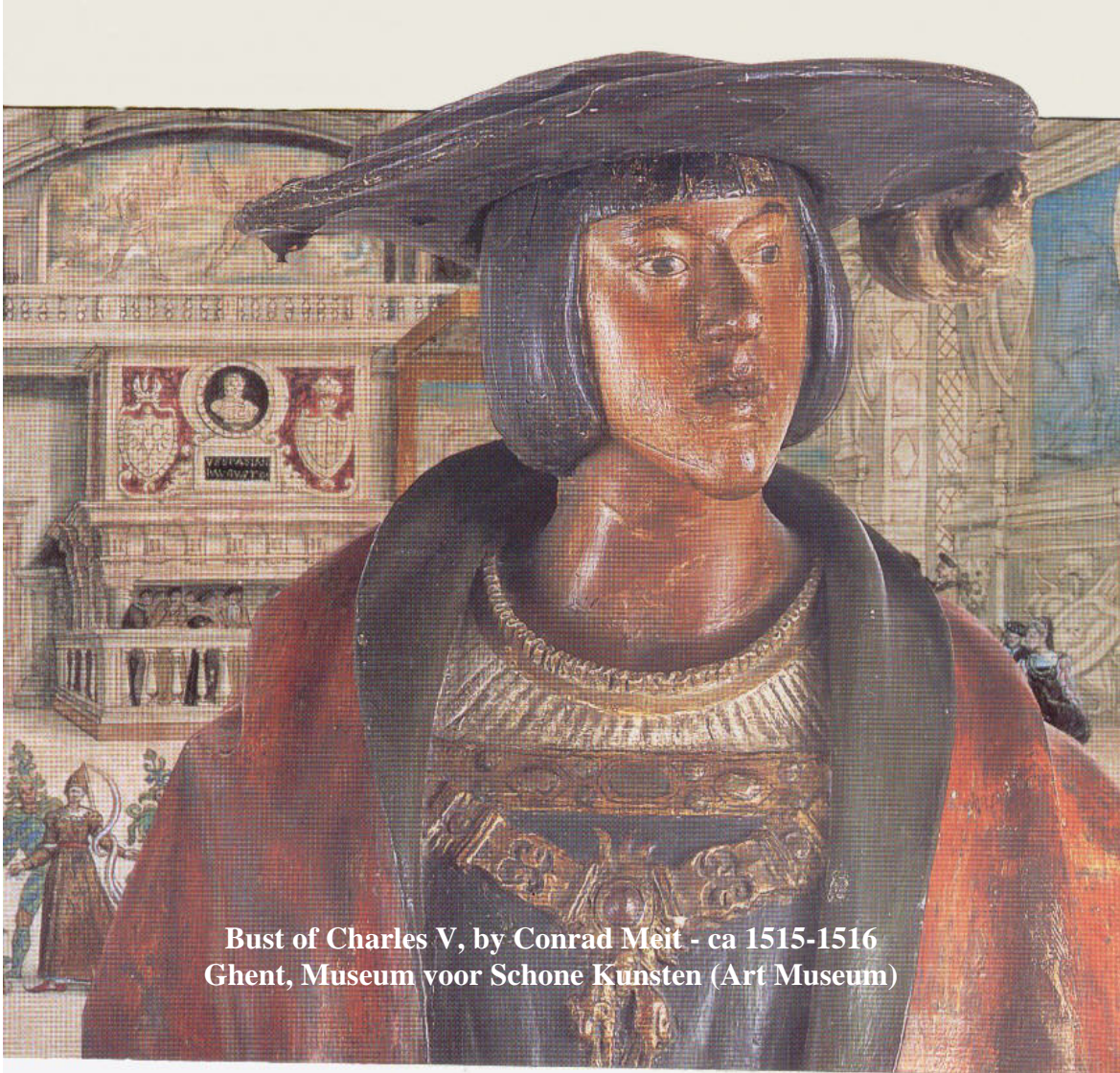


Belgian Laces



Bust of Charles V, by Conrad Meit - ca 1515-1516
Ghent, Museum voor Schone Kunsten (Art Museum)

BELGIAN LACES

ISSN 1046-0462

Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association
Founded in 1976

Our principal objective is:

Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

President/Newsletter editor	Régine Brindle
Vice-President	Gail Lindsey
Treasurer/Secretary	Melanie Brindle
Past Presidents	Micheline Gaudette, founder Pierre Inghels

Deadline for submission of Articles to Belgian Laces:

January 31 - April 30 - July 31 - October 31

Send payments and articles to this office: **THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS**

Régine Brindle
495 East 5th Street
Peru IN 46970
Tel:765-473-5667

e-mail bbrindle@netusa1.net

All subscriptions are for the calendar year

New subscribers receive the four issues of the current year, regardless when paid

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter from the Editor - Membership	p25
Charles V - Charles Quint, submitted by Leen Inghels	p26
Financiers on a great scale: The Masters of the Charleroy Coal Mines	p28
Vermilion Co. IL Naturalizations, submitted by Phyllis Snyder	p30
The BEAUVOIS Family, by Glenda Thomas, submitted by Deb Jones	p31
Passengers on the "Adele" -1863, submitted by John Mertens	p32
Belgian Emigrants from the Borinage Area, by Jean Ducat, Debby Jones, Phyllis Snyder & Regine Brindle	p32
Peter LANDSCHOOT, by Guy Gallez	p34
Belgian Glassworkers of Jeannette, Westmoreland Co. PA, by Charlotte Smith	p35
Descendancy of Louis ROSOM, researched and submitted by Etienne Hercot	p35
Cinderheads in the Hills, submitted by Vickie Zabeau Bowden	p37
Book Review: The Belgian Industry in the Czar's Russia, submitted by Pierre Inghels	p38
Clearfields Co. PA Naturalizations, submitted by Beverly Liston	p39
Declarations of Intent Brown Co, WI, by Mary Ann Defnet	p41
Grez-Doiceau, submitted by Etienne Hercot	p41
The Blood Tax, submitted by José Schoovaerts	p42
Nethen Marriages - part 3, by Regine Brindle	p43
Douglas Co WI Declarations of Intent, submitted by John Buytaert	p44
A Success Story, by Marilyn Howe/Simone's War Brides	p45
A Memorial to Clotilde Colpaert, submitted by John Buytaert	p46
Area News	p47
To and From / Queries / Answers	p48

Dear Friends,

As promised, this issue contains material on Belgian miners who settled in Illinois, along with interesting facts about the lives of miners' families in Belgium.

As we strive to balance the information that is published in Belgian Laces, I continue to ask for your patience if your particular area of interest is not covered in depth right now. Your personal stories and research articles are welcomed and greatly appreciated. I have had to hold some back for lack of space but will try to fit them in, as space is available.

I thank all of you who renewed your dues for this year and hope you will find things that can help you in your personal work.

I had the good fortune of spending a short time at the main Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints this month. I only wish I could have been allowed to bring a sleeping bag... (= I found their facilities quite easy to use and would recommend you to plan to stop there if you have a chance to go to Salt Lake City.

Some instructions on using the FHL are given in one of 1999 "Heritage Quest" magazines. Check the film numbers you need on the internet or at your local Family History Center ahead of time. If some of them are listed in the vault, make sure to call the Library so they can have them ready in time for your visit. Should you, while there, find you need a film from the vault, they usually ask for 24 hours to get it to the library.

I was lucky to catch up with some good friends and had the special treat of meeting new ones like Marilyn HOWE. We had a wonderful time. Maybe we will go again soon.

Until next time,

Régine

"LES BELGES"

by Didier Pavy - PARIS, 20 sep (AFP)

Correspondent in Brussels for the "Nouvel Observateur" for 7 years, Didier Pavy publishes at Grasset "Les Belges", a narrative that finally does justice to the prejudices about a country and a people that, although at the heart of Europe, remain poorly known to the Old continent.

Dating back to the Middle Ages, the Belgian economic and philosophical liberalism and its aversion to centralized systems will largely contribute to build this identity.

A way of being Belgian, since the country's creation in 1830, its inhabitants' "lack of nationalism", their Latino-Germanic mixing have prepared Belgium to belong to the building of a united and multi-cultural Europe.

"Constantly forced to compromise between Dutch and French speakers, its politicians have immediately felt at home in the European institutions", remarks Didier Pavy.

The "too little State", adds to the pronounced individualism of its population, has heavy consequences. The Dutroux Affair, the existence of powerful mafias, the clearance sale of whole segments of industry have highlighted the inability and powerlessness of the State in some areas such as in the Justice and Safety Departments.

Most sincere Condolences to

The family of Albert CASHIER (member #638)

In one of the most interesting chapters, the author brings out the complexity of the "Belgian spirit", a mixture of realism and mysticism, with roots going back to the Roman Empire whom painters like Jerome Bosch or Pierre Breughel had already expressed beautifully during the 15th and 16th centuries. Pull between the real world and its heaviness and the world of dream and hope, as summed up the cinematographer Jacob Van Doermal, "the artists who live in this country are fed from this sort of chaos; surrealism is a part of everyday life".

Flemings and Walloons, who have until now had to manage their regions without shedding blood, should not, so the author thinks, choose a complete separation, the drawbacks weighing heavier than the advantages and because the Walloon part, present in every Fleming and vice-versa, is not soon to disappear.

("Les Belges", Didier Pavy, Editions Grasset, 311 pages, 128 francs ou 19,51 euros)

Welcome New Members!

- 878. Andree McEVOY, Grand Junction, CO
- 879. Joanna LONG, Santa Ana, CA
- 880. Mary L. BRENSTROM, Lakewood, CO
- 881. Debra HITTLET-JONES, Danville, IL
- 882. Adolph & Dennis DE NOLF, Tucson, AZ
- 883. Jean Marie DONTAINE, Lesdain, Belgium
- 884. Arthur VARLE, Manchester, NH
- 885. Susan JANNECK, Rochester, NY
- 886. Jane KIN-IRWIN, Oakdale, PA
- 887. Gene JENKINS, Selah, WA
- 888. Denyel GALLE, Spencerport, NY
- 889. Ronald H. LAMEY, New York, NY
- 890. Barb CHISHOLM, Sturgeon Bay, WI
- 891. Don LAUTNER, Arlington, TX



The "Korenlei" in Ghent, birthplace of Charles V

Charles V - Charles Quint : Carlos Quintos Imperator

by Roel Jacobs under the title "Charles V - 1500 - 2000",
in "Flanders" quarterly of the "Ministry of Flanders", Sep. 1999
Submitted and edited by Leen Inghels

It is under these different names and titles that Charles the Fifth is known in World History. The five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles V in Ghent Belgium is the pretext for a year packed with events in a variety of towns and cities throughout Belgium: from historical exhibitions through concerts and theatre productions to contemporary art. Ghent, in the Sint Pietersabdij has held an exhibition called simply "Carolus - Charles V 1500 - 2000. - In the footsteps of the emperor", who is brought back to life in masterpieces by Titian, Dürer, Cranach, van Orley and others. Ghent again, as birthplace of the emperor, hosted another exhibition : "Charles V and the 19th Century Imagination", with exceptional examples of historical paintings whose stage management influenced the way the past was seen. Mechelen concentrates on its own world renowned wood-carved-cabinet-making-fame through the ages, but the exhibit, which takes place in three different locales traces the evolution from traditional wood carving and cabinet making to the work of contemporary designers under the common title: "Furniture from Malines 1500-2000 - From Wood Carving to Design."

Five hundred years ago Philip the Fair and Johanna of Castille governed the Burgundian Netherlands. On 24 February 1500 their eldest son, Charles, was born in Gent, Belgium. This was no world-shattering news in itself, but through a combination of coincidence, political skill, and hereditary succession this young man acquired control over an empire which was later said to be one 'where the sun doesn't go down'. As sovereign over an area that comprised present-day Flanders, the Netherlands and Wallonia as well as Spain, Germany, parts of Italy and large parts of Central and South America, Charles V (1500 - 1558) was one of the central figures of the first half of the 16th century.

His reign was an eventful period in history, a time of reformation, colonization, globalization, emerging capitalism, significant scientific discoveries, and intellectual and artistic renaissance. With pioneering figures such as Copernicus, Erasmus, Luther, Vesalius, Mercator, Ortelius, and Dürer, the 16th century not only represents the transition from the Middle Ages to Modern Times, but it is also one of the most fascinating periods in Belgian history.

The aim of this project is to commemorate the era of Charles V rather than the person or the ruler. But the process of highlighting a period of history is always an emotive minefield; the commemoration of a ruler a precarious business. This festival year is not meant to be a Celebration of Carolos Quintos Imperator, no idolatry nor an attempt to revival as in other stages of history, but rather a reflection about the culture and the context of that era.

During the second half of the 16th century, shortly after his death, Charles V and his reign were already being idealized. However, the aim at that time was not to give high praise to Charles, but to set him in contrast to Philip II. Indeed the better the father, the more convincing the argument that his son was an unworthy successor.

During the 19th century, when nationalism and romanticism were flourishing, Charles V and his son were important historical points of reference in the political debate, not about the past, but about the present. To conservatives Charles V was an important mainstay for the Church and a great statesman, in other words a defender of God and Fatherland. As far as the liberals were concerned, however, he could do nothing right.

Indeed Charles De Coster wrote a fictitious fare well speech shortly before Charles handed over power to his son Philip II, in which he depicted the emperor as a cynical power-freak who was giving his son a crash course in bigotry and suppression.

Charles V in Ghent

Charles V governed so many different regions that it was impossible for him to have a presence in all those regions at once. During the 15th century his predecessors had already instructed the family of Thurn and Taxis to develop an international system of postal communications. Indeed Charles V himself invented the concept 'governing by correspondence'. In his capacity as German emperor and as King of Spain, he traveled continually throughout Europe and even to North Africa.

When he took stock of his life in 1555, he spoke of forty journeys, ten of which were in the Netherlands, seven in Italy, nine in the German Empire, six in Spain, four in France, two in England, and two in North Africa. If you then consider how long these journeys would have taken, it becomes clear what an important part the Netherlands played in his life. He spent nearly half his life there, from his youth to his first trip to Spain in 1517 and then the last sixteen years before he moved back to Spain in 1556.

During his time, the Dutch-speaking part of the Southern Netherlands - approximately present day Flanders- was the wealthiest area in the Netherlands. It comes as no surprise therefore that the Flemish community is investing a great deal of time and effort into the commemoration of Emperor Charles V and his era. Neither is it a coincidence that Ghent - at that time one of the major cities north of the Alps - is playing a major part in this commemoration. Indeed Charles V himself would have come up with the following double-entente during a discussion about the size of the French capital: 'Encore que Paris soit bien grand, je pourrais la mettre en mon Gand,' (literally: although Paris may be big, I could fit it inside my Gent/gant=glove). Whatever the feelings of Charles V for 'his Gent' may have been, the city has preserved to this day numerous monuments evoking the era of the Emperor in some way, for instance you can go and stay in the inn where Charles

V stayed on several occasions, or you can visit Sint-Baafskatedraal, the cathedral where he was baptized.



Other cities in the Southern Netherlands also played an important part in the life of Charles V. Take Brussels for instance, where three of his sisters were born, which points to the significance of the city as a princely residence. Also in Brussels, at the age of one, Charles V was accepted into the Order of the Golden Fleece. When he came of age in 1515, he was given the title of Duke of Brabant and was given the Court of Brussels as residence. One year later, following his Spanish grandfather Ferdinand's death, he was inaugurated Regent of Aragon and Navarra in the Brussels' main church.

Upon his return from Spain the German electors came to Brussels to invite him to the imperial coronation in Aachen. In 1555, whilst still in Brussels, he formally renounced the Netherlands and one year later designated his son Philip II as king of Spain.

