

13 November 2005

From: Erin L. Rosenthal
7504 Arrowood Rd
Bethesda, MD 20817
301-526-8035

To: Ms. Genya Markon
The Holocaust Memorial Museum
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
Washington, DC 20024

Job # J167185

Dear Ms. Markon,

Inside please find a copy of my grandmother's family history that coincides with the trunk. I have also enclosed a blanket made by my grandmother's grandmother and brought from Germany when they escaped. My grandmother's mother was Margaret Weil Simon (nee Margaret Weil). If you have any questions, please contact me. Also, I was wondering if you happen to know when the trunk might be on display, so I might come and see it. Thank you so very much.

Sincerely,

Erin Rosenthal

Maerker History - Supplement 1

The following information is principally a translation of a compilation written by Karl Schiff. However, additional material supplied by others (Margot Maerker, Hilde Schalscha, Else Maerker, Gerhard Maerker) has also been incorporated in this section. Numbers in parentheses are references to the decimal list of ancestors.

Supplement: Extraction of persons who married into the family.

1. Parents and siblings of Amalie Goldschmidt (2b), the wife of Moses Meyer Maerker (2a) and the mother of Moritz Maerker (21a).

Parents: Salomon Levy Goldschmidt and Johanne Henrietta in Güsten.

Siblings:

a) Levy Salomon Goldschmidt	b. 1791
b) Aron Salomon Goldschmidt	b. 1797
c) Callman Salomon Goldschmidt	b. 1804
d) Henriette Salomon Goldschmidt	b. 1807

2. Parents of Hanna Marcus (3b), wife of Liebman Maerker (3a): Marcus Abraham, d. 6 April 1813, and Bluma Lipman.

3. Parents of Henriette Moses Kochlandt (5b), wife of Herz Maerker (5a): Merchant Abraham Moses of Hanau, d. before 1829, and Fanny née Levy of Hanau.

4. Relatives of Ida Liepmann (21b), wife of Moritz Maerker (21a): Ida's full name was Jettchen Ida Gitel Liepmann.

Parents of Ida's Father: Liepmann Jonas	b. 1752 or 1753	d. 17 March 1821
and Wife (name not known)	b. date not known	d. 2 May 1825

Parents of Ida's mother: Samuel Joseph (merchant) and Ida Friedheim
Both died in Coswig, Anhalt. No other facts about them are known.

Parents of Ida Liepmann (21b):

Samuel Liepmann (Jonas)	b. 1794 or 1795	d. 28 February 1852 at age 58.
m. 13 February 1828		
and		
Gütel Henrietta Samuel (Joseph)	b. 12 April 1802 in Coswig, Anhalt	
d. 8 December 1880 in Helmstedt		

Ida's father had two siblings:

Joseph Liepmann (interred in Köthen) and Frederike Liepmann Löwenheim (died 5 June 1864 at age 54 in Köthen).

Ida's mother had one brother: Abraham Samuel.

Karl Schiff (2145b) in 1953 was in possession of a handwritten promise of marriage by Samuel Liepmann Jonas to Gütel Samuel Joseph, which reads as follows:

"With this, my handwritten signature, I acknowledge that during today's engagement, I have made a verbal agreement with my bride Gütel Samuel in Coswig. Of her dowry of 3000 Thaler, which she will bring into our marriage, I will deposit 1000 Thaler for the disposition of my future wife, the above-named Gütel Samuel. The deposit will be made with my brother-in-law Mr. Abraham Samuel in Coswig, who will provide 4% interest on the amount. At the same time I promise earnestly, that I will repeat this agreement verbatim before the court of law and have it recorded during the recording of the marriage. I further promise that in case of my death (God forbid) I will legally deed my future wife my entire estate. I affirm that I am satisfied with this arrangement and attach my signature in the presence of the witnesses listed below.

Signature of the Witnesses: S. Liepmann Jonas
A.C. Sonnenthal of Dessau Dessau "

Siblings of Ida Liepmann:

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Samuel Liepmann | b. 8 February 1829 in Dessau | d. 11 April 1829 in Dessau |
| 2) Emil Liepmann | b. 4 July 1832 in Dessau | d. 24 February 1913 in Copenhagen |

Paul Maerker (211) wrote about Emil Liepmann in a letter to Robert Mazur (2141a) 14 March 1934:

"I, together with my brother Louis, visited my uncle Emil twice in Copenhagen. On one occasion, Hedwig (wife of Louis) was there also. As my memory is not so good anymore, I can't remember when we went for pleasure and when for the funeral(!)...I did not care for uncle Emil too much. He was almost always in need of money, gave my dear mother much trouble, and at the same time smoked expensive cigars and discarded them after they were only half smoked. Louis was his friend during his visits in Köthen."

These descriptions fit both the modesty of Paul Maerker and the extroverted nature of Louis Maerker.

For Ida Schiff (2145a), the granddaughter of Ida Liepmann Maerker (21b) Emil Liepmann was not only a name in the family history. Rather he forged a closer relationship to her with a gift to her of Schiller's works and the handwritten dedication: "In memory of your dear grandmother from your great-uncle Emil Liepmann. Kjøbenhavn, 25/12, 1912."

- 3) Louise Liepmann b. 1836 in Dessau
m. to Philip Herz Friede in Helmstedt

Louise and Philipp Friede had three children, i.e. nephews and niece of Ida Liepmann:

- 1) Gustav Friede
- 2) Oscar Friede
- 3) Hedwig Friede

Hedwig and Gustav Friede died in their early years. Hedwig was married to Weinzweig.

Oscar Friede (b. 4 June 1869 in Helmstedt) was a physician specializing in diseases and injuries of the leg. He practiced in Magdeburg and died there 28 December 1938. He was married to Else Rothenstein (b. 9 February 1879 in Barby a. Elbe). At the end of 1943 or beginning of 1944 she emigrated to the U.S. where her children were already. For at least two years she lived and worked in Baltimore and corresponded from there with the Schiffs (2145a and b). Later she transferred to a retirement home in New York. There she committed suicide by cutting her wrists on 24 December 1946.

Oscar and Else Friede had two children:

- 1) Dr. Hans Friede, M.D. b. 13 September 1903 in Magdeburg
m. 12 March 1936 to
Dr. Eva Braun, M.D. b. 12 November 1904 in Berlin

They last wrote to the Schiffs in November 1950 from Toronto where they worked in a hospital. They had no children.

- 2) Charlotte Friede b. 19 February 1901 in Magdeburg
m. to

Dr. Leopold Liffgens b. 15 June 1889

The Liffgens had two children:

- 1) Ernst Liffgens b. 21 December 1922 (?) in Magdeburg
m. unmarried in 1950
- 2) Gerhard Liffgens b. 19 February 1924 (?) in Magdeburg
m. unmarried in 1950

Not a direct-line relative was Bertha (Berthchen) Liepmann who lived in Dessau and later in Paris. However, Berthchen Liepmann is included here because she was considered the equivalent to a close relative by the family Maerker, and especially by Anna and Paul Maerker. Furthermore, her family history is especially interesting and besides, there is no need to ignore known facts about more distant relatives and thus cause this information to be forgotten.

Bertha Liepmann, born 8 February 1847, operated a lace and needlework business in Dessau. She was very good at this and had no competition in Dessau. She was well known and loved and, like the entire Liepmann family, she was well respected. The Duchess Antoinette, wife of Duke Friedrich I of Anhalt, often came in person to Berthchen Liepmann to invite her to the Ducal bazaar. At an advanced age Berthchen moved from Dessau to Paris where she died at an unknown date. However, a letter was written by her as late as 30 April 1934.

Bertha Liepmann was a daughter from the second marriage of Samuel Isaak Liepmann, who was born on the 3rd day of Chanukah 1796 and who died on 30 November 1888. The father of Samuel Isaak Liepmann and the father of Samuel Liepmann Jonas, father of Ida Liepmann (see above), were brothers. In other words, the father of Ida Liepmann (21b) and the father of Berthchen Liepmann were cousins and Ida and Berthchen were second cousins.

Berthchen Liepmann's mother was Jenny Lepke (b. 11 June 1812, m. 30 July 1844, d. 26 February 1897). Jenny was the sister of the first wife of Samuel Isaak Liepmann, Johanna Lepke (b. 16 October 1801, m. 20 November 1822, d. 4 August 1842). The brother of Jenny Lepke was the art auctioneer Louis Eduard Lepke, father of the famous art auctioneer Rudolf Lepke, who died in Berlin in about 1906.

Berthchen had only one full sibling, i.e. from the second marriage of her father, a brother August Liepmann (b. 11 November 1851). He was an apprentice in the business of Moritz Maerker (21a) in Köthen. In July 1874 he went to Chartagena, Spain to join his stepbrother Eduard Liepmann. In 1934 he lived in Sidi-Bel-Abbes where he had a sewing machine business. He was married to a Spanish woman. His children were:

- 1) Paul Liepmann
- 2) Ida Liepmann, married to Major Charles Person who was transferred to Mostaganem, French North Africa in 1933.
- 3) Louis Liepmann, who died about 1930
- 4) Theophil Liepmann

Offspring from the first marriage of Samuel Isaak Liepmann with Johanna Lepke, i.e. step-relatives of Berthchen Liepmann, were:

- 1) Eduard Liepmann b. 6 August 1824 d. 1901
 m. 3 June 1855 to
 Octavie Wunslock

Eduard Liepmann became an apprentice on 10 October 1840 in the business of a friend of his father in Oran. Later he was consul of the North-German League in Oran. However, on the declaration of war between Germany and France in 1870 he had to flee from Oran to Germany. He then lived in Dessau and returned to Oran on 27 May 1871 at the conclusion of the war. The children of Eduard Liepmann were:

- a) Jeanne Liepmann b. 2 April 1860 in Oran

Her first marriage in 1882 was to a French officer by the name of William Peyton Evelyne. Upon her marriage Jeanne converted to Catholicism. She lost her husband very early and became a singer. She was a friend of the famous comedian Felix Galipaux, whom she married later and who died in Paris in about 1932.

Jeanne had a child from her first marriage by the name of Marguerite Evelyne, who was well known to Karl Schiff and

his wife (2145a and 2145b). Marguerite lost her father in early childhood and was raised in a convent during childhood. At age 14 she was brought by her mother to Dessau to her aunt Berthchen Liepmann. She was to learn German and thereby lay the foundation for the profession of language teacher. She had considerable musical talent and was an excellent piano player. Eventually she studied music in Leipzig. Her first marriage was to the cigarette manufacturer Leon Shapiro which caused her to convert to the Jewish religion. (Leon Shapiro, who had immigrated from Russia with his parents, went to religious school with Karl Schiff in Dessau.) Marguerite's marriage did not last long and ended in divorce. She became Catholic again and married the mining engineer André Lecour. A second divorce followed. Both marriages were childless.

The ready reception that Berthchen Liepmann gave Marguerite was partly based on kinship and partly based on a sense of gratitude that Berthchen felt for her stepbrother Eduard, Marguerite's father. Eduard had renounced his claim to an inheritance from his father in Berthchen's favor, so that upon the death of their parents Berthchen obtained sole possession of their house in Dessau. Berthchen maintained a very close relationship with Marguerite and spent her final years living with her at the residence of Jeanne Galipaux in Paris at Rue de Courcelles 99. In 1952 Karl Schiff (2145b) tried in vain to get in touch with Marguerite Evelyne.

b) Henry Liepmann	b. 2 September 1861 in Oran	d. Date unknown
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He lived in Paris. According to inquiries in 1934, a daughter of his worked in Paris and lived, together with her mother, in Isle Adam, near Paris.

c) Louis Liepmann	b. 28 January 1863 in Oran	d. Date unknown
d) Bertha Liepmann	b. 4 May 1864 in Oran	d. In 1934 she still lived in Paris

2) Jacob Liepmann	b. 27 September 1827	d. 27 October 1827
3) Louise Liepmann	b. 30 September 1828	d. 1914

Eduard Liepmann, her brother, had her follow him to Oran two years after his emigration. There she soon married a friend of Eduard, the Catholic merchant Espinasse. Louise Espinasse was the best friend of Ida Liepmann Maerker (21b). Children of the Espinasse couple were:

a) Theophil Espinasse	b. 24 September 1854 in Oran	d. in Oran
b) Rose Espinasse	b. 28 February 1861 in Oran	
	m. 4 February 1884 to Thiriot, Chef de Banc d'Algérie	
c) Eugene Espinasse	b. 1863 in Oran	
d) Ferdinand Charles Espinasse	b. 12 July 1865 in Oran	
e) Louise Espinasse	b. 20 October 1866 in Oran	
f) Oskar Espinasse	b. in Oran	
g) Lievi Espinasse	b. in Oran	

4) Max Liepmann	b. 6 October 1836	d. 1839
5) Julie Liepmann	b. 8 March 1840	d. 17 February 1884 in Dessau

At first she lived with her relatives in Oran. She was unmarried and limped. Later, when she became sickly, she was sent to Dessau where she was nursed by Berthchen Liepmann until her early death.

5. Parents and siblings of Hedwig Weil (212b), wife of Louis Maerker (212a):

Parents:	Abraham (Adolf) Weil	b. 3 February 1832 in Laupheim	m. 10 July 1865
	and		
	Charlotte Hönigsberg of Floss, Bavaria	b. 17 September 1844	

Siblings: Justin Weil, of Munich, later of London
 Ilse Weil Herz (?) of Frankfurt a. Main
 Jaques Weil of Munich
 Eugenia Weil (died in an accident)

Justin and Jaques operated an important antiques business in Munich. Justin had two daughters, Trudy and Lisa. After Justin's wife died, Hedwig moved to Munich for a while to take care of Justin's young daughters. Later, Trudy married an American-born, successful dentist, named Davenport. They lived in a beautiful apartment in Paris, France at a prestigious Quai d'Orsay address. Justin moved to London during the Nazi regime and opened another antiques business. He was 80 years old and blind when he married his housekeeper in London.

