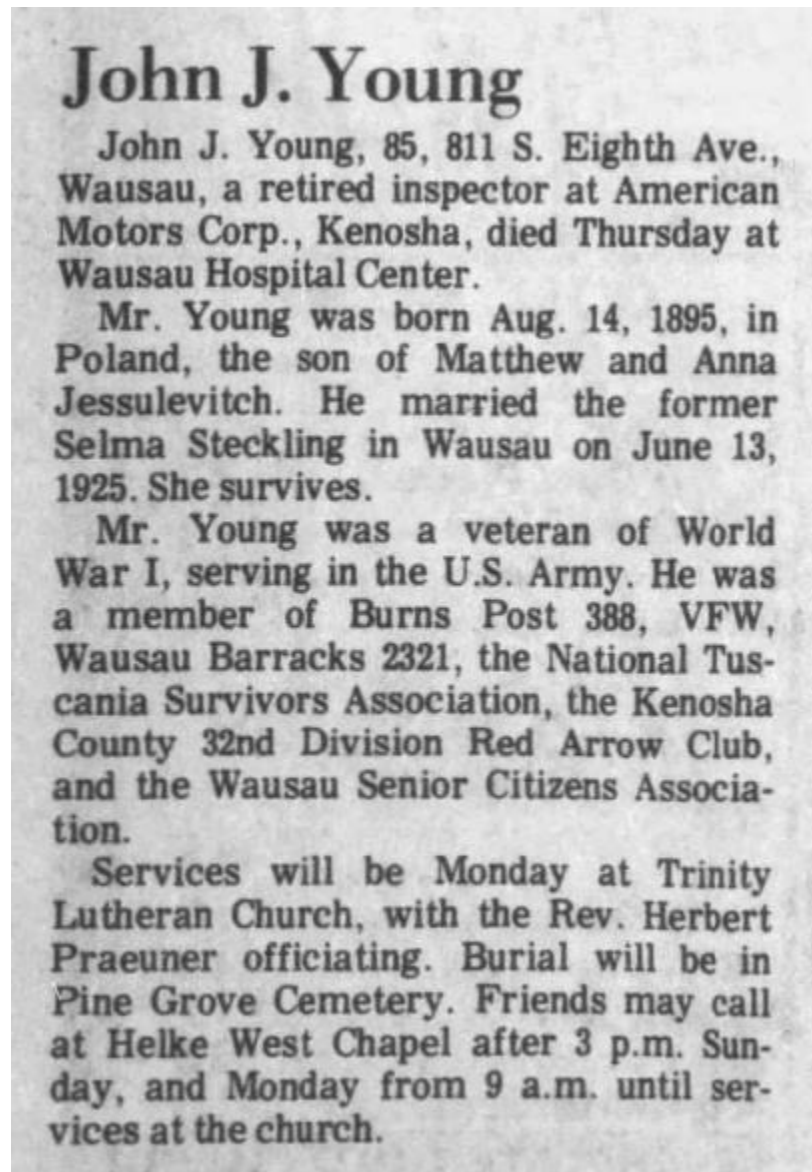


# TUSCANIA

**Yung, John Joseph (born Jasiulewicz, later surname  
of Young)  
1895 Poland – 1980 WI**



"Wausau (WI) Daily Herald" (Wausau WI) Friday 28 Nov 1980 p 6 -  
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/274116414/>

YUNG JOHN JOSEPH		C	252 094
YOUNG JOHN JOSEPH		K	34 761 F
Corp Cas Det 2 Tr Bn 161 DB		A	2 850 975
320 Wescott St Kenosha Wisc.		T	380 448
Sn	251 040	Dist	
Born	8/14/95	R	
Enl	7/24/17	Dte	5/29/19
		Cl	1 518 495
		I	

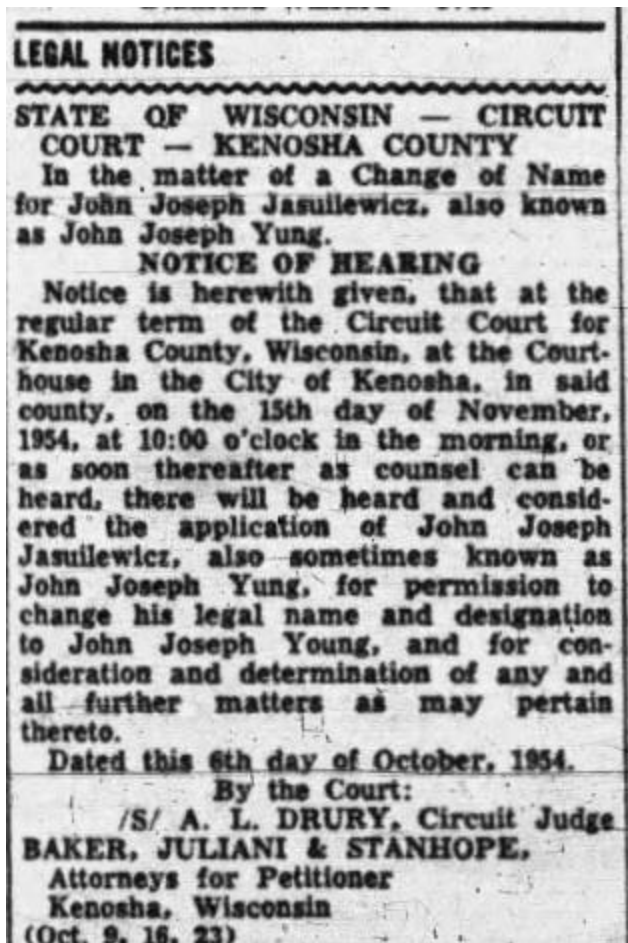
U. S. VETERANS BUREAU  
MAIL AND RECORDS  
FOUNDER 1909—REV. SEPT., 1926

INDEX CARD

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3MD-MQRS?mode=g&cc=2968245&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AW7T3-NYN2>

Y 520	
Family name Young 520	Given name or names John Joseph
Address 1941 Howe St. Racine, Wis.	
Certificate no. [or vol. and page] P-4845	Title and location of court Cir. Racine Co. Racine, Wis.
Country of birth or allegiance Poland	When born (or age) Aug. 14, 1895
Date and port of arrival in U. S.	Date of naturalization Sept. 23, 1930
Names and addresses of witnesses	
U. S. Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service Form No. 1-1 P.	

U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992 (Indexed in World Archives Project) for John Joseph Young naturalized with name John Joseph Young on 23 Sep 1930 in Racine Co. WI Circuit Court - [https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1629/images/31192\\_118281-09761?pld=5104272](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1629/images/31192_118281-09761?pld=5104272)



But it appears his name was actually John Joseph Jasuliewicz, also known as John Joseph Yung, and it was not until 15 Nov 1954 that legal action was being undertaken to change his surname to Young, in Kenosha Co. WI – “Kenosha (WI) News” Saturday 16 Oct 1954 p 10 - <https://www.newspapers.com/image/596822511/>

1. NAME OF DECEASED AS DESIRED ON HEADSTONE OR MARKER FIRST (Or initial) <b>John</b> MIDDLE (Or initial) <b>J.</b> LAST <b>YOUNG</b>			CHECK IF REMAINS NONRECOVERABLE <input type="checkbox"/>		
NOTE—Shaded blocks are optional inscription items. See Inscription Information.					
2. HIGHEST RANK ATTAINED <b>Cpl</b>		3. BRANCH OF SERVICE <b>U. S. Army</b>		4. WAS DECEASED AWARDED MEDAL OF HONOR? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
5. WAR SERVICE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WWI <input type="checkbox"/> WWII <input type="checkbox"/> KOREA <input type="checkbox"/> VIET-NAM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify in Item 24) <input type="checkbox"/> NONE			I accept responsibility for placement of the headstone or marker at no expense to the Government, I certify that all statements made are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.		
6. YEAR OF BIRTH * <b>August 14, 1895</b>		7. YEAR OF DEATH * <b>November 27, 1980</b>		15. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT <i>Selma Young</i>	
16. DATE <b>12/5/80</b>					
8. TYPE OF HEADSTONE OR MARKER REQUESTED (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> UPRIGHT MARBLE <input type="checkbox"/> FLAT MARBLE <input type="checkbox"/> FLAT GRANITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FLAT BRONZE			17. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, CEMETERY, OR FIRM OFFICIAL WHO WILL ACCEPT DELIVERY (No. and street, city, State and ZIP CODE) <b>Pine Grove Cemetery Ass'n. 1501 Torney Avenue Wausau, WI 54401</b>		
9. RELIGIOUS EMBLEM, IF DESIRED (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CROSS (Christian) <input type="checkbox"/> STAR OF DAVID (Jewish) <input type="checkbox"/> WHEEL OF RIGHT-EQUUSNESS (Buddhist) <input type="checkbox"/> NONE			18. AREA CODE AND PHONE NO. <b>715 842- 4560</b>		
10. SERVICE NO., SOCIAL SECURITY NO., OR VA CLAIM NO. <b>215040 396 01 3002</b>					
11. SERVICE INFORMATION (Last period of active duty)					
A. DATE ENTERED (Month, day, year) <b>July 24, 1917</b>			B. DATE RELEASED (Month, day, year) <b>May 29, 1919</b>		
FOR USE OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION					
INSCRIPTION DATA <b>CPL USA Army / WWI</b>					
ORDER NO. <b>27102</b>		DATE ORDERED <b>DEC 31 1980</b>		CONTRACTOR <b>Sheldaw Bronze Works</b>	
22. SIGNATURE OF CEMETERY OFFICIAL <i>Adrian Schult</i>				23. DATE <b>12-8-80</b>	
21. NAME AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY (City and State) <b>Pine Grove Wausau, WI</b>					
The headstone or marker of the type checked in item 8 will be permitted on the unmarked plot or grave of the named deceased.					
12. APPLICANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS (No. and street, city, State and ZIP CODE) <b>Selma T. Young 811 S 8th Ave. Wausau, WI 54401</b>					
13. AREA CODE AND PHONE NO.			14. RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED <b>widow</b>		

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui->

[content/view/4617141:2375?tid=20217128&pid=240124093764&queryId=ffd5499007d0cd7d7d80f9306bc5fd2c&phsrc=hFB71766&phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/4617141:2375?tid=20217128&pid=240124093764&queryId=ffd5499007d0cd7d7d80f9306bc5fd2c&phsrc=hFB71766&phstart=successSource)



33795

*John J. Yung (Gr)*

### MILITARY HISTORY

Time and Place of Each Enlistment	Rank	Company and Regiment	Time and Place of Discharge	Cause of Discharge	Disability when admitted to the Home
July 24, 1917 Kenosha Wis.	Cpl.	C. B. 107th Supply Train	May 29, 1919 Camp Grant Ill. Cpl.	Conv. of Gov.	1718 Hides No. 10, appendicitis Chronic Lunt
					Hyp.