Mechelen was also of great significance. Up until 1530 it was the place of residence of Margareth of Austria, the aunt of Charles V. She ruled the Netherlands, first as the guardian of Charles V and subsequently as his representative. Through her patronage the city was a great center from a political as well as a cultural point of view.

The town of Leuven played a major part in the education of Charles V. This is where his tutors were recruited, and among these was the man who later became Pope Hadrianus VI. Knight of the Golden Fleece William from Croij-Chièvres was put in charge of Charles's worldly education and owned the castle of Heverlee near Leuven. Charles V's personality was therefore not formed in Ghent, but in the triangle of Mechelen-Leuven-Brussel.

And Antwerpen also deserves a mention, since in the 16th century it was a great commercial metropolis, the fourth largest city in Europe. Without the success of this city the Netherlands would never have been as important in the life of Charles V. In Antwerpen cultural and intellectual life was flourishing, which opened up the gates to the Renaissance and Humanism, but also to the religious wars. In comparison to Antwerpen, Brugge (Bruges) was stagnating, but it was far from dead. At that time the city of Brugge still formed a main link in the economic and cultural traffic between the Netherlands and the Spanish countries.

Behind the historical figure of the emperor is Charles V the man. Anyone who associates Charles V with wine, women,

and song is hardly guilty - or indeed not guilty at all - of defiling history. In fact his amorous escapades left him with an illegitimate daughter and son, Margareth of Parma and Don Juan. Both later played an important part during the rule of their legitimate half-brother King Philip II of Spain. Margareth of Parma became governess of the Netherlands and after Don Juan had won the important sea battle by Lepanto, he was given that post. Charles V even used the fruits of his amorous escapades as pawns in his game of political strategy.

In closing, a final word needs to be said about the association of Charles V and wine. In his time Charles V very much enjoyed good food and drink. However, in the Netherlands, where good wine was an expensive imported product, beer was a popular drink for health reasons as water was not potable. And after 500 years beer is still a popular drink. Charles V will continue to be remembered holding his famous three-eared jug of beer in Olen or enjoying a good solid copious meal.



Legend has it that on one of his many journeys across his empire, Charles V stayed overnight in the little village of Olen near Antwerpen. Having ordered a beer, the Emperor was brought a mug by the innkeeper, who held the mug by the ear as he handed it over. Charles V felt he could not take hold of the mug like that and asked for a mug with two ears. The innkeeper then brought the ordered mug of beer, both hands clasped firmly around both ears of the mug. The Emperor was faced with the same problem, whereupon he handed the innkeeper a piece of gold and asked him to have a third ear put on the mug so that the Emperor would be able to accept the mug like a gentleman. An enlarged replica of these three mugs still adorns the main square in Olen.

Financiers on a great scale: The Masters of the Charleroy Coal Mines. - part 1

Written by André BALERIAUX
Translated by Régine BRINDLE

Had the signers been told on December 22nd, 1831, that they were witnessing the birth of an association that would have great impact on the industrial life of the region, they might not have believed it. How fragile, and frail this 1831 newborn was! But its godfathers were men of action, who dreamed their godchild would enjoy a brilliant and prosperous future. The child would not disappoint their expectations. Its name? The Coal mining Industry Council of the Charleroy Basin - 'The Conseil Charbonnier pour le bassin de Charleroy'

Why did it become necessary in 1831 to create a Coal mining Industry Council?

Before our glorious Revolution of 1830 that resulted in the formation of an independent Belgium, mining coal in the Charleroy was done in many centers owned by individual families or by private companies.

They were generally small enterprises whose importance could not foretell the size they would become, nor the riches they would bring to the 'Pays Noir' - Black Country.

Transportation was not fast and so the coal market was rather limited.

There were only a few canals and Paris, the great neighboring capital seemed a world away. In 1825, Parisians didn't yet burn coal from Charleroy!

Each coal merchant fended for himself, isolated, near their own stock, doing their best to sell their product.

Some background history.

Relations with The Hague and William I were not always fine.

Since 1814, after Napoleon's first abdication, the great powers had decided to build a barricade against France by giving Belgium to the Netherlands as an increase in territories. This new regime, which had begun so auspiciously, would, within 10 years, become intolerable to the Belgians and end up in the 1830 revolution.

Why?

The Kingdom of the Netherlands already followed a rather tight fundamental law. When the King presented it to the Belgian notables for approval, they rejected it, considering it unacceptable. Yet William, who was a shrewd monarch, through the means of a process known in History as "Dutch arithmetic", added the abstentions to the "yea" votes and passed the law!

In spite of many strong differences, the union between Belgium and Holland seemed like a great idea: the Belgian agriculture and industry complemented the rich Dutch commerce well.

Through wise administration, the first few years brought great advantages to Belgium. With the help of provincial and urban institutions, our local autonomy, suppressed under French rule, had revived its old traditions.

Education had been revived with the creation of public primary and secondary schools: high schools and 3 universities opened their doors; agriculture was encouraged and roads restored, facilitating internal commerce.

Industry then developed: besides coal mining, there were metal works in Seraing, organized by the COCKERILL brothers, glassworks in Liège and Charleroy, the wool industry in Verviers and linen industry in the Flanders, tapestry in Tournay.

In short, the country had regained its prosperity and as often happens, prosperity had revived national love and pride. More aware of their worth and of their abilities, the Belgians began to pay attention to their rights. Although William deserved our gratitude for the country's growth, he offended our ideas and vexed our feelings.

William, who had been forced on us, wanted to rule as an enlightened despot!

And everyone knows Belgians do not like that! Our forefathers, who prided themselves in the modern seeds of freedom, sown by the French Revolution in 1789, and slowly matured with the help of philosophers and authors, didn't like it either.

Slowly but surely, tension mounted between the Belgian Provinces and The Hague and many complaints were voiced against the Dutch.

As time went by, dissension worsened, uniting Catholics and Liberals in our provinces, who began to demand reforms.

Facing the ever-increasing discontent of the Belgian population, William I first raised his royal voice against what his entourage called the Alliance of the Red Bonnet and the Square Bonnet. Then came some linguistic concessions but the king remained unmoved on the questions of liberty of the press and of ministerial responsibility. His hostility towards his opponents doubled and the gap grew between the Belgians and the Dutch.

In Black Country.

King William was not loved in Charleroy, any more than in Brussels or any other city in the country. The complaints made against him and his regime were shared by the "carolorégienne" population, as the Walloons, especially, were kept out of civil and military responsibilities. Establishing Dutch as the sole official national language had brought about violent reactions and strong criticism from the Charleroy area, where, as we know, even though people have hearts of gold, they also "have their heads close to their hats"! - in other words their tempers ran high.

The metal industry, rising in the region, demanded protection that the Dutch government refused to provide.

Workshops were created that, eventually, developed into factories such as La Providence and Cockerill-Sambre. Coke burning-furnaces, the glassworks and the coal mining industry demanded the improvement of roads and means of transportation, but in vain.

Here is a sketch of the general situation in which the Charleroy coal industry was trying to develop: on pain of suffocation and death, the exploitation of coal had to find commercial markets besides the local one.

To accomplish this, it was necessary to do away with the ruinous competition of pirate-coalers, who extracted coal above ground, and set broken prices that endangered the investments of those who extracted under ground on a large scale.

The financiers were about to react.

In 1825

No document speaks louder on the matter than the letter the Charleroy District Mine Engineer, addressed to the Administrator of National Industry in The Hague. It is dated September 26th, 1825. Here are some excerpts:

"There is great consumption of first grade coal in the country and in Brussels; our prices compete with Mariemont and other mines of the same quality, and if we raised them, the consumer, the merchants, would buy from Mariemont. The mines in Mons benefit from the canal to the Escaut River whose banks are covered with coal stores. It is different in my district where sale is limited to the mine itself. It is not possible to proceed any other way, which only allows for local customers and therefore limits the growth of our business. In Mons, modernization works are often underway, on a great scale. Because of this, the same commerce, which brings the owners together on the bank of the river, also protects their interests."

It is true that building a canal on the Sambre was of vital importance to the development of the coal industry in Charleroi. The changes in régime and the administrative delays - *nil novi sub sole* - were permanent hindrances to this big undertaking. Judge for yourselves. A decree dated 14 Floréal of Year XI (May 4th, 1803) decided the building of a navigation canal between Charleroy and Brussels, project which had been studied by the States of Hainaut back in 1656 and which, it is said, was even brought up as early as 1570.

It will, however, not be started until 1827, under the constant pressure of the great industrials and financiers. It is under the reign of Leopold Ist, that it would be inaugurated on September 22, 1832.

But another problem troubled the coal mine owners: the small above-the-surface operations indigenous to the region. Between 1797 and 1798 already, the Mambourg and the Bawette mines, counted more than 60 "pirates" on their property, and had begun to take them to court. In spite of the Mining Administration's help tracking down the perpetrators, the owners had to relent and by 1825 the problem was back.

That is why the Mine Engineer continues in his letter of September 26th, 1825:

In Charleroy, the owners each have their own resources, each mine serving particular town. Since the pirates sell same quality coal that is not deep in the ground, they extract it to the detriment of the deep-mining and of the companies who have deep wells, a large personnel and machinery.

There, lies the great injustice of coal mining in the 2nd district; there is the evil that turns away the sources of benefits, that opposes the development of normal wells and robs our industry of any hope of retaking a surface layer, covered with piles. There is the abuse to prevent; the general interest demands it; often, and especially from the Hainaut Deputation, I have called for the renewal of the Prefect of Jemappes' edict, dated October 13th, 1813, forbidding any mining of coal at a depth less than 100 "aunes" . However, 100 "aunes" is not enough, it should be 150 and that would take away from those pirates any means of being a nuisance.

This way, the rightful owner, safe from ruinous competition, will be able to offer prices balanced with their expenses and respectable return on their investment. One does not invest in the deep mines for interests, which are no larger than 5, 10 or 15%, but these interests must be proportionate with the chances taken.

The goal to achieve was now out in the open: to raise the price of coal to increase the benefits and to attract the trust of the investors.

It's such a decree that will put an end to such dealings and that we will strengthen the prices of coal and with them, the mines, to which the capitalists will turn to with confidence (...) These are, according to me, Mr. the Administrator, the means, which, combined with canals on the Sambre and to Brussels, must ensure the complete prosperity of the 2nd district coal mines.

The industrial financiers were about to act.

Vermilion County, IL - Naturalizations.

Submitted by Phyllis SNYDER, Danville, IL

Name	Naturalization	Origin	Name	Naturalization	Origin
LAINE, Juachin Oscar	27 Sep 1900	Belgium	LEROY, August	12 Oct 1896	Belgium
BAPTISTE, John Adams	17 Oct 1896	Belgium	LETE, Francois	21 Oct 1900	Belgium
BEAUVOIS, Emanuel	17 Oct 1896	Belgium	LIBERT, Francois	26 Feb 1898	Belgium
BEAUVOIS, Jean Joseph	3 Mar 1894	Belgium	MARIAGE, Adolph	12 Oct 1896	France
BEAUVOIS, Leonard	26 Oct 1900	Belgium	MARIAGE, Dominique	5 Nov 1894	France
BEAUVOIS, Louis	7 Sep 1892	France	MARIAGE, Joseph	6 Nov 1894	Belgium
BEAUVOIS, Oscar	27 Oct 1900	Belgium	MARVIN, John	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
BICART, Alphonse	10 Apr 1897	Belgium	MONGERARD, Victor	4 Nov 1884	France
BLARY, Jean Baptiste	17 Sep 1892	Belgium	NOTAIRE, Joseph	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
BLARY, Louis J.	24 Sep 1892	Belgium	OGEZ, Narcisse	26 Oct 1900	France
BODART, Leopold	13 Jun 1900	Belgium	ORLEA, Charles*	3 Nov 1888	Belgium
BOGGETA, Charles	18 Apr 1897	Belgium	ORLEA, Henry*	31 Oct 1894	Belgium
BOULANGER, Arthur	31 Oct 1892	Belgium	ORLEA, Noel*	3 Nov 1888	Belgium
BOURICER, Baptiste	25 Oct 1884	France	PESCART, Noel*	4 Nov 1890	Belgium
CALIN, Clement	31 Oct 1894	Belgium	PESCART, Helaire*	3 Nov 1890	Belgium
CALIN, Emanuel	2 Nov 1896	Belgium	PHILLIP, Sampton	19 Oct 1886	France
CARIE, Adolf	3 Nov 1894	Belgium	PICHON, Louis	19 Apr 1882	Belgium
CARRAY, H.A.	3 Nov 1890	France	PLIEZ, Emmanuel	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
COMBE, Camille	31 Oct 1894	France	POWELL, John	6 Nov 1900	Belgium
DARTE, John B.	9 Apr 1883	Belgium	PISCART, Alexander*	27 Oct 1890	Belgium
DE CLARE, Victor	4 Nov 1890	Belgium	ORLEA, Alexander*	5 Apr 1887	Belgium
DENIN, John	19 Apr 1882	France	MARRIAGE, Ruben	24 Oct 1900	France
DEQUIMPAL, Alexander *	26 Feb 1898	Belgium	MANFORD, Joseph*	6 Nov 1894	Belgium
DETRAIT, Camille	27 Oct 1900	Belgium	QUARTIER, Eugene	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
DEWEY, Paul	21 Mar 1890	Belgium	ROGERS, Adrien	19 Oct 1896	Belgium
DEWEY, Paul Jr.	11 Oct 1880	Belgium	SCHERS, John	3 Nov 1894	Belgium
DEWEY, Vitale	12 Oct 1880	Belgium	SCHERS, William	3 Nov 1894	Belgium
DINES, Augusti	22 Oct 1896	Belgium	STRIEN, Desire	6 Nov 1894	Belgium
DUBOIS, Henry	3 Nov 1894	Belgium	STRINS, Michel	2 Nov 1896	Belgium
DUEZ, Arthur*	26 Oct 1900	Belgium	TELLIER, Clement*	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
DURAND, Jules	28 Oct 1896	France	TELLIER, Felix	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
ELIE, Andre	1 Nov 1900	Belgium	TOURNEUR, Vital	5 Nov 1894	Belgium
FANCHET, John	24 Sep 1892	France	VAN DE VOER, Victor	5 Jul 1890	France
FARCY, Henry	14 Sep 1900	France	VANDENBERG, Emile	31 Oct 1894	Belgium
FERMAN, Camille	2 Nov 1896	Belgium	VANDERBERGHE, Peter	4 Nov 1894	Belgium
FINET, Phillip	28 Oct 1896	Belgium	VANDER VORE, Clestene	3 Nov 1890	France
FOUREZ, August	7 Nov 1898	Belgium	VANDUREN, Jules	31 Oct 1894	Belgium
FRANK, Peter G.	1 Nov 1876	Belgium	VANESSE, Desire	28 Oct 1896	France
GAIE, Emauneul *	1 Nov 1900	Belgium	VICTOR, Isidor	3 Nov 1894	Belgium
GALFRE, Louis	2 Nov 1896	France	WECCELE, Camil	31 Oct 1894	Belgium
GODAR, John B.	27 Jan 1885	Belgium			
GODNER, Prosper	13 Feb 1878	France			
GONDRY, Fabin *	27 Oct 1900	Belgium			
HACQUET, Albert*	1 Nov 1894	Belgium			
HACQUET, Emanuel*	2 Nov 1896	Belgium			
HERMANS, Emile	30 Oct 1894	Belgium			
JACOBS, Albert	31 Oct 1892	France			
JACOBS, Albert	1 Nov 1880	Belgium			
JACOBS, John	15 Oct 1880	Belgium			
LAMARTINE, Jules	7 Nov 1892	France			
DURAND, John Baptist	2 Nov 1896	France			
DURAND, Frank	2 Nov 1896	France			
LALLIENZ, Gilesphore	3 Sep 1892	France			
LANTON, Jean Davit	19 Oct 1886	France			

* Most Belgian families of Vermilion Co. IL came from or had ties with Cuesmes, Namur, Belgium. Some biographical notes follow.

