rev. Benjamin Yates of Liverpool. He died 1873. She died 1877.
5. JULIA, died 1860, s.p.
6. ALICE, died a spinster 1st March, 1844.
7. ESTHER, spinster.
8. ELIZA, married Samuel Pyke.
9. MAURICE, married Fanny, sister of Sir Saul Samuel, Bart., of Sydney, 1853, only son, Ridsen Solomon, died 1853.
10. NAPHTALI, died a bachelor.
11. ELLEN, spinster, died 1905.

Records of the Franklin Family

D. 4. FAMILY OF ALEXANDER AND ROSE ALEXANDER.

- a. ALICE FLORA, died 1893, married Alfred Pyke. Three sons, two daughters (E. 3. a. 5, page 74).
 - b. SYLVESTER.
 - c. SIMEON, died a bachelor in South Africa.
 - d. ADOLPHUS.
 - e. MAURICE JOHN, married Georgina Eugenie Isaac, youngest daughter of John R. Isaac of Liverpool, s.p.
 - f. JAMES.
 - g. FRED WILLIAM, Medical Officer of Health for Bow and Bromley; married Diana Pyke. Has two daughters.
 - h. LEON.
 - i. HENRY.
 - j. FLORENCE MAUD, married Percy Lewis Isaac, M.I.N.A. Has two daughters, Nellie Elizabeth and Rose Amelia, and one son John Robert.
-

D. 8. FAMILY OF ELIZA AND SAMUEL PYKE.

- a. CLARA, married David Asher, PH.D., of Leipsig (both dead).
 1. LEON, Dr. Professor at Berne, married Else, daughter of Professor Lacquer, of Strassburg.
 2. WILLIE, d.s.p.
- b. ALEXANDER, married Rosa Kortosk (both dead).
 1. ARTHUR, married May Campbell. One daughter.
 2. AMY, married Sydney Jeffrey. One son, one daughter.
- c. ELLEN, died unmarried.
- d. AMELIA, married Alexander Isaacs, a widower, s.p.
- e. SELINA, unmarried.

Records of the Franklin Family

- f. MARIA, married Judah Afriat.
1. PHOEBE, married Abraham, son, by first marriage, of Alexander Isaacs.
 - a. Laurence, of Winnipeg.
 - b. Frank.
 - c. May.
 - d. Harry, deceased.
 2. ESTHER, married Jacob, son of Alexander Isaacs (dead).
 - a. Dorothy.
 - b. Marjorie.
 - c. Willie.
 3. KATE, married Alfred Posener. Two sons and one daughter.
- g. CHARLOTTE, married Rabbi Simeon Singer, of the West End Synagogue.
1. FREDERICA, married Dr. Israel, third son of Dr. Barnett Abraham.
 - a. Beatrice.
 - b. Phyllis.
 2. JULIUS, married Alice, daughter of Stephan, son of Major Samuel Isaac.
 - a. Christabel.
 3. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, New Zealand, married Mabel, daughter of Joseph Levy.
 - a. Ida Marian.
 - b. Martin Simeon.
 - c. Peggie.
 - d. David Simeon.

Records of the Franklin Family

4. DAVID JACOBS, married Isabel Daisy, sister to Alice, his brother Julius's wife.
 - a. Ruth Seruja.
 - b. Eleanor Mary.
 - c. Gwendolen, died.
 - d. Barbara.
 - e. Evelyn Harty.
5. CHARLES, M.D., married Dorothea Waley, daughter of late Nathaniel Louis Cohen.
6. RICHARD ARNOLD, New Zealand.

Records of the Franklin Family

HENRY FAMILY

(Details kindly supplied by Alfred Henry, Esq.)

ALICE ALEXANDER, sister of Isaac Alexander (p. 75), married Abraham Loew of Thalmessingen, Frankfort-on-Main.

SON LEVI (JUDAH) ABRAHAM, born 1752, died 1847. Came to England and lived with Isaac Alexander 1772-1777, married 1787 Elizabeth (1760-1811), eldest daughter of Henry and Zipporah Moses of Dover, and lived in Ramsgate. Both buried in Canterbury.

CHILDREN OF LEVI and ELIZABETH ABRAHAM, all of whom, except Israel, changed their surname to Henry.

1. REBECCA (1788-1864), unmarried.
2. ABRAHAM HENRY, married 1816 Emma Lyon the poetess (1788-1870), daughter of Rev. Solomon Lyon of Cambridge and his wife Rachel, daughter of Barnet Hart of Ely (see E., page 62).
 - a. Eliza (1817-1824), unmarried.
 - b. Floretta (1818-1879), married Julius J. Valery.
 - c. Richard Loew (1819-1898), married Rebecca Lyon, his first cousin, daughter of Hart Lyon and his wife Sarah Miriam, daughter of Jacob Mendes da Costa of Barbados.
 1. Emily, unmarried.
 2. Lucy, unmarried.
 3. Alfred, married Jessie Kisch.
 - a. Arthur Richard.
 - b. Michael.
 - c. Cyril Alfred.

Records of the Franklin Family

- d. Julia (1820-1824).
- e. Saphira (1822-1905), married 1856 Solomon Lindo, first cousin.
 - 1. Henry Elias, unmarried.
 - 2. Flora Valery, married 1899 Harold Felix Aguilar.
 - 3. Michael Alexander, unmarried.
- f. Charles (1823-1889), married Eliza.
 - 1. Rosetta, married Joseph Rosemont.
 - 2. Julius Valery, unmarried.
 - 3. Floretta Eliza (1863-1901), married 1892 Marcus Danziger.
 - 1. Dorothy.
 - 2. Lucy.
 - 3. Charles.
- g. Alexander (1825-1911), unmarried.
- h. Edward (1826-1829).
- i. Rebecca Georgina (1827-1829).
- j. Michael (1830-1875), unmarried, editor of "Jewish Chronicle."
- 3. ALEXANDER (1791-1832), unmarried.
- 4. MICHAEL HENRY, married 1836 Eliza Samuel (A. 4., page 100).
- 5. EDWARD (1794-1863), married 1835 Sarah Lindo.
 - a. Billah Lindo, married Benjamin Lindo.
 - b. Esther Lindo, married Isaac A. Joseph.
 - 1. Edward Aron, married Elsie Lindo.
 - 2. Louisa, married Joseph Michael.
 - 3. Ethel, married Percy Abrahams.
 - 4. Walter, married Dora Meredith.
 - c. Rosa Lindo, unmarried.
 - d. Jemina Lindo, married Rev. Samuel de Sola (afterwards married Lawrence Jacob).
 - 1. Samuel de Sola.

Records of the Franklin Family

- e. David Lindo, married his first cousin, Rebecca Henry (see A. 4. d., page 100).
 - 1. Gladys.
- f. Abraham Lindo, married May Halford.
 - 1. Dorothy, married 1914 Charles Coburn (6. d. 4).
- 6. ISRAEL (1796-1858), married 1826 Amelia Isaac (B. 5., page 75).
 - a. Henry Solomon Henry (1826-1900), married 1888 Justina Louisa Hendricks of New York. Two daughters, one son.
 - b. George (1826-1830).
 - c. Elizabeth (1829-1891), married 1850 Samuel Nunes Carvalho of Jamaica. No issue.
 - d. Alice, born 1830, married Alexander Israel Montefiore.
 - 1. Alice, married Philip Leon (B. 4. b. 2., page 79).
 - 2. Flora, married Sydney McLorg.
 - 3. Arthur, died unmarried.
 - 4. Adah, married Henry Isaac Coburn (see 5. f. 1.).
 - 5. Edith.
 - 6. Henry.
 - e. Simeon Alexander Henry, born 1835, died unmarried.
 - f. Flora (1837-1898), married Frederick Cohen.
 - 1. Sophie, married Charles Delgado. Two sons and one daughter.
 - g. Michael Leon Henry (1840-1890), died unmarried.
- 7. ZIPPORAH (1798-1847), unmarried.
- 8. GEORGE (1803-1875), married 1833 Kate Lyon, sister of Emma.
 - 1. Alexander George, died unmarried.
 - 2. Isabel Rachel, unmarried.
 - 3. Elise, died unmarried.
 - 4. Leonora, died an infant.

Records of the Franklin Family

FRANCKEL PEDIGREE

ELIEZAR HALEVI of Mainz, lived in the fourteenth century.

HIS SON

JUDAH MINZ, born in Mainz about 1408, died at Padua in 1508 having been forty-seven years Rabbi of Padua. The most prominent Rabbi of his day.

HIS SON

ABRAHAM BEN JEHUDA HALEVI MINZ, born 1445, was Rabbi of Padua until 1526, and died in 1530.

HIS DAUGHTER

HANNAH, died 1564, married MEIR KATZENELLENBOGEN, son of Isaac of Katzenellenbogen, where he was born in 1482. Called also Meir Padua. Died in Padua January 12th, 1565, as Rabbi of that city and of Venice.

HIS SON

SAMUEL JUDAH KATZENELLENBOGEN, born in 1521 in Padua, Rabbi in Venice from 1565, died in 1597. Friend of the Polish Prince Radziwill. His wife's name was Abigail, died 1554.

HIS SON

SAUL KATZENELLENBOGEN, born in Padua 1545, went to Poland, was known as Saul Wahl, and is said to have been elected as temporary King of Poland in 1586 pending the completion of the election on the nomination of Prince Radziwill. Married Deborah Drucker, died 1617.

Records of the Franklin Family

HIS SON

MEIR KATZENELLENBOGEN, born in Brest Litovsk, known as Meir Wahl, was Rabbi in Brest Litovsk until his death in 1631, and in 1623 founded the Lithuanian Council by permission of Sigismund III, his father's friend. He married Hinda, daughter of Rabbi Horowitz.

HIS DAUGHTER

BELA, married JONAH BEN ISAIAH THEOMIM, Rabbi of Prague, subsequently of Nicolsberg, and then of Metz from 1660 till his death in 1669.

THEIR SON

JOSHUA FEIWEL BEN JONAH THEOMIM-FRAENKEL was a Rabbi in Little Poland during the latter end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. A book was published by him in 1715.

HIS SON

JONAH HAIM BEN JOSHUA FEIWEL THEOMIM-FRAENKEL, Rabbi at Przemysl, Zulz, and Breslau. Published books in 1723 and 1724.

HIS SON

HAIM JONAH FRAENKEL, Rabbi of Schlesien by Royal Patent in 1755.

✍ MENACHEM MENDEL FRANCKEL, Rabbi of the Burial Society of Breslau, married Sarah Sussel, daughter of Samson Bacharach of Nikolsburg. He died 18th April, 1761. She died 8th November, 1762.

Records of the Franklin Family

BACHARACH FAMILY AND COLLATERALS

CHILDREN OF RABBI HAIM OF WORMS (fifteenth century).

A. RABBI JACOB BEN HAIM, Imperial Rabbi, died 1563 in Worms.


A. 1. Isaac.

2. Judah.

3. Sinai, died 1607, had a son Jacob, who had a son Getschlik.

 B. RABBI BEZALEL BEN HAIM.


B. 1. RABBI HAIM BEN BEZALEL, Rabbi of Friedberg, died 1588.

 2. RABBI JUDAH LIWA BEN BEZALEL ("Jewish Encyclopædia," vol. vii, 353), "Hoher Rabbi Löb," Landes-Rabbiner of Nikolsburg, and the famous Chief Rabbi of Prague, born about 1515, died 1609, married Perl, daughter of Rabbi Samuel, Schmelker, Preacher and Actuary of Prague. She was a member of the Altschuler family, which came from Provence and settled in Prague in 1302.

3. RABBI SAMSON BEN BEZALEL, Rabbi of Krzmienic.

4. RABBI SINAI BEN BEZALEL, Landes-Rabbiner of Nikolsburg.

B. 2. CHILDREN OF RABBI JUDAH LIWA BEN BEZALEL AND HIS WIFE PERL.

 C. FÖGELE, married RABBI ISAAC BEN SAMSON HA-COHEN (died 1624), Assistant Rabbi and Magistrate of Prague (J.E., vol. vi, 629).

D. GÜTEL, died 1634, had a grandson RABBI LIPMAN BRANDEIS, died 1665.

E. BEZALEL.

E. 1. SAMUEL, Primator of Prag, whose daughter BELLA married RABBI HAIM COHEN, her father's cousin.

2. RECHL, married PINCHUS HURVIR, Rabbi of Fulda, Prag, died 1653.

E. 2. a. Lasl.

b. David.


c. Löb, married Freidl, died 1631.

Records of the Franklin Family


C. CHILDREN OF FÖGELE AND HER HUSBAND RABBI ISAAC BEN SIMON COHEN.

F. RABBI NAPHTALI HA-COHEN, Rabbi of Lublin.

G. RABBI HAIM HA-COHEN, Rabbi of Frankfort a.M., Prag, Posen, married Bella (died 1677), daughter of his cousin Samuel ben Bezalel, Primator of Prag.

 H. EVA, born 1580 in Prag, died at Sophia in 1651. In 1600 became second wife of RABBI ABRAHAM SAMUEL BEN ISAAC BACHARACH, Prediger of Prag, Rabbi of Jung Bunzlau and Worms. Successor to Rabbi Isachar Spira, born 1575, died 12th May, 1615, at the age of 40. Buried in Alsbach.

H. CHILDREN OF EVA AND RABBI ABRAHAM SAMUEL BEN ISAAC BACHARACH.

 I. SAMSON BACHARACH, born 1607 at Pohrlitz near Nikolsburg, died 9th April, 1670, married (a) in 1627 Dobrusch, daughter of "Dünn-Isak" or Isaac ben Phöbus, S.B. Rabbi of Göding, Beipnik, Prag, Worms; she died 1662; (b) in 1662 Phega, widow of the Rabbi Cohen Nerol, of Metz, son of the Physician Rabbi Moses Cohen, and brother of Tobias Cohen (called Moschides); she died 1666.

J. Daughter, married Rabbi Lipman Günzburg.

K. TELZEL, died 1669 at Prag, married Moses Perez Sabele, Rabbi of Schneittach. Their son Simon, who died 1729, married Rebecca (died 1714), daughter of Favid Lovotik, whose name Simon took, and had a son Isaac Lovotik, Primator of Prag.


L. HINDL, died 1641 at Prag, married LIEBERMANN BEN LÖB DARSCHAN.

M. SLOVE, died at Vienna 1621, second wife of JACOB BEN MESCHULEM SOLOMON TEOMIM of Prag. (See Theomim family, L.)


I. CHILDREN OF SAMSON BACHARACH AND HIS WIFE DOBRUSCH.

N. Daughter, married LÖB, son of RABBI SIMON GÜNZBURG (SCHATELS), who died 2nd April, 1664.


Records of the Franklin Family

- O. LEA, married MOSES BEN ABRAHAM, called MOSCHE PHILIPPBURG.
Had a daughter Bobrusch.
- P. FÖGELE, married SOLOMON SCHULHOF, "Moschels," Rabbi Assessor
of Prag, died 1689.
- Q. Daughter, died 1666.
- R. ISAAC, died 1689, married the daughter of RABBI EPHRAIM COHEN,
Rabbi of Ofen, Prag.
- S. HENDLEIN, married DAVID BEN ISACHAR OPPENHEIM of Worms.
-  T. SIMON JAIR HAIM, born at Leipnik 1638, married SARL, who died
22nd Tebeth, 1705, daughter of SUSSMAN BRILLIN, Rabbi of
Fulda. Simon became Rabbi of Coblenz and Worms, died 22nd
Tebeth, 1703, in the 64th year of his life.
-

T. CHILDREN OF SIMON JAIR HAIM BACHARACH AND HIS WIFE SARL.

- U. GABRIEL.
-  V. SAMSON BACHARACH, "Aschkenasi," died at Nikolsburg 3rd Ab,
1721, married CHEILE, daughter of ISAAC BRÜNN.
- W. SUSSMAN, died 1670.
- X. DOBRUSCH, died 1736, married SOLOMON OPPENHEIM. (See Oppen-
heim family, C I.)
- Y. SAUL SAMUEL SANVEL, died 1739, married daughter of RABBI MEIR
BEN JUDAH SELKE GROTHWOHL. His son Meir, the poet, died
1729. His descendants were Simon Bacher, the poet, 1823-1891,
and his son Professor William Bacher, born 1850, died 1913.
-

V. CHILDREN OF SAMSON BACHARACH AND HIS WIFE CHEILE.

- Z. ITZEK-ISAAC, died 1756 at Nikolsburg.
- Z. 1. CHEILE, died Nikolsburg, married Abraham Koritschoner.
2. CHAI SARA, died 1774 at Nikolsburg, married Gabriel Böhm.
- Z. 2. a. SOLOMON BÖHM, died 1842 at Nikolsburg, married
Rebekka, died 1843 in Nikolsburg. Had a son
Gabriel Böhm, the last descendant living in Nikols-
burg, died s.p. 1907.
-  AA. SARAH SUSSEL, died 1762, buried at Breslau, married RABBI MENACHEM
MENDEL FRÄNKEL or FRANCKEL. (See Franckel Pedigree.)

Records of the Franklin Family

BACHARACH (BRILLIN)

CHILDREN OF RABBI SUSSMAN BRILLIN.

- ☞ A. SARL, married SIMON JAIR HAIM BACHARACH. (See Bacharach family, T.)
 - B. HENELE, married WOLF OPPENHEIM.
 - C. ISAAC, married daughter of SIMON WOLF OPPENHEIM. (See Oppenheim family, D.)
 - C. I. Sanvel.
 - D. FRUMEH, married SAMSON WERTHEIMER, Chief Court Factor and Landesrabbiner at Vienna.
 - E. HINDCHEN, died 1728, married Lema Hanau of Frankfort a. Main.
-

BACHARACH (THEOMIM)

CHILDREN OF MOSES AARON LEML THEOMIM, died 1608 (his brother Jakob Theomim, Vorsteher of Wien, died 1627, brother-in-law of Rabbi Pinchas Halevi Horowitz).

- A. JONAH THEOMIM.
 - A. I. ISAAC MAIER THEOMIM. (See U, page 92.)
- B. SAMUEL PHCEBUS THEOMIM - LEML - MUNKH, died 1616, married GERTRUD MUNKH. (See page 90.)
- C. MESCHULEM SOLOMON THEOMIM of Prag, died 1621. (See page 91.)
- D. EDEL, married AARON MALKA.
- E. RACHEL, married RABBI LIPMAN HELLER, Landesrabbiner of Nikolsburg.
 - E. I. ABRAHAM, married the granddaughter of Salomo Lurja.

Records of the Franklin Family

F. KELA, died 1616, married the Gaon MOSES MEOR KATON, died 1605.

F. 1. The Gaon JUDAH LOB MEOR KATON LUCERNA, died 1635.

F. 1. a. RECHEL.

1. b. MIRIAM, died 1654, married Solomon Wolf Fischhof Auerbach, whose second wife Malka (died 1661), was the widow of Rabbi J. Israel ben Mordechai Lipschütz and daughter of Aaron Malka Theomim. (See above, Edel.) Auerbach had as sons Menachem Mendl Auerbach and Simon Auerbach, the poet, died 1638.

1. c. Vogel.

B. CHILDREN OF SAMUEL PHŒBUS THEOMIM AND HIS WIFE GERTRUD MUNKH. (See p. 89.)

G. SIMON LEMLIUS THEOMIM, died 1650, married SELDA (died 1626), daughter of MOSES COHEN RAFA.

G. 1. SELA, died 1621, married Aaron Anav.

G. 1. a. Tesoma.

2. ELIA, died 1665.

3. MOSES, died 1639.

G. 3. a. Joseph.

3. b. Aaron, Durschan Theomim, Oberrabbiner of Krakau. Had three daughters, Cheile, 1684, married Aaron Hohen Öttingen; Miriam, died 1744, married David Ulif, Rabbi of Mannheim; and one who married Aaron Frankel of Fürth, brother of Rabbi Berman Frankel.

G. 4. PHŒBUS, married Mindl, daughter of Todro.

G. 4. a. Selda, died 1654.

4. b. Pinchas, 1664.