751040

### DOMESTIC HISTORY

Where Born	Age	Height	Complexion	Color of Eyes	Color of Hair	Read and Write	Religion	Occupation	Residence Subsequent to Discharge	Married or Single	Name of Wife and Nearest Relatives
Russia	34	5-7	White	Hazel	Dark	Yr	Prot	Mach.	Racine Mar.		Wife Mrs. S. Yung 1741 Villa Ave Racine Wis.

### HOME HISTORY

Rate of Pension	Date of Admission Re-Admission and Transfer	Conditions of Re-Admission	Date of Discharge and Transfer	Cause of Discharge
COMP. 10.00	Adm. M.H. Oct 18, 1929		Nov 6 - 1929	Disd. Y.B. M.H.B.
	Readm. M.H. Home 11/1/30		Apr 26 - 1932	Disd. A.V.B. M.H.B.

### PAPERS

Admission Paper /

Army Discharge /

Certificate of Service

Pension Certificate @ 353,094

### LOCATION OF GRAVE AND REMARKS

US National Homes for Volunteer Disabled Soldiers, Milwaukee WI -  
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GP8P-LQM?i=658&cc=1916230&personUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AVH4J-1L9>

Life:

## ***Ranks Filling For Company "M"***

**Recent Enlistments Raise Hopes That  
the Company Will Reach Com-  
plete War Strength.**

### ***Roll of Honor***

**Accepted for Service in Company M:**

John Mitchell.  
Otto Nelson.  
Ben Skendziel.  
John Yung.  
B. Bombay.  
Peter Pietrocro.  
John Mahoney.  
Adolph Staudenraus.

"We want to leave Kenosha with one hundred and fifty men," said Captain Dayton this morning as he explained details of the last recruiting drive, which will be made by Company M in an attempt to increase their membership to war strength before they are called to Camp Douglas. Enthusiasm aroused by the departure of the cavalry troop and the glory of adventure which surrounded it, received the credit for the eight enlistments of Monday inasmuch as but three of them were drawn for service in the conscription of Friday.

Officials of Company M are in receipt of a notification from Colonel McCoy directing them to accept as volunteers no persons who had received notices from the county conscription board to report for examination. This means that all those who have been drawn must volunteer within the next three or four days if they wish to pick their branch of service. Work has already been completed on the lists at Washington and the lists of numbers as they were drawn have been mailed to the thousands of boards throughout the country. As soon as these send notices to the registered men for appearance, the door to volunteering is closed. Everything is being done by Captain Dayton and the members of Company M to welcome those who now accept the challenge and volunteer though late, to represent Kenosha in defense of the flag.

Sergeant Lovejoy and Corporal Van Remkow were very successful in rounding up additional recruits early this morning who will be examined tonight and are hoped to furnish several additional names for the roll of honor. Wednesday. Thirty-five more men are needed to raise the roster of the company to war strength, one hundred and fifty men, and with the way open for conscripted men to volunteer if they act quickly, it is thought that the goal will be reached before notification to report at Camp Douglas has been received.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Tuesday 24 Jul 1917 p 1

## TUSCANIA DISASTER SURVIVORS

Y

JOHN JOSEPH YUNG, Kenosha, Wis.

7

"Wisconsin State Journal" (Madison WI) Saturday 9 Feb 1918 p 3

## ***Sends Message Home As Tuscania Sails***

**Acting Chief of Staff Sends to Kenosha Communication from Corporal Arthur Junker and With It Sends Condolence for Relatives.**

Corporal "Art" Junker, who has not been reported as among the saved on the list of the American soldiers on the transport Tuscania, thought of the friends at home as the big transport poked her nose away from the Hoboken piers to make her first trip toward France. The Evenings News this morning received from Lieut R. E. Longan, Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Acting as Chief of Staff, the message of good cheer, in which Corporals Arthur Junker and John J. Yung joined just as they were leaving. It had been left with the commanding officer to be forwarded just as soon as the Tuscania docked "over there." The letter of Corporals Yung and Junker says:

The Commanding General in sending this, wishes to express the sincerest regret felt by all officers of the Army, for the deplorable loss of life, caused by the sinking of the S. S. Tuscania.

By command of Maj Gen. Shanks:

R. E. Longan,

Lieut. Col., A. G. Acting  
Chief of Staff.

To the Kenosha Evening News:  
Editor:—

Just a few words from the boys of Truck Company B, 107th Supply Train. They wish to state that they're "over there" now and a healthier bunch of boys you never saw. Now they are expert truck drivers. They say they will drive their trucks double time in order to be back home for next Christmas and then we'll all be back with our old Kenosha pep.

Yours very truly,

John J. Yung,

Corporal Art Junker.

Accompanying the letter was this from the acting chief of staff:

Headquarters Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey,

February 8, 1918.

The enclosed communication was left here, to be mailed upon the safe arrival of the S. S. Tuscania abroad. As the great majority of the mail left was simply signed with the first name of the sender, it is impossible to state whether he has arrived safely abroad or not and this communication has, therefore, been sent you simply for personal reasons and does not indicate the safe arrival of the sender.



## Day's Casualty List

### WISCONSIN MEN

WOUNDED.  
(Degree Undetermined.)  
Corp. Edward W. Fredisdorf, Berlin.  
Corp. John J. Yung, Kenosha.  
Pvt. Joseph Gardiphe, Antigo.  
Pvt. Edwin J. Mantz, Watertown.  
Sgt. Alfred W. Pingel, Appleton.  
Horshoer Gottfried Buetschle, Milwaukee.  
Pvt. Walter Sziviec, Milwaukee.  
Pvt. Thomas W. Moore, Eagle.  
Pvt. Albert Pawiak, Milwaukee.

"Madison (WI) Capital Times" Friday 29 Nov 1918 p 10

treaties have been signed.

Corporal John J. Yung, whose mother, Mrs. Anna Yung, lives at 320 Wescott street, is reported as wounded to a degree undetermined. No details of his injuries have been received. He was wounded early in October and is in one of the base hospitals in France. As the order has been given to return all wounded men to this country at once it is expected that he will be sent home just as soon as he is able to leave the hospital.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Friday 29 Nov 1918 p 1

## KAISER'S KINGDOM GREETES THE BOYS

**Capt. Asbury Vale Writes  
From Center of Germany  
of Experiences of  
Kenosha Soldiers.**

### DESCRIBES KENOSHA LOSSES

**Letter Relates Story of Wounds Re-  
ceived by All Who Have Been En-  
trusted to Care of Capt. Vale—  
Germans Hope for Republic.**

"The longest way round is the short-  
est way home." This is the latest  
news sent to Kenosha by Capt. Asbury  
Vale in his most recent letter from  
Kottenheim, Germany.

The Kenosha captain and his com-  
pany were in the first division which  
was sent into German territory and  
they expect soon to have completed  
their time of occupation and be "home-  
ward bound." There are several Ke-  
nosha soldiers under the command of  
Captain Vale and the letter brings  
news to the friends and families of  
all of these.

In Germany these Kenosha soldiers  
have learned something of the internal  
situation in Germany. "The German  
inhabitants have been wonderful in  
their treatment of us," writes Capt.  
Vale, "and no room in the house is  
too good for an American soldier. I  
am billeted in the beautiful home of  
the Principal of the City Schools and  
he told me recently that the Rhenish  
provinces were forming an independent  
democratic state like America and that  
he only wished that it would be pos-  
sible to find a president who would  
be half as good as either our Wash-  
ington, our Lincoln or our Wilson. Such  
a person, he said could guide them  
through these first hard days to a real  
and successful government as is  
enjoyed by the people of the United  
States."

The letter brings the good news that  
the company will bring back with it  
a history of the experiences which  
the Kenoshans have had in their serv-  
ice of the flag. This will form an im-  
portant addition — a chapter — de-  
luxe — in the history being written  
here of the part that Kenosha county  
has taken in winning the war.

Captain Vale in order to relieve the  
anxiety of friends in Kenosha writes  
that of all the boys entrusted to his  
care, there will be but one that he  
will not bring back to Kenosha with  
him unless sickness now intervenes.  
That one is Corporal Arthur Junker,  
who gave his life for his country when  
the "Tuscania" was sunk.

All other casualties in the company  
are described as follows: "Corporal  
John Young will return wearing a  
wound stripe from contact with Boche  
shrapnel at Chateau Thierry, Corp.  
Ernest Grabow, of Waukesha one of  
the same, received north of Soissons  
near Juvigny and Pvt. Dominic Leon-  
etti, of Kenosha, a gold one on the  
right arm which comes from trying to  
stop an air-bomb shrapnel with his  
head. That, luckily, is all who have  
been hurt but how close all have been  
to the hospital or to a six inch dirt  
overcoat can be readily gained when  
I tell you that twenty trucks out of  
twenty seven in the company have  
been cut up more or less."

The capital adds that there is not

The capital adds that there is not  
a man in the whole company who has  
not had his share of sleepless nights,  
of "cootie infested" dugouts, of  
driving trucks through shot and shell  
over "No-Man's Land" or over hastily  
constructed roads through the devastat-  
ed territories of France. "Well, 'C'est  
le Guerre'," he adds, "and now it is  
over and we have seen and crossed the  
Rhine."

Inserted in the letter is the following  
clipping from the Paris-New York Her-  
ald, which tells in no uncertain terms  
what the division with which the Ke-  
nosha Captain and his boys are placed,  
have done in the war:

"When the American army of oc-  
cupation started its march toward the  
Rhine on Nov. 17th, one of our crack  
divisions, the Thirty-second, was cele-  
brating an anniversary. Just six  
months before this division first plant-  
ed the American flag on German soil  
in Alsace. On May 10, Wisconsin and  
Michigan men came under enemy shell  
fire, and from that date to November 11  
the division has outraged Boche guns.  
Only ten days after its turn in the  
trenches the Thirty-second chased the  
Boche from the Ourcq to Vesle. Then  
it went to a sector north of Soissons  
and stormed Juvigny Plateau, fighting  
side by side with the heroic "Poilus"  
of General Mangin. After that victory  
with the French it had a rest of ten  
days before getting ready for the final  
drive.

