

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHRONICLES
OF THE
DESCENDANTS OF ANDROIS SINKOVICS OF
KISPEST, PEST COUNTY, HUNGARY

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Dedication

Genealogy is indeed a labor of love, and this research is dedicated to all my family... my larger family including those early family members that I have, but will never know; those I know of, but have never met and possess no or little record of; those I have never met, but have numerous documents that describe their interesting lives; those of my immediate family wherein I possess numerous intimate details, and who I continue to watch grow and mature into the wonderful individuals that they are and will become. Between the extremes in our family are many that I have been proud and honored to know and have shared much of our family history, and those I only wish that I would have been able to know and appreciate better.

This record is also dedicated to all of the represented family that this account includes. The record herein is but a small portion of a large jigsaw puzzle that connects to countless other pieces that, if assembled, would portray a large, historic, family life mosaic.

I have strived to be accurate in my research, but there will be errors that I am sure have crept in as all of the data has been recorded, filtered and processed through many human minds and hands, including mine.

Genealogy has most vividly impressed upon me the paradox found in individual multiplicity yet oneness, diversity yet commonality, all beautifully blended within our single, but increasingly multiple and complex family.

I sincerely thank all of the family members and others who have provided information used in this record. Furthermore, I encourage all to add additional puzzle pieces to what is herein presented and to expand our connectivity to a wide and growing "peoplescape" of our related family members.

While this Sinkovitz Family report is a relatively minor inclusion of my overall family genealogy research that I have undertaken, most of my own personal characteristics and proclivities have strong identifying ties with my maternal Sinkovitz family.

I heartfully thank my loving wife, Paula Jeanne (Kanouse), for her encouragement and patience endured through my countless hours expended in my pursuit of our family research. I also thank her for her excellent editing skills.

Introduction

The following personal chronicle is intended to describe a historic and photographic documentation of chronological events relating to records of some of my early family that I have found, and a more detailed account of my life spent here on our blessed land. This chronicle details events of my life and my family's history, but does not attempt to portray the lives or memories of other family members and loved ones who have dearly touched my life. In many recollections, I may have recalled incorrectly, although not intentionally. I alone stand totally responsible for any errors of fact and I encourage correction.

I have strived to be accurate in my research. There will be errors that I am sure have crept in as all of the data has been recorded, filtered and processed through many human minds and hands, including mine.

A detailed chronicle could have included detailed events and memories of any one of my immediate family for which I have much information and even more photographs. Such, however, was not my purpose of this writing. If I had no dated record to reference, then the described account is what I remember or have remembered being told. I would encourage all family members to keep a similar record of their life's experiences. There is often vital information lost in both fact and detail when stories are handed down in typical oral tradition. I have experienced many errors passed down to me in well intended and sincere verbal accounts in researching my own genealogy.

This chronicle can be viewed as an exercise in futility, an egotistical preoccupation of one's life, an obsession to be remembered, or, all of the above. Actually, the document was initially started for a number of reasons.

Firstly, this document was an attempt to divest my files of numerous records I had accumulated over the years. I had retained tax records since I was first employed and I wasn't inclined to discard them without extracting the essential information for which I held them for close to sixty years. The same could be said for photographs and other records. It appeared logical that they all needed a place to be maintained in some organized fashion.

Secondly, while growing up, my family moved around to the degree that I attended more schools than my twelve years of secondary education. I desired to sort out various family events in my life as to when and where they occurred.

Thirdly, I somewhere had developed an early interest in genealogy wherein all of this family type of information could conveniently be organized. Additionally, I have been apparently known to some as having a "packrat" sort of nature, wherein I seldom throw anything of even meager value away. However, I attribute this nature, more so to my thrifty and proud Ulster-Scott roots. Both behaviors are notably neurotic. Hopefully, this record will stand as an account of certain experiences in life that I encountered, collected, researched, have been told, remembered and recall as accurately as I could document.

In researching my family's genealogical history, I have been sorely impressed with the paucity of personal information surrounding the historic family data that I have located.

Such data include census records, birth, marriage, and death certificates, property patents and deeds, wills, war records and numerous other documents. These records seldom, however, provide any real and personal insights into the lives of many of our tough and courageous pioneers who fought so greatly, and in so many ways, for the liberties we all enjoy today. I wish I had some way to view into my family's past and capture a glimpse of their loves, joys, trials and tribulations.

Absent personal testimony we can only imagine in a historical context how our known recorded history must have influenced their lives. This chronicle was primarily written to this end; a chronological record that includes facts, stories, photographs, history, and memories as I have noted, that my 7th generation grandchildren might someday be interested in reviewing to gain a glimpse of how they descended through the lives of their 4th great grandfather. And hopefully, spare them the effort that I have expended in attempting to learn about my 4th Great Grandfather, John Adams, Sen'r. (as he penned). Additionally, we all apparently hold on to the memories that have most affected our lives and we retain these memories for undoubtedly various reasons. Unfortunately, our ability to recall these events seems to be inversely proportional to our age. I wanted to document a record before I lost the capability or inclination to do so. Some memories are intentionally not recorded for personal reasons. Periods of tribulation that were sorrowful or hurtful, I believed to be better left mentioned, repented and forgiven, but not highlighted or embellished.

Lastly, I have learned that there is indeed a direct relationship between the choices we make both in and out of the plan that God has for our life. One bears witness to this fundamental cause and effect in numerous accounts presented in Scripture. For those who have accepted the Lord and are committed to trust Him, we are commanded to follow His heeding and direction. Moving off course from God's will and onto our own can bring much tribulation to our lives. We routinely fail to follow the historical accounts and wisdom of scripture and erroneously believe we have a better plan, or alternately, not consider His will at all. I have experienced both errors of omission and commission in my life and have witnessed apparently similar paths taken by family members in my earlier generations. Each time I have stumbled and fallen, the Lord has been there to help me repent and get back on my feet, redirect my path, heal wounds and walk forward, not in His perfect, but permissive will. I trust that I have gained and will continue to learn from my mistakes and am, hopefully, more resistant and less inclined to repeat the same trials again.

I have attempted to pass on in later chapters of these chronicles bits and pieces of my life...where I, as a son, man, husband, father, brother and uncle have been, what I've done, what I've learned from my life's experiences and what might be otherwise passed on, positively and negatively, to my ascending family.

Have an early, positive dream. Build upon a strong foundation for each successive step toward that dream; in your faith in Christ strong and follow where He is leading you. There is no easy and fast track, but a slow, strong and secure climb. Keep your sights on your climbing handles far enough to stretch yourself but close enough to reach. Keep your belayer of faith through scripture taut and well anchored, such that when, not if, your crampons slip, your fall is arrested and not excessive. Dig the spikes in again and keep reaching.

Have a good climb!

Vaughn P. Adams, Jr.
03 March 2014
Tempe, Arizona

Happy is the man who recalls his ancestors with pride, who treasures the story of their greatness, tells of their heroic lives, and with joy too full for speech, realizes that fate has linked him with a race of goodly men. Goethe

"I saw behind me those who had gone, and before me those who are to come, I looked back and saw my father, and his father, and all our fathers, and in front to see my son, and his son and the sons upon sons beyond. And their eyes were my eyes.

