

A
Genealogical Study
of the
Bernays Family

Table I

The Descendants
of
Isaac Bernays
born 1742 Gross-Gerau died 1821 Mainz

First-born son of
Beer Neustädtel and Hanna
of
Gross-Gerau

Tel: 01 660 4174

"Cresta",
1 Selcroft Road,
Purley, Surrey
CR2 1AG

INTRODUCTION.

When I completed the Genealogical Tree and Tables of the FREUD family on July 29th 1986 - just in time for the opening of the Freud Museum, Hampstead, Ldn., where they are now on display - I set myself the aim to undertake the same task for the BERNAYS family, which was already familiar to me, because two members of this family, which has produced many notable personalities, had married into the Freud family.

I commenced with the usual genealogical research, like writing and telephoning to members of this now very large family, obtaining information from Archives in Mainz and other towns, making frequent visits to the Public Record Office and Somerset House in London etc. But soon I recognized the immensity of this task, namely to embrace all the descendants of the two brothers, Isaac and Jacob Bernays from Mainz, now distributed throughout four continents of the globe.

I nearly abandoned my quest, when at this crucial moment I made contact with Sir Pierre Bernays, now living in Prilly, Switzerland, who a few years ago had compiled the Genealogical Tables of all known members of the BERNAYS family throughout the world and who so very willingly sent me these Tables and many documents and correspondence relating to them.

This new material then gave me a lead into the various branches of this family, enabling me to amend some data, fill in several gaps and add new entries. Thus I rewrote these Tables in the same fashion as Sir Pierre Bernays originally constructed them so admirably.

The older generations are placed at the left side of the page, followed by their children, grandchildren etc., staggered successively towards the middle of the page and numbered with Roman numerals, Arabic numerals, capital letters and small letters in that order.

In the case of large families, the brothers and sisters are placed in successive order on one or two pages and their children and grandchildren on further pages, well indicated for easy detection.

Apart from these Tables I also constructed a Graphical Family Tree, which gives an easier survey of this very enlarged BERNAYS family.

This Tree is divided into two main parts: The descendants of Isaac Bernays (Part I) and of Jacob Bernays (Part II). Owing to the large number of Jacob's offsprings, Part II is subdivided into: Part IIa and Part IIb.*

Due to the limitation of space on this Graphical Tree, only the barest information is given, like Birth, Marriage and Death dates and places and in order to make the surveying of the various lineages easier, the entries of the children appear in most cases directly below those of their parents.

Any biographical essays, notes on occupation and obituaries, mostly compiled by Sir Pierry Bernays, appear in their original form in the Tables.

In addition, an Index of all the names of different persons appearing on this Family Tree and Tables has been supplied for easier detection.

Sometimes the reader will notice a variation in spelling, i.e. in Isaac and Jakob (with "c" and "k") but this appears also in the original documents.

Finally, I would like to thank all those members of the BERNAYS family and strangers who have so willingly co-operated and supplied me with requested data and thus helped to bring this undertaking to a successful ending.

Quite obviously, on such a vast enterprise as this, errors and omissions are unavoidable and therefore I appeal to all those members of this family who are in the position to make the proper corrections, amendments and supply new entries, to contact me at the above address and thus make it possible to improve this genealogical study to a higher standard of perfection and also at the same time help to keep it up-to-date.

1988

Hanns W. Lange

(Hanns W. Lange.)

* In order to accomodate the increased number of entries, the position of names had to be adjusted in parts IIa & IIb and the names of the spouses placed on the same line.

Names of Descendants of ISAAC BERNAYS as on Table I.

Page numbers of Tables in first column - page number of Graphical Tree in second.

ADAMSON Donald	22	2	BERNAYS Helena	1827	19	3	Cami	Guillaume	29	3
ALTSCHUL Ernest	12	2	" Helena	1851	13	2	"	Jacques R.	29	3
" Gustav	12	2	" Henri	1803	8	1	"	Laurent	29	3
BEEKEN Irene C.	34	4	" Henri	1886	31	4	"	Michael	29	3
BEHREND Margarethe	9	1	" Henry		18a	2	"	Robert	29	3
BELLE Louise	31	4	" Isaac	1742	6	2	"	Stéphane	29	3
BENFEY Albert	33	4	" Isaac	1822	35	4	CASTENCHIOLD	Anne	34	4
" Erna Amalie	33	4	" Isaac	1822	19	3	CLOTHIER	Florence	24	3
" Fritz Richd.	33	4	" Isaac	1823	19	3	COHEN	Lewis H.	33	4
" Marlis	33	4	" Jacques Alfr.	29	3		"	Sharene M.	33	4
BERNAYS Adolf Heinr.	11	1	" Jacques Robert	29	3		COLBY	Amber Marie	21	2
" Alexander	12	2	" Jakob	19	2		"	Bernays	21	2
" Alice	31	4	" Janet L.H.	22	2		"	Daniel	21	2
" Alice Elisabeth	10	1	" Jean Bapt. 25 &	31	4		"	Kenneth W.	21	2
" Alphonse	30	3	" Jean Pierre, Sir	17	2		"	Michael W.	21	2
" Amalia 1798	7	1	" Joseph	26	3		"	Richard W.	20	2
" Amalia 1842	31	4	" Julius	13	2		"	William W.	20	2
" Amalia 1845	12	2	" Karl	18	2		"	William Jr.	20	2
" Amalia Sophia	8	1	" Karl Ludwig	18	2		CREIZENACH	Ther. 6 & 18	2	2
" Amélie	25	3	" Lily	24	3		CULP		9	1
" Anna Elisabeth	11	1	" Louis	18a	2		CUGNET-RICHARD	V.	29	3
" Anna Louise	20	2	" Lucian H.	6	1		DAHL	Elias G.	6	4
" Anne Nadia	17	2	" Ludwig Pius	12	2		DARBY	Alfred	25	3
" August 1820	19	2	" Madelaine	17	2		DAUVERMANN	Maria	10	1
" August 1840	31	4	" Maria	26	3		DELMOTE	Marthe	17	2
" Augusta	19	2	" Marie	18a	2		DESSAYER	Alfred	30	3
" Augustus Chas.	23	3	" Marie Carol	22	2		"	Francois	30	3
" Béatrice	17	2	" Mathilde S.	13	2		"	Irène G.	30	3
" Bernard	35	4	" Michel	18	2		"	Janet Lynn	30	3
" Bernard Clem.	18	2	" Nadine	35	4		"	Jeffrey A.	30	3
" Bernhard	8	1	" Odette	17	2		"	Kathryn M.	30	3
" Bertram	25	3	" Otto	26	3		"	Suzanne M.	30	3
" Camille 26 &	30	3	" Paul 1844	26	3		DIETZ	Rosie, Josie	18a	2
" Carl	26	3	" Paul 1881	30	3		DOERING	Wilhelmina	19	3
" Charles	12	1	" Paul Ibrahim	17	2		DUMAS	Caroline	34	4
" Charlotte 1807	11	1	" Pauline	26	4		"	Henry R.	34	4
" Charlotte 1825	19	3	" Philip Henri	18	2		"	Henry R. Jr.	34	4
" Clemenz 6 &	18	2	" Philip S.	20	2		"	Lucy	34	4
" Constanze	13	2	" Pierre, Sir	17	2		EBER	Gerhard J.	9	1
" Christian	6	4	" Pius 1779	6	4		ELSEN	Madeleine	13	2
" Dorothy Carol	20	2	" Pius 1805	11	1		ETLINGER	Hannchen	6	4
" Dudley E.	19	2	" Ralph F.	22	2		FAHEY	Daniel Jr.	23	3
" Edith	19	2	" Regula	19	2		FISCHER	Antje	10	1
" Edouard, Sir	13	2	" Robert	19	2		"	Arnd Erhard	10	1
" Eleonora	6	4	" Sharon B	19	2		"	Arnd Franz	10	1
" Elisabeth R.M.	11	1	" Simone	30	3		"	Arnd Hans	10	1
" Emile	29	3	" Sophia Charlot.	8	1		"	Daniel Arnd	10	1
" Emma J.	31	4	" Sophie	26	3		"	Ernst Kurt	10	1
" Emmanuel 6 &	25	3	" Thekla	23	3		"	Florian. A.	10	1
" Emmanuel 1855	26	4	" Theodore	31	4		"	Hans Franz	10	1
" Eric 1884	23	3	" Therese	18a	2		"	Ilse Marie	11	1
" Eric	24	3	" Victor 7 & 12	1 &	2		"	Kurt Klaus	10	1
" Ernest	31	4	" Walter Carl	24	3		"	Marius Arnd	10	1
" Eugenia C.	13	2	" Wilhelm 1850	26	3		"	Nadja	10	1
" Francois H.P.S.	9	1	" Wilhelm 1848	13	2		FLATOW	Alice	33	4
" Frederick C.	23	3	BLACKLOCK Rachael	34	4		GANZ	Hermann	33	4
" Frederick E	31	4	Blum Helene Moisé	6	1		GASTELL	Anna Elisb.	8	1
" George John	19	3	BOWEN Charles	19	2		"	Franz	8	1
" Georges	26	3	BRANDT Martha H.	9	1		"	Maria Soph.	8	1
" Germaine	29	3	Contamine Brigitte	29	3		"	Sophie Augus	8	1
" Hanna (Nanette)	6	4	CAMI Antoine	29	3		GORDON	Joan	24	3
" Heinrich	35	4	" Damien L.M.	29	3		GOTTAL	Germaine	13	2

GRAFF Emile A.	29	3	KAESTNER Philip B.II	21	3	SCHREIBER	8	1
GRISAR Herbert	17	2	" Robert C.Jr.	21	2	SCHWARZ Charlot.	6 & 25	3
" Roland	17	2	" " "III.	21	2	SEISSAN de MARIIGNAN	L29	3
" Thierry	17	2	" Suzan C.	21	2	SELIGMAN Adolf	11	1
GROSSMAN Alice	25	3	KEITGES James	30	3	SHAW Sylvia	19	1
GUTMANN Justine	6 & 25	4	KNIGHT Alice	30	3	SHERMAN Annie	18	2
GUTTMANN Louise	25	3	KRAEMER Marie	9	1	SHIPLEY Paul	24	3
GUYOT Reinhard	18a	2	LEE Colby C.	21	2	" Sylvia	24	3
HACKHAUSEN Eva	10	1	" Louise	20	2	SICHEL Alice M.	33	4
HALPER Nancy	20	2	" Thomas W.	21	2	" Heinrich	33	4
HAMBURG Clara	7	1	" Tyler T.	21	2	" Helene F.	33	4
" Clementina	11	1	LEVI Gabriel W.	7	1	" Joseph	31	4
" Constanze	12	1	LEVY Juliette	30	3	" Maria E.	33	4
" Emma	11	1	LIEBMANN Anna	26	4	" Paula G.	33	4
" Eugenia	12	1	LOEWENWAERTER Dagobert	13	2	SITTE Hildegard	10	1
" Ferdinand	7	1	LYCAN Donald H.	20	2	SOHN Moritz	12	1
" Henriette	7&12	1	MARKUS Johann	31	4	SPIERING Ernst	18a	2
" Johanna	7	1	MARNEY Frances S.	20	2	" Leonore	18a	2
" Judas	7 & 11	1	MARSILY Alice	17	2	" Louis	18a	2
" Julius	12	1	MAUSS Alice	29	3	" Theodore	18a	2
" Luzian	7	1	MAYER Flora	26	3	" Wilma	18a	2
" Simon	11	1	McCLINTOCK Elizabeth	20	2	SPIRO Rosalie	8	1
" Wilhelm	11	1	McKENZIE Bret	24	3	STEPHENS D.	20	2
HAMILTON Eva	20	2	MELDRUM	19	2	TAYLOR Susan M.	21	2
HARTMANN	8	1	MEUNIER Marguerite	29	3	TEBLEE Ernestine	25&31	4
HÄUSLER	9	1	MEUSSIÈRE Marguerite	29	3	THOMPSON Jack	18a	2
HAWLEY Katherine	19	2	MEYER Rita	33	4	UHLENHAUT	8	1
" Percy G.	19	2	MICHEL Auguste	9	1	VANDERHASSELT Francin	17	2
HEYMAN Aage	33	4	" " Rosalie	8	1	WEISMAN Jacob	33	4
" Allan	34	4	" Carl	8	1	WEISS Nanette	6	1
" Anne	34	4	" Carl Franz	9	1	WEYL Eliane	29	3
" Christian P.	34	4	" Elisabeth	9	1	WILKINSON Alexander	24	3
" Ebbe	34	4	" Ferdinand F.	9	1	" Francois	24	3
" Erik	33	4	" Ferdinand H.	9	1	" Krista	24	3
" Hans E.	34	4	" Karl Reinh.	9	1	WISLOCKI Anna Kath.	24	3
" Helen	34	4	" Sophie M.E.	9	1	" Anya	25	3
" Jette C.	34	4	" Theodora J.	9	1	" Edith B.	25	3
" Marina H.	34	4	" Walburga S.M.	9	1	" George B.	24	3
" Paul	34	4	MOREAU Isabelle	29	3	" George S.	25	3
" Sophie L.	34	4	MUELLER Frida	18a	2	" Gregory	24	3
HEYMANS Karin	17	2	NEWBURN	24	3	" Johanna	24	3
@ HIRSCH Françoise	17	2	NIETZOLD	9	1	" Louis C.	24	3
" Lucien	17	2	PARR Adam C.	34	4	" Stanislas	24	3
" Michael	17	2	" Andrew R.	34	4	" Stanislas Jr	25	3
" Pierre	17	2	" Anneliese	34	4	WITH Augusta S.	8	1
HIRSCHFELD Augusta	26	3	" David C.	34	4	WOLF Josephine	18	2
HIRTZ Simon	26	3	PÉCHER Julie Marie	13	2	YOUNG Kathleen L.	20	2
HOCHHEIM Renate	10	1	PHILLIPS Paulette	21	2	ZAEPFEL Lydia E.	22	2
HOFFMAN Regula	19	2	PIEROTH	9	1	ZIMMER Andrée	29	3
HOLLANDER Clara	26	3	PINET Pascale	29	3	ZULAUF Catherine	22	2
HUSAR Anna L.	20	2	PIRET Juliette	13	2			
" Gregory G.	20	2	POLLITZ Jacob E.	12	1	<u>A D D E N D A</u>		
" Gregory Mc.	20	2	PRICCO James S.	30	3	HIRSCH Anthony	17a	2
" Joanne	20	2	QUATREBARBES E.	17	2			
" Krista E.	20	2	RONDE Adolf	11	1			
" Leonard G.	20	2	" Matthias	11	1			
" Leonard Jr	20	2	RONEY Patricia	21	2			
" Suzanne	20	2	SACHS Natan	7	1			
JONES Kate Peck	18	2	SALLE Chantal	29	3			
KAESTNER Benjamin R.	21	2	SALOMON Suzanne	31	4			
" Janet Bernays	21	2	SASSARY Nathalie	9	1			
" Joseph Howard	21	2						
" Katherine S.	21	3						
" Philip B.	21	2						

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF WEISENAU NEAR MAINZ.

With a special reference to the family Bernays.

By Friedrich Schütz.

FROM WEISENAU VIA MAINZ INTO THE WIDE WORLD - THE FAMILY BERNAYS. *

To the Jewish families of Weisenau who settled in Mainz during the last years of the ANCIEN REGIME belonged also the two brothers Isaak and Jakob Beer, who accepted in 1808 the family name BERNAYS and whose descendants belong to the most notable families of German-Jewish origin. Many of them gave the German, British and American arts, natural science and economics an important impulse. The different roads they went and had to take were typical of the different ways the German Jewry of the 19. and 20. century were going. Unfortunately the restricted space in this magazine article does not allow a comprehensive portrayal but permits only a brief appreciation of some of the more notable members of this family. For many references and information I gratefully thank Mr. Hanns W. Lange of Purley, Surrey. (By sheer chance Mr. Hanns W. Lange approached the Townarchive of Mainz for information about the family Bernays just at the same time as I began my own researches. Later he made contact with members of the family in Great Britain [U.S.A., Australia, France] and Switzerland. He received genealogical material which he also put at my disposal and these were of great value to me, especially with regard of the younger generations).