H. NATHAN VEIDEL THEOMIM, died 1629, Rabbi of Worms, married Rösl, who died in Jerusalem.

Records of the Franklin Family

H. 1. SAMUEL PHÆBUS.

2. SARL, died 1666, married Isaac Solomon, ben Abraham Joseph Isaac Munkh Aschenazi Katzenellenbogen, Oberrabbiner of Lemberg, died 1655.

H. 2. a. Nathan Veidl Veitel, died in Kremsior.

3. VEIDL.

I. BATHSHEBA, married VEITCH MUNKH.

J. RESL, died 1665, married AARON MEOR KATON LUCERNA.

C. CHILDREN OF MESCHULEM SOLOMON, SON OF MOSES AARON THEOMIM. (See page 89.)

K. NISSEL, died 1666, married HIRSCH MUNKH THEOMIM.

L. JACOB MUNKH THEOMIM, d. 1617, married (1) Bela (murdered 1610), daughter of Jacob of Nikolsburg; (2) SLOVE, died 1621, daughter of Rabbi Abraham Samuel ben Isaac Bacharach. (See Bacharach family, M.)

L. 1. MAIER, died 1634, "Hofjude," married Eva.

2. GÜTL, died 1637, married Rabbi Hirsch of Brod.

M. AARON, died 1620, married MIRL, daughter of SOLOMON SALKIND ZIGEINER.

M. 1. SAMUEL.

2. AVIGDOR, married Jochebed, daughter of Menachem Weli, 1664.

N. MIRL MIRIAM SARA, known as "Mirl Fraencklin the Court Jewess," died 1639, married JACOB KOPPEL HELLER-WALLERSTEIN-FRÄNKEL HA-LEVI.

N. CHILDREN OF JACOB KOPPEL HELLER-WALLERSTEIN-FRÄNKEL AND MIRL MIRIAM SARA THEOMIM, HIS WIFE.

O. RACHEL, died 1664, married JACOB DAVID NEUMARK-MIRLS-FRÄNKEL, died 1657, son of Naphtali Hirsch, grandson of Koppel and great-grandson of Aaron Heller-Wallerstein Neumark. He was known as David Franckel.

Records of the Franklin Family

- O. 1. SOLOMON FRÄNKEL MIRLS NEUMARK, 1624–1707, Oberrabbiner of Hamburg.
- a. SARA MIRLS NEUMARK, 1677–1719, married ZEVI HIRSCH ASCHKENASI, 1659–1718, Oberrabbiner of Sarajevo, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Lemberg, and Moravia. Their daughter, MIRIAM, died 1753. Married LOEB SAUL LOWENSTAM, Rabbi of Amsterdam, 1691–1755. Their son, HIRSCH LEWIN, who married Golda Cohen, 1721–1800, was the chief Rabbi HIRSCHHEL, of London, mentioned on page 10.
2. BENJAMIN FRÄNKEL MIRLS NEUMARK, founder of the Berlin community, died 1662, married daughter of ISACHAR BERMAN BEN JEREMIA ISAAC HA-LEVI FRÄNKEL.
- P. MOSES MIRLS, married ELKELE, daughter of TANCHUM MEINSTER PERLHEFTER, known as MOSES FRANCKEL.
- Q. AARON, married NECHLA, daughter of JOMTOB LIPPMAN HELLER.
- R. REBECCA, died 1659, married MORDECHAI BEN ZEVI MIRLS, died 1654.
- S. DVERL, died 1660, wife of MOSES MENDEL BACHARACH.

P. CHILDREN OF MOSES MIRLS (MOSES FRANCKEL) AND ELKELE PERLHEFTER HIS WIFE.

T. ABRAHAM FRÄNKEL.

U. SARA, married ISAAC MEIER THEOMIM (A I. p. 89).

V. JARES, married ASCHER ANSHEL (FRANKEL-SPIRA, C), who adopted his father-in-law's name, FRANKEL.* Husband and wife died in 1661.

V. 1. JAKOB KOPPEL, died 1689.

a. Jares, died 1699, wife of Meir, son of Ansel Schulfhof of Vienna.

V. 2. BENJAMIN WOLF, died 1715, married ESTHER, died 1720, daughter of JACOB KOPPEL BEN JEREMIAH ISAAC FRÄNKEL, who died 1670.

* From the remarkable similarity of names it is believed that Menachem Mendel Franckel was a member of this family (see also page 94).

Records of the Franklin Family

- V. 2. a. Slove, died 1727, married Jonah Landschreiber, had a son Mendl Landschreiber and grandson Jonas Bunzlau Landschreiber.
- b. Jacob Koppel, had a son Israel.
- c. Elkele, died 1697.
- d. Asher Anschel, died 1711 (daughter Freidel).
- e. Hindele, died 1704.
- f. Ritschel, died 1719.
- g. Simon Wolf Frankel Spira, the Primator or Head of the Community of Prague, died 1745, married (1) Lena, daughter of Abraham b. Jehuda Berlin (Jost Liebermann), Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam ; she died 1723 ; (2) his niece, Freidel, daughter of Asher Anschel Frankel (V. 2. d.), died 1767.
1. Freidel, died 1724.
2. Ritchel, died 1721, married Rabbi Meir Bunzlau.
3. Ekele, died 1772, wife of Lipman NeustädL.
4. Berman, died 1812.
5. David Simon, died 1773, President of the Community of Prague, married Miriam, daughter of Rabbi Joel of Halberstadt.
- h. Moses, had a son Israel.
- V. 3. REBEKKA, died 1707, married AARON JECHIEL MICHAEL BEN BENJAMIN WOLF BEN AARON SIMEON SPIRO.
3. a. Ascher Anschel, died 1713, had a son Jacob, died 1743, President of the Prague Talmud-Torah.
- b. Moses Isaac, died 1750, had a daughter Jares and granddaughter Elkele, married Rabbi Jonathan Eibenschütz.
- W. ZIERL, married AARON SPEIER.
- X. BELLA, married JUDAH LÖB KROCHMAL, Landesrabbiner of Nikolsburg, died 1681.
- Y. TANCHUM MEINSTER, HELLER MIRLS, died 1663.
- Z. JACOB KOPPEL, married ZARTEL, who died 1661, daughter of AVIGDOR.

Records of the Franklin Family

FRANKEL-SPIRA.*

- A. JECHIEL MICHAEL SPIRA, lived about 1560, Chief Rabbi of Prague.
- A. I. BENJAMIN WOLF SPIRA, Dayan of Prague, died 1630.
- a. DAVID HAIM, Dayan of Prague, died 1640.
- b. AARON SIMON, 1599-1679, Chief Rabbi of Prague and of Bohemia, married CHAYA, daughter of SIMON NEUHAUS, died 1676.
-
- A. I. b. CHILDREN OF AARON SIMON SPIRA AND CHAYA HIS WIFE.
- B. BENJAMIN WOLF, Chief Rabbi of Bohemia, 1640-1715, married SCHEBA, daughter of R. SAMUEL KALISCH, died 1710.
- B. I. AARON JECHIEL MICHAEL, Rabbi of Prague, died 1723, married REBECCA FRANCKEL (Bacharach-Theomim, V. 3.).
- a. Asher Ansel Wiener Spira Frankel, Rabbi in Prague, died 1713.
1. Jacob, President of the Talmud-Torah, died 1743.
2. Chaya, died 1721, married Samuel (B. 2. c.).
3. Jares, died 1764, married Jacob Wendeles.
- † b. Moses Isaac, died 1749, Rabbi in Lissa, subsequently Land-rabbiner of Bohemia, married (1) Mattie, daughter of Mordecai ha-Cohen, President of the Hamburg Congregation; (2) Bela, daughter of Arjeh Leib (B. 2. b.).
1. Elkele, in 1710 married Rabbi Jonathan Eibeschutz.
- B. 2. ELIAS, the Darshan and Rosh-Yeshiba of Prague, died 1712, married DOBRUSCH, daughter of the Primator, AZRAEL BONDI, died 1725.
- a. Simon Elias Wendeles, died 1731, the President of the Community of Prague.
1. Benjamin Wolf, died 1731.
2. Asher Ansel, died 1761.
- b. Arjeh Leib, died 1712, married Sarl, daughter of the Dayan Kathriel b. Hirsch Krotoschin (see D.).

* Extracted from Dr. Brann's article on the "Frankel Family in Monatschrift," vol. 45, 1901, p. 193.

† Menachem Mendel Franckel came from Lissa.

Records of the Franklin Family

- c. Samuel President, of the Beth-Din of Prague, died 1740, married Chaya (B. 1. a. 2.)
 - 1. Simon, died 1741, President of the Talmud-Torah, married Rosel, daughter of Arjeh Leib (B. 2 b.), d. 1741).
 - 2. Asher Anshel, died 1741.
 - 3. Eliesar Mendel, married Malka, who died 1737.
 - d. Rebecca, died 1740, married Jacob Benjamin Wolf ha-Levi b. Issachar Baermann Frankel of Furth. Her descendant was Zacharias Frankel, the first Principal of the Breslau Jewish Seminary.
- B. 3. SCHIFRA, died 1737, married DAVID OPPENHEIM, the Landesrabbi, of Bohemia. (See Bacharach-Oppenheim, A. 1. a.)
- C. ASHER ANSCHEL, died 1661, married JARES, daughter of MOSES MIRLS. (See Bacharach-Theomin V.)
- D. MALKA, married DAYAN KATHRIEL b. Hirsch Krotoschin, both died 1691.
- D. 1. SARL, died 1740, married ARJEH LEIB (B. 2. b.).

BACHARACH (ESKELES)

CHILDREN OF GABRIEL ESKELES of Cracow, died Nikolsburg as Landesrat, 1718. Descended from Hoher Rabbi Löb.

- A. JOACHIM, had three sons.
- B. BELLA, married LEMBERGER.
 - B. 1. RABBI MOSES LEMBERGER (LEUWUW), died 1757, Landesrat Nikolsburg.
 - 2. DONA in Boskovitz.
 - 3. HINDELE, married JOSEF EISENSTADTER.
 - 4. Daughter, Rabbinerin of Chovlisk.

Records of the Franklin Family

- C. ISACHAR BEREND BERUSCH ESKELES, married (1) HANNI, daughter of SAMSON WERTHEIMER; (2) . . .
- C. 1. LEA.
2. BERNHARD, FREIHERR VON ESKELES, posthumous, died 1839.
- D. A son.
- D. 1. LÖV FÜRSY.
2. REBECCA, married MOSES BINY.
3. ROSA, married RABBI PINKAS of Boskovitz. Son, Gabriel, and daughter.
- E. TEIBELE.
- E. 1. MIRIAM.
2. JOCHEBED.

BACHARACH (OPPENHEIM)

SIMON WOLF OPPENHEIM (Worms).

- A. ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM, Worms, died 1692, Director of the Community of Worms, 1664-1736.
1. a. DAVID OPPENHEIM, Landesrat Nikolsburg, Landesrabbi of Bohemia. Founder of the Hebrew Library now in the Bodleian. Married SCHIFRA, daughter of BENJAMIN WOLF SPIRA (Frankel-Spira, B. 3.).
- B. SAMUEL OPPENHEIM, 1635-1703, Heidelberg, Court Factor of Emperor Leopold.
- C. MOSES SENIOR OPPENHEIM, Heidelberg, and Worms, died Worms 1701, married Hendlin, d. Vienna 1696.
- C. 1. SOLOMON OPPENHEIM, died 1737, married DOBRUSCH, daughter of JAIR HAIM BACHARACH (Bacharach X).
- D. Daughter, married ISAAC, son of RABBI SUSSMAN BRILLIN (Brillin, C).

Records of the Franklin Family

PEDIGREE OF CAROLINE JACOB, WIFE OF
ARTHUR ELLIS FRANKLIN

SAMUEL ALEXANDER LEVI (FRANKFORT),
married

EDEL OPPENHEIM (died 16 July, 1627).

SALOMON SAMUEL LEVI (died 4 Oct., 1638).

MOSES SALOMON LEVI (died 27 July, 1676),
married (1 Sept., 1650)

HINDSCHEN CAHN (died 24 Dec., 1662).

WOLF MOSES LEVI (died 12 July, 1728),
married (31 Aug., 1672)

HINDLE BIERSCHENK (died 7 Oct., 1750).

JACOB ISRAEL LEVI (died 19 Aug., 1757),
married

JITTLE HAUSEN (died 7 Oct., 1750).

MOSES LEVI (died 4 June, 1760),
married (26 Nov., 1756)

HINDSCHEN GOLDSCHMIDT (died 4 April, 1790)

(daughter of Löb Simon Goldschmidt of Cassel, who died 7 Dec., 1764,
and Gutchen Haben, 14 Feb., 1764).

BELLA LEVY (born 6 Jan., 1758, died 10 April, 1804)
married (9 July, 1777)

Records of the Franklin Family

AMSCHELL ABRAHAM HAHN (born 2 Dec., 1758, died 12 Feb., 1831),
(son of Abraham Hahn, died 29 Sept., 1793, and his wife Schönlfalk,
died 2 April, 1784).

|
GUTCHEN HAHN (born 15 July, 1780, died 14 March, 1842),
married (2 Nov., 1800),

JACOB ISAAC WEILLER (born 1782, died 14 March, 1819)
(son of Isaac Weiller of Lousheim and his wife Jettchen Lechnich of Frankfort).

|
HERZ WEILLER (born 4 March, 1808, died November, 1887),
married

JEANNETTE DOCTOR (born 27 March, 1818)
(daughter of Isaac Liebmann Doctor, born 4 Oct., 1788, died 5 Feb., 1864,
and his wife Gütelchen Wimpfen, born 8 Nov., 1783, died 2 Jan., 1862).

|
JULIA WEILLER (born 11 Sept., 1836, died 31 May, 1902),
married (25 March, 1855)

ESIAS (EDWARD) JACOB (born 19 April, 1819, died 1 July, 1906)
(son of Solomon Jacob, of Berlin, died 11 Aug., 1858,
and his wife Rachel Vauti of Berlin, died 3 Oct., 1858).

|
✂ CAROLINE JACOB (born 20 Jan., 1863),
married (28 Feb., 1883)

ARTHUR ELLIS FRANKLIN.

Records of the Franklin Family

PEDIGREE AND COLLATERALS OF ADELAIDE SAMUEL, WIFE OF ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN

SAMUEL

DESCENDANTS OF ASHER SELIG (SAMUEL)

HIS SON

- ✍ EMANUEL (MENACHEM) SAMUEL, married HANNAH (Hinde), daughter of ISRAEL. She was born 1752, died 29 December, 1822, at Pitt Street, Liverpool.

THEIR CHILDREN

- A. NATHAN MEYER SAMUEL, died 24 March, 1835, in Liverpool, married MIRIAM, daughter of SOLOMON.
- ✍ B. LOUIS SAMUEL, born 1794 in City of London, died 24 August, 1859, in Hunter Street, London, married 17 November, 1819, HENRIETTA, daughter of ISRAEL ISRAEL, of Bury Street, London, born 1797, died 14 March, 1860 (see p. 111, A. I. d.).
- C. MOSES SAMUEL, born in London 1795, died 1860, married 1821 HARRIET, daughter of ISRAEL ISRAEL, of Bury Street, London, born 1793, died 1843, in Paradise Street, Liverpool (see p. 111, A. I. e.), author and publisher of the periodical "Cup of Salvation."
- D. FRANCES SAMUEL, married 24 February, 1819, JOHN NATHAN. Two daughters.
-

A. CHILDREN OF NATHAN AND MIRIAM SAMUEL.

1. FANNY, married 8 December, 1819, MOSS JOSEPH, son of Samuel and Hannah Joseph.
2. ROSE, married 31 August, 1825, BARNETT JOSEPH, son of Samuel and Hannah Joseph.
3. MARY, married 18 February, 1829, CHARLES HARRIS. One son, two daughters.

Records of the Franklin Family

4. ELIZA, married 5 May, 1836, MICHAEL HENRY, of London, son of Judah Löwy (otherwise Levi Abraham), whose sons (except Israel) called themselves Henry (see page 83a).
 5. SAUL, lived in Dublin as jeweller. Retired and went to Liverpool. Married Eliza Solomon. Had a daughter, Evelina.
 6. AMELIA, married a Mr. Ezechiel, went to America, where she died, leaving issue.
 - 7 and 8. Two sons went abroad and died.
-

A. 2. CHILDREN OF ROSE AND BARNETT JOSEPH.

- a. HENRY, went to Ballarat and became Mayor there.
 - b. EDWARD, died unmarried.
 - c. CHARLES, married and died, leaving issue.
 - d. HANNAH, married (1) Mr. WOLFF, (2) CHARLES BERGER, widower, related to the musician.
-

A. 4. CHILDREN OF ELIZA AND MICHAEL HENRY.

- a. MIRIAM, married 6 June, 1859, DAVID, eldest son of ELIAS LINDO, died 26 May, 1902. Left four sons and three daughters.
 - b. ELIZABETH, born 1841, married CAPT. HENRY AGUILAR, brother of Grace Aguilar. One daughter.
 - c. FRANCES, married REV. MORRIS JOSEPH, died 1914 s.p.
 - d. REBECCA, married 17 August, 1881, DAVID LINDO HENRY (see 5. e., page 83c). One daughter.
-

B. CHILDREN OF LOUIS AND HENRIETTA SAMUEL.

1. ISRAEL, born 12 January, 1821, died 1821.
2. MARIAN, born 1822, died 1858, married in 1845 ADAM SPIELMANN, born in Wreschen 1812, died 1869 at West Brompton.
3. HANNAH, born 1824, died 28 January, 1883, married SAMUEL ST. LOSKY, son of RABBI HISHEL SHEN KOLOWSKY of Kempen.

Records of the Franklin Family

4. EDWIN LOUIS, born 19 September, 1825, died 28 March, 1877, at Kensington, buried at Willesden. Married 24 October, 1855, CLARA, only daughter of ELLIS SAMUEL YATES, born 1 January, 1837.
5. ELIZA, born 1827, died, married 1847 MOSS SAMUEL, of London.
6. KATE, born 1829, died 1902, married MARTIN SCHLESINGER, Dentist, of Paris.
7. ADELAIDE, born 1 January, 1831, died 19 July, 1902, buried at Willesden. Married 9 July, 1856, ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, born 5 October, 1822, died 11 May, 1909, buried at Willesden (see p. 35).
8. SIR MONTAGU SAMUEL-MONTAGU, Baronet, and first BARON SWAYTHLING, born at Liverpool 21 December, 1832, died 12 January, 1911, married 5 March, 1862, ELLEN, daughter of LOUIS COHEN.
9. MIRIAM, born 1835, died 1836.

B. 2. CHILDREN OF MARIAN AND ADAM SPIELMANN.

- a. LIONEL ADAM, born 19 June, 1846, at Lombard Street, died 1878 unmarried.
- b. AMELIA MARIAN, born 12 February, 1848, at Lombard Street, died 1850.
- c. EDWIN, born 6 August, 1849, at Lombard Street, died 1850.
- d. DORA, born 23 February, 1851, at Lombard Street, died 30 April, 1874, unmarried.
- e. (ANNIE) JESSIE, born 14 February, 1853, at Camden Town, married 1877 EDWARD WIENER of Brussels, died in Belgium 9 June, 1899, buried at Uccle (see B 6. b. 3., page 126).
- f. SIR ISIDORE SPIELMANN, C.M.G., born 21 July, 1854, at Camden Town, married 1879 EMILY, daughter of SIR JOSEPH SEBAG MONTEFIORE, born 1857.
- g. MEYER, ADAM, born 10 September, 1856, at Mecklenburg Square, married 1884 GERTRUDE EMILY, daughter of GEORGE RAPHAEL, born February 7, 1864.

