INTRODUCTION

This paper is a compilation of information on the lives and travels of two Central European immigrants to the United States. Those immigrants, Anton Juszli and Rose Mokk, first arrived in America in 1906, married here in 1907, made a round trip back to their native Austria-Hungary in 1909, and finally settled into Northeastern Ohio in 1911. The principle parts of this paper deal with the early years (1906-1910) of the travels of Anton and Rose and reports on their place of origin, a province named Szatmar in Austria-Hungary.

The author of this paper tried without success to detail family origins of Anton and Rose before Szatmar and had to settle on suppositions which include possible dates and general area of emigration to Szatmar. However, facts reported for the period 1906-1910 are fully supported by documents, some of which have been photocopied and accompany this report.

Names and place of origin of Anton and Rose are enshrined on the Immigrants Wall of Honor at the restored Ellis Island where they arrived in 1909 (second arrival).

Anton and Rose left a legacy in America, namely, their descendants. They had 12 children, of whom 9 grew to maturity. At the time of this writing, we count 26 grandchildren, 61 great-grandchildren, and 11 great-great-grandchildren. The majority of these 110 descendants reside now in Northeastern Ohio, particularly in the Greater Akron area where Anton and Rose lived after 1911. However, some descendants live in several states, including Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, New Mexico, California, and Oregon.

I hope that my siblings and their offspring will find comfort in the knowledge assembled here and respectfully reported.

Frank L. Juszli
Farmington CT
April 26, 1993

THE OLD COUNTRY

Anton and Rose Mokk Juszli referred to their European birth place as "The Old Country". They spoke very little of the Old Country and, after they mastered the English language, avoided use of their native tongues. (Note the use of the plural "tongues"...the Austria-Hungary in which they grew up was a mixing place for several nationalities and their several languages). Their basic language was a form of German called Schwabish (or Swabian) and their second language was Hungarian. In relating to their origins, they asserted that their families came from the Black Forest area of Southern Germany and they asserted that "the Hungarian prince promised their ancestors free land but gave them only free use of the land". With this as an introduction, the search for detail led to certain information which follows.

SZATMAR MEGYE.

Anton was born June 5, 1886 in a town called Mezopetri, Austria-Hungary. The province (or county) was named Szatmar and the Hungarian word for county is megye. The German settlers of the area called it Sathmar Nemeti. The Romanians call it Satu Mare. Rose was born Feb. 11, 1889, in the same province; her town of birth was called Mezoterem in Hungarian and is called Tiream by the Romanians. Refer to Plate B to locate these places.

Szatmar is located in extreme northwestern Romania and the towns of Petresti and Tiream are nestled just a few miles from the Hungarian border. When Anton and Rose were born there, their towns were a part of Hungary. Tiream and Petresti are near to each other and could be called suburbs of a larger town called Carei.

In the larger sense, Szatmar has been considered by many to be a part of Transylvania, an oft-disputed area which has been ruled by many different governments. Let's consider a brief partial history of Szatmar.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SZATMAR.

As noted above, Szatmar was considered to be a part of Transylvania which Hungary called Erdely and Romania called Ardeal. The actual boundaries of Transylvania have always been disputed; one definition shows it coincident with a Turkish pashalic (province) set up during the 200 years or so of occupation of the area by the Turks. referring to Plate B, the pashalic was roughly defined as being bounded on the west and north by the Tisza River, on the south by the Danube River, and on the east by a north-south line drawn through the town of Cluj. The northern portion of this area became known as Szatmar and the southern portion was called Banat (or Grief). Plate C shows a different version.

The southern portion of the pashalic was captured from the Turks in the Spring of 1442 by forces led by Vlad Tepes who was called Vlad Dracul (Vlad the Devil). It was after him that stories of Count Dracula were fashioned. At about

the same time the Hungarians allegedly planted trees along the west bank of the Tisza River and referred to the area to the east as "Beyond the trees" or Transylvania.

Control of the area ebbed and flowed through a couple of centuries of Turkish conflict with indigenous populations, mainly those which later identified with Hungarians and Romanians. However, in the year 1683, the Austrians began Hapsburg rule over Transylvania through defeating the Turks militarily. This was formalized by the Treaty of Karlovitz in 1699. Austrian rule was to continue until 1867; however, the Pragmatic Sanction in 1723 began the dual monarchy which effectively shifted control to Hungary as a part of the state called Austria-Hungary.

In the Szatmar area, Hapsburg control was challenged almost immediately after Karlowitz. In 1703 a peasant rebellion led by Ferenc Rakocsi II led to Rakocsi's being declared Prince of Transylvania. His second-in-command, named Sandor Karolyi, made peace with the Hapsburgs in the Treaty of Szatmar April 30, 1711.

