

# Belgian Laces



The Senne at St Géry – JB Van Moer



**Our principal objective is:  
Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity**

**THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS**

Belgian American Heritage Association  
Our organization was founded in 1976 and welcomes as members Any person of Belgian descent interested in Genealogy, History, Biography or Heraldry, either amateur or professional.

You are invited to become a member and to participate actively in the work of the society. The annual membership fee includes a subscription to the quarterly **BELGIAN LACES**

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**BELGIAN LACES: Official Quarterly Bulletin of THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS**  
Belgian American Heritage Association

**D**ear Members,

*Thirty Pages in Belgian Laces to match the Thirty Candles of The Belgian Researchers! It is about this time of year that Micheline GAUDETTE published the first edition of Belgian Laces, thirty years ago.*

*I should be able to keep up that pace as more members get involved in gathering cemetery records, obituaries, ship lists, census, registration indexes etc.*

*As was mentioned in the letter I inserted with your last issue, we have the opportunity to add access to Ancestry.com as part of the benefits to our members. This may require an increase in dues however and the response so far has been very positive. Some questions remain as to how this can be done and until I have a more sure answer I am not ready to spend \$1,650 just on that. I thank all those who have shared their thoughts on this.*

*Thank You for your letters, stories, newspaper clippings and all We can't always insert everything and for that I apologize, but Belgian Laces could not be if it weren't for your help!*

*Régine*

**Enormous diamond sold in Antwerp**



(picture Belga)

In Antwerp the sale of an enormous diamond raised 9.81 million euros. The diamond is the 15th largest raw diamond ever found. The diamond was discovered in Lesotho, in Southern Africa last August and it has been called **Lesotho Promise**. It is about as big as a human hand. The gem is a 603 carat white diamond of a particularly unusual color and as such the largest that has been dug up there in over a century.

**South African Diamond Corporation**, the new owner says the know-how and technology to cut a stone of this size is only present in Antwerp. The raw diamond was handed over to its new owners in the premises of the **Antwerp High Diamond Council**. The stone was sold in a secret auction in Antwerp.

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# Books in Review

## Mapping Human History: Genes, Race, and Our Common Origins

by Steve Olson

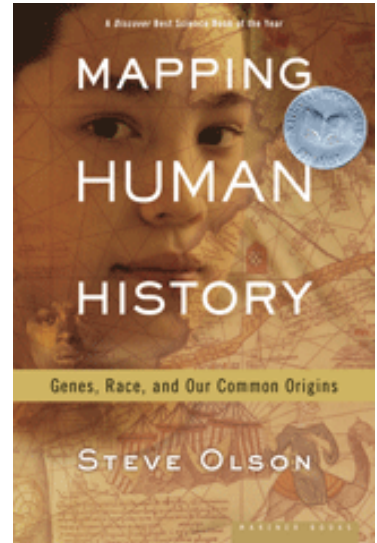
Paperback; 304 pages; Illustrations: black-and-white maps throughout

Trim Size: 5.50 x 8.25

ISBN-13/EAN: 9780618352104; \$14.00

ISBN-10: 0618352104 - Publication Date: 04/01/2003

In a journey across four continents, acclaimed science writer Steve Olson traces the origins of modern humans and the migrations of our ancestors throughout the world over the past 150,000 years. Like Jared Diamond's *Guns, Germs and Steel*, *Mapping Human History* is a groundbreaking synthesis of science and history. Drawing on a wide range of sources, including the latest genetic research, linguistic evidence, and archaeological findings, Olson reveals the surprising unity among modern humans and "demonstrates just how naive some of our ideas about our human ancestry have been" (Discover). Olson offers a genealogy of all humanity, explaining, for instance, why everyone can claim Julius Caesar and Confucius as forebears. Olson also provides startling new perspectives on the invention of agriculture, the peopling of the Americas, the origins of language, the history of the Jews, and more. An engaging and lucid account, *Mapping Human History* will forever change how we think about ourselves and our relations with others.



## Stepping Back in Time

By Marie & Jeffrey CARTER

Hard Cover, 200 pages contains interesting and amusing stories about the people who made history along the sites of the Trillium Trail. (Canada)

\$40 + \$10 shipping.

To Order:

Visit <http://www.dresden.ca/>

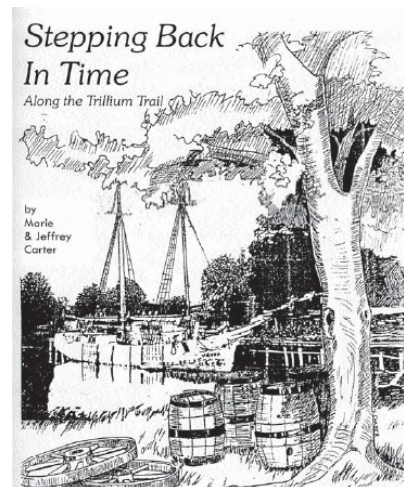
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## 2nd Printing



## Roots of human family tree are shallow

By MATT CRENSON, AP National Writer Sat Jul 1, 2006

Submitted by Joan SCHROEDER

Whoever it was probably lived a few thousand years ago, somewhere in East Asia - Taiwan, Malaysia and Siberia all are likely locations. He - or she - did nothing more remarkable than be born, live, have children and die.

