

VJEKOSLAVA BALTORINIC IMMIGRATION PROJECT



Vjekoslava (Baltorinic) Kozlina and Frank Kozlina, my great grandparents.

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RESULTS SUMMARY

Poor economic and social conditions in Croatia in the early 1900s spurred massive migration from Central Europe at the time Vjekoslava Baltorinic emigrated to the United States in 1905. At least one relative - her older sister Zora - had already left their homeland to settle with her husband in Lemont Furnace, Pennsylvania, giving Vjekoslava a place to live immediately, and family to help her settle into a new life in America. The growing need for labor in the Southwestern Pennsylvania bituminous coalfields near and surrounding Lemont Furnace meant an incredible influx of immigrants to the area, thereby increasing the likelihood that Vjekoslava, just 19 when she immigrated, would perhaps find a husband who was already settled and working in the mines. The existence of "coal patch towns," built in each mine location promised ready housing and a built-in community which may have been an improvement over her circumstances in Croatia. Together these forces combined to give Vjekoslava Baltorinic plenty of reasons to leave her homeland behind and venture to America.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this project is to discover possible reasons for emigration of Vjekoslava Baltorinic, later known as Louise Kozlina, from Croatia to the United States. She was born on 14 August 1882 in Srednjak, Gorica Sveta Jana, Zagreb, Croatia, to Petar Baltorinic and Bara Celinscak. She immigrated to the United States in 1905 to Lemont Furnace, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where she married Frank Kozlina on 19 June 1906. She died in 1974 at the age of 92, in Uniontown, Fayette, Pennsylvania, and is buried at St. Mary's Nativity Cemetery in North Union, Fayette, Pennsylvania.

SUMMARY OF KNOWN FACTS

- Vjekoslava Baltorinic was born in Srednjak, and baptized in Gorica Svetojanska, Zagreb, Croatia, on 14 August 1882.¹ (See Appendix: Document 1)
- Parents named in baptismal register were Petar Baltorinic and Bara Celinscak; she was noted as legitimate; parents and godparents were of the Roman Catholic faith.²
- Godparents named were Juraj and Kata (last name unreadable), as well as the priest's name, in the register.³ Suspected to be an uncle and aunt.

¹ "Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<http://bit.ly/34DxKJ1> : accessed 22 December 2019), Roman Catholic (Rimokatolička crkva) > Gorica Svetojanska > Births (Rođeni) 1858-1897 > image 347 of 605; birth of Vjekoslava Baltorinic, 14 August 1882; citing Arhiva Hrvatske u Zagrebu (Croatia State Archives), Zagreb.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

- No other information known about her between her birth and immigration to the United States in late November 1905; she arrived on 1 December 1905 to the port of New York City, aboard the *Slavonia*.⁴



Cunard Line Poster, featuring the Slavonia, one of several ships regularly making the Fiume to America journey, and on which Vjekoslava came to America.

- The ship manifest notes Vjekoslava travelled by herself, paid her own way, had \$8 in her possession, and was going to her “brother-in-law Jacob Vukic, Lemont Furnace, PA.”⁵ (See Appendix, Document 2)

⁴ *The Statue of Liberty & Ellis Island - Ellis Island Foundation*, database (<http://bit.ly/2Qg90B8> : accessed 22 December 2019), "Passenger Record," for Vjekoslava Baltorinic, age 19, arrived 1 December 1905 on the *Slavonia* from Fiume, Croatia.

⁵ *The Statue of Liberty & Ellis Island - Ellis Island Foundation*, "Passenger Record," database entry for Vjekoslava Baltorinic, age 19, arrived 1 December 1905 on the *Slavonia* from Fiume, Croatia.

- Vjekoslava had a sister Zorica (Zora), identified in the same Croatian baptismal register to the same parents,⁶ who married Jacob Vukic, and lived in Lemont Furnace, Pennsylvania.⁷
- Vjekoslava, who also went by the name Lojza (diminutive of Vjekoslava), and Americanized to Louise, married Frank Kozlina, a fellow Croatian immigrant, on 19 June 1906, by Rev. F.J. Pribyl, in Uniontown, Fayette, Pennsylvania.⁸ (See Appendix, Document 3)
- Vjekoslava is noted as a wife, with no occupation listed, in the 1910⁹ 1920,¹⁰ 1930¹¹ and 1940¹² United States censuses. The census notes husband Frank was a laborer in a coal mine.
- Louise & Frank had eight children: Barbara, Steven, Thomas, Anna, Frank, Frances, Kathryn and William, between 1908 and 1928.¹³
- Louise and Frank lived the rest of their lives in Lemont Furnace, Fayette County, and all their children were born there as well.¹⁴
- Louise became a United States citizen on 18 November 1941, under the Nationality Act of 1940, which eliminated her having to make a Declaration of Intention, since her husband Frank became a U.S. citizen in May 1924. Louise took the oath of allegiance on 18 November. 1941, certificate issued was numbered 5218065 by the Common Pleas Court at Uniontown, Fayette, Pennsylvania.¹⁵ (See Appendix, Document 4)
- Louise was a member of the following organizations:
 - The Croatian Fraternal Lodge 72 of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, joining about 1913.¹⁶
 - St. Cecilia Catholic Church¹⁷

⁶ "Croatia, Church Books, 1516-1994," database with images, FamilySearch (<http://bit.ly/20DAuRu> : accessed 9 Feb 2020), Roman Catholic (Rimokatolička crkva) > Gorica Svetojanska > Births (Rođeni) 1858-1897 > image 312 of 605; baptism of Zorica Baltorinic, 8 Feb 1880; citing Arhiva Hrvatske u Zagrebu (Croatia State Archives), Zagreb.