The BEAUVOIS Family

Excerpt from a History put together by Glenda THOMAS, Niles, MI

The BEAUVOIS family in Belgium was very poor. Joseph and the other boy went into the mines at the age of nine. Joseph's job was to feed the mules used in the mines. They fed them carrots, potatoes and turnips. Joseph always said he ate the vegetables as his meal too.

August DENNY had gone to the USA and returned to Belgium with tales of work opportunities awaiting there. Gus offered to pay the boys' passage and to help them get jobs. They were to reimburse him later. Joseph was about 14 and Emmanuel about 16. They sailed from Antwerp to New York on the Star Line Ship. A train took them from New York to Danville where they were met by a man named PICHON who took them to Hillary.

The boys lived in several locations, most of which were hardly livable. Joseph told that one shack in South Danville had snow blowing through the cracks in the wintertime. They also lived in the mining boomtown of Grape Creek. It was there that they contracted typhoid fever. Their diet consisted of bologna, black bread spread with lard and salt instead of butter and black coffee.

DENNY took complete charge of them, even collecting their pay. This went on for sometime until someone told them that they had paid their passage debt to DENNY many times over. By then other brothers and a sister had come to the States.

The boys continued to live together and work in the mines. It was one of the hardest jobs known at that time. No coal miner was ever viewed as having any money or education. Most of the men in the mines were foreigners who, like the BEAUVOIS boys, were immigrants.

A company store was located in the center of South Danville. All the miners were encouraged to buy their food and household goods there and have the amount deducted from their wages. It was quite difficult to be free from debt and more difficult to save anything with which to start a new life. Each miner had a set of miner's tools, which were quite heavy. Joseph was known to have carried his tools from Grape Creek to South Danville, walking all the way, with only one stop nearly half way at the old HOOTEN School.

Later, each miner carried a two-tiered metal bucket for a lunch pail. It was common practice for the miners to stop off, after work at the local tavern to have their buckets filled with beer to was away the coal dust.

There were language barrier problems. Joseph tells of going fishing and calling out a greeting to another fisherman who left quietly. He found out later that he had actually cursed the man. Joseph had learned some new words from the wrong people. Times were very hard for the miners. There were no unions to help improve working conditions. During the winter months, there was work, but when summer came and there was no use for coal, work became very sparse.

All the boys, particularly the older ones, were gruff and did not master the English language.

Some of the mines they worked were the Hemrod Mine, the Grape Creek Mines, the Peabody Mines, the Little Vemilion and the Busonville.

Oscar BEAUVOIS (1855-1932)

He was the tallest of the BEAUVOIS brothers, had dark brown hair and blue eyes, a mustache and a big nose. He was a coal miner. He "batched" with his brothers at one time, in a house just south of the J.J BEAUVOIS property. He lived for a time with his brother Leonard and his wife. He did remain a bachelor all his life. He died of natural causes at the age of 77 and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, in Batestown.

Louis BEAUVOIS (1860-1931)

Louis was the smallest BEAUVOIS brother. He came from Belgium to work the coal mines. He married Pauline JACOBS with whom he had a turbulent marriage. Louis had sandy-colored hair and very blue eyes and a mustache. He planted a successful yellow harvest apple orchard and raised his own tobacco for pipe smoking. He was struck by lightning which caused him to have fainting spells and was unable to work after that. He died of natural causes at the age of 71. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Emmanuel BEAUVOIS (1868-1936)

Manuel doesn't bear a family resemblance with the other boys. He was of stocky built, had dark brown hair and brown eyes. He was a coal miner too. He had an artificial or glass eye and was known for his clown antics. He liked to play tricks on his friends and neighbors. He married Mary FOUREZ in 1888 with whom he had 4 children. Then he married Salina. He lived in Glenburn, by Kickapoo park. He died at the age of 68 of blood poisoning and is buried in the Oakwood cemetery

Leonard BEAUVOIS (1878-1924)

Leonard was the youngest BEAUVOIS son. He had bright red hair and was red-faced with blue eyes. He was nicknamed "Beef steak" because of his discoloration. He was the only BEAUVOIS of this generation to have any formal schooling. He attended The Grant grade School in South Danville. He married Minnie JACOBS with whom he had 3 children. They lived in Hillary, section of Danville. He too worked in the mines. He died of cancer of the chest in 1924, at the age of 46. He is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Batestown.

Eliza BEAUVOIS (?- 1888)

She was the oldest BEAUVOIS daughter. She married August DENNY with whom she had 2 children. She is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Danville, IL.

Louisa BEAUVOIS (1874-1915)

After her sister died, Louisa married Gus DENNIS. He was not well-liked by the BEAUVOIS boys because of his unscrupulous business transactions. They learned of the marriage through another miner and tried to stop the wedding but they were too late. Louisa bore her husband 7 children. She died in 1915 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, in Danville, Illinois.

Passengers on the ship "Adele", arriving in New York on 3 Nov 1863

Submitted by John MERTENS, WI

BALIGAND, Francois 35, Desiree 36, Augustin 13
 BALLEZ, Philippe 40
 BARETTE, H. 27
 BECQUET, Jules 55
 BERTIAUX, Albert 29
 BLANCART, J. B. 29 aka BLANQUART, BLANQUET
 BLANQUET, P.J. 24,
 BLASSE, Felicene 25
 BOULLEY, L. Joseph 60
 BOULLEY, Oge 24
 BOUILLY, Allen 22
 BRAUMONT, Alfred 21
 BROUEZ, Florian 40, Pauline 23, Rudolph 16, Francois 12,
 Adele 11
 CALCUS, Benoit 33
 CAMBIER, Joseph 30
 CAMBIER, Roger 23
 CHANVAGS, Alexis 25
 DARHOUSSE, Ernest 31
 DATTS, J. B. 29
 DECAMPS, J. B. 23
 DENIS, Constant 27, Catherine 25, parfuit? 6 months
 DEURICQ, Nicolas 23
 DIEU, Pierre Joseph 29, Adelaide 24, Rosine 4, Albert 6
 DISCARTE, Adonis 24
 DRUART, Charles 23 (Dinat) 23
 DUBUISSON, Ignace 34, Catherine 26, Ernest 6, Josephine 3
 DUBRUELLE, J.B. 40, Constance 28, J.B.
 DUEZ, Leopold 31
 DUFASNES, P.J. 23
 DUFOUR, Henri 26
 DUMONT, August 31, DEMAIN, Virginia 43, Adelaide 3,
 Henri 7, Victorine 5 months
 FAGNARD, F.P. 25, Adele 20
 FAPIAUX, Vincent 28
 FERRY, Joseph 16
 FOUINEAU, Floris 28
 FRANCKE, P.Jacob 24
 GODART, Charles 25
 GODART, J. B. 20
 GODART, Prosper , 19

GOSSELIN, Andre 22
 GOSSELIN, Marceline 32 Louis 10, Leopold 8, Marceline 6
 female, Melanie 1
 GROSJEAN, J. N. 42
 HALGRAIN, Theo. 37, Antoinette 43, Emanuel 7
 HOUDAIN, Desire 28
 HUART, Felix 48
 JACOBS, Alex 44, Anastasie 43, Joseph 18, Albert 13, Florent
 10, Jean 7, Augustine 5 Male, Octave 6 years female
 LAHOST, Albert 24
 LAUDRON, Florent 58, Philippine 44
 LAURENT, Marc 35
 LEIVY/LEROY?, Francois 43
 LENNY/LEURY?, Antoine 21
 LEUNE/LENNE?, Noel 25
 LHOST, P.P. 29
 LIBOTTE, Louis 26, Louise Souer? 14
 LIENARD, Cynlle 28
 MOLLE, Gegorie 42
 MOREAU, Constant 35, Victoria 30, Rose 6, Josephine 3,
 Antoine 1
 MOTTE, Joseph 28 - MOTTE, A Herneux 27, Elie 6 months
 OLIVER, J. B. 26
 PALAIRON, Rosalie 49, Renee 11(male) Marie L. 5,
 Urich 13m
 PATURIAUX, Charles 23 lived for a time at Stone Bluff,
 Fontaine Co., Indiana
 PICHON, J.J. 56, Florentine 39, Charlotte 23, Flora 19, Pauline
 15
 PIETTE, Alexis 26, Virginia 23
 POTTIEZ, Michel 36, Marie 35
 POTTOUX, Charles 28
 QUIVY/CAVIER?, Jules 21
 REGNIER, Nicolas 40
 SAUVAGE, Adophe 28
 SPREMONT, Francois 25, Celine 23
 STENSSE, J. B. 27
 VANHASSEN, C. 22
 WIELENGREIN, Jos. 23
 ZERVIN/ZEWIN?, P.J. 29

Belgian Emigrants from the Borinage Region

Collaborative work of Jean DUCAT, Debby JONES, Phyllis SNYDER and Regine BRINDLE

H **ANDRE**, Clovis b. 6 May 1878, Cuesmes son of ANDRE, Francois (24)/RENVILLARD, Mathilde Desiree
 emigrated to Westville, IL 1904
 W **LORY**, Adolphine Leopoldine, b. 4 Dec 1878, Cuesmes daughter of LORY, Jean Baptiste/BARBIER, Josephine
 emigrated to Westville, IL 1904 d. 10 Jun 1961
 c **ANDRE**, Clovis Jr.* b. ca 1902, Cuesmes
 Emigrated to Westville, IL 1904
 *Clovis Jr had 2 sons: Oden B ANDRE and Octave E ANDRE**
 (information received from Octave's son, Michael ANDRE, # 217-446-6799)

S **ANDRE**, Elie , b. Cuesmes emigrated to Danville, IL 1886

S **AUDIN**, Jules Jean b. ca 1856, Cuesmes ? emigrated to Danville, IL 1904
 S **AUDIN**, Ed. Clement b. Cuesmes emigrated to Danville, IL 1904

H **AUQUIER**, Gaston Gustave b. 15 Sep 1882, Cuesmes, son of AUQUIER, Felicien (40)/CARDINAL, Femina
 emigrated to Westville, IL 1904 FHL#1349154 -birth record
 W **BELOT**, Eva Adolphine Augustine, b. 7 May 1882, Cuesmes, daughter of BELOT, Emile (26)/BEAUVOIS, Clemence
 emigrated to Westville, IL 1904 FHL#1349154 -birth record

H **BACQ**, (Pierre) Joseph, b. 2 Mar 1872, Cuesmes, son of *BACQ, Augustin (38)/DONFUT, Victoire
 Emigrated to Westville, IL1895 FHL#1349154 - birth record

W **BAUDELL**, Ambroissinie

* Another child to BACQ Augustin & DONFUT, Victoire: Victoire BACQ, b in Cuesmes on 17 Jun 1874.- FHL#1349154

H **BAIL**, Philibert Victor Alexis, b. 22 Jan 1867, Cuesmes son of BAIL, Laitime*/CAMBIER, Josephine**
 married 17 Jan 1891, Cuesmes - emigrated to Danville, IL, 1904/1908 FHL#1349154 - birth record

W **LUPANT**, Juliette, b. 25 Feb 1873, Cuesmes daughter of LUPANT, Adolphe/HANNECART, Desiree

c1 **BAIL**, Adolphe Philibert Salvador, b. 12 Sep 1893, Cuesmes

*Laitime BAIL died in Douai, France on 17 Jul 1879 - **Josephine died in Cuesmes 14 Aug 1873

S **BAILLON**, Desire b. Cuesmes emigrated in 1908

S **BAILLON**, Jules, b. 12 Jul 1875, Cuesmes son of *BAILLON, Florent Constant (39)/ DEGIVRE, Josephine
 emigrated in 1908 FHL#1349154

S **BAILLON**, Victor, b. 31 May 1871, Cuesmes son of *BAILLON, Florent Constant (35)/ DEGIVRE, Josephine
 emigrated in 1908 FHL#1349154

* other children of BAILLON, Florent Constant & DEGIVRE, Josephine: BAILLON, Leocadie, b 17 May 1874, Cuesmes
 BAILLON, Jules, b 24 Aug 1877, Cuesmes

H **BEAUVOIS**, Emmanuel, b. 16 May 1868 son of BEAUVOIS, Emmanuel /Victoire Rosine Augustine BOUDIN

Married on 17 Nov 1888, Danville, IL - died 18 Dec 1936

W **FOUREZ**, Marie, b. 18 Mar 1869 - died in 1910 - TB

c1 **BEAUVOIS**, Josephine, b. Sep 1889 married August PLIEZ - died in 1910

c2 **BEAUVOIS**, Palmyre, b. 19 Aug 1891, married 21 May 1910 to James JOINER - died 5 Jun 1969

c3 **BEAUVOIS**, Camille, b. 27 Apr 1897, married 1. Edith JACOBS (Div.)/ 2. Frances SILVER - died 16 May 1949 - blood clot

c4 **BEAUVOIS**, Arthur, b. 8 Oct 1904, married Aug 1925 to Irene TAYLOR/ 2. Frances SILVER

H **BEAUVOIS**, (Jean) Joseph, b. 17 May 1872, Cuesmes, son of B., Emmanuel (37)/Victoire Rosine Augustine BOUDIN
 Married 17 Jan 1893, Westville, IL 1889/8 - died 16 Oct 1956 - heart FHL#1349154

W **SUMMERS**, Louise, b. 26 Apr 1878, South Danville, IL - died 6 May 1945 - gall stones

c1 **BEAUVOIS**, Marie 26 Sep 1894, IL, married 20 Dec 1915 - Mike JOHNSON

c2 **BEAUVOIS**, Leonard 27 Feb 1896, IL, married Feb 1916 - Clella CRAWFORD (Div.)

c3 **BEAUVOIS**, Oscar 3 Nov 1898, IL, married 8 Apr 1916 - Allan BISHOP (Div.)

c4 **BEAUVOIS**, Iona Blanche, b. 25 Aug 1906, IL - married 17 Jun 1928 - Russell Franklin SMITH

H **BEAUVOIS**, Leonard, b. Jan 1878, Mons son of BEAUVOIS, Emmanuel/Victoire Rosine Augustine BOUDIN
 emigrated in 1887 - died Dec 1924 - cancer FHL#1349154

W **JACOBS**, Minnie

c1 **BEAUVOIS**, Helen, b. 26 Sep 1902, married 1922-23 to Emile COURTAINE - died 10 Jun 1949

c2 **BEAUVOIS**, Claudine, b. 23/28 Apr 1905 - died 17 May 1939

c3 **BEAUVOIS**, Emanuel, b. in 1907- died 16 Apr 1934 - TB

H **BEAUVOIS**, Louis, b. 1 May 1860, Quesmes, son of BEAUVOIS, Emmanuel /Victoire Rosine Augustine BOUDIN
 Married 12 Oct 1897 - Danville, IL , died 21 Dec 1931

W **JACOBS**, Pauline, b. Jun 1878, Danville, IL, daughter of BEAUVOIS, Louis/JACOBS, Pauline - died 1896

c1 **BEAUVOIS**, Rosine, b. Aug 1897, IL - married to 1.Steve CALAMARES/2. Charles GAY - 1924/3. Jules DEDRYVERE

c2 **BEAUVOIS**, Felissine , married 1. 1922-23 to Arthur ROSCHINSKY/ 2. Speed ROSCHINSKY

c3 **BEAUVOIS**, Mary, b. December - married 1.Ellis CALLAHAN/ 2. Ike WINNER

S **BEAUVOIS**, Oscar, b. 3 Oct 1855, son of BEAUVOIS, Emmanuel /Victoire Rosine Augustine BOUDIN- died 20 Aug 1932

Peter LANDSCHOOT

Company G, 12th regiment of volunteers of Michigan

By Guy GALLEZ, translated by Régine BRINDLE



Petrus (Peter) LANDSCHOOT, son of Petrus Johannes LANDSCHOOT and Joanna Marie DEVILLERS, was born 8 January 1823 at St. Jan in Eremo, near Eeklo, Province of West Flanders. The date of his departure to the United States is not yet known but we do have a copy of the certificate of militia, dated February 17th, 1851, that was likely delivered before he emigrated. In this document we read that Petrus LANDSCHOOT was called to the service in the 1842 lottery, but was freed from the obligation in 1849, after his brother was killed while in the military service.