As I felt, so they had felt and were to feel, as then, so now, as tomorrow and forever. Then I was not afraid, for I was in a long line that had no beginning and no end, and the hand of his father grasped my father's hand, and his hand was in mine, and my unborn son took my right hand, and all, up and down the line that stretched from Time That Was to Time That Is, and Is Not Yet, raised their hands to show the link, and we found that we were one, born of Woman, Son of Man, made in the Image, fashioned in the Womb by the Will of God, the Eternal Father."

From: How Green Was My Valley, by Richard Llewellyn, 1939

THE STORY TELLERS....

We are the chosen. My feelings are that in each family there is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again, to tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve. To me, doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who has gone before. We are the story tellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called as it were by our genes. Those who have gone before cry out to us: Tell our story. So, we do.

In finding them, we somehow find ourselves. How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors, you have a wonderful family, you would be proud of us? How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say.

It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to whom I am and why do I do the things I do? It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen.

The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it. It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.

It goes to deep pride that they fought to make and keep us a nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us; that we might be born who we are; that we might remember them. So we do. With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are they and they are us.

So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take their place in the long line of family storytellers.

That is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those young and old to step up and put flesh on the bones.

Judy Adams Campbell

Authored by and included with permission from:

Judy Adams Campbell
08 December 2004

Note: Our Adams' are related to Judy through her husband's Campbell line. John Adams, Jr.'s daughter, Mariah Adams, married Thomas C. Campbell.

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Early Sinkovitz Family of Pennsylvania

Androis Sinkovics Family

Androis Sinkovics was born about 1825 in Kispest, Hungary according to marriage records of his son, Joseph Sinkovitz Sr. (Jozef Sinkovics) and Joseph's first wife, Mary Jaros. Androis was married to Lidevi Bolla who was from Budapest, Hungary. There is no mention of other children from this marriage.

Ref: Marriage record of Androis Sinkovics and Lidevi Bolla, Personal Genealogy files.



Hungarians, also known as Magyars, are a nation and ethnic group native to the Carpathian Basin who speak Hungarian and are primarily associated with Hungary. In the 19th century, the proportion of Magyars in the Kingdom of Hungary rose gradually, reaching over 50% by 1900. Assimilation was an important factor, especially among the German and Jewish minorities and the citizens of the larger towns. About 1.5 million people left the Kingdom of Hungary between 1890 and 1910 to escape from poverty.

Ref: Wikipedia:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungarian_people

It is believed that Joseph Sinkovitz Sr. and his two sons, Joseph and Albert, immigrated to America for similar reasons.

I was also informed by Jack Edward Loder, also Androis' 3rd G-Grandson that he was told by his grandfather, Joseph Jr. that prior to WW I Hungary was requiring their young men to begin to get ready to serve in their military. Androis wanted his sons to leave Hungary before they were drafted. Historically, Hungary fared poorly during this war!

Androis and Lidevi Bolla Sinkovics c.1854, Hungary The author's 3rd G-Grandfather

We know very little about this family other than what the above photograph might suggest.

Joseph (Jozef) Sinkovitz Sr.

Joseph was born April 10, 1855 in Kispest Hungary. Records show that he married his first wife, Mary Jaros, in Budapest in 1882 and they issued two sons, Joseph Jr. born 30 Jan 1885, and Albert, born 15 May 1892 who would later become my maternal grandfather.



We do not know what became of Mary Jaros. No death record has been found regarding her. A witness to the 1899 Hungarian marriage of Joseph Sinkovitz Sr., and his second wife, Ottelia (Odelia) Moringer, a Roiese Jaros, may have been related to Mary Jaros, Joseph's first wife. A second witness was a Joseph Moringer, apparently related (likely her father) to Ottelia.

The spellings of Joseph (Jozsef) and Sinkovics are shown on the marriage records of Joseph and Ottelia. **Ref: Birth and Baptismal record of Joseph Sinkovitz Jr.**

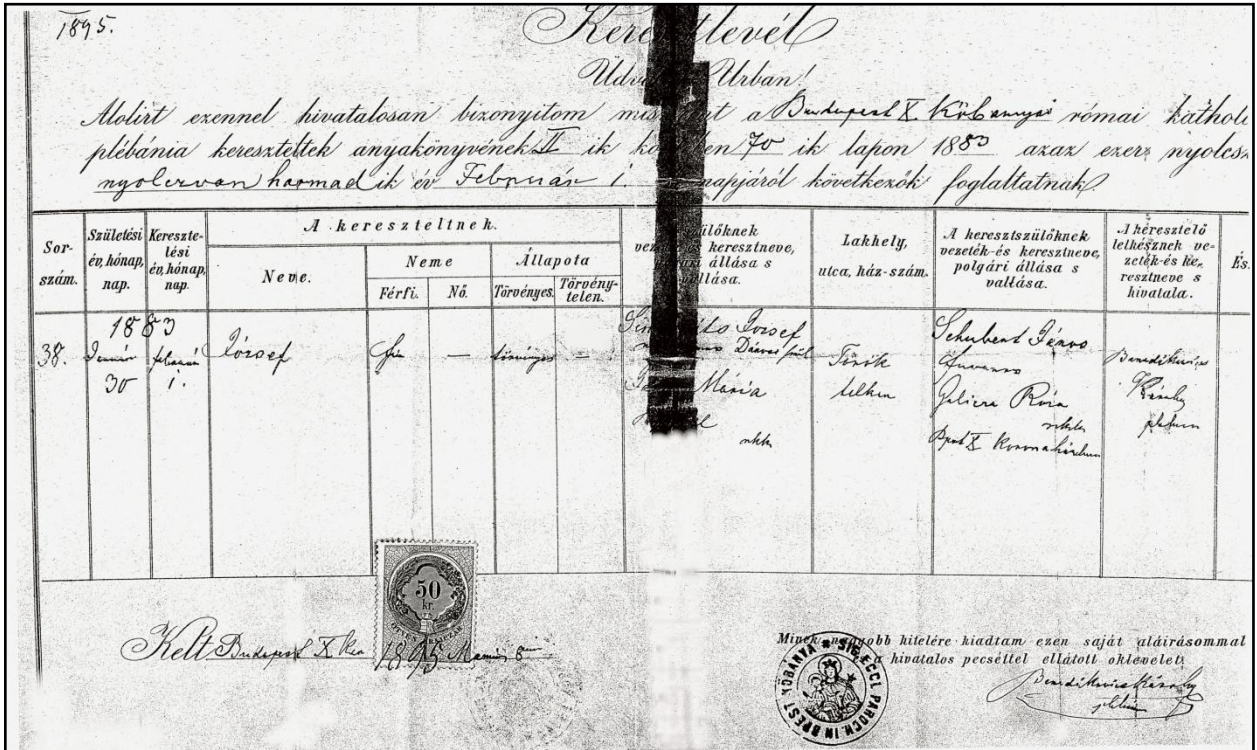
Baptismal Certificate
Greetings to God

Undersigned hereby officially certify according to the Budapest X. Kobanya Roman Catholic Parish Baptismal certification IInd book 70th page 1880 in February on the 1st Day in Eighteen Hundred Eighty Three [Year]. Stated below

Number	Date of Birth	Baptism Year	The Baptized				Parents name Occupation Religion	Residence Street House number	Godparents First & Last Name civil occupation religion	Baptismal Priest first name and last name and position	
			Name		Status						
			Male	Female	legal	Illegal					
38	January 30 1883	February 1	Jozsef	male	-	[illegible]		Sinkovics, Jozsef Jaros, Mary	Torok [illegible]	Schuberf Jaros [illegible]	[illegible]



 [ILLEGIBLE]
 stamped with the official certificate

Joseph Sinkovics Jr. Baptismal Certificate (Translated)
Showing Jozsef Sinkovics and Mary Jaros as parents.
Birth: 30 Jan 1883, Baptism: 01 Feb 1883



Joseph Sinkovics Jr. Baptismal Certificate
 Original, Hungarian, Received from James Sinkovitz's wife, Jean Liszt Sinkovitz, 04 Jul 1994

I cannot fully express my appreciation for the following original Hungarian documents and photographs that I received from Jean Liszt Sinkovitz. It was indeed these above documents that initially kindled my interest in researching my Sinkovitz family lineage. I only regret she passed on to green pastures before this document was finished.