Jaques had a French wife and a son André. Jaques moved to Cleveland, OH and died there in the early 1970's.

Hedwig's youngest sibling, Eugenia, lived in Offenbach. She married and had two daughters, whose married names were Edith Emanuel and Else Dessauer. Eugenia died rather young in a traffic accident.

According to Else Maerker (2121b), Hedwig Maerker, also known by the family as "Muttel" or "Oma Maerker", was "a real Bavarian product, full of zest of living, always ready to pack her bags to visit with one of her children". Often this was Leipzig, where her daughter Grete (2124a) lived, but at least once a year she visited Bernburg, where she had her own apartment over the store and adjacent to the apartment of Willy and Else. Hedwig had a nervous heart condition which appeared in the form of numerous attacks. Each attack required bed rest, and each abated suddenly with a strangling sensation and a feeling of weakness. Hedwig always recovered quickly, and at night she was ready to play cards with the family. According to Else, Hedwig was a real lady, quite fashion conscious and quite fussy. Before she took her grandchildren out for a walk, she inspected their hands and always demanded that they be washed.

Hedwig's mother Charlotte also made frequent visits to Bernburg. Charlotte was a tall and big-framed woman, a giant compared with her daughter, who was petite, though not skinny. Charlotte loved attending concerts.

Hedwig kept an ornately carved piano in her Bernburg apartment. She played, and her grandchildren sang and marched through the room with the music. The grandchildren also had the job of dusting the ornate carvings of the piano.

Hedwig is believed to have died in the Nazi concentration camp at Theresienstadt.

6. Parents and siblings of Else Behr (2121b), wife of Willy Maerker (2121a):

Parents: Bernhard Behr b. 25 April 1861 m. 15 April 1891 d. June 1942 in Frankfurt a. Main
 and
 Johanna Benedict b. 18 October 1866 d. June 1942 in Frankfurt a. Main

Bernhard and Johanna were first cousins. Bernhard, his twin brother Baruch, and his older brother Gustav were orphaned as young boys when their mother died of an illness brought home by soldiers of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 (source: Else Maerker). Bernhard's parents were Bernhard Behr (b. 17 June 1828, d. 15 February 1862 in Linnich) and Rosa Benedict (b. 24 February 1835, d. 17 March 1871 in Linnich). Johanna's grandparents were Isaak Benedict (b. 1800 in Deutz, d. 16 October 1888) and Helene Rotschild (b. 1790 in Linnich, d. 1874). Johanna's parents were Gottschalk Benedict (b. 9 August 1833, d. 3 February 1915 in Mainz), a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and Sübilla(?) Behr (b. 4 February 1834, d. 3 June 1868 in Linnich).

Bernhard's twin brother, Baruch, and his wife Millie, lived in Breslau (later Bratislava) where he operated a portrait studio of the Samson and Co. chain. Baruch had two daughters, Rosa and Lilly. Rosa married a man named Small (Schmuel), and she also managed a Samson and Co. studio, this one in Magdeburg. It was at Rosa's house that Else and Willy met for the first time. Lilly and her husband Hans Gerstel had a millinery store in Breslau. They are believed to

have emigrated to South America. Baruch had no grandchildren.

Bernhard's older brother Gustav married Bertha Poli. They had three daughters: Grete, Anna and Hilde. Grete married Walter Löwenstein. They had no children and later emigrated to New York, where they changed their name to Lowston. Anna married Erich Weinberg. They lived in Herford, Westfalia before emigrating to Hilversum, Netherlands, shortly after Hitler came to power. They had two daughters: Inge, born 23 March 1919, and a younger sister who died at age three. When Germany invaded Holland in 1940, gentile friends of Anna and Erich offered to hide them, but they declined to be hidden. They also turned down an opportunity to emigrate to the U.S. They died in Auschwitz. Inge spent several years in eight different German army work camps and Nazi concentration camps. After the war she was rescued by a Swedish mission and came to New York to live with her aunt Grete. Later she made aliyah and lived in Ashkelon, Israel. The youngest daughter of Gustav, Hilde, married Arthur Samuel, a prominent physician in Bonn. The Samuels emigrated to New York, where he continued to practice medicine. They had two children: Erica and Gerhard. Erica married Hellmut Wilhelm and the Wilhelms moved to Seattle, WA. The Wilhelms had two sons named Crispin and Marc. Cris went to medical school, married Sundee Morris, and they had two children, Kai and Natalie. Marc Wilhelm became an environmental lawyer and moved to Anchorage, AK, where he married. Gerhard Samuel became a composer and conductor of classical music. He lived in Cincinnati, OH. Hilde and Arthur followed their daughter to Seattle and both died there in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Gottschalk Benedict had a second daughter, Minna, who married a man named Marx. They had two sons, Richard and Willy. Gottschalk's second wife became blind in later years, and the couple moved in with Bernhard and Johanna. Else writes that Gottschalk was a care-free, mischievous soul, given to pranks. Sometimes he took Else and Hertha out for a walk. When they left they were dressed in clean dresses, but when they returned their dresses had chocolate all over them. He was delighted. He coined the phrase "What's too much eat first" when children protested that they had too much food on their plate. Gottschalk attended services every morning and gave a seder that was fun for the children. He died in peace and was buried with military honors.

Else's parents operated a portrait photography business, a part of the Samson and Co. chain, in Mainz. The business was managed by Johanna, while Else's father travelled as a salesman for his older brother, who owned a business in down and horsehair mattresses. Bernhard Behr and Louis Maerker met as apprentices in a clothing store, and the two and their wives met yearly in Wiesbaden. When Willy was on the Russian front in World War I, he and Else began a correspondence. They first met in Magdeburg, near Bernburg, at the house of Else's cousin Rosa. After the war Willy entered the French occupied Rhineland on a false passport and married Else in Mainz in 1919.

Siblings:	Bruno Behr	b. 2 April 1892
	Arthur	b. 4 August 1894
	Hertha	b. 26 December 1897

Bruno was the most gifted of the four. He was wounded in World War I and was left with an asthmatic heart ailment. He wrote a daily column in one of the principal newspapers of Mainz. The column had the heading "Things you talk about and things you don't" (Wovon man spricht und wovon nicht) under the nome de plume "Ursus", which is Latin for bear. Bruno was married to Lou (?), a gentile. When Hitler came into power in 1933, Bruno and his family emigrated to Lyon, France. They had three children: Helga (b. ~1920), Walter and Klaus (Claude in French). Helga married Georges Modelon, and they and their children lived in Lyon and had a strong interest in swimming teams. Walter was very talented and was the favorite of his father. Walter and Klaus were both deported by the Nazis as slave labor. Walter is believed to have died in a German concentration camp. Bruno died in about 1942.

Else encountered nasty antisemitism when, at age 9, her parents enrolled her in the "Höhere Töchterchule" a kind of academically oriented high school for girls in Duisburg. A year later the family moved to Ruhrort, and in another year they moved to Mainz. There the parents took over a photographic portrait studio of Samson & Co. This company had studios in several German cities. In Mainz Else attended the high school of the orthodox Jewish congregation until she completed 8th grade, the top grade in that school. Remembering the antisemitism in the Duisburg high school, Else refused to attend the Mainz high school. For the next 1 1/2 years her parents provided her with private instructions in

English, French and piano, and then they enrolled her in a Jewish finishing school for girls, "Pensionat Sobernheim". For two years she enjoyed a broad range of academic subjects and formed life-long friendships, besides. Subsequently she attended a business college for a year. For the next several years she gained broad experience in a number of business office jobs. In one of these jobs she became very friendly with Friedel Rosenthal, who later married Else's brother Arthur.

With the outbreak of World War I Else was needed in her parents' studio. There she learned all aspects of commercial portrait photography -- including retouching. It was the latter art that she used later in her life to help support herself and her family for 32 years in the US.

In 1918 Else and Willy, the latter a German soldier in Russia, began a correspondence, which eventually led, by a very involved path, to marriage in Mainz in November 1919. Else was 26 years old. After a honeymoon in Frankfurt and Berlin, Else and Willy moved into an apartment on Wilhelmstrasse in Bernburg. The apartment was roomy and had been well furnished by Willy, but it lacked indoor plumbing. Willy and Else both worked in his father's store on Markt 3, about 10 minutes' walk from the apartment. The store was called Heinrich Wendler Nachfolger (successor) and was a specialty store for ladies' lingerie, silk stockings and dressmaker supplies (nobody who could afford it would wear ready-made suits or dresses). The name of the store was the same as that run by Rudolph and Anna Mazur in Cöthen but sold different merchandise.

When Willy's father died in 1922, Else and Willy moved to the living quarters above the store on Markt 3, right by the Saale River. The apartment was spacious, but built on many different levels so that there were steps everywhere. Toilets were equipped with running water but were in unheated enclosures outside. During cold winter weather all water pipes, including those going to the kitchen, froze shut and had to be thawed out by a plumber with a blow-lamp. All rooms were heated by individual coal-heated stoves. The wood and coal needed for this purpose had to be carried in from storage sheds located in the garden. Hot water was provided by two large kitchen kettles heated by a bed of crushed coal that was kept burning 24 hours a day.

Inge was born in the Wilhelmstrasse apartment, and Gerhard at Markt 3. There was plenty of household help to do all of the cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc. Else spent most of her days in the store doing all of the clerical work including bookkeeping, billing and correspondence. Shortly after Hitler came to power the store changed to less expensive merchandise. Eventually it became impossible for a Jew to operate a business, and the store was sold and became a furniture store. For a while, Willy visited loyal former customers at night, delivering goods packed in a suitcase.

In 1937 Else and Willy and family moved to Mainz to live with Else's parents in preparation for emigration to the US. After placing Else's parents in a Jewish home for the aged in Frankfurt, Else and Willy and children sailed from Hamburg on 11 May, 1938. They arrived in New York on 21 May, 1938 and went to live with Willy's sister Grete and her family in Philadelphia. Three months later they rented a small house on Tioga Street. Willy worked at various unskilled jobs, while Else took up a career in photographic negative retouching. First she worked for several commercial portrait studios, but when that work proved to be seasonal, she became a free-lance worker and partly supported herself and her family with this until, at age 78, she had to give up her work for health reasons.

During World War II Else and Willy moved to a larger house at 4832 N. Tenth Street. They spent their days working and many of their evenings playing bridge. In 1971 they sold their house and moved to an apartment in York House, North, a part of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center. They continued playing bridge, but Else's weak bones and Willy's various health problems made life more difficult. At age 87 Else had a serious fall, which resulted in several broken bones and ended her independent existence. She spent her final three years in the nursing home of the Philadelphia Geriatric Center. She died of congestive heart failure at age 90 and is interred at the Montefiore Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Arthur was studious and eventually earned a Ph. D in Chemistry. During World War I he was a soldier on the Russian front. After the war, during the inflation years of the early 20's, he was a poor student in Leipzig and sometimes visited Willy and Else in Bernburg. His sister and brother-in-law delighted in providing him with good meals, as he was

frequently hungry. He married Friedel Rosenthal, a friend of Else, whom he had met at Else and Willy's wedding in Mainz. Their son Frank was an only child who died at the early age of 41. He and his wife Rocky had two children, Michelle and Jeffrey. The later course of the lives of Rocky and her children is not known. In his later years, Arthur and Friedel lived in Midland, Michigan where Arthur was employed by Dow Chemical Company for ten years. There he created flavors, fragrances and perfumes. When Dow acquired Boake Roberts, a perfumery house, Arthur and Friedel moved to Verona, NJ so that Arthur could continue his work on perfumes at the newly acquired company. He died of a heart ailment in 1948, before he reached age 54. Friedel moved to Los Angeles to be closer to Rocky and her children, and died there in her 80's.

Hertha was the youngest sibling of Else. She was blessed with exceptional beauty, even in her adult years. Else and Hertha were very close, and when they got together they laughed and giggled a lot. Hertha married Louis Kramer, an observant Jew, and they established their household in Marktbreit, not far from Würzburg. Louis had a wine dealership in Marktbreit. The Kramers had two sons: Heinz, later Harry, who was born April 30, 1924, and Walter, who was born on February 19, 1929. The Kramer family emigrated Germany during the Hitler years, spent a couple of years in London, and then settled in New York.

Later, Harry, who had changed his last name to Cameron, married Rosalyn, and the couple had two children, Sharon and David, but the marriage did not last. David Cameron and his wife Sandra had two children, Ashley and Jonathan, and lived in Cleveland, OH. Sharon became a tenured professor of literature at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, specializing in the poetry of Emily Dickinson. However, she made her home in Cambridge, MA. Later, Harry, a mechanical engineer employed by the NASA (National Aeronautical and Space Agency), married Patience Wilson, and the couple lived in Cleveland. Harry died on December 24, 1996.

Walter became a teacher in the New York City public school system and married Edith Polak (b. 24 June 1925 in Curacao) on 27 June 1954 in New York City. Together they had three sons: Michael, David and Benjamin. The three sons were brought up in the orthodox Jewish tradition and married in that tradition.

Michael (b. 22 June 1956 in New York City) earned a Ph. D. in physics and married Debbie Dobrinsky (b. 22 February 1957 in Halifax, Nova Scotia) on 24 August 1977 in Queens, NY. Together they had five children: Yehoshua (Josh) (b. 9 April 1980), Yair (b. 30 December 1983), Shoshana (b. 7 October 1985), Aliza Beyla (b. 6 July 1987) and Avigdor (Avi) (b. 5 November 1989).