In the USA, he married on November 25th, 1857 in the St. Clement Church of Centerline, Michigan, Miss Catherine CURLEY, born on December 13th, 1835 in New York and they settled in Sterling, Macomb Co., a place where houses were still quite spread out at the time, and became a salesman.

During the Civil War, when the Northern States began to use conscription, at 41y, he was enrolled on October 8th, 1864 in Pontiac, as a simple soldier, and on November 11th was assigned to G Company of the Michigan 12th Infantry.

In February 1865, Peter LANDSCHOOT was sent in garrison with his regiment at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. He was assigned to guard duty almost every night for the rest of winter. The weather was rainy and the regiment was encamped on low swampy ground. Fatigue and bad climate took their toll on his health. He began to suffer from chronic diarrhea and from rheumatism. The doctor sent him to the hospital, but Peter refused to go, as the hospital was a terrible place that all tried to avoid as much as possible. He was treated at the camp. This condition weakened him so that when the regiment left for Washington, Arkansas, in the Spring of 1865, he fell several times and an officer had to allow him to put his gear on a wagon so he could continue to walk. Peter remained in Washington waiting until October 1865 when he was returned to civilian life in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Peter LANDSCHOOT took up his business but tried himself at making barrels. He had to give this up quickly as his rheumatism were just too painful (it was quite difficult for him to lean over the barrels).

In 1879, Peter LANDSCHOOT went to Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Michigan and, his health permitting, worked in the garden. He died December 19th, 1908 at Port Huron, at the age of 85 years.

His wife, Catherine CURLEY, who had died on October 7th, 1893, had born him 5 children:

- Mary Ann, born July 14th, 1864
- Louise, born May 17th, 1867
- John Henry, born January 25th, 1869
- Rosalie Alma, born June 24th, 1871
- Julia Emily, born October 26th, 1873

This information was collected from Kerry HOWARD of Dearborn, Michigan, Hans Van LANDSCHOOT of Knokke, Belgium and Mike MORRISON of Germantown, Maryland



Belgian Glassworkers of Jeannette, Westmoreland Co. PA - part 3Compiled by Charlotte SCHMIDT ROGERS¹

Name	age	Declar. of Int.	Naturalization	Witness
SOUPLEY, Louis	49	Oct 1896		
SPRUMONT, Joseph Martin		8 Dec 1894	10 Nov 1897	Z.A. DETWARTE
STALPORT, Emile	19	6 Jan 1896	11 Jun 1898	Z.A. DETWARTE
STALPORT, Joseph	27	Jan 1896		
STASSIN, Jean Joseph	30	Oct 1893		
STASSIN, Jules	32	Jan 1893		
b. 3 Dec 1861, Jumet - Parents: Jean Baptiste STASSIN, 24y, miner/ Marie Catherine LEFEVRE				
STORUELLE, Jules	39	21 Dec 1889	7 Oct 1892	Arthur CORNELL
STOUMOND, George E.	20	Feb 1895		
STOUPART, Jules	32	Dec 1889		
STUNELLE/STRIMELLE, Edward	43	3 Oct 1892	27 Aug 1898	F.P. WIBLE, W. DECOSTER
SUAIN, Gustave	23	Oct 1901		
SUIN, Alphonse	28/38?	Sep 1890		
TAMENNE, Emile	27	Jan 1893		
THERASSE, Frank		5 Nov 1891	31 Jul 1897	Frank J. CORRIGAN
THIBAUT, Gustave	38	Sep 1892		
THIRION, Frank	30	11 Mar 1901	26 Aug 1905	Baptiste MONIER, Frank CRINER, Jr.
TRICOT, Emile		29 Nov 1892	10 Dec 1900	Peter J. WERY
TRICPOUGNE, Julien	39	Apr 1893		
UMBRACE?, Joe	22	Oct 1892 (res. Smithton)		
VANDELENNE, Benjamin	44	Oct 1890		
VANDENBOSSCHE, Charles Louis	24	Oct 1890		
VANDENICK, Lewis		1 Nov 1888	21 May 1892	Victor VISLET
VANDERMESSE, Aimee	36	8 Nov 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER, Jules QUERTIMONT
VANDERQUARTZ?, Vital	38	Mar 1890		
VERHOVER, John		7 Apr 1894	28 Aug 1896	Louis CORNELL
VIESLET, Victor Friemin			26 Aug 1889	Victor VIESLET
VISLET, Victor		7 Aug 1888	13 Sep 1890	Victor VIESLET
VORLET, Fernand	28	Oct 1893		
WALEN, Eugene	33	Dec 1889		
WALEN, Gustave	35	Nov 1892		
WATERLOO, Louis	35	Nov 1892		
b.14 Aug 1857, Jumet - Parents: Pierre Joseph WATERLOO, 20y, glassworker/ Adele MAYENCE, 18y				
WATERLOO, Peter		30 Jul 1890	24 Aug 1895	Joseph G. MAYER, Jules QUERTIMONT
WATERLOT, Vital	35	Oct 1892		
b. 19 Feb 1857, Jumet - Parents: Louis Leopold WATERLOO, 25y/Catherine PETTIAUX, 22				
WERY, Julien	23	Sep 1893		
WERY, Julien Joseph	32	Oct 1893 (res. Irwin)		
WERY, Peter	29	1 Feb 1890	21 May 1892	Victor VISLET, Lewis VANDERNICK
b. 29 Jul 1862, Jumet - Parents: Gaspar WERY, 45y/ Marie Augustine DELFOSSE				
WIBER, Jean	18	1 Oct 1892	12 Dec 1896	Louis CORNELL WINTENNY, Lewis D. MOREAU
WONTINET, Louis		17 Jun 1893	17 Aug 1899	A.M. OPLINGER, Louis WONTINET, Jr.
WOZELLE, Jean Jose.		1 Dec 1892	12 Feb 1898	Daniel J. VINCK

***Descendants of Louis ROSOM.**

Researched and submitted by Etienne HERCOT, Obaix, Belgium

1. In 1697, **Louis ROSOM** married **Marie Anne DEMOULIN**.

They had :

2. **Louis Jh ROSOM**, d. on 22 Jun. 1756 at Saint Gérard. On 11 Apr. 1734, at Saint Gerard, he had married **Marie-Barbe BENOIT** (d. on 21 Dec. 1766 at Saint Gérard, daughter of Pierre BENOIT and of Marie-Marguerite GROSJEAN)

They had :

3. **Dieudonné ROSSOME**, who d. in Floreffe on 8 Jun. 1818, had married on 21 Feb. 1768 at Saint Gerard, **Marie CLOCHERET** (b. in 1751 at Saint Gérard - d. 13 Sep. 1809 at Floreffe.

They had 12 children, among whom :

4. **Lambert Jh ROSSOME**, who d. on 6 Feb. 1848 at Saint Gérard , had married on 30 Pluviôse of the Year 6 of the French Republican Calendar (18 Feb. 1798) at Floreffe, **Jeanne Jh PETIT** (b. in 1775 at Floreffe - d. 7 Feb. at Floreffe, daughter of Godefroid PETIT and of Marguerite MARIQUE)

5. They had 8 children between 1800 and 1817 , among whom :

1. François ROSSOME , b. 21 Mar 1801at Fosses-la-Ville

¹ Charlotte SCHMIDT ROGERS is the great-granddaughter of Adrien BRASSEUR, through her grandmother Gustavine BRASSEUR who was born in Charleroi, Belgium

2. **Jean-Baptiste ROSSOME**, b. on 11 Feb 1804 at Maison-Saint-Gérard
3. **Louis Joseph ROSSOME**, b. on 1 Feb 1807 at Maison-Saint-Gérard
4. **Louis Joseph ROSSOME**, b. on 2 Aug 1808 at Maison-Saint-Gérard
5. **Jean Jh ROSSOME**, b. on 23 Aug 1812 at Maison-Saint-Gérard
6. **Feuillen ROSSOME**, b. on 22 Apr 1814 at Maison-Saint-Gérard, married **Marie-Louise DUMONT**, b. 8 Sep 1809, Lesve (daughter of Nicolas DUMONT and Marie BORBOUSE), on 29 May 1834, Lesve.

6. They had 3 children :

1. **Alexandre ROSSOME** b. on 21 Jun 1835 at Maison-St-Gérard and d. on 25 Feb 1903 at Fosses-la-Ville, married Anne Jh Antoinette BOURGUIGNON on 4 May 1859, at Fosses-la-Ville.

3. **Désirée Clémentine ROSSOME** , b. 22 Feb 1846 at Maison -St-Gérard , married Emile Charles GROSJEAN on 17 Jun 1874 à Maison-St-Gérard.

2. **Maximilien ROSSOME** b. on 12 Apr 1838 at Maison-St-Gérard - d. on 9 Mar 1916 at Fosses-la-Ville, married **Célestine MAIRY** (b. on 31 Aug 1840 at Fosses-la-Ville) on 13 Jan 1864 at Fosses-la-Ville. They emigrated in 1889 with 8 of their 9 children and after a 6 month-stay in Dusquesne, PA, they settled in Charleroi to work at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Factory.

Father and sons learned the glass working trade in two glass factories near Fosses, in Aiseau-Oignies and in Floreffe. These enterprises exported a good part of their production to the USA.²

In the Spring on 1914, Maximilien retired, and they decided to return to Belgium to live with their daughter who was still there. WWI broke out. In their movements the Germans took male Belgian citizens as hostages, forcing them to march in front of the invading army as a "human shield". Maximilien ROSSOMME was one of them. He was 78y. He could not keep the pace, was trampled and died as a result of his injuries.³

7. Their children were:

1. **Pauline ROSSOME**, who married Edward O'HARA.

2. **Edmond Gillain ROSSOME** married Flora ?

3. **Marie-Louise ROSSOME** married Auguste HAINAUT

4. **Léopold ROSSOME**, b. on 15 Mar 1870 at Fosses la Ville - d. in 1944 at Smith's Ferry (USA)

5. **Alexandre ROSSOME**

6. **François Jh ROSSOME**

7. **Joseph Maximilien ROSSOME**

8. **Félicien ROSSOME** married Nina PEARL

9. **Jules Jh ROSSOME** married **Blanche PARENT**, b. 15 Apr 1878 at Fosses-la-Ville - d. in 1922

8. Their children were :

1. **Anita ROSSOME** b. in 1900 in the US, married **Henry MARCHAL (MARSHALL)**, of Floreffe, Belgium

9. these 2 had: **Vivian MARSHALL**

2. **Ralph ROSSOME**, b. on 28 Aug 1907 - died on 7 Jun 1991, married Elise DUNCAN (b. 27 May 1902 - d. on 21 Jan 1971), on 25 Aug 1934.

Second marriage of **Jules Jh ROSSOME** with **FAULX Aline**.(*whose letters we were privileged to read in BL Vol 20 #77 1998-4 and Vol 21 #78 1999-1)

More 4.

7. **Alexandre ROSSOME** , born on 20 Mar 1817 at Saint Gérard

8. **Lambert Jh ROSSOME**, who d. on 15 Mar. 1869 at Fosses-la-Ville, married on 15 Apr. 1820 at Fosses-la-Ville, **Marie Louise ROMEDEMME** (b. on 10 Oct. 1790 at Fosses-la-Ville - d. on 13 Mar. 1863 at Fosses-la-Ville , daughter of François ROMEDEMME and of Marie-Joseph PIRET.)

5. They had 7 children between 1820 and 1832:

1. **François ROSSOME**, b. 9 Jun. 1820 at Fosses la Ville - d. on 15 Dec. 1898 at Fosses la Ville, married on 10 Feb 1848 at Fosses la Ville, **Adèle Augustin COLMANS** (b. 11 Dec. 1820 at Floreffe - d. 26 Aug. 1876 at Fosses laVille, daughter of Jean Baptiste COLMANS and of **Julienne Jh ROSSOME** (b. 25 Jul. 1792, Floreffe - d. 17 Oct. 1872, Floreffe, daughter of Dieudonné ROSSOME and of Marie-Thérèse CLOCHERET).

6. They had 3 children:

1. **Joséphine ROSSOME**, (USA?) b. 29 May 1849, Floreffe - d. 14 Aug. 1910, Fosses La Ville, married in Fosses la Ville, on 27 May 1864, **Jean Baptiste BORBOUSE** (b.25 Jun. 1859 , St Gérard -d. 1 Aug 1919, Fosses la Ville, son of Alexandre BORBOUSE and of Thérèse DUFAUX)

2. **Désiré Jh ROSSOME** , b 15 May 1848, Floreffe , married 31 Dec. 1875, Fosses la Ville, Odile Marie TORDEUR, b 31 Dec. 1847, Fosses la Ville.

7. They had 2 children :

² Started in 1849, the "Compagnie de Floreffe" produced glass and chemical products.

³ information given by Jean-François Languy jflanguy@infonie.be

Camille ROSSOME, b 17 Oct. 1876, Fosses la Ville - d. there 19 Apr. 1895

Léon Désiré ROSSOME, b. 3 Jun. 1879, Fosses la Ville.

3. Emile Jh ROSSOME , b. 15 Feb. 1851, Fosses la Ville - d. there, 1 May 1851

2. Clémentine ROSSOME, b. 24 Nov. 1822, Fosses la Ville.

3. Louise Constantine ROSSOME, b. 8 Jan 1825, Fosses la Ville

4. Alexandre Jh ROSSOME, b. 2 Oct 1826, Fosses la Ville

5. Jean Joseph ROSSOME, b. 3 Aug. 1828, Fosses la Ville

6. Constant Désiré ROSSOME, b. 25 Mar. 1830, Fosses la Ville

7. Louis Jh ROSSOME , b. 7 Mar 1832, Fosses la Ville

CINDERHEADS IN THE HILLS

Belgian Window Glass Workers in West Virginia

Submitted by: Vickie Zabeau Bowden

The following two articles are collections from the book "Cinderheads in The Hills" by Dr. Fred A. Barkey, professor Emeritus at Marshall University Graduate College. The information on Belgians was a model chapter for the study, capturing West Virginia's third largest ethnic group.

The data collected about Belgian window glass workers were drawn from a variety of sources. One of the most important of these resources is a collection of interviews with many individuals who were part of the original migration of Belgian glass artisans to West Virginia. Some of these interviews were conducted by the author almost twenty years ago. He has continued to add to the collection, the bulk of which has been deposited in the working class section of the Oral History Collection at Marshall University. What follows is a sampling from this collection.