Karolyi, known as Count Karol, appealed through Prince Rakocsi to the Hapsburgs in Vienna, for a program of populating Szatmar with sympathetic settlers. The area had been laid out as a land patent on Aug 11, 1689, and a program named IMPOPULATIO was begun in 1712. Under this program, agents were sent out in all directions recruiting settlers. The most successful agents were those who went to the Southern Germany district of Swabia.

In 1712/1713 about 1400 colonists from Swabia responded to the recruitment. They established a new town called (what else?) Karol or Karoly, the first of four towns planned by Count Karol. Nearly 1000 of the first group of settlers moved on elsewhere, leaving about 450 to weather out the first Winter. Of these, about 200 died in the crisis. That new town, Karoly, was later named Nagykaroly (Big Karol) and finally named Carei. It was the town where Rose and Anton probably enjoyed their Saturday nights, if, indeed, that was the custom. (Referto Plates B and C)

Immigration into Szatmar continued and in 1742 a second town was created; this was named Petrifeld (or Peter's Field) by the German migrants. It was later named Mezopetri by the Hungarians and is now Petresti, so named by the Romanians. This was the town of birth of Anton in 1886.

Mezoterem, the birth town of Rose is said by indigenous persons to be "over 600 years old". One Romanian historian reported that the town existed in 1100 AD. It was not the creation of Count Karol, but became Germanized by the sheer numbers of Germans who moved into the area. The name Mezoterem means "Produce Field" and it is clear that, even today, garden farming is the main lifeblood of the town. We repeat that Mezoterem is called Tiream by the Romanians.

Much of Szatmar, including Mezoterem and Petresti, is in a large Lowland referred to as the Alfold. Even today, despite great efforts at drainage and flood control, the area is muddy and easily saturated by rains.

Continuing the history, Hungary declared in 1842 that the language of instruction in Transylvania would be Hungarian. It also declared in 1897 that all place names (rivers, mountains, towns, etc.,) would be given Hungarian names and "encouraged" families to change their names to Hungarian equivalents... this under a process called Magyarization. Some families changed their names and others did not. It was rare that all siblings would change, and, if they did, it was rare that they would change to the same alternate name. More on this later.

In 1849, Szatmar was formally incorporated into Hungary. By the year 1900, the area which was underpopulated was becoming overpopulated. Industrialization of Szatmar was slow to come since it was such a rich farming area. However, harvests were difficult and farm work stressful. Harvest strikes by peasants occurred in 1903 and 1905 and were brutally put down by authorities (note that Anton Juszli was a late teenager by this time and probably was involved directly or indirectly in those strikes). Many more harvest strikes continued right up to 1910.

We note here that Anton and Rose were recruited in 1906 to work in a highly industrialized country called America. We note, too, that many of their siblings also came to America; these include Rose's siblings Teresa, Elizabeth, and Joseph. (Teresa was actually Rose's escort in America since Rose was only 17 years old and Teresa was 21 in 1906). Teresa died in childbirth in 1908 in Trenton NJ. Anton's brother, Michael, also migrated to America; he was best man at Anton's wedding. Elizabeth and Joseph and Michael's wife all returned to Szatmar. Elizabeth became the head of house in the house of Rose's birth. There Elizabeth raised her family, including daughters Mary Racz Nagy and Frances Racz Berdi. It is said that Michael died in the early 1920's and is buried in Woodbridge NJ. Rose's favorite brother, Joseph, stayed in America throughout World War I, and returned to his young family in Mezoterem about 1920, where he died in 1965.

Szatmar was divided between Hungary and Romania following World War I by an approximate NE-SW diagonal line splitting the old Turkish pashalic, so the bulk of Transylvania went to Romania. This division was a part of the Treaty of Trianon June 4, 1920, when Allied Powers made a peace treaty with Hungary in Trianon, France. President Wilson expressed the "faith that small nations would be emancipated". Rallies supporting transfer of Transylvania to Romania were held in many American places. On May 10, 1918, some 200,000 people rallied in Youngstown, Ohio; other large rallies were held in Chicago, Indianapolis, and Cleveland.

The new border placed Petresti and Tiream barely 5-10 miles inside Romania. We add here that Adolph Hitler's army marched through Hungary in World War II without resistance, but had to fight the Romanians en route to the Balkans. Hitler gave Transylvania back to Hungary as a reward; However, the Russians ousted the Nazis a couple of years later and Transylvania was returned to Romania again.

SWABIA

As noted earlier, before Szatmar was Swabia. This writer has no exact data on migration of Mokk and Juszli to Szatmar from Swabia. However, we were able to trace back to Rose's and Anton's grandparents and we found them in Szatmar probably 50 years before the births of Rose and Anton. This would place them in Szatmar in the 1830's. It is assumed that both Mokk and Juszli migrated in the late 1700's to Szatmar, but no confirming evidence has been found.