"The American army's scrap north

of Verdun was but three days old when the Thirty-second went in, and for the next three weeks the Wisconsin and Michigan boys battled the Boche for Kreimhilde Stellung. It was they who finally broke through the key position of "La Dame Marie," from which they then pushed on to Freya Stellung, pushing the Boche gunners out of Bantheville Wood. They carried the line up to the point where the final attack, on November 1, was launched, and followed in support of the divisions which crossed the Meuse at Dun and captured Stenay.

"In the last few days of the war the Thirty-second went into line in the Meuse bridgehead sector, and with the French were in the midst of an attack when the armistice stopped fighting. During the war the division has fought on five fronts — Alsace, the Vesle, Soissons, Argonne and the Meuse—and has fought twenty of Germany's best divisions, among them the Prussian Guards. It has never yielded a yard of ground to the enemy's counter-attacks."

already referred to as John YOUNG in "Kenosha (WI) News" Tuesday 28 Jan 1919 p 3 - "Cpl. John Young will return wearing a wound stripe from contact with Boche shrapnel at Chateau Thierry."

## VALE'S MEN LAST OUT OF FRANCE

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107th Supply Train Official-  
ly Announced to Arrive  
on Virginian on Next  
Monday Morning.

---

## ALL SAW HEROIC SERVICE

---

Formal Orders of the War Department  
Announces This as the Last Unit to  
Sail for the State—Milwaukee  
Planning Grand Review.

---

The one hundredth and seventh supply train, which has seen wonderful service over in France under the command of Captain Asbury Vale of Kenosha and which contains some sixty Kenosha men did not return on the Louisiana on Tuesday and a new order of the War Department states that this unit of the 32nd Division has sailed from Brest aboard the battleship Virginia and it is due to arrive at Newport News on the morning of next Monday May 19th. As the transports with returning troops have been coming into ports in this country about a day ahead it is pretty probable that the word from these boys will begin to reach Kenosha about next Sunday at noon. The 107th will be on the last steamer bearing members of the 32nd Division from France home. It is probable that the men will be sent to Camp Upton to await order to move West to Camp Grant. It is not known who will be in command of the train since Captain Vale has been ordered back to Coblenz. The last roster of the Kenosha men in the 107th Supply Train showed the following:

Sergeants: Edward Wold, Frank M. Lane, Joseph Bartel, George R. Stephenson, Charles W. Soukup.

Corporals: Otto Nelson, Hale Toloth, Allen Williams, Ernest Bollou, Albert I. Larsen, Otto Mowrey, Louis E. Regnier.

Privates: Rudolph A. Hultenius, Hans Anderson, Francis E. Anderson, Lynn Anderson, Harold W. Bresnahan, Harvey Earl, Lawrence Garglas, Frank E. Hanna, Floyd S. Hill, Neal F. Hopper, Fred Jahnke, Henry M. Kleist, Michael J. McGinn, Fred Mitchell, Victor J. Novak, Robert F. Riley, Otto Romanek, George Roskos, Edward Schmidt, George Schunk, William Seltsrecht, Frank H. Tanking, Norbert Tyson, Elmer Williams, John J. Yung, August Zura, Henry W. Huettin, Claude Forbes, Dominico Nicolaza.

[article continues]

"Kenosha (WI) News" Wednesday 14 May 1919 p 2



## PAYS TRIBUTE TO HIS SOLDIERS

**Captain Asbury Vale Urges  
People of Kenosha to Pay  
Every Possible Honor  
to 107th Supply Train.**

## ALL "EXCELLENT" IN ARMY

**Captain Sends Deep Regret That He  
Cannot Return with His Men and In-  
timates That He May be Back  
About the Fourth of July.**

Captain Asbury H. Vale is not coming home with the 107th Supply Train when it reaches New York next Monday but he has sent from the Headquarters of the third army some where near Coblenz an urgent call to the people of Kenosha to show these boys every possible honor. He speaks in highest terms of the men under his command declaring that every man in the command is being honorably discharged from the army with an "excellent record." Captain Vale suggests that he may be home by the Fourth of July and he encloses in his letters the formal army order revoking his return to the thirty second division and directing him to return to the service with the third army. In his letter he says:

Hdqtrs. 3rd Army,  
Coblenz, Germany,  
25th April, 1919.

"Company B of the 107th Supply Train are on the way home and on account of enclosed order my chances of return are postponed indefinitely.

So here is a Jan. 20th roster of the Company with the names of the men who enlisted in Kenosha checked off. John Yung who was wounded by shrapnel at Chateau Thierry and Dominic Leonetti who was wounded by aeroplane bomb in the Argonne are with the company again. The only Kenosha boy who left Waco with Company B who will not return is Corporal Arthur Junker. Several of the Kenosha boys who left with Company M died in action as you no doubt know.

The men from Company B will soon be in Kenosha with their honorable discharges from the army and every one of them has the highest grade of character given by the government, "Excellent." That means a great deal but it does not show the real service given by each man. In eighteen months not one of the men were courtmartialed and not an offense against the many army regulations was committed. There was not a case of disobedience or failure to carry out orders, or even question them. There was never a fight between members of the company. Although given the most difficult and dangerous work done by the 107th Supply Train it was always accomplished and well done, without a complaint.

That is a wonderful record of soldiering but in addition to that I was told by the Chief of Motor Transportation at these Headquarters that the trucks turned in by the 107th Supply Train were the best mechanically and preserved ever turned in, notwithstanding the fact that they have been run from 15,000 to 25,000 miles through the hardest test ever given motor transportation.

Each driver and assistant held the responsibility of their truck and kept it cleaned, oiled and in first class mechanical condition.

These men were the first to go, they volunteered, and every one should try to make them feel that it was worth while. They are drivers and mechanics and deserve the very best position of a similar nature in Kenosha. The Sergeants have proven executive ability in addition. Sergeant 1st Class Edward Wold should and could have been commissioned and was twice recommended but refused to leave the company to go to school. He has exceptional executive ability, and can handle men. Don't let him get away, he is too valuable a man for any of the Kenosha industries to lose.

I know that Kenosha will do everything for the returning soldier, we have been very proud of Kenosha's patriotism and ever "first and foremost" spirit all the way through, but take a tip from me who watched them "go," Kenosha can't do too much for the boys of Company B.

Terribly sorry I can't be there but I'll see you Fourth of July. Very best to all, from,

Asbury H. Vale,  
3rd Army Headquarters,  
A. E. F.

P. S. The cooks Frank Lanking and Ju Syn deserve special mention for remaining in the kitchen when more interesting work was on the trucks. Also the assistant mechanics, Wm. Garner and Paul Hussa who were graded as Private 1st Class although they must be as good at driving as the Corporals and were. Several of the men sacrificed Sergeants warrants to remain on the trucks as Corporals drivers. These are a few of the examples of willingness and "for the good of the service" spirit shown by the men throughout.

The list of men in the Supply Train as furnished by Captain Vale is as follows, the men from Kenosha being in black faced type. The boys are scheduled to arrive at Newport News Monday.

1st Lieut. Marsh, Robert L., Commanding.

2nd Lieut. Hartman, William H., 2nd in Command.

Sergeant, First Class, Wold 250997, Edward L.

Sergeants, Quartermaster Corps: Hill, 251017, Floyd S.; Stoveken, 250998, William C.; Soukup, 251001, Charles W.; Weir, 251019, Thomas; Nelson, 251027, Otto; Pearson, Frank W.

Corporals, Drivers: Anderson, 251026, Francis E.; Anderson, 251011, Hans T.; Bresnahan, 251035, Harold W.; Gibson, 251020, Russell W.; Gresens, 251004, Ernest W.; Hopper, 251007, Leo F.; Hultenius, 251051, Karl H.; Kilbourn, 1936582, Clare E.; McCalley, 251021, Wesley L.; McGinn, 251029, Michael J.; Mowrey, 251013, Otto; McFadden, 78769, Weaver W.; Myers, 78784, Hugh J. E.; Petracci, 251031, Dominik; Reginier, 251025, Louis E.; Riley, 251009, Robert F.; Schmidt, 251024, Edward W.; Seltrecht, 251016, William H. C.; Schunk, 251038, George J.; Stoiber, 251056, Peter, Sgt.; Stephenson, 251000, George R.; Seim, 282959, Edward, R.; Tolleth, 251005, Hals R.; Vanderburg, 251057, Harry P.; Werner, 251015, Henry W.; Williams, 251023, Allen E.; Williams, 251018, Elmer W.; Williams, 285391, Edward; White, 189682, Clarence; Yung, 251040, John J.; Zimmer, 282965, Frank E.

Cooks—Tanking, 251032, Frank H.; Syn, 78828, Ju.

Privates, First Class, Drivers—Bussa, 251042, Paul, assistant mechanics; Garglas, 251045, Lawrence; Garner, 251036, William L., assistant mechanics; Gould-er, 251028, Bruce S.; Hultenius, 251047, Rudolph A.; Kleist, 251006, Henry M.; Lane, 251002, Frank M.; Levy, 78764, Melville; Rogers, 16327; Tyson, 251039, Herbert M.; Zura, 251059, August; Leonetti, Dominic.

Privates, Assistant Drivers—Bartz, 279059; Billingsly, 1628791, Russel J.; Bismowicz, 251041, Joseph; Cook, 78724, George; Brown, 279007, Roy; Bowman, 78663, Eugene F.; Boyd, 78737, Thomas D.; Hagadorn, 279095, Lorain F.; Hedlin, 78753, Joseph L.; Klepecky, 251048, Peter; Larsen, 285907, Siguard; Marsolek, 251063, Joseph J.; Mitchell, 251060, John; MacDowell, 3193976, Frederick; Perono, 284570, Charles; Rosenblatt, 78805, Morris; Romanek, 251054, Otto; Ratajczyk, 274975, Anthony, (Sick in Hosp.); Roskos, 251012, George T.; Southworth, 278890, Cecil; Smith, 78820, Alfred C.; Yacobian, 251061, Vahan G.; Papozal Antone.

Corporal, Bartol, 250999, Joseph, (trans. to hospital.);

Private, First Class—Harding, 251037, Earl M., (trans. to hospital.)

Wounded by shrapnel at Chateau Thierry – “Kenosha (WI) News” Friday 16 May 1919 p 8

# COMPANY M BOYS SAFE IN PORT

( Continued from Page One.)

Hans T. Anderson, Harold W. Bresnahan, Leo F. Hopper, Karl A. Hultenius, Michael J. McGinn, Otto Mowrey, Dominik Petracci, Louis E. Regnier, Robert F. Riley, Edward W. Schmidt, William H. Seltrecht, George J. Schunk, Ray S. Coshun, Peter Stoiber, Hals R. Tolleth, Henry W. Werner, Elmer W. Williams, Clarence White, John Yung, Joseph Bartol.

