

The Zieglers

Moses Ziegler

(November 13, 1814 – February 17, 1898)

m. Theresia Blum

(1821 – 1866)

Children: Herman, Bernard, Minna, Regina, Max, Josephine (Pepi), Jeanette, Ignatz, Edmund, Rosali (Sali), David, Jacob, Alois, Sigmund, Benjamin, Clementine, and Marcus.

Apparently Moses was the grandson of a Moyses Bernard and son of Moyses's second son Bernard. Moyses took the name Bernard in the 1770s, probably under the reform improving the situation of the Jews instituted by Joseph II of Austria. The choice of Bernard as a surname may indicate French ancestry. (Joseph's mother, Maria Theresa, had blackmailed the Jewish communities, threatening them with expulsion if they did not pay the imperial family.) Later Moyses changed his name to Siegler (Jüdisches Familienbuch Gross-Meseritsch 1789). The family name was later changed again to Ziegler. Moyses married Rosalie Siess in . Moyses died in 1799. His wife Rosalie died in 1809. They had three children: Michael (1770-1830), Bernard (1779-1823), and Katharine (1772-?). Bernard died of tuberculosis at the age of 46.

Moritz (Hebrew name: Moses) was born in 1814. Starting out as a butcher, he became a well-known flax merchant in Gros Meseritsch in southern Moravia. He contracted out the actual growing of the flax, working with people not only in Moravia but even in the German part of Silesia. He also dealt in grains. Documentation obtained by Edgar Ziegler states that he was a flax merchant. My original notes on Moses say that he studied medicine at the University of Vienna and served as a doctor for the Arbeiter Karankenkasse as well as helping to govern the community. According to these notes, Dr. Mechner succeeded him as doctor for the Arbeiter Karankenkasse.

In 1839 he married Theresia Blum (1821-1866). Their house in Moravia was full of children and the story goes that one day he turned to his wife and asked, "Didn't we once have a little Moritz?" He had enough money to hire a teacher to live in the house and provide an elementary school education for his children. Several of the children went on to study at a university. Several relatives of the family were involved in the sugar beet industry in Moravia and Slovakia.

Dr. Edgar Ziegler visited Meseritsch and says that in 1910, twelve years after Moses died, "there were still 1,000 Jews in Meseritsch, about 1/3 of the population. The town was an agricultural center and attracted Jews who had been expelled from larger towns like Iglan (later Gustus Hehlus' residence) and Brun. The Ziegler brothers owned several houses on the main street that now are shops. The street was the former Judengasse. I visited a house owned by my great grandfather Moritz where Therese gave birth to several children. The research indicates that several of the brothers and sisters of Moritz Ziegler moved to Mahnisch Neustadt (Nová Měsborn, Moravia), a little town about 40 km from Meseritsch. . . ."

In appearance, Moses was corpulent and bald with a gray mustache and a tendency not to worry overmuch about his clothes. Dr. Placek, in his elegy for Moses, describes him as modest, correct, simple, honest, and unselfish, a man of mild and affectionate disposition, dutiful and conscientious. A charitable man, Moses often treated the poor free of charge and invited them to meals on the High Holy Days. He was also a religious man and set one room in his house aside for prayer.

Therese died in childbirth (or of childbirth fever) on the eve of Yom Kippur, 1866, when everyone was in the synagogue, during the Prusso-Austrian war; it is said that she bled to death en route to the hospital. Moses died on 17 February 1898 in Brno; he was 84 years old. He and Theresia are buried in Gross Meseritsch, Czechoslovakia.

Moses and Theresa had 17 children.

Herman

Bernard

Minna

Regina

Max

Josephine

Jeannette

Ignatz

Edmund

Rosali

David (Elsa Brecher's father)

Jacob

Alois

Sigmund

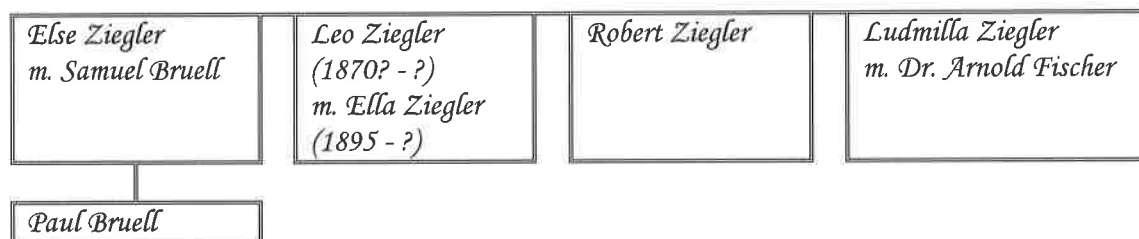
Benjamin

Clementine

Marcus

Hermann Ziegler (son of Moses and Theresia Ziegler)

*Hermann Ziegler
(3 December 1840 -)
m. 1 Bertha Bern*



Hermann was a lawyer who lived in Vienna. He and his first wife, Berthe, had four children. The older daughter, Else, married Samuel Bruell; their son Paul, who loved books, lived in Boston.

Hermann's oldest son, Leo, also a lawyer, married Ella Ziegler, the daughter of the youngest of Theresia's children, Marcus. Leo was born circa 1870; Ella was born in 1895. Leo was a short gentleman, very nice and very intelligent. They had a large house with a large garden in Weidlingau near Vienna. Ella always enjoyed gardening; she loved flowers and trees. During the World War II, Leo and Ella escaped from Vienna and went to the United States. Leo could not practice law there and became an art teacher in a school and also may have had private students; he taught until he was quite old and was very well liked. Ella earned additional money painting pictures on match boxes during their early years in the US. They ended up in California, where they bought a little farm; they grew flowers and fruit trees. Ella lived on at the farm after Leo's death with the help of a neighbor; Margit visited her there in 1975. Eventually she went to a nursing home. By the time Margit returned to the United States, Ella no longer recognized people.

Hermann's younger daughter, Ludmilla, married Dr. Arnold Fischer. She committed suicide, possibly during the war.

*Hermann Ziegler
(3 December 1840 -)
m. 2 Matilda Schuck*



With his second wife, Matilda, Hermann had three daughters. The three girls were short, with brown hair. The oldest, Helene (called Hella), married Hans Leinkauf, for whom she had worked as a secretary for many years in Vienna. During the war, they escaped to the States. They lived in Los Angeles. Helene kept in touch with Else and Margit.

Ernst Goldschmidt, Olga's husband, was the son of Hermann's sister Rosalie and Edward Goldschmidt. Olga (called Ollie), Ernst, their daughter Anne (an architect) and Anne's husband Josef were victims of the Nazis. Their younger daughter, Edith, lived in Germany with her husband. She had a daughter and a son, Jurai, who has a daughter. Edith later divorced her husband.