I am particularly partial to two interviews with the author: one with my uncle, Eudore A. Zabeau and the other my father, René V. Zabeau. My grandfather Eudore Louis Zabeau came to America in December 1912. My grandfather Julia Temmerman Zabeau followed in January 1913 with her two small children Berthe and Eudore. My father René was born in 1916 in Mt. Jewett, Pennsylvania.

There is much I can add to the two interviews that were given. Particular remembrances of the two being interviewed and of my grandparents memories as well. The culture and life style of the Belgian heritage is with me everyday and will always stay with me. Whether or not I wanted to hear the stories from the past didn't matter. They were discussed in my presence and I absorbed every word. It was something that I grew to appreciate more and more.

My father started the "Belgian American Heritage Society of WV" in October 1991. There were enough Belgians remaining in our central area of WV to support the concept, and enough memories to keep it afloat. The members of our society equally cherish the strong upbringing received from their Belgian ancestors. The support, love, and examples are hard to explain. One comment that has frequently been made to me by non-Belgians is, "What a wonderful heritage you have!"

Eudore A. Zabeau

Born: 1905 Jumet, Belgium. Mr. Zabeau was a glass cutter in plants in Charleston, Sistersville and Clarksburg where he retired from Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Mr. Zabeau describes his family's migration to America, and his apprenticeship in the window glass trade.

"My father was actually going to migrate to Russia in 1903. The Russians were eager to develop a window glass industry and he had decided to go to Moscow. He already had his ticket, but one of those early uprisings made it dangerous to go there so he cashed in his tickets and went steerage to America instead. He saved every penny that he could and sent for my Mom, sister and me and we came over second class. "I was just a baby, but I had started to walk over there. When they put me on this small boat we came over on, it rocked so badly that I was always falling down and bumping my head. They said they made me a thing that went around my head and was filled with cotton. It had four straps and a button in the middle. When I fell I was protected and wouldn't have bumps all over my head."

" When I got to this country, I couldn't walk anymore because of the swaying of the boat, and it took me a long time to adjust to the dry land. My Mom was seasick the whole time. She wanted to go right back to Belgium. Most of the Belgians

intended to go back and live at ease, but Mom didn't want to wait. She wanted to go back right now."

"My Dad had a job in Spring City, Pennsylvania. He couldn't practice his trade because he needed to belong to a union. If you were a foreigner, you had to pay \$200.00 to join the union, but it was only \$25.00 for an American. My Dad told an employer that he could work horses, but he didn't know anything about them. They were always stepping on his feet because he approached them from the wrong side. His feet were awful sore! He also worked in a brickyard for a while, and he worked on street-building crews. Eventually, he borrowed enough money from his cousin Bob Hordes so that he could join a union."

René V. Zabeau

Born: Mount Jewett, Pennsylvania, in 1916. He worked the early part of his life as a glass cutter in Sistersville, New Martinsville, and Clarksburg. He was a vice president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor and he served in the West Virginia State Legislature through the 1950's. In the early 60's he went to work for the U. S. Government and became the Economic Development Specialist for West Virginia, Western

Pennsylvania, and Western Maryland. He retired in January 1986.

Mr. Zabeau explains the apprenticeship system in window glass which persisted even in the machine plants. He also describes his involvement in union politics and his election to public office.

"You had to serve three years as an apprentice of which at least one year had to be full-time cutting. During that time, you were completely under the jurisdiction of a master workman. The company didn't have anything to do with that. The master workman had to agree to teach you. Now, my older brother sponsored me but he was my master workman in name only. He was an inspector so another cutter taught me. His name was Luke Toussaint and he paid me a dollar out of his pay. He was probably the best cutter that we had in Sistersville."

"The way we worked was that they built a little table in the back of your workman's stall. He'd cut up the sheets and then I'd cut up the worst strips of those sheets. You could only get so many pieces out of the strips that I got. The master workman wanted to get as much as he could out of the better strips from all the sheets in a box. I think at that time he made about seventeen cents for cutting up a box which consisted of about fifty square feet of glass and he cut probably thirty to forty boxes a shift."

"Now, if an apprentice showed up that he could do the job like a master workman, the boss cutter might give him a table and he'd draw the pay of a regular cutter. Again, it would probably be the worst glass but it would be full pay. However, if there was any cutter who was out of work - walking the streets, and he comes by and wants a job, he could take your table. When I got a table like that, I was real careful not to cut too much glass so that somebody wouldn't come along and want my job."

"I was first elected to office in my own union in the fall of 1943 but at that time, I had already been elected secretary - treasurer of the central labor body in 1942. Our Preceptor (Union president) at Pittsburgh Plate asked me if I would go with him to a central body meeting. He'd been passing union papers to me so I said I'd go. I attended that night and was elected secretary-treasurer. Our local union was \$250.00 in debt which was a lot of money then. Well, I suggested that we sell advertising space on our union

hall walls: twenty-five dollars, ten dollars and so on for so much space. I suggested that our unemployed members could sell the space for a ten percent commission. We cleaned our debt and were able to move our hall to a much better location."

"I also got involved in State Federation work and got elected as one of the Vice Presidents in the administration of Gene Carter. Gene was lobbying the legislature but on his way to church he jumped off his front porch, fell and broke his back. he asked me to take his place. I guess I did okay because some of the fellows said, "Why didn't you run?" I said, "With a name like Zabeau, I don't see how I could make it." I ran more or less to get them off my back and, I guess, I halfway wanted to do it. I had just

organized a laundry worker's union. They wanted to pay me but I wouldn't take it. Instead, they sent me a truck load of Castile Soap with a slogan on the wrapper, "For a clean honest government, elect René Zabeau." I passed out my soap and got elected. I had a lot of women calling me for it."

Book Review:

The Belgian Industry in the Czars' Russia.

By Wim Peeters & Jérôme Wilson, Perron

review by Paul Vaute, La Libre Belgique, 8 Dec 1999, p6

<http://www.lalibrebelgique.com>

When Nikita Khrouchev presided over the destiny of the Soviet Union, a group of Belgian parlementaires who were visiting the Kremlin, were in for a surprise when the First Secretary of the Central Communist Party asked them about the baron Coppée. The Number One to add that in 1914, he worked in one of Evence Coppée's factory in the Donetz.

The story verifies that of a Belgian globe-trotter who, in 1900, while he was waiting for the train in Slavjansk, in the heart of the huge steppe empire, was astonished to watch as a worker began to sing a song in Walloon. The worker was from Liège. What is known of those Belgians, from all walks of life, who left to try their luck in and beyond the Ural Mountains? Often, not much more than moving family papers, letters, books of remembrances, and many Russian bonds.

Wil Peeters (KU Leuven and LilleIII) and Jérôme Wilson (UCL), under the direction of Léon Dubois, former director general at the "Groupe Coppée" and president of the committee "Patrimoine et Histoire de la Société royale belge des ingénieurs et des Industriels" tackled the task of recreating their story. The biggest part of the adventure takes place between 1890 and the putsch of October 1917. Featured are names such as Coskerill, Solvay, the Société générale, Ougrée-marihaye, la Providence, Coppée, Nagelmakers, Chaudoir, Nève, Feyerik, the electric companies and public services associated with Tractebel, Sofina, Empain etc. The movement goes from a first 'heavy' phase (mining, steelworks, chemistry,...), centered in the lower basin of the Donetz, the Ural (Oufa), and Caucasia (Bakou), then a second phase marked by electric traction, electricity, lighting, gas, telephone, even the movie industry, mostly in the big cities.

At its heights, around 1900, Belgium is the main foreign investor in Nicolas II's country. Close to 20,000 Belgians migrated and 166 Belgian companies set up shop. The following years were times of crisis and retreat but in 1914, the balance seems restored. The ancestors of Tractebel manage about half of the urban tramway roads.

What prompts people to leave for these foreign skies? Money and also the lack of employment that plagues Belgium at the time, of course. It seems however, writes Léon Dubois, "that the emigrants belonged more to a class of professional elite than to that of adventurers or of "passed-overs". Once arrived, the metal workers, the glass workers, the masons, the road pavers, the mechanics, the machinists, the electricians, all become master-workers who are listened to. As for the engineers - mostly graduates of the university of Liège - they transfer with success a technology (electricity for one) which is more advanced than that in their own factories. What can be said of the entrepreneurs who gambled with their future and left the management of their affairs in Belgium to settle where their Russian subsidiaries were developing!"

The study does not neglect the shadows: a system too closed minded, a worry to get a quick return on their investment, the tendency of being sure of themselves and domineering, the excess of individualism faced with great competition....

But the contribution to the development remain unchallenged, a least until the Revolution which brings the perilous search for a way home to Belgium, the ruin of completion, the vain quest for reparation...

Today, 10 years after the Fall of communism, this invocation of a past that was so promising can be a powerful help for those who deal with our presence in the ex-Soviet Union. The authors understood this well: this book can be purchased with an ample summary in Dutch, English or in Russian.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY. PA - NATURALIZATIONS

Submitted by Beverly LISTON, PA

NAME	PORT OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF ARRIVAL	DECLAR. OF INTENT	CERT. OF CITIZEN.
AROTIN, Desire	N.Y.	10-17-1888	10-27-1892	
ARNOLD, Louis	Philadelphia	1-18-1878	9-17-1897	9-17-1897
BAUDOUX, Franz	N.Y.	2--1903	9-20-1906	
BODOUX, Jos.	N.Y.	3-20-1903	3-26-1906	
CARDINAL, August	N.Y.	7-22-1887	3-14-1888	9-8-1896
CAURBIER, Adonis	N.Y.	8-1886	12-2-1893	9-8-1896
COUISAR, Roame	Boston,Mass	9-10-1889	6-27-1897	9-26-1903
DANDOIS, Hiopohre	N.Y.	9-13-1902	9-22-1906	
DARSON, Jos.	N.Y.	10-4-1887	2-23-1894	9-18-1897
DEGAIDDE, Desire	Philadelphia	3-15-1888	7-1-1893	3-18-1897
DEGART, Euicle	N.Y.	10-6-1887	9-29-1890	11-28-1893
DEGART, Julius	N.Y.	10-4-1889	9-29-1890	9-01-1900
DELSAUT, Phili	N.Y.	7-29-1887	3-14-1888	
DELISO, Alfred	N.Y.	6-17-1887	9-1-1890	10-1-1892
DELPIERRE, ?	N.Y.	5-3-1893	7-28-1897	9-2-1899
DEMAY, Ero	Boston	3-21-1887	10-1887	10-21-1884
DEMAY, Feafell (?)	Philadelphia	3-31-1882	6-6-1891	9-6-1893
DEPASS, Ernie	N.Y.	11-1-1881	4-19-1888	
DEPARPE, Louis	N.Y.	5-1-1888	10-27-1892	
DEQUFFE, Desire	Philadelphia	3-15-1888	7-1-1893	
DERBECGAK?, Valentine	Philadelphia	9-1891	8-24-1900	
DERUDER, Jos.	N.Y.	1-28-1888	9-29-1890	9-28-1895
DESCHAMPS, Edmond	Philadelphia	12-6-1901	9-25-1900	
DISPAN, Desire	Boston,Mass	7-4-1904	9-20-1906	
DONDAR, Frank	Philadelphia	1-14-1894	10-31-1898	
DUAY, Adolph	N.Y.	12-5-1888	9-8-1896	9-8-1896
DUAY, Xavier	N.Y.	11-26-1882	9-5-1888	
DUEZ, John	N.Y.	2-13-1887	2-28-1894	9-8-1896
DUEZ, Jos. P.	N.Y.	12-15-1882	9-22-1902	9-22-1902
DUEZ, Victor	N.Y.	6-27-1886	7-31-1893	9-18-1897
DUFOUR, Arthur	N.Y.	3-24-1891	9-31-1900	9-31-1900
DUFOUR, Modist	N.Y.	10-1-1893	9-6-1897	8-31-1900
DUPREZ, Casimir	N.Y.	3-28-1886	9-8-1888	11-3-1890
DUPREZ, Jns.Francis	N.Y.	9-14-1880	10-13-1886	10-13/15-1888
FALLY, Arthur	Buffalo,N.Y.	9-13-1893	7-28-1897	
FINET, Alexander	N.Y.	1-14-1876	9-8-1896	9-8-1896
FINET, Augustine	N.Y.	8-20-1892	9-22-1902	9-22-1902
FINET, Filiar	N.Y.	6-24-1890	9-8-1896	9-8-1896
FINCH, Philip Jr.	N.Y.	6-21-1890	2-23-1894	
FINCH, Philip Sr.	N.Y.	1-8-1891	2-23-1894	9-8-1896
FOUCART, Henry	N.Y.	10-31-1889	10-27-1892	
FRANCOIS, Leois (?)	N.Y.	10-4-1889	9-29-1890	9-28-1895
GAIB, Alexis	N.Y.	8-9-1887	9-18-1889	10-1-1892
GALANK, Alexander	N.Y.	6-18-1885	9-17-1897	9-18-1877 (date?)
GERMEAUX, Alfred	N.Y.	1-20-1888	10-27-1892	
GERODY, Louis	Philadelphia	9-8-1894	9-8-1896	9-1-1900
GERIAN, Frank	N.Y.	9-24-1892	9-14-1897	9-22-1902
GILUCK, Freusol	N.Y.	8-11-1887	3-1-1894	9-25-1903