Privates — Paul Bussa, Lawrence Garglas, William L. Garner, Bruce S. Goulder, Rudolph A. Hultenius, Henry M. Kleist, Frank M. Lane, Norbert M. Tyson, August Zura, Dominick Leonetti, Joseph Bizunowicz, Peter Kletsky, Joseph Marsolek, John Mitchell, Otto Romanek, George T. Roskos, and Earl M. Harding.

Cook—Frank H. Tanking.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Wednesday 21 May 1919 p 8

# WELCOME HOME THE TUSCANIANS

( Continued from page .1 )

their army serial numbers follows:

Sergeant, First Class.

250997—Edward L. Wold

Sergeants, Quartermaster Corps.

Earl Lovejoy.

Fred Mitchell.

2251017—Floyd S. Hill.

251001—Charles W. Soukup.

251027—Otto Nelson.

Corporals, Drivers.

251026—Francis E. Anderson.

251011—Hans T. Anderson.

251035—Harold W. Bresnahan.

251051—Karl H. Hultenius.

251029—Michael J. McGinn.

251013—Otto Mowrey.

251031—Dominic Petracci.

251025—L. Edw. Regnier

251009—Robert F. Riley.

251024—Edward W. Schmidt.

251016—William H. C. Seltrecht.

251038—George J. Schunk.

251056—Serg. Peter Stoiber.

251000—George R. Stephenson

251005—Hals R. Holleth

251015—Henry W. Werner.

251018—Elmer W. Williams.

189682—Clarence White.

251040—John J. Yung.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Saturday 31 May 1919 p 8



## Road Race Winner is Legion Member

John J. Young, who dashed in at the head of the field in the annual Thanksgiving Day road race, is a member of the Kenosha post of the Legion. The race assumes added interest to Legionnaires because of the victory that this stalwart ex-service man chalked up in the classic of Kenosha track events. It has not been definitely determined whether his speed is the result of training in the army in running after the elusive Heinie or whether he developed it in running in the other direction (or trying to make the head of the mess line), but at any rate, John we are glad that you copped that nifty cup and we understand that you've won several others in similar events. It is a pleasing thought that an ex-service man should prove himself the leader in a contest which requires the highest perfection in physical training coupled with stamina and sheer grit. Atta boy!

"Kenosha (WI) News" Tuesday 6 Dec 1921 p 12

### DISCHARGE PAPERS

Discharge papers are at the Red Cross rooms for the following ex-service men:

Bentley A. Albers, John D. Alexander, Francesco Amades, Arthur B. Anderson, Albert E. Axtell, August Buchholz, Amedeo Banarett, Arthur A. Buhl, Martin C. Christensen, Ambrose Cleary, Floyd L. Foreman Thomas W. Fulleylove, Daniel Gertz, Chester A. Genack, Peter Graber, Teofil Antone Jeleniewski, John H. Johnson, John Fred Lease, Alfred N. Lendman, Emil Lewis, Louis M. Metten, Stanley Naldicz, Dominick Parise, Angelo Pagliaro, Butill Peterson, Salvatore Presta, Edward Roberts Frank A. Ranielli, William C. Rhode, Emil Sanato, John Soer, Fred A. Studer, Clarence White, John J. Yung and Frank John Zaubek.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Thursday 16 Sep 1920 p 7

### AT NATIONAL HOME, MILWAUKEE.

Word has been received from the department service officer that Comrades John J. Young and Guy H. Morgensen of Kenosha are at present patients at the National Home in Milwaukee. It is suggested to members of Kenosha post that they send them a magazine, local paper, or a nice cheering letter. Get busy, gang, and help to lighten their days of illness.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Tuesday 19 Jun 1923 p 12

### 31 Kenosshians Aboard

Kenosha men who were on the "Tuscania" that fateful night of Feb. 5, 1918, when an enemy submarine torpedoed it off the coast of Ireland are:

Hans Thorvald Anderson, Ernst Bolton, Claude Forbes, Lawrence Garglas, Floyd Hill, Rudolph August Holtenius, Fred Jahnke, Henry Kleist, Fred Mitchell, Otto Nelson, Victor John Novak, Louis Regner, Robt. F. Riley, Norbert Tyson, Asbury Vale, Elmer Williams, John Joseph Yung, August Zura, Henry Huetten, Frank M. Lane, Edward Wm. Schmidt, H. Earl, Frank H. Tanking, Fred A. Scholey, Otto Mowrey, Roy Stevenson, Leo Hopper, Paul Bussa, Francis Anderson, Harold Bresnahan.

While many Kenosha veterans have already made reservations for the affair, others are just now making reservations.

Chairman Hill announced today that he is handling the reservations here and that he can be reached by telephone either at 8032 or at 8751.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Saturday 1 Feb 1930 p 7

# Shimek Made Best Time in 1923 Contest

## Urge Big Field for En- tries for Senior, Junior Races This Year

By EDDIE MCKENNA

Amateur distance runners of the city and county are putting in long training hours in preparation for the seventeenth annual road marathon to be conducted under the sponsorship of the Kenosha News, on the morning of Thanksgiving, November 27.

The seniors will run five miles and the juniors will go two and a half miles over a two lap course of brick and pavement. The classic was inaugurated in 1906 by the old "Y. M. C. A." and later fostered by the News. It has been staged sixteen times since then.

### Dig Up Records

Interesting records on past races have been dug up by David O. R. Fogwell, appointed by the News as supervisor of the event. Fogwell also urges that there are hundreds of young men of athletic ability here who could get into top condition during the next four weeks and become contenders for the News trophies.

Further, Fogwell suggests that organizations like the Ke-Nash-A club, Simmons, American Brass, Frost company, MacWhytes, and other plants put entries into the field. There are also church clubs, turner societies and athletic clubs who might find entries that would prove winners. Many individuals have the power and ability to run the distance but they are shy and need encouragement.

### Shimek Has Best Time

A delve into the record books discloses the fact that Melvin "Buster" Shimek, former all-American track man for Marquette University and now assistant track coach to Conrad Jennings at the Hilltop school, established the best time ever made in the race when he stepped the distance in 24:50 in 1923.

Shimek was then just completing his high school career, and his time was made in the face of a blustering wind, sleet and on the slippery pavement along the Lake Shore road, then used as the official course.

### Hynd Three Times Winner

The nearest approach to his mark was 26:54 made by Johnny Hynd in 1927, who is the only runner ever to win the event three times. His wins were in succession from 1925 to 1927 and then, with a sportsmanship pride, he stepped aside so as to encourage other runners by not entering and thus keeping a possible monopoly on the honors.

Fogwell's records also show the results of the other years as follows: 1906—C. Fred "Stiffy" Smith, 31 minutes; E. Cheney, second; R. Kollman, third.

1907—C. Fred Smith, 30 minutes, 21 seconds; Felix Meyer, second; Ole Christinson, third.

1908—Frank Carney, 29 minutes, 27 seconds; Wendolin Fonk, second; Herman Pierson, third.

1909—Wendolin Fonk (5.7 miles) 57 minutes, 6 seconds; Frank Stein, second; A. Werve, third.

1910—Albert Werve (7 1-2 miles) 46 minutes, 15 seconds; H. Fedelake, second; Elmer Turkelson, third.

The records from 1911 to 1914 are missing, Fogwell states, but he continues from 1915 as follows:

1915—Elmer Lucas, 28 minutes, 54 seconds; John J. Young, second; J. Lewendowski, third.

The classic then lapsed until 1921 when the Kenosha News decided to make it an annual affair.

1921—John Young, 29 minutes, 12 seconds; Ted Piedot, second; Elmer Stein, third.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

## Shimek Made Best Time in 1923 Contest

(Continued from Page Eight)

seconds; Ted Piedot, second; Elmer Stein, third.

1922—Sidney Bisno, 29 minutes, 40 seconds; Elmer Stein, second; Ted Piedot, third.

1923—Melvin Shimek, 24 minutes, 50 seconds, (present record); Sidney Bisno, second; Elmer Stein, third.

1924—Jack Curtiss, 30 minutes, 49 seconds; Elmer Stein, second; John Robinson, third.

1925—John Hynd, 28 minutes, 13 seconds; John Robinson, second; Irwin Little, third.

1926—John Hynd, 28 minutes, 25 seconds; John Robinson, second; Randall Sorenson, third.

1927—John Hynd, 26 minutes, 53 seconds; Charles Bullamore, second; Randall Sorenson, third.

1928—Royal Curtiss, 28 minutes, 5 seconds; Randall Sorenson, second; F. Lange, third.

1929—Victor Szelonski, 28 minutes, 54 seconds; Royal Curtiss, second; Randall Sorenson, third.

Four weeks serious and sensible training should fit many young men for the Turkey day race, according to Fogwell. It is hoped that a large field of entries will face the starter. The News is offering six trophies in both the senior and junior events. Three cups and bronze, silver and gold medals will be presented to the six winners in each division.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Saturday 1 Nov 1930 p 8 & p 12

## Survivor Tells of Sinking of Tuscania in '18

Three Racine Men Were Aboard Doomed Transport Ship and One Lost His Life.

Fifteen years ago today a British convoy ship loaded with American soldiers was plowing along through the gathering darkness toward the blinking lights of the Irish coast when suddenly there was an explosion, the ship shuddered, and slowly began to sink as hundreds of men below strove to gain the decks and safety in the pitch blackness.

One of the soldiers on that ship, the Tuscania, was John J. Young, 1913 DeKoven avenue. Another was Hiram James, 3600 Wright avenue, but who lived at 1605 Morton avenue when he enlisted. James P. Hawley, a drug clerk in this city, who lost his life, and the late Dr. William P. Saltbreiter, whose death occurred here a few years ago, were also aboard the ill-fated Tuscania.

Commanding the German submarine from which came the torpedo that caused the disaster was Captain Meyer.

Today the two—Young and Meyer—figuratively as far apart as the poles on that fateful night—met at a re-union of the Tuscania survivors' association in Chicago, where the former German U-boat captain was a guest. And today the captain told exactly how he scored the hit which took the lives of 200 Americans—the only casualties suffered in a like manner during the transportation of hundreds of thousands of men across the Atlantic.



Young, who was a resident of Kenosha and enlisted there, but has lived in Racine for seven years, was a member of the Thirty-second division contingent, including headquarters detachment and Companies D, E, and F of the 20th Engineers, 51 casual officers, the 107th Engineer train, 107 military police, 107th Supply train, 100th, 158th and 213th Air Squadron and medical detachments 1 and 2, which left Camp Merritt, New Jersey, at 4 o'clock on a cold January morning and later in the day boarded the Tuscania at the docks of Hoboken. Vividly he remembers the events leading up to and through the tragedy.