⁷ "Marriage license docket, 1885-1916," database with images, FamilySearch (<http://bit.ly/2H9P672> : accessed 9 Feb 2020); *Marriage license docket v.13 1902-1904*, Record #7462, marriage of Jacob Vukic and Lora Baltorinica, 23 Feb 1903; citing Fayette County Courthouse, Uniontown, Pennsylvania; FHL film Film # 004811653, image 740.

⁸ "Marriage license docket, 1885-1916," database with images, FamilySearch (<http://bit.ly/3724HQU> : accessed 22 December 2019); *Marriage license docket v. 39-41 1906*, Record #17374, marriage of Frank Kazlina and Louise Baltorinis, 19 June 1906; citing Fayette County Courthouse, Uniontown, Pennsylvania; FHL film Film # 004460687, image 210.

⁹ 1910 U.S. Census, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, North Union Township, precinct 2, p. 24-A (penned), dwelling 417, family 419, Elizabeth Coselenn; image Ancestry.com (<https://ancestry.me/2ZzqbSo> : accessed 28 December 2019); citing NARA microfilm publication T624, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰ 1920 U.S. Census, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, North Union Township, precinct 4, sheet 3A (penned), dwelling 130, family 36, Elizabeth Hostine ; image, Ancestry.com (<https://ancestry.me/2ScZDo2> : accessed 10 February 2020); citing NARA microfilm publication T625, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹¹ 1930 U.S. Census Census, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, North Union Township, sheet 18A (penned), dwelling 310, family 322, Elizabeth Kozline; image, Ancestry (<https://ancestry.me/2w4tiap> : accessed 10 February 2020); citing Family History Library Film 2341774 of NARA microfilm publication T626, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹² 1940 U.S. Census Census, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, population schedule, Lemont Furnace, North Union Township, sheet 9B (penned), household 158, Elizie Kozlina; image, Ancestry (<https://ancestry.me/2uAmZeQ> : accessed 10 February 2020); citing NARA microfilm publication T627, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

¹³ Fayette County, Pennsylvania, *Naturalization Declarations and Petitions, 1900-1945, Vol. 13, page 20*, no. 12130, petition for naturalization by Lojza Vjekoslava Kozlina; Prothonotary Office, Uniontown.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ "Testimonial," *The Morning Herald* (Uniontown, Pennsylvania), 13 Sept 1973, p. 9, col. 5-6; image copy, *Newspapers* (<http://bit.ly/2tyt9Lm> : accessed 3 January 2020).

¹⁷ "Louise Kozlina (Balgormic)," obituary, *The Morning Herald*, 24 July 1974, p. 40, col. 7, image copy, *Newspapers* (<http://bit.ly/2ueR6Yd> : accessed 3 January 2020).

- Confraternity of Christian Mothers¹⁸
- Louise died just short of her 93rd birthday, on 23 July 1974.¹⁹ Her funeral was at St. Cecilia Catholic Church, celebrant was Rev. Fabian G. Oris; she was buried in St. Mary's Nativity Cemetery, alongside Frank (who died in 1946), in North Union Township, Fayette, Pennsylvania.²⁰ (See Appendix, Document 5)
- By her life's end, Vjekoslava Baltornic/Louise Kozlina had 20 grandchildren and 30 great-grandchildren.²¹
- According to an aunt, her granddaughter, Louise may not have spoken English.²²

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

She began her life as Vjekoslava Baltornic in Srednjak, Gorica Svetojanska, Croatia and ended it as Louise Kozlina in Lemont Furnace, Pennsylvania. This is nearly all that is known of Vjekoslava's life.

Due to the divorce of Louise's son in 1962, and his subsequent move back to Pennsylvania, there appeared a separation between Louise and her Ohio-based grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Family visits were rare and brief. This lack of contact between the later generations kept Louise's descendants from learning much about her.

There was also a language barrier, in that she spoke little to no English and her grandchildren and great grandchildren spoke no Croatian. It is likely there was little opportunity to learn about the old country, relatives left behind, culture, or reasons for emigration to the United States.

What is known about Louise has been pieced together from records of her life: baptismal record, ship manifest, marriage record, petition for naturalization, newspaper accounts and grave information. Yet it does not really tell her story or give reasons for her departure from Croatia.

TIMELINE ANALYSIS

¹⁸ "Picnic for Sunday," *Uniontown (Pennsylvania) Evening Standard*, 4 September 1959, pg. 11, col. 5; image copy, *Newspapers* (<http://bit.ly/2QM5r67> : accessed 3 January 2020).

¹⁹ Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Health, certificate of death 67003 74 (1974) Louise Kozlina; Vital Statistics, New Castle.

²⁰ Ancestry, *Find A Grave*, database with images (<http://bit.ly/2ZEIUMG> : accessed 1 January 2020), memorial 147209798 , Louise Baltornic Kozlina (1882-1974), St. Mary's Nativity Cemetery, North Union, Fayette County, Pennsylvania; gravestone photo by unknown photographer.

²¹ "Louise Kozlina (Balgormic)," *The Morning Herald*, 24 July 1974.