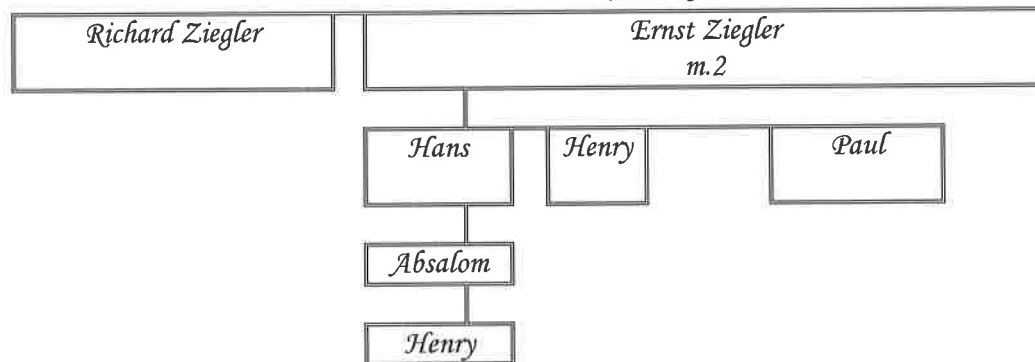
Marianne and her husband moved to New York, where Leon, a handsome man, taught piano. One of his students was Francis Mechner, a grandson of Benjamin Ziegler; Francis played the piano.

Francis recalls that "Leon Erdstein was my piano teacher from the time I arrived in the U.S. (February, 1944) until around 1948. He had been married to our cousin Marianne who had died of cancer a few years before that. He often spoke about what a wonderful person she had been and how much he missed her.

Before the war, in Vienna, Leon had been an acclaimed concert pianist and composer. He had studied under Theodor Leschetizky (pupil of Carl Czerny who had studied with Beethoven). Things I remember about Leon are that he was born in Odessa, was a redhead when young, was well versed in German poetry and literature, and had a devoted nephew Paul Bruell who had emigrated to Boston where he worked as an accountant and was a savant in literature and music."

Bernhard Ziegler
(July 12, 1842 -)

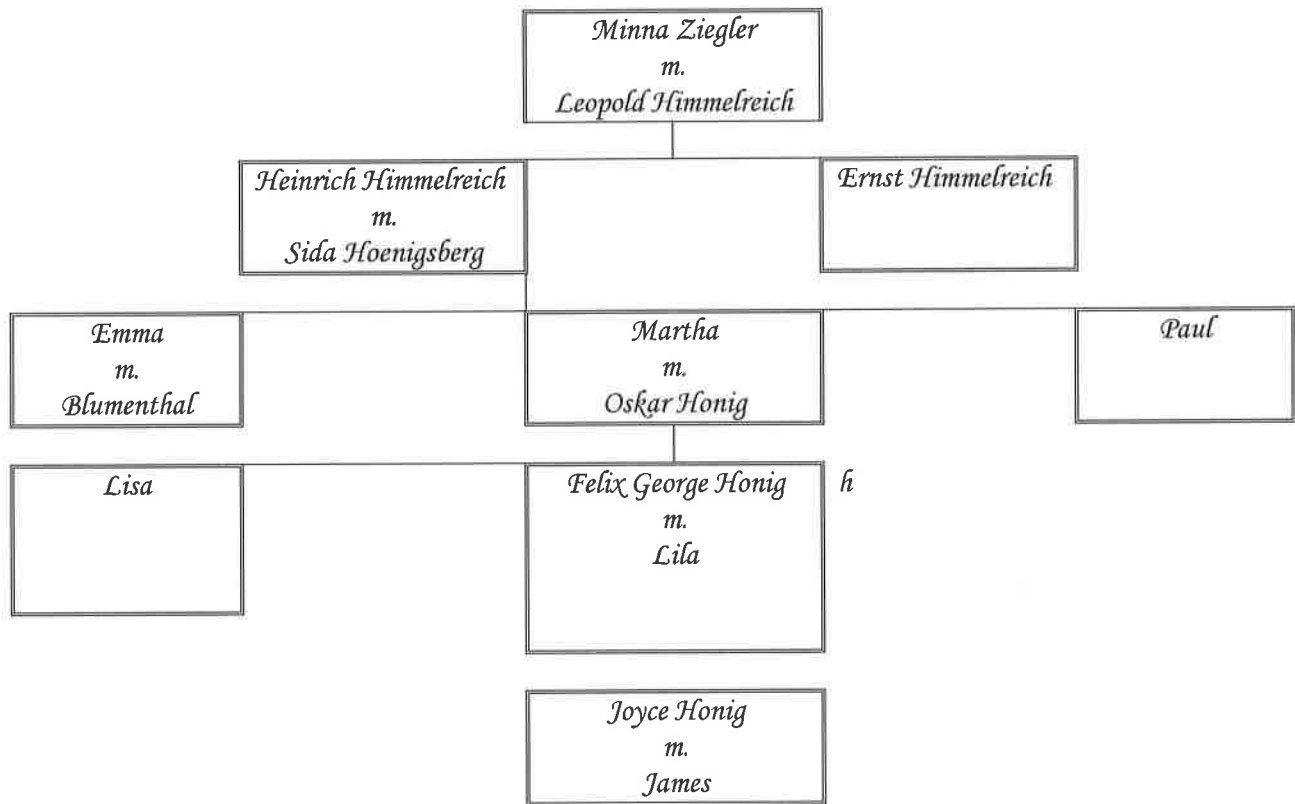
Bernhard Ziegler
m1 Maria Steiner



Bernhard, the first Ziegler to move to America, arrived in Chicago in 1880. His son Richard was a musician. Ernst became director of the credit institution in Prague.

Ernst's son Hans was a bank director in the Bahamas and served as an American first lieutenant in the war. He divorced his first wife and remarried. Hans had two brothers, Henry and Paul. Dr. Henry was a university lecturer on sociology in Prague. He served as a flyer and bomber navigator with the rank of first lieutenant during World War II and was killed in action. Paul managed a bank in London and then moved to a monastery on the Isle of Wight.

Minna Ziegler Himmelreich



Minna and her family lived in Brno. Minna was a big woman with a round face, a nice quiet woman who seemed to like children.

Minna's son Ernst had TB and took a world tour which was supposed to cure him. The cure did not work; Minna's brother Dr. Benjamin Ziegler met the young man in Liverpool and sent him home, dying, to Vienna.

Her son Heinrich married Sida, a beautiful, elegant woman who wore lovely clothes.