When Isaak and Jacob Beer moved from Weisenau to Mainz, they had to apply for protection [Schutz], had to reside in the Jewish quarter and were severely restricted in their choice of occupation. At that time the Holy Roman Empire was still in existence and the archbishop of Mainz still ruled from the Electoral Castle [Kurfürstliches Schloss], the aristocracy and the clergy formed the upper social class, the guilds watched over their rights and the class-society seemed to be intact, but was shaken in their foundation by the experience of the Mainzer Republic of 1792/93. But a few years later everything looked different. When in 1798 Mainz became French for the second time, a radical change of the society into the bourgeoisie began. The aristocracy was ousted, the clergy deprived of its power, freedom of trade was introduced and a progressive administration of justice set up. The bourgeoisie was favoured by Napoleon and for the first time received a political voice. But for more than anyone else, for the Jews living on the left side of the Rhine a new era began - much earlier than for those living in other German territories.

On the whole, Napoleon did not interfere with the achievements of the early French Republic, but he introduced in 1808 a code of morality [Moralitätspatente] for Jews with new restrictions. Also his bureaucratic-centralized constitution which had a built-in Israelitic consistory with a chief rabbi for each department, was alien to the Jews. But at the same time their position as protected Jews [Schutzjuden] was transformed into normal citizens, much earlier as for instance at that of the Jews of Frankfurt a/Main. Since 1800 there was a Jewish member in the municipal council. Jewish children were allowed to learn the crafts of many trades, which were denied to them only a few years ago. Already in the first decade many Jews took advantage of the newly founded trade-freedom for them and set up as traders in fruit and wine, carried out conventional occupations in Mainz, while others studied medicine or law. Approximately ten Jewish members belonged to the progressive Lodge of Mainz, which had a membership of 200.

* For the sake of accuracy and in order to give a true representation of this detailed article, containing some academic and legal phrases, the translator has attempted to keep this translation as literal as possible, even if it meant to sacrifice the flow and style of the original German text. No footnotes because of lack of space. All insertions between square brackets [] are explanatory comments by the translator.

The process of emancipation, the rapid change of life *within and without* - for the legal decrees altered the language, apparel, mode of life, maintenance and last not least the chance of education - evolved under a stress and strain, not comprehensible to our present way of life, but which had to lead to a breaking point of *tradition and progress*.

For many years to come, the new society of the emancipated Jewish bourgeoisie of profession and possession formed only a thin layer over the traditionally Jewry. Since the last decade of the 18th century the authorities of the Electorate of Mainz expected of the newly admitted Jews a knowledge of the German writing and calculation. Already in 1784 it was recommended to the Jews to send their children into State Schools, but by 1801 only 31 Jewish children visited such public institutions. In Philippon's "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums" of 1838 it was stated that in Mainz hardly half of the Jewish community belonged to the *enlightened and educated class*. On the other hand, numerous Jewish families, as "Schutzjuden", made themselves acquainted with the German culture and education, which explained their quick emancipation and assimilation. For many years some had yearned for their entitlement and duty to a German education and the access to a German citizenship. All this one has to take into consideration if one wants to understand the history of the family BERNAYS.

Isaak and Jacob Beer were the sons of the Jew Beer Neustädtel in Gross-Gerau, county Hesse-Darmstadt. Both brothers found themselves at the beginning of a decisive phase in the evolution of the German Jewry and each handed down to his descendants certain features of development. Whilst the younger brother, Jacob, affirmed his affinity to Judaism, for he had the reputation of a devout man, the older brother, Isaak, placed the assimilation as a citizen above the affiliation to Judaism.

In this article we have met Isaak Beer several times before. He was born on the 30. June 1742 - not in 1739 as he assumed - and was accepted as Schutzjude in 1770 on the Electoral side of Weisenau where he married Jendle Loeser (or Leser), the daughter of a butcher. In 1788 he became president of the Jewish community of Weisenau. He was also a member of the Jacobiner Club in Mainz, marched in the spectacular procession in connection with the erection of the Tree of Freedom in Mainz and belonged, together with his two oldest sons, to the initiators of the planting of a Tree of Freedom in Weisenau. According to his own statement he came to Mainz in 1793 but it was only in 1797 that he received the certificate of a "Schutzjude", after some difficulties with the Jewish community of Mainz which demanded from him a considerable sum of tax. He lived first at the address: House Lit. D. 34 Rechengasse and later: House Lit. D. 17, Petersplatz 5. He was a wholesale merchant, especially in fruit and as he required large premises for his depot, he was one of the highest rent payers in the town and on the official register he was later described as *rich*. It is very significant that, together with his family, he was the first to sign the Public Register after the decree of 1808. He took the name Isaak Bernays and his wife Nanette [née] Weiss. The name Bernays derived from the name of the town "Neustädtel", which was also the name of his father in Gross-Gerau. Thekla Bernays, Isaak's great-granddaughter wrote: *So, in memory of their father, Baer Neustädtel, our great-grandfather, and his brother, by dropping the latter part of the town's name and by running the remaining syllables together - Baerneus - then changing the orthography to the French, Bernays, created the name.*

Isaak Bernays' wish for civic equality was very ardent. His children went even a step further with the assimilation: Back in 1808, already as adults, they took the Christian names of: Clemens, Emmanuel, Pius, Eleonore, Luzian and Christian. They all had Jewish spouses, but at least some chose baptism for themselves or their children. Thekla Bernays wrote that her great-grandfather ^{had} liberal views (though erroneously she gave Isaak Bernays the name of his brother Jacob). He formed a close friendship with the "Prince-Bishop" of Mainz who procured for his - Isaak's - sons a list of very Christian names. With this "Prince-Bishop" Thekla Bernays probably meant the Prince-Elector of Mainz, but he was no longer functioning in 1802 for the

districts situated on the right side of the Rhine. Perhaps she may have mixed up also the Prince-Bishop with Joseph Ludwig Colmar, the bishop of the diocese of Mainz, who was elected in 1802.

Of Isaak Bernays there is a portrait in existence. It arrived in the U.S.A. during the middle of the 19th century in the luggage of one of his grandchildren and returned to Mainz in 1982 as a present from Wilma Guyot of California, one of his great-granddaughters and hangs now in the State Library of Mainz. The portrait, which depicts Isaak Bernays in his last years of life, was painted by Philipp Kiefer (1774-1843) who painted portraits of numerous personalities of the town Mainz. Isaak Bernays died on 2. April 1821.

The oldest son of Isaak Bernays, Luzian Bernays (1774-1825) was the founder of the Mainzer family lineage. His son, Dr. Heinrich Bernays, born 1803 as Hayum Leser in Mainz, converted to the Protestant religion. He studied law, was at first lawyer in Alzey, then chief court counsel at Mainz. Heinrich's daughter, Aimée married in 1857 the leather manufacturer Carl Michel, chairman of the supervisory board of the leather factory of Mayer, Michel & Denninger in Mainz. The family of Isaak Beer, the Schutzjude from Weisenau, were thus connected with one of the prominent Christian families of the town. Carl Michel was a supporter of the Greater-German Democrats and his wife Aimée who enjoyed the greatest popularity of the society of Mainz, promoted the Smaller-German [kleindeutsche] Prussian solution of the German problem. Her daughter married the carriage manufacturer Franz Gastell, part-owner of the waggon factory: Bros. Gastell of Mainz. Aimée's brother, Franz Heinrich Ludwig Pius was an advocate like his father and county court counsel and president of the Senate of Colmar in Alsace. Her sister Elisa died in 1930 unmarried and was the last bearer of the name Bernays in Mainz. For a long time she organized the League for the Protection of Women and Girls and was a member on the board of the local Labour Institute for Women, the Alice Women's Guild and the Housewife's Union of Mainz. The *Mainzer Tageszeitung* stressed in the obituary on 26. February 1930 that Elisa Bernays belonged to one of the principal families of Mainz. *Active charity, great kindness of heart and integrity of character were the distinctions of her personality. Her sense of justice and great understanding enabled her to carry out her tasks. She had fully recognized the great importance of the movement for housewives and belonged to its (!) committee of Apprenticeship and for some years to the committee of the administration of the Labour Exchange.*

Of Isaak Bernays' further sons is worth mentioning the second eldest, Gumbrich Isaak Beer - Clemens Bernays - born 1773 in Weisenau. He married in 1816 Therese Creizenach, a sister of the noted teacher in Mainz and Frankfurt a/Main, Michael Creizenach. Therese Creizenach was first married to the rabbi Leo Ellinger and she was divorced in 1811. As according to the French law a certain period between divorce and remarriage had to pass [3 years], the first [3] children of Clemens Bernays were born out of wedlock.

What Thekla Bernays wrote about Clemens Bernays and his brothers, the same also applied to Therese Creizenach, namely that she grew up with the breath of the French Revolution in her nostrils and the yearning for freedom in her blood. In 1818 Clemens Bernays resigned his position of a wealthy merchant and banker and he moved into the Bavarian Rheinpfalz, where he had acquired near Oggersheim one of the most attractive country estates of the district. It was there where his children - six sons and two daughters - grew up in happy surroundings. Intellectual and artistic conversations reflected the atmosphere of the house, among the guests to which belonged *some enlightened Catholic clerics and a number of more or less cultured Bavarian officers*. The subjects of the conversation were philosophy, history and literature as well as naturally for instance topical events, like the festivities of the Liberals and Democrats in Hambach in 1832.

Clemens Bernays did not convert to Christianity - he is buried in the Jewish cemetery of Frankenthal - but as his granddaughter stated, he was completely indifferent to his Jewishness and together with Heinrich Heine, considered Judaism rather a "calamity". He had his children baptised into the Protestant religion, but sent them into the Catholic church of Oggersheim. A Polish tutor supplied additional education, while a former Jesuit taught classical Latin which the children never forgot all their lives.

This applied also to the second son, Karl Ludwig, whose democratic conviction originated from his parental home and his grandfather's views. He was born premaritally as Lazarus in Mainz and after visiting the grammar schools in Frankfurt and Speyer, he studied law, philosophy and fiscal science [Kameralwissenschaften] in Munich, Göttingen and Heidelberg. But as the jurisprudence seemed to him rather too dry a subject and after a period as a junior barrister and passing the State examination, he turned to journalism, but because of some scathing articles he wrote against the Bavarian Royal House, he had to terminate his editorship at the "Mannheimer Abendzeitung", which in those days was considered to be rather radical. To avoid a prosecution by the police, he escaped to Paris via Strassburg where he worked in the editorial staff of the "Vorwärts", which was published by Heinrich Börnstein who later became his closest friend. Other friends of his, like Arnold Ruge, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Bakunin, followed his example and under the co-operation of Heinrich (Harry) Heine and Georg Herwegh they were able to find more associates. However, the radical tone of the "Vorwärts" brought it soon in conflict with the German governments, especially the Prussian, which lodged a protest with the French government. After the forcible closure of the "Vorwärts" and a prison sentence for Bernays, he was appointed attache at the French Embassy at Vienna by the Foreign Minister Lamartine, following the revolution in 1848. A few weeks later, the very day after the nomination of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as President of the State, Bernays and Börnstein turned their back on the Old World and went to the U.S.A. Initially Bernays worked as a business man in Highland, Illinois and then as editor of Börnstein's "Anzeiger des Westens" in St. Louis, where he also worked as a journalist for the emancipation of the slaves as well as a delegate in Washington.

After a short interlude as consul in Zürich and Helsingör, he returned and being befriended with Lincoln he secured for General Fremont the appointment as commander-in-chief of the Departments of the West. In 1863 Fremont issued the famous declaration for the emancipation of the slaves. Bernays was probably the inspirer of this proclamation, for it is a fact that as a member of Fremont's staff, he had great influence over the general.

Bernays died in 1879. His daughter Therese Spiering of Brooklyn took up the connection with the Town Archive of Mainz in 1930 and donated two photographs of her father: one of the Daguerreotype from the year 1858 and one from the time of his last illness.

Three of his brothers followed Karl Ludwig Bernays to the United States of America: Bernhard Clemens, Jakob and Georg, whose son Augustus Charles (1854-1907), a respected doctor, was also successful in the science of medicine. His sister [Thekla] has set a memorial to his memory by publishing his biography in 1912. We are also indebted to her for valuable information of the family's period in Mainz. This was the "American" branch of the family who was described by the Jewish theologian and historian Gotthold Deutsch when he wrote in 1921 to the Mainzer Rabbi ret. Prof. Salfeld: *The family was totally alienated to Judaism, but has never made a secret of its origin and has distanced itself from the Church as well as from the Synagogue.*

From Jacob Bernays much less is known than from his brother Isaak. Born on the 18. June 1747 in Gross-Gerau, he came to Mainz in 1795 via Weisenau. The date when he became Schutzjude in Weisenau is not known. In 1784, when the Jews of Weisenau

had to be registered for the last time by name in the local census, he did not yet reside there. His eldest child, the daughter Fanchon, was apparently still born at Gross-Gerau in 1789. But it has been established that in 1792 his son Isaak was already born in Weisenau. Jacob Bernays was an inn keeper. and the authorities described him as "well-to-do", while his brother [Isaak] was rated as "rich". He was married to Martha Welsch from Mainz, who was also referred to as Martha Castel after the place of her ancestors, Mainz-Kastel. Jacob Bernays lived first in the house Lit. D. 24 as a tenant until he later bought the house of his brother in Lit. D. 25 Margaretengasse 10. The couple had five children - three sons and two daughters - of whom Aaron and Isaak are noteworthy. Aaron, who was neither mentioned in the - rather belatedly begun - family register, nor in the register of 1808 under the changing of names, was born on 18. May 1794 at Mainz according to family documents. Already in 1816 he emigrated to England, was baptized and took the name of Adolphus. He was naturalized in 1853 and became the principal professor for German language and German literature at the King's College University of London. He married Martha Arrowsmith [in 1818] and they had nine children. Thekla Bernays referred to Isaak and Jacob and their descendants as follows :

From these two men, Jacob and Isaac Bernays, have sprung all the Bernayses of Germany, those in England and its dependencies and colonies - Canada, Australia, India - those in Belgium, Austria and Russia and those in the United States. A virile and versatile tribe, their activities have been scientific, educational, philosophical, philological, journalistic, political, literary and, in a few instances, commercial - the latter never with notable success if success means the accumulation of vast wealth.

Some remained in the fold of Israel as orthodox, convinced Jews; others belong to the later, the "reformed", Judaism. Some are orthodox Christians, and some have indeed become men of importance in the Anglican church. Those who made England their home intermarried with Anglo-Saxons until in the third and fourth generation the racial type of Judea is disappearing. A Bernays was Episcopal bishop of Calcutta, and one branch of our family owns the living at Great Stanmore, Middlesex, England. Other men of note in Great Britain of our name were Albert Bernays, a brilliant and versatile man, professor of chemistry for many years at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, author of many chemical works; Edwin Arthur Bernays, long in the service of the Admiralty as a civil engineer and builder of the Chatham docks; Leopold Bernays, first incumbent of Great Stanmore, who at the age of nineteen made the first translation of the second part of Goethe's Faust into English; Lewis Adolphus Bernays, who early emigrated and was for forty years clerk of the Parliament of Queensland, Australia, and distinguished himself by his work in botany and horticulture,*

Actually, all these were the descendants of Adolphus Bernays. The eldest son of Jacob Bernays and the brother of Adolphus Bernays was Isaak Bernays (Isaak Jacob) born on 25. September 1792 in Weisenau, to whom the task was predestined to prepare a new law-abiding code for the German Jewry.

Isaak Bernays came to Mainz as a baby and grew up not far from the synagogue, consecrated in 1673 and on the border of the Jewish quarter, exclusively inhabited by Jews. As a seven year old boy he was considered to be an infant prodigy, when his teacher Rabbi Isaak Metz, cantor of the Jewish community, introduced him to the Rabbi Chajm Hirsch Berliner. Because the boy could recite by heart the whole tract of the "Baba Kana" Berliner bestowed on him the honoured and esteemed title of "Chaver" (companion). This decided his future. Nothing is known of his schooling. When in 1799 Berliner was called to Hamburg as a chief rabbi, his successor, Herz David Scheuer took care of this young man and sent him to the famous Talmud school and teachers training college in Würzburg, which was headed by the Rabbi Abraham Bing. There Bernays studied and at the same time also at the university the subjects of oriental and classical philology, which for the next decades was considered to be the most reputed discipline of science. He earned his living as a secretary

* [Rectory]

and tutor to the family of the banker v. Hirsch auf Gereuth.