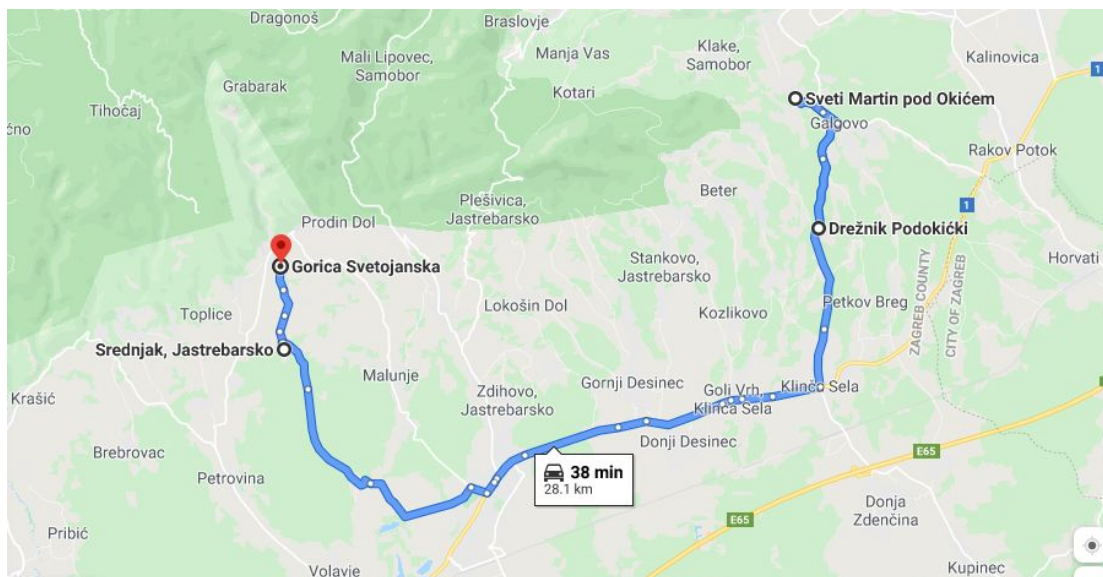
²² Personal knowledge of Marian Kozlina Graff [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE], granddaughter of Vjekoslava Kozlina, remembrances of visits with her grandmother.

WORKING HYPOTHESIS

Vjekoslava left Croatia as part of a “chain-migration” of family members seeking better opportunities than those they left behind. She clearly followed her sister Zora, as evidenced in the ship manifest statement that she is “going to her brother-in-law.”²³

If economic conditions in Gorica Svetojanska, Croatia were not good, that may have served to push Vjekoslava towards a decision to leave her homeland.

It was possible given the short time between her arrival in the United States and her marriage date—just over six months—that she was introduced to Frank Kozlina after she arrived in the United States. Perhaps Zora or Jacob met Frank at their church, (were all Roman Catholic), or elsewhere in their community. Given that Frank was born in Drežnik Podokicki in Croatia (a distance of about 11 miles from Srednjak where Vjekoslava was born), and he arrived in the United States in 1901, prior to Vjekoslava, it is unlikely that they knew each other in their homeland. (See map below)



²³ *The Statue of Liberty & Ellis Island - Ellis Island Foundation*, “Passenger Record,” database entry for Vjekoslava Baltorinic, age 19, arrived 1 December 1905 on the *Slavonia* from Fiume, Croatia.

IDENTIFIED SOURCES

- FamilySearch Wiki [“Croatian Emigration and Immigration”](#)
- Wikipedia, [Croatian Americans](#)
- World Culture Encyclopedia, [Croatian Americans](#),
- [From Central Europe to America: 1880-1914](#)
- [Atlas of the County of Fayette, and the state of Pennsylvania](#)
- *A history of Uniontown : the county seat of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*
- *St. Mary Church, Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary, Uniontown, Pa: St. Cecilia Mission Church : Lemont Furnace, PA* (book on WorldCat & GoogleBooks, but not available)
- *The First 100 Years: A History of CFU Lodges, 1894-1994* (check GoogleBooks)
- [Lemont Furnace, PA](#)
- [North Union Township, PA](#)
- [Fayette County Historical Society](#)
- [Fayette County Genealogy Society](#)
- [Diocese of Greensburg Archives](#)
- FamilySearch Wiki: [Pennsylvania, Fayette](#)
- [History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania: with biographical sketches of many of its pioneers and prominent men](#)

PRIORITIZED RESEARCH STRATEGY

Some of the general reasons why Louise may have left Croatia may be found in these sources:

1. [From Central Europe to America: 1880-1914](#)
2. FamilySearch Wiki [“Croatian Emigration and Immigration”](#)

More info on why Croatian immigrants came specifically to Fayette County might be found in these sources:

3. *A history of Uniontown : the county seat of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*
4. [Fayette County Historical Society](#)
5. [Fayette County Genealogy Society](#)
6. *St. Mary Church, Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary, Uniontown, Pa: St. Cecilia Mission Church : Lemont Furnace, PA.*

FINDINGS & ANALYSIS - RESEARCH REPORT

From Central Europe to American: 1880-1914

This book, prepared as part of an exhibit on Ellis Island, was by far the most helpful in enumerating the reasons for emigration from Croatia and Central Europe to the United States at the time Louise emigrated. It was important to learn what drove emigration from her homeland, especially during 1905, when she left.



WHO AND HOW MANY:²⁴

- Pre-1890 85% of ethnic immigration to the U.S. came from Western & Northern Europe (England, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia).
- Post-1890, ethnic immigration mainly came from Central and Eastern Europe (Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia).
- Between 1900-1910, over 2.1 million came from Austria-Hungary.
- More than 25% of all immigrants to the United States came from Austria-Hungary, during this time.
- After 1880, 45% of emigrants came from the peripheral areas outside the city centers; after 1890, it rose to 72%. By 1900 it was at 80%. (Periphery means those countries which came late to industrialization: Eastern, Southern, Central Europe).
- In 1907, over 338,452 came from the monarchy. It was the single largest one-time flow of immigrants from one country to another in history.
- 40 million immigrants came in three decades; 83% of them came to the U.S.