#### Land Disappears.

We were not allowed to go on deck immediately after arrival on the ship (Young recounts), presumably because of the possibility of spies, and by the time I did get up the hatchways, the last vestige of land had disappeared in the ocean mist. As the liner scurried along hour upon hour, a lot of us fondly imagined that we were at least halfway across the Atlantic when, much to our surprise, we landed at Halifax, Canada, on Jan. 26, after a run up the Atlantic

coast. There we met our escort of warships, and at 4:30 p. m. on the following day we set out across the sea.

Our convoy was headed by the English cruiser, H. M. S. Cochrane, and the rest of the ships maneuvered into position, silently and unannounced, outside the harbor. Eleven vessels formed in four columns, with the British war dogs guarding the Tuscania and other transport and merchant ships. We followed the Baltic, British commodore ship, and were followed in (Turn to page 9, col. 1)

## **Survivor Describes Sinking of Ship**

(Continued from page 1)

turn by the U. S. S. Kanawha, an oil tanker that bobbed doggedly along, threatening to give us a fine imitation of Mt. Vesuvius if a torpedo should hit it.

The Tuscania was a passenger and freight liner of 14,348 tons, and also had below a number of compartments for horses and other animals, which we now occupied. The rest of the cargo at this time consisted of bacon and airplane parts, but the trip previous, we were told, was made with a load of Chinese coolies.

Into the warmth of the Gulf Stream we passed and entered the submarine danger zone. At night we slept in our clothes, life belts hung at the head of our bunks. During the day, surrounded by the warships of the British, we felt reasonably safe, but at night there was a feeling of uncertainty. As darkness fell, the escort ships would fade away in the enveloping gloom, and only the blue stern lights of the Baltic, beckoning us on, were discernable. We would spend the early evening lying in our bunks, as they were in tiers and it was impossible to sit up.

### **The Ships Zig-Zag.**

As we passed through the peril area, all of the ships zig-zagged to make a harder target for any U-boats which might be aiming their torpedoes at us from beneath the surface. When I say all, I mean all but the oil tanker, which had just enough speed to keep up without any extra maneuvers.

One night far off on the horizon we sighted a frigate on fire, and it

wasn't exactly a sight to inspire mirth. To complicate matters, the wind had grown into a gale, and heavy waves lashed the vessels. I slung my life belt to my waist as our steel ship dipped deep into the troughs of the sea, and the 2,156 American soldiers tried to sleep in the converted horse stalls.

Early in the morning of Feb. 4 our convoy was joined by eight British destroyers, three of which took positions to starboard, two ahead and three to port. With all this protection it seemed as though we had nothing to fear.

The day of Feb. 5 dawned with the sea still choppy, but not so rough because we were to the leeward of land. At about 4 p. m. we had our first sight of land to port—the high cliff shores of Scotland. Then to starboard a dark grey line lengthened itself on the horizon and formed the shore of Ireland. With the coming of darkness, a lighthouse on the Scotch shore blinked its welcome. Now, indeed, we felt that we had made the voyage safely—that soon we would once more set foot on land in the harbor of Liverpool. Little did we know that an unseen menace was even then stalking its prey.

At 6:45 p. m., with the ship sailing along at a 12-knot clip, the torpedo struck, just abreast of the engine room on the starboard side. This compartment was immediately filled with water and steam, and the Tuscania heeled over eight to 10 degrees and swung to starboard. The ship was immediately wrapped in darkness.

I had just returned from mess, hung up my life belt, took off my overcoat and blouse, and just as I started to untie my shoe laces—bang! Without any warning whatever, I felt the force of the terrific

explosion in the hold. Then the engines stopped, and there was a bewildering sensation as though the vessel were being lifted up, up, up, and then the sickening feeling of going down, down, down and expecting to feel the jar as the boat hit upon the bottom of the sea.

Unconsciously I crouched low, expecting water to come rushing upon me from the decks above in the total darkness. I could hear the walling of the stokers far below in the engine room, cut off from all possible escape because of the automatic doors which snapped shut to prevent the entrance of cold water that might cause another explosion. Many lives were sacrificed in this manner to save the lives of the greater number.

It is difficult to describe the horror and confusion of that moment. Grabbing my overcoat in one hand and my life belt in the other I started for the deck. To my amazement I had entirely lost my sense of direction. To add to my difficulties, the floor of the ship slanted to one side and then slanted toward the rear, as the front was slowly rising in the air. I finally did succeed in finding my way out among the hundreds of others who scrambled up to the forward deck.

#### No Ships in Sight.

How disappointed I was when I gained the deck and looked around! I had expected to see ships all around us, coming to the rescue. But there wasn't one of our 20 convoy ships in sight. Even the destroyers which had recently joined our convoy and in which we placed so much confidence were nowhere to be seen. I guess a naval regulation was responsible for their apparent desertion, but it made me feel pretty bitter for a moment. However, I knew that wasn't going to do any good, so I headed for the upper deck to join members of my company detailed to lower lifeboats assigned to us in drill. Arriving, I found seven others ready to man the boats. Below stood our company in line, patiently waiting lowering of the boats. But we were doomed to sad disappointment. The force of the explosion caused by the torpedo had snapped one of the boats in two, and also stove a hole in the one hanging underneath. Two members of our detail gave up in disgust. One of them was buried the next day in Scotland. Another lad, who had been sick most of the trip, was sitting on the floor and leaning against one of the cabins, rolling cigarets for the boys as he sang. I never saw him again; he went down with the ship.

Pushing the wrecked boat overboard, we directed our attention to the lower. One of the boys stuffed his overcoat into the hole, we lowered it into the sea, and then we all looked for other means to save ourselves.

I leaned against one of the large smokestacks to survey the scene. By this time the burst of excitement and confusion had died away. Scores of soldiers had already lost their lives. Some had leaped into the sea in the belief that the ship would sink immediately. Others had fallen overboard from the slanting, rolling decks. Still others had been killed in the process of launching the life boats, some of which were crushed against the side of the big ship. It is easy to see virtually all of those on board could have lost their lives if a third torpedo, which barely missed its mark, had struck the ship, causing it to sink almost instantly.

#### Call of Distress.

The Tuscania's whistle was now shrieking its call of distress incessantly. Into the sky climbed and quivered two red stars—submarine warning rocket signals. One line of auxiliary lights now blinked on the promenade deck, dimly outlining the rows of soldiers calmly counting off and awaiting an opportunity to leave the ship.

I finally decided that I would leave the transport before it sank, but you can imagine that I wasn't in any hurry to make the plunge. The water was icy, and daylight was so far away that one's chance of being picked up in the darkness was remote. I strolled toward the stern, for some strange reason feeling a desire to be alone.

The ship was slowly but steadily sinking and I was wondering how long before the final plunge, when much to my surprise, out of the surrounding darkness came the English destroyer Mosquito, dropping depth bombs as she approached the Tuscania on the starboard side.

In a few minutes she was joined by the Grasshopper and the Pigeon. But these three destroyers could carry only a comparatively few men, and long before I could get back from the stern of the ship, they were filled to capacity, and headed for an Irish port.

#### Swings Onto Destroyer.

So I was left behind with those others who were hoping that more ships would come to the rescue. Only a little of the Tuscania remained above water now, and I was determined not to be left behind again, so stuck near the edge of the ship. Sure enough, in a few moments another destroyer DID come gliding up. Grabbing a rope which dangled from an upper deck, I swung far out and landed on a chain which served as a guard rail along the destroyer's deck. Leaving the rail, I grabbed a piece of machinery and there I clung for all

chinery and there I clung for all I was worth. I don't think anyone saw me climb on in the darkness, with water sweeping across the deck as the destroyer cut through the waves. I was soaked and chilled to the bone, but finally was discovered and taken below by a British

sailor. Sitting on the floor of the engine room were nine others. We were given a glass of rum, which helped considerably, and later I learned that there were 30 of us on this destroyer.

About 3 o'clock in the morning we were transferred to a fishing boat, which took us to the Irish port of Bancranna. Some British officers met us there, escorted us through the quiet little town and several miles into the country, where we found some barracks, where we were quartered for the night.

It sure seemed good to lie down with the knowledge that solid ground was underneath me, but tired though I was, I lay awake for a long time wondering what had happened to other members of my company.

It had been a night that we would never forget.

Error: German submarine Captain Wilhelm Meyer did NOT attend the 1933 National Tuscania Survivors Association convention, declining at the last moment - "Racine (WI) Journal Times" Sunday 5 Feb 1933 p 1 & p 9

## Tuscania Survivors Elect New Officers, Pick City

Sheboygan, Feb. 6.—(P)—The National 'Tuscania Survivors' association selected Milwaukee yesterday for the 1937 convention and elected M. W. Collins, Milwaukee, president.

Others elected were Captain Oakley L. Parkhill, Fort Lincoln, N. D., vice president; Ralph R. Westcott, Shawano, treasurer; Tracy Green, Milwaukee, secretary; Charles B. Dunn, Chicago, judge advocate; William H. Seltrecht, Milwaukee, sergeant-at-arms, and John J. Young, Racine, chaplain.

Eleven survivors were marooned at Green Bay, and snow and cold kept the attendance to only half of that expected.

"Wausau (WI) Daily Herald" Thursday 8 Feb 1936 p 2

## WESTCOTT IS HONORED BY TUSCANIA SURVIVORS

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—(AP)—The National Tuscania Survivors' association selected Milwaukee yesterday for the 1937 convention and elected M. W. Collins, Milwaukee, president.

Others elected were Captain Oakley L. Parkhill, Fort Lincoln, N. D., vice president; Ralph R. Westcott, Shawano, treasurer; Tracy Green, Milwaukee, secretary; Charles B. Dunn, Chicago, judge advocate; William H. Seltrecht, Milwaukee, sergeant-at-arms, and John J. Young, Racine, chaplain.

Snow and cold kept the attendance to only half of that expected.