Where is this place called Swabia? Refer to Plate A which shows an enlargement of modern Southern Germany. Note the towns of Ravensburg and Biberach; these were the main sources of the earliest migration of Swabians into Szatmar. There are records that show that many single young men and women were in the first party; these singles were coupled in a mass wedding ceremony in the town of Ulm where the party board river craft to journey down the Danube River in 1712.

Bodensee (Lake Constance) is a significant symbol of the area. Note in Plate D, the coat of arms of Jussel contains cattails and fish, symbols of Bodensee. An Austrian author named Guntram Jussel researched the family and found dozens of families within 50-100 miles of Bodensee, both to the north and to the east; he lives in Voralberg, the most westerly province of Austria.

Descriptions given by both Rose and Anton suggest through language, reasons for migration, and climate that the area north of Bodensee was quite possibly the origin place of their ancestors.

THOSE NAMES--JUSZLI and MOKK

JUSZLI

This researcher is thoroughly convinced that JUSZLI is a Hungarianized version of the German name JUSSEL. The cemetery in Petresti, Anton's place of birth, show the name spelled JUSZLI, JUSZEL, and JUSZIL. Recall that Magyarization efforts were directed at name changes. The primary change noted was use of the sound of the letter "s". With few exceptions, in America, "s" or "ss" sounds like the "s" in "silk". However, in Hungarian, "s" is sounded as "sh" and it requires the double "sz" to obtain the sound of "s" as in "silk". There's more..both the German Jussel and the Hungarian Juszli pronounce the "J" as though it were a "Y"..as a matter of fact, Anton's brother Michael, had a son who came to America at age 15 exactly in time to attend the funeral of Michael...he spelled the name Yuszli. Only in America did the "J" become the "DZH" sound.

The "il", "el", or "li" at the end of the name is simply drowned out by the first syllable and is almost inaudible; hence all versions sound the same. It is a muted "ull" sound like the "ull" in "gull".

The composite name, then, in German and Hungarian sounds like USE'-UL with emphasis on the first syllable and little attention given to the second. Further, the "USE" is pronounced like the noun USE, not the verb.

Somehow, the Hungarian spelling of the name was preserved when Anton and Rose became Americanized, but an American way of pronouncing it was created as JEWS'-LEE. Not to kill the topic, but refer to Plate E and observe that the bursars on the ships of entry spelled it JUSLIE and JUSSLI.

MOKK

Rose's family name was MOKK. It is pronounced in Hungarian and German to rhyme with "look". Rose did adopt the Hungarian spelling as Mok where the "o" has an umlaut over it. In American she adopted the spelling MOCK (to rhyme with "lock". Her brother, Joseph, never changed the name. There are places in Swabia that bear variations of Mock and might provide leads on origin of her family.

COAT OF ARMS - JUSZLI

An attempt was made to trace and obtain the coat of arms of each the Mokk and the Juszli Family. No success was realized with the Mokk effort and two possible coats of arms were offered on Juszli. Refer to Plate D.

The coat of arms with crescents carries the name Juszli. It was the result of efforts by a group called the Ship's Chandler in Wilmington VT. The group offered that the coat shown is that of a family named Jossel ("o" with umlaut) and that family traces back to southern Germany. Presence of the crescents indicates that an important family member fought the Moslems in the Crusades and slew Moslems.

The coat of arms with the dove providing plumage was provided by Guntram Jussel, geneologist, from Bludesch, Voralberg Province, Austria. He offered that this was the coats of arms of Jussel. This coat shows a dove of peace in contrast with the very militant Crusades version. The catfish and cattails indicate proximity to Bodensee which is Lake Constance on the Swiss-German border.

This researcher conjectures that both coats of arms are possibly of the same family, with the militant version preceding the pacifist version by centuries...perhaps a later pacifist member of the family rejected the militant version and drew up the pacifist version. We add that many Szatmar families declared that they were pacifist .

AMERICA--THE EARLY DAYS

ENTRY INTO AMERICA --PASSENGER LISTS

To avoid confusion, the reader is advised to refer to two plates here, both labelled Plate E. Note that Plates E are copied passenger lists which were prepared for the United States Immigration Officer at the Port of Arrival. One of these is for Anton Juslie (spelling by the ship's bursar) arriving on SS Uranium June 1st, 1909 at New York(Ellis Island). The other is for Rosalia (Rose) and Roszika (baby Rose) Jussli arriving October 28th,1909, on SS Blucher at Ellis Island. Before adding to the confusion of separate

entries by Anton and Rose, refer to Question #17 on both lists---this shows clearly that both were in the United States from 1906 to 1909. Further, observe the notes on page 2 of the SS Blucher (Rose's) list. Note C shows that Anton met Rose and baby at Ellis Island and provided a birth certificate establishing that Baby Rose was born in Trenton NJ July 27, 1908. These items clearly show that Rose and Anton were re-entering the United States in 1909. (It is observed here that Rose and baby were ill upon re-arrival. Since the practice in those days was to send ill aliens back to their places of origin, proof of baby Rose's citizenship saved the day for mother and daughter).