²⁴ Ervin Dubrovic', *From Central Europe to America, 1880-1914*, Rijeka - New York: City Museum of Rijeka; image copy, *ISSUU* (https://issuu.com/rijekamgr/docs/merika_katalog : accessed January 2020), p. 10, 24.

- On the eve of WWI, studies showed that the least capable and poorest did not emigrate; rather the ones who had confidence that they could make it on their own did (more developed West European countries (England, Ireland and Germany)).

REASONS TO EMIGRATE:²⁵

- Poverty, loss of population, and oppression were reasons. Many still lived in misery which encouraged immigration.
- Development came to larger cities, esp. those of Austrian Germans & Czechia - illiteracy was wiped out; education was free/public.
- The more agricultural areas suffered poverty and underdevelopment, and poor harvests followed on primitively farmed parcels burdened by debts to former feudal lords.
- Living conditions were poor: patriarchal families in rural areas lived in tiny one-room wood huts or primitive cut log houses, with branches or straw roofs that served all purposes; animals and tools would be kept in a second room.
- Poverty was rampant, and led to crime; at times entire armies were assigned to keep traffic unimpeded on major roads between the large cities.
- An Imperial edict of 1853 allowed former serfs to "own their own land," by paying off feudal dues owed to the landlord. Debt owed to the lords was the same due to the Empire, so the peasants fell further behind, especially in light of loan sharks and "credit" from various merchants. Crops were sometimes seized in payment of debt by state, leaving little for the peasants; if there was a bad crop or bad harvest, the farmer was left with barely enough to maintain himself.

IMMIGRATION ENVIRONMENT:²⁶

- Government, military and state officials were mostly against emigration due to loss of conscripts, labor force.
- However, some saw that profit could be made from immigrants' travel and lodging needs. And, it could rid the country of "undesirables," etc.
- Intellectuals were for emigration in terms of helping the poor better themselves, for artistic freedom, for business opportunity, etc.
- 1867 law in Austria-Hungary gave a right to emigrate, but the government saw its potential to weaken the state, so banned *encouraging* emigration (advertising, etc.).
- A Hungarian laws more effective 1881
 - Emigrants needed to prove means, and have no debt, work or military obligations - most could not meet that, so left illegally.
 - In 1903 Hungarian parliament passed a law that immigrants had to have papers, agents needed to provide lodging, and carriers had to provide minimally acceptable provisions for trans-Atlantic travel.
- Croatian Parliament passed its own laws: In 1881, restricted emigration of conscripts; in 1903 - concerning transport of working and peasant classes on transatlantic voyages. Royal Croatian-Slavonian-Dalmation issued passports.

²⁵ Dubrovic', *From Central Europe to America, 1880-1914*, p. 10, 19-20.

²⁶ Dubrovic', *From Central Europe to America, 1880-1914*, p. 32.

Croatian Emigration & Immigration/FamilySearch Wiki

This webpage covers the port of Trieste and where records are held post-1912. Therefore, it is not of use to answer this research question.

A History of Uniontown: The County Seat of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

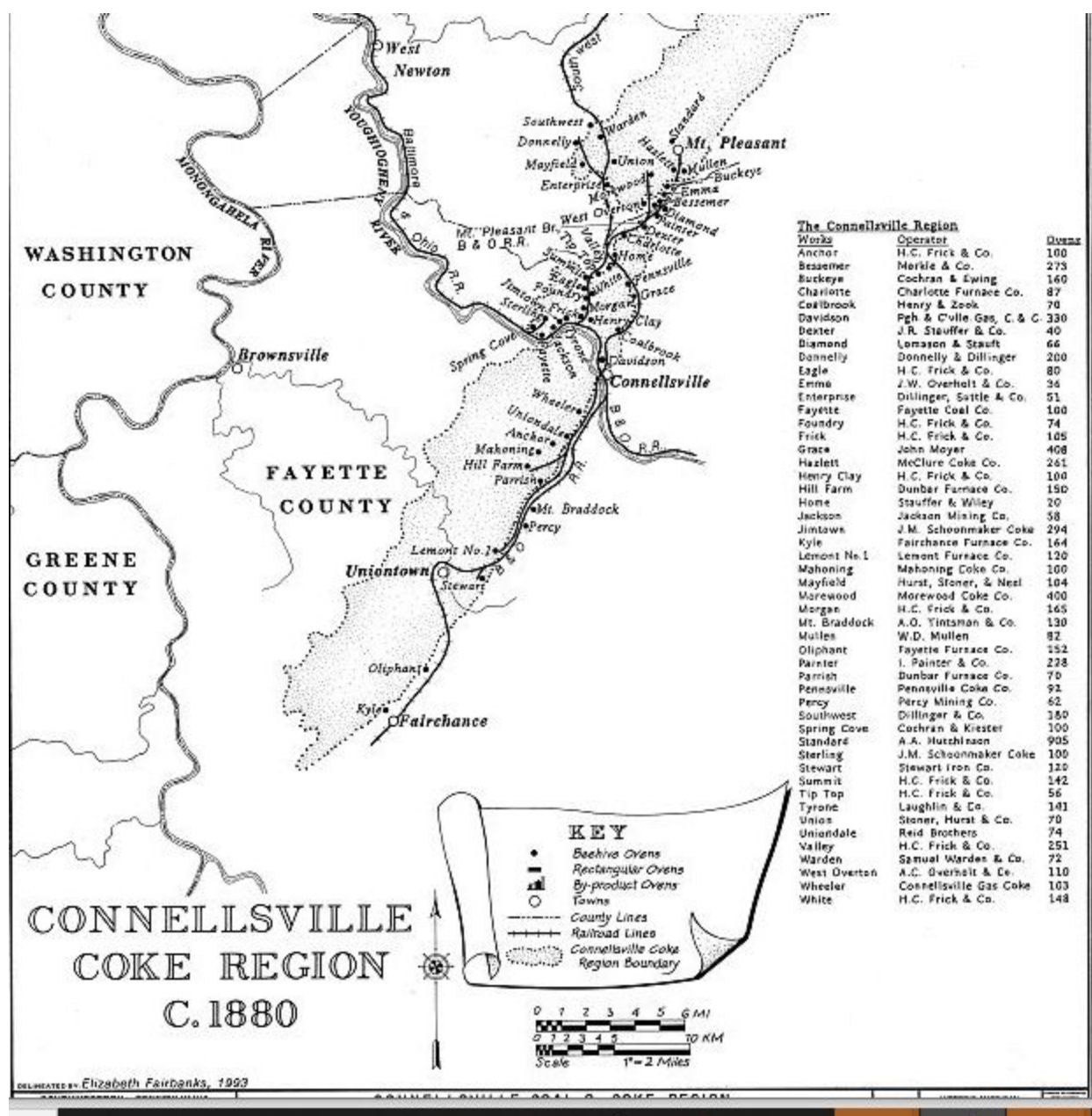
By learning more about Uniontown and Fayette County, both in close proximity to where Vjekoslava settled, it was hoped that reasons which drew her to the area might emerge, in particular, the history of immigration to the area in the mid-late 1800s and early 1900s. However, the book truly focused only on Uniontown, up to its centennial in 1896, so was not helpful in answering the research question.