For the family Hirsch he composed a petition addressed to the Bavarian Diet [Ständeversammlung] in which for the first time the word "emancipation" appears with reference to the civic equality of the Jews, and it probable that this expression can be traced back to Bernays. The Hirschs made it possible for him to study a term at the Munich University, where he received the decisive impressions for his future life work. For it was there that he entered the circle of the representative of the philosophical romantic, Friedrich Wilhelm Schelling and the romantic writer, Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi and through Schelling he was also influenced by Herder. The stimulus Bernays experienced in Munich channelled his life into a firm direction. The main reason was Schelling's view that the Scriptures were the primal ideal [Urbild] for the eternal existence. Hans I. Bach stated: *Thus Bernays found in the most modern philosophical teaching of his time that the Jewish Spirit was the primal ideal, symbol and model of the history of mankind.*

After the completion of his studies - in 1816 he was still living in Würzburg - Bernays returned to Mainz and as a private tutor he lived with his parents, or respectively with his mother since the death of his father on 18. October 1817. In 1820 two small volumes appeared in Munich under the title "The Biblical Orient", which soon caused a sensation. The contents of these booklets were based on Schelling's lectures in Munich, which were published only 20 years later and contained the program of a spiritual revival of Judaism in the conservative sense.

The Jews of this progressive period considered Judaism the religion of reason and disclaimed everything that did not belong to this rationalism. They ignored then the strength of the soul and of the faith. Bernays recognized that this view was not the full truth. For him the law of religion had an absolute acceptance, thus he refused to accept any reform of the divine service. But he was also considered to be the first German rabbi who *amalgamated the Talmud studies with the general education.* Hans I. Bach wrote: *From the supposition that the law of religion had for him the absolute acceptance, he strove for a revival of the conservative Judaism by a complete rejection of the Reform Judaism. He had the command of a wide range of European education, but he preferred the intrinsic special position of Judaism to that of a civic equalization under the abandonment of the fundamental traits of Judaism.* Judaism was for Bernays a model for the whole human race, because in a kind of primal reformation it brought back to God again the mankind, that had deserted Him. Therefore Judaism should be preserved in its national characteristic - thoughts which lived on through his pupils Samson Raphael Hirsch and Franz Rosenzweig.

If the "Biblical Orient" was written by Isaak Bernays - he denied this himself, like many others after him, while recent researchers don't doubt his authorship - then it originated in Mainz during the second decade of the 19th century. There, in the home of his parents [mother] at Margaretengasse, Bernays received in 1821 the visit of the chairman of the Israelitic community of Hamburg, Lazarus Jacob Riesser, who offered him the rabbinate which had not been filled for the last 17 years. Bach related that Riesser met a *modest stately man of strong orthodox demeanour with a comprehensive knowledge of Jewish tradition and with a versatile modern education, which in those times was something quite extraordinary...*

He was of average height and in his elongated-oval countenance there dwelt an unbending will. At that moment Bernays may have recollected the Rabbi Chajm Hirsch Berliner of Mainz, who bestowed on him as a seven year old boy the title "Chaver", before he went to Hamburg in 1799 as a chief rabbi and where he died in 1803.

Riesser recommended to his community the appointment of the hardly 30 year old one, supported by a highly complimentary recommendation of the Protestant theologian

* Professor v. Kalb, a testimony in Hebrew by his teacher Rabbi Bing and an enthusiastic commendation by the famous publisher and scholar Wolf Heidenheim of Rödelheim near Frankfurt a/Main.

* See addenda page 11.

Bernays was duly appointed. At the inauguration at the synagogue in the Elbstrasse, the members of the community beheld a man who, after the reading of the Torah, entered the Almenor dressed in vestments which were worn by Protestant clerics and underlined his speech with *broad gestures commonly used by the Jews of the Rhine Palatinate*. His mother moved with him to Hamburg and likewise did his old teacher Rabbi Isaak Metz who probably encouraged him also during his years of study. Metz helped where he could, he acted as secretary, sat at the council of the Rabbinate and was his tutor. As lodger he became the confidant of the children and he survived his famous pupil, whose mother Martha [née] Welsch from Mainz helped the daughter-in-law in the household. She kept the possession of the house in the Margareten-gasse in Mainz in which her daughter Fanchon Mayer lived with her family. Not before 1841 is Jacob Mayer, the son-in-law, registered as the owner in the directory of Mainz. In the death entry of the civil registry in Mainz of the 7. October 1841 for the daughter Fanchon there is this rather mysterious comment that the deceased was the daughter of the deceased inn keeper Jacob Bernays and *the housewife Martha Welsch temporarily living in Düsseldorf*. It is not known why Martha Bernays lived in Düsseldorf around 1841. Perhaps it was only a mix-up with Hamburg.

Also Martha's son, the rabbi, never severed his connection with Mainz. With regard to the emancipation, the Jews of Hamburg were far behind those of Mainz; the restrictions there [Hamburg] could be compared with those of the Electorate period of Mainz. Perhaps for these reasons Bernays retained his permit of domicile for Mainz. The family records of Mainz, a kind of reference book for the civic offices, contains the following undated entry, probably from the 20s or 30s: *Rabbi in Hamburg, but has his domicile in Mainz*. He retained his affiliation to the State of Hesse right until his death.

When appointed, Bernays made the stipulation that this position should be one for life time with a fixed salary. He declined the title of chief rabbi because of his strong views of reform which in a conservative sense he deemed necessary. For his position he suggested to the Senate the title "Clerical Servant". For his religious office he chose the title "Chacham (Sage)" a title which was held by the esteemed Sephardic Portugese rabbis, for he considered himself rather being a spiritual leader and savant.

The Judaic reformation which was opposed by Bernays, had its first foothold in Hamburg. He confronted it for the first time shortly after his appointment, when he warned against the use of the new prayer book which was issued by the Hamburger Reformed Temple Union. This, together with the publication of the "Biblical Orient" resulted in criticism and derision by the liberal *Jewish Union for Culture and Science*, to which also Heinrich Heine belonged. For many years Bernays avoided the decisive confrontation but worked quietly for restorative aims, until 1841 when he again went onto the barricades in connection with the "Temple Dispute", caused by the erection of a new synagogue of the Temple Union, which now erupted into a fundamental conflict - with opinions of experts, newspaper articles and satires - between the Reform Judaism and the conservative law-abiding Jews.

On the 25. October 1842 Bernays celebrated with a large participation of his community the jubilee of his 25th year of office and for this occasion a commemorative medal was struck, a specimen of which is being kept in the coin cabinet of the Town Archive of Mainz. The obverse shows the inscription: *Reverend/Sir Isaak Bernays/ Spirit. Servant/ of the Germ. Israel./ Community/ in/ Hamburg* and the surrounding inscription *Dedicated by many of his worshippers to the jubilee of his 25 years of office. 5607 A.M.* The reverse shows a text in Hebrew. But the Chacham had grown tired and resigned disillusioned. A stroke in 1849 ended his life when he was 57. Modern researchers assume that Bernays was unable to arrest the disintegration of the traditional Judaism, for he was not the right person to fight a spiritual confrontation, which such a conflict with the assimilation demanded. But the researchers believe it is thanks to Samson Raphael Hirsch (1808-1888), his most distinguished

pupil, that the law-abiding Judaism lived on.

As a preacher Bernays gave rise to astonishment and perplexity and his influence on the younger generation was not highly appraised. This fact played an added rôle in a reference containing in a letter which Heinrich Heine wrote in 1823 to Moses Moser: *I have heard Bernais preaching, he is a charlatan, none of the Jews understands him, he has no ambitions [er will nichts] and will never play another part, but all the same he is a man of high intelligence and possesses more spirit than Dr. Kley, Salomon, Auerbach I and II. I have not called on him, although I had sufficient reason for it. I only respect him in as much as he deceives the Hamburger rogues...*

Isaak Bernays was married to Sara Lea Berend, a daughter of Michael Berend, court councillor [Hoffaktor] and founder of the banking house Michael Berend in Hanover. A distant relationship led to the Heine family. Sara Berend was the great-great granddaughter of the legendary, influential and wealthy Royal-Polish resident and court-Jew at the Saxon Electoral Court, Berend Lehmann (1661-1730). From this marriage 9 children were born, of which two of them still occupy a firm position in every encyclopaedia: namely Jacob and Michael Bernays and indirectly also a third: Berman Bernays.

To Jacob Bernays, the eldest son, Isaak devoted special attention with regard to his intellectual education by attaching great importance in his learning classical languages as well as the Hebrew language and literature. It was therefore no coincident that all his life Jacob Bernays tried to justify the relationship between the Judaism and the classic Greek.

After attending the two Hamburger high schools, the Johanneum and the academic Gymnasium, he studied from 1844 in Bonn classical philology, received his degree in 1848 and officiated already in the same year as a lecturer [unpaid] on classical philology at Bonn.

He soon enjoyed great academical esteem and to some he had the reputation of being one of the most eminent scholars of Bonn. Because he remained loyal to his orthodox Judaism, the access to a full professorship was denied to him. In 1854 he went to teach at the Jewish-Theological Seminar at Breslau and at the same time officiated as a lecturer at the local university. In 1857 he published his paper on: "Fundamentals of Aristotle's lost treatise on the impression of the tragedy", which made him famous even outside Germany. In 1866 he returned to Bonn as senior professor and chief librarian at the University Library.

His lecture halls were well attended and among his students were - Heinrich v. Treitschke and Ulrich v. Wilamowitz - but things changed after the 1870/71 war. The finally achieved Reichs-Unity changed the people. Now the only important matter was: "The Materialism". The economy now called the tune. Among the sciences the specialization was progressing. The philology developed into a discipline besides other branches. The microscope and statistics replaced the inscriptions of the antique.

At that time, Bernays was probably the expert on world literature of his time and being familiar with eight languages of Europe and the Middle East, he now considered himself with bitterness to be one of the "outdated ones".

Some students were irritated by Bernays' deliberate Jewishness. This "small scion" which resembled his father more and more, was by his students called "the rabbi". Berthold Auerbach described him like this: *He was of fine, delicate appearance, outwardly shy, but determined and adamant in his innermost convictions. And further: When I talked to him about his orthodoxy, he replied curtly that no one has the right to dissolve the tradition. With the religious sincerity of an old rabbi he practised the philology and in general in his nature he was an example of the typical awkward, absentminded professor, now more rare but who will never become extinct in Germany.*

When in 1869 the last restrictions of the civic rights for Jews were removed, the the full emancipation seemed to be complete. This progress caused the Jews to look confidently into the future. When therefore in the late 70s the historian Heinrich v. Treitschke, Bernays former pupil, and the Berliner court preacher Stöcker uttered

antisemitic remarks, the Jews reacted with organised assimilation. Jacob Bernays saw "the reaction on the crest of the wave of emancipation" coming and he had no illusions. When Berthold Auerbach voiced his hopeful confidence for the future, he [Jacob] replied that once before, during the Middle Ages, the Jews had been completely free in Spain, only to be thrown back again.

To these noisy agitations Bernays answered with his works like "Phokion and his recent critics" and withdrew into himself. But when in 1880 his best friend Theodor Mommsen published a paper directed against Treitschke, in which he demanded tolerance towards the Jews but at the same time also recommended their integration into Christianity, Bernays was deeply wounded and bewildered. He did not succeed to prove that he as a Jew had the right to a recognized place in Germany.

He began to ail and died on 26. May 1881 after a stroke - 57 years old like his father whom he venerated so much. His brother arranged for his tombstone the following inscription: "The beauty of Japhet dwells in the tents of Shem" [Gen.9.27]. But Jacob Bernays' biographer [H.I.Bach] wrote more appropriate: *The rift of the century went right through the middle of his heart.* The question whether Bernays was entitled to a place of honour in the history of philology, can be answered by the fact that many of his writings have been reprinted during the last decades.

Jacob's second youngest brother was Michael Bernays (1834-1897) who had very little in common with the elder brother. In his comparison with Jacob Bernays, Hans I. Bach found some negative features, for instance that as a young man Michael spoke *predominantly in quotations, wore a braided velvet jacket and dishevelled long hair like a Bohemian...* Strangely enough in this youngster came together a mixture of his father's brains and the gift of oratory and from his mother the sentimental rapture for the literature without the ethical seriousness of the one, nor the indefatigable unselfishness of the other, but using aimlessly the eccentric talents for ambitious self-satisfaction.

The father's personality could not have had such a degree of influence on Michael Bernays as it had on the elder brother, for Isaak Bernays died when Michael was only 14 years old. As the family had meagre means, the fourteen year old should have started work in an office, although his talents for the arts became already apparent at that period and Michael Bernays owed it to his mother's insight that he was allowed to study. He set her a loving memorial in a letter written 25 years after her death.

To begin with he studied law at Bonn, but then history, classical and German philology and graduated under G.G. Gervinus in Heidelberg. Under the influence of Henriette Feuerbach he changed his religion and became a Protestant on the 21. Aug. 1856. It could not have been a coincidence that this took place in Mainz, the hometown of his devout father, where close relatives still lived and where his grandfather was buried in Jewish soil. This step caused the rift with the family. Jacob Bernays turned away from him, deeply wounded and forbade their mutual friends ever to mention his brother again. Apparently his mother refused to see her son from this day onwards.

Bernays lived in Bonn, Cologne and Leipzig as lecturer, journalist and independent scholar until his qualification in 1872 with his book: "The history of Schlegel's Shakespeare" and in the same year he was given a professorship in Munich of the newly created chair for the Modern German Literature, which he held until 1890. His studies were dedicated mainly to Goethe and Shakespeare. Next to Jacob Burckhard and Karl Hillebrand he was regarded as one of the last great poly-historian who for example was equally familiar with Homer and Dante as with Middle-High German poetry.

He was a friend of Rochus von Liliencron, the editor of the publication: "General German Biography" [Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie] for which he wrote the article "Goethe" in conjunction with the historian Heinrich v. Treitschke and Ignaz Döllinger. One of the personalities he most revered was Richard Wagner, Cosima included, whom he visited at Bayreuth in 1877 and for whose antisemitic zeal he once uttered his support when in 1877 he wrote to Hermann Uhde in connection with the reference to the monument of Hans Sachs in Nuremberg: *... immediately next to it looms the*

synagogue, flaunting its impudent glitter, perfectly suited for the sons of Abraham to glorify the god of astutenes and mammon. One can fully understand Wagner's rage.

Michael Bernays spent the last years of his life in Karlsruhe with his family. In 1880 he married Louise, née Rübke, the widow of his friend Hermann Uhde. There were two children from this marriage: Ulrich Bernays (1881-1948), professor at the Goethe School in Karlsruhe and Marie Bernays (1883-1939), head of the Social School for Women in Mannheim. Marie Bernays also won fame by publishing several scientific works.

His stepson Hermann Uhde-Bernays (b.1875 d.1965) kept alive the memory of the life and works of this learned man.

The youngest son of the "Chacham" Bernays, Ludwig [Louis, Lewin] (1838-1891) was the least famous one of his children, but his grandson Prof. Dr. phil. Paul Bernays (1888-1977) ranks to one of the famous mathematicians of this century. He lectured from 1919 until 1933 in Göttingen and from 1934 until 1959 in Zürich. To his chief works belong the "Fundamentals of Mathematics" (2 vols. 1934, 1939 together with D. Hilbert) and "A System of axiomatic set theory". In 1976 appeared his collective: "Dissertations of the Philosophy of the Mathematics".

Berman Bernays (1826-1879) was the second eldest son of the rabbi Isaak Bernays. Like his brother Jacob he remained faithful to the conservative Judaism. He was a business man in his home town Hamburg, but in 1868 he settled with his family in Vienna to work there as a secretary for the economist Lorenz von Stein. He married Emmeline Philipp and from this marriage seven children were born, from which the four eldest ones died young.

The daughter Martha (1861-1951) became noted on account of her husband Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), the founder of psychoanalysis. Martha's brother Eli Bernays married Freud's sister Anna. Eli's son Edward L. Bernays became a famous expert in the field of public relations. He made publicity for Enrico Caruso, the Ballet of Diaghilev and Thomas G. Massaryk, the founder of the Czechoslovakian independence. The first book written about public relations originated from his pen. Ernest Jones, Freud's biographer, writes that Martha Bernays came from a *cultured Jewish family* and introduces the closest relatives, but knows very little of the more distant relatives - Karl Ludwig Bernays he took to be a brother of Martha's grandfather Isaak Bernays. Jones, who knew the Freud family since the beginning of our century, describes Martha Freud, who resembled her grandfather, the Chacham in appearance and figure, as dainty, benevolent, kind and intelligent, though of firm character and *obstinate: She was endowed with a fully developed and balanced personality which deserves the highest compliment of a psychoanalyst: She was "normal".*

Martha Freud became also well-known through her engagement letters. Freud sent her about 1500 letters. In one of them he related in 1882 a conversation he had with an old Hamburger Jew: *We owe our education to "one man". In earlier times Hamburg and Altona were one Jewish community, later they separated; the tuition was carried out by secondary teachers until the reform came to Germany. Then one realized that something had to be done and appointed a certain Bernays, who was made a "Chacham". This man educated us all. Freud continues: He wanted to talk of his (Bernays') achievements, but I was foremost interested in the man himself. Was he a Hamburger? No, he came from Würzburg (!). Napoleon arranged for him to study there. (Freud: O fabulous power of the people! The Jew: He arrived here quite a young man and thirty years ago he lived here still. Freud: Have you known his family? The Jew: I grew up with his sons. Freud: Now I remember two names, Michael Bernays in Munich, Jacob Bernays in Bonn. The Jew: These are they and there was a third son who lived in Vienna and died there. Freud: I too knew something of this third one, whose name receded into the background compared with his brothers. The abundant nature of the father was divided among his sons. The father was philologist, interpreter of the Scriptures and produced eminent children. Thus one son remained with the studies of languages, the substance of which occupied the scientific works of his life, the other teaches still how to*

appreciate the refined taste and wisdom which our great poets and tutors have laid down in their writings.