Note that the date of birth for Joseph Jr. shown on both the original and transcribed document reads as 30 Jan 1883, and Baptism as 01 Feb 1883. Joseph, however, gave his birth date as 01 Feb 1883, his actual identified baptism date.

The following Application for Joseph's U. S. Social Security Act Account Number shows his common use of his Baptismal Date. There is no real explanation for this date intermixing and it may have been just Joseph's preference.



**Mary Jaros, left and unknown family members,
Budapest, Hungary, Abt. 1844**

**This picture and annotation was provided by Jean Liszt Sinkovitz
04 July 1994**

U. S. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT		APPLICATION FOR ACCOUNT NUMBER	
190-47-8127		32	
1. JOSEPH (EMPLOYEE'S FIRST NAME)		3. SINKOVITZ (LAST NAME)	
2. PYRAMID AVE. 287 (STREET AND NUMBER)		4. MOUNT OLIVER STA. PA. (POST OFFICE) (STATE)	
5. Millar Printing Machine Co. (BUSINESS NAME OF PRESENT EMPLOYER)		6. 1112 E. 5th St. S. (BUSINESS ADDRESS OF PRESENT EMPLOYER)	
7. 53 (AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY)	8. FEBY. (MONTH)	9. 1-17. 1883 (DATE) (YEAR) (SUBJECT TO LATER VERIFICATION)	10. HUNGARY (PLACE OF BIRTH)
11. JOSEPH SINKOVITZ SR. (FATHER'S FULL NAME)		12. MARY JAROS (MOTHER'S FULL MAIDEN NAME)	
13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE (CHECK (X) WHICH)		14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WHITE <input type="checkbox"/> NEGRO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (CHECK (X) WHICH) (SPECIFY)	
15. IF REGISTERED WITH THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, GIVE NUMBER OF REGISTRATIVE CARD NO			
16. IF YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY FILLED OUT A CARD FOR THIS STATE NO			
17. 11-23-1936. (DATE ISSUED)		18. <i>Joseph Sinkovitz</i> (EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE, AS LEGIBLY WRITTEN)	

Joseph Sinkovitz Jr. Social Security Account Number Application

Again, Joseph used his Baptismal Date as his Birth Date as indicated above. Joseph's Death Certificate likewise shows the same date intermix occurring.


Joseph did have some technical training prior to his immigration to the United States. The following translated Report Card and School End Report reveals interesting information about both our Joseph's early proclivities and capabilities.

Joseph attended the *Hungarian National Machine Factory Institute* from 29 March 1897 to 29 March 1901 as a four year *Foundry Industry Apprentice* and graduated when he was 18 years of age. This educational program may have been similar to technical high schools in this country.


Joseph finished his high school education shortly before leaving Hungary for America. There is clear evidence of a grand plan for Joseph's future... the young man had a dream... and history records that his dreams were indeed fulfilled!

Early Hungarian Records for young Joseph Sinkovitz Jr.

[ILLEGIBLE]



Report Card



January [MONTH] 30th [Day] 1883 [YEAR] in Kispest, Pest county born Sinkovics Jr., Jozsef. In the H.N. (Hungarian National) machine factory Budapest district I. From March 29, [YEAR] 1897 to March 29, 1901 as an apprentice having learned the Foundry Industry.

The above mentioned during his service during:

1- st year	Satisfactory
2- nd year	Satisfactory
3- rd year	Satisfactory


In the Foundry Industry Trade he demonstrates Good Advancement

Date: Budapest March 29, [YEAR] 1901

Budapest Capital City X district,
Council Premier Industrial Office

Hatackai
ip. A. Csis.

Köszvényesi



This document has been translated
by FOREIGN LANGUAGE SERVICE.

Signed by *B. D. [Signature]*

Joseph Jr.'s 1901 Report Card from the Hungarian National Machine Factory Institute
29 March 1901 (Translated)

Original Hungarian Report Card

180-1. l. szám.
1897



Bizonyítvány

hogy 1883 évi január hó 20-án
Márpesten született ifj. Farkas László
a m. áll. gimnáziumban
Bp. 6. ker. 1897 évi március 29-én
1897 március 29-éig mint tanonc a Vasúti
tanulta.

Nevesítettnek szolgálati ideje alatt való iskolai minősítése:

1-ső éve alatt _____
2-ik » » _____
3-ik » » _____

A Vasúti mesteriségben — tanúsított
előhaladása jó —

Kelt. Budapesten, 1897 évi március hó 29-én.

Budapest székesfőváros X kerületének előjárósága,
mint elsőfokú iparkétség.

Hatszalai
ipr. h. tisz.

Kövérnyomló
h. előjáró.



1part. végreh. rend. 11. minta.

Ezen bizonyítvány 50 kros bélyeggel ellátandó.

Az előlj. szolg. ut. III. sz. mintája.

Record, Desktop Calendar No. 76

1899/1900



Craftsman Trainee ----- School End Report

Sinkovics, Jozsef Kispeszt Foundry Trainee, born in [religion] of Roman Catholic
born on February 1, 1883. School year 1889/1900. The H. Roy (Hungarian Royal) National
Railroad Machine Shop Craftsman Trainee School third year after dad (visited). He
demonstrated the following results of the mandatory subjects.

Real Subject	<u>Illustrious (good)</u>
Business Application	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Industrial Accounting	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Free Hand Drawing	_____
Geometry Drawing	_____
Industrial Drawing	<u>Good</u>
Health Science	<u>Satisfactory</u>

Behavior (deportment)	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Diligence	<u>Two</u>
Absent Days	_____
Undocumented Absent days	_____
General Rating	<u>Satisfactory</u>

General Ratings In previous years:

The <u>1898/99</u> school year	in class	
The _____ school year	in class	
The _____ school year	in class	

Budapest, [MONTH] March [DAY] 28, [YEAR] 1901

Jozsef Kispeszt

Miklos L...

This document has been translated
by FOREIGN LANGUAGE SERVICE.

Signed by *B. D. P.*

School End Report for School Year, 1899-1900
(All Hungarian Translations by the Foreign Language Service, Mesa, AZ)

Felv. napló sz. : 76

1899/1900



Iparostanoncz-iskolai végbizonyítvány.