GOBERT, August	N.Y.	1-20-1888	9-29-1890	4-15-1893
GOODIN, Louis	N.Y.	10-21-1887	9-5-1899	9-22-1902
GODIN, Emil	N.Y.	10-21-1887	9-5-1899	9-22-1902
GRIGICH, George	N.Y.	4-29-1891	3-1-1894	
HANNEUSE, Owen	N.Y.	12-6-1904	9-20-1906	
HANNON, Alfonse	N.Y.	5-1894	9-4-1896	9-3-1898
JERODEZ, Arthur	Philadelphia	9-1893	9-1-1900	9-1-1900
JERODY, Paul Leopold	N.Y.	7-5-1894	9-1-1900	9-22-1902
JOUSON, Alfonse	Philadelphia	9-5-1893	7-28-1897	9-2-1899
LACOURT, Richard	N.Y.	9-17-1889	9-9-1896	
LEBENEN, Albert	Boston,Mass	12-4-1880	5-7-1888	6-7-1890
LEBRUE, Geo.	Boston,Mass	12-4-1880	9-9-1896	9-9-1896
LECHIEN, Florantin	N.Y.	9-20-1891	9-26-1903	9-24-1906
LECONTE, Jos.	N.Y.	3-7-1879	9-14-1887	9-1-1890
LECONTE, Oscar	Philadelphia	10-17-1893	7-28-1897	
LECONTE, Maxamillian	N.Y.	1-17-1887	9-1-1891	10-1-1892
LECOQ, Jule	N.Y.	8-10-1885	9-1-1890	9-7-1895
LEGRAIN, Valentine	N.Y.	9-17-1886	9-29-1890	10-1-1892
LEGRAND, Peter	Philadelphia	8-10-1888	10-27-1892	9-6-1896
LEMINIUCOUS, John Philip	N.Y.	7-29-1891	9-30-1893	
LEONARD, Nicholas	N.Y.	9-19-1896	9-19-1896	
LERMINAUX, Jules		9-6-1893	9-6-1893	
LOUIS, Carma	N.Y.	11-1881	4-19-1888	
LOY, Chas.	N.Y.	9-29-1891	9-25-1903	9-25-1903
LUCAS, Frank	Philadelphia	12-14-1880	6-22-1886	5-14-1892
MARIEU, Louis	Philadelphia	8-16-1880	9-14-1885	9-5-1888
MEUTER, Desire	N.Y.	10-4-1889	9-29-1890	9-28-1895
MALO, Joseph	Philadelphia	10-23-1894	9-1-1896	
MASCO, Henry	N.Y.	9-24-1888	9-1-1891	9-17-1894
MATLEY, Desire	N.Y.	2-12-1885	8-13-1891	9-24-1906
MIGNOH, Jules	N.Y.	8-15-1888	9-1-1890	9-6-1893
MARTON, Janibatise	Philadelphia	11-18-1894	9-8-1896	
MEOLIUS, Jos.	N.Y.	12-2-1891	7-18-1897	
MOTH?,Halaire	N.Y.	9-22-1896	9-19-1896	
MOTO, John B.	Philadelphia	10-23-1894	9-1-1896	9-31-1900
MOTT, Alexis	N.Y.	6-1-1889	9-30-1901	9-30-1901
NEUF, Victor	N.Y.	8-15-1893	7-28-1897	
NIZAL, Florimon	Philadelphia	9-1894	9-25-1903	9-24-1906
OKERMAUNE, Victor	Philadelphia	8-2-1890	10-27-1892	9-28-1895
ORDEAUX, Adolph	N.Y.	12-15-1882	9-22-1902	9-22-1902
PARENT, Isay	N.Y.	4-23-1887	10-27-1892	
PARONEY, Jos.	N.Y.	2-24-1892	9-15-1897	9-22-1902
QUINEST, August	Philadelphia	10-23-1886	9-29-1890	
QUINN, Charles	N.Y.	6-25-1885	2-6-1892	9-28-1895
REMY, August	N.Y.	11-11-1883	9-26-1903	9-26-1906
REMY, Char.	N.Y.	4-7-1888	6-7-1890	
RENARD, James	N.Y.	6-24-1887	9-29-1890	10-1-1892
REUWILLANA?, Arthur	N.Y.	2-13-1897	9-15-1897	9-22-1902
RICHIR, Nauisme (?)	N.Y.	7-29-1891	12-7-1903	
RICHIR, John Baptiste	N.Y.	10-17-1905	11-17-1900	
ROBERT, John	N.Y.	12-30-1890	7-28-1897	9-23-1902
SAUCEZ, Sylva	N.Y.	3-3-1897		
SCOUFLANIE, John Baptiste	Philadelphia	4-22-1903	9-20-1906	
SOCEE, Julius	N.Y.	2-28-1901	9-24-1906	9-24-1906
SOUPLYS, Peter Jos.	N.Y.	11-9-1891	10-27-1892	
TABBEAUX, Emanuel	N.Y.	9-27-1881	3-14-1888	9-8-1896
VINNE, Francois	Philadelphia	12-25-1896	9-20-1906	
WAROQUIN, Louis	N.Y.	5-18-1892	2-28-1894	9-18-1897
WAUTELET, Marcelin	Philadelphia	6-20-1885	9-17-1897	9-18-1897

Declarations of Intention - Brown County, Wisconsin - (a continuing series)

By Mary Ann DEFNET, Green Bay, WI

As other counties and Circuit Courts were established in Northeastern Wisconsin, the number of people applying for citizenship in Brown County diminished. There were, however, a substantial number of Belgians who declared their intention in 1868; only a few in 1869

Name	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
<u>1868</u>				
Oliver BARETTE	1844	Green Bay	Jul 1856	5 Aug 1868
Pierre J. BASTIAN	1838	New York	Feb 1866	31 Oct 1868
Desire BERO	1828	New York	May 1866	3 Nov 1868
Gabriel BIEMERET	1846	New York	May 1856	3 Nov 1868
Gregoire BIEMERET	1846	New York	Jul 1856	9 Oct 1868
Albert BRICE	1831	New York	May 1855	30 Nov 1868
Gustave CONARD	1830	Detroit	Jun 1855	3 Nov 1868
Antoine DELONGUEVILLE	1845	New York	Sep 1856	24 Nov 1868
Noel DENAMUR	1846	New York	Oct 1856	3 Nov 1868
Marshal ENOCH	1847	New York	Jun 1855	16 Aug 1868
François FELLON	1845	New York	Sep 1863	24 Oct 1868
Honoré LENGELE	1826	New York	Sept 1864	20 Oct 1868
Hubert LANOY	1847	Green Bay	Apr 1855	3 Nov 1868
Peter LURQUIN	1841	Green Bay	Jun 1856	7 Apr 1868
Felicien LOUIS	1828	Green Bay	Apr 1856	12 Nov 1868
Ignace MINSART	1845	New York	Oct 1857	3 Nov 1868
Peter PUES	1828	New York	Aug 1865	2 Nov 1868
Pierre ROSE	1818	New York	Apr 1866	20 Nov 1868
Michel SCORY	1818	New York	May 1868	2 Nov 1868
Joachim STACHE	1826	New York	Aug 1863	21 Oct 1868
Adolph TONIS (THEUNIS?)	1820	New York	Sep 1864	2 Nov 1868
Emile VANCALSTER	1840	New York	May 1865	28 Sep 1868
Fred VAN DEB HOELL	1847	New York	Mar 1855	8 Jun 1868
Adrien J. VAN FRACHEM	1837	New York	Aug 1867	10 Sep 1868
Gustave VAN STEISTEGHEM	1847	New York	Jul 1868	3 Nov 1868
Edwards VERELLEN	1836	New York	Feb 1866	3 Nov 1868
Jospeh VERBECKMOES	1843	New York	Mar 1864	11 Jun 1868
Jean-Baptiste VILLERS	1837	New York	May 1867	3 Nov 1868
Michel WARICHAIT	1813	New York	Oct 1867	2 Nov 1868

1869

Theliphore CHARLIER	1842	Boston	Aug 1868	7 May 1869
Jules Joseph EVRARD	1843	Green Bay	Jun 1855	6 Apr 1869
Alexander Joseph PIERRE	1833	New Orleans	Apr 1856	27 Oct 1869
Bernard WILLIQUET	1813	New York	May 1868	6 Apr 1869

Original Declarations are on file at the Archives of the Area Research Center University of Wisconsin/Green Bay

GREZ-DOICEAU

Submitted by Etienne HERCOT, Obaix, Belgium

also visit Belgium-Roots' page about Grez-Doiceau <http://belgium.rootsworld.com/bel/2bwl/25/25037/index.html>
and more specific the population register of 1830, transcribed by Kathleen Race

<p>Grez-Doiceau is a community in the Province of Brabant, located on the road from Wavre to Jodoigne. Grez and Doiceau were originally two separate villages, Grez having predominance over the hamlet of Doiceau. It is only by imperial decree on August 14th, 1811, that the villages were united. With an irregular landscape and a The Dyle River as well as several streams (Train, Pisselet...) run through Grez-Doiceau.</p>	<p>very varied ground structure, the main occupation in the community is agriculture and raising cattle. Over time, there have also been limestone quarries, paper mills, paint and mastic factories. Grain, fodder, and flax (Dyle River), were also harvested there, while breweries and tobacco enjoyed their day of glory. In 1977 other towns were added to form the greater Grez-Doiceau: Archennes, Biez, Bossut-Gottechain and Néthen.</p>
--	--

History of Grez

In the 10th and 11th centuries, Grez was the seat of a small county owned by individual lords whose name the village bore. Beginning in the 13th century until Year III of the French Republic, it was the seat of a 'chef-mairie' of Brabant.

In 1056 Herman, Consul of Grez, was among the Belgian pilgrims who brought back some relics of the Apostle St. James of Galicia to Liège.

Henri of Grez and his brother Werner were among the witnesses of the foundation charter of the Abbey of Flône, in 1092, and of the land transfer of Genappe and Baisy to the Abbey of Nivelles, in 1096.

Henri remained in the area, and intervened again, under the title of the Count of Grez, to found the priory of Frasnès, in 1099. Werner, a relative and counselor of Godefroid of Bouillon accompanied him on the First Crusade.

In 1226, Henri I allowed the tenants of the priory of Wavre living in the Grez Parish to enjoy the freedoms granted by this prince to all his tenants in the community. The first mention of the Freedom only goes back to 1298 however. The seal used by the deputy-mayors was affixed on many important records, among which to the great charter of Cortenberg, in 1372. A mayor, representing the Duke and subordinate to the bailiff of Nivelles and of Brabant, resided in Grez.

Grez and Doiceau suffered greatly when Van Rossem's troops passed through in 1542.

Again during the wars of religion, Grez was sorely hurt. It began when the prince of Orange invaded the territory and came to Leuven at the end of August 1572.

The day the Lord of Glymes was defeated by the Spanish cavalry, at Vissenaeken, in 1576, the village was pillaged by the victors, then again the following year.

This time, the warring parties brought together by the States our Provinces to attack the Spaniards, who were holding up in the Citadel of Antwerp did the damage. Then it was those who formed the armies encamped in Gembloux, then again those sent to Grez by the 18 ensigns of the regiment of Balfour, stationed in Wavre. Another pillaging of Grez followed the battle won near Gembloux. The Count of Boussu, General of States conquered the castles of la Motte, of Laurensart and of Dion-le-Val.

Only 15 soldiers and some peasants were in the castle of La Motte. They resisted. The soldiers were all run through by the sword. The peasants who fought with them were spared.

During the 18th century, the village population grew tremendously. Grez and Doiceau, until then 2 separate entities became one by the imperial decree of Aug. 14th, 1811.

There were four main seigneuries in Grez: Piétrebais, Bierkuit, Doiceau and Sart. The old seigneurie of Grez (or

Piétrebais) to which those of Biez and Froideval were annexed, included the castle of Grez, lands and woods.

Some fiefs depended on its feudal court.

The hamlet of Doiceau formed the heritage of a particular brand of knights, who also owned possessions at Dion-le-Val. Among these lords' vassals was Jonas of Duencel or Duenchial.

Sources :

"A la découverte de la Belgique". Edition Christophe Colomb (1987)

"Dictionnaire des communes belges". Eugène De Seyn (1924)

The "Blood Tax" and "Cursed Drum": Genappe - 1909 was the year of the last lottery.

Submitted by José SCHOOVAERTS, Belgium - newspaper article

On the day of the Lottery-draft, Genappe always experienced complete chaos. People brought out old magical and religious recipes. Amulets, good luck charms or other talismans were slipped into the draftee's pocket. It was a very particular atmosphere, with its rites and customs and where beliefs were created.

This is well depicted in the latest issue of "Le Lothier Roman". Gaston BRAIVE reminds us of all we need to know about the Blood Tax while Robert MARTIN shares his collector's finds with us. Doing so they describe the atmosphere surrounding the drawing of the lottery in Genappe.

The last lottery took place in February 1909.

Not even 29 young men (out of 122 called) drew a bad number.

That meant they were called to perform their military service.

The "Cursed Drum" of the lottery, a real collector's item, still in use at the time, is preserved at the Genappe Courthouse.

The lottery system, writes Gaston BRAIVE, was even more astounding in the 2nd half of the 19th century, as a law passed in 1851, forbid lotteries.

As a matter of fact, the idea alone to leave to the chance of a draw, the obligation to serve, hurt the citizen's equality before the law as foreseen by the Constitution. Such a risky action imposed unequal duties to one fourth of the Belgian youth, the incorporated and to the other three fourths, the exempt.

The youth who pulled a bad number could be replaced. A replacement cost 1,000 F (equivalent to about 7,500 F today).

In 1866, it cost between 1,200 F and 1,600 F, climbing to 2,500 F in 1880. The replacement only cost the rich a small part of their revenues whereas the less fortunate sometimes invested all that they had so their son would not have to serve.

The stakes were high. The official duration of the service was 8 years with a minimum of 18 months active duty, but could sometimes be as long as 3, 4 and even 5 years, according to some regiments like the cavalry and artillery. The last disadvantage was that soldiers were not allowed to marry while in the service. It is therefore easy to understand the many acts of resistance and desertions.

The system was only abolished in 1909. The law then instated personal service, doing away with the lottery and paying for someone to replace the unlucky ones. It also marked the end of a kind of folklore in our villages.