The third, a serious and reticent man, recognized even more so the profoundness of life than science and arts could have done; he was purely humane and created new treasures instead of construing the old ones. Honor to the memory of the one who has given me my little Martha.

The portrait of Martha Bernays' grandfather, born in 1792 in Weisenau near Mainz, was still hanging in Freud's study in London.

[It now adorns the study of his grandson, Anthony Walter Freud in Oxted, Surrey. (The translator)

A D D E N D A

A translation of a letter of recommendation on behalf of I s a a k B e r n a y s written by Professor v. Kalb to Lazar Jakob Riesser Munich 1. July 1821.

His Reverence, Sir L.J. Riesser, Principal of the Israelite Community of Hamburg.

Your Reverence.

Your honoured communication of the 23. inst. reached me correctly and it could not give me more pleasure - partly to please Your Reverence - partly to be placed into the position, quite unexpectedly, to be the mouthpiece to extol the praises of one of the rarest of men.

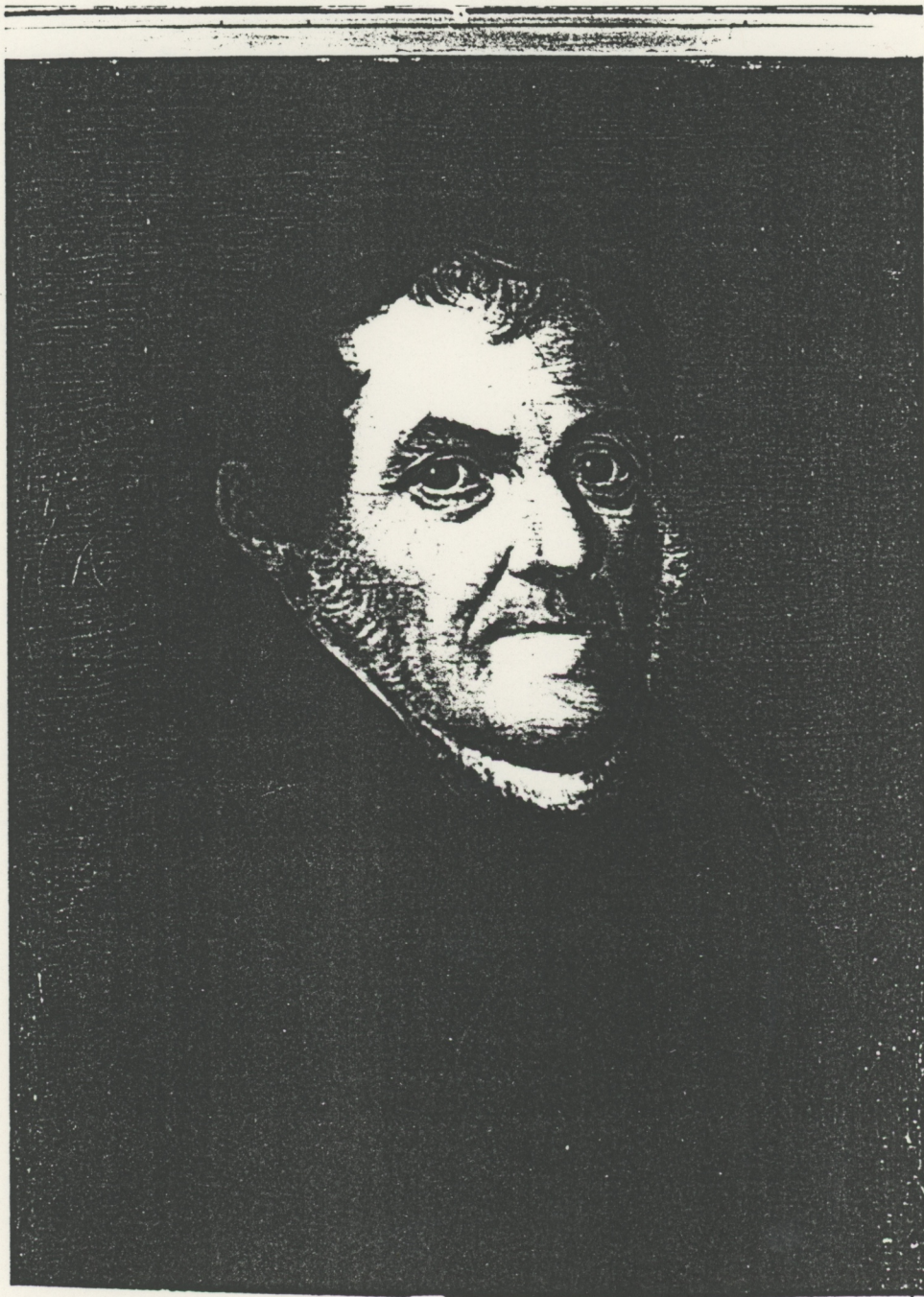
In this so delightful sign I believe to see the omnipotent finger of God, for I am convinced that no one among Jews and Christians knows better the rare friend, I s a a k B e r n a y s in all his depth and from all facets than myself. Therefore I am making it my special duty to tell of him, what I can justify before God.

As a man of learning he was not only - as I was told - a teacher of laws and Talmudist without equal, but also knowledgeable of the whole Jewish literature in such a depth and such an extent as if he was the father of same.

Although being a Christian theologian, everybody who knows me can attest that I am competent to give judgement over the theology of the Jews. But not satisfied with his Jewish erudition alone, he combines with it also a deep knowledge in the history of the world and people and politics on the whole in such a degree as I have rarely encountered with Christians scholars - but never with a Jewish one. Therefore I am not making an erroneous statement that the Jewry - at least not to my knowledge - never possessed such a man who through his gift to explore and recognize the prevailing conditions of time under all and each circumstances, who would be in better position to lead Judaism through all events without contravening any civic laws and institutions, than this B e r n a y s would be in the position to implement.

v. Kalb.

The above letter of recommendation is an abridged version of the original text.



I S A A K B E R N A Y S 1742 - 1821

Portrait by Philipp Kiefer
(1774-1843)

In her book Augustus Charles BERNAYS, a Memoir, Thekla Bernays writes as follows :

" On the paternal side Augustus Charles Bernays was descended from a Hebrew
" family of considerable distinction. At least such distinction belongs to the
" family as may be verified by him who will take the trouble to look up the name in
" British, American, German and Jewish encyclopedies. The family, ranging from a
" tiny town in Hesse-Darmstadt outward over all the countries of Europe, settling
" in four of the five continents of our globe, has gathered force and volume in a
" rather astonishing degree, considering that it is not much more than a hundred
" years since two rabbis - brothers - in Mayence on the Rhine concocted and adopted
" the name. These two, our great-grandfather and great-granduncle, traced their
" descent through a long line of rabbis centuries back.

" Previous to the advent of Napoleon, Jews on the Rhine had been known only by their
" given names, to which, for purposes of identification, the name of the town whence
" they hailed was added. Thus our great-great-grandfather was called Baer-Neustädtel
" Neustädtel being a small hessian village near Mayence. Napoleon decreed that the
" Jews adopt family names. So, in memory of their father, Baer Neustädtel, our great
" grandfather and his brother, by dropping the latter part of the town's name and by
" running the remaining syllables together - Baerneus = then changing the orthography
" to the French, Bernays, created the name.

" From these two men, Jacob and Isaac Bernays, have sprung all the Bernayses of
" Germany, those in England and its dependencies and colonies - Canada, Australia,
" India - those in Belgium, Austria and Russia and those in the United States. A virile
" and versatile tribe, their activities have been scientific, educational, philosophic
" philological, journalistic, political, literary, and, in a few instances, commercial
" the latter never with notable success if success means the accumulation of vast wealth
" Some remained in the fold of Israel as orthodox, convinced Jews; others belong to the
" later, the "reformed" Judaism. Some are orthodox Christians, and some have indeed
" become men of importance in the Anglican church. Those who made England their home
" intermarried with Anglo-Saxons until in the third and fourth generation the racial
" type of Judea is disappearing. A Bernays was Episcopal bishop of Calcutta, and one
" branch of our family owns the living at Great Stanmore, Middlesex, England. Other
" men of note in Great Britain of our name were Albert Bernays, a brilliant and
" versatile man, professor of chemistry for many years at St. Thomas' Hospital, London,
" author of many chemical works; Edwin Arthur Bernays, long in the service of the
" Admiralty as a civil engineer and Builder of the Chatham Docks; Leopold Bernays,
" first incumbent of Great Stanmore, who at the age of nineteen made the first transla-
" tion of the second part of Goethe's Faust into English; Lewis Adolphus Bernays, who

" early emigrated and was for forty years clerk of the Parliament of Queensland, Australia,
 " and distinguished himself by his work in botany and horticulture.

" In Germany the great Hakham of Hamburg, Isaac B e r n a y s, is held in pious remembrance
 " by all good Jews for the wonderful service he rendered his race by broadening their
 " educational system and by introducing the sermon in German into the synagogue in order
 " to bring his flock into closer touch with the people among whom they lived. He it was who,
 " together with his brother and other wise Israelites, was consulted by Napoleon in regard
 " to legislation for his race in the famous code that bears Napoleon's name. His two sons,
 " Jacob and Michael B e r n a y s, are known to students the world over - the former for
 " his philological and philosophical writings on the ancient classics, the latter for his
 " significant work on the clarifying of the text of such modern writers as Goethe, Schiller
 " and Shakespeare.

" A most remarkable German novel on Jewish family life, " Schief-Levinche, oder Polnische
 " Wirtschaft", was written by another Isaac B e r n a y s, of Hamburg, about the middle
 " of the last century. It is even now reprinted from time to time, and ranks second only
 " to Heine's gripping fragment, " Der Rabbi von Bacharach", in its poignant tragi-comic
 " appeal.

" Others of the name who have lived noteworthy lives are Heinrich B e r n a y s, for
 " years prosecuting attorney of the Reichsland at Colmar, Alsacia, author of legal and
 " historic works; Guillaume B e r n a y s, likewise a brilliant lawyer and historian,
 " of Antwerp, in Belgium. "

Extract of Augustus Charles B e r n a y s - A Memoir - by Thekla Bernays, issued
 by C. V. Mosby Company, St Louis, 1912.

The celebration of the centenary of the medical activity of Dr. A. V. Bernays gives us the opportunity to remind all what the Bernays' name means concerning what is fundamentally great and unselfish.

A. V. Bernays was the fourth child of Leopold John Bernays, pastor of the Church of England, deeply appreciated by the parishioners.

He was belonging to a family of scholars: indeed the family tree shows doctors in theology, in medicine, chemists, lawyers, engineers, mathematicians all of great reputation in Europe, United States and Australia. There are Bernayses everywhere where intelligence is growing. A. V. Bernays has decorated the name with a world-wide resplendent aureole.

This sketch may be enameled with the name of some noteworthy members of the family, namely:

- 1) Bernays Lewis Adolphus, Parliamentary Officer in Queensland, distinguished himself by his work in botany and horticulture;
- 2) Bernays Leopold John, Rector at Great Stanmore, near Harrow;
- 3) Bernays Albert James, Dr., Professor of Chemistry in St. Thomas Hospital, London, Eminent botanist;
- 4) Bernays Edwin Arthur, Admiralty civil engineer, builder of the Chatham Docks;
- 5) Bernays Michael, a distinguished literary and historian;
- 6) Bernays Paul Isaac, famous mathematician, Zürich (Switzerland);
- 7) Bernays Edward L., Public relations expert in the United States;
- 8) Bernays Heinrich, Prosecuting attorney, in Alzey (Germany) author of legal and historian works;
- 9) Bernays Michael, Well appreciated doctor in medicine, London;
- 10) Bernays Guillaume, a brilliant lawyer and historian;
- 11) Bernays Edouard, lawyer by the court of Antwerp (Belgium) and historian; during the war 1914-1918, he always pleaded with the greatest success before the German military courts the case of many Belgian citizens who had to appear before those courts owing to patriotic actions against the German troops, during the German occupation. By decree of 14.11.1933 H.M. the King Albert 1st of Belgium, granted him a knighthood with the authorization for him and his descendants to bear the grade of "Sir", "Lady", in French "Ecuier".
- 12) Bernays Ludwig, actually a well-known doctor in medicine in Zürich;
- 13) Bernays Augustus-Charles, very eminent doctor and surgeon.

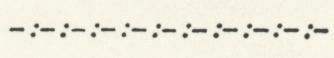
Two Bernayses served in the British Army during World War 1:

- a) Bernays Roy Marr, killed in action at Gallipoli;
- b) Bernays Geoffroy Charles, created M.B.E. 1919 for valuable services connected with military operations of the Salonika ARMY;

Must also be mentioned:

- A.- Bernays Robert Hamilton, died 23. 1.1945 whilst flying at Sir Winston Churchill's request to visit the front line troops fighting the nazi/fascist axis in Italy;
- B.- Bernays Leopold Arthur, D.21. 8.1917, sunk with his ship "Vala" during the War 1914/1918.

This proves how much the name Bernays involves the scientific, educational, philosophical, journalistic, political literary and military activities and means the perfection of the intelligence.



AUGUSTUS CHARLES BERNAYS

A MEMOIR

BY
THEKLA BERNAYS

FAIRNESS + FEARLESSNESS = FORCE
—A. C. BERNAYS

ST. LOUIS
C. V. MOSBY COMPANY
1912



H. Bernays

Branches of the Brothers:

A.- BERNAYS Isaac B. Gross Gerau 1742 - D. Mainz 2.4.1821

and

B.- BERNAYS Jacob B. Gross Gerau 1747 - D. Mainz 18.10.1817

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A.- BERNAYS Isaac: Table I .

A1)	<u>BERNAYS Lucian Henri</u>	B.Weisenau/Mainz	1771	D.Mainz 23.8.1825
A2)	<u>BERNAYS Clemenz</u>	B.Weisenau/Mainz	14.2.1773	D.Frankenthal 15.7.1837
A3)	<u>BERNAYS Emmanuel</u>	B.Weisenau/Mainz	12.11.1778	D.Mainz 11.5.1855
A4)	<u>BERNAYS Pius</u>	B.Weisenau/Mainz	14.12.1779	D.Mainz 1826
A5)	<u>BERNAYS Eleonora</u>	B.Weisenau/Mainz	1777/1780	D.Koblenz 28.6.1860
A6)	<u>BERNAYS Christian</u>	B.Weisenau/Mainz	15.1.1786	D. unknown.

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B.- BERNAYS Jacob: Table IIa and IIb .