Minna's granddaughter Martha died in Vienna in 1972. Martha's daughter Lisa married and had a son; all three were killed by the Nazis. Felix George's daughter Joyce and her husband James had two children and lived in Chicago.

Regine (Regi) Ziegler Neumann

*Regine Ziegler
m.
Heinrich Neumann*

<i>Therese Neumann m. Karl Stiassny</i>	<i>Berthold</i>	<i>Else Neumann m. Karl Landler</i>	<i>Fritz</i>
<i>Robert Stiassny</i>	<i>Alfred Stiassny</i>	<i>Grete Landler</i>	<i>Minnie Landler</i>

During the time Margit and her family lived in Brno (1914-16), they spent Passover with Regina and her husband. Heinrich dressed in white and led the service. Margit's grandmother Karoline had to ask the four questions, since the three children (Margit, Elly and George) were not only too young but also had no religious background.

The Stiassnys lived in Prague; their son Robert moved to the US and their son Alfred died in the Holocaust.

Berthold served in the French Foreign Legion.

The Landler family died in the Holocaust.

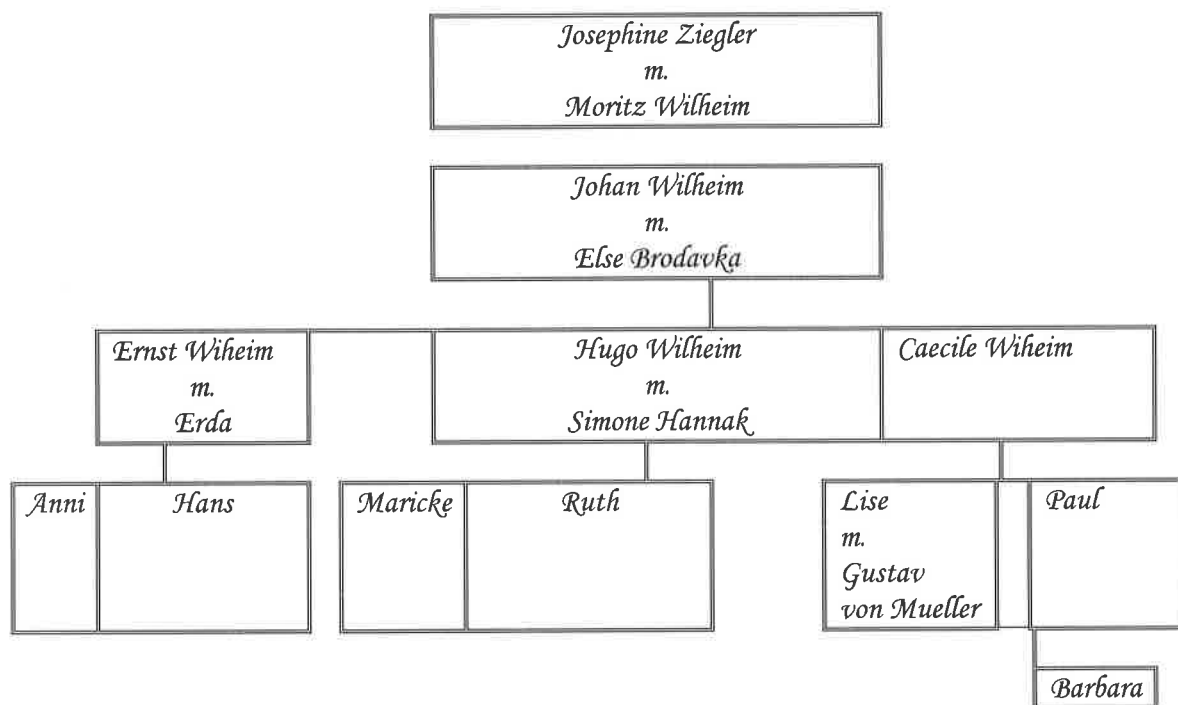
Fritz was a short, thin man, nice and quiet. During the war he escaped to Sweden, living there alone. A friend of Margit's kept in touch with him. After the war Fritz also kept in touch with Margit's family. He never married and died in Sweden.

Max Ziegler

Max and his wife lived in Vienna. Berthe was a niece of the millionaire (later Baron) Reitzes, who supported her after Max was killed in 1890 by an insane Italian carpenter in a railroad station in Tyrol.

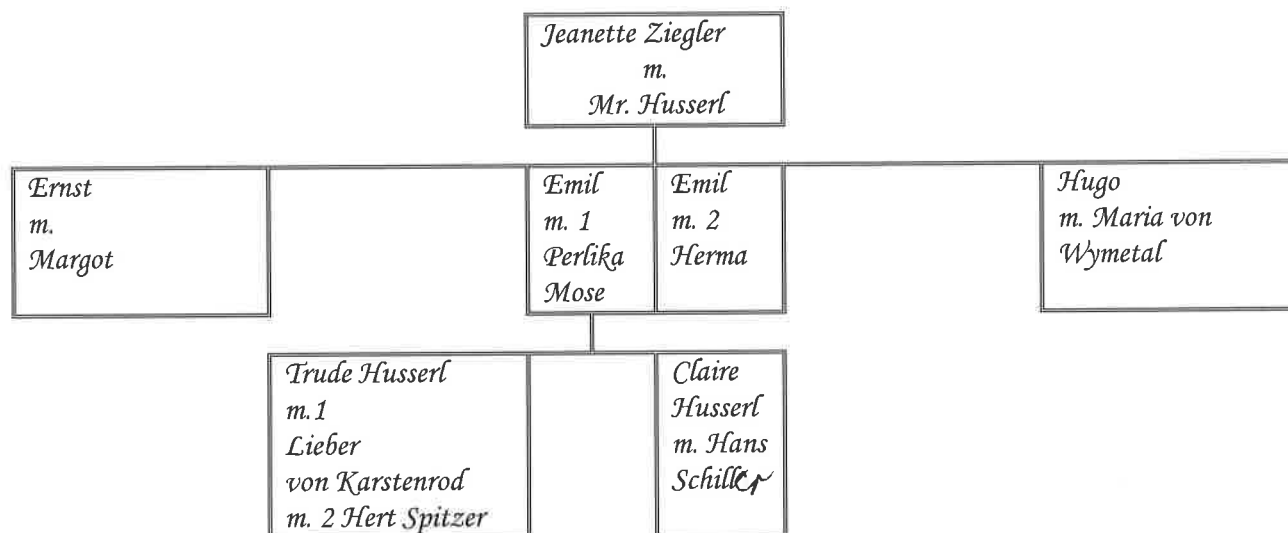
Max and Berthe had three daughters. Estella married a German Burgermeister. Grete committed suicide. Marthe was a victim of the Nazis.