David (b. 3 May 1959 in Nyack, NY) married Tamar (Tammy) Feder (b. 17 July 1958 in New York City) on 23 November 1986 in New York City. They made their home in Israel and had 6 children: Yonatan (Yoni) Yosef (b. 6 October 1987), Eliyahu Zvi (Eli) (b. 9 April 1989), Yaffa Elisheva (b. 25 May 1990), Ariel Azaria (b. 13 January 1992), Asher Dov (b. 21 June 1993), and Rachel Tova (b. 6 December 1995).

Benjamin (Benji) (b. 4 May 1962) married Helen Siegel (b. 4 October 1965 in New York City) on 30 January 1990 in Monsey, NY and settled in Hightstown, NJ. Their children were Ruth Elisheva (Russi) (b. 10 January 1990), Hillel Shabtai (b. 31 August 1992), and Josef Dov (b. 25 September 1996).

7. Parents of Richard Oppenheimer (21211b), husband of Inge Maerker (21211a)

Parents: Jacob Neuman (Egon Oppenheimer-stepfather)	b. 26 October 1896 in Herrenhausen
d. killed in action 1915 at Laon, France	m. 1912 in Essen
and	
Henriette Gottschalk	b. 13 September 1891 d. 1941 in Auschwitz concentration camp

Richard was the only child of Jacob and Henriette Neuman. His father was fatally wounded in France during World War I. Before he died he dictated a note to his wife and his two year old son, expressing his love for both and his wish that his son be raised as an observant Jew.

Henriette remarried. Richard's stepfather, Egon Oppenheimer adopted the boy, who was difficult and rebellious, perhaps because neither of his parents showed him much love. On the other hand he became close with his grandmother (whose mother?). She lived at the market place in Essen, his home town, where she had a small business renting scales to the farmers and receiving eggs in barter. She taught Richard how to make scrambled eggs, a skill that he utilized later in his own career in the U.S. Army.

Richard worked in a department store in Essen in the mid-30's and was still in that city in November 1938 during Kristallnacht. He was hiding in the house of a friend when another friend tipped him off that the Nazis wanted him. Somehow he took advantage of an opportunity to emigrate to Quito, Ecuador early in 1939, but before he did, he married Mary Cohen, because couples were more readily accepted by that country than single applicants for immigration. Richard and Mary had no children, and they were divorced after a short time in Ecuador.

In 1941, Richard's uncle Hermann Rosenfeld, who had formerly been a movie director in Berlin, but who now lived with his wife in New York City, provided Richard with the necessary papers and guarantees to allow him to obtain a U.S. immigration visa. Richard arrived in New York City in 1941, briefly worked at the docks as a stevedore and then moved on to Philadelphia.

At Rosh Hashanah services in 1941 his attention was drawn to a young lady with auburn hair. Richard's friend and fellow student in a sewing course, Gerda Simon, knew the young lady, her first cousin Inge Maerker, and introduced Richard to her. Inge and Richard, independently, went to the Simchas Torah dance at the synagogue a couple of weeks later and became acquainted. That was October 1941 and the two never went to a dance together again. They were engaged in March 1942.

To celebrate the engagement, Inge's father Willy Maerker (2121a) brought out a special bottle of wine which he had brought from Germany and which he had saved for just such a special occasion. The wine was poured, the toasts were said, and everyone took a hearty drink - and came up sputtering and gasping. The wine turned out to be Kirschwasser (Schnapps). What Willy had forgotten was something that had occurred in 1937. When the time came for Willy to pack all of his family's belongings into the "lift", he had asked his brother-in-law Ludwig Kramer, the husband of Else's sister Hertha, to do him a favor. Ludwig was a vintner and filled wine bottles routinely. Willy asked Ludwig to fill hard liquor into bottles labelled as wine, because the shipment of wine was permissible, but that of hard liquor was not. On the other hand, hard liquor would be a more valuable barter item in the new country.

Inge and Richard were married on a hot 4th of July of 1942. The ceremony took place in the rabbi's home. Six months later, in January 1943, Richard was inducted into the U.S. Army. After Basic Training in Wilmington, NC, and after he had obtained his U.S. citizenship, he was sent to the Pacific Theater of War as cook. He had expanded his egg scrambling skills and eventually became a cook in the officers' mess, where the food was good. His division was first sent to Australia and later on participated in campaigns in New Guinea and the Philippines. He was discharged from the Army early in 1946.

While Richard was in the Army, Inge lived with her parents, kept house, cooked for them and worked part-time in a department store. Shortly after Richard returned from the Army, the couple moved to a small apartment on Tioga Street, only two doors away from the little house that had been the first (rented) home of the William Maerker family. It was in this apartment that Richard and Inge's son Jack was born. Richard took an evening course in upholstery and then obtained a job as cutter in an upholstery factory. There he learned a lot about furniture frames, upholstery materials, and how to put the two together. While at the factory, he utilized his skills and knowledge to obtain a part-time job in a concessionaire-operated upholstery department of a large department store. At the same time he did upholstery work at home for his private customers.

In the early 1950's Richard assumed full-time duties as manager of "Shop at Home Service" for the department store concessionaire and started a slipcover and drapery service for that business. He remained in that position for over 30 years.

Richard and family moved to their first house on 18th Street in West Oaklane, a genteel middleclass neighborhood of Philadelphia, where Jo-Anne was born. They moved to suburban Flourtown in 1962.

Richard was a workaholic who needed to be busy and did not allow himself much leisure time. He enjoyed playing cards, especially bridge and skat, a German card game, but did not care much for outdoor activities, except playing golf. He liked spending his vacations in Germany or Switzerland, but otherwise was not much in favor of travel. He loved children and delighted in surprising them with unexpected gifts. He was also an impulse buyer, who liked bringing home bargains. In later years he suffered of cardiovascular disease of which he died before his 72nd birthday.

8. Parents of Gail Lopin ((212111b), wife of Jack Oppenheimer (212111a)

9. Parents and siblings of Jeffrey Tarnoff (212112b), husband of Jo-Anne Oppenheimer (212112a).

Parents: Mark Tarnoff b. 19 November 1924 in Philadelphia, PA
 m. 3 February 1946 in Philadelphia, PA
 and
 Fleurette Hunn b. 28 February 1926 in Philadelphia, PA

Mark and Fleurette met in summer camp in 1937.

Grandparents: Oscar Tarnoff b. 1898 in Sharogorad, Russia m. d.
 and
 Claire Handel b. 1900 d.
 David Hunn b. 15 March 1898 in m. d.
 and
 Elizabeth Fox b. d.

Mark Tarnoff's siblings are Selma Tarnoff (b. November 1923 and married to Robert Cohen. Their children are Larry and Sherry) and Norman Tarnoff (b. November 1929 and married to Shirley Dorfman. Their children are Wendy, married to Bruce Ludwig, and Jill, married to David Wolf).

Fleurette Tarnoff's siblings are Bernice Hunn (b. 24 October 1921 in Philadelphia, married to Bernard Feinberg in 1949, divorced 1967. Their children are Roy, married to Debby Feierman, and Glen, married to Debby Alter. Bernice married ?) and Penny Hunn (b. 31 January 1935 in Philadelphia, married to Bud Luborsky who died. Bud and Penny had three children: Susan, Barbara and Joshua. Later penny married Lasker Wechsler).

Siblings: a) Lee Tarnoff b. 25 April 1952 in Philadelphia m. 7 June 1979 in Philadelphia
 and
 Ilona Margovic b. 7 November 1951 in Pittsburgh, PA
 3 children: Jennifer, Jay, Michael
 b) Jane Tarnoff b. 4 May 1958 in Philadelphia m. 22 June 1980 in Philadelphia
 and
 Maury Malyn b. 25 August 1957 in
 2 children: Jamie, Julie

Jeffrey and Jo-Anne met in high school. Jeffrey graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with highest honors in 1971, and from Harvard Law School in 1974. He worked in a highly respected law firm in Philadelphia for three years and then entered Standard Merchandizing Company, the family business.

10. Parents of Roselle Kosack (21212b), wife of Gerhard Maerker (21212a)

Parents: Herman Kosack b. March 1877 in Poland d. 25 January 1928 in Brooklyn, NY
 m. 10 August 1926 in Philadelphia, PA
 and
 Fannie Selditch b. 4 August 1894 in Odessa, Russia d. 5 November 1968 in Philadelphia, PA

Grandparents (mother's side): Pincus Selditch b. 1872 in Odessa, Russia
 d. 16 September 1946 in Philadelphia, PA m. in Odessa, Russia
 and
 Esther Cohen b. 1874 in Kiev, Russia d. 25 July 1935 in Philadelphia

Grandparents (father's side): Hersh L. Kosack b. Poland
 and
 Rose Caputa b. Poland

Pincus Selditch entered the Tsar's army at age 12 and served for five years. Pincus' mother died when he was young, and his father remarried. Pincus' father and stepmother had three children; two girls and a boy. Pincus' half-brother was named Zelig. Esther Cohen had one brother named Leon. Their parents were killed during a pogrom when Esther and Leon were small children. They were raised by their grandparents. Pincus and Esther lived in Odessa and had four children there: Fannie, Minnie, Harry and Joseph.

In 1902, threatened with a second army induction, Pincus hurriedly emigrated to the U.S., leaving his wife and children behind. His immigration into the U.S. was sponsored by Leon. In Philadelphia he was helped by Leon to find work as an apprentice to a furniture maker. Three years passed before he had earned enough money to bring Esther and the children to the States.

The family settled in Philadelphia in 1905, and subsequently three additional children were born to Pincus and Esther: David, Aaron and Edna. Pincus started his own business producing furniture - mostly reproductions of antique pieces. His furniture was distinguished by an oriole logo. His son Harry was very good at sketching, a skill which he used to copy museum pieces to be reproduced at the furniture shop. The business was very successful until, after the stock market crash in the late 1920's, people stopped buying expensive furniture. However, while the business was successful, Pincus and Esther moved to a large family home located in a choice residential area on Parkside Avenue bordering Fairmount Park.

Pincus sponsored his half-brother Zelig to come to the United States. Zelig brought his wife, Manya, and they settled in the Bronx, N.Y. They had two children, Alex and Harris.

Before emigration, Esther Selditch maintained herself and her four children in Russia by working in a grocery store. She was an excellent cook and a loving caretaker of the family. She suffered of diabetes, an illness inherited by all of her children who survived to middle age. She died of cardiovascular disease, complicated by diabetes.

Little is known about the early days of the oldest of the children of Pincus and Esther, Fannie. As a young woman she loved music and dancing and was popular with the boys. It is said that she rejected many proposals of marriage. Her daughter considered her an independent thinker and an early feminist.

Fannie Selditch and Herman Kosack were married in the home of the bride's parents. The house was spacious enough to allow the front rooms on one floor of the house to be used for the wedding ceremony and those on another floor to serve as banquet hall for the wedding dinner. The latter was catered by the mother of the bride.

Herman and Fannie Kosack lived in Philadelphia for a while, where Herman operated a store stocked with his father-in-law's furniture, and Fannie worked as secretary-typist. The furniture venture proved unsuccessful. Shortly after their daughter Roselle was born, the couple moved to Brooklyn, N.Y., where they set up housekeeping in a walk-up, fifth

floor apartment. Herman worked as a tailor. Herman died of pneumonia early in 1928, when Roselle was only 9 months old, and Fannie and her daughter returned to Philadelphia.

The failure of the furniture business of Pincus Selditch also resulted in the loss of the large house on Parkside Avenue. The Selditch family moved into a small, rented house in South Philadelphia (341 Dickenson St.). Although the house had three floors, two rooms on the second floor were sublet to an old woman and her middle aged son, a huckster, who sold fruit and vegetables from a horse-drawn wagon. Members of the Selditch family, who occupied this house, were Pincus and Esther Selditch, Fannie Kosack and Roselle, and three Selditch children: Edna, Aaron and David. There was one full bathroom in the house, and all occupants shared it. Because the Selditch family had only two bedrooms, the women slept in one and the men in the other. Two other Selditch sons, Harry and Joe, were married and lived elsewhere. Harry and his family lived across the street.

When Esther Pincus died in 1934, the family moved apart. Pincus remarried and moved in with his second wife. Aaron, David and Edna rented an apartment on Spruce St. in Central Philadelphia, and Fannie and Roselle moved into another apartment in South Philadelphia.

Life for Fannie Kosack was very difficult. Although she was a very pretty and intelligent woman, she was adamant about not remarrying. Her first marriage had been a very short-lived, and apparently not a very happy one. For a while she worked as a seamstress at the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps making uniforms. There was much stress, since her pay depended on the number of pieces she sewed. Later she changed jobs repeatedly to improve her pay, but piecework was still the method of pay in most of the shops. Meanwhile she changed apartments frequently in an effort to find better living conditions for herself and her daughter. Eventually, in the late 1940's, she rented apartments in the same neighborhood in which her parents had once owned the big house. Later yet, in the 1960's after her daughter had married and moved to Northeast Philadelphia, she took an apartment in that area to be near her daughter's family.

Roselle Kosack spent her early childhood in that tiny house in South Philadelphia, where her family had moved after Pincus' furniture business had failed. As the only child in the house, Roselle was adored and pampered by the six adults of the family. Although family finances were tight, uncles, aunts and grandparents showered her with toys. Her mother went to work daily, but her childhood was happy. She had the adult family members of the house as companions, and outside the house, there were many children on the street with whom she played. She was especially close with her three cousins Edith (Edie), Bernard (Bennie) and Charles (Charlie), the latter twins, who were the children of Harry and Rose Selditch, who lived across the street. Though three years older than Roselle, the twins accepted her as playmate, as did their boyfriends.

At age 5 Roselle entered kindergarten, where she loved her teacher, who played the piano. In first and second grade her favorite subjects were reading and play-acting. After the death of Ester Selditch, who had managed to keep the family together, Fannie Kosack rented an apartment a little distance from the family house, and Roselle entered 3rd grade in another elementary school. At the end of the school day she went to a Jewish day nursery, until her mother picked her up on the way home from work.