Fayette County Historical Society

This website featured a page on the local coal industry, which contributed to the knowledge regarding the area's draw to immigrants.²⁷

- Henry Clay Frick started a coke plant in 1870 at Broadford near Connellsville. His company evolved into the country's largest steel and coal producer, U. S Steel Corp.
- The Klondike Coal Field that extended from Uniontown west to the Monongahela River and beyond into Greene and Washington Counties produced coal from the Pittsburgh Seam. Mining was labor intensive so companies recruited miners from Europe and former slaves from the south to work the mines. In 1800, the city of Fayette had 20,159 residents. Thirty years later in 1900 as a result of the coal and coke industry, the population was 110,000 and at the zenith of the industry, 1940 Fayette had a census population of 200,909.
- The coal companies, most notably, H. C. Frick built communities at the portals of their mines. Known as patches, these were nearly self contained featuring a company owned store that sold, food, dry goods, and miners' supplies. The miners were often paid in company script redeemable at the company store or were given an account at the store to which their purchases were charged. Most patches featured an elementary school and some had a high school. These were enclaves of mixed ethnic backgrounds and cultures; Irish, Italian, Slav, African-Americans, and middle-Easterners who were frequently travelling merchants and competed with the company owned stores; often at their peril.
- With so many laborers in an industry as inherently difficult, dangerous and prone to boom and bust cycles as mining, tension between labor and management was bound to develop. Demand for steel and patriotism during war time diminished labor unrest, strikes and protests for wages and safety were frequent.

²⁷ Fayette County Historical Society (<https://www.fayettehistoricalsociety.org/history/hid6.html> : accessed 10 February 2020), "History of the County."



Detail, map of Connellsville Coke Region. Lemont mine No. 1 is located just northeast of Uniontown.

Fayette County Genealogy Society

Information was sought regarding immigration to the area, however, the website was not useful for this. It did have links to more resources for future research. It did not help to answer the research question per se. The society also has researchers for hire, which might prove helpful in the future.

St. Mary Church, Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary, Uniontown, PA: St. Cecilia Mission Church : Lemont Furnace, PA

This book, published in 1977, includes information on St. Cecilia Mission Church of Lemont Furnace, PA., which Louise and her family attended after emigrating. The book may include some history of the impact the immigrant community, particularly Croats, had on the church. The book has been

requested via ILL, but is unavailable via interlibrary loan at this time. Another source will need to be explored to locate this book.

SIGNIFICANT KEY FINDINGS

Two possible reasons for Vjekoslava to emigrate to the United States emerged from this research:

1. The book ***From Central Europe to American: 1880-1914*** was key to explaining the environment in Austria-Hungary which spurred waves of immigration during the late 1800s-early 1900s. Life in rural Croatia, then part of the Austria-Hungarian dual monarchy, was clearly not ideal for the farming area from which Vjekoslava came. In towns across the country, located outside the main cities of Zagreb, Prague and Bratislava, poor farming conditions and the lack of industrial progress, and the remnants of the feudal farming system, combined to keep many people in poverty, with no prospect for improvement. This led to increased emigration between 1880-1914; Vjekoslava left her homeland in 1905, very near the peak of immigration from the Empire in 1907—when 338,452 immigrated—a number unmatched since.
2. According to the **Fayette County Historical Society** webpage on Coal, the burgeoning coal and coke industry in Southwest Pennsylvania was a huge draw to the area. Although it was illegal for employers to advertise in European countries or promise jobs in order to draw immigrants to jobs in the area, the family grapevine surely allowed news of the many available jobs to reach the old country. This in turn, led to chain migration of members of families. This is certainly the case for Vjekoslava, who followed her sister Zora and her husband Jacob Vukic to Lemont Furnace, Pennsylvania, as previously noted.