"Green Bay (WI) Press-Gazette" Thursday 8 Feb 1936 p 20



### The Tuscania

Back in 1918 the Tuscania, with 2,500 men aboard was approaching Ireland. The date was February 5, 1918, when it was attacked and

sunk by a German submarine. Of the 2,500 men aboard the ship, 220 were lost. Each year, since the Armistice, the survivors of this war time tragedy have held a reunion and convention under the sponsorship of the Tuscania association. This year the association will hold its convention at Kenosha, beginning Saturday, February 3. Headquarters of the association will be at the American Legion clubrooms where arrangements have been made for registration and meetings. An entertainment at the Moose hall on Saturday is open to all ex-service men. Officers of the association are Frank Tanking, president; Fred Scholey, vice president, and Ray Stephenson, secretary. In addition to these, survivors who live in Kenosha include Otto Mowrey, Hans Anderson, Dominick Leonetti, John Young, Fred Johnke, John Mitchell, William Gagner, Norbert Tyson, Rudolph Hultemis, Karl Hultemis, Floyd Hill, Leo Hopper, August Zura, Edward Regnier, Charles Knaup, Claude Forbes, Henry Huetten, Peter Stoiber and Edward Schmidt.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Friday 2 Feb 1940 p 10

# Tuscania Group Meets Feb. 7-8

## Wisconsin Rapids Host to National Association; 20 Kenosha Members

Twenty Kenoshans are among the 250 survivors of the Tuscania disaster of the first World War who are expected to attend the annual convention of the National Tuscania Survivors association in Wisconsin Rapids on Feb. 7 and 8.

The Kenosha members are: Claude H. Forbes, Floyd S. Hill, Leo Hopper, Henry W. Huetten, Carl Hultenius, Rudolph Hultenius, Henry M. Kleist, Charles Knaup, Albert Larson, John Mitchell, Louis E. Regnier, Edward Schmidt, Fred A. Scholey, George R. Stephenson, Peter Stolber, Frank H. Tanking, Norbert M. Tyson, Clarence J. White, John J. Young, and August Zura.

### Notable Chapter

The meeting this year, in a time of war and national emergency when such events as the torpedoing of the troopship Tuscania off Ireland on Feb. 5, 1918, are again the public mind, recalls one of the notable chapters of the World war.

Dr. F. F. Firnstahl of Wisconsin Rapids, president of the association, and Vernon H. Kelly, also of Wisconsin Rapids, the secretary-treasurer, are two of the 2,393 U. S. officers and soldiers who were aboard the ship. Of that number, 269 perished.

The rest, bound in a common bond of danger, sacrifice and heroism, formed the unique association which gathers each year to remember the early evening hour in 1918 when a German submarine sent the Tuscania to the bottom of the Atlantic.

Those who cannot come will pause at the anniversary time—5:50 p. m.—to say silent prayers for departed comrades. Many will send messages to comrades at the convention in a gesture of friendship and memory of the peril they knew together.

## 20 Survivors Of Tuscania In Kenosha

Thirty-six years ago tonight Corp. Arthur Junker became the first Kenosha soldier to die in World War I. He was one of about 35 Kenoshans aboard the HMS Tuscania when a German submarine sent it to the bottom.

Twenty of the ship's 2,100 survivors still live in Kenosha. Junker was one of 216 who lost their lives in the frigid waters of the North Channel between Scotland and Ireland.

The ship, a White Star liner before the war, was proceeding along the channel at dusk when the enemy torpedo struck amidship. The crippled craft remained afloat for two hours. British destroyers in the vicinity sped to the scene and pulled up next to the stricken ship to take off survivors directly.

Many of the ship's life boats were shattered by the blast. Most of those who managed to leave in the remaining boats were among the dead, killed when their light craft pounded to pieces on the rocks off the Scottish coast.

### Organization Formed

Most of the Kenoshans aboard were members of Company B, 107th Supply Train. Others belonged to the other detached units carried on the ship.

After the war, an organization called the National Tuscania Survivors association was formed and annual conventions were held up to the time of World War II. At one time, 46 states were represented in the organization.

Fred Scholey, 7120 20th Ave., is now secretary of the group. But its mailing list has dwindled to about 100 from Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

The 20 survivors still living in Kenosha city-county include: Hans Anderson, 1810 61st St.; Claude H. Forbes, 4405 Wilson Rd.; William Garner, 6621 11th Ave.; Floyd S. Hill, 2556 Lincoln Rd.; Leo Hopper, 2214 91st St.; Henry Huetten, 6631 20th Ave.; Carl Hultenius, 7829 21st Ave.; his brother, Rudolph, 7311 16th Ave.; Charles Knaup, 3708 19th Ave.; John Mitchell; Otto Mowry, 7409 8th Ave.; Edward Regnier, 6910 16th Ave.; Scholey; Peter Stoiber, 1012 56th St.; Frank H. Tanking, 7524 14th Ave.; Norbert Tyson, 1701 61st St.; Fred Young, Springbrook Rd.; John J. Young, 7401 41st Ave.; Clarence White, Rt. 2, Kenosha; and August Zura, 3339 12th Ave.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Friday 8 Feb 1954 p 8

## New Tuscania List Compiled

An updating of Kenosha's list of S. S. Tuscania survivors was offered today by John J. Young, 7401 41st Ave.

Young was one of four Kenoshans who attended a reunion of the survivors of the World War I sinking of the British troopship at Milwaukee Cudworth American Legion Post clubhouse last week. Other Kenoshans who attended the meeting that marked the 40th anniversary of the tragedy were Hans Andersen, Claude Forbes and Otto Mowrey.

In the sinking of the ship in the north channel off the Irish coast on Feb. 5, 1918, 226 American soldiers lost their lives. In 1926, a group of the survivors formed the National Tuscania Survivors Association in a meeting at Milwaukee, and since that time reunions have been held on an annual basis.

In the meeting all officers of the association were re-elected. They are President Harry Livens, Milwaukee; Secretary-treasurer Edward T. Lauer, Wauwatosa; Historian Leo V. Zimmermann, Milwaukee, and Chaplain Harry Vanderburg, Mukwonago.

Young's new listing of the present Kenosha survivors of the disaster includes in addition to the four who attended the reunion: William L. Garner, Floyd S. Hill, Leo Hopper, Karl Hultenius, Rudolph Hultenius, Henry W. Huetten, Charles W. Knaup, John Mitchell, Louis E.

Regnier, Norbert M. Tyson, Frank H. Tanking, Fred Young and August Zura. Young pointed out that in the intervening years since the troopship was sunk by German torpedoes, many of the members of the association have died and many have moved away from this area. He said that he is interested in securing a complete listing of the known survivors.

"Kenosha (WI) News" Thursday 13 Feb 1958 p 11

# M Troop roster from WWI found

The names of the 154 officers and men of Company M, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry who answered their country's call to arms on July 15, 1917, were not available to the News when a story on the 50th anniversary of the unit appeared this summer.

They have since been found and turned over for publication through the courtesy of Frank H. Tanking, 4226 Wilson Rd., a member of the unit.

Both Troop E, a cavalry unit, and Troop M were sent into service in World War I at the same time. A history of both units, which were composed mainly of Kenosha men, was published last July 24, but only the Troop E roster was available.

Listed here are the officers

Frank H. Hanna, Earl M. Harding, William L. Helm, Nestor Horropuchik, Wilbur Jacques, Adam Jacobs, Fred Jahnke, Antoni Jurenik, Peter Klepesky, Henry H. Kleist, Henry Knautz, Joseph Konon, Frank Korelaski, Thomasz Koraskik, Frank Koslowski, Christ J. Larsen, Harry Larsen, Arthur Larsson, Curtis Lawrence, Fred M. Lawrence, Austin Lee, August Lemka, Raeli C. Leonard, Dominic Leonetti, Peter Liskowski, Frank Lorenz, Michael J. McGinn, Mathias Metten, Maurice Meyre, Fred Mitchell, John Mitchell, Stanley J. Mitchell, Otto Nelson, Michael J. Neubauer, Victor Novak, Dominic Pairse, Anton Pemenko, Anton Perrone, Dominic Petracci, Pieter Pietrocco, Alex Puhalski, Joe Pulokas, Antoev Rabey, Otto Romanik, Robert F. Riley, Wallie Ronzia, George Roskos, Edward W. Schmidt, George Schunk, Arthur Schultz, Leonard J. Seiler;

John Simowitz, John Simpson, Leo J. Spychalla, Adolph Staudenraus, Frank J. Stec, Peter Stoiber, Joe Sulzycki, Carl C. Teeter, Ralph Teeter, Albert J. Tekip, Halse R. Tolleth, John C. Tenant, Norbert M. Tyson, Edward L. Van Lone, Mike Vidkos, Philip W. Unti, William Weiss, Hosea E. Wells, Roy Wernitz, Clarence White, Elmer Williams, Arthur Woodward, John J. Young, John Zapustcinski, August Zura.

**Listed here are the officers  
and men of Troop M:**

Capt. Edward Dayton, 1st Lt. Asbury H. Vale, 2nd Lt. Francis A. Singer, 1st Sgt. Joseph Bartol, Mess Sgt. George R. Stephenson, Supply Sgt. Charles W. Soukup, and Sgts. Lawrence J. Melbusch, Earl M. Lovejoy, John Murphy, Frank W. Pearson, Edward Wold, William S. Gallagher, Frank M. Lane and Homer H. Hoffman.

Cpls. Arthur Junker, Ray W. Shore, William H. Seltrecht, George Prusynski, Floyd S. Hill, Frank S. Singer, Fred Orth, Hans T. Anderson, Joseph C. Mayer, Ray S. Coshun, Otto Mowrey, Berteen Marsh, Henry Werner, Leo F. Hopper, Harry J. Davis, Fred Von Rembow and John A. Mahoney.

Cooks Victor Skogstad, Motenicz Wojnicz, and Frank H. Tanking. Mechanics Albert L. Larsen and Joseph J. Felton. Buglers Louis E. Regnier and William Anderson.

Pvts. Zygmant Adamovich, Zenon Alkowitz, Alberta H. Anderson, Francis E. Anderson, Lynn Anderson, Dominick Angele, William Ball, Adolph Bekisz, Joseph Bizunowicz, Ernest Bollon, Bruno Bombay, Albert Bonn, William A. Boutotta, Harold W. Bresnahan, Rollin Brooker, Christian Bunk, Charles Bushman, Paul Bessa, Earl Butler, Gaitano Cammirire, Eli T. Chagnon, Stanley V. Chesley, Mike Czyzewske, Marcel Dudkowski, James Farrand, Arthur Frost, Harvey Earl, Lawrence Gargia, William L. Garner, John Gedraitis, Antonia Gepalla, Byron Gillmore, George Gillmore, Tadeus Gostynski, Bruce S. Goulder, William Howard, Paul A. Heyer, Karl H. Hultenius, Rudolph A. Hultenius;

“Kenosha (WI) News” Friday 29 Sep 1967 p 16

Wife:



## Selma M. Young

Selma M. Young, 94, formerly of 811 S. Eighth Ave., Wausau, died on Sunday, Jan. 12, 1997, at a local nursing home.