Records of the Franklin Family

- h. MARION HARRY ALEXANDER, born 22 May, 1858, at Mecklenburg Square, married 8 December, 1880, MABEL HENRIETTA SAMUEL born 31 August, 1862 (see B. 4. e).
-

B. 2. e. CHILDREN OF JESSIE AND EDOUARD WIENER.

1. MARIAN DORA, born 1878, died 1878.
 2. LIONEL EDWARD, born 1879, married 1909 SYLVIA DE BOCK.
Edward Lionel Ernest, born 1911.
 3. ERNEST EDWARD, born 1882.
 4. DORA MARIAN HANNAH, born 1887.
-

B. 2. f. CHILDREN OF SIR ISIDORE AND LADY SPIELMANN.

1. FERDINAND, born 1880, married 1914 LOUISE DAVY-BROWN.
 2. DORA, born 1882, married 1903 LAURIE MAGNUS.
Philip Montefiore, born 1906.
Jessie Dora, born 1907.
Hilary Barrow, born 1909.
Pamela Lucy, born 1914.
 3. MAUDE, born 1884, married 1904 CLAUDE LOUSADA.
Jack, born 1906.
Eric, born 1910.
 4. HAROLD, born 1893.
 5. ADELAIDE, born 1895.
-

B. 2. g. CHILDREN OF MEYER AND GERTRUDE SPIELMANN.

1. EDGAR RAPHAEL MEYER, born 22 March, 1885.
2. EVA MARIAN, born 13 April, 1886, married 31 August, 1911, FRANCIS WILLIAM HUBBACK.
Diana Mary, born 1912.
Rachel Gertrude, born 1914.
3. CLAUDE MEYER, born 19 April, 1889.
4. WINIFRED JESSIE GERTRUDE, born 21 November, 1898.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 2. h. CHILDREN OF MARION AND MABEL SPIELMANN.

- a. PERCY EDWIN, D.S.C., born 1881.
-

B. 3. CHILDREN OF HANNAH AND SAMUEL ST. LOSKY.

- a. FLORENCE, married FREDERIC MICHAEL HALFORD, son of SAMUEL HYAM, died 5 March, 1914. She died 15 April, 1907.
- b. HERBERT, died 1865.
-

B. 3. a. CHILDREN OF FLORENCE AND FREDERIC HALFORD.

- i. ERNEST SAMUEL, born 8 October, 1872, married CONSTANCE RACHEL MANVILLE, born 26 March, 1875.
- a. CECIL FREDERIC, born 17 December, 1898.
- b. NORA EILEEN, born 8 September, 1904.
-

B. 4. CHILDREN OF EDWIN LOUIS AND CLARA SAMUEL.

- a. SIR STUART MONTAGU SAMUEL, born 24 October, 1856, at Liverpool, Baronet, 8 July, 1912, married 10 April, 1893, IDA, daughter of ALPHONSE MAYER.
- b. DENNIS EDWIN SAMUEL, born 5 March, 1858, died 30 May, 1909, at Leamington, buried at Willesden, married 21 November, 1900, (KATIE) LILIAN, daughter of ABRAHAM LEWIS LAZARUS.
- c. GILBERT ELLIS SAMUEL, born 30 June, 1859, at Liverpool, married 24 September, 1889, LOUISE VICTORIA, daughter of ISAAC STIEBEL.
- d. HERBERT LOUIS SAMUEL, Under-Secretary of State for Home Department 1905-9, Privy Councillor 1908, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1909-10, Postmaster-General 1910-14, President of Local Government Board 1914, born 6 November, 1870, married 17 November, 1897, BEATRICE MIRIAM, daughter of ELLIS ABRAHAM FRANKLIN (see p. 57, K. 7).
- e. MABEL HENRIETTA, born 31 August, 1862, married 8 December, 1880, MARION HARRY SPIELMANN (see B. 2. h.).

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 4. a. CHILDREN OF SIR STUART AND LADY SAMUEL.

1. VERA EVELYN, born 4 March, 1894, married 1914 JACK BRUNEL COHEN, of Liverpool.
 2. EILEEN VICTORIA, born 18 April, 1897.
-

B. 4. b. CHILDREN OF DENNIS AND LILIAN SAMUEL.

1. CLARA, born 24 April, 1902.
 2. DONALD EDWIN LEWIS, born 19 July, 1903.
 3. DOROTHEA, born 9 August, 1904.
 4. ESMOND, born 14 May, 1906.
-

B. 4. c. CHILDREN OF GILBERT AND LOUISE SAMUEL.

1. WILFRID GILBERT, born 3 September, 1890.
 2. NORAH GILBERT, born 4 April, 1894, married DONALD, son of HENRY VAN DEN BERGH.
-

B. 5. CHILDREN OF ELIZA AND MOSS SAMUEL.

- a. SYDNEY MONTAGU, born 1 January, 1848, at 9 Castle Street, Houndsditch, died a bachelor 1885.
 - b. ADA, born 25 November, 1848, at 48 Houndsditch.
 - c. ANNETTE, born 11 January, 1850, at 48 Houndsditch, died a spinster.
-

B. 6. CHILDREN OF KATE AND MARTIN SCHLESINGER.

- a. MALVINA, married ALFRED MOSELY, 23 December, 1874. He died 29 December, 1879.
- b. BARTHOLD, born 1853, died 1874.
- c. HELENE, born 12 February, 1855, married 23 June, 1880, HENRY KISCH.
- d. LEONARD BERNHARD, born 1857, married 3 August, 1887, MARY NATHAN.
- e. LOUIS (SINCLAIR), born 7 January, 1861, married 3 November, 1886, NINA DE PASS, born 15 February, 1863.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 6. a. CHILDREN OF MALVINA AND ALFRED MOSELY.

1. JULIA, born 3 November, 1875, married 28 January, 1908, ELLIS KEYSER YATES, of Liverpool.
George Alfred, born 2 November, 1908.
Kate Margaret, born 9 June, 1910.
 2. MARTIN EPHRAIM, born 6 August, 1877.
-

B. 6. c. CHILDREN OF HELENE AND HENRY KISCH.

1. VIOLET, born 13 June, 1881, married 31 October, 1911, JULIUS JACOB, brother of Caroline Franklin (K. 1, p. 54).
Helen Margaret, born 2 October, 1913.
 2. BARTHOLD, born 25 October, 1882, married 18 October, 1906.
MADELEINE.
 3. MARTIN, born 4 June, 1884, died in West Africa, unmarried, 24 February, 1909.
 4. MABEL, born 8 September, 1887, married 1915 PHILIP JOSEPH HARTOG.
-

B. 6. d. CHILDREN OF LEONARD AND MARY SCHLESINGER.

1. HILDA, born 17 May, 1888.
 2. GERALD, born 23 November, 1889.
 3. ARTHUR, born 13 December, 1892.
 4. RUTH, born 28 August, 1896.
-

B. 6. e. CHILDREN OF LOUIS AND NINA SINCLAIR.

1. TREVOR, born 12 August, 1887.
 2. HARRY, born 1 February, 1889.
 3. JOHN REGINALD, born 29 June, 1895.
 4. NINA, born 3 August, 1898.
-

B. 7. CHILDREN OF ADELAIDE AND ELLIS A. FRANKLIN (see Franklin K, p. 52).

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 8. CHILDREN OF MONTAGU, FIRST BARON AND LADY SWAYTHLING.

- a. LOUIS SAMUEL-MONTAGU, 2ND BARON SWAYTHLING, born 10 December, 1869, married 9 February, 1898, GLADYS HELEN RACHEL, daughter of ALBERT EDWARD WILLIAMSON GOLDSMID, Colonel in the Army.
 - b. EDWIN, born 6 February, 1879, Under-Secretary for India, Secretary to the Treasury 1914.
 - c. GERALD, born 29 September, 1880, married 2 February, 1909, FLORENCE, daughter of PERCY MANUEL CASTELLO.
 - d. LIONEL, born 8 September, 1883.
 - e. HENRIETTA, born 9 April, 1866, married 17 October, 1885, ERNEST LOUIS FRANKLIN (see p. 55, K. 2).
 - f. FLORENCE, born 6 May, 1867, married 15 July, 1889, MONTEFIORE SIMON WALEY, who died 15 October, 1910.
 - g. MARIAN, born 26 October, 1868.
 - h. ETHEL, born 16 February, 1871, married 12 April, 1893, HENRY D'ARCY HART.
 - i. LILIAN HELEN, born 22 December, 1873.
 - j. RUTH, died in childhood.
 - k. ELSIE, born 5 March, 1877, married 31 October, 1905, REGINALD MYER.
-

B. 8. a. CHILDREN OF LOUIS MONTAGU, SECOND BARON SWAYTHLING, AND GLADYS LADY SWAYTHLING.

1. STUART, born 11 September, 1898.
 2. EWEN, born 29 March, 1901.
 3. IVOR, born 23 April, 1904.
 4. JOYCE, born 10 January, 1909.
-

B. 8. c. CHILDREN OF GERALD AND FLORENCE MONTAGU.

1. INA, born 1913.

Records of the Franklin Family

B. 8. f. CHILDREN OF FLORENCE AND MONTEFIORE WALEY.

1. EVELYN MATILDA, born 1891.
 2. RUTH ELLEN, born 1892.
 3. RHODA FLORENCE, born 1895.
 4. JACK HAROLD MONTAGU, born 1900.
-

B. 8. h. CHILDREN OF ETHEL AND HENRY D'ARCY HART.

1. RONALD HENRY D'ARCY HART, born 1895.
 2. WALTER " " " born 1897.
 3. PHILIP " " " born 1900.
 4. JOAN D'ARCY HART, born 1904.
 5. BETTY D'ARCY HART.
-

B. 8. k. CHILDREN OF ELSIE AND REGINALD MYER.

1. KENNETH.
 2. SHEILA.
-

C. CHILDREN OF MOSES AND HARRIET SAMUEL.

1. HANNAH, born 5 February, 1823, married 1846 SAMUEL WOODBURN, died 1879.
2. HENRY ISRAEL, born 4 July, 1824, married RACHEL, daughter of SCHREINER WOLFE, of Manchester. Seven daughters, three sons.
3. MARIAN, born 20 July, 1825, married 1848 JONAS REIS, at one time partner with Adam Spielmann, died June, 1900.
4. WALTER, born 18 November, 1829, died 1863, married HARRIET, daughter of SCHREINER WOLFE, of Manchester.
5. ALFRED, born 26 February, 1831, married EMMA, daughter of SCHREINER WOLFE, of Manchester, died 1907. Seven daughters, four sons.

Records of the Franklin Family

C 1. CHILDREN OF HANNAH AND SAMUEL WOODBURN.

- a. ALFRED HENRY, born 1847, died 1857.
 - b. HARRIET, born 1849, married 1870 DAVIS HAYMAN, died in South Africa, 1880. Son solicitor in Johannesburg.
 - c. HINDA, born 1851, married 1867 SAMUEL ANIDJAR ROMAIN, died 1911. Three daughters, one son.
 - d. ELIZABETH, born October, 1853, married 1872, her cousin CHARLES LIONEL, son of JONAS REIS.
 - e. ANNIE, born November, 1855, married 1877 ISAAC SANDHEIM, died 1892.
 - f. ADA, born July, 1857, married 1875 BENJAMIN GOLDBERG. One son, one daughter.
 - g. THOMAS, born 1859, married JANE THOMPSON, died in Cape Town, 1907. Four sons, one daughter.
 - h. EMILY, born May, 1861, married 1879 LOUIS BAMBERGER.
 - i. REGINALD, born May, 1861, went to Australia, unmarried.
 - j. AMY, born 1863, unmarried.
-

C. 1. d. CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH AND CHARLES LIONEL REIS.

1. MAUD BEATRICE, born November, 1872, married 1910.
2. HENRY VINCENT, born 1873, died in South African War.
3. PERCY HARCOURT, born 1875, married his cousin LAURA SWALLOW. One son, Charles Ivor.
4. VIOLET IDA, born 1879.
5. CLAIRE ITALA, born 1881, died 1892.
6. DR. VERA DAGMAR, M.B., CH.B., L.M., born 1883, married 1911 Dr. ROBERT BRUCE. One daughter, Elizabeth.
7. EILEEN, born 1892.
8. ERIC, born 1893.

Records of the Franklin Family

C. I. e. CHILDREN OF ANNIE AND ISAAC SANDHEIM.

1. MAY CATHERINE, born 1878, died 1909.
 2. HERBERT J., born 1882, married. Two daughters. Minister at Swansea Synagogue at Winnipeg.
 3. LIONEL, born 1884.
 4. VIOLET, born 1894.
-

C. I. h. CHILDREN OF EMILY AND LOUIS BAMBERGER.

1. HANNAH BEATRICE, born April, 1880, married 1905 SAMUEL NUNES CARVALHO. One son, one daughter.
 2. MAUD MURIEL, born April, 1882.
 3. CAPTAIN CECIL DAVID WOODBURN, R.E., born December, 1883, killed in battle December 19, 1914.
 4. ARTHUR PRIER WOODBURN, born September, 1885.
 5. HAROLD RUDOLPH WOODBURN, born May, 1887.
 6. WILLIAM EWART WOODBURN, born June, 1891.
 7. FRANK OSWALD WOODBURN, born March, 1893.
 8. URSULA TELESTE WOODBURN, born March, 1899.
-

C. 3. CHILDREN OF MARIAN AND JONAS REIS.

CHILDREN

1. CHARLES LIONEL, born 1849, married his cousin ELIZABETH WOODBURN 1872. Five daughters, three sons.
2. HARRIET, born 1850, married ARTHUR SWALLOW 1880. One daughter LAURA, married her cousin PERCY H. REIS.
3. THERESA, born 1852, married ADOLPH BRESLAUER 1877. Three sons, two daughters.
4. ARTHUR M., born 1858, married his cousin LILIAN SAMUEL 1880. Five sons, three daughters.
5. ALPHONSO LOUIS, born 1860, married MARIAN DUGAN 1882. Six sons, one daughter.

Records of the Franklin Family

C. 4. CHILDREN OF WALTER AND HARRIET SAMUEL.

- a. EVELYN, born 1853.
- b. ARTHUR.
- c. FLORENCE.
- d. EDGAR, married daughter of Alderman L. S. COHEN of Liverpool.
- e. LUCILLE.

Records of the Franklin Family

ISRAEL (EZRAEL)

DESCENDANTS OF ISRAEL ISRAEL OF HALBERSTADT

- ☞ A. ISAAC ISRAEL, of Halberstadt, died 6 April, 1793, married HENRIETTA (CHAYA) MOSES, of London, died 13 April, 1795.
 - B. JONAH or JOHN ISRAEL, in 1790 a Jeweller at 27 Bury Street.
 - C. JESSIE ISRAEL, died 14 June, 1829.
-

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND HENRIETTA ISRAEL

- ☞ A. 1. ISRAEL ISRAEL, of London, died 28 January, 1817 (of 41 Bury Street St. Mary Axe), married 16 August, 1780, REBECCA PEARL, daughter of COLEMAN SOLOMON, died 20 February, 1816.
 - A. 2. MARIA or MERLE, married ISAAC SOLOMON, otherwise NEUBERG, of Chatham.
 - A. 3. MOSES ISRAEL, married KITTY, he died in Castle Street, St. Mary Axe, on 18 January, 1829, she died 26 July, 1819.
 - A. 4. JUDAH or LEWIS ISRAEL, married SARAH, he died 30 May, 1837, she died 18 January, 1830. Daughter Maria married Isaac Levy, of Dublin, 1833.
-

A. 1. CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND PEARL ISRAEL.

- a. COLEMAN ISRAEL, born 3 September, 1781, died 13 August, 1788.
- b. DAVID ISRAEL, born 2 July, 1792, died 6 June, 1796.
- c. HARRY ALEXANDER, died unmarried.
- ☞ d. HENRIETTA, born in London, 1797, died 14 March, 1860, married 17 November, 1819, at the Hambro' Synagogue, LOUIS SAMUEL, of London (see p. 99, B.).
- e. HARRIET, born 1793, died 1843, married 12 September, 1821, at the Hambro' Synagogue, MOSES SAMUEL, of Liverpool (see p. 99, C.).
- f. ANN or NANCY, died unmarried 1862.
- g. AMELIA, died unmarried 1855.
- h. MOSS, died 1829.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. CHILDREN OF ISAAC SOLOMON (FORMERLY NEUBERG) AND HIS WIFE MARIA.

- A. FANNY, married Mr. MICHOLLS.
- B. ANNE, married JACOB DAVIS, of Thame (1778-1856).
- C. HANNAH, married LEWIS COWAN (1788-1856).
- D. ROSETTA, married 8 October, 1828, GEORGE SOLOMONS.
- E. SOPHIA, married 16 November, 1831, ELIAS SOLOMONS, brother of above.
- F. LEWIS (1787-1860), married ANNE SOLOMON (1800-1882).
- G. SAMUEL (1781-1863), married HANNAH ISAACS (1799-1886).
- H. ISRAEL (died 1872).
- I. MORRIS, married, daughter MARIA (changed name to SLOMAN), (1821-1889).

A. 2. B. CHILDREN OF ANNE AND JACOB DAVIS.

1. EDWARD (Leeds) (1807-1895), scientist, married LOUISE JOSEPH. No children.
2. JOHN (Derby) (1810-1873), scientist, married 1842 AMELIA FRIEDBERG, who died 1899.
3. CAROLINE (1817-1899), married 1835 LEVY JACOBS (1792-1879).
4. ROSETTA, died 1894, married in 1844 LEWIS HYMAN of Plymouth. No children.
5. MARIA (1819-1892), married ALBERT JOHN DAVIS, dentist, in 1849.
6. ELIZABETH (1824-1911), married (1) MARCUS SACHS in 1855, and (2) JOSHUA SPITZER in 1864.
7. Dr. MAURICE DAVIS, born 1821, died 1898, married 1854 ESTHER, daughter of JAMES GRAHAM LEWIS, and sister of Sir George Lewis, born 1831, died 1891.
8. SACKVILLE, barrister, born 1829, died 1913, married (1) ANNIE THOMAS in 1849, and (2) in 1881, CAROLINE SWANSTON. No children.
9. SELINA (1817-1843), married 1838 as first wife ABRAHAM MYER (1796-1872), of Hereford.
10. SAMUEL (1818-1858).

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. B. 2. CHILDREN OF JOHN AND AMELIA DAVIS.

- a. FREDERICK, archæologist, born 1843, died July 14, 1900.
 - b. ALFRED, born 21 March, 1844.
 - c. ARTHUR (1845-1906), married 1874 LOUISA JONAS.
 - d. EDITH, married 1881 LEOPOLD ZOSSENHEIM, died 1884.
 - e. EMMA, married 1878 LUCIEN MARCAN.
 - f. BERTHA, born 1854, married 1900 JOSEPH FREEMAN. No children.
 - g. HENRY, born 1852, married (1) EDITH DANIEL, (2) MARIAN.
 - h. FRANK, married 1880 EMILY JONAS (sister of Louisa, B. 2. c.).
 - i. HERBERT, born 1858, married 1883 BELLESE ERLAUB.
 - j. EDWARD, born 1860, married 1889 ISOBELLE SALAMAN.
-

A. 2. B. 2. c. CHILDREN OF ARTHUR AND LOUISA DAVIS.

1. ELSIE NAOMI, born 21 February, 1876, married Dr. SAMUEL B. SCHRYVER.
Rosalind Leah, born 1911.
Priscilla Naomi, born 1913.
 2. PAULINE RUTH (NINA), born 15 July, 1877, married 1901 Dr. RED-CLIFFE SALAMAN.
Myer Head, born 1902.
Arthur Gabriel, born 1904.
Edward Michael, born 1904, died 1913. } Twins.
Raphael Arthur, born 1906.
Ruth Isabelle, born 1909.
Esther Sarah, born 1914.
-

A. 2. B. 2. e. CHILDREN OF EMMA AND LUCIEN MARCAN.

1. LESLIE, solicitor.
2. ALEC.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. B. 2. g. CHILDREN OF HENRY AND EDITH DAVIS.