Josephine (Pepi) Ziegler Wilhelm



Josephine, nicknamed Pepi, lived in Brno. Her son Johan, called Jeany, and his wife Else had three children. Hugo, a lawyer, was killed in action in 1914 in Przemysl. Caecille, called Cilli, had two children, Lise and Paul. Paul was married and divorced. His daughter Barbara had a child.

Jeannette (Netti) Ziegler Husserl



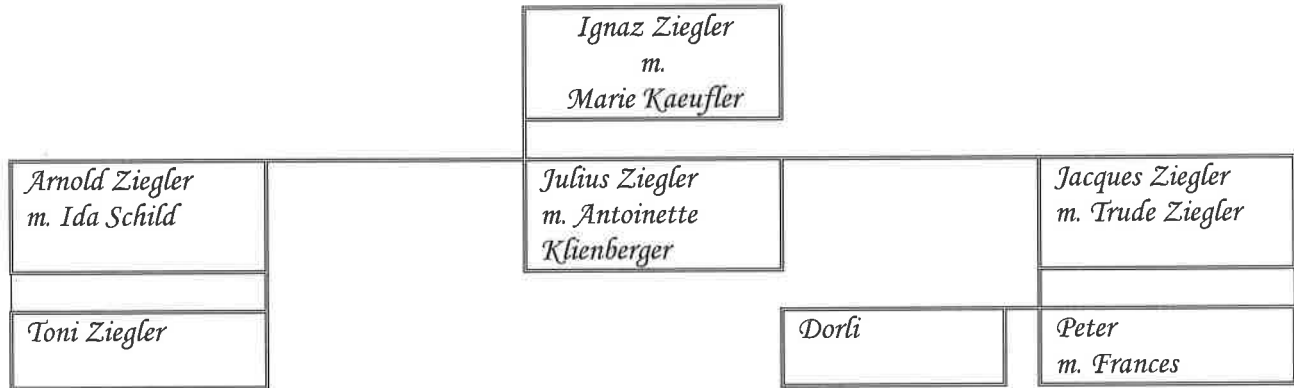
Jeannette, called Netti, married a Professor Husserl who taught French. They lived in Brno in a dark apartment that one reached by climbing many steps, near a large park or augarten called Schwartzza Felder (Black Fields). She was a tiny lady. The family had little money. Netti cooked with a "box" filled with straw: once a dish had been heated to boiling temperature on the stove, she would put it in the box of straw which served to hold in the heat so that the dish continued to cook. The children were fascinated by this method of cooking and loved to watch.

Ernst was a representative of German AGFA color films. He was short and handsome. As a young man, he used to play tennis with Else, David Ziegler's daughter. He kept in touch with her and continued to write to her after he moved to London, where he died in 1947. Ernst's wife Margot, who came from Berlin, moved to New York after he died; she maintained the contact with Else.

Emil's daughters Trude and Claire (or Kfara) were both childless and lived in Sydney. Emil married Herma; there were no children in the second marriage.

Dr. Hugo Husserl married Maria von Wymetal; they were divorced. He died in ^{Sydney} Melbourne.

Ignaz Ziegler



Ignaz married Marie Kaeufler, a cousin of Dr. Hofrat and Dr. Hans von Munk; Dr. Hofrat was physician to Jacques and Trude, and Dr. Hans von Munk was with the National Debt Commission.

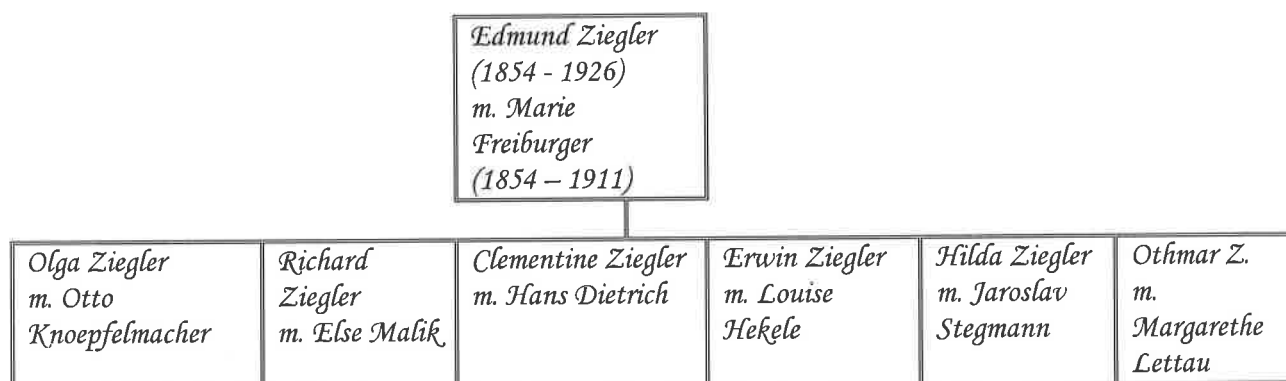
Ida and Arnold lived in Schoenberg, near Olomouc. Arnold died as the result of an operation before the war. Ida and Toni were victims of the Holocaust.

Dr. Julius Ziegler fell in love with a gentile girl, Antoinette Kleinberger, but his mother would not allow him to marry her. They waited and married after his mother's death. Because they had to wait so long to marry, they had no children although Antoinette loved children.

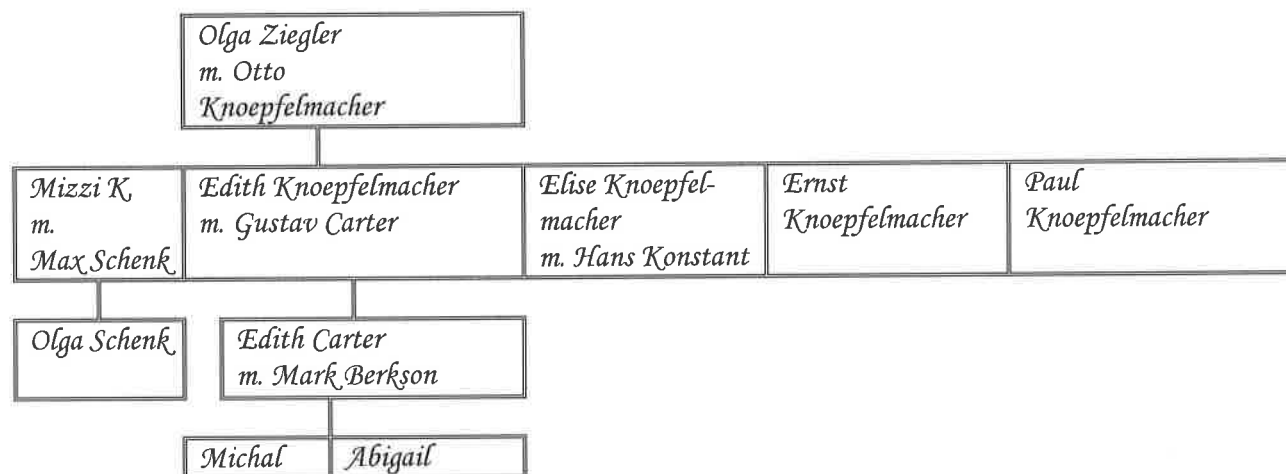
Julius died in Vienna; Antoinette died in 1987 at the age of 93.