Nethen Marriage Index - 1797-1860 (Part 3 -Backwards) - Régine Brindle

Groom/Bride	Marriage Date	Groom/Bride	Marriage Date
Lorphevre, Leopold/Socquet, Marie E.	Jan.22, 1861	Page, Hubert /Licoppe, Marie T.	Mar. 01, 1829
Malcorps, Gustave/Fincoeur, Marie O.	May 29, 1867	Page, Jacques /Labie, Marie M.	Oct. 04, 1828
Malcorps, Jean J. /Draye, Marie R.	Nov.28, 1834	Page, Jean B. /Paije, Philomene	May 07, 1870
Malcorps, Laurent J./Draije, Henriette	Jul. 22, 1837	Page, Jean J. /Licoppe, Rosalie	May 09, 1866
Maliet, Philippe /Crabbe, Agathe B.	Apr. 27, 1831	Page, Jean J. /Lorent, Josephine	Aug. 23, 1856
Manquoi, Gerard /Baudet, Marie F.	Jul. 28, 1765	Page, Louis /Pensis, Marie A.	Feb. 22, 1867
Manquoi, Jean A./Snaps, Marie T.	Jan.27, 1838	Page, Louis /Ronsmans, Julienne	May 11, 1850
Manquoi, Pierre /Ronsmans, Elisabeth	1802	Page, Louis J. /Vangrunderbeck, Marie L./	May 24, 1859
Manquoj, Hubert/Manquoy, Maximilienne	Jun.25, 1861	Paigneur, Henri /Gire, Robertine	1802
Manquoj, Louis J/Draije, Adele	Sep.06, 1866	Paije, Auguste /Desmet, Apoline	Nov. 23, 1867
Manquoj, Maximilien/Ronsmans, Celine	Dec.26, 1866	Paije, Desire /Laurent, Charlotte	Apr. 30, 1870
Manquoy, Hubert/Manquoy, Anne M.	Jan.21, 1808	Paije, Jean A. /Charlet, Marie F.	Dec. 04, 1823
Manquoy, Jacques/Draye, Anne M.	Feb.22, 1832	Paije, Jean B. /Anciaux, Anne M.	Oct. 30, 1823
Manquoy, Jacques/Paye, Anne J.	Nov.09, 1809	Paije, Jean F. /Crabs, Virginie	Jun. 23, 1864
Manquoy, Jean J. /Draye, Marie	Feb.29, 1816	Paije, Jean J. /Demain, Marie J.	Jul. 15, 1814
Manquoy, Jean P./Baudet, Marie T.	Jul.24, 1819	Paije, Jean J. /Ekermans, Marie C.	Jul. 21, 1837
Manquoy, Jean P./Binard, Marie T.	Jun.01, 1821	Paije, Jean J. /Licoppe, Anne M.	Sep. 17, 1812
Manquoy, Jean P./Draije, Marie J.	Jan.03, 1844	Paije, Jean J. /Licoppe, Marie J.	1801
Manquoy, Jean P./Socquet, Marie C.	1804	Paije, Laurent d. /Albert, Marie S.	Feb. 18, 1864
Manquoy, Julien /Snaps, Marie A.	May 16, 1868	Paije, Maximilien/Gillard, Josephine H.	Apr. 30, 1862
Manquoy, Nicolas/Gilson, Jeanne M.	Jun.24, 1813	Paije, Petri /Manquoy, Catherine	Jan. 19, 1701/02
Manquoy, Pierre /Dimmiaux, Marie A.	Dec.04, 1823	Paije, Pierre J. /Snaps, Marie A.	Sep. 14, 1855
Manquoy, Pierre J./Vanderlinden, Jeanne M.	Aug.29, 1818	Paije, Zacharie J. /Vincent, Marie J.	Aug. 14, 1839
Maricq, Antoine L./Snaps, Marie A.	May 07, 1859	Paye, Jean B. /Anciaux, Marie T.	Apr. 10, 1845
Maricq, Francois E./Vandenplas, Marie C.	May 04, 1864	Paye, Jean B. /Peigneur, Jeanne M.	Jun. 29, 1832
Marteau, Charles J./Mathy, Marie T.	Jan.18, 1844	Peigneur, Jean P. /Detrij, Marie A.	May 12, 1844
Mastick, Leandre /Pirothiaux, Marie T.	Nov. 1852	Pensis, Arsene /Antonneau, Stephanie	May 25, 1851
Matagne, Jean P. /Francou, ALbertine	1804	Pensis, Henri /Thielemans, Isabelle	May 03, 1850
Matagne, Philippe/Francart, Marie C.	May 12, 1827	Pensis, Jean B. /Draije, Marie T.	Oct. 18, 1845
Mathy, Jacques /Lecocq, Anne J.	Oct.14, 1813	Pensis, Jean B. /Page, Marie T.	Aug. 17, 1864
Meijnart, Florian J./Gillard, Marie A.	Oct.27, 1859	Pensis, Jean F. /Draije, Marie L.	Jun. 21, 1862
Meulemans, Philippe/Socquet, Marie J.	Sep.05, 1833	Pensis, Jean J. /Anciaux, Marie J.	Dec. 27, 1815
Michiels, Henri /Snaps, Florentine	Dec.03, 1863	Pensis, Jean P. /Delvaux, Anne M.	Nov. 29, 1819
Michiels, Pierre /Licoppe, Marie E.	Mar.07, 1859	Pensis, Jean P. /Gilson, Marie T.	Oct. 07, 1869
Moise, Francois /Jeanmar, Marie C.	Jun. 02, 1762	Pensis, Jeanvier J/Cassaert, Marie J.	Feb. 05, 1862
Moise, Francois /Licoppe, Marie F.	Dec.10, 1758	Pensis, Jerome /Urbanis, Marie T.	Jun. 27, 1863
Moisse, Francois /Licoppe, Marie F.	Dec.10, 1758	Pensis, Lambert /Wegy, Marie F.	Feb. 10, 1816
Moisse, Jacques /Hotta, Anne M.	Jul. 29, 1812	Pensis, Martin /Draije, Clair L.	Oct. 05, 1867
Moisse, Jacques G/Rose, Marie I.	May 05, 1838	Pensis, Martin /Lardo, Marie C.	Nov. 02, 1836
Moreau, Jean P. /Lecapitaine, Marie T.	Jan.29, 1828	Pensis, Pierre /Charlier, Marie A.	Dec. 08, 1847
Moreau, Joseph /Draye, Anne V.	Dec.24, 1859	Pensis, Pierre /Faignet, Constance	Nov. 24, 1858
Moreau, Nicolas J./Draye, Marie T.	Apr.27, 1821	Pensis, Victor /Gilson, Marie T.	Aug. 06, 1870
Moreaux, Jean A./Motar, Marie T.	1801	Pierre, Joseph N. /Ronsmans, Jeanne J.	Apr. 15, 1831
Moureau, Jean B./Binard, Antoinette	Nov. 24, 1858	Pinchart, Guillaume/Manquoj, Anne M.	Jun. 24, 1845
Moureau, Jean B./Vandergeeten, Rosalie	Jan.09, 1867	Pinchart, Jean B. /Janquart, Marie L.	Aug. 28, 1869
Moureau, Jean J. /Vandries, Marie T.	Mar.13, 1867	Pinchart, Jean B. /Vincent, Marie J.	May 11, 1809
Noel, Jean F. /Cesar, Marie J.	Jun.15, 1848	Pinchart, Jean F. /Ronsmans, Marie T.	Feb. 26, 1848
Oranie, Berthold /Rebin, Marie A.	Jan.17, 1847	Pinchart, Olivier J/Moreau, Jeanne	Aug. 04, 1839
Ordre, Auguste /Debotte, Barbe	Aug.05, 1838	Pirlot, Jean L. /Bredael, Joanna M.	May 16, 1850
Ordre, Jean B. /Lois, Marie V.	Dec. 29, 1868	Pirlot, Antoine /Hoslet, Marie T.	Oct. 21, 1854
Page, Gille /Anciaux, Marie T.	Aug. 04, 1819	Pirlot, Jean A. /Snaps, Marie T.	Jul. 28, 1821
Page, Guillaume /Anciaux, Marie T.	Nov. 19, 1819	Pirlot, Louis /Hoslet, Julienne J.	Feb. 04, 1856
Page, Guillaume /Botton, Agnes	Feb. 15, 1784	Poche, Alexandre/Vanderlinden, Marie T.	Sep. 08, 1836
Page, Honore /Robert, Marie A.	Jun. 17, 1854	Poismans, Christiani/Cesar, Marie C.	Apr. 15, 1853
		Poismans, Christiani/Vanbever, Marie J.	Dec. 11, 1860

Douglas County Declarations of Intention Superior, WI

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

RAYMOND JOSEF AMYS 24, laborer, white fair, 5' 10", 165#, brown hair and eyes. Born in Knoecke, 10 Mar 1896. Left Antwerp on the Lapland; arrived NY 5 June 1920, unmarried. Signed 8 Dec 1920.

VICTOR CALLEWAERT, 33, laborer, white, dark, 5' 8": 160 #, dark hair, blue eyes. Born Schaerbeek, 14 Jan 1887; left Antwerp on the Lapland, unmarried; arrived NY 15 July 1920; signed 10 Aug 1920.

HENRY DE BOCK 43, farmer, white, fair, 5' 7", 155#, red hair blue eyes. Born in Assenede, on 7 Feb 1877, residing in South Range Wis. Left Antwerp on vessel Montreal from Bossvelde Belgium; wife Leontine, arrived Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, 8 May 1905 via C.P. Railroad from Quebec; signed 4 Nov 1920.

LOUIS DESMEDT 41, laborer, white fair, 5' 9", 170#, dark hair and blue eyes; Born Ranscappelle, 3 Mar 1878; left Antwerp on the Zeeland from Heyst last residence; arrived NY 14 April 1903; sworn 26 Feb 1915.

HIPPOLIET ELEWAUT 40 laborer, white dark complexion, 5' 7", 165#, dark hair and brown eyes. Born Waasmunster, 16 Aug 1879. Emigrated from Liverpool, Eng on the Lusitania; wife Elesia born in Belgium; arr. NY 6 Feb 1914; signed 30 Aug 1919.

PAUL FLEMING 53, stationery Fireman, white, fair, 5' 4", 125#, light hair blue eyes; Born in Knocke, 8 April 1866. Left Antwerp on the Finland; wife Isabelle; arrived NY 18 Mar 1903; signed 9 April 1919.

FRANK GELDERMAN 34 laborer, white, white comp. 5'4", 145#, brown hair, blue eyes. Born Kallo, 22 Jan 1885; left Antwerp on the Finland, unmarried, arr. NY 30 Jan 1911; signed 2 May 1919.

THEODORE HENDRICKS 20 laborer, white, dark comp., 5' 7", 148#, brown hair, blue eyes. Born Kalloo, 10 Nov 1893; left Antwerp on the Kroonland; arr NY 26 Aug 1902; sworn 15 July 1914.

GEORGES HEYTENS, 19 laborer, white, fair, 5' 7", 147#, brown hair and eyes. Born Thielt, 31 Oct 1901; left Antwerp on the Lapland, unmarried, arr. NY 15 July 1920; signed 8 Nov 1920.

GODFREY PAUL HEYTENS 20, store clerk, white, fair, 5' 5", 150#, brown hair, blue eyes. Born Thielt, 3 Feb 1900; left Antwerp on the Mount Rose; unmarried. Arr. NY 20 Dec 1906. Signed 9 June 1920.

WILFRID HEYTENS, 19, clerk, white, fair, 5' 4", 140#, light hair, brown eyes. Born Thielt, 1 Mar 1901. Emigrated from Antwerp on the Mount Rose; unmarried. Arrived Sault Ste Marie Michigan via Canadian Pacific Rail. from Quebec 20 Dec 1906; signed 3 Feb 1921

ARTHUR LAVERGE, 38, laborer, white, florid complexion, 5' 10", 190#, dark red hair, blue eyes, born in Heule, 7 Mar 1882. Emigrated from Antwerp on the Kensington; wife Rose b.at Holland; arrived NY 26 Mar 1903; signed 10 Jan 1921.

LEO LEEMANS 32 laborer, white, dark comp., 5' 10", 170#, born in Doel, East Flanders, 27 Nov 1882; left Antwerp on the Faderland; arrived NY 26 Sept 1910; signed 22 Mar 1915.

GEORGES LINGIER 18, laborer, white, dark, 5' 11", 160#, dark hair and brown eyes. Born Knocke, 2 Feb 1846. Left Antwerp on the Zeeland; arr. NY 14 April 1913; sworn 8 Sept 1914.

JULES PAREYT 35, laborer, white, dark comp., 5'10", 150#, brown hair and eyes. Born Ledeghem, 5 April 1885. Left Antwerp on the Lapland; wife Mary, born in Belgium. Arrived NY 17 May 1912. Signed 165 Dec 1920 (Pareijt in his signature)

GUSTAF RAES 28 laborer, white, dark comp., 5' 10", 170# dark hair, blue eyes; born Sinay, 17 Jan 1886; left Antwerp on the Zeeland; arrived NY 21 Aug 1912; signed 22 Oct 1914.

AUGUST ROELANDT, 31, laborer, white, fair, 5' 8", 175#, light hair and blue eyes; born Beveren Waas, 12 Feb 1883. Left Antwerp on the Zeeland; arr. NY 15 April 1813; sworn 25 Jan 1915.

RICHARD TRAANS, 35, laborer, white, dark comp., 5'4", 145#, dark hair, brown eyes. Born in Heyst, 16 June 1883. Left Antwerp on the Finland, unmarried. Arr NY 9 Nov 1907; signed 9 April 1919.

RICHARD TOMMELEIN 40, white, fair, 5' 9" 185# dark hair blue eyes. Born Lichtervelde, 1 Nov 1879; left Antwerp on the Lusitania; unmarried. Arr. NY 27 Nov 1910; signed 25 Nov 1919.

Pierre VANDECERVEJE, 29 laborer, white, fair, 5' 10" 185 # light hair and blue eyes; born in Nervick ?? (Wervick??) 21 May 1885. Left Antwerp (does not remember ship) Arr NY 25 May 1905; signed 23 Mar 1915.

MAURICE VAN VYNCKT 22, truck driver, white, dark, 5' 4" 140 # dark hair and brown eyes, born in Ostend 17 May 1898. Left Antwerp on the Zeeland; wife May born in Brule, Wis. Arrived NY 13 May 1903; signed 24 Aug 1920.

FRANK VERCAMMEN, 34, laborer, white, fair, 5'8" 155# light hair and blue eyes; born in Sinay, 16 April 1880. Left Antwerp on the Faderland; arr. NY 25 April 1909; signed 22 Oct 1914.

A Success Story

By Marilyn HOWE, UT

A couple of weeks ago a previously unknown cousin of my Bonhivert family e-mailed me requesting info on the Bonhivert family, she found my name on the RootsWeb list of our Belgian families. She had very little information on the family, only had recently learned the grandmother's maiden name was Bonhivert. Her gt. grandmother and mine both came to US in 1879 with their mother and a little sister. Their father had come the year before. Anyway, in my research I had never found what had happened to this sister, Virginie's family or how many children she had. My grandmother had kept a newspaper clipping about her death, she was murdered by her husband (separated). This cousin had heard something about the grandmother being killed, but hadn't known what Virginies, or Jennie's, first husband, who these children were from, was killed in a mining accident in Oklahoma, then Jennie had moved backed to Kansas and apparently remarried this guy who ended up killing her. The kids were in Oklahoma. I had looked in census records of Missouri and Kansas looking for that name but never found the kids. I never thought to look in Oklahoma. So she was pretty excited to have the information I had, and I was excited to share it with her. Then when she shared the little information she had with me, she sent an e-mail she had kept but hadn't been sure it was of any importance, where she had requested a free look-up on a CD of Germans to America. At the time, she said she was grasping at straws and didn't know if the people on this list was her "Jennie" or not. She knew her Jennie could have been Virginie, which is one of the names on this look up. But the other names were kind of misspelled, but the ages fit. Whoever had transcribed the information didn't do a very accurate job. I was so excited to get this bit of information, because it was the three girls, but not their mother listed. I knew that the Belgian women went by their birth name, so would have a different last name. This was the first clue I had found anything on them coming to America. I was so excited. I ran down to the FH Library the first chance I got and looked up the microfilm. And sure enough, there was their mother and the girls all on the ship. I also found a picture of the ship they came on. I just had never thought of looking in Germans to America, even though I had looked in some indexes of immigrants to America. Then, I knew their father had come the year before, I found him in the Germans to America books too, and found the microfilm with his ship on it and the manifest of passengers.

It was exciting to me.

So, I copied the names of the passengers who were on those two ships who came from Belgium. I don't know if this is of interest to anyone or not, but might be, especially if there is a Hecq family researcher somewhere. I thought I'd just send it to you, see attachment, and you could determine if it is helpful anywhere, or if you wanted to put it in Belgian Laces or to the website or anything.

Simone's War Brides:

Andre McEvoy of Grand Junction, CO.

When World War II started on May 10, 1940, I was 13 years old and the 8th grade at the catholic school of the "Filles de Marie". We lived on a farm on the outskirts of Monceau-sur-Sambre, at the end of a street by the strange name of "Piges à Fenasses". My parents were Omer and Emilie BEERENS. My mother came from Bouvignies, near Ath, not far from Tournai. My father was Flemish from Everbeek; left an orphan, he was raised by an uncle who also lived in Bouvignies.

That's where I was born and we moved away when I was 6; my older brother was the other member of our family. When the war started, he had just graduated from the "Ecole Normale" in Malonnes near Namur and began to teach in Nivelles.

Life, as I recall, during the war, was scary, always uneasy and on alert, a never ending struggle to find necessary things, although living on a farm, we had a great advantage.

That Fall, I started school in Gosselies, at the "Ecole Professionnelle" des Soeurs de la Providence. I wanted to be a Home Economics teacher. So every day I took the streetcar not far from my house, to Charleroi, changed at the "Viaduc" and on to Gosselies. Some winters were especially hard and transportation became difficult as streetcars were in bad need of repairs.

The first good news was the Allied Forces landing in North Africa in 1942, then the Normandy invasion in June 1944, we could hardly contain ourselves. But about the same time, spring 1944, the bombing started in our area, where the railroad had a triage station to control all their traffic in and out of Charleroi, a prime target for the Americans to destroy. I have a precious newspaper clipping taken by an American flyer from one of their planes showing our town and you can see our house!

Finally, Liberation Day came on September 4th. It went smoothly in our area because the Germans had left several days before. A friend and I went to see them arrive on the road of Mons-Charleroi, a long line of tanks with a motorcycle in front driven by a G.I. who spoke French. He told us to let them pass but soon the column was stopped by all the people pouring in around them.

A few days later, I started my last year of school. We had a neighbor, a retired army officer, who spoke English. Sometime around New Year's 1945, he mentioned that there were some G.I.s stationed up the road with an anti-aircraft gun, and he had been up there to visit with them and practice his English. One evening, he asked me if I wanted to go along and I went. They were living in tents with a stove in the middle and he also explained to me that one soldier was sick with the flu. The officer in charge agreed. So the three of us walked back to our neighbor's house and that is the very innocent way I met James McEvoy from Stuart, Iowa. I had never heard of Iowa and McEvoy had a peculiar sound.