Careful reading of the passenger lists will authenticate certain materials previously stated, such as place of origin (Mezoterem for Rose and Sadna (Szatmar) for Anton), destination (Trenton NJ), etc. Please note that the passenger lists are typed copies of larger sheets stored in the National Archives. The entries were faithfully copied, even down to errors such as the response to Question #12 on Anton's list that shows Trenton to be in NY.

LIFE IN TRENTON NJ.

The years 1906-1909 were spent in Trenton NJ by Anton and Rose. They married there May 11, 1907. (See Plate F). It is interesting to note that Anton used the Hungarian version of his first name, Antal. The place was St. Stephen's Church. Anton's brother, Michael, was best man at the wedding.

A search for a passenger list that would authenticate the 1906 entry into the US by Anton and Rose proved fruitless. It is known that they worked in a cigar factory and it is assumed that they were clandestinely recruited by agents visiting Szatmar (an echo of the past when their ancestors were recruited to settle in Szatmar?). They may have entered through the port of Camden NJ. The return to Szatmar in 1909 and subsequent re-entry through Ellis Island might well have been an effort to legalize their entry.

Baby Rose was born in Trenton July 27, 1908 (refer here to Plate H). Plate H is a photocopy and enlargement of a page from a small note pad in which Rose entered dates of birth and death of 11 of her 12 children as she knew them. Note in lines 6 through 9 Rose refers to Baby Rose born (szullet) 1908, Julius 27, and died (el halt) November 5 (the fifth) 1909. Church records in Trenton confirm Rose's date of birth and show that she was baptized Aug 2, 1908.

The Nov 5, 1909, death of Baby Rose in Trenton stands out when compared with the date of arrival of the SS Blucher at Ellis Island carrying Rose and baby Rose, namely Oct 28, 1909. Baby Rose was ill upon arrival at Ellis Island, as was mother Rose. It was Baby Rose's baptismal certificate in Trenton that allowed mother and child to entry while ill, and Baby Rose died just 8 days later in Trenton!

The reason for inclusion of Plate J is to provide the only known photo of Baby Rose. Plate J is a copy of the wedding picture of Vendel Czumbil and Rosa Koh dated Feb 23, 1909, in Trenton. Rose and Anton were maid of honor and best

man at the wedding. On Rose's lap is Baby Rose, age nearly seven months.

(Note that the date of the Czumbil-Koh wedding in Plate J is Feb 23, 1909. Note, too, from Plate E, that the SS Uranium carrying Anton back to the US departed Rotterdam on May 15, 1909. Assuming that Anton and Rose boarded ship to return to Szatmar immediately after the wedding, Anton's total time visiting Szatmar was less than three months. Clearly, Rose stayed on with her mother, Theresa, and returned after the Summer.)

Note, too, from Plate E Question #18 of Anton's passenger list, Anton reported to the bursar that he was going to join his brother Sombil Juslie in Trenton...it is reasonable to assume that this "brother Sombil" was in truth his buddy Vendel Czumbil at whose wedding Anton played an important role a few weeks earlier.

KAROLY JUSZLI.

Refer here to Plate H and Rose's entry that a son named Karoly was born November 2, 1909, and died July 30, 1900. The birth happened in Trenton and no record of the place of death has been found. Refer again to Baby Rose's death date, November 5, 1909 and Mother Rose's arrival at Ellis Island October 28, 1909. Karoly was born just 5 days after Rose arrived at Ellis Island and Baby Rose died 3 days later. These tragic data summarize to the facts that, by the time Rose was 21 years old, she had borne and lost two children, and she had crossed the Atlantic three times.

THE ANTON-ROSE WEDDING PICTURE.

Refer here to Plate G. As noted earlier, Anton and Rose were married May 11, 1907 in St. Stephen's Church in Trenton NJ. The formal wedding photo was taken that day and many copies were distributed amongst friends. Some 70 years later, no copies of the photo remained within the immediate family. When their son, Frank, visited Tiream in 1977, Rose's nephew, son of Rose's brother Joseph, presented the photo to Frank as a memorial. That photo had been given to Joseph at the time of the wedding; Joe preserved it when he returned to Tiream about 1920, and it passed to the son, also named Joseph, upon the father's 1965 death. The younger Joseph had never met his Aunt Rose.

CHILDREN OF ANTON AND ROSE.

Refer to the space saving-collage in Plate I and to the list of names and dates in Rose's handwriting shown in Plate H. Two apologies emanate from the author of this report; first, an apology to sister Dorothy whose name is not included in Rose's list...perhaps it was on a second page which was not preserved. Second, brother Al is shown in miniature in Plate I... the author had no formal portrait of brother Al to copy, so he chose to use a candid shot, hence the discrepancy in size.

PASSING OF THE GENERATION.