Sinrovits József, Kispeszt i születésű *róm. kath.*
vallásu *vasárnó* tanoncz, született 18 *53. febr. 1. en*, az *1899/1900* iskolai évben
a m. kir. államvasutak gépgyára iparostanoncz-iskolájának *harmadik* osztályát
látogatta és az előírt tantárgyakból következő előmenetelt tanusított :

Redttantárgyakból	— <i>jóles</i> —
Üzleti fogalmazásból	— <i>jó</i> —
Ipari számvetésből	— <i>jó</i> —
Szabadkézi rajzból	— —
Mértani rajzból	— —
Szakrajzból	— <i>jóles</i> —
Egészségtanból	— <i>jó</i> —
Magaviselete	— <i>jó</i> —
Szorgalma	— <i>stabil</i> —
Mulasztott előadási napok száma	— —
Igazolatlanul maradt napok száma	— —
Általános osztályzata	— <i>jó</i> —

Általános osztályzata az előző években :

Az <i>1897/98</i> iskolai évben a — osztályban	—
Az I — iskolai évben a — osztályban	—
Az I — iskolai évben a — osztályban	—

Budapest, 1901. *március 28. en* — hó

Göncz József

Müller E.

School End Report for School Year, 1899-1900, Hungarian

Joseph (Jozsef) Sinkovics Sr. Passage to America

Oral history suggests that son, Joseph Jr. was a stowaway on a cargo ship to America and that he preceded his father and brother, Albert, to America. His father's Naturalization and Ship Manifest Records do not include either son. His passenger list on the Pretoria indicates only the following:

New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957

Name: Jozef Sinkovics (Sr.)

Departure Date (from Hamburg, Germany): 02 Oct 1903

Arrival Date: 16 Oct 1903

Birth Year: about 1855

Age: 48

Gender: Male

Ethnicity/Race-/Nationality: Magyar (Hungarian)

Place of Origin: Magyar, Hungary

Port of Departure: Hamburg (Germany)

Port of Arrival: New York, New York

Ship Name: Pretoria

Search Ship Database: Search the *Pretoria* in the 'Passenger Ships and Images' database

Ref: 1.

<http://trees.ancestry.com/pt/AttachStree.aspx?sSr.c=&dbid=7488&rpId=4007178333&sePT=Image&seST=Search&seET=savTree&seSubT=Image#Current>

Ref: 2.

New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957 Record for Jozef Sinkovics, Ancestry.com

There is no reference made to Odelia Moringer Sinkovics, his wife, or sons, Joseph and Albert, travelling with their father on the above named Pretoria passenger ship. The reference to son, Joseph, being a stowaway may also apply to Albert as well. However, no name of Odelia is found on the ship's Passenger Manifest. Perhaps she travelled at a Class higher than Steerage and is listed on a separate Class Manifest. Additional research may later answer this question.

BALCON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED.
THIS SHEET IS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

List 10

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

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

S. S. PRETORIA sailing from Hamburg 2 October, 1903 Arriving at Port of New York October 16, 1903 0245

No. on List	NAME IN FULL	Age, Yrs. Mth.	Sex	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to Read Write	Nationality (Country of last permanent residence)	Race or People	Last Residence (Province, City, or Town)	Final Destination (State, City, or Town)	Whether having a ticket to such final destination	By whom was same procured?	Whether in possession of \$50, and if less how much?	Whether ever before in the United States; and if so, when and where?	Whether going to join a relative or friend; and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.	Has person ever been convicted of a felony or an infamy?	Whether a Polygamist, or an anarchist.	Condition of Health, Mental and Physical.	Deformed or crippled; of face, hair, eyes.	
1	Galaxy Munkat	20	✓	m	laborer	yes	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
2	Munkat	17	✓	f	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
3	Munkat	28	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
4	Munkat	35	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
5	George Sinkovics	32	✓	m	laborer	yes	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
6	George Sinkovics	33	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
7	George Sinkovics	37	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
8	George Sinkovics	41	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
9	Richard Sinkovics	50	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
10	Richard Sinkovics	28	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
11	George Sinkovics	16	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
12	George Sinkovics	26	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
13	George Sinkovics	17	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
14	George Sinkovics	24	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no
15	Josef Sinkovics	41	✓	m	laborer	no	Hungarian	Magyar	Gabor	Lawrence St.	no	self	14	no	father Lazar Munkat	no	no	no	good	no

**Partial Manifest of Alien Passengers for the U. S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival
S.S. Pretoria Sailing From Hamburg, 02 Oct 1903, Arriving New York 16 Oct 1903
Jozef Sinkovics, See Last Line (15), Above**



Father, Joseph Sr., and Son, Albert, c. 1902 in Hungary

This above photograph of my Grandfather Albert and his father, Joseph, would have been taken in Hungary a year before their departure to New York. Albert would have been ten years old, his father was 47.

Form 100-A. BALCON, CABIN, AND STEERAGE ALIENS MUST BE COMPLETELY MANIFESTED. THIS SHEET IS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. LIST 10

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

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

S. S. PRETORIA sailing from Hamburg, 2 October, 1903 Arriving at Port of New York Oct 16, 1903 0245

No. or List	NAME IN FULL	Age	Sex	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to read Write	Nationality (Country of last permanent residence)	Place or People	Last Residence (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 \$20, and if so, how much?	Whether ever before in the United States and if so, when and where?	Whether going to join a relative or friend; and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address.	Has person ever been convicted of a crime punishable by a fine or imprisonment exceeding 30 days?	Whether a Polygamist, or an anarchist.	Condition of Health (Mental and Physical).	Deafened or Crippled (Date, length of time, and cause).	
1	Jalasz Majkut	26	m	un.	laborer	yr yr	Hungarian	Magyar	Habor	Harbor	yr	self	14	no	father Jozsef Majkut Kovarska St. 7. 1	no	no	no	good	no
2	Anna	17	f	wife															good	
3	Miklos Gals	29	m		laborer	no no			Przemysl	New York	yr									
4	Miklos Szekely	35	m																	
5	Georg Szekely	32	m		yr yr															
6	Georg Szekely	33	m		no no				J. Gyuris											
7	Georg Szekely	37	m																	
8	Hendrik Szekely	44	m		yr yr				Talpa											
9	Hendrik Szekely	20	m						Falak	Harbor	no									
10	Endre Szekely	22	m		tailor				Magyar	Habor	yr									
11	Georg Szekely	16	m		laborer				Gyuris	Habor	no									
12	Georg Szekely	26	m		no no				Norman	Harbor	no									
13	Albert Szekely	47	m		yr yr		German	German	Sonneberg	Harbor	no									
14	Albert Szekely	24	m						German	Harbor	no									
15	Josef Sinkovics Sr.	48	m		business		Hungarian	Magyar	Harbor	Harbor	no									
16	Josef Sinkovics Jr.	24	m		business		Hungarian	Magyar	Harbor	Harbor	no									
17	Georg Szekely	40	m						Habor											
18	Georg Szekely	48	m		dentist		German	German	Langy	Harbor	no									
19	Albert Szekely	35	m		business		German	German	Langy	Harbor	no									
20	Albert Szekely	29	m		business		Hungarian	Magyar	Harbor	Harbor	no									
21	Anna Szekely	25	f	wife																
22	Miklos Szekely	33	m		laborer															
23	Georg Szekely	39	m		laborer	yr yr			German	Habor	no									
24	Georg Szekely	20	m		laborer				German	Habor	no									
25	Georg Szekely	17	m				Hungarian	Magyar	Harbor	Harbor	no									
26	Josef Szekely	47	m		no no				German	Harbor	no									
27	Josef Szekely	17	m		yr yr				German	Harbor	no									
28	Josef Szekely	21	m						German	Harbor	no									
29	Josef Szekely	28	m						German	Harbor	no									
30	Josef Szekely	28	m						German	Harbor	no									

Manifest of Alien Passengers for the U. S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival
S.S. Pretoria Sailing From Hamburg, 02 Oct 1903, Arriving New York 16 Oct 1903