Because Fannie and Roselle changed apartments frequently, Roselle attended four different junior high schools. Eventually she enrolled in Girls High School of Philadelphia, a school of exceptionally high academic standards. Most of the students there came from families enjoying higher economic levels, and Roselle discovered that she and her mother were poor. In spite of the economic hardship, Fannie saved enough money to send her daughter to the college of her choice, the University of Pennsylvania. The yearly tuition of \$500 was very steep for Fannie, and Roselle helped with summer jobs. In 1949 Roselle graduated, accomplishing a 5-year program in 4 1/2 years, the proud owner of both a Bachelors and a Masters degree in Education. Shortly afterwards she began teaching elementary school, earning additional education credits on the side and spending her summers at various other jobs.

Pincus and Esther Selditch's second child, Minnie, was born in 1895 in Odessa and married Boris Sheinholtz. This couple had two children, Ann and Michael. Minnie died when relatively young.

Harry Selditch (b. 1897 in Odessa, d. 31 October 1969 in Philadelphia) married Rose Levin. Their three children, all

born in Philadelphia, were Edith (b. 29 May 1919), Bernard (b. 16 February 1924) and his twin brother Charles. Rose Selditch died 3 November 1975.

Edith Selditch married Isadore Seidman (b. 28 December 1918) on 15 September 1946. They had two sons: Paul (b. 5 September 1948 in Philadelphia) and Elliott (b. 7 July 1953). Paul Selditch married Jayne Levin, but they were divorced later. Their children were Linda (b. 2 December 1974) and David (b. 30 May 1979). Elliott Seidman and Sherrie Zeitenberg (b. 19 August 1957 in Philadelphia) were married 2 March 1974. They had three children: Ross (b. 15 June 1977), Meredith (b. 17 December 1980) and Rachel (b. 4 May 1983), all born in Philadelphia.

Bernard Selditch and Barbara Shapiro (b. 4 August 1931) married on 12 June 1955 in Philadelphia. Their children were Hal (b. 28 August 1956) and Michael (b. 31 March 1961), both born in Philadelphia. Hal Selditch and Marlene Bendyna (b. 7 April 1956) married 18 July 1982 in Philadelphia and had one child, Kyle Austin (b. 10 March 1991). Bernard died on 11 November 1975, also in Philadelphia.

Charles Selditch and Anita Vasper (b. 20 May 1929 in Philadelphia) married 5 November 1950 in Philadelphia. Their two children are Sharon (b. 1 January 1953 in Philadelphia) and Martin (b. 28 February 1958 in Philadelphia). Sharon and Alan Tigai (b. 10 January 1951, d. 22 May 1990) were married 21 May 1972 and had one child: Jason (b. 22 July 1975 in Philadelphia). Martin and Elaine Sokalor (b. 22 November 1950 in Boston, MA) married 22 June 1986. Charles Selditch died 29 February 1980, and Anita married Mel Jenks (b. 28 April 1927 in Brooklyn, N.Y.) on 22 October 1989.

Joe Selditch, the fourth child of Pincus and Esther Selditch, was born in 1898 in Odessa and died in 1924 in the U.S. He married Sara Simon, and the couple had one child, Allen Selditch.

David Selditch (b. 1906 in Philadelphia), the fifth child of Pincus and Esther Selditch, attended Central High School in Philadelphia and went on to obtain his professional education at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, majoring in pharmacy. His college classmates nicknamed him "Peanut" because of his short stature. He graduated from PCP&S in 1928. The yearbook editor wrote under his picture: "Peanut" has the reputation of always finishing anything that he starts.... "Peanut" still has the reputation of attending more shows at the "Earle" than any one man in the same time. Despite all this, "Peanut's" scholastic standing was very good. Through most of his working career David worked as a detail man, visiting pharmacies and physicians on behalf of a pharmaceutical manufacturer. His hobby was cabinet making, a heritage of his father's skill in the building of furniture.

David was the one Selditch who showed an interest in other members of the family, and he did his best to keep in touch with everyone and to help where necessary. David married May (Mickey) Michelberg on ?. They had no children. Mickey died in Philadelphia on ?. Later, David married Phyllis Harris (b.) and the couple moved to Florida. David died in Florida in 1989.

Aaron Selditch (b. 22 May 1909 in Philadelphia) married Kathryn (Kit) Spare Fulmer (b. 9 June 1908) on 15 June 1939 in Wilmington, DE. Aaron worked as a dental mechanic and Kit as an art teacher. Aaron died on 7 May 1980 in Sellersville, PA and his wife Kit followed him into death on 6 October 1987. The couple's only child, AliceAnn (b. 1 February 1945 in San Diego, CA) was trained in library science. She married Patrick McNulty (b. 11 March 1944) on 27 August 1966 in Philadelphia. The McNulty's five children were: Patrick (b. 26 August 1967), Sean (b. 11 March 1969) Alice-Ann (b. 4 November 1970), Letitia (b. 25 November 1972) and James (b. 13 December 1986). All were born in Sellersville, PA.

Edna Selditch (b. 24 January 1915 in Philadelphia), the youngest of the children of Pincus and Esther, married Louis Haimovitz (b. 9 February 1916) on ? in Philadelphia. Edna was a collector of antiques and Lou co-owned a butcher shop in Philadelphia. Lou died on ? May 1988 in Philadelphia.

11. Parents and sibling of David Harris (212121b), husband of Wendy Maerker (212121a).

Parents: Henry Harris b. 29 July 1910 in Manchester, England m. 31 January 1943 in Manchester
 and
 Millie Lipson (Lipschitz) b. (?) 1887 in Manchester d. (?) 1991 in Manchester

Mother's siblings: Barnet Lipson and Jack Lipson
 Farther's siblings: None

Grandparents (mother's side): Morris David Lipshitz (Lipson)
 and
 Ann Lotie Behrman m. 15 June 1902 in London

Grandparents (father's side): Louie Harris
 and
 Mary Karpes m. 16 September 1908 in Liverpool, England

Siblings: Brian Harris b. 29 November 1949 in Manchester, England
 m. 5 December 1976 in London, England

and
 Marian Clark b. 31 October 1951 in

Children: Joshua b. 31 December 1980
 Judy b. 18 August 1984
 Elizabeth b. 30 November 1986

David's parents maintained a kosher household in Manchester, England where Henry was a supervisor in a clothing factory. Henry and Millie separated in about 1960. Millie Harris was an office secretary and later a property manager.

David completed his undergraduate degree in chemistry at the University of North Wales. Subsequently he moved to Israel for a one-year program/ulpan. This was followed by a move to Pennsylvania State University for graduate school. David met Wendy at the high holiday services at Pennsylvania State University in September 1975, shortly after Wendy arrived there. They dated throughout their college years. Both graduated in 1978, David with an M.S. in metallurgy and an M.S. in fuel science and Wendy with a B.S. in business. For the next year the two were separated: David had accepted a position in Sunnyvale, CA and Wendy was working for an insurance company in Philadelphia.

In California, where David and Wendy lived after their marriage in June 1979 at the Beth Tikvah-B'nai Jeshurun synagogue in Erdenheim, PA, they developed a wide circle of friends. David, who had been studious all of his life, taught himself a number of computer languages and translated this interest in computers to a new career in programming. David was also active in his local synagogue, and he became an avid sailor, on occasion racing his small sailboat in competition.

12. Parents and siblings of Mark Zod (212122b), husband of Heidi Maerker (212122a).

Parents: Bernard Zod b. 24 August 1918 (2 April or 14 July) in Eevaynke, USSR
 m. 13 February 1944 in Philadelphia, PA
 and

Doris Ruth Sher b. 23 September 1918 in Philadelphia, PA

Grandparents: Shlomo (Samuel) Zied (Zchodonofsky) b. 1889 m. 1910 (?)
 d. in Atlantic City, NJ

and
 Shifra (Sophie) Duysik b. 1891(?) in Eevaynke, USSR d. 1936 in Philadelphia, PA

Max Milton Sher b. March(?) 1888 in Vilna, Lithuania
 m. 24 May 1914 in Columbus, OH d. 10 September 1968 in Allentown, PA
 and

Anna Beatrice Kline b. 1891(?) in Vilna, Lithuania
 d. 1 December 1972 in Allentown, PA

Siblings: Neil Lewis Zod b. 2 April 1948 in Philadelphia, PA m. 16 September 1973 in Philadelphia
 and

Nettie Jakobowitz b. 4 July 1953 in Columbus, OH

Children: Stacey Melinda (b. 29 April 1976 in Philadelphia) and Aaron (b. 6 April 1980 in Philadelphia)

Hal Irving Zod b. 28 June 1952 in Philadelphia, PA m. 15 May 1993 in Monterey, CA
 and

Katherine Duckworth b. 15 June 1952 in Ft. Bliss, TX
 One child: Jessica (b. 3 July 1993).

Mark was the best kid you've seen in your life (source: Doris Zod). He had dark brown hair, but until the age of 4 or 5 years, he thought that he had bright red hair as his brothers did. Mark attended Northeast High School in Philadelphia with his best friend Jack Weiss, who later became his business partner. Mark attended Pennsylvania State University, where he first met his future sister-in-law Wendy Maerker (212121a) and later his future wife Heidi (212122a). He graduated Penn State in 1980 with a BS in engineering sciences and went to work for AT&T Bell Laboratories (1980-1988). During this time he earned an MS degree in mechanical engineering (Stanford University, 1981) and an MBA in finance (New York University, 1988). In 1988, he and his friend Jack founded a business in computer software.

16. Parents of Rudolf Mazur (214b), husband of Anna Maerker (214a):

Parents: Jacob Victor Mazur	b. 21 March 1807 in Lissa	m. 1839 in Lissa
d. 12 July 1886 in Breslau		
and		
Julie Kadisch	b. 17 March 1817 in Lissa	d. 25 April 1884 in Lissa

13. Parents of Grete Levinger (2122b), wife of Kurt Maerker (2122a):

Parents: Max Levinger, formerly of Coblenz and Claire Sostheim

14. Parents of Elsa Franke, adopt Förster (2123b), wife of Otto Maerker (2123a):

Parents: Alfred Karl Ewald Franke, locksmith, music teacher and Martha Koslowsky

Grandparents: A.H.J. Franke and S.E.M. Hindemith (relative of composer)

Elsa's mother Martha died early of tuberculosis, and Elsa's father remarried soon. Elsa, however was raised by a sister of her mother, Luise Förster nee Koslowsky and her husband Carl August Förster. This arrangement had been promised by Alfred Franke to his dying wife. When Elsa was 21 years of age, she was adopted legally by the Försters, and at that time she assumed the name of her adoptive parents and dropped the name Franke.

At age 24, after she had graduated from a business school and had become a secretary, Elsa married Otto Maerker in Magdeburg in 1925. Her daughter Margot relates that the marriage was happy and peaceful. Margot further remembers that her mother was a well-spoken, handsome woman, who proclaimed, without a hint of vanity, that her appearance was a gift of God. During the difficult Hitler years she stood loyally by her Jewish husband's side, in spite of pressure by officials to divorce him. Her adoptive mother Luise, who was an "Arian", moved in with the Maerker family in an attempt to protect them.

In 1935 the entire family moved from Magdeburg to Berlin, after Otto's business had been turned over to "Arian" ownership. In Berlin Otto found temporary work in a clothing business, but eventually was not allowed to work anymore. At that time Elsa was able to obtain a position at the Bulgarian embassy.

In Berlin, Elsa visited her mother-in-law, Hedwig, regularly. Eventually, Hedwig moved to a home for the aged. At one time, when Elsa was trying to visit Hedwig as usual, her entry was blocked by people who warned her not to enter. She was told that the Gestapo was inside to remove the old people, and if Elsa insisted on entering, she would probably be arrested. She never saw her mother-in-law again.

After Otto had been arrested, and while he spent time in jail before being transported to Auschwitz, she delivered food for Otto to the jail at great risk to herself. Later, during the war, her house burned down, and she took her mother Luise by train to southern Germany to stay with friends on a farm, where her son Werner had been sent previously. Although it was dangerous to travel during the war, she had to return to Berlin and her job. At one time the Gestapo was trying to pick her up, because her official records showed her as "Jewess", however, she was again on her way to southern Germany, where she hid.

After the war she was able to obtain a position with the American occupation forces as interviewer. First she lived in a rented room in Stuttgart, and later she rented an apartment and brought her mother and son to live with her. When the Americans withdrew, Elsa was able to obtain a job at the Swedish consulate in Stuttgart. After the death of her son Werner (1955) and her mother Luise (1959), Elsa made yearly visits to Sweden to see her two older children, Horst and Margot, who had escaped to Sweden on a children's rescue mission in 1939. Elsa also occasionally visited her relatives in Philadelphia.

Margot says of her mother that she was a courageous woman, one who had a difficult life, loved animals and despised disorder. She quotes her mother as saying that only her firm belief in God saved her sanity. She died in Stuttgart in 1983.

15. Parents and siblings of Willy Simon (2124b), husband of Grete Maerker (2124a):

Parents: Ferdinand Simon	b. 12 June 1850	d. 5 December 1902
	and	
Betty Rothensies (second wife)	b. 21 January 1859	d. 1 December 1933

Ferdinand Simon had 12 children by his first wife and three children, including Willy, by his second wife.

Siblings: Karl Simon	b. 20 June 1893	d. 18 June 1920
Ludwig Simon	b. 12 March 1891 in Gensingen	d. 14 January 1965 in Philadelphia
	m. 24 May 1923 in Leipzig	

Ludwig's wife was Else Strauss (b. 18 February 1893 in Steele, Germany, d. 17 March 1971 in Philadelphia, PA.). Ludwig and Else had one child, Margot (b. 20 September 1926 in Leipzig, Germany). Margot married Paul Rosenau (b. 12 June 1915) on 22 September 1946 in Philadelphia, PA, divorced November 1958 in Philadelphia, and married Howard H. Niheimer (b. 10 February 1907, d. 27 January 1982) on 16 March 1968 in Philadelphia.