Anton Juszli died August 18, 1959 at age 73 years and is interred in the Arlington Rd. Cemetery, Akron, Ohio.

Rose Mokk Juszli died May 15, 1940 at age 51 years and is interred in Greenlawn Cemetery, Akron, Ohio.

ADDENDUM (dated March 1995)

In the section of this report on History of Szatmar (pp2-4), a general description of the waxing and waning of German, Hungarian, and Romanian influence and power in Szatmar was given. Power shifts were numerous in the 250 years of the existence of Szatmar. Only one sympathy amongst the residents of Szatmar was shared in common, namely, strong anti-Turk feelings. Sympathies went in six directions, pro- and anti- German, Hungarian, and Romanian.

Prince Karol's first and second towns, Karol and Petrifeld, were clearly settled by Germans in the 18th Century. The Magyarization process of the 19th Century converted Karol into Karolyi (and Nagykarolyi), while that same process re-named Petrifeld as Mezopetri, but had little effect in turning the population from it's German ways...so it was for Jussel families.

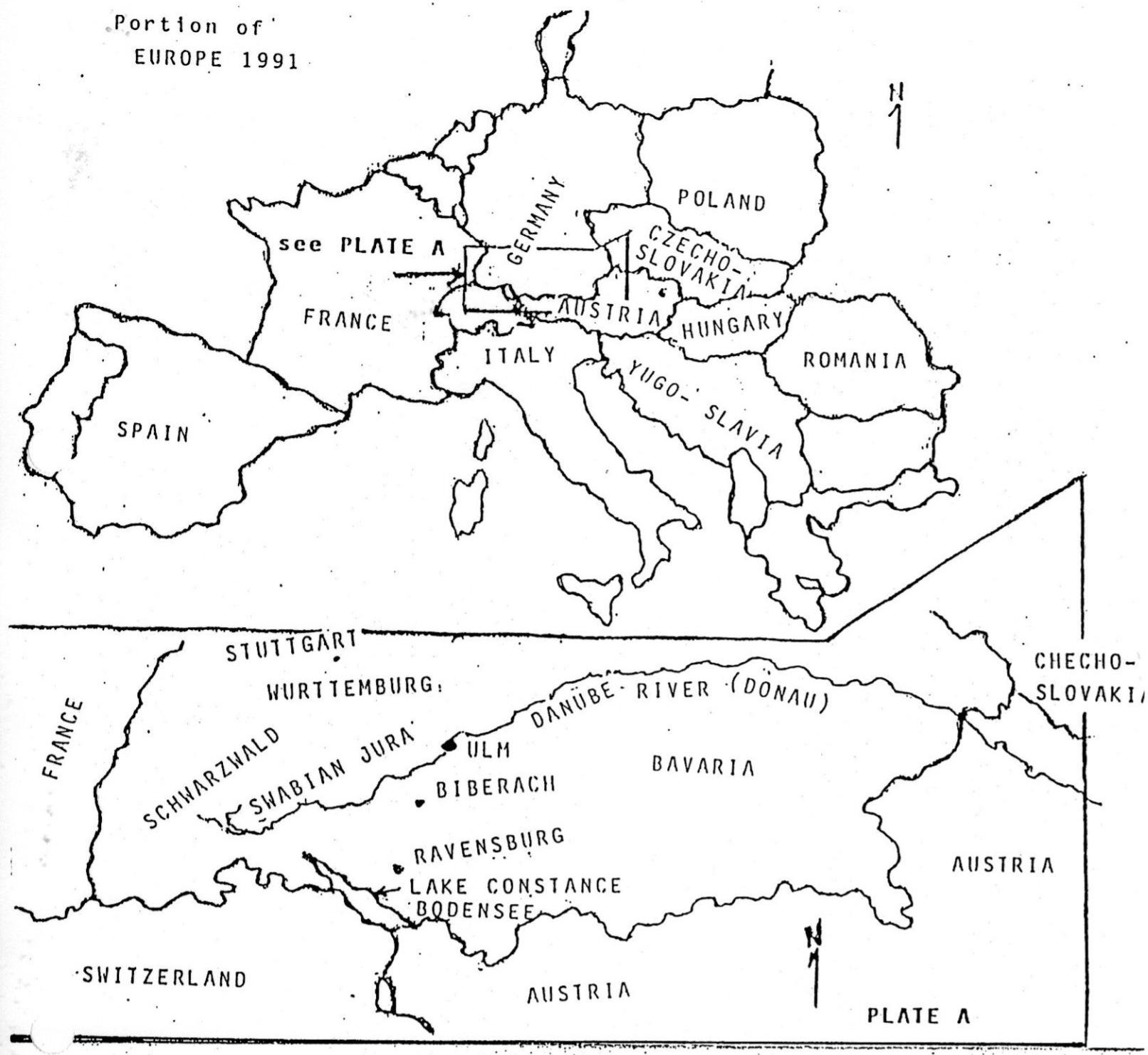
Meantime, the old town of Tiream came to be called Terem by it's German immigrants and Mezoterem by the Magyarization effort. It's citizens were much less adamant about their heritage and felt more liberal about intermarriage between the three factions... so it was with the Mokk families.