See Jozsef Sinkovics Sr. on Line 15, Above

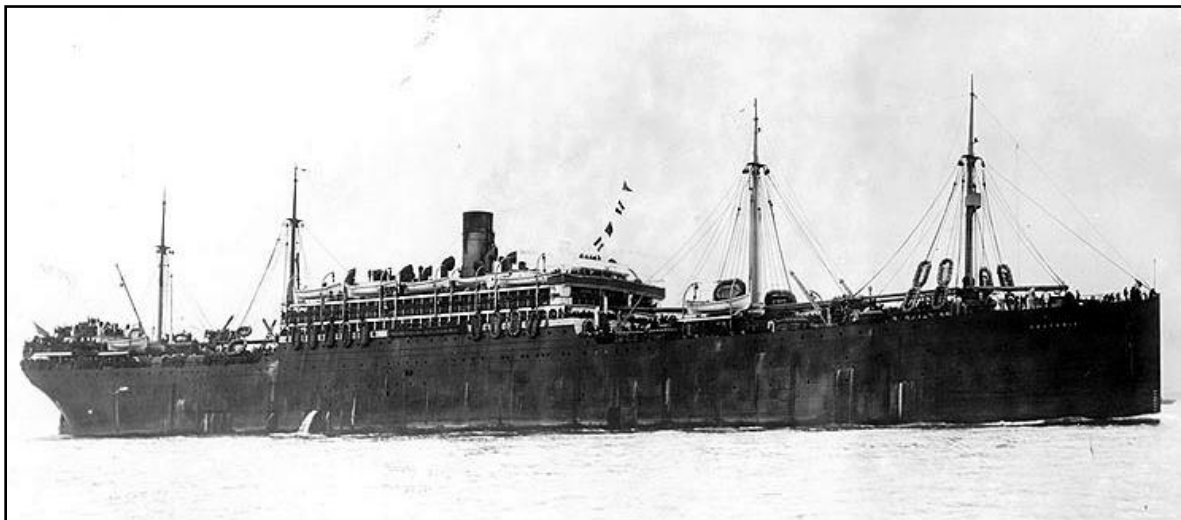
Again, there is no mention of either Joseph or Albert in the ship's consist above. However, note that the above sheet is for "steerage passengers." See top two lines of the above Manifest. It is possible that both sons were stowaways or ship hands on the subject ship "Pretoria", not just Joseph. Alternatively, Joseph Jr. and Albert may have worked on the ship in exchange for their passage fare.

Traditionally, the steerage is "that part of the ship next below the quarter-deck, immediately before the bulkhead of the great cabin in most ships of war. The portion of the 'tween-decks was

just before the gun-room bulkhead. In some ships the second-class passengers are called steerage passengers. The admiral's cabin on the middle deck of three-deckers has been called the steerage."

Ref: Smyth, William Henry; Belcher, Edward (1867). The sailor's word-book: An alphabetical digest of nautical terms, including some more especially military and scientific ... as well as archaisms of early voyagers, etc.. London: Blackie and Son, p. 654.

The steerage area of the ship was once used to accommodate passengers travelling on the cheapest class of ticket, and offered only the most basic amenities, typically with limited toilet use, no privacy, and poor food. Many immigrants, including our Sinkovics, to the United States in the late 19th and early 20th century travelled in this area of the ships. The name "steerage" came from the fact that the control lines of the ship's rudder ran through this level. Luxurious accommodations they were not!



**USS Pretoria Underway, 1919
Photograph #NH 42411
Ship Name: Pretoria**

Ref: Ancestry.com New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957

Staatsarchiv Hamburg, Auswandererlisten VIII A1 Band										
Nr	Zusatz		Vorname	Nachname	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Beruf	Religion	211	Bemerkungen
	1	2								
110	1	1	Anton	Anton	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
111	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
112	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
113	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
114	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
115	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
116	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
117	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
118	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
119	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
120	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
121	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
122	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
123	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
124	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
125	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
126	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
127	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
128	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
129	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	
130	1	1	Walter	Walter	Hamburg	1860	Handl.	Luth.	1	

Ship Manifest for Jozef Sinkovics from Hamburg, Germany to New York (German) 1903

Information

Ship Name:	Pretoria
Years in service:	1897-
Funnels:	1
Masts:	4
Shipping Line:	Hamburg-American
Ship Description:	Built by Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, Germany. Tonnage: 13,234. Dimensions: 561' x 62'. Twin-screw, 13 1/2 knots. Quadruple expansion engines. Four masts and one funnel.
History:	Service: Hamburg-New York. Passengers: 160 first, 190 second, 2,400 third class. After First World War was placed under control of British Shipping Controller, and then chartered by the Ellerman Lines. Sold to British ship breakers in November 1921. Sister ships: Graf Waldersee, Patricia and Pennsylvania. Note: All had very large cargo capacity, besides being able to transport large numbers of immigrants.

Ref: Ancestry.com New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957

List 10, line 15, of the earlier Pretoria Manifest shows Jozsef Sinkovics with no other Sinkovics listed. However, there is a Landor Nemet shown on Line 30. This name is a variant of the Nemeth name of Joseph's third wife, Theresa. We do not know if there is a relational connection.

Other adjunct information of interest about Joseph Sr. from the Manifest is as follows:

His trade is shown as: **Locksmith**

His age is shown as: **48 (this matches with his known birth date of 1855)**

His last residence is shown as: **Klein pest, (Kispest) Hungary**

His destination is shown to be: **Homestead, Pennsylvania**

Note: Homestead is a borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in the "Mon Valley," seven miles southeast of downtown Pittsburgh and directly across the river from the city limit line. The borough is known for the Homestead Strike of 1892, an important event in the history of labor relations in the United States. The population of Homestead was 3,165 at the 2010 census. Mon Valley today is referred to as Moon Valley.

The other information shown on the Manifest is not sufficiently legible to report.

The Pretoria

Years in service: 1897-

Funnels: 1 See above photo

Masts: 4 See above photo

Shipping Line: Hamburg-American Service: Hamburg-New York.

Ship Description Passengers: 160 first class, 190 second class, 2,400 third class.

History: After First World War was placed under control of British Shipping Controller, and then chartered by the Ellerman.

USN 1919-1919 (ex-German S.S. *Pretoria*, 1897).

13,234 Gross Tons; Length 561.0'; Breadth 62.2'

**Ref: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY -- NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER
805 KIDDER BREESE SE -- WASHINGTON NAVY YARD
WASHINGTON DC 20374-5060**

I have not found a record of Joseph or his Brother Albert's passage to this country. As earlier mentioned, oral history suggests that Joseph, Sr. and his son Albert, followed Joseph, Jr., the older son, by ship to America. Joseph Jr. is claimed to have been a stowaway upon an earlier ship and told how his mother had baked "coins into biscuits for him to carry with him on board". We likely may never learn the real truth to the story.

Ref: Letter received from Jean Liszt Sinkovitz dated 01 June 1994.

Joseph Sinkovitz, Sr., Generation 4, 1855, in Pennsylvania

I have very little information about the Joseph Sinkovitz family apart from what I have heard from family members... principally from my mother, Margaret Violet Sinkovitz, who was the grand-daughter of Joseph Sr.

Joseph Sr. was a machinist at the Iron City Foundry Works in Zelienople, Pennsylvania for most of his life spent here in this country.