Jacques Ziegler married Trude, the daughter of his father's brother Sigmund. Their daughter Dorli died in the Holocaust. Their son, Dr. Peter Ziegler, was a biochemist who moved to Canada before the war and studied in Montreal. He worked as Director of Research for Canada Packers in Toronto, where he lived with his wife Frances.

Edmund Ziegler



There is one chart for each of Edmund's children and his/her descendants.



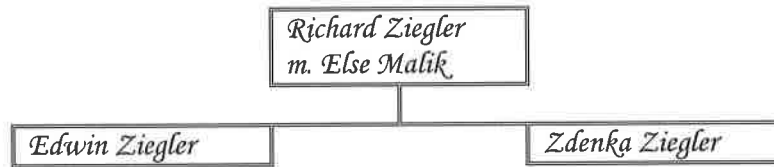
Edmund lived in Muglitz and, like his father, was a flax merchant. He owned two factories which manufactured blankets and bodices. In time, he also took over his parents-in-law's business of making liqueurs.

Olga Ziegler was born in 1880 and died in 1934. Her husband, Otto Knoepfmacher, died in the Holocaust. Olga's daughter Mizzi, her husband Max Schenk and their daughter Olga were also victims of the Holocaust, as were Elise, called Lisi, and Ernst.

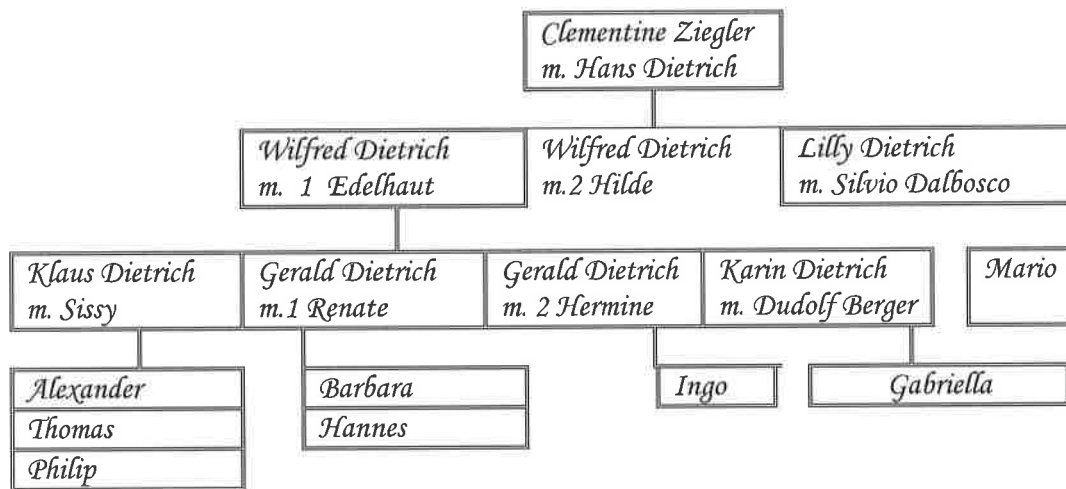
One of Olga's daughters, Edith, survived the Holocaust. Her first husband, Ernst Carter, died in the Holocaust. She and her second husband, Gustav Carter, lived in Cincinnati. Their daughter Debbie was born in 1951. In 1979 Debbie married Mark Berkson; they have two daughters, Michael Sarah (born December 27, 1982) and Abigail Liara (born May 26, 1986).

Edmund's youngest son Othmar (born in 1896) was married to Margarethe Lettau, who was six years younger than he was, in Frankfort. They lived in Diano Marina on the Riviera. He earned his MA in Berlin and his PhD from the University of Prague. He lived in Germany, where he was Director of the German Railway Bank until 1934; forced to leave Germany, he returned to Prague and then went to England with the Czech government in exile. In England he became a British colonel and served in the Office of Economic Warfare, where he selected German railway targets for bombing; his experience with the German

Railway Bank served him well in this job. After the war, Othmar joined Eisenhower's staff and interviewed Goering, Speer, Schacht and Dortmund.



Edmund's son Richard Ziegler (1882 - 1935) married Else Malik, Richard was one of the best known lawyers in Moravia, representing among others the Witkowitz Steel Works owned by Baron Rothschild. His son Edwin was a physician.