Yet this was the ancestor of every person now living on Earth - the last person in history whose family tree branches out to touch all 6.5 billion people on the planet today.

That means everybody on Earth descends from somebody who was around as recently as the reign of Tutankhamen, maybe even during the Golden Age of ancient Greece. There's even a chance that our last shared ancestor lived at the time of Christ.

"It's a mathematical certainty that that person existed," said Steve Olson, whose 2002 book "Mapping Human History" traces the history of the species since its origins in Africa more than 100,000 years ago.

It is human nature to wonder about our ancestors - who they were, where they lived, what they were like.

People trace their genealogy, collect antiques and visit historical sites hoping to capture just a glimpse of those who came before, to locate themselves in the sweep of history and position themselves in the web of human existence.

But few people realize just how intricately that web connects them not just to people living on the planet today, but to everyone who ever lived.

With the help of a statistician, a computer scientist and a supercomputer, Olson has calculated just how interconnected the human family tree is. You would have to go back in time only 2,000 to 5,000 years - and probably on the low side of that range - to find somebody who could count every person alive today as a descendant.

Furthermore, Olson and his colleagues have found that if you go back a little farther - about 5,000 to 7,000 years ago - everybody living today has exactly the same set of ancestors. In other words, every person who was alive at that time is either an ancestor to all 6 billion people living today, or their line died out and they have no remaining descendants.

That revelation is "especially startling," statistician Jotun Hein of England's Oxford University wrote in a commentary on the research published by the journal Nature.

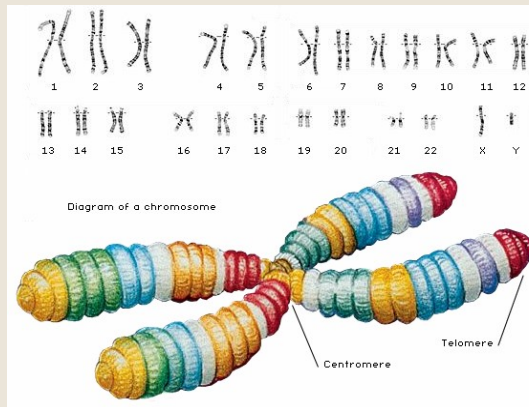
"Had you entered any village on Earth in around 3,000 B.C., the first person you would have met would probably be your ancestor," Hein marveled.

It also means that all of us have ancestors of every color and creed. Every Palestinian suicide bomber has Jews in his past. Every Sunni Muslim in Iraq is descended from at least one Shiite. And every Klansman's family has African roots.

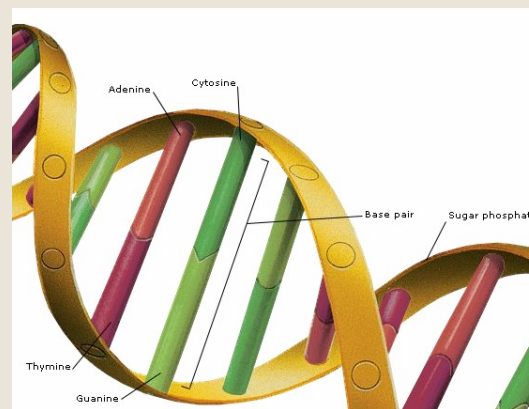
How can this be?

It's simple math. Every person has two parents, four grandparents and eight great-grandparents. Keep doubling back through the generations - 16, 32, 64, 128 - and within a few hundred years you have thousands of ancestors. It's nothing more than exponential growth combined with the facts of life.

By the 15th century you've got a million ancestors.



Chromosomes carry hereditary, genetic information in long strings of DNA called genes. Humans have 22 numbered pairs of chromosomes and a single pair of sex chromosomes; XX in females and XY in males. Each chromosomal pair includes one inherited from the father and one from the mother. If unwound, the microscopic DNA strands in one cell's nucleus would stretch to over six feet in length



DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is the set of genetic information for creating an organism. DNA molecules are shaped like a spiral staircase called a double helix. Each stair is composed of the DNA bases A,C,T and G. Some segments of these bases contain sequences, like A-T-C-C-G-A-A-C-T-A-G, which constitute individual genes. Genes determine which proteins individual cells will manufacture, and thus what function particular cells will perform

<https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/overview.html>

By the 13th you've got a billion. Sometime around the 9th century - just 40 generations ago - the number tops a trillion. But wait. How could anybody - much less everybody - alive today have had a trillion ancestors living during the 9th century? The answer is, they didn't. Imagine there was a man living 1,200 years ago whose daughter was your mother's 36th great-grandmother, and whose son was your father's 36th great-grandfather. That would put him on two branches

on your family tree, one on your mother's side and one on your father's.