1. WILFRID, married JULIA HORNSBY.
Joan.
 2. HILDA, married CECIL HEATHCOTE.
-

A. 2. B. 2. h. CHILDREN OF FRANK AND EMILY DAVIS.

1. JOHN, born 1881.
 2. GILBERT, born 1888, married 1912 SUZANNE LECOCQ.
Daughter, Jacqueline.
 3. ELLA, born 1882, married ANTOINE GILLAUX.
Anne.
Jean.
-

A. 2. B. 2. i. CHILDREN OF HERBERT AND BELLESE DAVIS.

1. ALFRED.
 2. WALTER.
 3. ERMA.
-

A. 2. B. 2. j. CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND ISOBELLE DAVIS.

1. ROMNEY.
 2. HERBERT.
 3. CLEMENT.
 4. CATHERINE.
-

A. 2. B. 3. CHILDREN OF CAROLINE AND LEVY JACOBS.

- a. HENRY, born 1836, married 1862 KATE EMANUEL, his cousin.
- b. EDWARD, born 1838, married 1862 ALICE AFFLALO, who died in 1906.
- c. MONTAGUE, who assumed the surname MONTAGUE, born 1839, married 1866 HELEN DAVIS, his cousin (B. 5. b., page 72).

Records of the Franklin Family

- d. WALTER (1852-1853).
 - e. SIDNEY (1841-1903), married 1872 FRANCES JOSEPH, who died 1914.
 - f. ISABEL, born 1843, married MICHAEL EMANUEL, her cousin.
 - g. LIONEL (1844-1892), married 1875 ZILLAH DAVIS (A. 2. B. 5. a., p. 118).
 - h. ALFRED (1847-1889), married 1875 EMILY FLATAU.
 - i. BLANCHE (1850-1851).
 - j. CHARLES, born 1853, unmarried.
 - k. ALICE, married JOSEPH LEVY.
-

A. 2. B. 3. a. CHILDREN OF HENRY AND KATE JACOBS.

1. WALTER, married ADA WEBBER. Three sons and two daughters.
 2. PERCY.
 3. ARTHUR MICHAEL (1865-1875).
 4. ALFRED.
 5. ERNEST.
 6. GERTRUDE SARAH (1874-1879).
 7. ADELE VIOLET (1883-1884).
-

A. 2. B. 3. b. CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND ALICE JACOBS.

1. HERBERT, married AGNES LARKOM (vocalist). One son, Eric, born 1895.
2. HAROLD, married 1893 AMY GREEN. Two sons, Allen Edward and Stanley.
3. CAROLINE, married.
4. LOUISE, married 1894 BARON LENNENFELDT (two children).
5. NANCE.
6. LINDA FLORENCE, married SYDNEY JAMESON. Four sons one daughter.
7. FRANK HORACE, married LOUISE CAMPBELL. Two daughters.
8. CECIL CLAUDE, married DOROTHY. One daughter, Alice Heather.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. B. 3. c. CHILDREN OF MONTAGUE AND HELEN MONTAGUE.

1. REGINALD, dead.
 2. ETHEL, born 1867, married MAURICE MOSELEY.
Montague Philipp, born 1894.
Cecil, born 1897.
Nelson, born 1899.
Geoffrey, born 1906.
 3. RUTH, married 1902 GEORGE DAVIES.
 4. CHARLES WILLIAM, married 1910 JEANNE GUILLEMIN. One son,
William.
-

A. 2. B. 3. e. CHILDREN OF SIDNEY AND FRANCES JACOBS.

1. LEONARD (1873-1891).
 2. LUCILLE BLANCHE, born 1877, married 1899 MONTAGU ALEX, son
of SYDNEY MYER (A. 2. B. 9. b.).
Beryl Lucille Alex, born 1900.
Ronald Francis Stanley Alex, born 1905.
 3. ARTHUR CYRIL, born 1880, married 1904 HANNAH ENA ISAACS.
Frances Vera, born 1905.
-

A. 2. B. 3. f. CHILDREN OF ISABEL AND MICHAEL EMANUEL.

1. HENRY.
2. EDWARD, married 1898 MARIE BOULET.
Albert, born 1899.
3. VICTOR CHARLES, married 1894 MARTHA ISAACS, his cousin.
Michael, born 1896.
Clifford, born 1898.
Stanley, born 1899.
4. SIDNEY.
5. FRED, married JESSIE JORDAN ROBINSON.
Nita.
Isabel.
6. JANE BEATRICE, born 1872, married 1898 HYAM BRODZIAK.
Isabel Rose.
7. LOUIS, born 1874, married ELLEN AMELIA FLORENCE ROSSNER.
Ernest Henry.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. B. 3. h. CHILDREN OF ALFRED AND EMILY JACOBS.

1. IDA, born 1876, married 1907 JOHN ISRAEL HART. Two daughters, Sybil and Emily.
 2. GERTRUDE VIOLET, born 1880, married 1909 RICHARD ABELES. One daughter, Muriel.
 3. ARTHUR CECIL, born 1882.
-

A. 2. B. 3. k. CHILDREN OF ALICE AND JOSEPH LEVY.

1. CAROLINE, married 1898 HERBERT EDWARD COHEN.
Alice Edna, born 1901.
Edward Allen, born 1903.
Joseph, born 1904.
Robert Vincent, born 1905.
Ella, born 1907.
Leslie Herbert, born 1910.
 2. HOWARD, married MARGARET DE LOYERS, a widow. One daughter, Maggie.
 3. REGINALD.
 4. ELLA, married STANLEY LARMOYER. No children.
 5. VERA (1894-1911).
-

A. 2. B. 5. CHILDREN OF MARIA AND ALBERT JOHN DAVIS.

- a. ZILLAH H. DAVIS, born 1849, married LIONEL JACOBS (A. 2. B. 3. g.), he died 1892. She has taken name of Jetley.
- b. EDGAR ALBERT, barrister, married in America, died 1890.
- c. CONRAD JOHN, solicitor, born 1853, died 1895, married 1893 HENRIETTA FUERST.
- d. AMY ANN, born 1855, married 1907 Dr. CHARLES LOVEGROVE, J.P., M.D.
- e. FLORENCE MARIA, born 1854, married 1883 DANIEL SEYMOUR (SOLOMON). Daughter Marjory.

Records of the Franklin Family

- f. PERCY WARNFORD, born 1856, J.P., married 1892 ANNIE CASHMORE, daughter of J. CASHMORE.
 - g. CONSTANCE, born 1857, married 1884 LAURIE NATHAN of Liverpool.
 - h. MARCUS JOHN, L.D.S.R.C.S., born 1858, married 1901 EDITH MAUD, daughter of ARTHUR MICKLEY, M.D.
 - i. EDWARD MAXWELL RADFORD, married 1898 CATHERINE PORTER, died 1906.
-

A. 2. B. 5. a. CHILDREN OF ZILLAH AND LIONEL JACOBS (JETLEY).

- 1. EILEEN BERTHA JETLEY, born 1876.
 - 2. OLIVE AMY JETLEY, born 1882.
 - 3. HUGH ESMOND JETLEY, born 1886.
-

A. 2. B. 5. e. CHILD OF FLORENCE AND DANIEL SEYMOUR.

- 1. MARGERY.
-

A. 2. B. 5. f. CHILDREN OF PERCY WARNFORD AND ANNIE DAVIS.

- 1. DARRYL WARNFORD-DAVIS.
 - 2. ROY WARNFORD-DAVIS.
 - 3. MAIDIE WARNFORD-DAVIS.
-

A. 2. B. 5. g. CHILDREN OF CONSTANCE AND LAURIE NATHAN.

- 1. WILFRID, artist and advertising agent.
 - 2. DOLLIE.
 - 3. ENID.
-

A. 2. B. 5. h. CHILDREN OF MARCUS AND EDITH DAVIS.

- 1. BARBARA AMY MARCUS-DAVIS, born 1903.
 - 2. DESMOND CONRAD MARCUS-DAVIS, born 1907.
-

A. 2. B. 6. CHILD OF ELIZABETH AND MARCUS SACHS.

- a. MINNA, born 1858, married MAX RUDOLF.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. B. 6. a. CHILDREN OF MINNA AND MAX RUDOLF.

1. MARCUS.
 2. CARL.
 3. JACK.
 4. GILBERT.
 5. ALBERT.
 6. OLGA.
 7. CARRIE.
-

A. 2. B. 7. CHILDREN OF DR. MAURICE AND ESTHER DAVIS.

- a. ANITA, born 1855, married 1876 HERMANN COHN.
 - b. BLANCHE HARRIET, born 1856.
 - c. MINNIE GERTRUDE, born 1858, married 1901 Dr. DAVID SUMMERVILLE.
 - d. GRAHAM JAMES, born 1859, married MAY KEPPEL.
 - e. HAMILTON SACKEVILLE, born 1861, married LOUISE BRADFIELD.
 - f. ELLA FREDERICA, born 1863, married 1886 Professor RAPHAEL MELDOLA.
 - g. REGINALD GEORGE, born 1865, married 1892 LILIAN AMY, daughter of HENRY LEMON, engraver.
 - h. LOUISE SUSAN, born 1868, married 1890 PERCY JONAS.
-

A. 2. B. 7. a. CHILDREN OF ANITA AND HERMANN COHN.

1. MAUD ELLA.
 2. MAURICE DAVIS, married MURIEL MCKINLEY, daughter YVETTE.
 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS, married FLORENCE BOTTOMLEY.
 4. RUTH MARJORY BLANCHE.
-

A. 2. B. 7. d. CHILDREN OF GRAHAM AND MAY DAVIS.

1. REGINALD GRAHAM, actor.
2. GEOFFREY LEONARD.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. B. 7. g. CHILDREN OF REGINALD AND LILIAN DAVIS.

1. KENNETH JAMES, born 1894.
 2. DUDLEY GRAHAM, born 1897.
 3. CLIVE MAURICE, born 1900.
-

A. 2. B. 7. h. CHILD OF LOUISE AND PERCY JONAS.

1. LOUISE ESTHER.
-

A. 2. B. 9. CHILDREN OF SELINA AND ABRAHAM MYER.

- a. ELLEN ROSA, born 1840, died 1841.
 - b. SYDNEY, born 1841, died 1911, married 1869 SOPHIA, daughter of MONTAGU ALEX, of Cheltenham.
-

A. 2. B. 9. b. CHILDREN OF SYDNEY AND SOPHIA MYER.

1. ABRAHAM JOSEPH ALEX, born 1870, married 1903 HELENA FRANCES LINDO.
 - a. Joan Alexia.
2. HANNAH CAROLINE ALEX, born 1871, married 1894 HARRY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
 - a. John Sydney.
 - b. Dora.
3. MONTAGU ALEX, born 1872, married LUCILLE BLANCHE JACOBS (see A. 2. B. 3. e. 2.).
 - a. Beryl Alex.
 - b. Ronald Alex.
4. SYDNEY ALEX (1873-1890).
5. ERNEST ALEX, born 1874, married 1903 EMMY JACOB. Killed in action April, 1915.
6. DENZIL GRANVILLE ALEX, born 1876.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. C. CHILDREN OF HANNAH AND LEWIS COWAN.

1. HENRY (1817-1890), married 1861 CHARLOTTE LEVY (1827-1907).
 2. PHINEAS, Colonel (1832-1899), married 1859 ROSETTA, daughter of SAMUEL MOSES. (See A. 2. G. 1.)
 3. SAMUEL, married MARION LEVY, sister of Henry's wife, 25 November, 1865.
 4. JOHN (1824-1912).
 5. LYDIA, married J. HART.
-

A. 2. C. 1. CHILDREN OF HENRY AND CHARLOTTE COWAN.

- a. HANNAH, married HENRY MONTAGU (MOSES).
-

A. 2. C. 2. CHILDREN OF COLONEL PHINEAS AND ROSETTA COWAN.

- a. LEWIS PHINEAS (1860-1908).
 - b. HANNAH.
 - c. DAVID.
 - d. LILY, married Dr. LASSA OPPENHEIM, Whewell Professor of International Law, Cambridge. One daughter.
 - e. HENRY, married LUCY LOEB. One or two children.
 - f. JOHN.
-

A. 2. D. CHILDREN OF ROSETTA AND GEORGE SOLOMONS.

- a. MARIA, born 28 September, 1831.
 - b. ISAAC, born 25 January, 1834, died 16 March, 1836.
 - c. JESSIE, born 2 July, 1836.
-

A. 2. E. CHILDREN OF SOPHIA AND ELIAS SOLOMONS.

1. MAURICE SOLOMONS, J.P., born 15 September, 1832, Consul to Austria at Dublin, married ROSA, daughter of BETHEL JACOBS of Hull.
2. ALBERT.
3. SARA MARIA.
4. ISAAC, died as a boy in 1872.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. E. 1. CHILDREN OF MAURICE AND ROSA SOLOMONS.

- a. EDWIN M. SOLOMONS, J.P., married daughter of Mr. MICHAELSON.
 - b. Dr. BETHEL SOLOMONS, late assistant master of Rotunda Hospital.
 - c. ESTELLA.
 - d. SOPHIE.
-

A. 2. F. CHILDREN OF LEWIS AND ANNE SOLOMON.

- a. MARIA (1826-1897), married NAPHTALI PASS (1813-1878).
 - b. LOUISA, married CHARLES SOLOMON (cousin) (A. 2. H. 1.).
-

A. 2. F. a. CHILDREN OF MARIA AND NAPHTALI PASS.

1. REBECCA, born 1851, married SAMUEL SAMUELS.
 - a. HERBERT, born 1876, married KATE, née COWAN, widow of JOHN SOLOMON. (A. 2. F. b. 1.) One son.
 - b. CAROLINE ANNE (LENA).
 - c. ERNEST JOHN (SAVILLE).
2. CHARLES, born 1856, married 1881 MABEL GARRETT. Two children.
3. DAVID, died 21 March, 1876.
4. ANN, born 1852, married 14 January, 1877, MAURICE BRITTON.
 - a. BEATRICE ESTHER, married 1908 HERBERT WINDER. One son.
 - b. ARTHUR, born 1871, married 1906 SARAH GOLDHILL. Two sons.
 - c. MARIE REBECCA, born 1892.
5. JOHN, born 1850.
6. BENJAMIN, born 1854, married ELEANOR FALCK. Seven children.
7. LEWIS, married ROSETTA HENDRICKS.
 - a. HERMANN LEONARD, born 1876.
 - b. GILBERT JOHN, born 1880.
 - c. DORA BLANCHE, born 1878.
8. SAMUEL, born 1853, married JENNIE SOLOMON.

Records of the Franklin Family

A. 2. F. b. CHILDREN OF LOUISA AND CHARLES SOLOMON.

1. JOHN, married KATE COWAN 30 January, 1890. One son.
2. HENRY BENJAMIN (1865-1904).
3. SAMUEL (1864-1910).
4. MIRIAM.
5. ANNE, married MORRIS LEVY.
6. LEWIS, married FLORENCE COHEN.
7. FRANK.
8. ISABEL MARY.
9. MARIA. _____

A. 2. G. CHILDREN OF SAMUEL SOLOMON.

1. JOHN ISAAC SOLOMON, solicitor, married SARAH, daughter of SAMUEL MOSES. (See A. 2. C. 2.)
 - a. EDITH, married HENRY ISAACS. Three sons.
 - b. ALICE.
 - c. MAUD, married ARTHUR W. HALLENSTEIN, now HALSTEAD.
 - d. FLORENCE.
 - e. SAMUEL.
2. MARIA, died. _____

A. 2. H. CHILDREN OF ISRAEL SOLOMON.

1. CHARLES, married LOUISA SOLOMON (A. 2. F. b.), died 1886.
2. HENRY.
3. LOUISA, died 1876.
4. FANNY, died 1880.
5. MARIA.
6. ISAAC.
7. JOHN.
8. BELLA, died 1865.

Records of the Franklin Family

CHILDREN OF JONAH ISRAEL

- B. 1. GEORGE ISRAEL, died 1826.
 - B. 2. ISRAEL ISRAEL, of 44 St. Mary Axe, died May 4, 1822, married
MARIA, died 18 July, 1832.
 - B. 3. JACOB ISRAEL (wife died 1800).
 - B. 4. MERLE ISRAEL, died 1805.
-

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND MARIA ISRAEL

- B. 2. a. LOUIS HELBERT ISRAEL (his wife Ann died 1828).
 - b. GEORGE HELBERT ISRAEL, died 18 July, 1832.
 - c. JOHN HELBERT ISRAEL, born 1785, died 1861, married 29 January,
1817, ADELINE, daughter of L. B. COHEN.
 - d. SAMUEL HELBERT ISRAEL ELLIS, born 1787, married FANNY SYMONS,
born 1795, died 1837.
 - e. MATILDA, married ARON DE SYMONS.
 - f. ELIZA, married ALEXANDER GOLDSMID, 1814.
-

B. 2. c. CHILDREN OF JOHN HELBERT AND ADELINE ISRAEL.

- 1. LIONEL FREDERICK, born 10 December, 1817, married EMILY, daughter
of Mr. BARNET, of Barnet, Moseley and Co. of Liverpool.
 - 2. LYDIA, born 9 January, 1819, died 1907, married DUKE DE LAURITO,
who died 1907.
 - 3. ADELINE MATILDA, born 8 November, 1824, married 1844 DANIEL,
WEISSWEILLER, of Madrid.
 - 4. CHARLES HELBERT, died 1903, married 1895 EVELYN MARY, daughter
of LORD DAVID KENNEDY.
 - 5. FREDERICK JOHN, born 17 December, 1829.
-

B. 2. d. CHILDREN OF SAMUEL HELBERT ISRAEL ELLIS.

- 1. SIR BARROW HELBERT ELLIS, K.C.S.I., born 1823, died 1887, unmarried.
- 2. EDMUND HELBERT ELLIS, born 1830, died 1851.

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SOLOMON

COLEMAN SOLOMON, OF LONDON.

CHILDREN

- ✍ A. REBECCA PEARL, married 1780 ISRAEL ISRAEL, died 1816 (A. I., p. III).
 - B. ANNE, born 1753, died 1790, married MOSES LEVY, brother of Sampson Lucas, born 1752, died 1823. In 1800 adopted the name of Levy Newton (Great Prescott Street).
 - C. DAVID COLEMAN, died 31 March, 1809, leaving four children.
-

B. CHILDREN OF ANNE AND MOSES LEVY NEWTON.

- 1. SARAH LEVY, born 1773, died 1814, unmarried.
 - 2. KITTY LEVY, born 1775, died 1827, unmarried.
 - 3. LEWIS LEVY, born 1779, died in Jamaica 1796, unmarried.
 - 4. COLEMAN LEVY, born 1784, died 1834, married. Three children.
 - 5. PHILIP LEVY, born 1785, died in Jamaica 1812.
 - 6. MARY, born 1789, married 1814 ALEXANDER LEVY, of Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, born 1789. In 1824 assumed name of Levy Newton.
-

B. 6. CHILDREN OF MARY AND ALEXANDER LEVY NEWTON.

- a. EDWARD LEVY, born 1815.
- b. ANNETTE, born 1816, married JACQUES WIENER, of Brussels.
- c. SAMPSON LEVY, born 1822.
- d. SARAH, born 1823, married LEOPOLD WIENER, of Brussels.

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B. 6. b. CHILDREN OF ANNETTE AND JACQUES WIENER.

1. HELENE, married ISAAC STERN, director of the Banque de Bruxelles.
 2. ALEXANDER, married EUGENIE STRAUS, of Frankfort.
 3. EDWARD, married JESSIE SPIELMANN (B. 2. e., page 101).
 4. SAMSON, Senator, married JESSIE, daughter of SAMPSON LUCAS, of London.
-

B. 6. d. CHILDREN OF SARAH AND LEOPOLD WIENER.

1. MARY, married MICHAEL, brother of ISAAC STERN (B. 6. b. 1.).
2. PHILIP, married AMY, daughter of SOLOMON SCHLOSS, of London.
3. LUCY, married JULES KONIGSWERTHER.
4. EDMUND.

Jair Chayim Bacharach

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BY PROFESSOR DAVID KAUFMANN

EVEN Fame has its accidents. It is not always the greatest minds, and certainly not the most important scholars concerning whom the history of literature furnishes us with information. In our every-day life, both complicated circumstances and trivial causes often work together to exclude a man, who is above the common level, from the position in which his brilliancy ought really to shine forth, and to pure accident, that most unconscious of heirs, is left the task of dealing with the intellectual work that he leaves behind him as a heritage. But none of the heroes of Jewish literature have experienced so fully this fate, both in lifetime and after death, as that most learned, versatile, and original of the German Rabbis of the seventeenth century—R. Jair Chayim Bacharach.