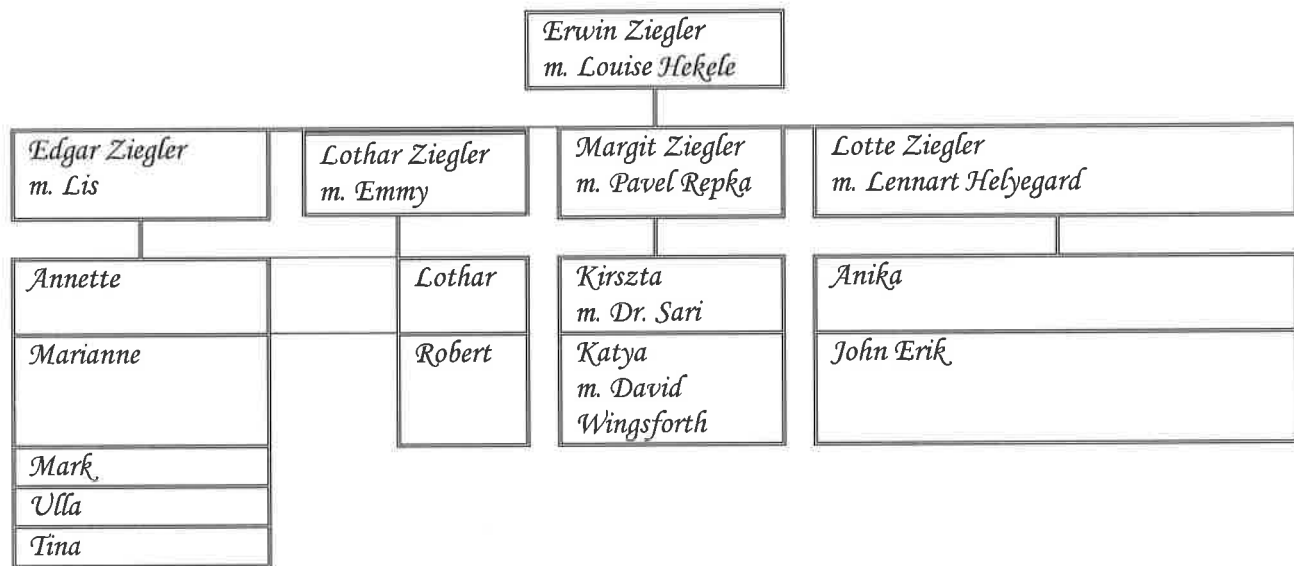


Edmund's daughter Clementine Ziegler Dietrich (1887 – 1976) was a lively, alert lady, interested in everything. With her unique letters, she kept the family together. She enjoyed chess and checkers, and was proud of her skill in both games. She especially liked playing with her son-in-law, Silvio; on the rare occasion when she lost a game in her late eighties, she would say, "I'm no good anymore, I'm old and done!"

Hans Dietrich was an engineer and director of an electrical firm.

Dr. Wilfried Dietrich was a leading official of Philips.

Lilly Dietrich studied pharmacy and married Dr. Silvio Dalbosco, who was also a pharmacist. Their son, Mario, graduated from the University of Vienna with a degree in English and Italian and works as a librarian.



Edmund's son Erwin was a merchant. In the 1920's and 1930's, while his children were growing up, they sometimes visited the Brechers in Olomouc, which was 32 km from Muglitz. In September, 1944 Erwin was deported to Sachsenlanden; he died at Buchenwald in December of 1944.

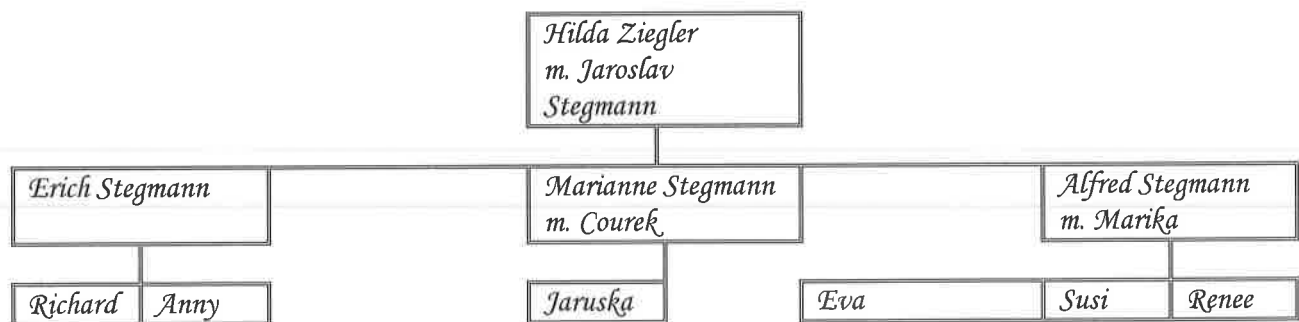
Erwin's son Edgar was a member of HaShomer HaZair (the Young Guard), and as a member left for Hachsharah, Denmark; from Denmark, he reached Sweden in September 1943. There he married Lis, who was originally from Denmark; Lis was a member of the Danish underground and helped many people escape. Edgar studied economics in Sweden and after the war pursued his studies in Denmark, where he earned his Ph.D in January of 1951. In 1956, he emigrated to Canada.

Dr. Ziegler has lived in Canada since 1956 with his wife and four children; their youngest, Tina, was born in 1960. He was employed by the Canadian government as an economist. He became a senior director of research for the Canadian Department of Immigration and was the first chairman of the Canadian Refugee Status Committee. Since retiring in 1985, he has continued to do contract work for the government.

Lothar married and had two children.

Margit lived with her husband Dr. Pavel Repka in Bratislava until they got permission to leave Czechoslovakia. He lost his pension but got one from the Germans. Their two daughters fled to Germany under Dubcek's rule.

Lotte and her husband, Lennart Helyegard, lived in Stockholm, Sweden. Her daughter Anika had four sons. Lotte died in 1983.



Edmund's daughter Hilda (1893 – 1935) married Jaroslav Stegmann. Her son Dr. Erich Stegmann lived in Olmutz; he became an official of the district of Olmutz and then an industry employee. Her son Alfred lived first in Bratislava and then in Munchen (Germany).

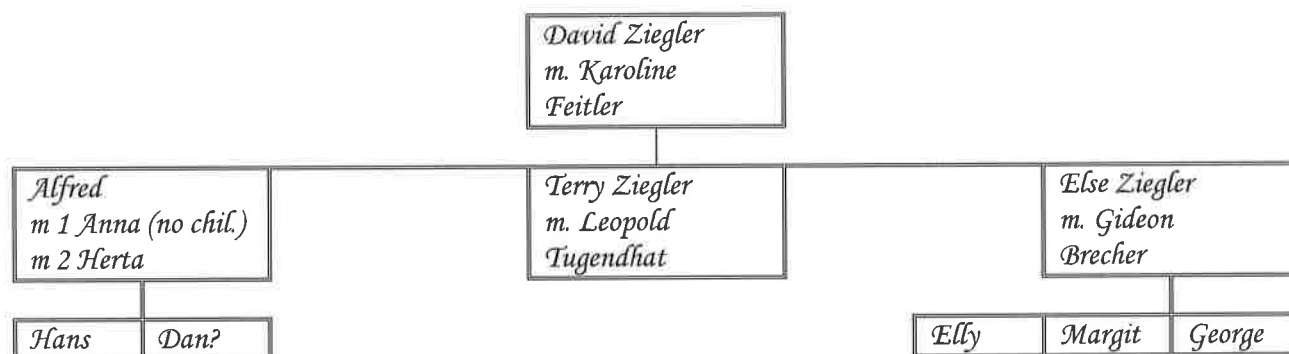
Rosali (Sali) Ziegler Goldschmied

*Rosali (Sali) Ziegler
m1
Edward Goldschmied
/
Ernst Goldschmied
m
Olga Ziegler
/*

The Goldschmieds lived in Lundenburg. Edward was Ober teacher.

Ernst married Olga, called Ollie, who was the daughter of Rosali's oldest brother Hermann. See page 3 for information about Ernst, Olga and their children.