In addition, though there is no specific document to prove it, it can be inferred that since Vjekoslava married Frank Kozlina shortly after she arrived in the United States, and he is listed as a laborer on their marriage application, part of the draw her to emigrate may have been the prospect of marriageable men near her sister. At the very least, it may have made the prospect of emigrating more attractive: for Louise to know that she had a home with her sister and brother-in-law immediately, and possibly the prospect of a marriage with someone already employed, in the near future.

The existence of coal patch towns—all-inclusive enclaves which featured homes, schools, general store, etc.—might have been an attractive living situation for immigrants accustomed to small, insular communities in the old country.

Several sources identified were not as useful as hoped, including the Croatian Emigration/Immigration FamilySearch Wiki page, the Fayette County Genealogy page, and the book on the history of Uniontown and Fayette county. Additionally, one resource was not available before the conclusion of the research period - the book ***St. Mary Church, Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary, Uniontown, PA: St. Cecilia Mission Church : Lemont Furnace, PA.*** It will be added to future research suggestions.

CONCLUSION

- Historical background regarding conditions in Vjekoslava's homeland in the early 1900s—poverty, lack of economic opportunity, illiteracy, stagnant farming life, limited prospects for betterment—may have set the stage for Vjekoslava to emigrate.
- Having family already in place in Pennsylvania—namely her sister Zora and brother-in-law Jacob—provided a “place to land” in the new country.
- The growing coal and coke industries in southwestern Pennsylvania were drawing more and more immigrants to the region in the pre-WWI era. This provided more employment opportunities for male immigrants. The prospects for finding a husband who was already employed may have been an attractive draw to an unwed young lady in search of bettering her life, and almost certainly an improvement over her situation in Croatia.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The most obvious method to find out more about Vjekoslava would be to contact her other descendants. Since distant family members are not known, this could be accomplished by building out a descendant tree on Ancestry or FamilySearch for living members who are active on these sites. It could also be accomplished by mining DNA matches who descended from her. Information may be learned from anyone who responds to contact.

It is possible that Louise had a Croatian passport, which were required at the time. It might be possible to find passport application which might hold more info.

In the course of this project, many new resources were identified, which will assist in additional research into the reasons why Vjekoslava may have been drawn to America, and how she settled into life here. In particular, information on coal patch towns which were built around each mine location, as well as on the fraternal and religious organizations to which Louise belonged, may help shed more light on her life in America.

- [*Stories from PA History - Creation of multicultural societies*](#)
- [*Making Steel: Overview: "Making Steel"*](#)
- [*Making Steel: Chapter 2: Steel City and Mill Towns*](#)
- [*Souvenir book commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America*](#)
- [*Disappearing coal patches were a vital part of region's fabric*](#)
- [*Coal Mine and Coke Oven Reclamation and Preservation Project Phase II: Early Coal Mines of Henry Clay Frick*](#)
- [*Folk image of John Magarac*](#)
- [*Connellsville Coal & Coke Region, Connellsville, Fayette County, PA*](#)
- [*Digital Bookshelf of Uniontown Library - links to many online digitized books of interest for area*](#)

DOCUMENT 1

Left side of baptismal register:

70.	1882 Kolovara 14.	14/8.	Vjekoslav sekonda	Petar Paltomajak, Bura Celinčak, i. sukoni, r. t. c.
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Right side of baptismal register:

anjak, r. i.	Juraj's Kata Vlodi sukoni, r. t. c. r. t. c.	Ivan Vladi Kapelica
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DOCUMENT 2

Left side of Slavonia passenger manifest, showing Vjekoslava on line 2. Column 11 indicates she is travelling to Lemont Furnace (Pennsylvania).

SALOON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MAN
THIS SHEET IS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

IMMIGRATION SERVICE
Form 1500 (1)

15 LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIGRATION

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, to
Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the

2-Miles 228 S. S. Slavonia sailing from Trieste, Italy, 1905 Arriving at Port of

No. on List	NAME IN FULL	Age Yrs. Mos.	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to— Read. Write.	Nationality (Country of last per- manent residence.)	* Race or People	Last Residence (Last permanent resi- dence. Country and City or Town.)	Final Destination (State, City, or Town.)	Whether having a ticket to such final destination.	By whom was passage paid?	Whether in possession of \$50, and if less, how much?	Whether ever before in the United States and if so, when and where
1	Viktor Mestija	21	Single	wife	no no	Slovenian	Croatian	Trieste	Pennsylvania	yes	self	10.00	no
2	Antonina Vjekoslava	19	Single	prof. singer	yes	Slovenian	Croatian	Trieste	Pennsylvania	yes	self	8.00	no
	Emilia Maria	12	Single		no no	Slovenian	Croatian	Trieste	Pennsylvania	yes	self	1.00	no

DOCUMENT 3

No. 17374

APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE.