The most gloomy century in the modern history of Judaism—the century that witnessed the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, the massacres by Bogdan Chmielnicki, the crimes of Sweden, Poland, and the Cossacks, as well as the spiritual plague-spots of the belief in Sabbatai Zebi, the spread of the Cabbala and general intellectual obscurity—this same century produced in Chayim Bacharach a man who was in advance of his time, and who, in full possession of all the knowledge and learning of his day, was unfettered by it, but rose high above it in full intellectual freedom. He might have become the founder of a true scientific spirit among the Jews of Germany and of other lands, the teacher of the exile in systematic study of the Talmud and the whole body of traditional literature: so complete was his command of this wide-spreading branch of learning, so profound and independent was his intelligent and thorough grasp of it. He was orthodox, and strict in his adherence to the minutiae of German-Jewish observances and piety, yet his knowledge of philosophy was equalled by but few of his contemporaries. Devotedly attached to the Cabbala, he busied himself, as far as the materials to hand

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permitted, in the study of natural science. Although he evinced remarkable acumen, both in the intricacies of the traditional law and the profound spirit of the Talmudic legends, he still found leisure to occupy himself seriously with mathematics and astronomy, and to display ability in historical and critical studies. The highest degrees of receptivity and of productiveness were united in him. Although he was deeply absorbed in his main studies, he did not allow them to crush him to the ground. With a strength of mind which we alone, who now regard it from a distance, can fully appreciate, he shook himself free from the bonds of the self-destructive dialectic, which enthralled the intellect like an iron chain. Thus he was able to contemplate the phenomena of Talmudic dialectics with a keen, unclouded glance, and to catch the spirit of its laws. Whilst other men looked down with indifference or contempt upon all non-Talmudic subjects, and allowed the study of the Bible, grammar, and all historical knowledge to decay, and lie neglected, his untiring assiduity and zeal for inquiring into every branch of Jewish learning led him to collect whatever came to his hand, whether it consisted of notes upon the Texts or on philosophy, upon the Legends or on mathematics, upon the traditional laws or on natural science, whether it was an ancient poem, an historical remark, or a ritual practice. All this work was, in truth, the first revelation of a scientific spirit among the German Jews, the development of which has evolved for us the history and science of Judaism. In his diligence in collecting and tabulating information, I can compare him only to his great Italian contemporary, Abraham Joseph Solomon Graziano, except that he displayed more originality and independent research in his work, and did not rely upon borrowed or purchased materials. In order, however, to comprehend this truly singular combination of profound erudition with a versatile scientific method, it is necessary to examine the soil upon which this rare mind flourished, to consider the circumstances which surrounded him from his birth onwards, and to take a glance at the distinguished family of which he was the intellectual heir. It is said that nature gathers strength through several generations of a family, and ultimately to the astonishment of the world produces a creative mind. That this is sometimes true R. Chayim Bacharach furnishes a convincing proof.

At the head of this family, like a sun in the heavens, stands R. Jehuda Liva b. Bezalel, "the High Rabbi Löw," the most famous and most important Rabbi of his day. Through his eminent son-in-law, R. Isaac b. Samson Cohen

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and his wife, the rabbinically learned Fögele, he became the ancestor of the house of Bacharach. Eve, the daughter of Isaac, in the year 1600, became the second wife of R. Samuel b. Isaac. Brought up under the eyes of her grandfather, that light of the exile, at the side of her distinguished brothers, R. Chayim, afterwards Rabbi of Prague, Frankfurt-on-Main and Posen, and R. Naphtali, afterwards Rabbi of Lublin, well educated by her illustrious parents, Eve grew to be one of the most extraordinary women of whom Jewish literature speaks. She was as well versed in the Scriptures and the Midrash as any learned man, and was, moreover, thoroughly acquainted with Hebrew and Aramaic. She read both Agadic works and the liturgical poetry of the Synagogue, without needing a commentary, and was ready with an explanation of passages that puzzled many a competent Rabbinical scholar. Her husband, however, who was twenty years of age when he married her, was worthy of her rare talents and ability. It was not long before the renown of the young and learned Rabbi, who received additional distinction by his union with a noble family, spread throughout the country. After acting as preacher in Prague and Rabbi in Jung-Bunzlau, in Bohemia, he was appointed to the important post of Rabbi in Worms, which had already been occupied by many celebrated Rabbis. Energetic in action, determined and self-conscious, with all his humility, he succeeded, in spite of his youth, in winning unbounded respect. Like his grandfather and teacher, the High Rabbi Löw, he boldly showed his contempt for calumny, and allowed nothing to deter him from doing what he deemed to be right. But, in the midst of his peaceful and prosperous activity, a terrible misfortune befell him, which threatened to ruin his ancient and honoured community, and which, unhappily, cost him his life. One of those persecutions, which seemed indeed the very offspring of hell, broke out against the Jews of Worms, who took to flight in fear of the horrors that menaced them, leaving their most precious possessions, the Synagogue and the cemetery, to the fury of the savage mob. On Good Friday, the 7th of April, 1615, the roof of the Synagogue was torn off, the cemetery was laid waste, and the tombstones, regardless of their antiquity, were broken to pieces. The Rabbi, Samuel, fled to Gernsheim on the Rhine. By the 24th of April, the Electoral Prince Palatine of Heidelberg had indeed suppressed the riot by force, but the victims who had fallen could not be restored to life; among them was R. Samuel. He died upon foreign soil in his fortieth year, and on the 26th of May, 1615, he was buried in the cemetery of Alsbach on

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the Bergstrasse. Although he died young, he left behind some valuable and learned writings, which, as they treat both of mathematics and astronomy, differ considerably from the usual tendency of works of that age. Thoroughly acquainted with the literature of the Talmud, and known as a widely sought authority in answering Rabbinical questions, he laboured with great industry in a field generally neglected, viz. in preparing new critical commentaries to the works of Maimuni upon the Jewish calendar, to the astronomical book of Abraham b. Chiya upon the form of the earth, and to other works of Jewish astronomers.

His unhappy wife, the high-minded and pious Eve, left Worms with her children, who were still of tender years, and returned to her parents and relatives in Prague. It was with a boy, eight years old, named Samson, and, as far as I can ascertain, with three daughters, that the young widow sought her parents' home. Completely absorbed in the education of her children, she passed her years of mourning in pious works and study, ever cherishing in undying love the fond memory of her deceased husband. No less a person than Isaiah Hurwitz, the famous author of the *Two Tables of the Covenant* (תּוֹרַת אֵשֶׁת), who was revered almost as a saint, proposed in vain for her hand, and deeply deplored the fact of his being deemed unworthy of so holy a union. Loved by all, and treated with the greatest reverence by her learned brothers, Eve chose to pass her life as a widow, and as a mother devoted to her children. R. Chayim Cohen, her brother, the grandson of the High Rabbi Löw, who had married Bella, the daughter of the Primator of Prague, Samuel b. Bezalel, his cousin, became the teacher of Samuel (Samson ?), in whom the talents of his father already displayed themselves. According to the custom of the time, he was chosen to be the son-in-law of some rich man, and went to Ungarisch-Brod, in Moravia, where, in 1627, he married Dobrusch, the daughter of the wealthy and distinguished Isaac b. Phœbus, who, so as not to be confused with his brother-in-law, the Moravian district magistrate, Fat-Isaac, was called Thin-Isaac. He had not yet intended to accept a Rabbinate, when the sufferings of the war of 1627 disturbed his new home ; his father-in-law, as the head of the community, was dragged to prison, and could only be liberated upon the payment of a ransom of 10,000 gulden for himself and a fellow-prisoner. Beneath the weight of these calamities his pecuniary resources began to fail, and Samson was compelled to accept the post of Rabbi at Göding, in Moravia, which was offered him. An inscription,

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dated 1629, written upon an inner wall of the synagogue, and composed in the form of an acrostic of forty-three words, gives the full name of the Rabbi, who was then twenty-two years of age, and who seems to have inherited the art of making acrostics from his grandfather, R. Isaac b. Samson Cohen. An insight into the untroubled state of his inner family life, in spite of his varying fortunes, is afforded us by a hymn that he composed for his wife on Purim, 1629, and which, being in a musical form, was sung and played by her every week on the coming in of the Sabbath. Bereaved of gifted and promising children in their early years, Samson's life was not of the happiest. In 1635 we find him in the ancient and famous Moravian congregation of Leipnik, paying diligent attention to perfecting his knowledge in Rabbinical learning.

It was in this town and in this year that he was admonished by his uncle, R. Naphtali Cohen, of Lublin, not to let the study of the law absorb him to the neglect of the claims of secular life and of his still unmarried sister. His mother, Eve, had remained behind in Prague, where she had already given two of her daughters in marriage. The names of her sons-in-law are known. They are Liepmann Günzburg, of Prague, whose full name was Liebermann b. Löb Darschan (his occupation was that of writer of scrolls of the Law), whose wife, Hindel, died at Prague in 1641, and Moses Perez, called Sabele, Rabbi of Schnaittach, in Bavaria, whose wife Tebzel, was buried in 1669, in Prague. The children of the last-named daughter of Eve afterwards settled in Prague, where they and their descendants deservedly enjoyed the highest esteem of their neighbours. Thus Simeon, the son of Sabele, had a son, Isaac Lovotiz (which name he adopted from that of his father-in-law, David Lovotiz), who became Primator of Prague. Simeon was famed for his complete mastery over the whole Mishna, which he was able to recite by heart. He died in Adar II., 1729, at the age of eighty-two.

But the real star of the family was yet to rise. In 1638, a child was born in Leipnik to R. Samson, who was called Chayim, probably after his grand-uncle, the celebrated Rabbi of Posen, who had but recently died. The name of Jair was added afterwards during a dangerous illness. The period of his childhood was a dreary time, full of sorrow and trouble. The horrors of the Swedish war came to a climax for Leipnik in 1643. In a letter to Axel Oxenstierna from the camp at Dobitschau, dated July 3rd, 1643, Torstensohn reckons "Leypenik" among the Moravian places he wishes to "impound"; shortly afterwards it was really invested by his Major-General Mortaigne.

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After being reduced to a state of starvation by a ten weeks' siege, the town was stormed and the inhabitants declared prisoners of war. But the people were so disheartened and harassed that bare existence seemed a gain to them, and R. Samson composed penitential hymns for his congregation that had escaped destruction, which to the present day are recited there on the 17th of Tammuz. In 1643, however, when these terrible sufferings had come to an end, he left Leipnik in order to fill the post of preacher in Prague, the home of his family, where his own youth had been passed. The promising son of Samson was six years of age, when he was taken to Prague, where Eve was made happy by witnessing the gradual intellectual development of the most talented of all her descendants. But the distress caused by the Thirty Years' War, that ended so disastrously for Prague, played sad havoc with the happiness of this peaceful family. They fled from the town during the pestilence that broke out after the dreadful siege of the old and new town of Prague, lasting from the 26th of July to the 2nd of November, 1648, and for six months sought shelter in a small Bohemian village. For six years and a half R. Samson continued to perform his functions as preacher week after week in Prague, until, in the summer of 1650, he achieved the highest happiness of his life—that of becoming the successor of his father, as chosen Rabbi of the community of Worms. Eve's daughters were now all either dead or married, and she had no longer any reason for remaining in Prague. She therefore accompanied her son to his new home, where she had passed her young days with the husband whose memory she still cherished, and whose prosperous activity she had there witnessed. But it seemed as if she had only been desirous of awaiting her grandson's thirteenth birthday and its attendant festivities, before carrying into effect a desire she had long entertained—a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Thus, after remaining scarcely a year in Worms, we see her, a weak and aged woman, parting from her family with an heroic spirit to undertake a pilgrimage to Palestine. But she who had undergone so many trials through life was denied her last wish ; in the middle of her journey death overtook her, and she was buried in the Bulgarian city of Sofia.

Chayim Bacharach was thus thirteen years of age when he came to the famous town of Worms, about which he had heard his grandmother and his parents speak so much. His earliest impressions, however, which formed the germs of his ideals, took their root in Prague. He always remembered how,

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standing by the south wall of the Ancient Synagogue, near the Ark, where the seat of his father was, he used to have as a neighbour the revered R. Pinchas Hurwitz, the great student and interpreter of Asheri, who, as the President of the Rabbinate in Prague, and a colleague of R. Simeon Spira, ended his days there, after having been Rabbi in the imperial town of Fulda. This special devotion to Asheri's compendium of the Talmud was a tradition in Prague, which was a great help to studies and discoveries in the vast field of Talmudical lore. R. Samson was also a commentator of Asheri, whilst another great-grandson of the High Rabbi Löw, named Simeon Brandeis, was so thoroughly conversant with the writings of this renowned jurist that he was able to repeat them all off by heart. (This Simeon was an uncle of the worthy R. Meir Perles, of Prague, the chronicler of the family of R. Löw.) The young Chayim Bacharach followed in their footsteps. Carefully instructed by his father, as well as other teachers, in the Bible, Mishna and Talmud, he had at the early age of thirteen already discovered the secret, that a diligent study of Alfâsi, and further an intimate acquaintance with Asheri, would cause the gates of the Talmud to open wide before him. Even after he reached manhood, R. Chayim was still so thoroughly accustomed to the abridged Talmud by Asheri, that he marked at the side of his copy of this compilation, which was less handy an edition than that which we now possess, the corresponding pages of the Talmud, so that he could in an instant refer to the source of any extract contained in this his favourite work. In his father, who excelled no less as a distinguished scholar in the Halacha than as an eminent preacher, he had a splendid teacher, whose side he appears not to have left until, when still a youth, he entered the house of his future father-in-law. At the beginning of the year 1653, he married in Fulda, Sarlan, the daughter of Sussman Brilin, who, after the death of R. Samuel Aaron b. Eliakim, which had but recently taken place, was elected Rabbi in his stead. Through this union the descendant of the High Rabbi Löw became closely related to the most distinguished family in Germany, that had off-shoots in all directions, viz. the family of Oppenheim. His brother-in-law, Isaac Brilin, the courageous and learned Rabbi, first of Hammelburg, and after the expulsion of the Jews from that town in the year 1670, of Mannheim, was the son-in-law of Simeon Wolf Oppenheim in Worms, so that Abraham, the father of R. David Oppenheim, and Samuel, the richest and most powerful financier among the Jews of Germany, who was the chief agent at the court of the Emperor

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Leopold in Vienna, were his brothers-in-law. R. Isaac, moreover, through his eldest daughter Hennele, became the father-in-law of Wolf Oppenheim of Worms, and through his second, Frumet, of Samson Wertheimer, the chief agent and district Rabbi of Vienna. These illustrious relationships, however, were only to produce their effect in the future ; for the immediate present, directly after his marriage, it was the erudition of the new family which he had joined rather than their brilliant relatives that was of service to Bacharach. We learn from R. Wolf Traub, the Rabbi of Witzenhausen, Mainz and Würzburg, that the young son-in-law of Sussman Brilin became his most zealous pupil, and for many years continued to perfect his already marvellous knowledge under his guidance and in his house. Through his father-in-law and brothers-in-law, the inclination of Bacharach to obtain a mastery over the Talmud by the help of Alfási and Asheri, became strengthened. Through R. Sussman, Chayim became also the nephew of the learned Rabbi of Heidingsfeld, R. Azriel Brilin. More than six years were passed in study at the house of R. Sussman. Bacharach then felt himself sufficiently strong in his acquaintance with rabbinical literature to be independent, to desire authorisation to fill the post of Rabbi from one of the authorities of the time, and to leave his home to seek for a rabbinate. In the winter of 1659-60 he therefore made his way from the house of his father-in-law, in Fulda, back to the home of his parents in Worms. As he himself tells us, he was slightly built, and of a weak constitution. In 1660 he was ordained a Rabbi, by the celebrated Rabbi of Frankfurt, R. Mendel Bass, of Cracow, also called R. Mendel R. Isaac R. Abigdors. From that time Bacharach, by means of regular correspondence, maintained a warm friendship with the son-in-law of R. Mendel, R. Meir Stern, Rabbinats-assessor in Frankfurt, and afterwards Rabbi of Fulda and Amsterdam. At the fairs held in Frankfurt, the public sermons of the young twenty-two-year-old Rabbi attracted a large amount of attention. It was most probably about this time that Bacharach, after delivering several sermons by invitation in different towns of Germany, was appointed to the post of Rabbi in Mainz. On the 11th of Adar, 1662, he lost his mother, who departed this life after an illness that had lasted ten years. Her husband, R. Samson, had for many years in vain prayed for her recovery in the propitiatory hymn which he had himself composed, and which he recited on every day before the new moon ; he stood now alone on the threshold of old age. Most of her children were already married when she died.

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Her daughter Fögele, who bore the name of her great-grandmother, was already wedded, before her parents went to reside in Worms, to the Rabbinats-assessor of Prague, Salman Schulhof, surnamed Moschels, who was one of the victims in the burning of Prague, in 1689. Two of the most prominent rabbinical families in Germany were united in bonds of kinship by the marriage of Salman's son, Isaac, to the daughter of R. Ephraim Cohen, the far-famed Rabbi of Ofen. Isaac was taken prisoner in the storming of the town, in 1686, and after being ransomed by his relative, Samuel Oppenheim, in Vienna, became a Rabbi in Prague, from 1697 till 1733, when he died.

The numerous branches of the family of R. Chayim Bacharach received an addition, when his father entered into a second marriage on Thursday, the 16th of Shebat, 1664, with Phega, the widow of Moses Cohen, Rabbi of Metz, and formerly of Nerol. He thus became the brother-in-law of Dr. Tobias Cohen, surnamed Moschides, who afterwards grew to be so renowned as a doctor and an author, and related to some of the best Polish families, which connections were destined in later years to tempt Bacharach to exchange Germany for Poland. But every soon afterwards, in the year 1666, Phega was snatched away by death from her second husband in an epidemic that raged in Worms, and to which a daughter of Bacharach also fell a victim.

In this year R. Samson had the pleasure of seeing his son promoted to the Rabbinate of Coblenz. They were disturbed times when R. Chayim began his new ministry. The waves of the Sabbatian movement now ran very high ; there was not a single place in Germany but was affected by it. Just as on stormy nights the billows of the sea dash up even against the lighthouses, so the clearest intellects were obscured in this fearful spiritual excitement. R. Chayim Bacharach had penetrated too far into the mysteries of the Cabbala to remain indifferent to, or to oppose, its victorious progress now that it was actively at work. The calculations based on the number of the verses in the Bible, the astounding revelations and prophecies that were extracted from the numerical value, and other combinations, permutations, and supposed coincidences of certain important Hebrew words, were no longer an academic sport, a pleasant exercise of harmless ingenuity, but life and reality, actual history strengthened by signs and wonders. With throbbing hearts the people listened to tidings from the East about the doings of Sabbatai the Messiah, and his prophet Nathan. From the South, from the scene of what was happening, from every place through which the news sped on as far as

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Amsterdam, where a veritable moral earthquake had turned every head, the tidings came to Worms. Here a complete series of records of the Sabbatian movement, in the originals and in copies, was collected in the house of R. Samson Bacharach and his son R. Chayim. In these papers might be read all the wonderful devices and verbal calculations by means of which the year of the appearance of the new Messiah and his exact name were ascertained beyond all manner of doubt. All the Cabbalistic productions, the pious penitential prayers and utterances of Nathan Gazati, as they were promulgated through letters which he sent from Corfu to the Island of Zante and to Jassy, and even to Amsterdam, found their way hither. The report of the famous Polish preacher, R. Berech Darshan, who had betaken himself to Turkey in order to look upon the Messiah with his own eyes, and who gave his personal impressions of him in a very circumstantial pamphlet, was in the possession of Bacharach. Like his father before him, he kept up a correspondence with R. Eisik Deggingen, the Rabbi of the German community in Amsterdam, who sent faithful accounts of the letters that arrived there daily with news of the miracles performed in the south. Things had come to such a pass there, that a special prayer for the King Messiah was offered up in the synagogues. The town of Ofen, owing to its connection with Turkey and Austria, became a focus of the new agitation, and maintained a regular service of couriers in consequence of these events. R. Moses Halevi had addressed a letter from Cracow to his brother-in-law Meir Isserls in Vienna, on the subject of the Messiah, for the son and stepson of R. David Halevi, of Lemberg, had actually been with Sabbatai, and had returned to their father with a present and autograph letters from the Messiah. R. Löb b. Zechariah, Rabbi of Cracow, and previously of Vienna, himself copied the letter that the Cabbalist Abraham Cohen had despatched to the Messiah. All these letters and pamphlets, that form a complete collection of the whole epistolary literature of this movement, and which must have been at the disposal of R. Jacob Sasportas, when writing his *Zizat Nobel Zebi* (The Fading Flower of the Messiah, Zebi), were in the possession of Bacharach, a testimony to his all-absorbing interest and personal participation in this affair. All the papers that we now possess form only an insignificant fraction of the mass of Sabbatian literature that he stored up in the course of these events. I have only been able to glance at a few pieces, which he bound up in the thirty-fifth volume of his collection of manuscripts, when the greater number of them

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had been lost or burnt. But these few well suffice to prove that he was not merely an observer, an annalist of this movement, but a participator in it—even one of its victims. The fact that, even when he had arrived at years of maturity, long after these occurrences, he never wrote the name of the Messiah without calling him Rabenu Sabbatei Zebi, is quite sufficient to show us his sentiments with regard to the originator of those sad events. But, besides this, he distinctly relates how thirteen scholars of the Talmud, in Coblenz, bound themselves to him by a written agreement to occupy themselves daily under his guidance in sanctifying themselves by pious study to receive the joyous news of the Redemption, and in preparing themselves in a becoming manner for the great event. He who knows what part “the thirteen” played in the cult of the Sabbatians will see that there was no accidental circumstance in the choice of this number. Finally, when we remember how one of the historians of this epidemic, the physician and stepbrother of R. Chayim, Tobias Moschides, laments that even learned Rabbis, whom he had much rather not name, were drawn into the net of this Sabbatian folly, the thought cannot help occurring to the mind that he was alluding to the son of his stepfather when he broke out into this complaint. Just as after a devastating inundation, the highest point the waters of the flood reached in the distressed city is marked in order to be remembered by posterity, so history must place the high-water mark of the Sabbatian movement at the name of R. Jair Chayim Bacharach.