David Ziegler



Edmund's son David (1858 – 1928) ran away from home when he was 13 because the family wanted to apprentice him to an uncle. When he was 16, he and a friend formed a factory to make wool cloth in Brno. They sent their wool to England where it was marked as English. During World War I, the company did very well producing cloth for the government. Eventually David became sole owner of the factory. David married Karoline Feitler (1863 – 1945), a beautiful girl whose father was a cantor. Karoline had run away from home when she was 17 (in 1880) because her father wanted her to marry someone she didn't like. She found work as a housekeeper and children's nurse. The wife of the family taught her to cover her hands, face and neck with vaseline at night to keep her skin young, and Karoline did so for the rest of her life. She was away from home for nine months, with only her sister Sophie knowing where she was. She met David when she returned home and explained, "He ran after me like crazy so I married him."

David and Karoline lived at Zeile 44 Brno. One entered the property via a huge arch with a door which was big enough to allow for the entry of a carriage; in the large door was a smaller "people door." Passing through the gate, one entered a courtyard paved with cobblestones. A white tiled stable housed the two horses, Lady and Latze, who picked up the fabric and took the family for rides on Sunday. The factory offices were on the first floor of the house, and the family lived on the second and third floors. Every morning after breakfast, David tapped at the window overlooking the courtyard and announced to the world that the factory was in bad shape and that they would soon be broke. Every year at Christmas, David invited the whole family to a hotel; each family member was invited to bring a friend.

David gave Karoline an allowance for family expenses; it was a small allowance even when he first gave it to her and he never increased it. Karoline would beg for more money and cry, but that did not work. Then she discovered that if she went to the factory office and signed a chit, she could get as much money as she needed. For the rest of their lives, David continued to give her a small inadequate amount of household money and Karoline continued to get whatever she needed from the office; this arrangement was never discussed.

Karoline always found money for her three grandchildren, who lived 60 miles away in Olomouc. When her daughter Else's husband was away during the war, Karoline simply packed the family up and brought them home with her. It was a hard time for everyone. Karoline made ends meet by taking small scraps of wool from the factory and exchanging the cloth for eggs, milk, etc. When David found out, he was furious and made her return the material. True to form, Karoline cried - and then returned the material; then she went back the next day, retrieved the wool, and exchanged it for food...

David died of cancer of the intestines in 1928. David did not leave any money, so Terry and her husband sent money to Karoline every month, saying it was money from rented property. Karoline died in 1945 in Theresienstadt.

David's son Alfred was a handsome man and gifted, but not cut out to work in the cloth factory. He wrote poetry; he wrote a poem for his Uncle Benjamin's wife Regina. While he was still a young man, David sent him to visit the United States. Then, afraid that Alfred wouldn't come home, David sent him money for a world tour and a return trip home to Brno.

Alfred became Brno's Consul of Uruguay. As Consul, he helped Regina and Benjamin's son Erich escape from Europe: Erich got to Brno where Alfred gave him a visa for Uruguay on condition that Erich not go to Uruguay and that he mail back the visa. Erich went to Brussels and returned both the ticket and the visa to Alfred.

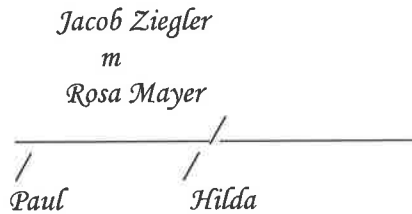
Alfred married a beautiful lady named Anna and then divorced her because they had no children. His second wife, Herta, was a Christian. A year after Alfred divorced Anna, in 1925, both Anna and Herta had sons.

Herta's older son was named Hans and was baptized.

Hans was 17 when the war started. During the war, he was in the concentration camp, and had to handle the dead. When he returned home after the war, he began to study chemical engineering in Brno, where he lived with Herta. Six months before completing the course, he was told that he could not complete his studies because his father was Jewish and a capitalist. So he went to Vienna, to his mother's family, but the Muensters would not help him finish his studies or get a job so he went to Germany, to Neuss. There he found work for a company that still exists. He brought Herta there and she lived with him. She died there.

He met his wife in Czechoslovakia. She was a physician, and her work assignments changed frequently, so that the young couple spent little time together. They had two sons, one of whom was named Danny; both boys went into medicine. Danny married in 1987.

Jacob Ziegler



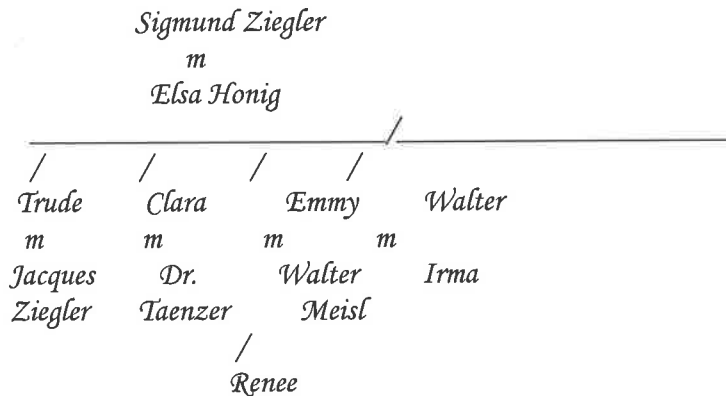
Rosa visited her brother-in-law Benjamin often. She had excellent color in her face, with red cheeks; she was a small woman of about five feet in height.

Dr. Paul Ziegler died before the war. Rosa and her daughter Hilda were victims of the Holocaust.

Alois Ziegler

Alois, a bachelor, lived in Leeds, Buenos Aires, and Brno.