B1)	<u>BERNAYS Fanchon</u>	B.Gross Gerau	1789	D.Mainz 1.10.1841
B2)	<u>BERNAYS Bernard</u>	B. unknown		D. unknown
B3)	<u>BERNAYS Louis</u>	B. unknown		D. unknown
B4)	<u>BERNAYS Isaac ben Jacob</u>	B.Weisenau/M.	25.9.1792	D. Hamburg 1.5.1849
B5)	<u>BERNAYS Adolphus</u>	B. Mainz	18.5.1794	D.Stanmore/London 22.12.1864
B6)	<u>BERNAYS Moritz</u>	B.Rüsselheim	5.3.1795	D. London 27.2.1877
B7)	<u>BERNAYS Michael</u>	B. unknown		D. unknown
B8)	<u>BERNAYS Hanna</u>	B. Mainz	10.7.1797	D. unknown

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Branch of A 1) BERNAYS Lucien-Henri and BLUM Helene. Page 5

- I) B E R N A Y S Amalia (previously Gudel LESER)
 B. Weisenau/Mainz 25.11 1798
 D. Mainz 16.12.1830
 M. Mainz 17.10.1821 to HAMBURG Judas (his first marriage)
 B. Mainz ...11.1797
 D. Mainz 2.2. 1867

Judas HAMBURG belonged to a highly esteemed family of businessmen and bankers from Mainz. This family had been closely in touch with other very famous and important families, like of : Nennel, then HAMBURG Nannette

B. Mainz 1758

D. Mainz 2.12.1811

M.....1776 to REINACH Jacob Herz

B. Mainz1748

D. 3.7.1820 a very fortunate

businessman in Mainz. From the above-named the following branches are issued: namely the well-known scholar-family: DERNBURG, the family of the publishers Dr. Karl Friedrich LOWENTHAL und LÖNING (Verlag Rütten & Löning) with very many scholars among the descendants, namely the families v.GIERKE, LÖNING and STAMMLER, and also the family of the banker REINACH in Mainz and Paris. To this latter family had been granted in 1866 the title of baron and in 1889 the papal title of count. Nennel Hamburg was the daughter of the very wealthy banker Beer Jacob HAMBURG in Mainz and Brendle COHEN. To this family belonged the scholar Zebi Hirsch Hartwig DERNBURG whose son, the professor of law in Giessen and Obergerichtsprocurator Dr. jr. Jacob Hartwig DERNBURG (1795-1854) was married to Rosina REINACH.

Children of BERNAYS Amalia and HAMBURG Judas:

- 1) H A M B U R G Henriette
 B. Mainz 19.1 1823
 D. ?
 M. 25.10.1843 to BERNAYS Victor (see page 12)
 B. Mainz 26.10.1809
 D. Brussels 18.12.1883
- 2) H A M B U R G Johanna
 B. 1824
 D. ?
 M. Kirchheimbolanden 1850 to LEVI Gabriel Wolfgang
 B. ?
 D. ?
- 3) H A M B U R G Luzian
 B..... 27.11.1825
 D..... 20.2.1829
- 4) H A M B U R G Ferdinand
 B..... 29.3.1827
 D..... 21.4.1827
- 5) HAMBURG Clara
 B..... 1828
 D..... ?
 M. Koblenz 1854 to SACHS Natan
 B. ?
 D. ?

contd. next page

Branch of A 1) BERNAYS Lucian-Henri and BLUM Helene from prev. page.

II) B E R N A Y S Bernhard (previously Leser BEER)
 B. Weisenau/Mainz 14.4.1801
 D. Mainz 1821
 single.

III) B E R N A Y S Henri (previously Hayum LESER)
 B. Weisenau/Mainz 7.4.1803
 D. Mainz 15.10.1890

M. Strassburg 4.4.1838 1) WITH Augusta Amalia Sophia Daughter of
 B. Düsseldorf 25.7.1811 WITH Johann Baptist &
 D. Alzey 4.11.1841 RUPP Sophia Catharina

M. Frankfurt a/M. 8.1.1843 2) SPIRO Rosalia
 B. Munich 30.1.1818
 D. Mainz 4.10.1914

Henri Bernays, a solicitor, was called to the bar of Mainz for the province Rheinhessen on October 10.1836, but with the jurisdiction of the Alzey judiciary district. On the 25.10.1844 he belonged uniquely to the bar of Mainz where he died being at that time "Obergerichtsrat".

Children from the first marriage of BERNAYS Henri and WITH Augusta Amalia Sophia.

1) B E R N A Y S Amalia Sophia Augusta

B. Alzey 30.9.1839

D. Freiburg 19.6.1916

M. Mainz 15.7.1857 to MICHEL Carl

B. Mainz 22.4.1828

D. 14.1.1898

He was a partner in the important leather manufacturing firm "Michel, Mayer, Deninger" later "Mayer, Michel and Deninger". Moreover, he was a well-known democratic politician, finally Chairman of the Board of his firm. He was the son of Ferdinand Reinhard MICHEL leather manufacturer in Mainz and of Anna Maria REINHARD.

Their children:

A) M I C H E L Auguste Rosalie

B. Mainz 23.5.1858

D. Freiburg i/Breisgau 4.4.1922

M. Mainz 12.4.1877 to GASTELL Franz Engineer

B. Mainz 19.7.1850

D. Mainz 8.5.1929

Partner and chief of the Waggonfabrik Gebr. Gastell in Mainz, Chairman of the Board of the Lederfabrik "Mayer, Michel & Deninger". He was the son of Albert GASTELL, manufacturer in Mainz and of Maria FABIS. This family had three daughters who married into the families UHLENHAUS, SCHRIEBER-GASTELL and HARTMANN-KEMPF.

Children of MICHEL Auguste Rosalie and GASTELL Franz:

a) GASTELL Maria Sophie Auguste M. Warburg UHLENHAUT

b) GASTELL Sophie Auguste M. Remel, Taunus SCHREIBER

c) GASTELL Anna Elisabeth M. Cronberg, Taunus HARTMANN

2) B E R N A Y S Sophia Charlotte

B. Alzey 16.10.1841

D. Alzey 28.5.1842

Ludwig III.
 Großherzog von Hessen und bei Rhein pp.

Nachdem wir uns gnädigst bewegen gefunden haben
 den Advokat. Anwalt Dr. Heinrich Bernays zu Mainz
 zum Ergänzung-Richter an unserem Kreisgericht daselbst,
 Kraft dieses, zu ernennen, so ist sich hiernach ge-
 bührend zu achten.
 Urkundlich unserer eigenhändigen Unterschrift und
 des beigedrückten Staats-Siegels.
 Darmstadt am 24. April 1850.

Ludwig

Abb. 79

Urkunde für Heinrich Bernays, 1803-1869

Wortlaut: Ludwig III. Großherzog von Hessen bei Rhein/pp.

Nachdem wir uns gnädigst bewegen gefunden haben, den
 Advokat. Anwalt Dr. Heinrich Bernays zu Mainz zum
 Ergänzungs-Richter an unserem Kreisgericht daselbst,
 Kraft dieses, zu ernennen, so ist sich hiernach ge-
 bührend zu achten.

Urkundlich unserer eigenhändigen Unterschrift und
 des beigedrückten Staats-Siegels

Darmstadt am 24. April 1850

gez. Ludwig.

Translation: Ludwig III Grand-Duke of Hesse on Rhein p.p.

After having been graciously inclined to nominate the
 advocate barrister Dr. Heinrich Bernays of Mainz to
 Circuit Judge at our District-Court, this herewith has to
 be taken duly notice of.

Documentary by our own hand and impressed State-Seal,
 Darmstadt the 24. April 1850.

(Sgn) Ludwig.

Information received by Dr.-Ing. Hans Franz Hannibal FISCHER, Essen. Jan.1990.

Contd. Children of BERNAYS Amalia Sohia Augusta and MICHEL Carl. Page 8

- B) M I C H E L Ferdinand Heinrich
 B. Mainz 24.5.1859
 D. 1925
 M. 1) Rotterdam 14.6.1887 to KRAEMER Marie (divorced)
 B. Rotterdam 19.10.1866
 D. after 1925 Daughter of KRAEMER
 Robert, tobacco manufacturer in Rotterdam and Elisabeth DOREPAAL.
- M. 2) Munich 14.1.1903 to BRANDT Martha Helene
 B. Limburg/Lahn 15.3.1879
 D. after 1932 Daughter of BRANDT Franz
 Wilhelm and of DIETRICH Lina Sidonie.
- Five daughters from the first marriage and two sons:
- i) M I C H E L Elisabeth A. M. Paderborn to NIETZOLD
- ii) M I C H E L Walburga S.M. M. Gonsenheim to PIEROTH
- iii) M I C H E L Auguste M. Wuppertal CULP
- iv) M I C H E L Theodora Johanna M. Berlin HAUSLER
- v) M I C H E L ?
- vi) M I C H E L Ferdinand Fritz B. Werthe/Magdeburg
- vii) M I C H E L Karl Reinhard B. in the Argentine.

- C) M I C H E L Carl Franz Owner of Breweries
 B. Mainz 25.9.1860
 D. Meiningen 12.4.1915
 M. Berlin 4.11.1905 to BEHREND Margarethe Marie
 B. Kßslin/Pommerania 15.10.1864
 D. after 1924 Widow of DISCH Philipp
 Hubert, Director of cellulose manufacturer, Daughter of :
 BEHREND Moritz, Paper-Wholesale Industrialist in Vazin. No issue.

- D) M I C H E L Sophie Marie Elisabeth
 B. Mainz 16.3.1869
 D. after 1932
 M. Mainz 19.11.1888 to EBER Gerhard Johann
 B. Mainz 21.12.1862
 D. Freiburg/Breisgau 28.2.1927

Five children married into the families: ROMINGER, LYON and LEIST

Children from 2nd marriage of BERNAYS Henri and SPIRO Rosalie Page 8

- 1) B E R N A Y S Francois Henri Pius Louis
 B. Alzey 22.12.1843
 D. Zabern 24.11.1909
 M. Colmar/Alsace 16.1.1874 to SASSARY Nathalie Louise
 B. Oran (Ageria) 10.1.1855
 D. Zabern 1.5.1901 The TRAUTS-SASSARY
 family were befriended with the Royal House of France and there are letters to
 them from Marie-Antoinette.

Contd. next page.

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Franz Heinrich Ludwig Pius Bernays, 1843-1909
Dr. jur. Geh. Oberjustizrat, Senatspräsident

Nach einem Lichtbild; die Orden sind im Familienbesitz.

Supplied by Dr.-Ing. Hans Franz Hannibal FISCHER, Essen. Jan. 1990.



Luise Bernays, geb. Sassary-Traut, 1855-1901

Nach einem Lichtbild

Supplied by Dr.-Ing. Hans Franz Hannibal FISCHER, Essen. Jan. 1990.

Contd. Child of BERNAYS Francois Henri Pius Louis and SASSARY Nathalie Louise

1) B E R N A Y S Alice Elisabeth Hélène

B. Colmar (Alsace) 13.3.1881

D. Strassburg (France) 26.6.1912

M. Colmar 2.10.1905 to FISCHER Ernst Kurt Albert Gottlieb

B. Berlin 25.2.1870

D. Fallen near Pisse Aigle 18.7.1918 Kbnigl. Preuss.

Oberstleutnant and Kommandeur of the 2. Lothring. Infanterie Regiment Nr. 131.
Knight "Pour le Mérite". Was son of Friedrich August FISCHER, Dr. phil. Director of the Superior School for Girls in Strassburg and Maria Friederika GOLDSCHMIDT from Oldenburg. Among the ancestors of the FISCHER were Hanse-Admirals or Chancellors of three German Emperors and their splendid sepulchres can be seen in the St. Stephan's Cathedral in Vienna and at the Marienkirche at Lübeck.

Their children:

1) F I S C H E R Arnd Franz Hannibal

B. Freiburg 28.7.1906

D. Reichenberg 30.8.1948

2) F I S C H E R Hans Franz Hannibal

Dr. Ing.

B. Saverne (Zabern) 8.4.1908

M. 1) Aachen (Germany) 9.3.1934 to DAUVERMANN Maria

B. 16.11.1909

Div. 1948

M. 2) Essen (Germany) 13.6.1942 to Dr. Jur. SITTE Hildegard

B. Graz 24.3.1911

Child from the first marriage of FISCHER Hans Franz Hannibal and
DAUVERMANN Maria:

A) F I S C H E R Kurt Klaus Heinrich Hannibal

B. Gelsenkirchen 2.1.1935

M. Karlsruhe 24.3.1964 to HOCHHEIM Renate

B. 19.9.1937

Their Children:

a) F I S C H E R Arnd Erhart Hannibal

B. Karlsruhe 10.9.1961

b) F I S C H E R Antje

B. Essen 15.4.1963

c) F I S C H E R Nadja

B. Windhoek S.W.A. 30.4.1974

Child from second marriage of FISCHER Hans Franz Hannibal and
SITTE Hildegard:

A) F I S C H E R Arnd Hans Hannibal

B. Essen 21.1.1944

M. Essen 19.5.1971 to HACKHAUSEN Eva

B. Essen 22.11.1950

Their Children:

a) F I S C H E R Daniel Arnd Hannibal

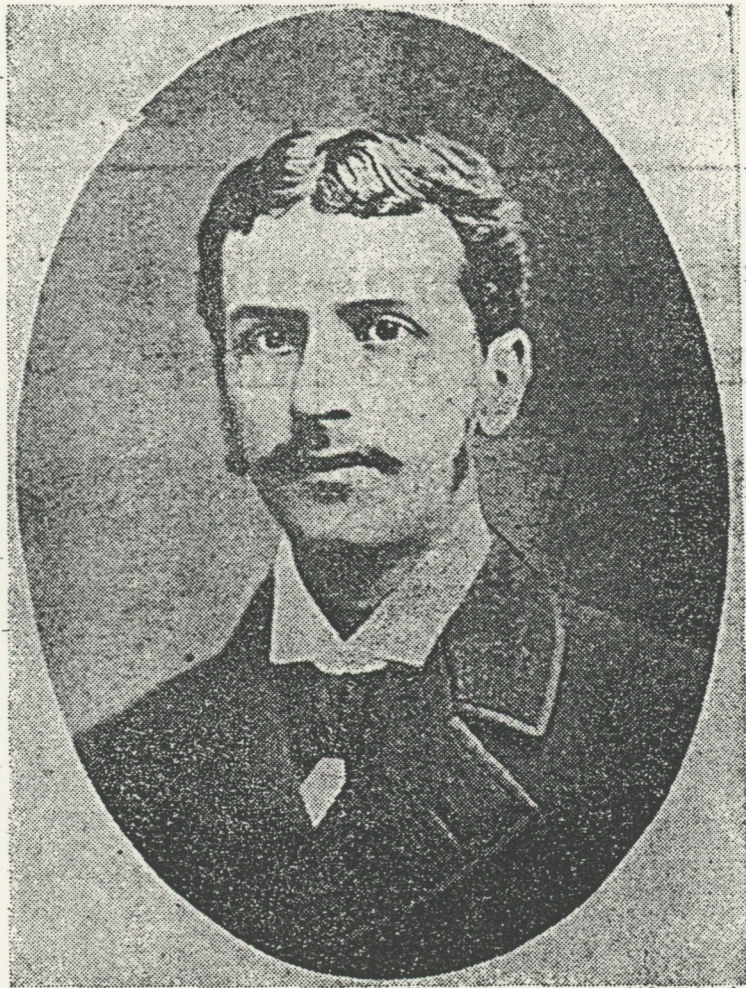
B. Essen 9.3.1976

b) F I S C H E R Florian Arnd Hannibal

B. Essen 28.12.1977

c) F I S C H E R Marius Arnd Hannibal

B. Essen 20.6.1979



Guillaume Bernays

Bernays Wilhelm (= Guillaume)

B. Koblenz 14. 2. 1848

D. Brussels 7. 1. 1882.

M. Antwerp 16.12. 1872 to PECHER Julie, Marie, Flore Jeanne.

Lawyer.

B. Antwerp (Belgium) January 24th 1874,

D. Borgerhout/Antwerp April 20th 1940.

Marriages - Children - Grand-Children, please see following pages.

Professional Activity.

After splendid law studies at the Free University of Brussels (Belgium) he was registered at the Antwerp Bar.

Under the German occupation, during the first war, owing to his perfect knowledge of the German language, he pleaded with the greatest success before the German court-martials the cause of patriotic Belgian citizens charged for acts of sabotage against the German army.

After the war, His Majesty Albert 1st awarded him the cross of the knight of the "Ordre de Leopold" with golden stripes.

-:-:-:-

Historical and Scientific Activities.