Note: On 11 March 2012 I had the opportunity of having a telephone conversation with my earlier mentioned 2nd cousin, Jack E. Loder, the son of Anna Elizabeth Sinkovitz. Anna is the daughter of Joseph Sinkovitz Jr and Julia Ramold. Anna married Jack Alexander Loder, Jack Edward Loder's father.

Jack has provided many wonderful Sinkovitz family records for inclusion into this Sinkovitz chronicle which I very much appreciate receiving. Jack had the great fortune of having spent much time with Joe Jr., his maternal grandfather.

Here are notes received from Jack Loder. His notes are presented in italics. I have added a little embellishment for historic reference.

Notes on Joseph Sinkovitz Jr.

As received from Jack Edward Loder, 22 March 2012

"My grandfather, Joseph Sinkovitz, was an amazing man. In 1950 he lived with our family in Buffalo, New York. He then moved to Florida where he intended on opening a small store and shop where he would make mandolins, tumburitzas and the like."

Tamburitza



Tamburitza refers to the family of mostly flat-back acoustic stringed instruments indigenous to Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia and Hungary.

Ref: <http://www.angelfire.com/nv/jetucker/tamburitza.html>

"However, my father (Jack Alexander Loder) died, so he (Joseph Sinkovitz Jr.) came back to Buffalo, New York, to help his daughter, Anna Elizabeth Sinkovitz Loder. I was the younger of Anna's two children at 13 months old, and my sister, Barbara, was three years old.

We then moved to Bellevue, Pennsylvania. My first memories of "Grampap" was pulling Barb and me up and down the hill, where they lived, in a little pedal car we got for Christmas. Years later he built it into a "hot rod" for Barb and me.

In 1954 we moved into Grampap's house at 2817 Pyramid Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania."

Note: See Google Earth Photograph shown on, page 28.

His wife, Julia, was living there at the time. Julia suffered from mental illness (perhaps dementia?) Sometimes she would recognize family and other people, and then she would have bad days where she thought we were tenants. In 1955 or 1956, she was committed to The Woodville State Mental Hospital.

In 1956, I was struck by a car and suffered a concussion and was hospitalized for over a month. After my release I had difficulty focusing my eyes, so the doctor recommended that I do things like building models and drawing. Grampap would take us down to the basement and I would "help" him build things, or into the dining room where he would get his drafting instruments out and the drafting board out. He taught me about math, decimals and fractions before I was in third grade. I was held back two years because of the injury. Back in those days you could buy a plastic model for 35 cents and a tube of Testor's Glue for a nickel. My mother would buy one and under my "Grampap's watchful eye" would attempt to glue it together without getting it stuck to my fingers. While I was making a mess of things, he would tell me stories about the "old country" and coming to "this country".

When Grampap and his brother, Albert, were young, they would find pieces of wood and make and sell scrapers for cleaning out barns, or make tamburitzas and mandolins and played them in the evenings. Joseph Jr. was given a violin and taught both his sons (James and Roy) to play it.

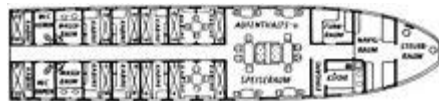
Grampap used to tell of coming here and only knew six words of English that he couldn't use "because they meant bad things." His arrival at Ellis Island was the happiest day of his life. However, when they asked him his name he told them, then they gave him a card and said, "This is your name and this is how you spell it now." "Okay!" he replied. In 1909 or so, he and a group of gentlemen designed and built a model of an airship. It had a rigid frame and was to be filled with helium or hydrogen, with propellers at the front, rear, and also above the gas chamber. The company was to sell shares at \$1 apiece, and the company was doing pretty well until the treasurer ran off to Germany with the money. This was years before the beginning of the Graf Zeppelin." (See Joseph's 1909 Patent, page 41)

Note: Graf Zeppelin (Deutsches Luftschiff Zeppelin #127; Registration: D-LZ 127) was a German built and operated passenger-carrying hydrogen-filled rigid airship which operated commercially from 1928 to 1937. It was named after the German pioneer of airships, Ferdinand von Zeppelin, who was a Graf, or Count, in the German nobility. During its operating life, the airship made 590 flights covering more than a million miles. It was designed to be operated by a crew of 36 officers and men.

In 1928, the design of the LZ-127 was patterned on that of the LZ-126 which the company had delivered as a war reparation to the U.S. Navy at NAS Lakehurst, New Jersey in October 1924 where it was commissioned as the USS Los Angeles . With that project completed, the Zeppelin company's chairman Dr. Hugo Eckener promptly began a two year campaign of lobbying the German Government for funds to build at the Zeppelin Company works (Luftschiffbau Zeppelin) in Friedrichshafen am Bodensee, Germany, between 1926 and permission to proceed with construction of a new airship for Germany. Construction began in 1926 with the aid of a government grant although the majority of the necessary 2,000,000 Reichsmarks in funding would eventually be raised by public subscription. The LZ 127 was completed and launched in September of 1928.

Although the Graf could achieve a top airspeed of 128 km/h (80 mph, 70 knots) at its maximum thrust of 2,650 horsepower (1,980 kW), its normal operational airspeed was 117 km/h (73 mph, 63 knots) at a thrust of 2,150 horsepower (1,600 kW). Some flights were made using only Blau gas carried in the dozen power gas cells which enabled the airship to cruise for up to 100 hours. Using gasoline alone it was able to cruise for 67 hours, and up to 118 hours using both. The Graf Zeppelin had a total lift capacity of 87,000 kilograms (191,800 lbs) with a usable payload of 15,000 kg (33,000 lbs) on a 10,000 km (6,200 mi) flight.

Gondola layout



Many people were needed to hold down the D-LZ127. The ram air turbine electric generator was just under the radio room window. The main generating plant was inside the hull and consisted of two fuel-burning generators. Two small ram air turbines attached to the main gondola on swinging arms supplemented electrical power for the radio room, internal lighting, the galley, and acted as a reserve. Batteries stored the electrical energy so that radio operation was independent of airspeed. The gondola also had a gasoline generator for emergency power.

Ref: Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LZ_127_Graf_Zeppelin

And just think... Grampap was the one who patented the idea in 1909 only to have others capitalize on the idea... perhaps he better understood the explosive hazards of hydrogen!

"Grampap received his draftsman training via correspondence courses and later became a chief designing engineer. He would bet his draftsmen a 'good Cuban cigar' if they could complete a job without any errors. If something was broken, or if I didn't understand something, I could always ask him. He would always say, 'You have to understand what it was meant to do, if you know that, then you're well on the way.' Sometimes, he would fix it or point me in the right direction.