She was born on April 30, 1902, in the town of Maine, daughter of Reinhard and Anna (Aschbrenner) Steckling. She married John Young on June 13, 1925, in Wausau. He preceded her in death on Nov. 27, 1980.



**Selma  
Young**

Selma belonged to the Ladies Aid at Trinity Lutheran Church.

Survivors include one sister, Esther Steckling, Wausau; one brother, Lester Steckling, Wausau; and nieces and nephews. She was preceded in death by four brothers; and one sister.

Funeral services will be at 4 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1997, at the Helke Funeral Home, Wausau. The Rev. Gary Schultz of Trinity Lutheran Church will officiate. Burial will be in the Pine Grove Cemetery. Friends may call from 2 p.m. Wednesday until the time of services at the funeral home.

Memorials may be sent to the Trinity Lutheran Church.

Obituary of Selma Steckling Young - "Wausau (WI) Daily Herald" Tuesday 14 Jan 1997 p 9 - <https://www.newspapers.com/image/271867916/>

Announcement is made today of the approaching marriage of Miss Selma Clara Steckling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard C. Steckling, 815 South Eighth avenue, to John J. Young of Kenosha, which will take place Saturday, June 13.

"Wausau (WI) Daily Herald" Saturday 6 Jun 1925 p 5



## John J. Young

in the Wisconsin, U.S., Marriage Records, 1820-2004

Name	John J. Young
Marriage Date	13 Jun 1925
Marriage County	Marathon, Wisconsin, USA
Spouse	Selma Clara Steckling

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1098796:61484?tid=20217128&pid=240124093764&queryId=ffd5499007d0dd7d7d80f9306bc5fd2c&phsrc=hFB71768&phstart=successSource>

Father:



Obituary of Mathew Jasiulewicz – “Kenosha (WI) News” Friday 10 Dec 1943 p 7

J. 242

Family name <b>Jasiulewicz</b>	Given name or names <b>Mathew</b>
Address <b>6633 19th Ave.,</b>	<b>Kenosha, Wis.</b>
Certificate no. (or vol. and page) <b>3919518 Vol. 30 P. 4957</b>	Title and location of court <b>Circuit Ct. Kenosha, Wis.</b>
Country of birth or allegiance <b>Poland</b>	When born (or age) <b>Feb. 26, 1868</b>
Date and port of arrival in U. S. <b>April 28, 1902 New York</b>	Date of naturalization <b>Feb. 18, 1935</b>
Names and addresses of witnesses <b>Walter A. Garin 1023 53rd St.,</b> <b>Lawrence T. Tolstika 2216 54th St.</b>	
U. S. Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Form No. 1-IP.	

U.S., Naturalization Record Indexes, 1791-1992 (Indexed in World Archives Project) for Mathew Jasiulewicz

[https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/4351706:1629?tid=&pid=&queryId=6da55f6d6186f96172c336f46a63885f&\\_phsrc=hFB71790&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/4351706:1629?tid=&pid=&queryId=6da55f6d6186f96172c336f46a63885f&_phsrc=hFB71790&_phstart=successSource)

## Mathew Jasinlewicz

in the Wisconsin, U.S., Death Records, 1959-2004

Name	Mathew Jasinlewicz
Death Date	9 Dec 1943
Death County	Racine, Wisconsin, USA

[https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/3601467:61483?tid=&pid=&queryId=6da55f6d6186f96172c336f46a63885f&\\_phsrc=hFB71791&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/3601467:61483?tid=&pid=&queryId=6da55f6d6186f96172c336f46a63885f&_phsrc=hFB71791&_phstart=successSource)

Legals	91
<p><b>STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, KENOSHA COUNTY:</b>            Maria Roders, plaintiff, vs. Mathew Jasiulewicz and Anna Jasiulewicz, husband and wife, Catherine Mulligan and William Mulligan, mother and son, and Margaret Hoffman, defendants.</p>	
<p><b>NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE</b>            By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on the 27th day of July, 1934, the undersigned sheriff of Kenosha county, state of Wisconsin, will sell at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 20th day of September, A. D., 1935, at the south front door of the court house, in the city of Kenosha, county of Kenosha, and state of Wisconsin, the real estate and mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to-wit:</p>	
<p>Lot 28 in Block 4 of the Quinton Subdivision of Block 23, and a part of Block 24 of Bond's Subdivision of a part of the Northwest Quarter of Section 6, Town 1 North, of Range 23 East, of the Fourth Principal Meridian, as per plat of said Quinton Subdivision now on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Kenosha, in the State of Wisconsin, and located in the City of Kenosha, County and State aforesaid.</p>	
<p>Terms of sale: Cash.            Dated this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1935.</p>	
<p><b>CLARENCE F. ERICKSEN,</b>            Sheriff of Kenosha County, Wisconsin.  <b>RUETZ &amp; RUETZ,</b>            Plaintiff's Attorneys.            (Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9.)</p>	

"Kenosha (WI) News" Monday 5 Aug 1935 p 10

Mother:

ORIGINAL  
(To be retained by clerk)

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 5384

## PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of Kenosha County at Kenosha, Wis.  
 The petition of Anna Jasiulewicz, hereby filed, respectfully shows:

(1) My place of residence is 917 Washington Road (2) My occupation is Housewife  
Suwalki, Poland on July 23, 1870 My race is Polish

(3) I was born in Suwalki, Poland on July 23, 1870 My race is Polish

(4) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on Aug. 9, 1903

(5) I am — married. The name of my wife or husband is Mathew  
 we were married on Nov. 4, 1894 at Suwalki, Poland; he was  
 born at Vilna, Poland on Feb. 26, 1868; entered the United States  
 at Boston, Mass. on May 1902 for permanent residence therein, and now  
 resides at Kenosha, Wisconsin I have 2 children, and the name, date,  
 and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows:  
John, Aug. 14, 1895, Suwalki, Poland, resides Kenosha, Wisconsin  
Hattie, Oct. 11, 1900, Suwalki, Poland, resides Racine, Wisconsin

(6) My last foreign residence was Suwalki, Poland I emigrated to the United States of  
 America from Antwerp, Belgium My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States  
 was at New York, N. Y. under the name of Anna Jasiulewicz  
 on Aug. 9, 1903 on the vessel "Russet"

(7) I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention 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, and particularly to

### The Republic of Poland

of whom (which) at this time I am a subject (or citizen), and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States. (8) I am able to speak the English language.  
 (9) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of three years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since  
August 1903 and in the County of Kenosha  
 this State, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since August 1903 being a residence within said county of at least  
three months next preceding the date of this petition.

Petition filed under Act of 9-22-22 as amended 5-24-34

(10) I have not heretofore made petition for Naturalization: Never  
 at — and such petition was denied by that Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit:  
—

Attached hereto and made a part of this, my petition for citizenship, are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, certificates from the  
 Wherefore, I, your petitioner, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to —

I, your aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, depose and say that I have heard read this petition and know the contents thereof; that the same is true of  
 my own knowledge except as to matters herein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe it to be true; and that this petition  
 is signed by me with my full, true name.

Anna Jasiulewicz  
 (Complete and true signature of petitioner)

### AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES

Mrs. Pearl Jablonski occupation Housewife  
 residing at 3808 - 10th Ave., Kenosha, Wisconsin, and  
Paulina Sozepsanska occupation Housewife  
 residing at 4033 - 16th Ave., Kenosha, Wisconsin  
 each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known and has been  
 acquainted in the United States with Anna Jasiulewicz the petitioner above mentioned, since Nov. 1, 1931  
 and that to his personal knowledge the petitioner has resided in the United States continuously preceding the date of filing this petition, of which this affidavit is a  
 part, to wit, since the date last mentioned, and at Kenosha in the County of Kenosha  
 this State, in which the above-entitled petition is made, continuously since Nov. 1, 1931 and that he has personal knowledge that the  
 petitioner is and during all such periods has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well dis-  
 posed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that in his opinion the petitioner is in every way qualified to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Mrs. Pearl Jablonski (Signature of witness)  
Paulina Sozepsanska (Signature of witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Kenosha, Wis.  
 this 2nd day of November, Anno Domini 1936 I, G. A. STRANGEBERG Clerk.  
 (Seal)  
 By Joe H. Singer Deputy Clerk.

G. A. STRANGEBERG  
 Clerk.  
 (SEAL)

**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, and particularly to..... **THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND** .....

of whom (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.

.....  
(Signature of petitioner)

Sworn to in open court, this ..... day of ..... A. D. 19.....

....., Clerk.

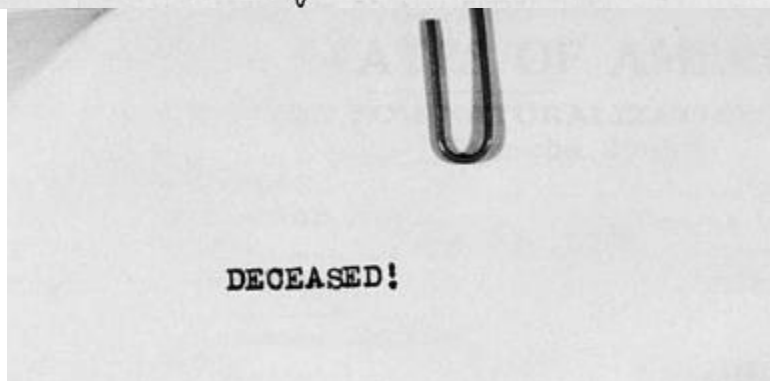
By....., Deputy Clerk.

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

Petition granted: Line No. .... of List No. .... and Certificate No. .... issued.

Petition denied: List No. 36

Petition continued from Feb 15-1937 to June 1937 Reason no appearance 14-2018



Naturalization filing of mother Anna Jasiulewicz on 2 Nov 1936 – note she failed to appear between 15 Feb 1937 & Jun 1937 – also a note “deceased” as she died 26 Feb 1937 - <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G936-8SJG?i=368&cc=2046887&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3A6FLV-ZKNY>



## Dies in Hospital After Long Illness

**Mrs. Anna Jasiulewicz, 66, Succumbs  
at St. Catherine's  
Hospital**

Ill for many months of complications, Mrs. Anna Jasiulewicz, 66, who resided at 917 Washington road, died Friday evening, at St. Catherine's hospital.

She was born in Poland, but had lived in Kenosha for the past 34 years. She was a member of the Holy Rosary, St. Hedwig, and St. Praxedas societies, and a leader in the activities at St. Casimir's church.