They were stationed there for about two months and we got acquainted, with my limited English and his very limited French. He was a farmer anxious to get home. I was still in school and not too eager to change my life so quickly. After he moved on toward Germany, I began receiving letter after letter and, along the way, we agreed we would get married someday. At the end of September, he arrived with a 3-day pass and it was

either: we do it then or get married in the States. My Dad was against the latter, so we were married September 29th, 1945. Jim couldn't figure out why he had to be married "twice", civil and religious ceremonies. The next morning, he went back to Germany. I saw him again twice before he shipped back home in December 1945 when he was discharged.

So begun the preparations for my own journey. I left home on May 4th, 1946 and wen the route that most War Brides traveled. First Brussels, two days in Paris, then LeHavre and Camp Philip Morris where we received our shots, finalized all paper works, attended lectures and watched movies. Our ship was the SS Brazil of the Cunard Line. We were 6 in the cabin, the food was strange sometimes but the crossing was pleasant. The morning we were due in New York, some of us went on deck at 5AM, wrapped in blankets to see the Statue of Liberty. Those of us who were traveling farther in land stayed on board ship two more days, then off to Pennsylvania Station and overnight train to Chicago. A Red Cross employee spent the day with about 5 about of us who were catching other trains during the day and for me it was another night's travel to Iowa. Jim was there, the first time I saw him in civilian clothes.

We lived with his parents for about seven months, then found a place of our own. After the newness wore off, little by little, I was feeling very isolated and missed my family and friends terribly. I hardly spoke French until the first time I went home to visit at the end of 1950.

We had four children, Joan born in 1949, Philip in 1951, Terry (Terence) in 1959 and Gail in 1961.

My own family, parents, brother, sister-in-law and their two small boys had moved to Canada in September 1952. My Mom and Dad came to see us in Iowa and my mother came when the two younger children were born.

Living on a farm we had little time for vacations, but in 1950 we visited Denver and the Rocky Mountains National Park. Another year we drove all the way to Western Colorado to see an Army buddy of Jim's who lives near Delta. Both trips left me in awe of the scenic beauty of this State and wishing we could live there. Finally in 1965, we sold the farm and moved to Grand Junction.

Here, it felt like home the moment we arrived. I met a few people who spoke French, a war bride from Tirlmont and after I started working at St. Mary's Hospital as a surgical technician, I met Aimee, a French war bride who came from Algeria. We have been friends for over 30 years. Now there is Jacqueline who moved here when her husband retired; she is from Brussels. The children did well in school, three graduated from Colorado University in Boulder. Joan is a pharmacist in the Denver area. Philip is an architect in Boulder. Terry traveled the world working for Schlumberger as a chemical engineer and Gail is a stay at home Mom, a computer fiend. We also have eleven grandchildren, six girls and five boys; the oldest is a senior at CSU in Fort Collins, down to twin baby girls born last October. Over the years, I took the children to Belgium several times to visit their aunts and uncles and to show them Western Europe.

I firmly believe that when you come from another country to the United States, you have the best of both worlds. I appreciate the way my parents raised me and cherish my Belgian education. I look back on the somber war experience as a character builder. We didn't get to enjoy our youth but we are bilingual and Belgium will always be dear to me.

A Memorial to Clotilde Colpaert

*Submitted by John BUYTAERT, Cloquet, MN
From the Cloquet Journal -Jun 12, 1998 - By Wendy JOHNSON*

Clotilde COLPAERT could hardly believe she'd make it to 100! With a melodic Flemish lilt in her voice she told her story.

Clotilde 'Tillie' COLPAERT was born on 4 June 1898 in the small town of Oostrooslae, Belgium, the oldest of seven children. She was 6 when WWI broke out.

"There were horses and roders and cannons..." she recalled. "The German soldiers would walk right through our house without knocking. They would mark with chalk on our door to tell how many soldiers could stay at our house."

She lost her mother when she was 9 ½ y old; and since her father was away much of the time working in the flax fields, she had to take care of the family and the household instead of going to school. Her father was killed senselessly during WWII. As a young woman in her early twenties, she became interested in a young man whose brothers had emigrated to the USA and when he told her he wanted to join them, she wasn't so sure she wanted to go. He left and many love letters later he came back to Belgium to marry her. Still they had to travel back to the US separately because the ship had been overbooked. Since she didn't have citizenship papers, Clotilde got to stay behind for 7 months. She traveled the 10-day voyage on the ship "Zeeland".

"I remember when I came to New York harbor," she said, "because I arrived hungry. I had eaten lunch on the boat but had not yet had dinner. They locked us up in a room so we wouldn't go anywhere, and it was already dark outside. One girl thought they'd forgotten us and she started bawling so loud you could hear her outside the door. The door opened up and a woman asked what was wrong and reassured them they had not been forgotten. Clotilde later got permission to leave the train to see if she could find a loaf of bread to buy.

"Well, I thought the bread was like in Belgium, baked right there in the shop and set in the window to cool off. So when I didn't see any bread in the front of any windows, I went back to the train with no bread."

So she went from Sunday afternoon until Wednesday 3pm when she arrived in Duluth before she even got a cup of coffee. As it turned out, they had announced breakfast, lunch and dinner on the train but since she didn't speak English, she had not known.

"Once a guy came along the aisle with apples and that kind of thing. I took the biggest apple in the basket and held out the money in my hand. I didn't know the difference between a nickel and a dime. He took the dime, and it looked like so much to me."

Colpaert's husband ran a dairy in Duluth near where the Enger Tower and the vocational/technical school now stand. She missed her Belgian home already. It was not until 16 years later that she was able to return to her native country. She learned English by looking through newspapers ---" mostly from Little Orphan Annie!", she laughed.

"My husband never did speak very good English. You could hardly understand him he spoke so broken."

The first two of their six children were born during the first 2 years of their marriage and they didn't speak English until they started school.

Although Tillie never had a job while she was raising her family, she worked with her husband in the dairy, milking their 30 cows by hand while her husband delivered it. Their family moved to Wrenshall in 1931 where they farmed and her husband worked for the railroad.

"I went to the market for 29 years selling vegetables: cabbages, potatoes, corn, beets... anything that could be grown here. In the winter I had eggs, chickens, potatoes and rutabagas."

After her husband retired and sold their farm in 1963, they moved to a little house on the corner of Doddridge Avenue and 18th Street in Cloquet.

Over the years, Tillie went back to Belgium 5 times to visit relatives, but she found that her heart remained in America.

- **The Wisconsin Corner:**

Arrangements have been made for the biennial visit to Belgium by members of the Peninsula Belgian-American Club. The tour will be from September 7th to 27th and will include a 9-day trip to Italy as well as the renewal of friendships with our Belgian "cousins". A preliminary meeting of travelers was held March 14th. The first meeting of the new season for all Club members is April 27th.

Mary Ann DEFNET, Green Bay, WI

- **The NorthWest Corner:**

With Spring in the air, flowers in bloom and an exciting summer ahead, our thoughts turn obviously to Boring, OR, where Pearl has her three hothouses full of gorgeous flower baskets and plants, and where she is planning for the **Belgian Picnic 2000**. The date is set. We will meet **Saturday July 22** at 2pm. Don and Pearl will again provide the meat and we all bring the rest. We are considering making real "frites - frieten" for the occasion. "... There is nothing "French" about French Fries! They are purely a Belgian invention and have a strong presence on the Belgian menu, be it in the restaurant or at home. The secret of good fries is to cook them twice: once in hot but not smoking fat, until tender; the second time in good hot fat until golden brown. For best taste and results use beef suet!

The history of the French fries is also interesting. In Namur, there was a run of small fish (like anchovy) in the Meuse River. These little "fries" were scooped up from the river with nets and deep fried in beef suet. When the run ran out, potatoes were cut in similar long shapes and the "patate frites" were born. Soon they were sold at stalls along the rivers, at market places and on the street corners all over Belgium... During WWI American soldiers tasted these delicacies sold by the French-speaking people of Belgium and named them "French Fries" ... and that is how Belgium's neighbors to the South were credited with the "French Fry". (B.L.Vol.20- #77)

So, mark your calendars. As usual I will send out a letter with all info for your **RSVP to Pearl and Don Vanden Heede**

The "NorthWest Belgians" are planning a trip to Belgium in 2001. There are still openings. Any member of "The Belgian Researchers" is welcome to inquire.

Leen INGHELDS, 1008 NE Marion Place, Bend, OR 97701 - linghels@eou.edu

- **The West Virginia Corner**

Belgian-American Heritage Society of West Virginia held their March luncheon meeting on Saturday March 11, 2000 at Raymon's Restaurant in Clarksburg, WV. A short meeting was held with a briefing of the plans for the picnic in July. The date on this year's picnic will be July 16, 2000 at 12:00 noon at the Clarksburg City Park. Usually our picnic coincides with the Belgian celebration of "La Marche de la Madeleine"* but we had to make the date as close as we could to the largest most available shelter. I am happy to say so far we have never had a rain-out but have had some pretty warm picnic's.

The next meeting of the Belgian - American Heritage Society of WV will be Sunday, April 30, 2000 at 2:00 pm at the Waldomore in Clarksburg, WV.

There will be Belgian refreshments served afterward. All those of Belgian descent and their guests are welcome to attend. Sincerely, Vickie Zabeau Bowden

**Jean Marie DONTAINE has prepared an article on the "Marche" which will be published soon.*

AREA NEWS

- **Allouez Reunion** planned in Superior, Wisconsin, for August 12 from noon to midnight at the Belgian Hall in Allouez, the Belgian neighborhood of town. Anyone who ever lived there is invited to come and visit and snack during the day and enjoy a catered meal at 6 p.m. Cost is only \$10 per person.

To register by July 1, please contact John Buytaert, 1417 West Carlton Avenue, Cloquet, MN 55720-1314 or e-mail with questions : JandKBuytaert@Juno.com

To and From:

- From Jim VAN DAMME:

If anybody wants to join the GSFA and get the magazines, there's a form at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~gsfa/join.html>. You have to mail it in, but at least you won't leave out any info. \$15 U.S. and Canada and \$17 Everywhere else
GSFA - 18740 Thirteen Mile Road - Roseville, Michigan 48066 USA

- Naturalization Database Online

<http://www.state.in.us/icpr/webfile/natural/homepage.html>

Indiana continues to be one of the most "genealogy-friendly" states on the Internet. The Indiana State Archives have begun to put its database of naturalization records online. So far the databases for Dubois, Elkhart, Hancock, Jefferson and Monroe Counties are online. - Compliments of Flo

QUERIES:**BL-00-380:DEWAEGENAERE**

I'm looking for the parents/siblings of Edmond DEWAEGENAERE b. 18 Jan 1874, Bassevelde, Belgium. Immigrated to the US in Apr. 1910 on "Mauretania" from Liverpool, England. Thanks in advance for any help
Jim Quaintance, Solon, Iowa, USA

BL-00-381: STIREN

I have been looking for information on my grandmother Lucie STIREN who came from the Arlon area. I found her in the 1920 census in Escanaba, Michigan. I also found a Marie STIREN who came to the US and lived at least for a while in Escanaba. Marie married Joseph BINTZ in 1910. I found them now on the 1910 census. I think these two ladies are sisters. I researched the Arlon parish records without luck. My grandmother came in 1915 (census info) and Marie in 1910 (census). - Jane Lapp, jslapp@wctc.net

BL-00-382:**WAGNER-NIEDERKORN-BILOQUE-TOURBANG**

I am trying to find all the descendants of (1) Michael WAGNER and Catherine NIERDERKORN, who came to Seneca County in 1833; (2) Jean WAGNER and Catherine BILOQUE, (3) Peter WAGNER. Coming in 1861 (4) Jean Nicolas WAGNER and Catherine TOURBANG, with sons Louis and Jean. Peter was 17 when he came, married twice: Barbara ETCHGEN and Margaret Lucius.

Jean, son of Jean Nic WAGNER and Catherine TOURBANG is my grandfather, so I have all of his descendants. Louis, son of Jean Nic WAGNER and Catherine TOURBANG married Liz SIEBENALLER and lived in Kirby OH. I have some of his, but need more help on this family. Ruth C. Schieltz, 11820 Reed Rd., Versailles OH 45380-9711. Ph: (937) 526-4059 - E-mail: rcschieltz@wesnet.com

BL-00-383: VANDESSEL-HOUBEN

Joannes Eduardus (aka William in the US) VAN DESSEL, b 30 Apr 1862, Duffel, Belgium and Augustina Anna Marie HOUBEN, b 11 May 1865, Berchem, Belgium. They had 4 children:

- William E. who died in Skokie, IL 9 March 1959
- Constant Gerardus, b 29 Nov 1898, Berchem
- Albert, d in Chicago, IL
- Marie, b 10 Dec 1902, Belgium- 1954, Chicago

William came to the US before his family and earned money as a 6-day bicycle racer to bring his family here.

Does anyone know when and from where they left Belgium? What ship did they board, where did they land and first settled before Evanston, IL. Your help is much appreciated.

Barbare J HURLEY, 4423 Lost Forest Rd., Sarasota, FL 34235
Bjhurley@home.com

BL-00-384: LIESSE- LANNOYE

Josephine LIESSE (b 1856, Dongelberg), daughter of August (1822-?) and Marie Catherine Sandra LIESSE (1819-1881) married Charles Henry LANNOYE (1850, Corroy-le-Grand - 1922) on 5 Aug 1896. She came to the US with her parents and siblings on 5 Aug 1871. I am trying to locate a marriage record for these too, possibly in Green Bay, WI, as well as some kind of birth record for their 6th child, Isabella Florence LANNOYE, b in Chicago, I thought in 1895.

Marilyn VAN ALSTYNE - marilyn@coinet.com

ANSWERS:**BL-00-377: DEVILLERS-HANNOY**, answered by

Father Jean DUCAT, Belle-Vue, 4, B-5640 Biesme, Belgium

Father: Constant DEVILLERS

Mother: Adèle HANOY, b in 1847 in Jumet, Belgium

THANK YOU to those who take the time to research the queries for our membership. Make sure to send personal thank you's to those who contacted you with information whether you can use it or not. We depend on the good will of our members.

Son: Elie Victor DEVILLERS, glassworker, b in Ransart on 7 Aug 1870, residing in Hartford City, IN in 1889.

The mother emigrates, alone, to her son's aboard the "Vaderland" on 24 Aug 1901. She died in 1904 in Hartford City, IN.

BL-00-378: KIN/KHINN

From Father Jean DUCAT, Biesmes, Belgium

Jean Nicolas KIN and Marie CONRARDY left Belgium on 20 April 1872. Jean Nicolas, farmer was born in Hachy on 18 Apr 1821, the son of Michel KIN and Marie BOURTON, widower of Marie CONRARDY (b 1 Jul 1827- d?, Belgium)

Children all born in Hachy:

- Marie b 25 Dec 1851
- Catherine, b 23 Aug 1855
- Jacques, b.28 Jul 1857
- Mathias, b 15 may 1859
- Marie Louise, b 8 Apr 1861

All arrived in Alvada, OH

Jean Nicolas married Margaret JENNINGS at Alvada, OH (taken from the Population Registers of Hachy #37, 1870-1880).

Jean Nicolas' sister married Pierre DUMONT who also emigrated to Seneca Co. OH.

BOUILLON left at a later time, alone.

BL-00-379: GUYAUX

From Father Jean DUCAT, Biesmes, Belgium

François GUYAUX, grocer, b in Wanfercée-Baulit and his wife Céline MORIAUX, b in Velaine, had 3 children. Their last residence in Belgium was in Courcelles.