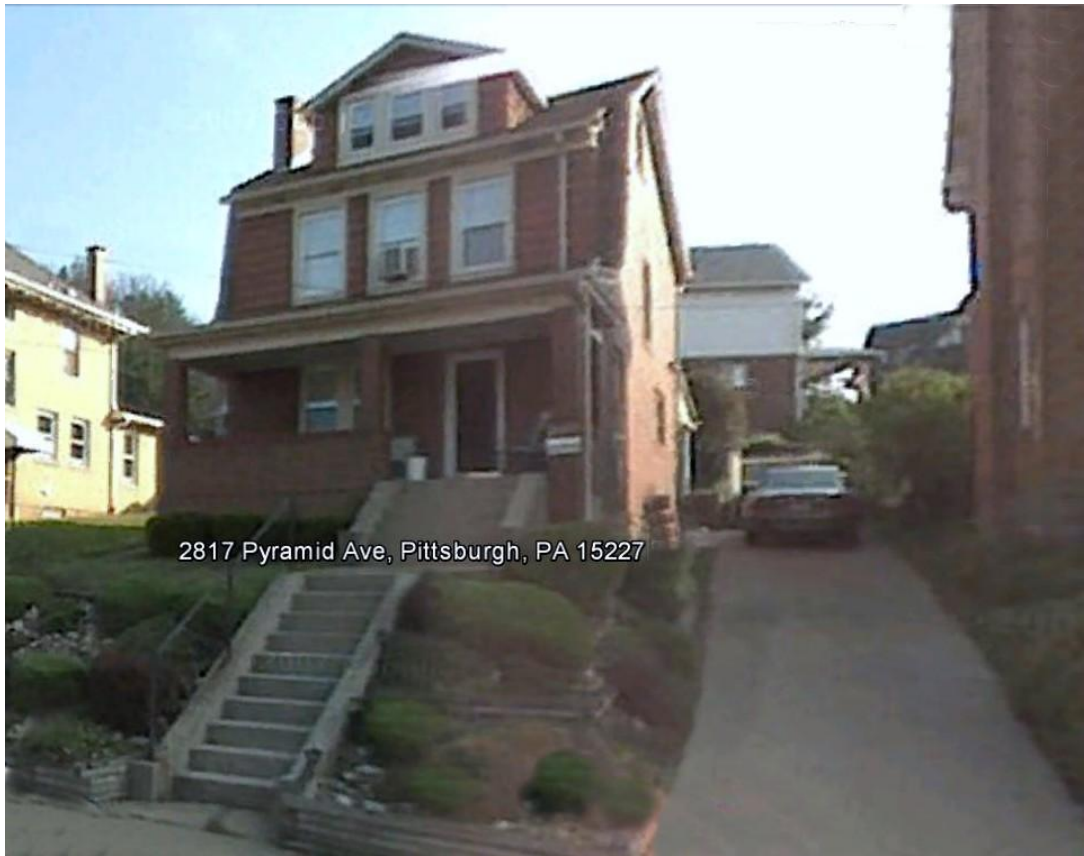
"His 1941 Studebaker Commander with a flat head, six cylinder engine was still running when he died. The most amazing thing about it was it had positive crankcase ventilation system years before any other newer cars did! I asked him why he did that and he said that the internal combustion engine is like a big air pump that happens to burn gasoline which makes sludge that gums up the works, the way all that stuff is getting sucked out even when the thing isn't going down the road. He paid \$937 for it, new!



1941 Studebaker Commander

"Mother (Anna) and Grampap had a bit of a tiff in late 1960, so we moved up the road about half a block away. I asked my mother, 'Why?' But neither she nor Grampap would tell me. I asked her if I could visit with him, she said, 'Okay', so I did. Eventually, they worked things out, and by 1966 things were about back to normal. We still lived at "our place" (2731 Pyramid Avenue) and Grampap lived just up the road."

Note: Jack Loder and his wife, Anna Sinkovitz lived up the street about 10 houses to the left.



Home of Joseph Sinkovitz Jr. taken from Google Earth, 26 March, 2012
2817 Pyramid Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15227

Note the steep lower stairways with only one handrail. This lower stairway is the one from which Joseph fell in 1971, striking his head leading to his death. (See also page 66). The handrails and retaining walls were added since the Sinkovitz's lived there some 41 years earlier.

See also page 64 for a picture of Julia near her front steps at this address.

According to Jack Loder regarding Joseph Jr., *"He once told me that he almost didn't make it to America because he had stopped at a farmhouse in Germany and one of the daughters had taken a fancy to him and he to her! I gather from what he told me of leaving Hungary that he pretty much walked from Kispest to Germany mostly on foot until he reached the Rhine River and eventually got passage on a boat to Hamburg."*

"He worked in a foundry until he could send for his father, Joseph, and his younger brother, Albert. During the depression or as he referred to it, 'the panic', the three of them would offer to work for the wage of one."

"While in Zelenople, the three Sinkovitz men built a house and a small still (for their own personal use) and made Slivovitz or Slivovitsa, a plum whiskey. There was an orchard in the area and as times were hard they would remove the bad fruit from the trees and ground for the owner for a small fee and cart the stuff back home where it was fermented and distilled. I guess you could say I learned the art of brewing beer and winemaking in his basement. I could go on about the great times we had together..."



Zwack Slivovitz plum brandy is still produced in Hungary today and requires a full 6.5 kg (14#) of fresh plums to make a bottle.

Joseph Sinkovitz Sr., Naturalization

Since Joseph Sinkovitz Sr. arrived to the United States after his name bearing son, there was likely better transition for his father and brother, Albert, when they arrived in this country. Apparently Joseph Jr. knew the English language through his earlier technical studies and secondary technical training in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Sr. (age 54), his second wife, Odelia (age 54) and his son, Albert (age 17) immigrated to this country from Hungary in 1908. The "Sinkovics" family was naturalized June 25, 1909 while living in Zelenople, located in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

No 41977

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To be given to the person Naturalized

1909

Petition Volume 1 page 37 Ind. Volume 3180 page 21

Description of holder Age 54 years height 5 feet 6 inches color white complexion light color of eyes blue color of hair dark middle distinguishing mark

Name, age and place of residence of wife Odelia, age 54, Zelenople Pa.

Name, age and place of residence of minor children Albert, age 17, Zelenople Pa.

State of Pennsylvania 53. ORIGINAL Joseph Sinkovics (Signature of holder)

County of Butler

Do hereby certify that at a Regular term of the Common Pleas court of Butler County held at Butler Pa on the 25 day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and Nine Joseph Sinkovics who previous to his naturalization was a subject of Hungary at present residing at number Zelenople and having applied to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law and the court having found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States for at least five years and on this State for one year immediately preceding the date of the hearing of his petition and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States had in all respects complied with the law in relation thereto and that he was entitled to be so admitted it was thereupon ordered by the said court that he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the 25 day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and Nine and of our Independence the one hundred and Third

James M. Quishchick Prothonotary (Official character of office)

Certificate of Naturalization
Joseph Sr., Odelia and Albert Sinkovitz
25 June 1909

On 09 Jul 1899 Joseph, Sr. had married a lady originally from Brasso, Rumania named Odelia (Ottelia) Moringer in Hungary. I have, however, no record as to her disposition thereafter. Her name is shown on the above Naturalization Record. I have not as yet found a record of her death.

Notice also that the ages of both Odelia and Joseph were the same, 54, giving both their birthdates as 1855. They were living in Zelienople, a Borough north of Pittsburgh, in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

No. 6085618	
Name	NEMETH Theresa
residing at	2088 West 29th, Cleveland, Ohio
Age	71 years. Date of order of admission Dec 30 1943
Date certificate issued	Dec 30 1943 by the
US District Court at	Cleveland, Ohio
Petition No.	95809
	Hungary
<i>Theresa Nemeth</i> (Complete and true signature of holder)	

**Theresa Nemeth's Naturalization Record
30 December 1943**

Theresa was Joseph Sinkovitz's third wife, born 1874 in Hungary. They had one child, Anna Theresa Sinkovitz, born 29 Jan 1913, in Hungary. Joseph apparently travelled to Hungary, married Theresa, and returned to Pennsylvania. Anna Theresa Sinkovitz married a St. George.