16. Parents of Gertrud Halpert (2141b), wife of Robert Mazur (2141a):

Parents: Dagobert (David) Halpert	b. 5 May 1856 in Jutroshin, Poland	
	d. 1 December 1934 in Gera, Germany	m. 3 July 1888 in Hannover
	and	
Anna Edelstein	b. 6 April 1866 in Herford, Westfalia	d. 15 January 1946 in London

17. Parents and siblings of Arthur Sanders (21412b) husband of Helga Mazur 21412a).

Parents: Daniel Sanders, Lawyer b. ? 1857 in Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany d. ? 1923 in Karlsruhe
and
Frieda Roos b. ? 1878 in Neustadt/Haart, Rheinpfalz d. ? 1925 in Karlsruhe, Baden

Siblings: Therese Sanders b. ? 1897 in Karlsruhe, Baden d. ? 1944 in Auschwitz, Poland
Susanne Sanders b. 6 December 1911(?) in Karlsruhe, Baden

Arthur Sanders served in the German army from 1916 to 1918 during the first World War. Upon his return he started his medical studies, eventually specializing in gynecological and obstetrical surgery which he practiced in Frankfurt/Main from 1931 to 1938. After emigration to the U.S., he became Director of an outpatient department at Queens General Hospital in New York. He was an outgoing, friendly person and loved the Arts, music, theater, opera, photography and Nature.

18. Parents of Fritz Steinberg (21413b) divorced husband of Ursula Mazur (21413a).

19. Parents and siblings of Herman Tachau (21414b), husband of Adelheid Mazur (21414a).

Parents: Paul Tachau, MD b. 8 November 1887 in Frankfurt a. Main d. 4 December 1967 in Chicago, IL
m. 6 July 1919 in Braunschweig, Germany
and
Ilse Lea Sternthal b. 16 November 1895 d. 2 November 1948 in Chicago, IL

Siblings: Martha Caroline Tachau b. 2 June 1925 in Braunschweig
Frank Tachau b. 19 October 1929 in Braunschweig

20. Parents of Karl Schiff (2145b), husband of Ida Mazur (2145a).

Parents: Julius Schiff b. 9 December 1856 in Gröbzig, Anhalt d. 21 May 1922 in Halle, Anhalt
m. 13 July 1886 in Paderborn, Westfalia
and
Jenny Frank b. 26 January 1862 in Paderborn d. 24 June 1942 in Jerusalem

21. Parents of Gerd Weinberg (21451b), first husband of Lore Schiff (21451a).

Parents: Salomon Weinberg b. 30 June 1872 in Schwerte, Westfalia d. 6 August 1922
m. 24 August 1913
and
Rosa Windmüller b. 10 February 1883 d.

22. Parents of Etan Hakerem (Katz) (21451c), second husband of Lore Schiff (21451a).

Parents: Alexander Katz b. 22 February 1876 in Banfyhunjad, Hungary d.
m. 18 September 1883 in Berlin
and
Anna Spaniel b. 2 January 1883 in Alt-Ellgut, District Oels, Silesia

23. Parents of Bella Goth (21452b), wife of Werner Schiff (21452a).

Parents: Adolph Goth b. 9 February 1891 in Suceava, Rumania d.
m. January 1922

and
Regina Gottesmann b. 12 April 1896 in Panka, Austria d.

24. Parents of Franz Schalscha (2147b), husband of Hilde Mazur (2147a)

Parents: Georg Schalscha, building contractor b. 6 April 1870 d. probably 1942 (after deportation)
m. August 1899
and
Olga Centawer b. 1 March 1878 d. probably 1942 (after deportation)

25. Parents of Louis Löwenheim (22b), husband of Johanne Maerker (22a)

Parents: David Löwenheim, merchant
and
Rosalie Michaelis (last residence and place of death of both is believed to be Jessnitz, Anhalt)

Maerker History - Supplement 2

This section provides some interesting facts about persons whose names are recorded on the decimal list of the Maerkers. Much of this information is a translation of the German opus compiled by Karl Schiff (2145b). His work appears to have been concluded in about 1951 or 1952. Later information recorded in this section, as well as in the two previous sections, was added by Gerhard Maerker (21212a) principally in 1994 and 1995 with the help of relatives who were knowledgeable and willing.

Supplement: Details about individuals shown in the decimal list of Maerkers.

Biena Maerker (1) She was married to a Christian court official.

Moses Meyer Maerker (2a) He first appeared in the document of 19 September 1819 which has been described in detail on p 16 of the "History of the Maerker Family - Narrative Introduction". According to that he participated in his mother's business at age 25.

In the "Acta concerning the trade concessions graciously granted the Jewish subjects of the Dukedom Anhalt-Cöthen, Vol II, 1819, sheet 162" (see also p 15 of "Narrative Introduction") is the previously mentioned request of Moses Meyer Maerker, dated Giersleben, 15 August 1821, addressed to the Ducal War Commission of Anhalt. In this he writes:

"I am the oldest son of the protected Jew Meyer Moses Maerker who died in Giersleben... I have now decided to continue the trade of my deceased father together with my mother who is still living. I have also decided to take over my father's house in Giersleben and to marry the oldest daughter of the protected Jew Salomon Levi of Güsten, Amalie Levi.

Through this marriage my success is established, because the above-mentioned bride has, besides a dowry of linen and clothing, a wealth of 500 Reichsthaler. Therefore I beseech Your Majesty most humbly to grant me the military discharge and the marriage certificate which I need for the marriage to Amalie Levi of Güsten."

In the document, sheet 163, the Ducal Justice Office of Anhalt in Warmsdorf reports on 11 September 1821 regarding this request:

"According to the conscription list of the village Giersleben the Jewish co-religionist Moses Meyer Märker (sic) is entering into his 26th year, since he is believed to have been born 25 November 1795. It is established that he has satisfied his conscription duties sufficiently, that he has always presented himself for the drawings of the conscripts, and that he has been exempted.

His bride, Amalie Levi, is the eldest daughter of the protected Jew Salomon Levi of Güsten, who is a very well-to-do man. He has declared that he is very well satisfied with the marriage of his daughter to the supplicant and that he will give her to her wedding not only a very sufficient dowry but will also give her 500 Reichsthaler in cash to her wedding. It can therefore not be doubted that the Ducal Finance Office will grant the supplicant the necessary business permit, when he obtains his military discharge..."

Subsequently, as stated on sheet 164, the Ducal War Commission reported to the sovereign on 18 October 1821:

"The supplicant Moses Meyer Maerker of Giersleben begins his 27th year on 25 November of this year. It is therefore almost impossible that he can assume a lifestyle other than that of a petty vendor. There is nothing objectionable to his personal record, and it therefore subject to the gracious judgement of Your Ducal Highness whether the aforementioned Märker (sic) should be released from his military obligations, perhaps upon payment of 20 Reichsthaler, and whether the business permit should be granted him...."

As a result, the Duke released the following decree:

"Moses Meyer Maerker is granted a discharge for the proposed fee of 20 Reichsthaler. His two younger brothers are learning to be mechanics and thereby give hope that Moses Meyer will raise any future

children not as petty vendors but to other livelihoods. Therefore he is granted a merchant license. 22 October 1821. Ferdinand"

On sheet 166 Moses Meyer Maerker is ordered to appear before the Ducal Treasury Office in Cöthen, in order to inform him of the decree of his sovereign. Meanwhile, however, he has reconsidered the matter. He appears before the Treasury Office on 24 December 1821 and states

"that he must continue to help his mother in her business, because she still has a small child to raise. Therefore he was not able to marry now and required no special license, because he still is, and will remain, a helper to his mother. He therefore wanted to thankfully accept the gracious resolution by which he is granted a license. At the same time he wanted to request, however, that the issuance of the license be delayed until he again applies for it."

On the back of sheet 166 he is granted the requested delay on 27 December 1821, however, meanwhile he is forbidden to carry out any business on his own behalf.

The wedding register of the Jewish congregation in Güsten on page 18 of the "Documents of the educational system and worship of the Jewish co-religionists present in the Ducal office of Warmisdorf, 1821" shows that Moses Meyer Maerker and "Mahla" Goldschmidt were married on 30 October 1822 in Güsten.

From the above it is remarkable that the need, expressed by Moses Meyer Maerker in 1821, to delay his wedding, was of such unusually short duration. This need was based on his mother's obligation to raise a minor child, Braune, who was 14 at the time, and his therefore required help in the business of his mother. An explanation for this turn-around might be found in the birth register, sheet 21, of the above-mentioned document. According to this "Meyer Moses Marcer (= Moritz Maerker) was born on Monday, 24 March 1823 during the noon hour. On Monday 31 March 1823 was his b'rith milah, Salomon Levi Goldschmidt and Hizel Levi, the parents- in-law served as godparents. On the one hand, Moses Meyer Maerker had requested and obtained a delay of the license in consideration of the postponement of his wedding. On the other hand he made a concession to propriety (Karl Schiff used a German play on words here that is difficult to translate) and regardless of the postponement of the wedding fulfilled certain matrimonial duties a bit early. The oldest, Moritz Maerker, made the wedding at the aforementioned time necessary, in spite of duties to the mother and the unalterable status as helper. Otherwise he would have to walk around with a sign indicating that he is an even greater miracle than a five month child.

Moses Meyer is again mentioned in the "List of Jews Now Living in Jurisdiction Warmisdorf", "prepared by Office Warmisdorf, 10 January 1832" where, on sheet 43, under III. Giersleben, he is listed as dry goods and household goods dealer with a wife and five children". (The youngest child, Hermine (24a) was not born until 1833).

In the List of Deceased of the Jewish Congregation in Cöthen is the notation:

"1874/4. Moses Meyer Maerker, widower died of a stroke in Cöthen, 2 August, 4 P.M. Jewish religion, formerly a merchant, interred 4 August. Born 24 March (no year given!) in Giersleben. Parents: Merchant Meyer Märker and Gutel nee Liepman in Giersleben. Representative speaker at the grave was Mr. S.A. Wolff."

Amalie Goldschmidt (2b) and her parents and siblings.

Aside from what has already been said about Amalie Goldschmidt under the Moses Meyer Maerker heading, there is only an extract from the List of Deceased of the Jewish Congregation in Cöthen. It reads as follows:

"1872/2. Amalie Maerker, married. Died of old age in Cöthen on 8 February 1872 at 11:15 A.M. Interred in Cöthen on 9 February at 3 P.M. Born 1800 in Güsten. Parents: Merchant Salomon Goldschmidt, Johanne Goldschmidt, Güsten."

Her father Salomon Levin (or Levy) Goldschmidt, lived with his family in Güsten. According to the "List of Jews of the City Güsten, adopted 24 August 1812" sheet 39, No. 6, he originally had a dry goods business and went peddling both

domestically and in foreign areas. According to the same list, he paid the state 6 Reichsthaler, 10 Groschen for his business. Compared to the taxes paid by others this was a large amount. It gives an indication of the greater volume of his business and is compatible with the information on page 43, given by the officials, that he is a very well-to-do man. It appears that his business expanded to 1815. In the "Acta of the Trade Licenses Graciously Granted the Jewish Subjects of Dukedom Old-Cöthen for 1815, Vol I", sheet 87, under No. 9 his business is listed as "dry goods and small skins". According to this register he paid 6 Reichsthaler business tax and 8 Reichsthaler trade license fee. By comparison, Meyer Moses paid no business tax at all and only 3 Reichsthaler trade license fee. In 1821 he is tired of work. Under "Güsten, 23 January 1821" (same Acta for 1819, Vol. II, sheet 131) he addresses the following request to the Ducal Treasury Office:

According to the order issued on 12 December of last year by the Federal Government, no merchant is allowed to peddle, unless he has a license for this. Also the children of the licensees shall not be authorized to carry out this trade. This has made me completely unable to continue my trade. As a frail man, I cannot carry out my trade abroad, and until now I have principally done business through my oldest son, Levi Salomon. I therefore find it necessary to appeal obediently to Your Ducal Office to transfer my license to my oldest son Levi Salomon. The latter is already free from military conscription, owns a house in this city, and will be paying the taxes. I will my own, independent trade and will do business only together with my oldest son".

Counsellor Salmuth reports in this regard under Güsten, 2 March 1821:

"It is true: Levi Goldschmidt is a man up in years who probably is unable to travel by foot across the country to carry out his trade. His oldest son Levi Salomon... is already owner of the house from which father and son trade jointly. If the trade license is transferred from the father to the son and the father gives up his license, then the situation remains the same as it is now. The only difference is that the son can carry out the trade freely in the country as he formerly did and is not allowed to do anymore according to the latest government decree of 12 December of this year.

It is therefore my opinion that there is no special reason to grant Levi Goldschmidt his most obedient request. The trade licenses of the Jews are not increased in number, and the person who has carried out the trade until now will continue to do so."

On sheet 133 the sovereign decrees:

"If the father Lewi Goldschmidt gives up his trade license and transfers his own business, I have no objection to granting the license to his oldest son. 8 April 1821. Ferdinand."

And also on sheet 135:

"Transfer of the license of Samuel (sic) Levin Goldschmidt of Güsten to his oldest son, Levi Salomon Goldschmidt. Cöthen, 21 June 1821"

However, Levi Goldschmidt does not retire from business entirely. In the "List of Jews in the City of Güsten, recorded 17 December 1831" is written on sheet 38, No.3: "Salomon Levin Goldschmidt operates a small money changing business."