Being very interested in History, specially of the Middle Age with which he was fully conversant, Edouard Bernays published the following booklets:

- 1898 - Trouvaille de tiers de gros au lion, du Comte Guillaume 1er de Namur, (Numismatic Gazette, Brussels),
- 1898 - Un nouveau tiers de gros frappé à Bouvignes par Guillaume 1er, Comte de Namur, (Numismatic Bulletin, Paris),
- 1899 - Un esterlin inédit de Guillaume 1er, Comte de Namur, frappé à Poilvache, (Numismatic Bulletin, Paris),
- 1900 - Un billon noir frappé à Bouvignes sous le règne de Guillaume 1er, Comte de Namur, (Numismatic Gazette, Brussels),
- 1901 - Quelques mots au sujet des deniers namurois de la 1ère moitié du XII^{me} siècle, (Belgian Review of Numismatic, Brussels),
- 1901 - Un denier tournois de Wenceslas 1, Duc de Luxembourg (Proceeding of Society of Archaeology of Brussels),
- 1902 - Un esterlin à tête frappé à Poilvache par Jean l'Aveugle, Comte de Luxembourg, (Belgian Review of Numismatic, Brussels),
- 1902 - Un demi-gros de convention frappé par Wenceslas 1, Duc de Luxembourg, et Bohémund de Saarbrück, Archevêque de Trèves, (Id.,)
- 1903 - Esterlins inédits de Namvillers, (Belgian Review of Numismatic, Brussels),
- 1904 - Un gros au chatel tournois de Guillaume 1er, Comte de Namur, (Id.,)
- 1905 - Un demi-gros de Jean de Lavière, Duc de Luxembourg, (Id.,)
- 1905 - Un timbre de Guillaume 1er, Comte de Namur, (Id.,)
- 1907 - Une tiercelle luxembourgeoise attribuable à Jean l'Aveugle (1309-1346) (Id.,)
- 1908 - Esterlins ardennais inédits (Id.,)
- 1909 - A propos d'une récente étude sur Marville (Id.,)
- 1921 - Un esterlin à tête frappé à Arlon à la fin du règne de Jean l'Aveugle (Id.,)
- 1899 - Un demi-esterlin frappé à Marche par Jean l'Aveugle, Comte de Luxembourg, (Numismatic Bulletin, Paris).

1921 - A rare penny struck about 1346 at Arlon (Belgium) in the Reign of John the Blind, King of Bohemia and Count of Luxemburg (1309 - 1346) by the Provost Arnould of Arlon, (Numismatic Chronicle, 8th Series, Vol. 1, London).

All those coins were inserted in a splendid collection which Edouard Bernays bequeathed to the Belgian State.

In 1910, he was the co-author with Jules Vannérus, numismatist, of the "Histoire Numismatique du Comté puis Duché de Luxembourg et ses Fiefs". After publication of ^{that} very important work, he was honoured with the cross of the knight of the "Ordre de la Couronne de Chêne" of Luxemburg, by decree of the Grand Duke Guillaume of Luxemburg. Concerning numismatics, Edouard Bernays had correspondents in London, Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt a/Main.(Germany).

-:-:-:-:-

Archaeology.

Edouard Bernays formed a splendid collection of Noteworthy prehistoric objects of the Bronze Age, whereof description was given in 1928 and 1931 in the "Bulletin des Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire", Brussels, by the Baron de Loë with whom Ed. Bernays had very good relations. The Stone Age was also well represented in that collection. That collection was given to the Belgian State as well as the coin collection.

-:-:-:-:-

Botany.

Had a complete collection of the Belgian Flora. Thanks to his good health, he was able to travel through the whole of Belgium from the Coast to the Eastern frontier. He discovered some new places where orchids grew wild.

His herbarium, which was always treated with the greatest care, was given to the Botanical Gardens, Brussels, where it has been deeply appreciated.

-:-:-:-:-

Palaeontology.

Though very young, since 1894, he visited all the excavations of the works concerning the extension of the Antwerp harbour. He was able to collect a complete and noteworthy collection of fossils, some of current specimens and others which were extremely rare. That collection became the property of the Museum of Natural Science of Brussels. Previously, with Mr. Van den Broeck, Ed. Bernays published a study concerning a crab common in the clay of Boom, of the Oligocene period. That study was published in the Bulletin of the "Société Belge de Géologie, de Paléontologie et d'Hydrologie", Brussels.

He wrote:

1896.- Recherches dans les sables diestiens dits à Isocardia Cor, mis à jour lors du creusement de l'écluse du Bassin Lefebvre en 1894 et 1895.
(Bull. of the Soc. Belge de Géologie T. X. pp. 117 - 132.

-:-:-:-:-

M u s i c.

He was a member of the Committee entrusted with the diffusion of classical music at the concerts given in Antwerp.

-:-:-:-:-

B E R N A Y S Edouard.....

After all the abovementioned gifts to the Belgian State and owing to his self-sacrifice for his citizens, during the German occupation, H.M. King Albert 1st granted him a knighthood with the authorization for him and his descendants to bear the grade of " Sir ", " Lady ", in French " Ecuier ".

--:--:--:--:--:--:--

At the Brussels University, Edouard Bernays is considered as a scholar of Belgium.

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During the Summer 1987, the Antwerp Museum called " Museum Vleeshuis Antwerpen " organized an exhibition of prehistoric items which the town Antwerp bought from an Antwerp collector who Edouard Bernays and his son Pierre Bernays had well known and to whom he brought his assistance in the matter. In a booklet issued at that occasion, it is also mentioned that one of the main collections of prehistoric items was the collection of Edouard Bernays who has given his whole collection, as already explained to the Belgian State (Museum of Arts and History, Brussels.)

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B E R N A Y S Edouard (Sir)

- B. Antwerp (Belgium) 24. 1. 1874
- D. Borgerhout/Antwerp 20. 4. 1940

BERNAYS Edouard (Sir)

B. Antwerp (Belgium) 24. 1. 1874,

D. Borgerhout/Antwerp (Belgium) 20. 4. 1940.



Bernays Edouard and his son Bernays Pierre.

Search of fossils, in the excavations for the extension of the Antwerp harbour.

Please find hereafter the particulars
of the award granted to BERNAYS
Edouard, Sir, by King Albert 1st of
Belgium.



Contd. from prev. pages: Children from first marriage of Sir Edouard BERNAYS.

- 1) B E R N A Y S Pierre, Sir
 B. Antwerp 27.5.1898 Naturalized as a Swiss subject 3. 2.1982.
 Biography overleaf.
- M. 1) Antwerp 1:1.10.1921 to MARSILY Alice
 B. Antwerp 8.2.1901
 D. Antwerp 3.3.1946
- M. 2) Brussels 23.9.1942 to VANDERHASSELT Francine
 B. Uccle/Brussels 26.5.1915 No issue.

Children of first marriage of BERNAYS Pierre and MARSILY Alice:

- A) B E R N A Y S Odette
 B. Antwerp 11.2.1924
 M. Antwerp 9.4.1947 to HIRSCH Lucien
 B. Antwerp 29.9.1911

Their children:

- a) H I R S C H Françoise
 B. Antwerp 2.9.1948
 D. Zeist (Holland) 7.9.1950
- b) H I R S C H Michael
 B. Antwerp 15.4.1951
 D. Zeist (Holland) 20.4.1952
- c) H I R S C H Pierre M. Branst 7.2.1987 to HEYMANS Karin
 B. Ixelles/Brussels 24.8.1956 Adopted. B. 16.11.1966
Their child next page.
- B) B E R N A Y S Jean Pierre Sir
 B. Berchem/Antwerp 3.9.1928
 M. Linsmeau-Hélocine (Prov. Brabant) 13.11.1965 DELMOTE Marthe
 B. Linsmeau 10.4.1929

Their Children (adopted):

- a) B E R N A Y S Anne (Nadia Nabdour)
 B. Beirut (Lebanon) 28.3.1971
- b) B E R N A Y S Paul Ibrahim
 B. ?

- 2) B E R N A Y S Madelaine
 B. Antwerp 10.2.1905
 M. Antwerp 10.3.1930 to GRISAR Herbert
 B. Antwerp 16.4.1906
 D. Lippeloo/Antwerp 16.8.1980

Their children:

- A) G R I S A R Thierry
 B. Berchem/Antwerp 24.7.1935
 M. Montfermeil (France) 16.6.1962 to Countess de QUATREBARBES
 D. Brussels 16.2.1989 B. Montfermeil 28.12.1934 Elisabeth
 Div.
- B) G R I S A R Roland
 B. Berchem/Antwerp 1.8.1937 Single.

Child from 3rd marriage of Sir Edouard BERNAYS and Germaine de GOTTAL. Page 13

- A) B E R N A Y S Béatrice
 B. Borgerhoht/Antwerp 7.8.1935 Single.

B E R N A Y S Pierre, Sir. From previous page.

Extract from *Who's Who in Belgium and Luxemburg 1962.*

B E R N A Y S (Ecuyer) Pierre Edouard Marie Victor Albert Henri
Financ. Journalist, b.27 May 1898, Antwerp, s. of Edouard B. (Ecuyer)
Advocate, and Madeleine Elsen.

ANCEST. : Bernays Edouard (Ecuyer) author of several publications on
Numismatics and with J. Vannérus of Numismatics History of County
and then Duchy of Luxemburg and Fiefs. Married 1942 Francine
Vanderhasselt, Educ.: Humanities Greek-Latin, Baccalaureate
Literature (Univ. Paris)

Awards : Victory M.

Hobbies : Primary and tertiary fossils : petrified remains of pre-
historic organic life.

Clubs : Memb. of "Ardenne et Gaume", memb. of Belg. Soc. of Geology,
memb. of the board of the Société Calviniste de Belgique.

Addr. : 1, rue du Lorient, Brussels 17.

Child of HIRSCH Pierre and HEYMANS Karin. From previous page.

1) H I R S C H Anthony

B. Bornem/Belgium 27.12.1989.

Branch of A 2) BERNAYS Clemenz, second child of BERNAYS Isaac and WEISS Nanette.

Page 6.

A 2) BERNAYS Clemenz

B. Weisenau/Mainz 14. 2.1773

D. Frankenthal (Pfalz) 15. 7.1837

M. Mainz 24.1.1816 to CREIZENACH Theresia Div. 1811 from Ellinger Leo

B. Mainz 2.1788

Rabbi.

D. Frankenthal (Pfalz) 2. 8.1863.

Daughter of CREIZENACH Moritz (Mainz) and HANAU Charlotte.

According to French Law, 3 years had to pass from divorce to remarriage, hence the first 3 children were born out of of wedlock.

Their Children:

I) BERNAYS Bernard Clemenz (previously Gumbrich Isaac BEER)

B Mainz 12.11.1812

D. Napa (California) 6. 4.1901

M. ca. 1852 to SHERMAN Annie

B. ca. 1836

D. ?

Their Child:

1) BERNAYS Philip Henry

B. Brooklyn 6.12 1857

D. Los Angeles 31.8.1926

M.

? to JONES Kate Peck

B. Little Rock (Arkansas)

After the earthquake and great fire of San Francisco in 1906 the family moved to Glandale Calif.,

where P.H. Bernays helped to develop Forest Grove Park.

Their Children see page 19

II) BERNAYS Karl

B. Mainz 6. 3.1814

D. Mainz 13. 3.1815

III) BERNAYS Karl Ludwig (Lazarus)

B. Mainz 16.11.1815

D. St. Louis (U.S.A.) 22. 6.1879

M.

? to WOLF Josephine B. Linz 1822 D. Berlin 1889

Karl Ludwig BERNAYS studied law in the universities of Munich, Göttingen and Heidelberg. In 1844 applied for post as journalist-collaborator with the "Vorwärts", which was published in Paris and also worked there in his political field with Heinrich Heine. He went to Vienna with Heinrich Börnstein, with whom he escaped to the United States owing to their participation in the 1848 revolt. He was considered to be the best journalist of that period and published with Börnstein the "Anzeiger des Westens" in St. Louis. He formed a friendship with Abraham Lincoln at the beginning of the Civil War and in 1861 Lincoln sent him to Zurich as consul where he befriended also the well-known Swiss poet and writer Gottfried Keller. As soon as he returned to the United States in 1862, he influenced through the "Anzeiger" all the Germans there to support as republicans the Union to victory. He took up an army career to support the republican cause and on 11th March 1863 he was promoted to "Additional Paymaster (document signed by Abraham Lincoln), and on 24th Nov. 1865 he was made a "Lieutenant Colonel" for "meritorious services", (document signed by President Andrew Johnson).

His younger brother, August a teacher, was accidentally shot and killed during the Civil War when he stepped outside his school, probably in Memphis and Karl Ludwig adopted his two children, Augusta and Robert (Bud) and brought them up together with his own 4 children.

Their children see next page.

IV) BERNAYS Michel

B. Mainz 20. 3.1817

D.

?

Children and descendants of BERNAYS Karl Ludwig and WOLF Josephine. From prev.P.

1) BERNAYS Henry Naval Career.
 B. Paris 1844
 D. St. Louis, Mo. 30. 7.1885 Single.

2) BERNAYS Marie
 B. Paris 5. 2.1845
 D. Philadelphia, Mo. 23. 4.1882
 M. to DIETZ

Their children:

A) DIETZ Rosie
 B.
 D.
 M. New Jersey Dentist.

B) DIETZ Josie
 B.
 D.
 M. Seymore, Con. to THOMPSON

Their children:

a) THOMPSON Jack
 B. In an old people's home in New York.

b) THOMPSON (male)

c) THOMPSON (female)

3) BERNAYS Louis
 B. Paris 4.12.1846
 D. Memphis, Ten. 24. 2.1936
 M. Ca. 1916 To (young woman)

4) BERNAYS Theresa
 B. Highland, Ill. 17. 7.1850
 D. Brooklyn, N.Y. 30.12.1942
 M. to SPIERING Ernst.
 B. Lübeck, Germ. 29.4.1845 D.St.Louis 15.8.1887

Their children:

A) SPIERING Theodore
 B. St. Louis, Mo. 5. 9.1871 Well-known violinist, teacher and conductor.
 D. Munich, Germ. 11. 8.1925
 M. Newark, N.J. 2.10.1859 to MUELLER Frida

Their children:

a) SPIERING Leonore
 B. Chicago, Illn. 20. 8.1896 Music Librarian
 D. Burbank, Calif. 15. 4.1984 Single.

b) SPIERING Wilma
 B. Berlin, Germany 24.11.1906
 M. Santa Monica, Cal. 12. 9.1942 to GUYOT Reinhard Architect.
 B. Darmstadt, Germ. 19.11.1897
 D. Burbank, Calif. 20. 1.1969

B) SPIERING Louis Well-known architect.
 B. St. Louis, Mo. 8. 5.1874
 D. St. Louis, Mo. 9. 3.1912 Single.



Karl Ludwig BERNAYS
(16.11.1815 - 22.6.1879)



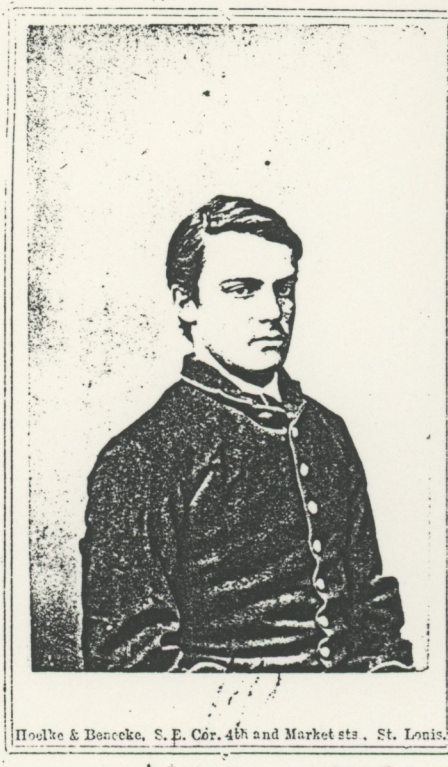
His wife Josephine née WOLF
(1822 - 1889)



Helena BERNAYS
(15.12.1827 - 8.1.1913)

*Sister of Karl Ludwig
Bernays.*

Children of Karl Ludwig BERNAYS and his wife Josephine.



Louis BERNAYS
(4.12.1846 - 24.2.1936)

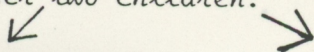


Theresa BERNAYS
(17.7.1850 - 30.12.1942)



Marie BERNAYS
(5.2.1845 - 23.4.1882)

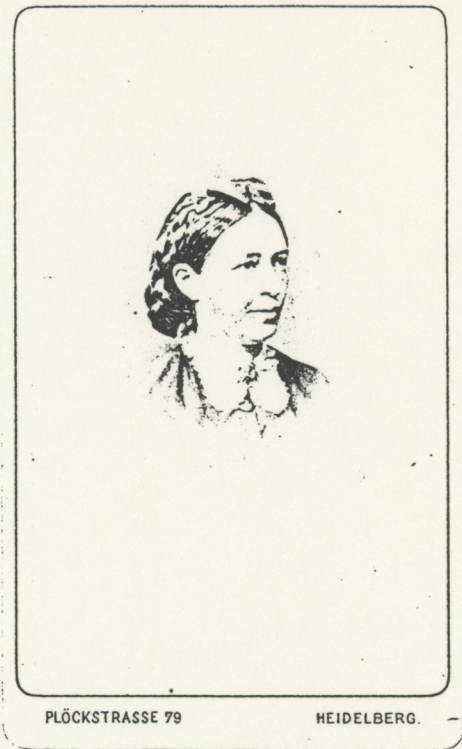
Her two children:



Theodore SPIERING with family
Wife: Frida. Children: Leonore and Wilma.