World War I treaties split Szatmar from Hungary and gave it to Romania. Anti-German and anti-Hungarian feelings in Szatmar supported the transfer. Pro-German and pro-Hungarian sympathizers were temporarily satisfied when a new conqueror during World War II, Adolph Hitler, returned Szatmar to Hungary.

After just a couple of World War II years under Hungary, Szatmar was returned to Romania by the invading Russians.

Plate K is a series of notes taken from circular letters (translated from German) prepared by a priest Ferdinand Flesch of the Szatmar Diocese. It reports on persons named Jussel or Jussli who were active in Szatmar within the last 75 years or so. Many of these people were labelled as German sympathizers during World War II. Note in Plate K that five people with the name were identified as Schwaben and were sent off to Russia for compulsory labor; one of them died in Russia. Three names here were most interesting since Anton had a brother named Michael and their father was named Martin; meantime, the final name Helene Jussli (Zumbil) recalls Plate J where the groom was Vendel Czumbil and the best man was Anton Juszli. (The Czumbil name is mentioned again in Plate E pg 2).

The preceding paragraphs and other information lead this writer to suspect that JUSSEL was a strongly pro-German family of considerable clout in Szatmar.


Portion of
EUROPE 1991
N
see PLATE A
GERMANY
POLAND
CZECHO-
SLOVAKIA
FRANCE
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ITALY
ROMANIA
YUGO-
SLAVIA
SPAIN
STUTTGART
WURTTEMBURG
DANUBE RIVER (DONAU)
CHECHO-
SLOVAKIA
FRANCE
SCHWARZWALD
SWABIAN JURA
ULM
BIBERACH
BAVARIA
RAVENSBURG
LAKE CONSTANCE
BODENSEE
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
N
PLATE A

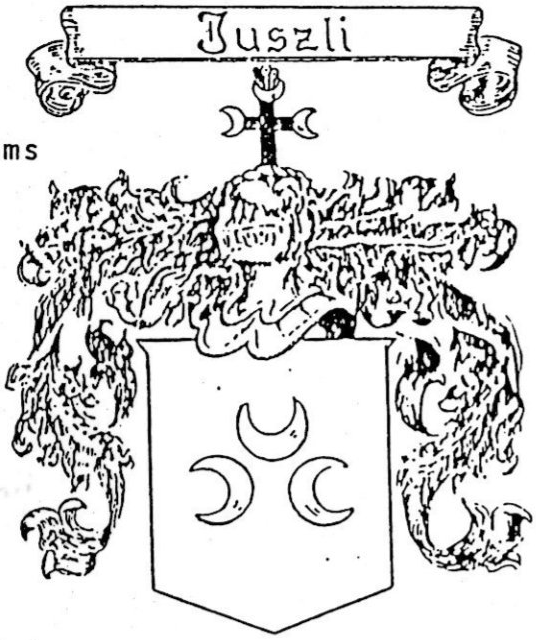
1993 Map Showing Tiream and Petresti

PLATE B

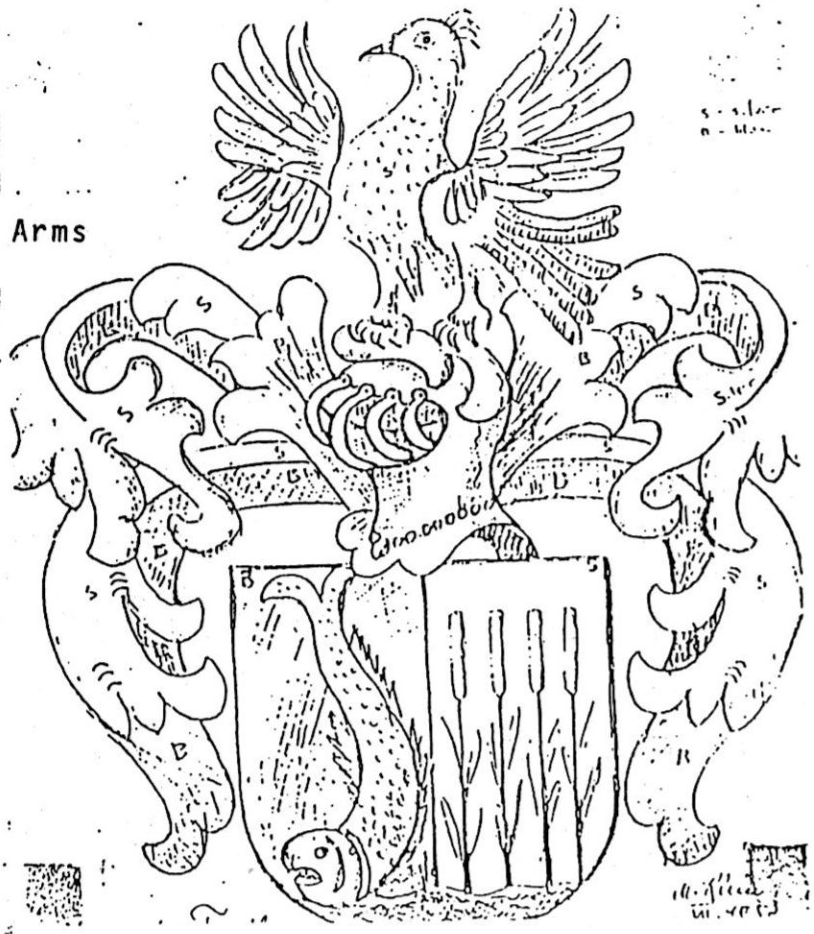
1886 Hungary With 1993 Hungary Superimposed