1. Full name of the man, *Frank Kazlina*
2. Full name of the woman, *Louise Baltorinis*
3. Relationship of the parties, either by blood or marriage, *none*
4. Age of the man, *22 yrs.*
5. Age of the woman, *21 yrs.*
6. Residence of the man, *Leemont Pa*
7. Residence of the woman, *" "*
8. Parents' names—man, *Frank & Mary*
9. Parents' names—woman, *Peter & Sabera*
10. Guardian's name—man, *none*
11. Guardian's name—woman, *none*
12. Consent of parents or guardian, *none*
13. Previously married, how often—man, *none*

14. Previously married, how often—woman, *none*
15. Date of death of man's former wife, if any, *none*
16. Date of death of woman's former husband, if any, *none*
17. Date of divorce of man at any time, *none*
18. Cause of divorce of man, *none*
19. Date of divorce of woman at any time, *none*
20. Cause of divorce of woman, *none*
21. Color of parties, *White*
22. Occupation of man, *Laborer*
23. Occupation of woman, *Housekeeper*
24. Place of birth—man, *Austria*
25. Place of birth—woman, *"*

FAYETTE COUNTY, ss:

Personally appeared before me, *Belk of D. C.*, of said County of Fayette, at *Uniontown*, Pa., *Frank Kazlina* and *Louise Baltorinis*, who, being duly qualified according to law, did depose and say that the statements above set forth are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and subscribed before me this *26* day of *May*, A. D. 190*6*.
Logan Rush
 Clerk Orphans' Court.

No. 17374

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Fayette, ss:

To any Minister of the Gospel, Justice of the Peace, or other Officers or Persons authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage:

You are hereby authorized to join together in the holy state of matrimony, according to the rites and ceremonies of your church, society or religious denomination and the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. *Frank Kazlina* and *Louise Baltorinis*

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Orphans' Court of said County of Fayette, at Uniontown, this *26* day of *May*, A. D. 190*6*,
Logan Rush Clerk.

No. 17374

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE.

I, *F. J. Brubyl*, hereby certify that on the *19* day of *June* one thousand nine hundred and *six* at *Uniontown*, *Frank Kazlina* and *Louise Baltorinis* were by me united in marriage, in accordance with license issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, numbered *17374*.
 When returned *July 12* 190*6*
Rev. F. J. Brubyl
 Minister of the Gospel, Justice of the Peace or Alderman.

No. 17374

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Fayette, ss:

To *Frank Kazlina* and *Louise Baltorinis*.
 Legal evidence having been furnished to me in accordance with the Act of Assembly approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, this certifies that I am satisfied that there is no legal impediment to your joining yourselves together in marriage.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Orphans' Court of said County of Fayette, at Uniontown, this *26* day of *May*, A. D. 190*6*.
Logan Rush Clerk of Orphans' Court.

No. 17374

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

We hereby Certify that on the *19* day of *June* one thousand nine hundred and *six* at *Uniontown*, in the County of Fayette, having first obtained from the Clerk of Orphans' Court of said County a declaration that he was satisfied that there was no existing legal impediment to our so doing.

We, the undersigned, were present at the solemnization of the marriage of *Frank Kazlina* and *Louise Baltorinis* as set forth in the foregoing certificate.

Returned *July 12* 190*6*

DOCUMENT 4

Petition for Naturalization (front):

450

ORIGINAL
(To be retained by Clerk of Court)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION
[Of a Married Person, under Sec. 310(a) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1144-1145)]

No. **12130**

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Uniontown, Pa.
This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed pursuant to Section 310(a) or (b), or Section 311 or 312, of the Nationality Act of 1940, respectfully shows:

(1) My full, true, and correct name is Lojza Vjekoslava Kozlina
(Full, true name, without abbreviation, and any other name which has been used, shall appear long)

(2) My present place of residence is North Union Twp., House #130 (City or town) (State) (3) My occupation is housewife (County, district, province, or state)

(4) I am 59 years old. (5) I was born on Aug. 14, 1882 in St. Anna, Yugoslavia (Month) (Day) (Year) (City or town) (County, district, province, or state) (Country)

(6) My personal description is as follows: Sex F, color W, complexion dark, color of eyes blue, color of hair Gray-brown, height 5 feet 2 inches, weight 130 pounds; visible distinctive marks ring finger nail; race Croatian; present nationality Yugoslavia

(7) I am now married; the name of my husband is Frank Split; we were married on June 9, 1906 (Month) (Day) (Year)

at Uniontown, Pa. (City or town) (State) or he or she was born at Sanobia, Yugoslavia (City or town) (County, district, province, or state) on Sept. 17, 1885 (Month) (Day) (Year)

entered the United States at New York, N. Y. on 1904 (City or town) (State) (Month) (Day) (Year) for permanent residence in the United States, and now resides at House #130 Lemont, Pa. (Number and street) (City or town) (State) and was naturalized on May 2, 1924 at Uniontown, Pa. (Month) (Day) (Year) (City or town) (State)

certificate No. 2013047; or became a citizen by _____

(7a) (If petition is filed under Section 311, Nationality Act of 1940) I have resided in the United States in marital union with my United States citizen spouse for at least 1 year immediately preceding the date of filing this petition for naturalization.

(7b) (If petition is filed under Section 312, Nationality Act of 1940) My husband or wife is a citizen of the United States, is in the employment of the Government of the United States, or of an American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General of the United States, or an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States, or a subsidiary thereof; and such husband or wife is regularly stationed abroad in such employment. I intend in good faith to take up residence within the United States immediately upon the termination of such employment abroad.

(8) I have 8 children; and the name, sex, date and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living, are as follows:
Barbara (f) born Nov. 5, 1907, Res. Connells-
ville, Pa.; Steve (m) born Apr. 7, 1908, Res. Collier, Pa.; Thomas (m) born
June 5, 1910, Res. Continental #3, Pa.; Anna (f) born Oct. 30, 1913;
Frank (m) born Nov. 28, 1915; Kathryn (f) born Jan. 1, 1919; Frances (f)
born Dec. 27, 1922; William (m) born Jan. 2, 1928. All born at Lemont,
Pa. Last five residing at Lemont, Pa.