Louis SPIERING
(8.5.1874 - 9.3.1912)



Dr. George John BERNAYS
(4.4.1824 - 16.12.1988)

His wife: Wilhelmina C.T. née DOERING

Their children:



Thekla BERNAYS
(1855 - 1930)

Walter Carl BERNAYS
(7.12.1874 - 31.8.1938)

The President of the United States of America

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS GREETING.

Know ye that, upon special trust and confidence in the ability & integrity of Charles L. Bernays of Missouri, I do appoint him Consul of the United States of America at Zurich, and such other ports as shall be nearer thereto than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice Consul of the United States, within the same allegiance, and do authorize and empower him to buy and to hold the said office, and to exercise and enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, privileges, and authorities in the same of right appertaining, during the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the term being and until the end of the next Session of our SENATE of the United States, and no longer, he demanding and receiving no fees or perquisites of office, what ever, which shall not be expressly established by some Law of the United States; but I do hereby give in all Captains, Masters, and Commanders of Ships and other Vessels, armed or unarmed, sailing under the flag of the said States, as well as all other of their Citizens, to acknowledge, consider, him, the said Charles L. Bernays, according to And I do hereby give and request the Government of the Swiss Confederation, its Governors and Officers, to permit the said Charles L. Bernays, fully and peacefully to enjoy and exercise the said office, without giving or suffering to be given unto him any molestation or trouble, but on the contrary, to afford him all proper countenance and assistance, I offering to do the same for all those who shall, in like manner be recommended to me by the said Government.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made, signed and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington, the First day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Eighty-fifth.

Patent of Consulship for Zürich conferred on Charles L. Bernays on 1. June 1861 and signed by Abraham Lincoln.
(Reduced facsimile)

Abraham Lincoln

By me, President

Wm. A. Lewis, Secretary

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



To all who shall see these presents greeting

Know Ye That, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of Charles L. Bernays I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Additional Paymaster, in the service of the United States: to rank as such from the eleventh day of March eighteen hundred and sixtythree. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Additional Paymaster, and to perform in all manner of things thereto belonging, and to take strictly charge, and require all Officers and Soldiers under his command, to be obedient to his orders as Additional Paymaster. And he is to observe and follow such orders, and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the General, or other superior Officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of War. This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, this Nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Sixtythree, and in the eighty seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President

Edwin M Stanton Secretary of War

Abraham Lincoln



Charles L. Bernays' appointment as "Additional Paymaster" in the Services of the United States. Signed by President Abraham Lincoln (Reduced Facsimile)

THE
 PRESIDENT of the **United States** of AMERICA



To all who shall see these presents (greeting)

Know Ye, That I do hereby confer on **Charles L. Bernays** of the U.S. Volunteers in the service of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the rank of **Lieutenant Colonel** ~~BY BREVET~~ in said service, to rank as such from the **Twenty fourth** of **November** in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and **Sixty five**; for faithful and meritorious services.

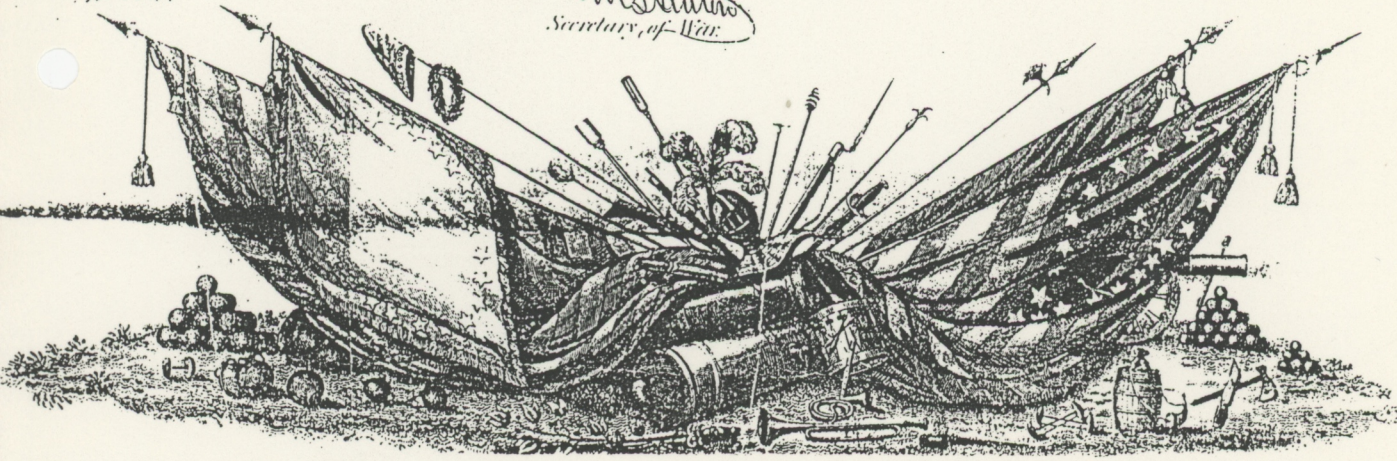
And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his command, to obey and respect him accordingly, and he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, and other Officers set over him, according to law, and the rules and discipline of war: This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this **Twenty sixth** day of **March** in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and **Sixty six** and in the **Nineteenth** year of the said Republic of the United States.

(By the President)

Andrew Johnson

Edwin M. Stanton
 Secretary of War



Charles L. Bernays' promotion to Lieutenant Colonel on the 24.11.1865. Signed by President Andrew Johnson. (Successor of President Abraham Lincoln)
 (Reduced facsimile)

- V) B E R N A Y S Jakob
 B. Mainz 8. 6.1818 M. Amalie
 D. U.S.A.?
- VI) B E R N A Y S August Teacher.
 B. Oggersheim 9.10.1820 M. ? Had two children.
 D. Memphis, Ten. 1861/64 Shot in Civ. War. B ERNAVS Augusta B ERNAVS Robert
 Both adopted by his brother Charles.
- VII) B E R N A Y S Isaac
 B. Oggersheim 21. 3.1822
 D. Oggersheim 23. 3.1822
- VIII) B E R N A Y S Isaac
 B. Oggersheim 6. 4.1823
 D. in U.S.A. 1888 according to the information of the "Pfälzer Kurier"
- IX) B E R N A Y S George John, Dr.
 B. Büren/Minden 1824
 D. St. Louis (U.S.A.) 16.12.1888
 M. St. Louis 5.11.1853 to DOERING Wilhelmina Christina Theresia
 B. Marburg 1833
 D. Heidelberg 28.12.1874
Their Children see page 23
- X) B E R N A Y S Charlotte
 B. Oggersheim 8. 3.1825
 D. ?
- XI) B E R N A Y S Helena
 B. Oggersheim 15.12.1827
 D. Frankfurt a/M. 8. 1.1913 Single.

Children of B E R N A Y S Philip Henry and JONES Kate Peck. Prev. page.

- I) B E R N A Y S Edith
 B. Little Rock (Arkansas) 24.12.1882
 D. Los Angeles 1956
 M. 1) ? to HAWLEY Percy George
 M. 2) ? to GUILD Charles H.
 M. 3) ? to BOWEN Charles
Her daughter:
 1) HAWLEY Katherine Ginett (in Escondido, California) B. 1906
- II) B E R N A Y S Dudley Emerson
 B. Little Rock (Arkansas) 18. 7.1884
 D. Jackson (Mississippi) 6. 1. 1971
 M. 1) ? to SHAW Sylvia
 M. 2) ? to HOFFMAN Regula
 M. 3) ? to Mary
Their children:
 1) B E R N A Y S Regula
 B. ?
 M. ? to MELDRUM ? Professor Univers. of Irvine.
They had two daughters: ? ?
 2) B E R N A Y S Sharon Browning No issue

Children of COLBY Richard Winter and HALPER Nancy from prev. page.

- a) COLBY Michael Winter
B. 21.12.1970
- b) COLBY Daniel Winter
B. 25. 6.1974

Further child of COLBY William Winter Jr. and MORNEY Frances J. from prev. page.

- B) COLBY Kenneth Winter
B. 6.11.1945
M. ? to TAYLOR Susan Marie
B. 13. 8.1952

Their child:

- a) COLBY Amber Marie
B. 18.2.1982

Second child of BERNAVS Dorothy Caroline and COLBY William Winter.

- 2) COLBY Bernavs
B. Los Angeles (California) 21. 3.1918
M. ? to KAESTNER Robert Charles Jr.
B. 29. 7.1914

Their children:

- A) KAESTNER Robert Charles III
B. 30. 4.1941
M. ? to RONEY Patricia
B. 19. 5.1949

Their children:

- a) KAESTNER Benjamin Robert
B. 27. 1.1971
- b) KAESTNER Janet Bernavs
B. 22. 1.1973
- c) KAESTNER Joseph Howard
B. 4. 5.1974
- d) KAESTNER Peter Silas
B. 24.10.1975

- B) KAESTNER Suzan Carolijn
B. 13. 3.1944
M. ? to LEE Thomas William
B. 2. 3.1944

Their children:

- a) LEE Tyler Thomas
B. 17. 8.1972
- b) LEE Colby Cassidy
B. 24. 8.1974

- C) KAESTNER Philip Bernavs
B. 23. 3.1948
M. ? to PHILLIPS Paulette
B. 12. 2.1954

Their children:

- a) KAESTNER Katherine Susan
B. 6. 6.1979
- b) KAESTNER Philip Bernavs II
B. 17. 7.1986

Last child of BERNAYS Philip Henry and JONES Kate Peck from pages 19 & 20

VI) B E R N A Y S Ralph Fearing

B. Oakland/Ma. 23.11.1898

D. Altadena/Ca. 28.1.1989

M. 1) ? to ZULAUF Catherine Marie

B. Los Angeles 25.4.1893

D. Pasadena 6.12.1967

M. 2) ? to ZAEPFEL Lydia Elizabeth

B. Denver (Colorado) 12.6.1907

Daughters from first marriage:

1) B E R N A Y S Marie Carol

B. Los Angeles (California) 6.6.1923

M. Visalia (California) 16.9.1949 to ADAMSON Donald Charles

B. ? (Calif.) 1920

No issue except by adoption.

2) B E R N A Y S Janet Louise Herben

B. Los Angeles (California) 16.5.1933

M. ? ? ?

Div.

Children of BERNAYS George John Dr. and DOERING Wilhelmina Christina from page 19.I) B E R N A Y S Augustus Charles Dr.

B. Highland (Illinois) 13.10.1854

D. St. Louis (Missouri) 22. 5.1907

Single.

In her book " Augustus Charles Bernays " " A Memoir ", (pages 1-4)
 Thekla Bernays refers to 110 contributions of her brother Dr. Bernays
 to the literature of Medecine from 1875 to 1906.

II) B E R N A Y S Thekla

B. Highland (Illinois)

1855

D. New York City

1930

Single

III) B E R N A Y S Frederik Clemens

B. Würzburg (Germany)

1857

D. ?

M. ? to ? LillyTheir son:B E R N A Y S Eric

B. St. Louis 27.11.1884

D. St. Louis 6.12.1935

M. ? to ? Louise

B. ?

D. ?

Their child:B E R N A Y S ?M. ? to FAHEY Daniel C. Jr.

M. ?

Cont'd next page.



DR. BERNAYS AT THE TIME HE BECAME PROFESSOR AT THE
ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Contd. Children of BERNAYS George John Dr. and DOERING Wilhelmina C. Page 22.

IV) B E R N A Y S Lily

B. in Europe 1861
D. St. Louis (Missouri) Ca. 1910
M. three times

M. 1) Name unknown.

Son: Eric working as a sales manager at Messrs.
B. ? Straham Paper Co. in St. Louis.
D.

M. 2) Name unknown. Had a daughter Wilma

B. ?
D. Baltimore 1940
M. ? to SHIPLEY Paul Dr.
B. ?
D. ?

Their daughter:

S H I P L E Y Sylvia
B. ?

She graduated from Vassar College in 1938. She is now
Mrs. Sylvia Shipley NEWBURN (divorced)

M. 3) W I S L O C K I Stanislas Engineer.

B. in Poland ?
D. San José (California) in 1891 or 1892
M. ?

Their Children see below

V) B E R N A Y S Walter Carl Chemist. Kept a chemist shop together with
B. Heidelberg 7.12.1874 his sister Thekla in New York.
D. New York 1940 Single. Frequent skier in Europe.

Child of BERNAYS Lily and WISLOCKI Stanislas. See above.

1) W I S L O C K I George Bernays Dr.

B. San José (California) 25.3.1892
D. Milton (Mass.) 22.10.1956 * Fall River (Ma.)
M. 1931 to CLOTHIER Florence M.D. Degr. Johns Hopsins.
B. Philadelphia 1.11.1903 D. 28.10.1987*

Dr. George Bernays Wislocki obtained his M.D. degree at John Hopsins
University and became a distinguished scientist and for 25 years was
Chairman of the Department of Anatomy at Harvard Medical School.

Their children:

A) W I S L O C K I Louis Clothier Practises medicine in the
B. Boston (Mass.) 23.10.1931 suburbs of Boston
M. Milton (Ma) 10.2.1962 G O R D E N Joan
B. Hagerstown (Mass.) 17. 9.1932

Their children:

a) W I S L O C K I Anna Katherine b) W. Gregory Gordon
B. Boston 27.6.1971 B. 25.9.1974

B) W I S L O C K I Johanna Boston (Mass.)
B. Boston (Mass.) 6. 8. 1933

M. (1) New York 29. 3.1959 WILKINSON Francois Div. 1979
M. (2) 12.8.1982 to ← B. D. 24.1.1980

MCKENZIE Bret
B. Auckland 26.6.57 Their children: a) W I L K I N S O N Alexander Bernays
B. Boston (Mass.) 17. 4. 1961

b) W I L K I N S O N Krista
B. Boston (Mass.) 26.3. 1964

Contd. Children of WISLOCKI George Bernays and CLOTHIER Florence. Prev. page.

C) WISLOCKI George Stanislas
 B. Boston (Mass.) 3.6. 1935
 M. New York 21. 4.1963 to GROSSMAN Alice
 B. New York 5. 8.1940

Their children:

a) WISLOCKI Stanislas
 B. Poughkeepsie (N.-Y.) 26.7. 1967

b) WISLOCKI Anya
 B. Pittsfield (Mass.) 17.3.1971

D) WISLOCKI Edith Ball
 B. Boston (Mass,) 31.10.1944
 M. Little Compton R.I. 8.9.1979 to DARBY Alfred E.
 B. Providence (R.I.) 2. 6.1931

Branch of A3 BERNAYS Emmanuel from pages 5 and 6.

I) BERNAYS Emmanuel (previously Emmanuel ISAAC) Fruiterer.

B. Weisenau/Mainz 12.11.1778

D. Mainz 11. 5.1855

M. 1) Mainz 2. 4.1807 to SCHWARZ Charlotte said SCHIVRAH LEVY

B. Flrth 1785

D. Mainz 20.2.1812

M. 2) Mainz 14.10.1812 to GUTMANN Justine

B. Mainz Dec. 1789

D. Mainz 7.1875

Children from 1st. marriage:

1) BERNAYS Bertram (previously Bernard BEER)
 B. Mainz 22. 8.1808 Grocer and wine merchant.

D. Mainz 20. 9.1879

M. Mainz 10. 3.1834 to GUTTMANN Louise

B. Mainz 17. 5.1816

D. Mainz 25. 7.1878

Their children see next page.