PLATE C

Jössel Coat of Arms



Jussel Coat of Arms



From the National ARCHIVES, Washington DC.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

SS Blucher sailing from Hamburg on the 16th October,1909, arriving at Port of New York October 28th, 1909.

(QUESTION)	(RESPONSE)
1. Number on list	1. 22, 23
2. Family name	2. Jussli, ditto
3. Given name Age:Years Mos.	3. Rosalia, Roszika 21 -, - 18
4. Sex	4. f, ditto
5. Married or single	5. m, s
6. Calling or occupation	6. wife, child
7. Able to read write	7. yes, ditto yes, ditto
8. Nationality(country of which citizen or subject)	8. Hungary, US
9. Race or people	9. German, ditto
10. Last permanent residence country city	10. Hungary, ditto Mezoteram, ditto
11. Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came.	11. Teresia Juszli, Mezoteram ditto for baby
12. Final destination	12. Trenton NJ, ditto
13. Number on list (pg 2)	13. 22, 23
14. Whether having a ticket to such final destination?	14. yes, ditto
15. By whom was passage paid?	15. husband, father
16. Whether in possession of $50, if less, how much?	16. 30, -
17. Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?	17. yes 06/09 Trenton NJ, born in Trenton NJ
18. Whether going to join a relative or friend; and if so, what relative or friend, and his complete address?	18. husband Antal Juszli Trenton NJ 2nd St 105 (one answer for 22, 23)
19. Whether ever in prison or almshouse or institution for cure and treatment of the insane or supported by charity?	19. no, no
20. Whether a polygamist?	20. no, no
21. Whether an anarchist?	21. no, no
22. Whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise or agreement, expressed or implied, to labor in US?	22. no, no

23. Condition of health, mental & physical.	23. good, ditto
24. Deformed or crippled. Nature, length of time, and cause.	24. no, ditto
25. Height. Feet, inches.	25. 5'4", -
26. Complexion	26. fair, ditto
27. Color of hair	27. light, ditto
eyes	blue, ditto
28. Marks of identification	28. none, ditto
29. Place of birth country	29. Hungary, USA
town	Mezoteram, Trenton NJ

NOTES:

A. Written entries for both #22 (Rosalia) and #23 (Roszika) are overwritten by large letters "X", written by a blunt pencil, in three different places on pg 1. Preceding these "X"s are the letter "H" on and near question #4, in the same blunt pancil. (The "H" is interpreted as "Hospital").

B. The word DISCHARGED is stamped twice on Rosalia's data and once on Roszika's data. (This stamp is interpreted as "DISHARGED from the Hospital).

C. Overwritten in blunt pencil on Roszika's data about nationality and race are the bold words "U S born".

D. Overwritten in fine tip pen on both Rosalia's and Roszika's data (questions #19-#28) is the lengthy entry: "(Housemaster(?) presents bapt. cert. for Rosalia Juszli born Trenton NJ July 27/08 St. Stephen's Cath. Church also affidavit by Anton Juszli stating that Rosa Juszli who arr. SS Blucher Oct 27th/09 is his daughter".

From the National Archives, Washington DC.

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

SS Uranium sailing from Rotterdam, May 15th, 1909, arriving at Port of New York June 1st, 1909.