State		Incorporated place		DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS		Enumeration District No.		Sheet No.	
Pennsylvania		Colona Village		16 THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930		4-74		2556	
County		Ward of city		POPULATION SCHEDULE		Superintendent's District No.		28 A	
Beaver		Beaver 2		Block No.		7		23	
Township or other division of county		Unincorporated place		Enumeration by one on		Date		2306	
Moon Township		Colona Village		Enumerated by one on		April 22, 1930, Mrs. W. J. Sinkovitz		2306	
PLACE OF BIRTH	MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME	LANGUAGES OF FOREIGN BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP, ETC.	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	SIRET	CODE	EMPLOYMENT		VETERAN
							Male	Female	
1	153195	Joseph Sr.	Head	75	1855	Polish	None		
2	153195	Elizabeth	Wife	75	1855	Polish	None		
3	153195	Margaret	Daughter	19	1911	Hungarian	None		
4	153195	Helen	Daughter	17	1913	Hungarian	None		
5	153195	Mildred	Daughter	15	1915	Hungarian	None		
6	153195	Albert	Son	19	1911	Hungarian	None		
7	153195	John	Son	17	1913	Hungarian	None		
8	153195	Goldie	Daughter	15	1915	Hungarian	None		
9	153195	Anna	Daughter	13	1917	Hungarian	None		
10	153195	Theresa	Daughter	11	1919	Hungarian	None		
11	153195	Joseph Jr.	Son	9	1921	Hungarian	None		
12	153195	Robert	Son	7	1923	Hungarian	None		
13	153195	Charles	Son	5	1925	Hungarian	None		
14	153195	Raymond	Son	3	1927	Hungarian	None		
15	153195	Albert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
16	153195	Elizabeth	Daughter	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
17	153195	John	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
18	153195	Joseph	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
19	153195	Robert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
20	153195	Charles	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
21	153195	Raymond	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
22	153195	Albert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
23	153195	Elizabeth	Daughter	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
24	153195	John	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
25	153195	Joseph	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
26	153195	Robert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
27	153195	Charles	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
28	153195	Raymond	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
29	153195	Albert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
30	153195	Elizabeth	Daughter	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
31	153195	John	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
32	153195	Joseph	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
33	153195	Robert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
34	153195	Charles	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
35	153195	Raymond	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
36	153195	Albert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
37	153195	Elizabeth	Daughter	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
38	153195	John	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
39	153195	Joseph	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
40	153195	Robert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
41	153195	Charles	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
42	153195	Raymond	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
43	153195	Albert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
44	153195	Elizabeth	Daughter	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
45	153195	John	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
46	153195	Joseph	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
47	153195	Robert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
48	153195	Charles	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
49	153195	Raymond	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		
50	153195	Albert	Son	1	1929	Hungarian	None		

1930 Federal Census for Colona Village, Moon Township, Beaver County, PA

This Census Recorder had a bad hair day! The record above shows 154 Center Road as the home for Joseph Sinkovitz Sr. age, 75, born in 1855, and his wife, "Elizabeth", age 75, same year. "Elizabeth" must be Odelia Moringer Sinkovitz as their Naturalization Record shows them to be the same age. I show Joseph Sr. to have married Theresa Nemeth in 1911 who was 19 years younger than her husband, born in 1874. I cannot explain the confusion... yet.

The above family at 153 Center Road is that of Joseph's son, Albert Sinkovitz, not "John", as is shown. The wife of Albert is shown correctly as Goldie, and their three daughters, Margaret, Helen and Mildred are shown correctly.

In 1911, Joseph Sr. married Theresa Nemeth also from Hungary. There is reason to believe that Joseph made a voyage back to Hungary, married his bride and returned to the states. Theresa had apparently been married before and had children who bore the Nemeth name. Joseph and Theresa had one daughter; born 29 Jan 1913 named Anna Theresa Sinkovitz who was apparently conceived in Hungary and shortly thereafter was brought back to Pennsylvania.

Joseph Sinkovitz Sr. Death

Joseph died on 10 April 1948 at the age of 93 years. A full obituary has now been found and the press notice of the funeral is kept within his family file. Rev. Hans O. Simoleit, Pastor of the St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Monaca, PA conducted funeral services for Joseph Sinkovitz Sr. at the Batchelor Funeral Home in Monaca, PA. The interment of Joseph, Sr. was on 12 April 1948 at the Union Cemetery, Monaca, Beaver, PA, and Lot 88. The Batchelor Funeral home is no longer in business and the records are now held by the Hall Funeral Home. They were kind to fax me the few records they had available.

Obituary for Joseph Sinkovitz Sr.

SINKOVITZ, Joseph, 93, Monaca, died this morning, April 10, 1948, in his home in Cherry Avenue. Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Theresa Sinkovitz, two sons, Albert, Unionville, and Joseph, Brentwood. Friends are being received in the Batchelor Funeral Home, Monaca, where funeral service will be conducted Monday at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will follow in Union Cemetery.

Ref: Beaver Valley Times dated April 10, 1948

Courtesy Of: Cindy Murphy, Circulation Services Coordinator

**B. F. Jones Memorial Library
Aliquippa District Library Center
663 Franklin Avenue
Aliquippa PA 15001
phone: 724-375-2900 x109
fax: 724-375-3274
cmurphy@beaverlibraries.org=**

Monaca is a borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, along the Ohio River, 25 miles northwest of Pittsburgh. Monaca was first incorporated as Phillipsburg in 1840, and had been known by that name since the 1820s. In 1892, the name of the borough was changed to Monaca in honor of the Native American Indian Monacatootha, which means "Great Arrow". In 1900, the population was 2,008; in 1910, 3,376; and in 1940, 7,061 people were residents. The population was 6,286 at the 2000 census.

The Appreciation notice below is from his wife, Theresa Nemeth Sinkovitz, and his two sons, Albert and Joseph Jr. from Joseph's first marriage with Mary Jaros. It has been stated that Joseph unofficially changed his last name to Nemeth to appease his wife and have the same name as she and her children. This has not been substantiated. His funeral service does not bear witness to this and shows his name as Joseph Sinkovitz.

WE WISH in this way, to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the many friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness extended during the illness and at the death of our husband and father, Joseph Sinkovitz. We especially wish to thank Rev. Hans O. Simoleit and those who sent flowers. Theresa Sinkovitz, Joseph and Albert Sinkovitz.

2. **In Memoriam**

Joseph Sinkovitz Appreciation notice

The above appreciation notice appeared in the Beaver County Times following Joseph's funeral service, likely on April 14, 1948.

SINKOVITZ FUNERAL
Funeral services for Joseph Sinkovitz, Monaca, who died Saturday in the family home, were conducted in the Batchelor funeral home, Monaca, Monday afternoon by Rev. Hans O. F. Simoleit, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church. Pallbearers were James and Roy Sinkovitz, Louis E. Kammer, John E. Smith, Louis Edwards and Richard Graham. Interment was in Union cemetery.

Joseph Sinkovitz Sr. Post Funeral Announcement

Pallbearer Lewis Kammer was the husband of Albert's daughter, Helen Ruth Sinkovitz. Richard Graham was the husband of Albert's daughter, Mildred Sinkovitz. The Batchelor Funeral in Monaca no longer exists. James and Roy were sons of Joseph Sinkovitz Jr. The records and assets are kept by the Hall Funeral Home at the same address in Monaca.