The new office to which R. Jair had been appointed was both a distinguished and a lucrative one. The Rabbinate of Coblenz in the Lower Archdeaconry of Trier was one of the two Rabbinate which controlled the spiritual affairs of all the Jews in the lands of the Electorate of Trier. The Electoral Prince and Archbishop of the district was Karl Caspar von der Leyen, whose endeavour it was to heal the wounds that had been inflicted upon the land by the rule of his quarrelsome and intriguing predecessor, Philipp Christopher von Soetern. A period of good fortune seemed to await Bacharach in his new post. As in Mannheim and Heidelberg, so also elsewhere, the condition of the Jews had so much improved that neither in Coblenz nor Trier was there a Ghetto, and the people there breathed the air of freedom. Ardentely devoted to his Rabbinical functions and to the increase of his learning, free from all material cares, he had begun to feel used to the possession of ample means in the present, and to the prospect of an assured income for his family in the

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future, when all too suddenly a severe blow reminded him of the instability of the human lot. It was the custom in Coblenz, as well as in other communities on the Rhine, that the Rabbi had to be re-elected every three years, or at least his appointment had to be again confirmed. This law—which had been enforced by avaricious non-Jewish authorities, who exercised this power because certain taxes were attached to the office, a law by which the influence of the Rabbi was degraded and subverted—was now to be applied in all its force against Bacharach. His term of three years had barely closed, when the ratification of his reappointment was refused, and he was suddenly left without a livelihood. He has not told us the names of his enemies and the exact circumstances of his humiliation. Only one incident of his work in this community is preserved in his writings. Ehrenbreitenstein, also called Thal, a town opposite Coblenz, on the west bank of the Rhine, had then no congregation. The only Jewish inhabitant was Bärmann Thal, a pious, respectable, and well-educated man, who was a butcher by trade, an occupation which, while prohibited to Jews in the towns of the Electorate of Trier, was permitted them in the country. He was in the habit of crossing the ship-bridge, when the Rhine was not frozen over, every Sabbath to come to divine service at the synagogue in Coblenz. Bacharach forbade him to make the passage in a boat on a Sabbath when the bridge was removed, in this decision following the practice of older authorities of the place. Moreover, he refused to allow him to kill the animals himself, although he was well acquainted with the laws of Shechita (Jewish method of slaughtering animals), and though the governor of the fortress in Ehrenbreitenstein had commissioned him, under certain penalties, to provide meat for the inhabitants of the place, on the ground that for the requirements of Christians animals that were not killed in the strictly legal manner could also be used as food.

Owing to his short stay in Coblenz, he was unable to carry on any uninterrupted activity. At the outbreak of the plague he had to depart from the town, and to withdraw to Limburg on the Lahn, leaving behind a valuable and indispensable part of his property, viz. his collection of books. This, however, did not hinder him from giving full expression from his store of knowledge to his views upon the disputed question about the inheritance of the rich Sanvel Kann, his opinion upon this point having been solicited.

If there was any consolation for the sudden way in which he had been deprived of his Rabbinate, where he had worked with all his heart and strength,

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it lay in the thought that, by returning to Worms, he would again be brought nearer to his father. At the end of the year 1669, when the winter had just begun, he again took up his residence in Worms. But R. Samson was not long to experience the pain of seeing his son, who was worthy of any Rabbinical post in Israel, grieving for the loss of his office. On the 19th of April, 1670, after having ministered to the community at Worms for twenty years, he was gathered unto his fathers. What animated him even in his dying moments was the hope and assurance that his son would be chosen his successor. Before his death he expressly prayed and adjured his congregation, both in writing and by word of mouth, to let their choice fall upon his son, whom he could declare before God himself to be worthy and fitted to succeed him. It was in vain. Even the great reverence in which the High Rabbi Löw was held in Prague could not secure the election of his son R. Bezalel as his successor, and the son of his great-grandson was now to learn in Worms, that all the respect and obedience to authority could not establish a hereditary Rabbinate in Judaism.

Perhaps the settlement of R. Jair in Worms destroyed his chances of election; at least it seemed to be the impression that a native of a place, who resided there, could not be appointed Rabbi. Again, their eyes were turned to Prague, where R. Aaron Teomim, the descendant of a famous family, had, for the last eleven years, been making a great name for himself as a preacher. Unanimously elected by the community of Worms to be their Rabbi, R. Aaron forthwith entered upon his new office, where he at once found favour by his great powers of eloquence. Additional means of uniting him with his new home was afforded by a marriage. Aaron Fränkel, of Fürth, the brother of R. Bärman Fränkel, and nephew of R. Israel Fränkel, like Teomim a native of Vienna, became his son-in-law. Bacharach had the pain of beholding a stranger dealing at his own will and pleasure with the regulations instituted by his father, and of being compelled as a private person to hold his peace and to obey another, when he himself should have been issuing commands.

But this was not the only pang that the year of suffering, 1670, caused him. The expulsion of the Jews from Vienna was contemporaneous with their exile from Hammelburg and Fulda. In the former town lived his brother-in-law, R. Isaac Brilin, and in the latter his friend, R. Meir Stern, who was chief of the Rabbinate. R. Isaac fled to Worms, whence he was

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summoned to the post of Rabbi in Mannheim. R. Meir made his way to Frankfurt, where he remained for many years before the German community in Amsterdam elected him to be their ecclesiastical head.

Meanwhile, Bacharach's friend, R. Meir b. Judah Selke Grotwohl, of Frankfurt, had taken his place in Coblenz. This friendship ended in becoming a source of great comfort to Bacharach when his son Samuel Sanvel wedded the daughter of Grotwohl. The wound that had been inflicted upon the heart of R. Jair was still fresh when this marriage was solemnised. Sad and full of grief, surrounded, or imagining himself surrounded by foes, and apparently forsaken by all, he eagerly grasped at the hand of friendship extended lovingly and reverently to him by his successor Grotwohl. As in the days when they had promised in Frankfurt to interchange letters at least once a week, and R. Meir had always heard news of Bacharach through R. Meir b. R. Moses Sofer and R. Meir Stern, so now a lively correspondence was kept up between the two friends drawn closer to each other by family ties. The intimacy with so great a scholar in the Talmud, the Cabbala and other branches of learning as R. Meir Stern, who took deep interest in his misfortunes, could also only tend to encourage R. Jair.

But the true balm for his wounds was the unremitting study in which he persevered, learning and teaching at the same time with undiminished zeal. The post of teacher in Israel, that had been denied him in a congregation, was now to be granted to him by his writings: as he was prevented from bringing into play his activity in the sphere to which he thought he was born, he felt himself led to labour in another field for the benefit of the general public; he was, in short, impelled by the desire to become known by his literary labours. Study became his consolation and his revenge, his weapons and his passion. Engaged in research and writing, he spent his time at Worms as an ordinary private person, being only connected with the external world by his pupils and his *Responsa*, which were asked of him both by friends and strangers. His house was a house of learning—a retreat whither men of the community eager for knowledge resorted, and pupils crowded round to drink in deep draughts from the well of his full scholarship. There was formed a society of the members of the community to whom he delivered daily lectures upon the Code of the Law by R. Joseph Karo, and a second one which he instructed in the Mishna. In the evening he held a class to a third society upon the interpretation of the liturgy, which lesson alternated

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with the explanation of a passage from Rashi or the Prophets or Psalms. He also imparted instruction to a certain religious student of the mystic doctrines of the Cabbala. But the flower of his time was devoted to the composition of the work that was to be called after his name *Ez Chayim* (the Tree of Life) to be divided into three parts, each containing three, or, more accurately, six sub-divisions, and embracing eighteen different topics of Jewish learning. But as he saw that this encyclopædia would require more than two hundred sheets, and there was no possibility of his being able to publish so large a work, he devoted his attention to his notes upon the first volume of the Code of Jacob b. Asher, the *Orach Chayim*, so as to present a specimen of the whole by the publication of this portion, which dealt with the ritual practices of Judaism. Thus through his misfortune, Bacharach was destined to be the first author of his family. But in spite of having good cause for his doings, he held a confirmed opinion that it would savour too much of egotism to allow his literary productions to appear in his own name, whilst nothing that had been written by his grandfather or father had ever been published. He, therefore, set to work collecting the *Responsa* of R. Samuel and R. Samson Bacharach, which he resolved to issue, together with his own, as a *Threefold Cord*. But even this placing of his own works, as signified in the title, upon a par with the others, seemed to him improper, so that he determined to remain silent about himself, and name the *Responsa* of his grandfather and father, the *Twofold Cord* (1679), letting his own contributions pass unnamed and unnoticed. To the initiated, however, his part in the book was so evident, that it caused his erudition to appear in the brightest light. As soon as the book was published, an invitation to go to Poland, where ample scope for spreading his fame could easily be afforded, was held out to Bacharach by Moses b. Shalom Friedmann, a brother-in-law of Tobias Moschides, the half-brother of R. Jair, who in his youth had been a pupil of R. Samson Bacharach in Worms, and, on returning to Poland, the home of his father, was appointed director of the schools by the nine communities in the district of Chelm. But Bacharach was not willing to leave Worms upon empty promises. He knew well that if anyone wanted him, they would find him easily enough. The community of Lissa, in Poland, had invited (1677) R. Aaron Teomim, who, in this respect, too, was more fortunate than he, to transfer his Rabbinate to their midst, but in vain. For many years Bacharach had buoyed himself up with the hope that some day the choice of some community would fall

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upon him, and often must his courage have risen when in his heart he compared himself with his spiritual chief ; but now he saw how he had deceived himself, and on whose side fortune fought. Full of quiet resignation, he listened to R. Aaron, and although the tendency of his sermons was almost unbearable to him, yet he had to endure them, and to look on as fame spread his name upon her wings. But now Teomim became desirous of making an attempt at authorship. In 1675, when, immediately after the celebration of the first eve of Passover, he was stricken with an almost fatal illness, he had vowed if he recovered, to write an exhaustive commentary to the Seder-hagada for his children, which should clear up all difficult points, and should bear the title of the *Rod of Aaron*. In 1678 the book really appeared. All the methods that so much displeased Bacharach in the sermons of the author, an ingenuity that betrayed its own weakness, and in which general allusions took the place of truth, frivolous questions, untenable premises, distorted quotations, vague references to the most unknown and undiscoverable passages from ancient literature, in fact, all the strange devices which disfigured his labours in the pulpit, found a place in this work. The simplicity of the text that was being explained contrasted sharply with the extraordinary style of the explanations : the art of rendering simple words inexplicable was carried to perfection in this book. But the untenable theories and the unnaturalness of the whole method, nay, even the introduction of the Pilpul into the region of sermons and explanations, were not the chief causes of annoyance to Bacharach. His keenest indignation was directed against R. Aaron's manner of supporting his statements by references to passages from other authors that he either misunderstood or wilfully perverted, and by quotations that were often utterly incorrect. This would have made him unhesitatingly throw down the gauntlet of challenge to R. Aaron, relying upon the example of the most noted men, who, out of their love for truth, did not shun a conflict. But again the thought of the position of the chief of the community restrained him. He would certainly not have feared the excommunication which R. Aaron could have fulminated against his assailant ; he was man enough to oppose it, and to reply with a counterban ; but then R. Aaron was the Rabbi of Worms, and Bacharach a humble private person, who had to be cautious in his behaviour. The possible suggestion that it was all through jealousy of the successful head of the Rabbinate, and that the assertion of his incapacity as a preacher, was a case of "sour grapes," like the fox in the

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fable, Bacharach could have afforded to disregard, being justly confident in the truth of his cause and his well-recognised and assured ability as a preacher ; but the fear of personal motives being considered the source of his opposition withheld the brave man from taking public steps. He therefore determined to give vent to his anger in secret, but to hold his lance in readiness to defend the truth. Suppose it were again his fortune to leave Worms and be appointed to a Rabbinate ! But even if this was not to be, still the time when truth would conquer must come, and then the seal that kept this book closed would be removed, and his testimony against falsehood prove no idle word. Scarcely a year had passed after the publication of the *Rod of Aaron*, when the work of Bacharach attacking it was written. It was to bear the same name, but rather as a rod for the back of the perverse Rabbi, and to serve as a work in which the true meaning of tradition was to be set forth. The coincidence that the numerical value of this Hebrew title, and of his name, Chayim Bacharach, amounted to the same, was only a further reason for copying this title. In the first part of his reply, Bacharach collects the passages in Teomim's book, which he attacks, quoting them accurately, but concisely, and in addition stating his real objections ; whilst in the second part he undertakes the correction of the misunderstood references, and the proof that many of the citations adduced are either nowhere to be found or attributed to wrong sources. Only a man so marvellously well versed in ancient literature could have ventured to assert that a certain quotation was not to be found in the whole of the Midrash or the Zohar. The *Rod of Aaron* blossomed in secret. The object of its criticism was probably unaware of its existence. It remained hidden in the possession of its author, who continually polished and improved it, and also made its tone gentler, and less severe. For, if he found nothing in the actual remarks of his attack that required alteration, he was displeased by the vigour and violence of his own language, especially when the terrible fate of his opponent was made known to him. Ten years after he had composed his reply, Bacharach was informed that Teomim, who had advanced step by step, and had ultimately succeeded in being elected preacher to the great community of Cracow, had fallen a victim to a murderous assault. When he wrote an account of this sad event upon the margin of his book he may at the same moment have struck out the bitter observations that he had been led to make in the zeal for his cause, and have thus tacitly adjured posterity to leave all his violent expressions

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unpublished. Thus the relations between the two men never changed. If it was only a hollow peace that existed between them, at least it never broke out into open acts of hostility. R. Jair did not pass over his spiritual chief when, according to the custom of the time, he was seeking from the authorities in Germany letters of approbation for his book, *Mekor Chayim*, that he intended to issue after his work of *Responsa*; and the approval of R. Aaron, though given in somewhat measured terms, yet contained sufficiently genuine and hearty praise and recognition of the author's merits. Nor did R. Jair lack appreciation and encouragement from other quarters. He had the pleasure of receiving the most honoured rabbis of Germany and other countries in his house at Worms. Thus, in 1679, he was visited by the most distinguished Talmudical scholar of his age, R. Gershon Ashkenazi, Rabbi of Metz. The aged Rabbi of Bingen, Joseph Josel b. Abraham and R. Mordecai Susskind Rothenburg, Rabbi of Witzenhausen, in Hessen, were his guests in 1681, when he was thinking of publishing his book. In connection with this work, he also appears to have left Worms at that time; and on his journey to have shown specimens of it to various friends, as, for instance, R. Enoch Fränkel, Rabbi of Hanau, and R. Jeremiah b. Judah, the District-Rabbi of Ansbach, in Gunzenhausen. He was so determined to wait no longer before printing this work, that, in spite of a death in his family, he resolved, directly after the time of mourning was concluded, to journey to Amsterdam, and there superintend the printing. In the collection of testimonials of approval that he possessed we have a full description of the way he was appreciated by the highest authorities, as well as of his connections with learned men.

It is no wonder, then, that his whole heart was intent upon the publication of this book. He had no other hope of greatness than the fame that this work would found for him; it was his consolation, this confident expectancy for the future. When the trials and disillusionments that he had experienced in life threatened to overwhelm him, when he was filled with grief at the thought that he was isolated among all his children, having no one to continue his life's work—the study of the law, then the longing to see his intellectual heritage saved from destruction, and to come forward with what he hoped would be a great and enduring work, naturally grew all the fiercer within him. He might well be pleased with the choice of his subject. With his accurate powers of observation, he had discovered a public literary want, inasmuch

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as he aimed at expounding and exhaustively dealing with the ritual code of Jacob ben Asher, which had hitherto been rather neglected and cast aside. It may have suggested itself to him as an ideal in which his more fortunate rival in the same field, R. Abraham Abele Gumbinner, afterwards succeeded so well, namely, to put into the hands of his co-religionists a book, by means of which his name would be continually connected with their daily ritual life. But he seemed fated never to succeed. Was it, perhaps, the tidings that in 1681 Samuel b. Joseph had anticipated him with a commentary to the same book that appeared in Amsterdam, or was there another reason that stopped his journey and the giving of his book to the Press? At any rate he was again the poorer for a hope, and the richer for a book that remained unprinted. How many things would he have said better than those who wrote after him; how many errors and misunderstandings others would have been able to avoid if his book had seen the light of day! But it was, at the best, a doubtful satisfaction that the consciousness of this thought awoke to him, a source of ever fresh displeasure, a continually repeated outbreaking of the wound of his ill success. He had not, however, altogether given up the idea of publication. For more than ten years he continued to hope in silence that his book would after all be printed. The number of letters of approval in his possession meantime went on increasing, and among them was that of the youngest of his friends, his compatriot and relative, R. David Oppenheim.

Like a joyous promise, the gentle light of this rising star fell upon Bacharach's clouded life. The high esteem in which Oppenheim, when still at home, had always held the famous and revered scholar only increased during the years he spent as a student in Metz, in the Talmudic school of R. Gershon Ashkenazi, who was bound to Bacharach in indissoluble bonds of friendship. There thus arose between these two men, who were separated from each other in age by the space of a generation, an intimacy that was maintained and strengthened by a learned correspondence. Oppenheim's questions and opinions were a source of interest and deep enjoyment to Bacharach, as well as an opportunity for developing his own powers and exercising his intellect. It must have afforded him no little satisfaction to be able to instil rich seed into the mind of his younger friend, and to find him able, owing to his unlimited means, to make a reality of that to which he himself could only aspire with ardent zeal and all-embracing intellect—the

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foundation of a collection* of manuscripts and books of Jewish writings in every branch of knowledge.

Besides this correspondence, that already in 1683 had become a very active one, the numerous Rabbinical questions that he was incessantly receiving occupied the time of Bacharach, and showed him that, even in his position as a private person, he had risen to the rank of a Rabbinical authority in Germany. In this way he had the opportunity of engaging in a frequent interchange of opinions with such diligent students of the Talmud as R. Gershon Ashkenazi, in Metz, and R. Isaiah Hurwitz, in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He even held communications of this sort with the Rabbi of his community, R. Aaron Teomim, as they both often had occasion to express their opinions about the same matter, even as late as the year 1687.