1. Number on List	1. 27
2. Family Name Given Name	2. Juslie Anton
3. Age Yrs, Mos	3. 23, -
4. Sex	4. m
5. Married or single	5. m
6. Calling or occupation	6. labourer
7. Able to read write	7. yes yes
8. Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject)	8. Hungary
9. Race or People	9. German
10. Last permanent residence Country City or Town	10. Sadna -
11. Name and address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came	11. Rosa Juslie, wife, Sadna
12. Final destination	12. Trenton NY
13. Number on list (pg 2)	13. 27
14. Whether having a ticket to such final destination?	14. no
15. By whom was passage paid?	15. self
16. Whether in possession of #50, and if less, how much?	16. $18
17. Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where?	17. Yes, 1906'08, Trenton
18. Whether going to join a relative or friend; and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address?	18. Sombil Juslie, brother, Trenton NY
19. Whether ever in prison or almshouse or institution for cure and treatment of the insane or supported by charity?	19. no
20. Whether a polygamist?	20. no
21. Whether an anarchist?	21. no
22. Whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise or agreement, expressed or implied, to labor in U.S.?	22. no
23. Condition of health, mental and physical.	23. good

24. Deformed or crippled. Nature, length of time, and cause.	24. no
25. Height Feet, Inches	25. 5'11"
26. Complexion	26. Fair
27. Color of hair	27. Brown
eyes	Grey
28. Marks of identification	28. none
29. Place of birth	29.
country	Maselpetra
city or town	-

NOTES:

A. Overstamped on question #10 was entry NON IMMIGRANT ALIEN.

B. In questions #10, #11, the reply "Sadna" was probably a slur of "Sathmar" (German for "Szatmar").

C. In questions #12 and #18, Trenton was placed in NY, not NJ.

D. In question #29, "Maselpetra" was given as country of birth; this should have been "Mezopetri", town of birth.

E. In question #18, the "friend" is given as "Sombil Juslie, brother"; in fact, it was "Vendel Czumbil, friend" for whose wedding Anton was best man in Feb 1909, just three months earlier.

Certificate of Marriage

St. Stephen's Church

210 GENESEE STREET
TRENTON, N. J.

This is to Certify

That Antal Juszli

and Rose Mokk

were lawfully Married

on the 11th day of May 19 07

According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church

and in conformity with the laws of

the State of New Jersey

Rev. Charles Radoczy officiating,

in the presence of Michael Juszli

and Theresa Pregg Witnesses,

as appears from the Marriage Register of this Church.

Dated January 26, 1976

Rev. Ernest J. Sirka
Pastor

Születek
Károly – 1909 November
másodig 2. án
Károly el halt
1910 Julius. 30 án)
Róza szüllet, 1908,
Julius 27. én
el halt November
5. én Ötiken 1909 ben
Tamás, születet.
November 20 án
, 1910, ben,
oller szuletet 1912 Augusztus 25 ik
Magdolna szul 1914 Januar 8 ik
András szül 1918 [illegible]
Mari szul 1920 marozsa
Ilonal szül 1922 Januar 6
Feri zsul 1923 Februar 11
Margit 1924 augusztus 13
Aliz szul 1927 [illegible]
Alhodt Októ 26 [illegible] 1927

Record of Births and Deaths Kept By Rose

Nine Children of Anton and Rose Who Grew to Maturity

PLATE J

Wedding Photo Feb 23, 1909 Trenton, NJ. Baby Rose Juszli (7/08-11/09) on Mother's lap.

Jussel - Informations from SATHMAR

From Ferdinand Flesch, Additions to the story of the Sathmarer Schwaben.
(50 Circulars)

Circular 32 from 1.11.1977, Vienna
German born teacher in the diosese of Sathmar:

George Jussel (Tuhanyi),born 1895 in Petrifeld;teacher in Oberwischau and Schinal; lived 1971 in Chesereu-Keseru)

Maria Jussel,born 1924 in Petrifeld,dauhter of George Jussel;1968 in Chesereu

Adelheid Astrid Augusta Jussli,born 4.7.1953 in BRD,in Horb-Bildechingen

Circular 46,1.2.1979,Vienna
List of names of those from Sathmar,arrived during the last year in Germany.

Ottot jussel,born in 1940 in Petrifeld,married Elisabeth Csirak from Schamagosch.

Circular 50 6.3.1982,Vienna
Schwaben from Sathmar,transported to Russia to do compulsory labour.

Martin Jussel from Petrifeld

Josef Jussel,born 18.3.1907 from Santen

Michael Jussli,born 1912 from Terem; died in Russia

Theresia Ruff (Jussli),born 10.10.1919 from Trestenburg,Cimpului Street 35.
4 years in Russia

Helene Jussli (Zumbil) born 1919 from Trestenburg,Dozsa Street 19
3 years in Russia

NOTE: SATHMAR WAS ONE OF THE SCORES OF GERMAN "COLONIES" THROUGHOUT EUROPE. AFTER WWII THESE "GERMANS ABROAD" WERE INVITED TO RETURN TO GERMANY, HAVING ONLY TO PROVE THAT THEY WERE OF GERMAN DESCENT. THUS, THE GERMAN CHARACTERISTIC OF THESE "COLONIES" IS SLOWLY EVAPORATING BECAUSE MANY ARE RETURNING, EVEN AFTER 2 OR 3 CENTURIES AWAY.