2) BERNAYS Amélie

B. Mainz 11. 8.1811

D. ?

Child from 2nd. marriage:

1) BERNAYS Jean Baptiste see page 31

B. Mainz 12. 8.1813

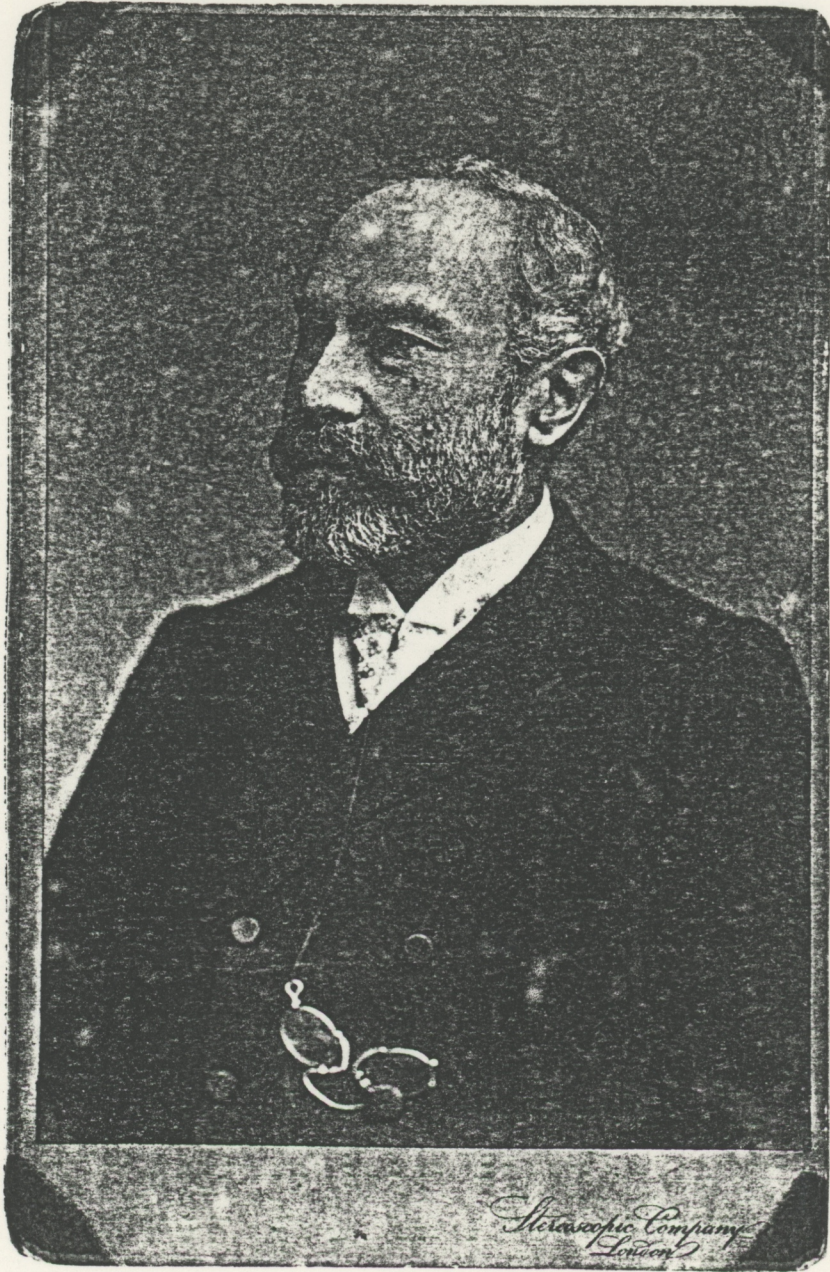
D. Schierstein bei Wiesbaden 18. 5.1852

M. ? to TEBLEE Ernestine

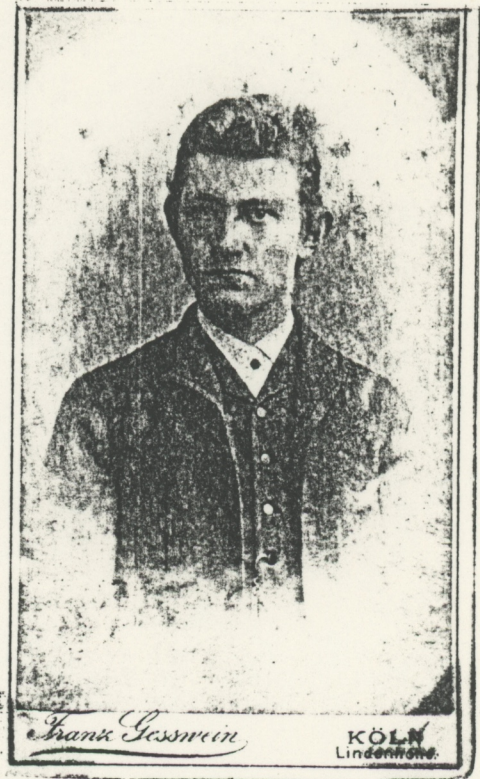
B. Mainz 29. 6.1821

D. Mainz 16. 2.1873

Their children see page 31



B E R N A Y S Joseph,
B. Mainz 26. 5. 1835,
D. London 24. 12. 1906.



BERNAYS Sophie, Page 26
 B. Mainz, 31.12.1839,
 D. Köln, 15.XI.1905,
 M. Mainz, 24. 5.1871, to Hirtz Simon.

HIRTZ, Simon,
 B. ?
 D. ?
 M. Mainz, 24. 5.1871 to BERNAYS,
Sophie



Page 30
BERNAYS Alphonse,
 B. Paris (3rd arr.).....1872,
 D. Yrouvres (Yonne).....1944.

Children of BERNAYS Carl and HOLLANDER Clara from page 26.I) B E R N A Y S Jacques Alfred

B. Paris (3rd.arr.) 28. 7.1868

D. Bordeaux (France) 26. 1.1936

M. Paris 24. 3 1903 to ZIMMER Andrée

B. Puteaux (France) 5.10.1875

D. Arpajon(Essonne) 4. 4.1968

Their child:1) B E R N A Y S Germaine

B. Paris 30. 8.1904

M. Rome 3. 2.1930 to CAMI RobertM.1. Paris 6.4.1927 to GRAFF Emile Arthur

B. Koggenheim (Germany) 7.1.1906 Div.

B. Bordeaux 1. 1.1900

D. Blancheface (Esonne) 12. 1.1975

Their children:A) C A M I Jacques René Edouard

B. Rome - Villa Médicis 20. 8.1930

M.1. Paris 8. 6. 1960 to CONTAMINE Brigitte B. Metz 9.2.35

Div.

M.2. Versailles 21.4.1984 to MEUNIER Marguerite Raymonde Yvon.

B. Paris 8.8.1934

Their children:a) C A M I Stéphane Marie Michel

B. Paris 25. 3.1961

M. Paris 18.9.1987 to CUGNET-RICHARD Véronique M.

B. Paris 10.9.1961

b) C A M I Antoine Marie Patrick

B. Paris 29. 8.1962

M.1. Paris 21. 4.1984 to MEUSSIÈRE Marguerite Div.M.2. Paris 29. 5.1987 to SEISSAN de MARGNAN Lorène

B. Bayonne 8.9.1957

B) C A M I Michael Yves François Dr.

B. Bordeaux 11. 8.1935

M. Paris 3. 3.1958 to SALLE Chantal Edmée Denise

B. Paris 12. 5.1939

Their children:a) C A M I Laurent Marie Jacques Louis

B. Gassin/St. Tropez 11. 8.1958

M. Le Faou 28.3.1987 to MOREAU Isabelle B. Brestb) C A M I Guillaume Patrick Marie

14.11.1960

B. Paris 26. 7.1960

M. Sandillon 7.5.1988 to PINET Pascale Béatr. Louisec) C A M I Damien Laurent Marie

B. Pithiviers 1.2.1960

B. Paris 13. 6.1967

II) B E R N A Y S Emile

B. Paris 2.12.1869

D. Paris 25. 6.1930

M. Paris 10. 2.1901 to MAUSS Alice (Her mother was born HIRTZ (Colmar)

B. Paris (9th arr.) 1. 4.1881

D. Paris 15. 3.1976

The family Mauss has it's origin in Colmar (Alsace, France). Mrs. Bernays-Mauss had two uncles, Henri Mauss and Gerton Mauss, both in Epinal (France) The latter's son, Marcel Mauss was an eminent professor at "Collège de France"

Their Child:1) B E R N A Y S Jacques Robert

Lawyer at Court of Paris

R. Paris 21. 1.1903

D. Paris 30.10.1976

M.

? to WEYL Eliane

B. Buenos Ayres 16. 1.1908 No issue.

Contd. Children of BERNAYS Carl and HOLLANDER Clara from prev. page.

- III) B E R N A Y S Alphonse
 B. Paris (3rd. Arr.) 1872
 D. Yrouarre (Yonne) 1944

Child from second marriage of BERNAYS Carl and MAYER Flora. Page 26.

- I) B E R N A Y S Camille
 B. Paris 22. 8.1885
 D. Paris 13. 9.1901

Child of BERNAYS Georges and HIRSCHFELD Auguste from page 26.

- I) B E R N A Y S Paul
 B. Mainz 20. 6.1881
 D. Pasadena (California) 2. 8.1958
 M. Paris 10. 5 1910 LEVY Juliette
 B. Paris 31.12.1888
 D. Glendale 11.9.1957

Their daughter:

- 1) B E R N A Y S Simone
 B. Paris 12. 5.1912
 M. Paris 17. 2.1936 to DESSAYER Francois
 B. Frankfurt a/Main 6. 9.1910
 D. Glendale/Califor.22. 7.1991

Their children:

- A) D E S S A Y E R Alfred Georges
 B. Paris 26. 8.1939
 M. Norfolk (Virginia) 4.11.1962 to KNIGHT Alice
 B. Norfolk 1. 1.1940

Their children:

- a) D E S S A Y E R Janet Lynn
 B. Fort Ord (California) 23. 7.1965
- b) D E S S A Y E R Kathryn Marie
 B. Burbank (California) 31.5.1966
- c) D E S S A Y E R Jeffrey Allan
 B. Burbank (California) 25.9.1971

- B) D E S S A Y E R Irène Gabrielle
 B. Paris 1. 9 1946
 M. Orinda (Calif.) 14.12.1968 to PRICCO James S.
 Div. B. Berkeley (Calif.) 1.8.1944

- C) D E S S A Y E R Suzanne Mireille
 B. Paris 1. 9.1946
 M. Glendale (Calif.) 3. 4.1971 to KEITGES James Edward
 B. Onawa (Iowa) 2.9.1945

Children of BERNAYS Emmanuel (said Emile) and LIEBMANN Anna from page 26

I) B E R N A Y S Henri
 B. Paris 26. 6.1886
 D. Paris 9. 3.1961
 M. ? to SALOMON Suzanne
 B. ?
 D. Lyon (France) 3. 1.1945 No issue

II) B E R N A Y S Ernest
 B. Paris 14. 4.1888
 D. Auschwitz October 1944
 M. Carpentras Provence 28.10.1922 to BELLE Louise
 B. Nice 14. 6.1895
 D. Nice 17. 7.1983 No issue

Ernest Bernays has been a very good student in the Lycee Condorcet, Paris, where he interrupted his studies, his father having decided he would be better suited for the export trade owing to his very complete knowledge of English, French, German and Spanish languages.

III) B E R N A Y S Alice
 B. Paris 20. 5.1891
 D. Montmorency (Seine & Oise) 16. 6.1925 Single.

Child of A3 BERNAYS Emmanuel and GUTMANN Justine, 2nd marriage, page 25.

I) B E R N A Y S Jean Baptiste
 B. Mainz 12. 8.1813
 D. Schierstein b/Wiesbaden 18. 5.1852
 M. ? to TEBLEE Ernestine
 B. Mainz 29. 6.1821
 D. Mainz 16. 2.1873

Their children:

1) B E R N A Y S August
 B. Mainz 31.12.1840
 D. Mainz 21. 9.1842

2) B E R N A Y S Amalia
 B. Mainz 15. 3.1842
 D. Mainz 4. 8.1896
 M. ? to SICHEL Joseph
 B. Alzey 5. 7.1836
 D. ? 1908

Their children see next page.

3) B E R N A Y S Emma Johanna
 B. Mainz 23. 2.1843
 D. Mainz 30. 8.1908
 M. ? to MARKUS Johann

4) B E R N A Y S Theodore Wine merchant.
 B. Mainz 10. 2.1844
 D. ?

5) B E R N A Y S Frederick Eugeen Wine merchant.
 B. Mainz 1.12.1846
 D. Bordeaux (France) 20.2.1909 Single.

OBITUARIES

Walter Sichel

WALTER SICHEL, who has died in Switzerland aged 83, was a pioneer in the development of branded German wines in Britain and the man who can rightly claim to have invented Blue Nun.

His involvement with German wine included not only creating the popular Liebfraumilch, but also with promoting the fine German estate wines on a market reluctant to believe that great wines can be sweet.

Sichel's was the fourth generation in a family wine involvement which stretched back to the founding of H Sichel Söhne at Mainz in Germany in 1857. Walter Sichel was born in Germany in 1906 and before entering the family firm studied French in Switzerland, then business management and wine in Germany.

He first came to London in 1927 to reopen the branch of the firm which had been closed during the 1914-18 War. Sichel was in at the beginning of the heyday of the fine German wine drinking, and the proud possessor of a list of wines, tasted in 1926, which included fine vintages dating back to 1728.

To begin with, resistance to German products was hard to overcome, but during the 1930s life became easier for the German wine importer in Britain.

It was then that Walter Sichel produced his most successful wine, originally called Nun Brand, a quality wine aimed at the restaurant business. Acceptance of this branded wine, the first of its kind, was swift: it was listed at the Savoy, Quaglino's and other top London restaurants.

Sichel became a naturalised British citizen in 1935. The Nazi regime meant that the rest of his family had to leave Germany, emigrating to Britain, America and France. During the 1939-45 War Sichel drove ambulances, but also found time to patent a whisky and soda ready-mixed drink which he called Whiskoda.



Afterwards the London firm of H Sichel & Co, with its offices in the Adelphi, had to build up a market for German wines all over again, which Sichel did with singular success.

He broke new ground when Blue Nun, as it then became called, was marketed under the slogan "Right Through the Meal". Since then it has become the best-known branded wine on sale in Britain.

Sichel was an active member and one-time chairman of the wine trade's charity, the Wine & Spirit Benevolent Association, and Master of the Worshipful Company of Distillers. Other charitable work included being a governor of the National Society for Epilepsy's Chalfont Colony.

He tried for a few years to grow vines in his garden at Chalfont St Peter, uprooting them in despair only recently — "when," as he said, "my wife decided the wine was only fit for my enemies."

Sichel is survived by his wife, Thea, and their son, Ronald, who succeeded him in the chairmanship of the family firm last year.

Walter Sichel was not a direct descendant of Joseph Sichel, the husband of Amalia Bernays, but a grandson of his brother and a very successful member of this well-known family of wine merchants.

Walter Sichel, wine merchant, born Germany 29 January 1906, German Order of Merit First Class 1967, married Thea Tuchler (one son), died Switzerland 30 January 1989.



BERNAYS Ernest

B. Paris, 14. 4. 1888

D. Auschwitz (Germany) October 1944.

See previous page.

Children of HEYMAN Erik and Meyer Rita from prev. page.

- I) HEYMAN Allan Queen's Counsel.
 B. Copenhagen 27. 2.1921
 M. Ravenholt (Denm.) 10. 1.1958 to CASTENCHIOLD Anne Marie
 B. Overgaard (Denm.) 4. 6.1921

Their child:

- 1) HEYMAN Marina Helene
 B. London 13. 9.1960
 M. London 20. 9.1979 to DUMAS Henry Raymond Lloyd's Underwriter.
 B. Godalming (Surrey) 18. 9.1954

Their children:

- A) DUMAS Caroline
 B. Harlow (Essex) 15. 5.1981
 B) DUMAS Lucy
 B. Harlow (Essex) 26. 7.1982
 C) DUMAS Henry Raymond
 B. Guildford (Surrey) 11.10.1985

- II) HEYMAN Ebbe
 B. Copenhagen 22. 2.1923
 M. Horsholm (Denm.) 25. 4.1965 to BEEKEN Irene Catherina
 B. Copenhagen 14. 5.1940

Their children:

- 1) HEYMAN Helen
 B. South Holmwood (Surrey) 10. 2.1966
 2) HEYMAN Paul
 B. South Holmwood (Surrey) 14. 4.1968

- III) HEYMAN Hans Eigil
 B. Copenhagen 24. 3.1925
 M. London 27. 3.1962 to BLACKLOCK Rachael Mary
 B. Keswick (Cumberland) 11. 9.1938

Their children:

- 1) HEYMAN Christian Philip
 B. London 2. 3.1963
 2) HEYMAN Sophie Louise
 B. London 20. 6.1964

- IV) HEYMAN Jette Camilla
 B. South Holmwood (Surrey) 29. 7.1943
 M. South Holmwood (Surrey) 3. 9.1964 to PARR David Charlton
 B. London 3. 7.1942

Their children:

- 1) PARR Adam Charlton
 B. London 27. 8.1965
 2) PARR Andrew Robin
 B. South Holmwood (Surrey) 26.12.1966
 3) PARR Anneliese
 B. South Holmwood (Surrey) 30.12.1970

- V) HEYMAN Arne Estate Agent
 B. Copenhagen 1901
 D. Copenhagen 1965
 M. Copenhagen ? to Sonja B. Sweden 1899