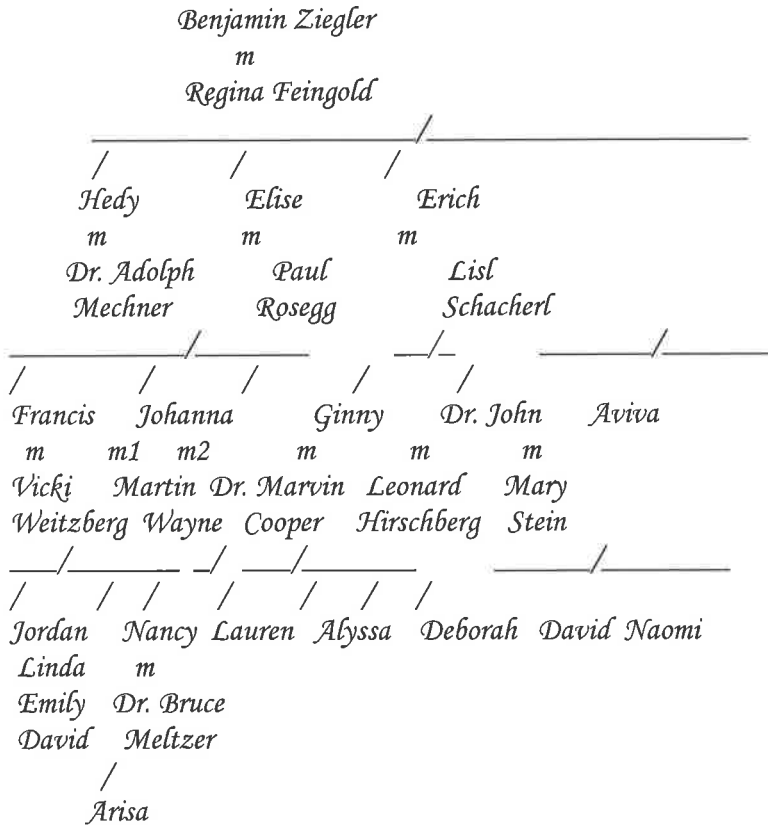
Sigmund Ziegler



Sigmund (or Sigismund) was called Zigi. He was a chemical engineer, according to one story; he is also reported to have been a leather merchant in Schonberg, a town in northern Moravia not far from Muglitz. Margit remembers the family living in Segengottes.

Trude's husband, Jacques, was the son of Sigmund's brother Ignaz. Jacques worked for the Rothschilds, who protected their people. Clara and Emmy were victims of the Holocaust. Emmy's daughter Renee married twice and had a daughter. Walter's wife Irma had a daughter by her first marriage and two grandchildren in Sidney.

Benjamin Ziegler



Dr. Benjamin Ziegler lived in Vienna. His wife, Regina (Gina) Feingold, was the daughter of Bernhard Feingold and Fanny Korsower. She was born on June 14, 1882. A friendly woman with a good sense of humor, she was also a good cook; her house was always open. During the war, Regina always managed to find food - and Benjamin always managed to give it away. Benjamin was a good-hearted man. He would treat people for free if he saw a need, and would give them the medication or even food if they were hungry. He was interested in mathematics, for which he had a talent, and Buddhism; he wrote poems. He had a good sense of humor and was always joking. Whenever he spoke of his wife, he would say that he went to the Ksondike looking for gold and instead found a pearl, Gina. They were deported to a camp in Kunow; Benjamin took his book on Buddhism with him. From Kunow, they were sent on and died in the Holocaust. They had two daughters and one son.

Hedy's husband, Dr. Adolph Mechner, succeeded her father Benjamin as doctor for the railroad workers' sick fund. When Hedy arrived in the US, Morris (the son of Benjamin's youngest brother Marcus) lent her \$100, which she carefully paid back. The Mechners found an airy apartment on Cabrini Boulevard, near the George Washington Bridge, in New York; Hedy continued to live there after her husband's death in 1987. By that time, Hedy's sight was almost gone.

Their son Francis, a PhD, married Vicki and had four children. Their daughter Joan had a daughter, Nancy, by her first husband (Martin Wayne) and two daughters, Lauren (1969) and Alyssa (1972), by her second husband (Marvin Cooper). Nancy's first child, a daughter, was born on May 28, 1989.

Elise, called Lisa, married Paul Rosegg. She knew him from Vienna. When her sister's son, Francis, was seven years old, Adolph brought him to Lisa, asking her to take care of him, thinking he would be safer with

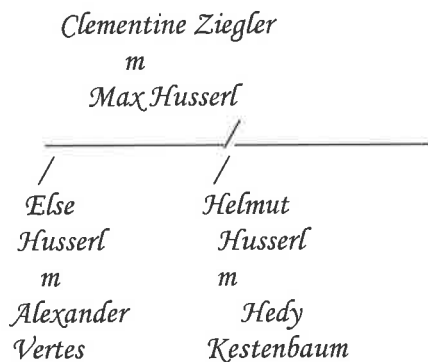
her. Lisa was living in Paris and Adolph thought that the trip to Cuba, where he was going, would be too hard for Francis. Eventually, Lisa brought him to Cuba. The Germans were looking for Paul Rosegg, who hid. At least for a time, he hid in the railway, riding on the train... Lisa and her husband lived in New York, Paul Rosegg died in 1981.

Their daughter Ginny had heart problems and needed an operation when she was 17. She also had some learning problems; she attended a special school which in addition to training her found her a job. She was a very pleasant young woman and quite realistic about herself and her limitations. She was fortunate to meet a young man with similar problems at the bank where she worked; they may have attended the same training school. She and Leonard were married in 1976. They continued to work at the bank. In 1988, Leonard was still at the bank. Ginny had lost her job in 1986 and was working as a volunteer.

Erich married Lisl Schacherl. His mother, Regina, wanted to get him out of Austria. Someone offered him a visa to Poland and told him to take the plane to Warsaw but to get out in Prague. When he got off the plane, he was arrested. But Gina had asked Othmar (Edmund's son) to help and Othmar, having guaranteed to get Erich out in 24 hours, got him out in 14 days. Erich proceeded to Brno where David's son Alfred, who was Counselor to Uruguay, gave him a visa and a ticket to Uruguay - which Erich used to get to Brussels; from Brussels he returned both the ticket and the visa to Alfred as he had promised. He lived in Brussels. He and Lisl had two children. Dr. John Ziegler studied briefly in Boston and lives in Sydney with his wife and children Deborah (1971), who was called Debbie, David (1972) and Naomi (1978). Aviva lives in Sydney, Australia.

1987

Clementine Zieger



Clementine, called Ksemi, married Max Husserl of Prossnitz. She died in Theresienstadt.

Dr. Elsa Husserl, who married Alexander Vertes, committed suicide in Brno to avoid arrest by the Nazis.

Helmut and his wife, Dr. Hedy Kestenbaum, lived in Nairobi, Kenya. According to Hedy's brother, Dr. Gustav Kostenbaum, Helmut was killed by a sea shark while swimming in Capetown.

Marcus Ziegler

<i>Marcus Ziegler</i>	
m	
<i>Emma Duffy</i>	
<hr/>	
/	/
<i>Ella</i>	<i>Maurice</i>
m	m
<i>Leo</i>	<i>Janey</i>
<i>Ziegler</i>	
	/
	<i>Peter</i>

Marcus (born 1866) lived in Cairo and Chicago. He and Emma had two children.

Ella married Dr. Leo Ziegler, the son of her father's oldest brother Hermann.

Maurice and Janey had a son named Peter who served in the US Navy; Peter has a daughter. Maurice was an exceptionally handsome man. At the age of 18 or 20, he got sick and was sent to Switzerland. At some point, he earned a PhD. Maurice died in the late 1980's.