Regarding the dates of birth and death of Salomon Levi Goldschmidt nothing definite is known. Conclusions regarding the outside limits can, however be drawn from the following:

In the "Documents concerning the circumstances of the local Jewish subjects and what has occurred in this respect, 1818/19" is sheet 68, a "List of Names of Jewish Subjects Present in Warmisdorf" dated 19 September 1819. In this appears:

"In the city Güsten. No. 2 Salomon Levi, married, has a dry goods trade and 5 children:

- a) Levi Salomon, 28 years old
- b) Aron Salomon, 22 years old
- c) Amalie Salomon, 20 years old
- d) Callmann Salomon, 15 years old
- e) Henriette Salomon, 12 years old

All are still living with their father, want to choose the trade also for their own livelihood and are already participating in it."

If the oldest son was 28 years old in 1819, and if one assumes that at his birth his father was at least 18 years old, then Salomon Levi could not have been born later than about 1773.

According to "Acta regarding the trade licenses graciously granted Jewish subjects of the Dukedom Old-Cöthen to 1815, Vol I" sheet 24 and following, No. 48, Salomon Levi obtained the letter of protection for Jews on 4 June 1793. If he obtained it at the customarily earliest age of 17, he must have been born about 1776. That, however is unlikely in view of the paragraph above. Most likely he was born much earlier. Otherwise he could not have been described as a "man up in years" on 21 March 1821, as he was in the document quoted on the previous page.

He definitively did not die before 1832, because in the "Register of the Jewish Subjects Currently Living in the Jurisdiction Warmsdorf", prepared 10 January 1932, he is carried on sheet 43, I. Güsten as among those living there.

The siblings of Amalie Goldschmidt are listed above.

Only minor details could be found regarding Levi Salomon and Aron Salomon.

Levi Salomon assumed the business of his father, as reported above. In the "Acta regarding trade licenses graciously granted Jewish subjects of the Dukedom of Old-Cöthen concerning 1845, Vol. V", sheet 85, he applies on 22 July 1846 for a license to trade in leather, besides his dry goods trade license. On sheet 90, same reference, he obtains this license. In the report of the alderman of Güsten referred to above and detailed on sheet 86 and following sheets, it is reported that he has a wife and 6 children:

1) Meyer Goldschmidt	23 years old
2) Israel Goldschmidt	15 years old
3) Abraham Goldschmidt	12 years old
4) Bernhardt Goldschmidt	10 years old
5) Henriette Goldschmidt	8 years old
6) Sophie Goldschmidt	9 months old

Regarding Aron Goldschmidt the following decree of the Duke is found in the "Acta regarding trade licenses graciously granted Jewish subjects of the Dukedom of Old-Cöthen concerning 1819, Vol. II" sheet 218:

"The Jew Aron Salomon Goldschmidt of Güsten is hereby accorded the requested discharge and marriage certificate, as well as the petitioned for license to conduct trade in woolens and dry goods, if indeed He marries Mine Benjamin Rosenthal of Wörlitz. Cöthen, 12 June 1828. Ferdinand"

Also on sheet 219, Aron Salomon Goldschmidt declares on 24 July 1828 "that he will marry the former not later than in three months".

Moritz Maerker (21a)

He was in a merchant apprenticeship in the well-known store of Steckner in Leipzig. Later he became an independent merchant in a dry goods business in Köthen (sic), Markt 4. On the side he was a collector for the Prussian-South German class lottery and was active as such long after he had sold his dry goods business.

Moritz Maerker was very religious, was highly regarded in Köthen, and was considered a charitable person. He possessed an unusual vivacity, which was enhanced by an excellent health into his old age. He was venerated by the entire family and was always considered the central point of the family. Moritz Maerker was not particularly well-to-do. Nevertheless, he not only could enjoy his old age without financial worries, but he did not need to miss any pleasures that he desired. These ranged from visits to every circus that made stops in Köthen to wonderful travels to Nizza, Gastein, Cannes, etc. And all of this mainly due to the devoted care of his son Paul Maerker, one of the rare cases in which the latter exhibited generosity. At age 82 Moritz Maerker suffered a stroke during a visit to Dresden. Surprisingly, he recovered from this, although he soon aged markedly afterwards. Yet, to his end he was never seriously ill. One day he went to bed and told his daughter Anna (214a) and her husband Rudolf (214b) that they should send for his two sons Paul (211) and Louis (212a) because he is about to begin the big trip. When the two sons were present, he began his

final sleep, peacefully and painlessly, at the age of almost 85. He is buried in the new Jewish cemetery in Köthen.

Ida Liepman (21b)

Nothing remarkable about her life is known, except what has already been described under Supplement 1, No.4. She died at almost age 63, after a long and patient suffering, from an abdominal disease. She preceded her husband in death by almost 15 years and is buried next to him in Köthen.

Paul Maerker (211)

At the conclusion of his formal education, he became an apprentice to banker Moritz Cohn in Dessau. Cohn was an excellent financier, who, in the revolutionary year 1848, obtained the funds for the flight to England of the Prince of Prussia, who later became Kaiser Wilhelm I, and personally brought those funds to Coblenz/Rhein. Cohn was later raised to the nobility and made a baron. In the shadow of this man, Paul Maerker led the existence of an absolutely insignificant employee in a tiny office in the Kavalierstrasse in Dessau. Like his coworkers, he was more an underling than an intellectual support to Baron von Cohn. On the other hand, and advantageously for his future, he gained an insight into the interesting business connections of his boss with the German nobility families and the upper layers of the German nation. Cohn had connections to the Kaiser household, the political leaders, e.g. Bismarck, and the celebrities of the German cultural life, e.g. Richard Wagner. After the death of Baron von Cohn, Paul Maerker conducted the business as chief of office for the baron's heiress, the Baroness von Cohn-Oppenheim. After her death he continued the business as his own, together with an old coworker. From his old position he enjoyed the confidence of the house of the Duke of Anhalt. He became the administrator of the estate of the Duke's widow, the Duchess Marie of Anhalt, the wife of Duke Friedrich II. Through her he obtained connections to her brother, Grandduke Friedrich of Baden. His business and personal support was the well known banker Carl Fürstenberg in Berlin.

Paul Maerker was an extremely petty, pedantic and overly correct person that lacked all foresight. He did not tolerate any transaction that had even the appearance of a speculative character. He considered his clients not as business objects but felt a personal bond to them. To young and old he distributed praise or reprimand, each according to the condition of their accounts.

During the lifetime of Baron von Cohn, Paul Maerker had accumulated a considerable, though not huge estate by savings from his salary with a thriftiness bordering on miserliness. His worth was substantially increased later, when in her will the Baroness von Cohn-Oppenheim remembered him with 100,000 Marks. Her will also provided him with the life-long right to live in the Bank house. He did not enjoy either very long. He lost his wealth when he took in two additional business partners, who conducted business in an irresponsible manner. In his advanced age he lost both supervision and control of the business, especially since some of the transactions were apparently kept from him, and the whole business ended in bankruptcy. And he lost his living quarters when the National Socialist Party came into power in Germany. Finally he lived from the support which he received from his nephew, Robert Mazur (2141a). He left Dessau and died in Berlin.

At the apex of his life, Paul Maerker played a role in the Jewish congregation in Dessau. For many years he served on their Board until he was removed on the instigation of council of state Cohn because of his limiting pettiness. He was also treasurer Baroness von Cohn-Oppenheim Foundation of the Jewish Congregation, Dessau. This foundation was established with a capital of 5 million Mark which was deeded by the Baroness to the congregation.

He felt a tight bond to the entire family, and he was revered by all, with acceptance of his bachelor peculiarities and his naivety which often bordered on the comical. Karl Schiff remembered that on the day of Karl's wedding to Paul's niece, Ida (2145a), Paul Maerker pulled Karl from the party and said seriously: "My son, have you thought about this thoroughly? Today you can still back out."

After the death of his father Moritz Maerker, Paul Maerker took his father's housekeeper, Lina Bernhardt into his home as house companion. She was a niece of Rudolf Mazur (214b) (see history of the Mazur family by Karl Schiff, p 4, No

11114a). After years of living together with her he wanted to marry her. The wedding was derailed on the objections, possibly justified, of his brother Louis Maerker (212a). Therefore she remained for him "my Mrs. Bernhardt" even if occasional careless remarks in the presence of family members and others led to the suspicion that between them he called her "Linnah" (sic) and addressed her as "Du". Lina Bernhardt was unfortunately unable to remove his bachelor peculiarities, but otherwise she provided and maintained a home and a lifestyle for him that left nothing to be desired. He recognized that, was grateful to her, and allowed her to influence him in everything, including business. He could not be imagined without his "Linnah".

In honor of Paul Maerker's 75th birthday, No.88 of the "Anhalter Anzeiger" dated 16 April 1931, carried the following announcement:

"Courtbanker Paul Maerker will complete the 75th year of his life on 18 April. Born in Köthen the son of a respected merchant, he entered the banking house I.H. Cohn in Dessau in his early youth. There he worked his way up to the position of head clerk (Prokurist). To his superiors, Baron Moritz von Cohn and his daughter Baroness Julie von Cohn-Oppenheim, he was always a loyal assistant. Maerker was able to observe from the closest proximity many confidential matters in the dealings of Baron von Cohn, the court banker of Kaiser Wilhelm I, with the patrons of the Kaiser and members of other nobility who confided in him. Maerker's knowledge would be a rich mine for a historian. But Maerker is discretion personified, and someone must have his full confidence for him to tell that person even harmless details from his generally interesting experiences. In this area he was able to provide valuable services to house of the Duke of Anhalt, who awarded him with high distinction and with the title Courtbanker. Today he is still financial advisor to the Duchess Friedrich. After the liquidation of the banking house I.H. Cohn, he founded a banking house under his own name in Dessau. This he carried, first alone and later with several trusted associates, through the storms of the inflation and deflation. Throughout he enjoyed the devotion and loyalties of numerous members of the former court and many members of the middle class. Maerker provided valuable service to the Jewish congregation for decades as Representative and as Chairman. With the establishment of the Baroness von Cohn-Oppenheim Foundation of the Jewish congregation in 1902 he assumed the difficult and responsible office of Treasurer. His numerous friends everywhere wish to his 75th birthday, that this modest, scrupulously correct, tireless man that he will be preserved for many years in strength and vigor."

Karl Schiff (2145b) wrote that in his opinion, nothing that Paul Maerker did, in the way of business, culture or social life, was above average. His position, described above, rested solely upon his professional routine, which was never extreme, and upon his absolute trustworthiness. And this position was the only thing that raised him somewhat above his peers. He represents a suitable, though unusual object for the pictorial instruction regarding the fate, the up and down of the Jews in Germany, and, indeed, an example for Jews at the apex [of their struggle for] equality of rights. The description of his ancestors in this family history presents much evidence for the submissiveness of the Jews in the beginning, for their extreme limitation in earning a livelihood, and in their maximum limitations in the freedom of movement. If Paul Maerker had lived 150 years earlier, then he would have been allowed to live at the city limits of Dessau, and then only with special written permission. Furthermore, he would have been allowed to live only under the most specific rules for his behavior, risking loss of his protection at the slightest misdeeds. And all this would have been "granted" him by the "gracious" assent of his sovereign on the basis of written pleas, which he, as "submissive servant" had to convey to his sovereign by way of a variety of offices. Paul Maerker, however, lived on the main street of Dessau, in the immediate neighborhood of his sovereign. He lived there not on the basis of special permission, but by virtue and under the protection of indisputable laws, not based on race or religion. For his livelihood he did not require the special protection of his sovereign. On the contrary, he was entrusted by the wife of his sovereign with the administration and the protection of her wealth, her life blood. He did not approach her in writing and by circuitous paths, but he visited her personally and informally at the court. His manner of expressing himself was also informal and he expressed himself as he saw fit. People relate with pleasure an incident in which his Duchess asked him one day to pay an income to a family, which he considered unworthy. He replied: "Your Highness, if you really want to get rid of this money, you should better throw it into the Diepold (a pond near Dessau). At least you'll hear it splash." He was not exploited by his sovereign, but was decorated with medals and signs of honor, and was showered with presents and with recognition. Overnight, he was plunged from this height into an abyss, such as even his ancestors had not known - the fate of the Jews of Germany in the first part of the 20th century. Unfortunately, in this process values were lost, that would have been of

incalculable significance to this story about the Maerkers and to the history of the Jews in general. This information was guarded by Paul Maerker in better times with confidentiality to the point of denial. An example is a letter by the antisemite Richard Wagner, in which he asked the Jew Baron von Cohn to intercede with the highest authorities for the award of a certain decoration to Wagner.

Louis Maerker (212a) and Hedwig Maerker (212b)

This description is somewhat spotty, since the writer, Karl Schiff, was unable to generate enthusiasm among that part of the family to assemble and report details about the lives of the subjects. (Note, however, the information on Hedwig Weil recorded in Supplement 1, Section 5).

Louis Maerker was a merchant. He acquired in Bernburg a. Saale the fashion and fancy goods business of Heinrich Wendler Nachfolger at the same time as Rudolf Mazur (214b), his brother-in-law, took over the main branch of the same business in Köthen. Louis was not particularly successful in this business and turned it over, just before his death, to his son Willy. For a short time he also owned the Köthen business of Rudolf Mazur (for details see the family Mazur history, p.34, also written by Karl Schiff). He died of a lung infection and is interred in Bernburg.

Louis Maerker, like his father Moritz Maerker and unlike his brother Paul Maerker, was an extremely vivacious and outgoing person, had excellent social skills, and was outspoken bordering on rudeness.

Louis Maerker has special significance for the descendants of Rudolf Mazur, because, in a way, he can be considered the founder of that family. Louis Maerker introduced Rudolf Mazur to the Maerker family and facilitated the marriage with Anna Mazur.

Hedwig Maerker came from a family of well-known art dealers and was a child of the large city. She was an elegant lady who knew how to get the best out of life and, in general was well suited for her husband.