Thus, year after year of Bacharach's life was spent in useless waiting and deceptive hopes, until a change in the state of public affairs, which had hitherto brought him but little advantage, now threatened to destroy the little home of the hermit, who had seemed forgotten by the world. The French had forced their way into the Palatinate; every day brought the dreadful tidings of new conquests and struggles. All the cities in turn opened their gates to the invaders; all resistance was futile; and when so many stronger fortresses had been compelled to surrender, no choice remained for Worms but to do the same. On the 1st of October, 1688, the enemy appeared before the city; the terms of capitulation were signed, and Worms became a French town. For the Jewish community this conquest brought special dangers, besides the distress that was felt by all alike. Every dealing of the Jews with the enemy was looked upon as treachery, which seemed to be completely proved by the more humane treatment that they received from them.

In this storm-charged atmosphere it was more a deliverance than a promotion for R. Aaron Teomim, the Rabbi of a congregation now in such a precarious condition, when one of the largest Jewish communities, that of Cracow, just at this time invited him to become their Rabbi. He had witnessed enough misery in his rabbinate, but he was spared the worst part. A general depreciation in the value of goods set in, and those who could obtain purchasers for half the usual price might consider themselves fortunate. The consternation that was caused by the sudden predatory inroad of the enemy produced a wild state of confusion. Everyone began to try to rescue

* This collection is now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

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and hide all the movable property he could snatch from the plunderers ; panic seized the inhabitants of the villages, who hurried into the towns, whither they had often conveyed their goods, with bundles on their backs, without having even received the customary permission to enter. But loss of property and panic were only the forerunners of complete destruction. And in all this no one was more unfortunate than Bacharach, whose last hope was now frustrated. If after the departure of R. Aaron he might have indulged for a moment in a vision of hope, seeing that in the absence of a Rabbi all rabbinical questions upon communal matters were submitted to him, his expectations of the fulfilment of his desire that now seemed so close at hand were utterly shattered when annihilation began to threaten his congregation. Louvois had issued the command, that all towns that could not be held by troops should be converted into a heap of ruins. The Palatinate became a scene of desolation ; so many blossoming lives, so many famous reminiscences, so much human fortune and industry, culture and art—all found a grave in the flames that rose to heaven. Whit-Tuesday, the 31st of May, 1689, was the fateful day for Worms. In the afternoon, when the hour of four had struck, the signal for the destruction of the town was given, and it was set fire to from all sides. In the general ruin the Judengasse, with its historical memorials, the jewels of its past that had been preserved with so much pious care, also sank in the flames. The synagogue, with its so-called prayer-chamber of Rashi, became a heap of ashes. The congregation was scattered in all possible directions. Each one fled to the place where he hoped to find shelter and maintenance, some even over the Rhine, although the enemy had only indicated the towns outside of France that might serve as an asylum. In the first moment of terror Bacharach had fled with his family to Metz, where he hoped to find shelter with his friend, R. Gershon Ashkenazi, and his kinsman, Grotwohl. His younger son, Samson, who was named after his father, must have left Worms before the invasion, as we find R. Jair composing for him a poetical narrative of this sad period and its calamities.

Thus the oldest community of the German Jews disappeared from the face of the earth. It was a community possessed of venerable and strong traditions, with numerous customs peculiar to itself and marked by a vigorous piety, that was thus swept away. How could the sundered members of this ancient body regard themselves as bound to carry out its rules, if the bond

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that had united them was broken, and no hope of their reunion seemed remotely possible? There was only one man who clung to the belief in the reorganisation of the community, who spoke, indeed, of exile, but would not believe in the destruction of their ancient union. This man was R. Chayim Bacharach. He looked upon the preservation of the synagogue valuables and the communal books as a pledge of its re-establishment. The symbols of the existence of the old synagogue, that formed its historic centre, were still secure; it was only a question of "When?" not that all hope of restoration was to be abandoned. With the bold though sure glance of the seer he made public this conviction, and declared the traditions of the old congregation binding upon their children, thus preserving its separate existence through and beyond the period of dispersion. On the 1st of January, 1691, we find him in Heidelberg, where soon after the time of destruction life began to move and thrive afresh at the house of the wealthy warden, Moses Oppenheim, sen., whose son Solomon had married Bacharach's daughter, Dobrush. He most probably did not care to continue in exile in Metz, where his family still remained; the necessity of procuring a permanent livelihood had caused him to wander about. In the summer of 1690, we meet him in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in the house of Hirz Wahl, the uncle of R. David Oppenheim, where he perhaps for the last time enjoyed the society of his friend and beloved pupil, before the latter went to Nicolsburg to act as Chief Rabbi of Moravia. Without feeling the slightest envy against the fortunate young man, but full of bitter comparisons with his own unhappy lot, he makes a note of the fact that his friend was scarcely thirty years old when called to this important post. Perhaps it was on this occasion that he formed the resolve to betake himself to Heidelberg, where the most prominent members of the family of Oppenheim had already settled, or had sought refuge after the destruction of Worms. Samuel, the imperial chief court-agent of Vienna, had been denoted by the name of Heidelberg, his previous residence, even in later years, long after he had already settled in Austria. His brother, Moses Senior, who was related by marriage to Bacharach, had settled permanently in Heidelberg as district warden of the Jews of the Palatinate. His brother, Abraham, the father of R. David Oppenheim, had just fled hither from Worms. This was the Abraham Zur Kandten, i.e., the owner of the house that had a signboard with a pot painted thereon, whose duty it had been, as warden in Worms, to receive the French general d'Huxelles on the 2nd of December,

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1689, in the name of his congregation, and who now in his exile watched over the interests of his dispersed community, that was even yet in danger, with no less zeal than before. Bacharach, therefore, met with many friends when in the spring of 1691 he arrived at Heidelberg. It almost seems as if for a brief period he fulfilled the functions of the Rabbinate here; at least, R. Hirsch Fränkel, when he afterwards became Rabbi of Heidelberg, and in 1705 had a dispute with R. David Oppenheim about a bill of divorce, appealed to the decisions that R. Chayim Bacharach had pronounced whilst staying there. But even if Heidelberg had again begun to be well populated, it had not yet lost all traces of the terrible ravages committed in it. People were still afraid to display openly their property that had been saved from the pillage; if Bacharach wanted a reference-work upon Rabbinical literature, he could not procure a copy from any of the community; all his decisions had to be arrived at from the fulness of his knowledge without the assistance of books. He, therefore, could not remain long in his friendly place of refuge. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, that had already become the natural asylum for every fugitive from Worms, seeing that it had afforded shelter to the magistrate of that town, he resolved, should also be his permanent home, where he could wait hopefully for the fulfilment of his great desire, the re-establishment of his congregation and their old dwelling-place. He sent for his family and his property from Metz to come to him, so that, surrounded by his books and manuscripts, he could resume the thread of his researches and labour at the point where he had been compelled to break it off, owing to the invasion of Worms. The most intimate friend of Bacharach in this town was R. Samuel Schotten, formerly Rabbi in Darmstadt, and at this time head director of the Manes-Darmstadt Klause college. He was distinguished not only for his extraordinarily profound Rabbinical erudition, but also for his general culture, most astounding for a Rabbi of this time, and he was even, thanks to his knowledge of Latin, well read in Christian theological literature. It was probably through him that R. Chayim made the acquaintance of the Christian scholar, Rudolf Martin Meelführer, who, notwithstanding his youth, was already deeply versed in Rabbinical literature, and who knew how to value the manuscript treasures in Bacharach's costly library. But, on the whole, the exile from Worms led a rather retired life here. Prematurely aged, inwardly broken by his misfortunes and mental troubles, deprived almost entirely of the sense of hearing, and so having to rely completely upon his

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own resources, he was cut off from intercourse with the outer world, even before bodily suffering kept him to his house. Overcome by grief and melancholy, he describes himself to us as one isolated and a stranger with difficulty crawling about with the aid of a stick, and even compelled to omit his attendance at synagogue owing to his weakness. In this situation R. Hirsch, the son of his friend R. Enoch Fränkel of Hanau, became his faithful assistant, The one thought that sustained him in all his distress was to render his works accessible to posterity, and he found tranquillity and comfort in directing the work of Hirsch Fränkel, as he arranged and copied his manuscripts to prepare them for the press. In this town, where an excellent firm of Hebrew printers was established, during his enforced leisure his long-delayed plans for publishing his works must have been revived with renewed vigour. It seemed as if he had only to stretch out his hand to bring forth the fruits of his industrious and richly productive life from the storehouses where he had placed them, but in reality he needed the powers that had been his in his youth to revise and set in order this over-plentiful material. Even his book, *Mekor Chayim*, that had been ready for the press some twenty years ago, had become so disarranged and in want of revision, owing to the notes which he had been obliged to add to it after the appearance of the commentaries of R. Abraham Gumbinner and R. David Halevi to the ritual Code of Joseph Karo, that he was compelled to forgo all hope of publishing it in his present condition, when to think out again all the material he had collected, and to re-write the whole work was an impossible task for him.

Owing to the remarkable accident that, while depriving us of the writings of the man, has yet preserved to us the catalogue of them, we are enabled to obtain so perfect an idea of the method of his work that we can see that this scholar, who was always investigating and writing, in spite of all his productions; could scarcely ever lay his hands directly upon anything that he might show as the result of his labour, even when the harvest-time of his life had been reached. Just as the fruits of his all-embracing industry, that occupied itself with equal diligence with all kinds of learning, were stocked together in his brain, so his papers bore the evidences of his many-sided labours, which to himself appeared clear and connected, but in reality carried the distinct signs of his activity as a thinker and a collector in their inextricable and variegated confusion. Filled with the earnestness of the inquirer who takes equal interest in all matters, nothing being disregarded,

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he considered everything that engaged his thoughts and came under his observation as worthy of being commented upon; certainly none of his contemporaries was so careful in "making notes" as he was. Whether it was the explanation of some obscure passage, the solution of some Talmudical difficulty, the application of some Agadic remark, the answering of some legal point that was either submitted to him or raised by himself, the treatment of some ethical problem, the development of some philosophical thought, the proof of some article of belief, the astonishing revelation of the equality in numerical value of two words or groups of words, the clearing up of some cabbalistic mystery, the discussion of some custom or superstition, or some phase of Jewish life, or of an historical memorial, or of a curiosity, the commenting upon some grammatical, scientific, or mathematical question, the copying of an old poem, or of a letter or opinion of whatsoever kind, making extracts from a rare book or from a manuscript, something he had himself experienced or that was brought under his notice, a tradition or the result of his own reflections—all these numerous things were carefully rescued from oblivion in absolutely unsystematic succession, just as they presented themselves to him, and were safely secured by his ever active pen. It is principally in seven volumes of his manuscripts that all this immediate outcome of his own personal work was contained. The number of manuscript volumes in which, so to speak, the intellectual family hoard heaped together by the labours of a large circle of relatives and friends was preserved, and which R. Jair's activity as a collector brought together, must have amounted to nearly fifty; but in these seven volumes was to be found the greater part of his own work—the diary of his genius—although they by no means exhausted the full quantity of his own productions. But they remained a worthless treasure, an unused harvest as long as the dense mass of these notes could not be revised and sorted, and, therefore, Bacharach resolved to cut a path through the thicket, and, under the name of *Jair Nathib* (the Illuminator of the Path), which title Isaac Nathan had also given to his *Concordance to the Bible*, to compile an index to these volumes, in which a general reference to the matter contained in each, and to the page on which it was to be found should be given. If, owing to the preservation of this work, we are led to a full consciousness of the irreparable loss literature has suffered in the destruction of these collections, on the other hand the knowledge of the subjects on which this richly endowed intellect dwelt upon with such eager interest, in addition

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to the numerous topics to which allusion is merely made in the midst of the vast quantity of the material treated of by him, allows us to take the desired glance over the fields of learning through which he walked gathering the fruits, and, moreover, to obtain an unexpected insight into the history of his inner life. From this point of view the publication of this work, which affords an adequate idea of his intellectual activity, becomes an absolute duty demanded by science. How important this book had been to him is best shown by the fact that he had provided it with an introduction, which serves as a testimony to his brilliant power of thought and true scientific spirit. Whatever entered his mind during sleepless nights, which undermined his already delicate health, during lonely walks, during the hour of leisure at twilight, at public lectures, or during silent research, all was here to be found written down as a help to his own memory, entirely for his own use. Now that he was examining this intellectual store from the standpoint of a strange reader, it must have seemed necessary to him to explain, and as it were to excuse, these notes, that might seem incomprehensible to his contemporaries, especially in the case of such apparently trifling or even useless things as special customs or superstitious notions. But the large space that he had devoted to the playing with numbers and curious comparisons of words according to the spirit of the age, also seemed to him to require some word of explanation; they were only to be regarded as the children of his enforced leisure, which he had never allowed to grow in size at the expense of his own serious studies.

The merest glance at the extent of this collection gives some idea of its richness; a thorough examination of the multiplicity and scientific tone of its contents changes our wonder to admiration.

Thus the first volume consisted of 237 leaves, the table of contents of which occupies twenty-four closely written folio pages of the index. The headings that succeed each other in miscellaneous order are somewhat as follows: Talmud, Agada, Legalism, Ritual, Bible, Homiletics, Ethics, Philosophy, Cabbala, History, and general Criticism. The variety of the contents, and the rays of light that break through the mental darkness of the period may be illustrated by a few examples from this work. Thus in one passage he asserts that even ethical writings in German are of more value than the greatest and most ingenious Talmudical works that are not based upon truth. Elsewhere he excuses the Polish Talmudists for their deficient knowledge of the Bible. The story of two women who agreed that the one

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who died first should relate to the survivor her experiences after death, seems to him to be as well worth noting down as the impressive rebuke he administered to his co-religionists for certain defects (and their causes) that had crept into divine service. At one time he inveighs against the misunderstanding of Christian commentators of the Talmudical saying, "Keep back your children from reading," as well as against the reproaches levelled against the Jews for their ignorance of the interpretation of Holy Writ, and then his philosophical reflections cause him to soar aloft to a height whence he recognises how the Biblical verse (Ps. civ. 31) has this profound meaning, that God will only rejoice in the future, for at the present time each day reveals some new imperfection in the world.

The exhaustive description of the second volume with its 204 leaves extends from page 24*a* to page 40*b* of the Index, and shows a still more versatile aspect of his learning. Here we have the pious customs of the community of Worms copied out from an old parchment prayer-book. The sufferings at the destruction of Worms, the persecutions at Nordhausen, here find their faithful chronicler. Now we behold him dealing with the problem, how the numbering of the twenty-four books of the Scripture originated, and then reproducing the list of books named in the *Kneseth Hagedola* of Benveniste. In one place he decides the question whether it is permitted to skate on Sabbath, whilst in another the discussion touches upon what it is that decides the fate of books and the acceptance and circulation of synagogal poems. The enumeration of the verses of the Bible that have been misunderstood in a Christological sense interests him no less than the solution of the question whether R. Asher of Lunel or R. Asher of Toledo lived earlier, or who was the Greek Rabbi whom R. Abraham b. David of Posquières mentions. Why the number of ten adults that is required for public worship is simply called "the number" (Minyan), is a point of no less importance for him than the striking incident that R. Gershon, the Light of the Diaspora, kept fourteen days of mourning for his apostate son. He enumerates the notes of the melody to the prayer, Baruch Sheamar, verse by verse, as carefully as he states his approval of the custom of applying the benedictory formula, apparently intended only for the dead, to the living as well.

The third volume contains 191 leaves, which are described in the Index from page 41*a* to page 48*b*. Here we have Talmudical questions that were put to him, for instance, by the Talmudist of Worms, Moses Oettingen, by

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R. Joseph Drescher, and R. David Oppenheim, as well as the penitential hymn that his grandfather, R. Samuel, had composed for the congregation of Worms. Here, too, he enters into the question whether it is more meritorious to spend one's time in study or in teaching one's own son, and, also, whether it is lawful to whitewash a synagogue a second time—an act that the Jews of Worms had always been averse to doing, but which they were compelled to do ten years after the catastrophe of 1689. His critical talents are displayed here in collecting and grouping together the liturgical poetry composed by Eleazar Kalir and Simon the Great for the second days of the holidays, as well as in his endeavours to make clear to himself the meaning of the observation by which, according to Abraham Ibn Daud's account, Moses b. Chanoch was said to have first directed the attention of the modest Nathan to his Talmudic erudition. He investigates the reason why Jesus, contrary to the Jewish law, has been crucified alive, and ascribes it to a Roman custom. If the Talmud praises acuteness of thought, this praise certainly cannot justify the Polish degeneracy into the Pilpul. His historical instincts are not appeased until he has placed all the heroes of Talmudical literature in their proper historical order. Thus he tries to fix exactly the position in time of R. Jonathan Hacoen, the commentator to Alfási upon Erubin.

Volume IV, with its manifold contents is treated of in the index from p. 49a to 56a. It includes 236 leaves. Here we read the opinions to which he gave utterance on the 17th of Tebeth, 1668, in his effort to quell the violent dispute that raged at Trier, and also the narrative of the ravages committed by the French in Worms that he had sent to his son Samson. The curious species of lizard, to which the attention of R. Liepman Heller was first drawn, calls for a remark from him as well as the dictum of his great-great-grandfather, the High R. Löw, that the peacock belonged to the clean birds, i.e. those that are lawful for food. At one time he is defending Abraham Ibn Ezra against the imputation that in his exegesis he disregarded Rabbinical tradition, and at another he traces the development of the system of hospitality among the ancients, and the origin of the so-called Pletten, i.e. the bills for the payment of the expenses of poor students and travellers to whom hospitality was shown. In one passage he seeks reasons for declaring the drawing and hanging up of one's own portrait, and that of one's relatives to be perfectly allowable; in another he puzzles himself about the phenomenon that in a mirror the human

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face does not seem to turn from right to left. He is as anxious to settle the question whether Maimuni possessed a knowledge of Hebrew grammar, poetry and metre, as whether the Joseph Hacoen mentioned in the Mishna may not be the author of *Josippon*.

The 272 leaves of Vol. V. have their various contents detailed in p. 57a to p. 83b in the index. In this part he is engaged in questions of natural science, as, e.g. about objects that are visible and yet cannot be perceived by the sense of touch, and *vice versâ*, or about the query, why drunken men often have thoughts or presentiments that are more correct than those of other men. He further speaks of the superstitious notions about hobgoblins, elves, and little fairies, as he had read of them in the popular literature of his time. As regards the productions of members of his family, we have copies of the marginal notes of his grandfather, R. Samuel, and his learned wife Eve, to the liturgical poems of the Machzor, the account of a conversation he held in a dream with his father about a Hebrew begging-letter, a poem that was written on the occasion of his appointment as preacher at Prague, and a catalogue of all the writings of the High Rabbi Löw, of which only a very insignificant portion had appeared in print. He makes observations upon the ritual as contained in certain old parchment-scrolls, collects details respecting the communal customs of Hamburg and its environs, and passes judgment upon practices that had crept in, such as the so-called "Spinnholz-Sabbath," and the error that had spread of arbitrarily applying the formula used in the case of martyrs to persons killed in any manner. He is no less deeply interested in strange identifications of different words and ideas according to their equal numerical value, than in questions upon literary history, such as, Who was the author of the *Maggid Mishna*? or, Why does Abraham Ibn Daud mention R. Jacob Tam in his *Chronicle*, but neither Rashi nor Maimuni, or in making extracts from a parchment copy of R. Chayim's *Or Sarua*.

The sixth volume, whose 111 leaves are indexed from page 84a to page 89a, contributed in a great measure to his collection of *Responsa*, including also the mathematical problem of No. 172. But, in addition to various important expressions of opinion and Talmudical discussions, there are also researches upon literary matters. Thus he deals with the corrupt and highly misleading state of the text of our *Tosefta*, and with the proof that Zerachia of Gerona could only have been nineteen years of age when he began his *Maor*, and not when he finished it. He records with precision the fact that his father

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had been wont to fast regularly on the anniversary of the death of his uncle, R. Chayim Cohen, who had also been his teacher, as well as the curious coincidences of equality in value of various words, and he carefully notes the explanation of some obscure proverbs.