Besides her husband, Mathew, she is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Rosploch, Racine, a son, John of Kenosha, and a sister, Mrs. Alexander Szytkowski, Kenosha. Three grandchildren also survive.

The body will be removed from the Piasecki chapel Sunday morning to the Szytkowski residence, 4024 Fourteenth avenue. Funeral services will be held Tuesday morning at 8:30 at the home, and 9 o'clock at St. Casimir's church. Burial will be in the St. Casimir's cemetery.

Obituary of mother Anna Jasiulewicz – "Kenosha (WI) News" Saturday 27 Feb 1937 p 7

Sister:

### Hattie Jasuliwecz

in the U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

Name	Hattie Jasuliwecz
Gender	Female
Spouse	Joseph C Rosploch
Child	Richard John Rosploch

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/793386783:60901>

## Hadwig Theresa Rosplock

in the Wisconsin, U.S., Death Records, 1959-2004

Name	Hadwig Theresa Rosplock
Death Date	10 Sep 1972
Death County	Racine, Wisconsin, USA

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/312875:61483>

## Hattie Rosplock

in the U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014

Name	Hattie Rosplock
Social Security Number	387-52-4983
Birth Date	14 Oct 1900
Issue year	1965
Issue State	Wisconsin
Last Residence	53404, Racine, Racine, Wisconsin, USA
Death Date	Sep 1972

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/53416083:3693>

## Hattie Jasiulewicz

in the Wisconsin, U.S., Marriage Records, 1820-2004

Name	Hattie Jasiulewicz
Marriage Date	20 Sep 1921
Marriage County	Kenosha, Wisconsin, USA
Spouse	Joseph K Rosplock

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/91222524:61484>



**ROSPLOCK, MRS. JOSEPH T.  
(NEE: HATTIE  
JAZIVILEWICZ)**

1434 Geneva St.

Age 71. Passed away Sept. 10, 1972 in St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Rosplock was born Oct. 11, 1900 in Poland and had lived in Racine most of her life. In Kenosha in 1920 she married Joseph Rosplock. Surviving are her husband, Joe; two sons and daughters-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard (Ann Marie) Rosplock of Racine and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. (Deloris) Rosplock of California; one daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert (Patricia) Jahns of Twin Lakes; one brother, John Young of Wausau; seven grandchildren. Private funeral services will be held Tuesday, Sept. 12, at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, the Rev. Daniel Murphy will officiate. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery Garden Crypts. Friends may call from 7:30 to 9 p.m. this (Monday) evening at the **STROUF - SHEFFIELD FUNERAL HOME**, 1001 High St. Rosary this evening at 7:30 oclock.

Obituary of sister Hattie/Hedwig "Jazivilewicz" Rosplock – "Racine (WI) Journal Times"  
Monday 11 Sep 1972 p 21

**Joseph Raymond Rosplock**  
1926 - 2015

Joseph Raymond Rosplock, 88, a resident of Racine died Friday, May 8, 2015, at Ridgewood Care Center in Racine.



Joseph was born in Racine at St. Luke's Hospital on June 17, 1926, to the late Joseph and Hattie (Jasiulewicz) Rosplock. He graduated from St. Patrick's school. Joseph went by the name of "Joe" for most communications.

He served in World War II and his working career was in California's Aerospace as an ATP-Advanced Technical Person retiring in 1986.

He married Dolores Marks in 1949 at St. Matthew Parish in Oak Creek.

He will be missed and loved by wife Dolores; two children, Mitchell Rosplock and Cindy (Peter) Roth; and two grandchildren, Wendy Varga and Bryan Varga.

He is a member of Racine's VFW and will have military honors at his burial.

Cemetery services will be on Friday, May 15, 2015, at 11 a.m. in the Forest Hill Memorial Park Chapel in Oak Creek, Wis. (3301-E. Forest Hill Avenue) A time to greet family will take place in the chapel from 10:30 a.m. until the time of prayers.

Casey Family Options Funerals and Cremations  
Stephen P. Casey, Owner/Funeral Director  
(262) 653-0667  
[www.CaseyFamilyOptions.com](http://www.CaseyFamilyOptions.com)

Obituary of Joseph Raymond Rosplock, son of Joseph Rosplock & Hattie Jasiulewicz –  
"Kenosha (WI) News" Wednesday 13 May 2015 p 4



Suwalki, Poland - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suwa%C5%82ki>

#### Abbreviations:

b = born

d = died

F: = Find A Grave ([www.findagrave.org](http://www.findagrave.org))

NOK = next-of-kin

#### **Name: John Joseph Yung**

Name variations: changed surname from Yung to Young when he was naturalized in Racine County WI on 23 Sep 1930 – listed on Tuscania passenger list as Yung – birth surname: Jasiulewicz

#### Military:

On Tuscania: 107th Supply Co. B – private 1<sup>st</sup> class

Serial number: 251,040 (as Yung)

Entered service from: Kenosha, Kenosha WI

Sailed on “Tuscania” as: John Joseph Yung

Next-of-kin on “Tuscania”: mother Mrs. Anna Yung, 320 Wescott St., Kenosha WI

Returned from war on: "Virginian" May 1919

Sailed on return ship as: John J. Yung

Next-of-kin on return ship & rank: mother Mrs. Anna Yung, 320 Westcott St., Kenosha WI (cpl, Co. B, 107th Supply Train)

World War I draft registration (1917): as John Joe Yung - b. 14 Aug 1895 Suwalki

Poland/Russia; res: 320 Wescott, Kenosha WI. Single. Labor, Nash Motors Co. Kenosha WI. Alien. Claimed exemption from draft: “weak eyes” – Medium height, slender build.

National Tuscania Survivors Association (1939): 4127 - 18th Ave., Kenosha WI

World War II draft registration (1942): as John Joseph Young - b. 14 Aug 1895 Suwalki,

Poland; res: 4127 – 18<sup>th</sup> Ave., Kenosha, Kenosha WI. NOK Mrs. Selma Young, same address. Employed by Nash Kelvinator Corp., Kenosha, Kenosha WI. Height: 5’7” – 156 lbs.

Veterans Administration Military Index: as John Joseph Young / John Joseph Yung  
 Enlisted: 24 Jul 1917  
 Discharged: 24 May 1919  
 Address: 320 Westcott St., Kenosha WI  
 Rank/unit: corporal, Casual Detachment 2 Training Battalion, 161<sup>st</sup> Depot Brigade

Birth & death:

Born: 14 Aug 1895 Suwalki Poland (in 1918 this was situated in Russia Poland)  
 Died: 27 Nov 1980 Wausau, Marathon WI (Wausau Hospital Center)  
 Find A Grave: 259155932 (created 2 Sep 2023) - burial information from obituary "Wausau [WI] Daily Herald" 28 Nov 1980 p 6  
 Burial location: Wausau, Marathon WI  
 Cemetery: Pine Grove  
 Tombstone: 259155761 (created 2 Sep 1920)

Father: Mathew J. Jasiulewicz, 26 Feb 1868 Vilnius, Lithuania [then Vilna, Poland- 9 Dec 1943 Racine, Racine WI (at the home of his daughter Hattie Rosplock)]. Listed as Jessulevitch in John's obituary. Emigrated in May 1902, settling in Boston MA. Anna emigrated to NYC on Aug 1903. Settled in Kenosha WI in 1905.  
 In the 1930 census for Kenosha, Kenosha WI, Mathew JASWIEWICZ, age 62 Poland, parents b. Poland, laborer at a brass mill, lived with wife Anna (59 Poland, parents b. Poland). Mathew worked at American Brass.  
 Buried in Saint Casimir Cemetery, Kenosha, Kenosha WI.  
 Find A Grave: 10291094

Mother: Anna --- Jasiulewicz, 23 Jul 1870 Suwalki, Poland – 26 Feb 1937 Kenosha, Kenosha WI. She is listed as Mrs. Anna Yung on both of John Yung's voyages to & from WWI. The "Kenosha (WI) News" of 29 Nov 1918 p 1 reports that the mother of John Joseph Yung lives at 320 Wescott St., Kenosha WI. On 2 November 1936, his mother files a naturalization request in Kenosha County WI court, a process she does not complete due to her death, which is noted on the form. This document contains a wealth of information about the family.  
 She is buried in Saint Casimir Cemetery, Kenosha, Kenosha WI.  
 Find A Grave: 102091095  
 Parents' marriage: 4 Nov 1894 Suwalki, Poland

Spouse: Selma Steckling Young, 30 Apr 1902 Maine township, Marathon WI - 12 Jan 1997 Wausau, Marathon WI. Daughter of Reinhard Karl Heinrich Steckling (1872-1954, F: 143242621) & Anna Albertina Louisa Aschbrenner (1877-1955, F: 143242607).  
 Buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Wausau, Marathon WI, where her husband & parents are buried.  
 Spouse Find A Grave: 259155932 (created 2 Sep 1920)  
 Marriage: 13 Jun 1925 Wausau, Marathon WI

Children:

Sibling:

- Hedwig Theresa (Hattie) Jasiulewicz Rosplock, 11 Oct 1900 Suwalki, Poland – 10 September 1972 Racine, Racine WI. Married 20 Sep 1921 in Kenosha, Kenosha WI to Joseph C. Rosplock (1901-1995, F: 159940516). Buried in Calvary Catholic Cemetery & Mausoleum, Racine, Racine WI. F: 159940532

Notes:

Pre-war:

According to the 1930 census, he emigrated in 1908.

Wartime:

Wounded by shrapnel at Chateau Thierry, France.

Post-war:

Entered Milwaukee National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1929 as Jung.

Obituary:

Social Security number: 396-01-3002 (as Young)

Censuses:

1910 cannot locate

1920 cannot locate

1930 Racine, Racine WI – 1941 Harve St.

John Young, 33 Poland, parents b. Poland, age 29 at 1<sup>st</sup> marriage, emigrated 1908, papers filed, inspector, motor company, WWI veteran

Salema, 26 WI, parents b. WI, age 21 at 1<sup>st</sup> marriage

1940 Kenosha, Kenosha WI – 4127 – John & Selma resided in 1935 in Racine, Racine WI

John Young, 44 Poland, final assembler, auto factory

Selma, 39 WI

& sister-in-law Esther Steckling, 39 WI, sales lady, retail gar---, in 1935 in Wausau, Wausau WI

1950 Kenosha, Kenosha WI – 7401 – 41<sup>st</sup> Ave.  
John J. Young, 54 Poland, watchman, auto industry  
Selma T., 48 WI