(9) My last place of foreign residence was Italy (City or town) (County, district, province, or state) (Country) (10) I emigrated to the United States from Fiume (City or town) (Country)

(11) My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at New York, N. Y. under the name of Vjekoslava Boltorinic on Dec. 7, 1905 on the Ss Slavonia (City or town) (State) (Month) (Day) (Year) (Name of vessel or other means of conveyance)

(12) Since my lawful entry for permanent residence I have not been absent from the United States, for a period or periods of 6 months or longer, as follows:

DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES			RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES		
PORT	DATE (Month, day, year)	VESSEL OR OTHER MEANS OF CONVEYANCE	PORT	DATE (Month, day, year)	VESSEL OR OTHER MEANS OF CONVEYANCE

(13) (Declaration of intention not required) (14) It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which at this time I am a subject or citizen, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States. (15) I am not, and have not been for the period of at least 10 years immediately preceding the date of this petition, an anarchist; nor a believer in the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property, or sabotage; nor a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government; nor a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government. (16) I am able to speak the English language (unless physically unable to do so). (17) I am, and have been during all of the periods required by law, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. (18) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of 1 year... at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit: since Sept. Dec. 7, 1905 (Month) (Day) (Year) (19) I have not heretofore made petition for naturalization

number _____ on _____ at _____ in the _____ Court, and such petition was dismissed or denied by that Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit: _____

(20) Attached hereto and made a part of this, my petition for naturalization, are a certificate of arrival from the Immigration and Naturalization Service of my said lawful entry into the United States for permanent residence (if such certificate of arrival be required by the naturalization law), and the affidavits of at least two verifying witnesses required by law.

(21) Wherefore, I, your petitioner for naturalization, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to _____

(22) I, aforesaid petitioner, do swear (affirm) that I know the contents of this petition for naturalization subscribed by me, that the same are true to the best of my own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe them to be true, and that this petition is signed by me with my full, true name: **SO HELP ME GOD.**

Lojza Kozlina
(Full, true, and correct signature of petitioner, without abbreviation)

Vjekoslava

e10-10400

DOCUMENT 4 (cont)

Petition for Naturalization (back)

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

The following witnesses, each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and say:

My name is Andro Markusic my occupation is coke drawer
I reside at North Union Twp., Lemont, Pa.

My name is Rosie Bartokovic my occupation is housewife
I reside at Lemont, Pa.

I am a citizen of the United States of America; I have personally known and have been acquainted in the United States with Ljilja Vjekoslava Kozlina, the petitioner named in the petition for naturalization of which this affidavit is a part, since Sept. 1, 1940

to my personal knowledge the petitioner has resided, immediately preceding the date of filing this petition, in the United States continuously since the date last mentioned, and I have personal knowledge that the petitioner is now and during all such period has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and in my opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

I do swear under that the statements of fact I have made in this affidavit of this petition for naturalization subscribed by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief: SO HELP ME GOD.

Andro Markusic Rosie Bartokovic
(Signature of witness) (Signature of witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses, in the respective forms of oath shown in said petition and affidavit, in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Uniontown, Pa. this 24th day of Sept., Anno Domini 1941.

John J. Brady
Clerk.
By Joseph H. Matuschak Deputy Clerk.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: SO HELP ME GOD. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

Ljilja Vjekoslava Kozlina
(Signature of petitioner)

Sworn to in open court, this 18th day of November, 1941, A. D. 1941.

John J. Brady
Clerk.
By Ben F. Silman Deputy Clerk.

NOTE.—In renunciation of title or order of nobility, add the following to the oath of allegiance before it is signed: "I further renounce the title of (give title or titles) which I have heretofore held," or "I further renounce the order of nobility (give the order of nobility) to which I have heretofore belonged."

Petition granted: Line No. 7 of List No. 194 and Certificate No. 5218065 issued.

Petition denied: List No. _____

Petition continued from _____ to _____ Reason _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE c18-19460

DOCUMENT 5

Louise Kozlina's obituary:

DEATH NOTICES

KOZLINA, LOUISE
(BALGORMIC) — Age 91 years
of Lemont Furnace died Tues-
day, July 23, 1974 at 1:40 p.m. in
the Uniontown Hospital. She
was a member of St. Cecelia's
R.C. Church, Christian Mothers,
Croatian Fraternal Union No.
72, S.N.P.J. Lodge No. 144, and
Croatian Club. She was
predeceased by her husband,
Frank in 1946. Surviving are the
following children, Mrs. George
(Barbara) Derob, Parma, Ohio,
Stephen, Collier, Thomas,
Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Anna
Palaisa, at home, Mrs. Kathryn
Gerich, Detroit, Michigan,
Frank, at home, Mrs. Stephen
(Frances) Barkovic, Warren,
Michigan, and William,
Kozlina; twenty grandchildren;
thirty great-grandchildren.
Friends will be received in the
Haky Funeral Home, 139 W.
Fayette St., Thursday and Fri-
day 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m., and
Saturday when Prayer Service
will be held followed by a Mass
of Christian Burial in St.
Cecelia's R.C. Church, time to
be announced, with Rev. Fr. Fa-
bian G. Oris as Celebrant. Inter-
ment in St. Mary's Cemetery.
St. Cecelia's Christian Mothers
will recite the Rosary at 7:30
Thursday evening. Parish
Rosary Friday evening at 7:30.