Willy Maerker (2121a)

Willy Maerker attended the Gynasium in Bernburg for seven years (Obersekunda) according to Karl Schiff's records. That, however, seems unlikely to his children, as he is not believed to have had the benefit of that type of academic schooling. It also seems unlikely that he had any type of foreign language training in school. Therefore his children believe that his formal schooling consisted of four years of elementary school (Grundschule) and four years of public school Volksschule). After his formal education was completed, he became an apprentice merchant in the textile retail business of Th. Friedlaender in Zerbst. During World War I he was stationed on the Russian front in Lithuania as armament soldier. His correspondence with Else, leading to an eventual wedding, was already mentioned in Supplement I, Section 6.

Willy Maerker was an outgoing person with a great sense of humor - and an optimist. He took every opportunity to celebrate whatever occasions presented themselves and encouraged others to do the same. He was much interested in keeping up family contacts, and after the 1930's, when much of the family had dispersed all over the world, he was an indefatigable letter writer. He also contributed significantly to the updating of this family history. He was very active in B'nai Brith and within this framework invented an organization that he called "Helping Hand" and that he used to help those in need. He collected money to send widows food baskets on holidays and to send flowers to cheer up the sick. But he never, ever visited patients in hospitals - not even close relatives. In his old days his eyesight and hearing were poor, but he was physically strong and never lost his optimism.

In 1937 Willy Maerker and his family moved from Bernburg to Mainz to live, for a while, with Else's parents. The motivation for the move to Western Germany was, that it was believed that it was easier to obtain a visa for immigration to the U.S. from there. Later, when Bernhard and Johanna Behr moved to the Jewish old age home in Frankfurt a. Main, Willy Maerker's family moved in with friends of the Behrs: Willy and Gerhard moved in with one family, and Else and Inge with another. Willy Maerker returned to Bernburg only once, to supervise the packaging of furniture and other

family belongings into a very large wooden box, then called the lift, for shipment to the U.S.

In the late evening of 9 May 1938, Willy Maerker and family boarded a train bound for the port of Hamburg, full of apprehension that some last minute event might yet prevent their escape from Nazi Germany. They boarded the ship "President Roosevelt" of United States Lines during the afternoon of 11 May 1938, and when they woke up the next morning they were on the high seas, it was a bright sunny day, and they were free.

They arrived in New York on 21 May 1938, where Willy (William) Simon (2124b) greeted them and drove them to Philadelphia. There they lived with the Simon family for three months, after which they moved to their own little rented home at 1526 W. Tioga St. Willy Maerker, who had little knowledge of the English language, first found a job as night watchman in a scrap iron yard. Later he had various jobs as laborer in a men's clothing factory and in a wood working shop. In the middle 1940's, when American soldiers returned from World War II and the competition for jobs became increasingly difficult, he became a sales representative for various companies. His language skills had improved only very gradually, and he muddled the English language with a mixture of English and German words and by giving some English words a German pronunciation. Nevertheless, he made himself understood, because he was not shy, and when people had trouble understanding him, he said the same words a little bit more loudly. Perhaps his distinctive way of handling the English made his customers remember this particular salesman.

He was quite successful as sales representative. First he sold perfumes and toilet waters, which he obtained through the agency of his brother-in-law Arthur Behr, Else Maerker's brother. He filled these perfumes and toilet waters into Lucite and glass bottles, which he purchased independently, and sold the products to gift stores. Later he was a sales representative for various manufacturers of giftwares and sold glass flowers and centerpieces to his gift store customers. Transportation was difficult for him, because he had never driven a car, but at times he arranged to travel with a friend in his car by sharing expenses.

Through his earnings and those of his wife, Willy Maerker was able to purchase his own home in a nice Philadelphia neighborhood, and he lived at 4832 N. 10th St. until, in 1970 and at the age of 81, he and his wife moved to the Jewish retirement home York House. He lived there until 1981 when he died at age 92. He is interred at the Montefiore Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Kurt Maerker (2122a)

Kurt Maerker also attended the Gymnasium in Bernburg (according to Karl Schiff) and then became an apprentice merchant. He obtained a position in Berlin and married the daughter of his boss. During World War I he was wounded and lost an eye. In about 1936, during Hitler's rule, he and his family moved to Buenos Aires, Argentina and was friendly with a cousin of Karl Schiff, Kurt Emanuel.

Otto Maerker (2123a)

Otto Maerker also attended the Gymnasium in Bernburg initially. He was intelligent, but lazy, and eventually he had to finish his schooling at an out of town school. He was the only one of the family of Louis Maerker who later entered the active military service.

His father had founded a security organization in Magdeburg, which Otto took over at a more mature age and which he managed with skill and enlarged. He established a branch of this organization in Dessau and staffed it with retired higher police officers. His operations in Magdeburg and Dessau were financially so successful that they not only allowed him and his family to live from it comfortably, but also allowed him to support his mother after the death of his father. Shortly after Hitler came into power, his business was confiscated as an alleged military operation and was transferred to aryan ownership. Otto Maerker was placed into a concentration camp and perished there. In the usual manner, a heart attack was reported to be the cause of death.

Otto Maerker married his Christian secretary, a lively and lovable person. Their marriage was particularly happy. Later

she left Magdeburg with her three children, Horst, Margot and Werner, to live with her mother near Stuttgart. Her two older children, Horst and Margot became part of a group of children transported to Sweden, where Horst became an apprentice in the restaurant trade and Margot was adopted into a minister's family. Elsa, and her son Werner survived the war on a farm, and later moved to Stuttgart. Werner died suddenly at age 22, and Elsa worked for many years for the American military administration. Elsa visited her children in Sweden frequently, and her relatives in the U.S. occasionally, and died in Stuttgart at age 82.

Grete Maerker (2124a)

Grete Maerker married Willy Simon in Bernburg, and both attended the wedding of Willy Maerker and Else Behr in Mainz, in the French occupied zone of Germany. After their wedding Grete and Willy Simon lived in Leipzig where he operated a real estate and mortgage business. During the German inflation in the 1920's the business prospered, and the family lifestyle was accordingly generous. When normal conditions returned to Germany, the Simon's economic condition was exceptionally poor. When Hitler came into power they emigrated to the U.S. and settled in Philadelphia, PA.

Oskar Maerker (213)

He studied philosophy and was shot in a pistol duel in Heidelberg. He is buried in Heidelberg. In his death certificate he is listed as "Dr. phil. et hist., last a merchant...living in Mannheim". Temporarily he was an assistant in the university library at Heidelberg.

Anna Maerker (214a)

Details about her can be found in the Family History of the Mazurs (written by Karl Schiff).

Sophie Moses Marcer (23)

She was married to a Christian railroad official, perhaps in Magdeburg. After she had her father swear that her brother Moritz Maerker would not be preferred to her disadvantage, her name was not permitted to be mentioned in the family again (information from Paul Maerker).

Hermine Maerker (24a) and descendants

Hermine Maerker loved the Christian playmate of her youth, Gottfried Rose, whose parents acquired the farmstead and connected business of her parents Moses Meyer Maerker and Amalie Goldschmidt of Giersleben, when the latter moved away. Hermine was rejected by her parents when she refused to give up her playmate. This, however did not prevent the lovers from getting married, but Hermine demanded that her future husband convert to Judaism. This was done and Gottfried Rose adopted the name Isaak. In the birth and christening register of the Evangelical ministry in Giersleben, the following entries can be found under "Remarks":

"1 September 1862.

According to certain information obtained in answer to questions from merchant Moses Meier Maerker, who lives here, the above christened Fr. Gottfried Rose has converted to the Jewish religion, after also being confirmed. He is a tailor and 30 years old. Motivation for this change of religions was for the third daughter Hermine with whom he has procreated an extramarital child. He had intended to marry her as a Christian, even if she remained Jewish, but her parents did not agree to that. Therefore he turned apostate, apparently against the will of his parents. The process occurred in Berlin, where he is accepted as citizen, not without observance of the legal regulation, as told by Mr. Moses, but without a report to the local ministry or the congregational judge."

As parents are indicated in the birth and christening register: Meister Gottfried Rose and Dorothea nee Naumann.

Isaak and Hermine Rose enjoyed a happy marriage, lived in Berlin, and had three children: Hedwig, Moritz and Otilie (Tillie).

In the death register of Berlin, dated 22 July 1895, Isaak Rose is listed as merchant Isidor Abraham Rose, but his parents as above. Apparently he remarried after the death of Hermine on 11 November 1873, because the death register lists as his wife Frederike nee Benjamin of Berlin.

When Moritz was just 6 years old, his mother died. On her death bed she had the little boy promise never to change his religion.

Moritz Rose later had a successful export business in ready made clothes, dealt mostly with Canada and England, and lived in these countries for a considerable time. He married Berta Walter (Christian) and had a happy, childless marriage with her. On his death bed he was oppressed by the thought that, being of a different religion, eventually would not be placed to rest next to him. He sent for the rabbi, who expressly promised the married couple, that some day Berta Rose would be placed in eternal rest next to her husband (This information related by Robert Mazur (2141a) to Karl Schiff).

Although Hermine was rejected at the time by her parents, the family still had contact with her later on. Moritz Maerker and his son Paul Maerker were present at the wedding of Tillie Rose.

Wolf Maerker (26a)

Wolf Maerker was a manufacturer of cutlery items in Güsten.

Hanni (Joan) Maerker (2641a)

The following information was extracted from a taped interview of Joan by her daughter Renate (26411a) in the summer of 1985, when Joan was 80 years old. Joan's memory at that time was remarkably sharp and continued to be so well into her 90's.

Wolf Maerker (26a), Joan's grandfather, manufactured knives and forks, and table knives bearing his name are still in the possession of family members. Carl Maerker, Wolf's son, initially learned his father's trade, but in his 20's he moved to Hecklingen (near Stassfurt), where he established business in a men's clothing when Joan was five years old. Later Wolf's other sons opened similar businesses in other cities in Anhalt. Wolf Maerker married three times. With his first wife, Bertha Abraham (26b) he had two daughters, Jenny and Selma. Jenny married a Kalmus, lived in Stassfurt, Anhalt, and later is believed to have moved to England. Selma married a Schlesinger and the couple had four children, some of whom maintained some contacts with the descendants of Wolf and his second wife, Otilie Rosenstock (26c). One of the Schlesinger children, Curt, is known to have married a gentile, is retired and has a son active in TV and motion pictures in Brazil.

The marriage of Wolf and Otilie, his second wife, resulted in five children, four boys and one girl.

The second oldest child of this marriage was Carl (264a), Joan's father. Carl's upbringing was practical, rather than intellectual, and Joan's sister Anneliese remembers him as being very handy and good at fixing things. Carl served in World War I, although at the time he was at least 41 years old and the father of four children. Carl married Jenny Silberstein (264b), probably in 1903 or 1904.

Jenny Silberstein came from an orthodox Jewish family, while Carl's family had not been particularly observant. Jenny was a highly educated woman (abitur), a pediatric nurse by training, who had been married previously. Jenny was good at a lot of things, including sewing, cooking, the arts, cabinet making, and furniture finishing. Her three daughters were often dressed alike in coats and dresses that Jenny made.

Carl Maerker had an older brother Max (263a). He and his wife had no children and operated a men's clothing business

in Coswig, Anhalt, and were well-to-do. They retired in the early 1920's, lost much of their money in the German inflation, and started all over with a department store specializing in men's clothing also in Coswig.

Carl's youngest brother Moritz (267a) did not like that name and called himself Willy. He married a gentile woman, Marie Bobbe, and together they had two children, Herta and Walter. Herta, Joan's cousin, was a year younger than Joan, and the two girls were close. Walter is believed to have moved to Argentina. Marie died while undergoing an abortion. Moritz married again, and he and his second wife, Else, had two children.

Carl's sister Johanna (266a) married a gentile named Wilhelm Sperling. Johanna did not dare tell her parents about her marriage, but they read about it in a newspaper. The Sperlings had two children, Meta and Herbert. Cousin Meta visited Joan's family often during her vacations.

Little is known about Carl's brother Salomon (265a), except that he married twice, had a daughter by his first wife and two boys and two girls by his second wife.

Jenny's parents lived in Posen, kept a kosher household, and later moved to Magdeburg. Jenny's father was a cantor. Jenny had three brothers: Wilhelm, Dagobert and Hermann.

Wilhelm became a physician who practiced in Schönebeck/Elbe. He and his wife had two sons: Adolf and Walter. Their mother died in childbirth. Wilhelm married a second time, and he and his wife Hede (Hedwig?) had a son Heinz. The latter was the first in the family to emigrate to the U.S., where he also became a physician. He moved to Suffern, NY, and his wife (Hanna) and child (Ute) joined him there. Later Heinz and his wife had a second son, Peter, born in 1937 or 1938.

Dagobert Silberstein lived in Magdeburg and had two sons, Kurt and Rudolf. Kurt moved to Cambridge, England in 1935 and practiced medicine there. He and his wife Schäffie had two daughters, Joan and Ann. Joan married the director of a symphony orchestra, and they had three children. Ann's husband died early. She married again, had a son, Max, and was later divorced. Kurt died in the early 1980's. Rudolf went to Sydney, Australia, changed his name to Silverton, married Gerda (Jewish), and they had three children, Robert, Werner and Naomi.

Jenny's brother, Herman Silberstein, at one point moved to New York, where he was in the greeting card business. He married Sadie Hyman from Huntington, W.VA., who had two brothers, Saul and Abe. Herman and Sadie had three children: Rea, who became a music teacher; Julian, who entered his father's business in Huntington and later had a son Howard; and Milton, who became a writer, married Miriam, and had two children, Hugh and Sandra. The Hymans provided affidavits and funds and thereby were instrumental in getting family members out of Germany and into the US, England and Brazil, when that help was desperately needed.