Especially rich in material was Vol. VII., that contained 282 leaves, and is described in the index from p. 89*a*-104*a*. Here he had written out his father's commentary to the tractate of the Mishna, called Kinnim, with his own criticisms and the replies thereto of the author. Natural science, history, and literature were here gathered together pell-mell. The pigmies (Alräunchen) are as much a point of interest to him as the query whether the human race has really deteriorated in stature, strength, and longevity. The enumeration of the Messianic movements in Jewish history, is as important an object of solicitude as the fixing the date of the composition of the legal code of Joseph Karo, at the years 1522-1542. He makes a note of the supposed introduction of Hebrew words into other languages, such as the word "baar" into German, or the word "null," into Latin, and, like a harbinger of the study of folk-lore, he comments upon the appearance of Talmudical tales in other literatures. Like the Christian theologians, he raises the question, how America was peopled after the flood, and makes use of an opinion of Philo to help him to disprove that Cain married his sister. He holds in pious respect every Jewish custom, but nevertheless reads polemical writings against Judaism, and adduces remarks collected from Wagenseil's works. He is as much interested in the personal individuality of Bachya b. Joseph, as he is eager to defend Maimuni against the suspicions of Abravanel.

But even if originally Bacharach intended to make an index only to seven volumes of his *Collectanea*, he, nevertheless, soon began to do the same to other volumes, which were all duly numbered, and the valuable contents of which were as deserving of an exhaustive description as the others. By these means we obtain a still deeper insight into his earnest mind that was so deeply attached to every written memorial of the past and so careful in preserving every literary tradition. We see how his example stirred up his younger friend R. David Oppenheim, who, unlike himself, was favoured by opportunity and unlimited wealth, to carry out on a large scale the scheme that had been to R. Jair only a longed-for and unattainable ideal, viz. the foundation of a collection of every work both in print and in MS. that was connected with Jewish literature.

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An eighth volume, brimful of rich material, was not yet ready for indexing when he was busy describing in detail the others, owing to the additions that it received every day.

He thought that Vol. IX. fully deserved and required an exact description. Besides Talmudical treatises, it contained the discourses he delivered on the occasion of the conclusion of his lectures upon the single tractates of the Mishna and the Talmud, the Masoretic explanations of his father, and important funeral orations. Here we find reference to the funeral orations delivered by R. Samson Bacharach upon his father, upon R. Samuel Edels (died 1632), upon R. David, Rabbi of Dresnitz in Moravia (died 1639), upon the preacher, R. Loeb, of Mayence (1644), and upon R. Jonah Teomim, of Metz (died 1669), as well as to memorial addresses by R. Jair himself upon R. Jonah Teomim, R. Jerucham, R. Isaac, of Mannheim, who was his brother-in-law, upon another brother-in-law, R. Moses Brilin, upon a relative named R. Nathan b. Jechiel, upon the warden, Baruch, upon the pious R. Sussman, and R. Gershon Ashkenazi.

In Vol. XI. he had gathered together the fruits of his reading, the account of which gives us an insight into the extent and variety of his general studies. Grammarians and exegetes, philosophers and historians, preachers and books of *Responsa*—all had been equally the objects of his attention. He also gives excerpts from manuscripts that were only temporarily in his possession. As it was his habit to introduce everywhere some remarks of his own, he frequently intermingled independent observations with his *Collectanea*, and when he did so he noted down in the Index the sources of his information. This list of extracts from the books of others he completes by a *résumé* of the excerpts scattered throughout the seven chief volumes.

In Vol. XVI. we are informed of the existence of a MS. which contained, in addition to notes by his father and grandfather, also portions from the pens of other authorities, such as R. Moses Cohen Narol, whose writings came into the possession of the family of Bacharach through his widow; R. David Blum, Rabbi of Sulzburg in Baden; and R. Elijah Loans, of Worms.

A detailed index was also wanted for Vol. XVII., which originally comprised 117 pages. Having been begun when he was a youth, its contents had been partly passed over and partly transferred to other volumes. Thus afterwards whole pages of it were thrown into the fire, and others struck out.

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But what remained was of sufficient value as to merit a minute description. In addition to remarks upon his nightly dreams, in which he continued his studies and speculations upon the form of the shield of David, we also find here the reflection that the learned students of the Law, who apparently were maintained by the working classes, really were the supports of the latter. Already there reveals itself in his youthful mind that many-sidedness and interest in all kinds of knowledge that afterwards so characterised him when in maturer years. In the midst of Talmudical studies there appears notices upon the ritual at Metz, and critical glosses to the editions of Jewish chronicles.

In Vol. XVIII. three collections were combined, viz. his own decisions when a Rabbi, and forms of documents, such as bills of divorce and of chaliza ; secondly, items from the official actions of his father concerning the same subjects, and, finally, the opinions of older authorities upon similar questions.

Vol. XIX., according to its description, contained a large and elaborate work of his father upon the 613 commandments, a Will of R. Samson Bacharach, that is full of testimony to his profound piety, and an ethical letter of admonition to his children.

In Vol. XX. he had collected his marginal notes upon certain well-known works, such as the *Two Tables of the Covenant*, of R. Isaiah Hurwitz, and the famous book of R. Joshua Falk Cohen, and explanatory remarks upon the Midrashim.

In another section of this miscellany, to which R. Jair was especially attached, we become acquainted, thanks to the minute catalogue of the contents of Vol. XXII., with the poems and prayers of his father, which he inserted in the index, after the pattern of the author. Is it owing to its stout binding, or to any other external circumstance, that this book alone, among all the huge collection that was brought together with so much love by their owner, has come down to posterity? From this favourite volume of Bacharach are taken the poems that he could not omit to reproduce in memory of their composer.

In Vol. XXIII. there were a number of manuscripts, some his own work, such as the plan of the introduction to his *Mekor Chayim*, and of the *Ez Chayim*, and others written by his father.

One of the pearls of the collection is Vol. XXIV., which is mainly devoted

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to historical notes, and to original, contemporary, and ancient poems, many by men who were altogether unknown as poets. Here, too, we find the memoirs of R. Moses Cohen Narol, which R. Jair's stepmother had brought from Metz, and which consist of penitential prayers and accounts of the persecutions of 1648 and 1656, as well as of events occurring in Metz. A special value is attached to this volume from its dealing with family matters. It contains the genealogical tree of his father and mother, the memoirs of the unhappy year (1666) of the plague in Worms, the account of the invitation of the High R. Löw to appear before the Emperor Rudolf II., and the text of the amulets that he prepared for that monarch. At the end of this volume were also the letters from relatives and friends that Bacharach deemed worthy of special description.

Memorials of inestimable historical value were gathered together in Vol. XXXV. Although many of these documents had been burnt and lost, yet the remnant of them contained such important fragments that a detailed description of them seemed fully justified. The records of the Sabbatian agitation of the year 1666, and the correspondence that both he and his father carried on during this exciting time, had an especially personal interest for Bacharach. In this volume were also carefully collected historical notes of apparently slight importance, such as the affair of the confiscation of books in Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1509-10, a proof of the enlightened historical tendencies of the collector's mind.

Vol. XXXVII. contained a special work of his grandfather upon the Talmudic tractate *Baba Mezia*.

In Vol. XLVI. of this collection were included the poems of his father, the majority of which were taken from Vol. XXII., besides other poems and imperfect fragments of his own composition, and poems of an historical and religious purport of other authorities. This section Bacharach has furnished with a special table of contents. Testimony to his historical bent of mind, which despised no source of historical information, and also extended to the examination of tombstones, is afforded here by his remarks upon the inscriptions upon the graves of R. Meir, of Rothenburg, and his noble benefactor, Alexander, which were in the cemetery at Worms. We have also here the family-tree that R. Jair drew up, making important additions to the statements imparted to him by his father. In this part he also wrote out an historical work of his, in which he tried to establish a continuous chain of

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students of the Talmud from father to son, from teacher to pupil, from the time of the Gaonim down to almost his own time.

This commencement of a catalogue to his collection of MSS. continued by Bacharach, after he had left Worms, in his exile at Frankfurt, proves to us most distinctly that in spite of his life-long habit of constantly taking notes, in spite of a superabundance of productions of all kinds, in spite of systematic and extensive diligence in collecting—by which labour he might have been able to publish something—in spite of all this, he never had anything ready to hand that need only have been shown in order to be printed at once. Stimulated by a sort of hunger for fresh knowledge, always engaged in collecting and writing down scientific facts and discoveries, restless in his gathering together notes like a student, and like a busy bee searching through all fields of learning, he may have almost felt that the honey was in his possession, when the bitter experience was brought home to him that he no longer had the power of extracting it.

The most striking example of this torment of Tantalus, to die of thirst in sight of flowing water, is offered by the work that has come down to us bodily, and not as a mere bibliographical shadow, viz. the manuscript of Mar Keshisha, which is a dictionary of the terminology and methodology of the Talmud, in the widest sense of the words. It can be boldly averred that seldom has a collection of material for any branch of knowledge been attempted in such magnitude, and with such comprehensive observation of all facts connected therewith as in this one.

Whatever his deep research in the oft-repeated journey over the sea that was called the Talmud, had brought to the surface, was here collected. Every letter, every word, every formula, every rule that was in any way connected with the terminology and methods of the Talmud, was here dwelt upon, and elucidated with the most extensive reference to the large body of literature belonging thereto. Only a personal examination of this material can give any idea of the richness of it. Seventy-six quarto leaves are covered with his delicate and well-formed handwriting, that looks at first as if it were hopelessly confused, but in reality is wonderfully clear, and reveals to us the fact that the writer was short-sighted. In the history of the study of the Talmud, this work ought to have made an epoch by its truthfulness and simplicity, its acquaintance with scientific methods, and its merciless severity against all useless ingenuity and Pulpulistic disputations. But this treasury with its

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almost immeasurable wealth was scarcely a useful possession even for its owner ; it was quite impossible for him to make it accessible to others. His eye hardly retained the power to penetrate this forest that had grown round the text in the course of years in the form of glosses ; he was too weak and infirm to enter once again upon the researches, the results of which were here hinted at with extreme brevity rather than fully described, and to re-tread the path which he had traversed long ago. As the ominous title foreboded, he had become "the old man" who no longer had the strength to lift up the treasures that a life of unceasing industry and self-denial had accumulated.

Whilst in this condition, the only evidences of any healthy interruption in the progress of his activity in constantly acquiring new knowledge, were the public decisions, now the sole memorials of his productive labour, that were evoked from him by numerous questions from all sides. Through this channel he had an opportunity of displaying his rich store, which, thanks to the clearness of his index, he was easily able to extract from his *Collectanea*. In innumerable discussions, *pro* and *con*, he had at hand, in his seven principal volumes that were fully indexed, the familiar materials for his work, that were like a favourite garden through which he was never too tired to walk. With these excellent aids, it was not difficult to indicate to Hirsch Fränkel and other copyists and amanuenses, among whom we are informed of a R. Elisha and R. Samuel, the passages from his *Collectanea* that were to be embodied in his miscellaneous *Responsa*.

This collection was to comprise 635 *Responsa*, the title of which, *Chavoth Jair*, was to equal that number in the numerical value of its letters, and was to have the further advantage of combining within itself other noteworthy plays upon words. Thus, in contrast to the old works of *Responsa* that were like fortified cities, his modest expressions of opinion were only to be "the villages of Jair," and besides alluding to his name Chayim, were to preserve the memory of the learned granddaughter of the High Rabbi Löw, the female founder of his house, by denoting the author as "the Jair of Eve (Chava)." But when only a third part of his *Responsa* had been printed, and he saw that they already formed a goodly volume, he resolved, in consequence of some deep-meaning allusions, to issue in the first volume only 238, the numerical value of his family name (though on closer inspection, it really amounted to 242), to which, at the last moment, he added some especially important

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newly received *Responsa* of his friend, R. David Oppenheim. The inclusion of the prefaces to his original larger works, as well as of the letters of approbation to the *Mekor Chayim*, and of several references to his *Collectanea*, and to the *Mar Keshisha*, was to furnish some idea of the sum total of his life's work, even though he was prevented from making public the whole of it.

But it did not require this external indication to enable every clear-sighted person to see that with this work a scholar had come forward who was thoroughly conversant with every possible branch of learning, and every page of whose book bristled with proofs of the fulness of knowledge that was at the disposal of the author. What now appeared was something quite new and original, a collection of opinions that struck out a line for itself, that was independent and exhaustive in the solution of questions, highly suggestive in its manner of propounding problems, possessed of a thorough mastery over the sources of information, and supported by a remarkable knowledge of general literature. A series of auxiliary sciences had here been pressed into the service of the study of the Talmud: the spirit of R. Leipman Heller was now resuscitated. The general tendency of the whole was no longer a display of quibbling ingenuity, but a dignified erudition, that drew its origin from the most hidden sources. Emulating the example of Estori Parchi in his knowledge of the historical sciences, he again discussed the coins and weights and measures of the Talmud; following Joseph del Medigo he treated of mathematics and astronomy with the acumen of the specialist, and through the thoroughness and richness of his observations he started a new school in the study of the Talmud. In the midst of these Talmudic *Responsa*, he revealed a mind that was equally at home in problems of religious philosophy as in the mysteries of the Cabbala, and that had passed the school of secular culture in general and the study of natural science in particular. An implacable enemy to Pilpul, he disarmed all opposition by his profound knowledge of the sources of his statements, a knowledge that enabled him to point out, even to great scholars, what they had overlooked or said incorrectly.

A glance through his volumes of *Collectanea* suggested all sorts of important additions, some of which he determined to subjoin to his first volume, but of which he decided to reserve the greater part for the second, that was to include the remainder of his *Responsa*, but which never appeared. The

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house of Oppenheim in Vienna, Samuel Oppenheim and his sons Emanuel and Wolf, in conjunction with Samson Wertheimer, defrayed the expenses of printing ; and in the spring of 1699 the work issued from the press of the Frankfurt printer Johannes Wust.

Owing to his feeble health and consequent need of rest Bacharach had not troubled to obtain testimonials from strangers, though he could readily have procured them from all sides. He limited himself to his friends in Frankfurt. R. Gabriel Eskeles, of Metz, who, as a descendant of the High Rabbi Löw, was his kinsman, and who was just then staying in Frankfurt (1698) whilst on a journey ; R. David Oppenheim, in Nicolburg, and R. Samson Wertheimer, in Vienna, both of whom had heard of his work of *Responsa* from Worms—these were the only strangers whose warm expressions of approval he prefixed to his book. Joseph Samuel b. Zebi, the Rabbi in Frankfurt, led the way, and R. Samuel Cohen Schotten and Naphtali Herz Gans ended the list of friends who signified their esteem for Bacharach by giving their letters of approbation to his work.

It was characteristic of the fate of this man, hardened in misfortunes, that the sun just began to rise in the heaven of his life when evening was drawing nigh. Now, when his renown was being spread abroad on the wings of his book, he had become a prematurely aged man, who had surrendered all his once fondly cherished hopes, and had learned that resignation which is too often the only guerdon of conscientious toil. Had he been still young and strong, he would not have had to wait long for a summons from some important community, a realisation of his hopes, for which he had hitherto been fruitlessly longing. For we need not seek the causes of his isolation and ill-success in any traits in his character, which the all-effacing hand of time might have obliterated. It is at once obvious that this man, whom unknown circumstances had condemned to the obscurity of private life, after a too brief period of public activity, has been unable to rise again, in spite of the appreciation of the best of his contemporaries, without the support afforded him by literary fame. His distinguished descent and personal talents had not been sufficient to procure for the obscure German a post worthy of his merits, at a time when the most eminent Jewish communities chose for their Rabbis none but Polish scholars, whose studies began and ended with the Talmud. But he had already become reconciled to his fate, and had humbly and quietly given up all expectations for the future. If there was any-

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thing that disturbed him, it was the thought that the continuance of learned tradition, the chain of the study of the Law, which had descended in his family from father to son, would cease with him, and his intellectual heritage would be wasted, and have nobody to accept it. It was for this reason alone, and not with any desire for fame, that he rejoiced in the thought that the publication of the first volume of his *Responsa* had secured the safety of at least a part of his life's work.

But his day was not yet destined to draw to a close before he had scattered the seeds of his genius in the same furrows in which his father and grandfather had laboured. The belief in the re-establishment of the community at Worms, that he had foretold and continually nourished, did not prove an idle one; he was to be rewarded for the force of his faithful confidence. The Peace of Ryswick had been concluded, and the dispersed citizens and the Council that had been deliberating in exile now hurried together to reconstitute a new community from the ruins and desolation of the city. In vain had the Lord Palatine and ruling chief justice, Johann Friedrich Seidenbender, attempted to keep out all who were not Lutherans from the new town, and in the thirty-nine articles of his memorial-letter had especially devised plans against the Jews, "how they should be allowed to die out quietly." On the 13th of June, 1699, the treaty that sealed the admission of the Reformers was concluded. Nor could this permission be withheld from the Jews, who, thanks to the energetic and influential support they received from Samuel Oppenheimer, the Imperial Chief Court-Agent at Vienna, were moreover confirmed in all their privileges. With revived courage and warm zeal the Jewish community accordingly set about re-establishing themselves. The old synagogue, that had become a stable for the horses of the brutal soldiery who had burnt the town, and afterwards a granary for the provisions of the populace who had taken refuge therein, had first to be attended to, and it was even whitewashed inside—an act that their pious scruples had prevented them from performing at any other time. The selection of a Rabbi for the new community, which was their foremost care, could scarcely have caused any serious doubt, or have been open to dispute. They might well consider themselves fortunate in having a shepherd close at hand who would take charge of the once more assembled flock, and to whom an old debt was still owing. With what feelings must Bacharach have accepted the post to which a generation before he had been dedicated by the blessing of his dying father,

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towards which he had in vain brought forward his highest aspirations and fullest strength, and which was now bestowed upon him when a mere shadow, a wreck of his former self ! Certainly he must have recognised the hand of Providence in all this, that allowed him, though late in the day, yet with his own eyes to behold the chair of authority that had been sanctified for him by the legacy of his father.

Thus, he had the satisfaction of knowing that not in vain had he dreamed of the re-consolidation of the revered and ancient congregation of Worms, and of being a witness of its vigorous resurrection, thanks to the resolute guidance of its leaders. The spirit of intolerance that was breathed forth, both from the council-chamber and the pulpit, against the Jews, could not check the process of their re-settlement in the town ; the wardens of the synagogue had even the courage in the year 1700 to lodge a complaint with the magistrates against the inflammatory sermons of the parish priest, Johann Heinrich Mehl, and thus to preserve at least the appearance of justice, though so far from obtaining the reality, they were compelled by the Government to apologise to the clergyman in question.

But it was to be sufficient for Bacharach to have passed the borders of his promised land, and to see only the beginning of the realisation of that which he had so earnestly longed for. After a short period of activity, on the 1st of January, 1702, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, death withdrew him from his congregation. Enfeebled by illness from his childhood, his strength consumed by grief, having been almost compelled to still his biting sorrow by incessant and exhausting mental labour, he had grown aged, before he had reached advanced years, and had spent all his powers by the time he had begun to require them for prosperous activity. True it is that both his epitaph, and the " memorial for his soul " that was set up for him in Worms, prove that people began, after his death, to recognise what they had lost in him, though they had not known how to keep possession of him, but the ill-fated star that had shed such a gloomy light over his whole life pursued him even beyond the grave. The distressing anxiety about the writings he would leave behind him, that had disturbed his last years, has proved itself to be well founded, for the rich intellectual treasures that all his life long he had accumulated and guarded with so much affection, have been scattered to the four winds, and become a prey to the destructive elements. But even if he has not come down to posterity with all the ripe produce of his life's

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work, nevertheless he has become so deeply impressed upon their memory as to have his name preserved as one of the most prominent men of genius, one of the most important phenomena among the German Jews of the seventeenth century, who, though having his nature deeply rooted in the past, was still in advance of his time, and who will always be regarded as the forerunner of the study of Judaism in a historical and scientific spirit.

DAVID KAUFMANN.





