Christianity. Ottilie herself was baptized in 1902, shortly before her seventieth birthday. Alois's son Richard (1839–1909) was an officer in the Habsburg army. In 1868, he joined the state-run railway company and served in several key positions.

Jonas's third son Juda Löw (1773–1838) was a maskil and Hebrew writer. He received a traditional Jewish education, studying with, among others, his brother Baruch. Around 1812, he was appointed supervisor of the prestigious German Jew school in Prague. In 1810, he had written a circular advocating reforms for Jewish education, including the abolition of yeshivot and demonstrating a strong sense of Habsburg patriotism. He thus expressed fervent opposition to Mordecai Manuel Noah's program for a Jewish colony in North America, and he also translated the Habsburg imperial anthem into Hebrew and Aramaic (1835). In 1830, he settled in Vienna, where he died in 1838.

Juda's son Aron (Andreas) Ludwig (1799–1878) was a physician and German writer who had studied medicine at the universities of Prague and Vienna. In 1828, he converted to Catholicism; a year later, he was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy at Vienna University and from 1836 served as professor of medicine at the University of Olmütz (Olomouc). He published various articles on medical subjects and called on physicians to pay special attention to theories of psychology. During the revolution of 1848, he edited the Neue Zeit, the first political newspaper in Olmütz. In May 1848, he served as a deputy in the German National Assembly in Frankfurt, where he sided with the moderate left. Anticipating the failure of the revolution, he returned to Olmütz in December 1848 and lived there until his retirement. In 1869, he moved to Graz, where he died. Drawn to literature already in his youth, Andreas Ludwig published numerous poems, many of them under the pseudonym Justus Frey, pleading for humanity, justice, and freedom. In one of his later poems (“Warnung”), he warned Jewish youth not to rebel and described the pangs of conscience one who renounced his faith would experience. His collected poems, Gesammelte Dichtungen (1899), were issued by his son Adalbert (1831–1908, Munich).