Joan was the oldest of the children of Carl and Jenny Maerker. When Joan was five years old, the family moved from Hecklingen, where they were the only Jews, to Thale where there were seven other Jewish families. In Thale Carl took over an established store dealing in men's furnishings. Joan went to a girls' high school that was academic in orientation, but lacked the final two years of a lyceum. For those final two years she commuted to Quedlinburg. Joan says that she was a mediocre scholar and had to work hard. Joan was a neat child who took good care of her clothes. On the other hand, her sister Ottilie (Ottie) (2642a) was a tomboy who was very hard on her clothes, but she had a sunny disposition. Joan and Ottie teased their younger brother Wolfgang (2643a) a lot and drove him to tears. The youngest child, Anneliese (2644a) was five years younger than her brother and was only a baby when her father was called into the army. During the war, food was short, and Jenny operated the family business and raised four children with the help of a nursemaid. Toward the end of the war, Jenny contracted respiratory ailments, then pleurosy and finally died of pneumonia in 1921 at age 49. At the time of her mother's death Anne was 7 years old.

After the mother died, the family made do with a housekeeper until Carl married Minna Tuchler. That second marriage produced another child, Robert, a stepbrother to the other four Maerker children. Robert was born in 1925 and is believed to have been deported at age 17. Presumably he died while away.

After her mother's death, Joan continued to go to high school. Later she went to commercial school in Halberstadt for six months, followed by a year or more on a job in the offices of a seed company in Quedlinburg. Meanwhile Ottie had taken a job as an au pair in Berlin, and Joan followed her to Berlin to work in a similar job, taking care of two boys. While still in Thale, Joan had been introduced to Werner Nothman, her future husband. Joan and Werner dated for a long while and then were secretly engaged for two years, until Werner, who worked in a bank, made enough money for them to marry.

An interesting sidelight to the story of Joan and Werner is the following. Werner had a cousin by the name of Franz Schalscha, and both lived in Upper Silesia. Franz married a lady named Hilde Mazur. It turned out that Hilde's mother Anna was a Maerker by birth and the daughter of Moritz Maerker, the brother of Wolf Maerker, Joan's grandfather. In other words, Hilde Schalscha and Joan Nothman are second cousins who have married the cousins Franz Schalscha and Werner Nothman.

When Hitler came into power and it became clear that Jews could no longer live in Germany, Werner secretly travelled to the U.S. to talk to Uncle Hermann Silberstein to get his support for emigration to the U.S.. However, Uncle Hermann became sick and died during Werner's visit. Subsequently, Werner turned to Saul Hyman and had many letter exchanges about relatives, who needed help to get out of Germany.

Eventually, Saul Hyman provided papers for the emigration to the U.S. of Werner and Joan, who arrived in September 1937, and for Anneliese and her husband Harry Arnheim, who arrived in early November 1938. Saul Hyman also deposited funds in England to make possible the emigration to England of Ottie and her husband Alfred Mottek and their child Harry just as the war broke out in 1939. Saul was also instrumental in securing the release from Buchenwald and assuring the immigration to Brazil of Wolfgang Maerker, Joan's brother. Attempts, however, to obtain the release of Joan's father Carl and her stepbrother Robert failed.

Werner, Joan and their four year old daughter Renate first settled in New York City, then moved to Baltimore, MD and finally to St. Louis, MO, where the Arnheims joined them. Werner worked in the office of an insurance company. Later, that office closed, and Werner was invited to transfer to the company's Baltimore office. He accepted, and the Nothmans again moved to Baltimore, while the Arnheims remained in St. Louis. Renate attended the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and became an occupational therapist. Werner continued his schooling in Baltimore and earned a CPA degree. He died in 1970 in Baltimore.

Joan's grandfather Wolf married Johanne Eichenberg (26d), his third wife, but the record does not show any further descendants.

Liebmann Meyer Maerker (3a)

As already mentioned (Introduction, p.16) at age 23 Liebmann Meyer Maerker, together with his widowed mother and his brother Moses, was involved in trade in Giersleben.

A year later he decided to marry, and addressed a formal application to the War Commission of the Dukedom of Anhalt ("Acta concerning the trade concessions graciously granted the Jewish subjects of the Dukedom Anhalt-Cöthen, 1819, Vol. II" sheet 114) as follows:

"My mother is a widow here in Giersleben. She and my two younger brothers are mainly supported by her oldest son, who is 27 years old, and by me. Together, the two of us conduct a small trade here.

All of sons of our aged mother are still in the age where we are subject to conscription. Now it is highly necessary that at least one of us devotes himself completely to the trade as well as to the support of our mother. I now have a very agreeable and advantageous opportunity for marriage to a girl from Frohse, who is not entirely without means. I, therefore, take the liberty to make the most obedient request to be granted dispensation from all further military obligations and permission to marry..."

In the same Acta, sheet 116 the Bureau of Justice of the Dukedom Anhalt, Office Warmsdorf, reports on 6 December 1820:

"The supplicant has always fulfilled his conscription obligations. He has registered, and in the lotteries of the militarily able young men, he has been exempted.

The supplicant also certifies, with the submitted registration of the Bureau of Justice of Hoym, dated the 29th of this month, that the widow Blümchen Löwenthal of Frohse has committed her daughter Johanna Löwenthal to marriage with the supplicant. She has also committed herself to a dowry of 600 Thaler in cash and beds, linens and items of clothing. Therefore it cannot be denied that the supplicant will improve his future economic situation by this marriage. Henceforth, the requested military discharge and the marriage certificate might be awarded, if the Bureau of Trades is inclined to grant him the necessary trade license..."

In the same reference, sheet 117, the decree of the Duke appears:

"Liebmann Meyer, also named Märker, of Giersleben is granted the discharge and the trade license upon payment of the equivalent of 30 Reichsthaler. 23 January 1821. Ferdinand"

In the marriage register of the Jewish congregation of Güsten, dated 16 January 1823 in the "Acta concerning the educational system and the worship of the Jewish co-religionists living in Ducal Office Warmsdorf, issued by Main Office Warmsdorf, 1821", sheet 18, entry 61 records the marriage:

"Lipmann Meyer of Giersleben, born 16 May 1797 in Giersleben, and Hanna Marcus of Frohse, born 7 October 1804, and has traded in her former place of residence, in Giersleben."

In the parents column, the bride's parents are described:

Marcus Abraham, Blume Lipmann, merchants in Frohse. The father is no longer living, and the mother agrees to the wedlock."

The place and day of the wedding are recorded as:

"in Frohse, 5 June 1822."

In the birth register of the Jewish congregation in Güsten, same Acta, the following births are registered

Sheet 21, No.1:

Meyer Moses Marcer, born "Monday, 17 February 1823, in the seventh hour of the evening", day of the circumcision: Monday, 31 March. Witnesses to the circumcision: Liepmann Meyer, father, Henriette Wolf, grandmother in Giersleben, merchants.

Sheet 24, No.3:

Ester Lipmann Maerker, born "20 September 1824, in the ninth hour of the morning", naming: 30 October.

Sheet 27, No.2:

Sprinz Liepmann Marcer, born "Saturday, 4 March 1826."

Aron (Arendt) Maerker (4a) and family

In the report of 6 December 1820 of the Office Warmsdorf (see Narrative Introduction, p.16) it is noted that Aron Maerker, who at the time was 19 years old, had learned the tailor trade and was abroad. Also in the request of Meyer Moses Maerker (see Narrative Introduction, p.16), which is dated 15 August 1821, almost nine months later, it is said that Arendt Meyer Maerker has learned the tailor trade and has been an itinerant "for some years".

His first wife, Henriette Koppel Uhlmann, died from an abdominal illness at age 60 (Family Archive of the Jewish Congregation of Dessau).

When he was 72 and 76 years old, his second wife, Pauline Gottschalk of Aken a. Elbe, gave him two daughters: Klara and Bertha. This was not an indication of his youthful vigor, but rather evidence for the correctness of the assertion of Paul Maerker (211) that Pauline Gottschalk had become a loose woman.

In a, for her, uncharacteristic loquaciousness, Anna Mazur, nee Maerker (214a) told the following to her son-in-law, Karl Schiff:

The first marriage of Arendt Maerker with Henriette Koppel Uhlman was childless. Henrietta liked Moritz Maerker, her nephew, very much, and she and Arendt adopted him when he was no longer a child. After Henrietta's death, the youthful Pauline Gottschalk came to Arendt as housekeeper, and soon after they married. She liked Moritz Maerker a lot, and at a masked ball she vainly tried for a liaison with him. She turned her attention to a certain Paul Herzberg, who had a linen goods business in Köthen and who was considered the father of Klara and Bertha. Since both girls were born in wedlock, they were considered children of Arendt, according to German law. Pauline died before Arendt, and Arendt also died, a prominent lawyer by the name of Meyer became the guardian of the two girls. Mrs. Jettel Herzberg, the mother of Paul Herzberg who had also died meanwhile, took good care of the two. In 1934 they lived in Hamburg, Klara the wife of the author von Hanstein, Bertha unmarried.

Nothing is known about the death of Aron Maerker.

Herz Maerker (5a) and family

Herz Maerker was the youngest son of Meyer Moses Maerker and his wife, or one of his wives. His mother's name cannot be determined beyond doubt. In the "Name index of the Jewish subjects..." (see Narrative Introduction, p.16) his mother is listed as Widow Marie Moses Maerker. (Compare also the discussion on p.15 of Narrative Introduction.) In this register he is listed as being 16 years old and still living with his mother. In the petition of Moses Meyer Maerker to the War Commission on 15 August 1821 (see Supplement 2, p.1) it is stated that: "Herz Maerker is 18 years old and is learning the furrier's trade in Aschersleben". In the related report of Office Warmsdorf on 11 September 1821 (see Supplement 2, p.2) the same statement is made.

When Duke Ferdinand granted Liebmann Meyer Maerker the trade license on 23 January 1821, he added the following postscript to the decree:

"At the same time the Office must urge strongly that the youngest brother of the supplicant, at age 18, should not stay at home any longer but should learn a skill. He should be informed, that in the future he cannot count on being granted a trade license. 23 January 1821. Ferdinand."
(Acta: "The Trade Licenses Granted the Jewish Subjects of the Dukedom Anhalt-Cöthen, 1819" sheet 117.)

Little is known about the descendants of Herz Maerker.

The oldest son, Meyer Moritz called himself Henry Marker, emigrated to England, and died in Brussels. He and his descendants had British nationality. His son Alfred Henry Marker married his cousin Margarete Maerker, a daughter of Moses (Moritz) Maerker, a brother of Meyer Moritz or Henry Marker. Two of the sons of Henry Marker, Walter (512) and Charles (515) attended school in Köthen and lived there on Leopoldstrasse.

Moses (Moritz) Maerker, the second son of Herz Maerker, was a furrier and cap maker in Berlin.

The third son of Herz Maerker, Adolf (Abraham) Maerker, emigrated to Australia. Besides pictures of him, his wife and his in-laws, there is a picture of his house in which he carried on a business under the name Nelson Brothers, Importers. He and his descendants were British nationals there.

Alfred Maerker (531a) and Alfred Henry Marker (533b)

According to the death certificate of Moritz Maerker (53a), son of Herz Maerker, his death was to the registry office of Berlin by

"Lord of the manor Alfred Maerker, living at Delowitz Manor, area Guben."

According to the death certificate of the wife of Moritz Maerker, Henriette, nee Worman, her death was reported by
"the State Commissioner, retired, Alfred Maerker."

Since Alfred Henry called himself "Marker", was born in London and presumably also lived there, it can be assumed that the Lord of the manor and the State Commissioner Alfred Maerker are the same and refer to the son Alfred (531a) born in 1864 to Moritz and Henriette Maerker.

Bertha (Braune) Maerker(6a) and Descendants

Ezechiel Ehrman, husband of Braune Maerker, was a horse trader in Köthen. Their daughter Johanne was married to a Dr. Müller (Christian) in Copenhagen. Later she lived, together with her brother Siegmund, in Berlin. Her son Hugo Müller was a physician in Mainz.

Karl Schiff concluded his compilation of the family history with the following paragraphs:

With this Mazur-Maerker family history I honor the memory of my dear brother-in-law and close friend Robert Mazur, who, unfortunately died too soon. With his pronounced sense of family, he collected a considerable portion of the material on which this history is based with eagerness and joy and planned the organization together with me.

And for those members of the Mazur-Maerker family, who are outside the closest Schiff family circle I will conclude these discussions with the explanation with which I introduced the Schiff family history:

"In the year 1933, after the infamous Nurenberg laws were decreed, I, as attorney and notary was forced to authenticate my parentage. For this I had to obtain the missing date from archives and authorities. In this process I found records that were highly interesting from the point of family history. I, therefore, decided to collect accessible material that far exceeded the original purpose of my research and the limits required for that.

The following, then is the family history constructed from the above materials as well as from my own knowledge of the conditions and the reports of reliable family members. No claim is made for literary value. I had no intention whatsoever, nor do I have the ability, to enrich the German literature. I was principally guided by the wish to bring the data, collected by years of tedious work, into some semblance of order, rather than allow them to remain in disorder, worthless to me and others. Furthermore, I acted because I felt that the product may serve my descendants some day to help them know their parentage as well as the relationship of members of their family. Finally, I wanted to refresh my own memories by disciplined, intellectual occupation with all of the family members, while proving a change to my daily routine.

I was painfully cautious not to invent anything. All of my statements are verified or verifiable by the references. Where documentary proof is missing, I have relied on my own knowledge or apparently reliable communications of relatives. If an occasional person did not get off scot-free, the story is told in the interest of historical truth.

I have called this compilation "family history" and not "the" or "a" family history because it lacks completeness. The presentation of the two youngest generations is especially full of gaps, but perhaps this can be supplemented. I did not want to lose time but work on the material on hand, with the possibility of completing the history later.

Kfar Bialik/Haifa, March 1953
signed: Karl Schiff