In fact, most of the people who lived 1,200 years ago appear not twice, but thousands of times on our family trees, because there were only 200 million people on Earth back then. Simple division - a trillion divided by 200 million - shows that on average each person back then would appear 5,000 times on the family tree of every single individual living today. But things are never average.

Many of the people who were alive in the year 800 never had children; they don't appear on anybody's family tree.

Meanwhile, more prolific members of society would show up many more than 5,000 times on a lot of people's trees.

Keep going back in time, and there are fewer and fewer people available to put on more and more branches of the 6.5 billion family trees of people living today. It is mathematically inevitable that at some point, there will be a person who appears at least once on everybody's tree.

But don't stop there; keep going back. As the number of potential ancestors dwindles and the number of branches explodes there comes a time when every single person on Earth is an ancestor to all of us, except the ones who never had children or whose lines eventually died out.

And it wasn't all that long ago. When you walk through an exhibit of Ancient Egyptian art from the time of the pyramids, everything there was very likely created by one of your ancestors - every statue, every hieroglyph, every gold necklace. If there is a mummy lying in the center of the room, that person was almost certainly your ancestor, too.

It means when Muslims, Jews or Christians claim to be children of Abraham, they are all bound to be right.

"No matter the languages we speak or the color of our skin, we share ancestors who planted rice on the banks of the Yangtze, who first domesticated horses on the steppes of the Ukraine, who hunted giant sloths in the forests of North and South America, and who labored to build the Great Pyramid of Khufu," Olson and his colleagues wrote in the journal *Nature*. How can they be so sure?

Seven years ago one of Olson's colleagues, a Yale University statistician named Joseph Chang, started thinking about how to estimate when the last common ancestor of everybody on Earth today lived. In a paper published by the journal *"Advances in Applied Probability,"* Chang showed that there is a mathematical relationship between the size of a population and the number of generations back to a common ancestor. Plugging the planet's current population into his equation, he came up with just over 32 generations, or about 900 years.

Chang knew that answer was wrong because it relied on some common, but inaccurate, assumptions that population geneticists often use to simplify difficult mathematical problems.

For example, his analysis pretended that Earth's population has always been what it is today. It also assumed that individuals choose their mates randomly. And each generation had to reproduce all at once.

Chang's calculations essentially treated the world like one big meet market where any given guy was equally likely to pair up with any woman, whether she lived in the next village or halfway around the world. Chang was fully aware of the

inaccuracy - people have to select their partners from the pool of individuals they have actually met, unless they are entering into an arranged marriage. But even then, they are much more likely to mate with partners who live nearby. And that means that geography can't be ignored if you are going to determine the relatedness of the world's population.

A few years later Chang was contacted by Olson, who had started thinking about the world's interrelatedness while writing his book. They started corresponding by e-mail, and soon included in their deliberations Douglas Rohde, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology neuroscientist and computer expert who now works for Google.

The researchers knew they would have to account for geography to get a better picture of how the family tree converges as it reaches deeper into the past. They decided to build a massive computer simulation that would essentially re-enact the history of humanity as people were born, moved from one place to another, reproduced and died.

Rohde created a program that put an initial population on a map of the world at some date in the past, ranging from 7,000 to 20,000 years ago. Then the program allowed those initial inhabitants to go about their business. He allowed them to expand in number according to accepted estimates of past population growth, but had to cap the expansion at 55 million people due to computing limitations. Although unrealistic in some respects - 55 million is a lot less than the 6.5 billion people who actually live on Earth today - he found through trial and error that the limitation did not significantly change the outcome with regard to common ancestry.

The model also had to allow for migration based on what historians, anthropologists and archaeologists know about how frequently past populations moved both within and between continents. Rohde, Chang and Olson chose a range of migration rates, from a low level where almost nobody left their native home to a much higher one where up to 20 percent of the population reproduced in a town other than the one where they were born, and one person in 400 moved to a foreign country.

Allowing very little migration, Rohde's simulation produced a date of about 5,000 B.C. for humanity's most recent common ancestor. Assuming a higher, but still realistic, migration rate produced a shockingly recent date of around 1 A.D.

Some people even suspect that the most recent common ancestor could have lived later than that. "A number of people have written to me making the argument that the simulations were too conservative," Rohde said.

Migration is the key.

When a people have offspring far from their birthplaces, they essentially introduce their entire family lines into their adopted populations, giving their immediate offspring and all who come after them a set of ancestors from far away.

People tend to think of preindustrial societies as places where this sort of thing rarely happened, where virtually everyone lived and died within a few miles of the place where they were born. But history is full of examples that belie that notion.

Take Alexander the Great, who conquered every country between Greece and northern India, siring two sons along the way by Persian mothers. Consider Prince Abd Al-Rahman,

son of a Syrian father and a Berber mother, who escaped Damascus after the overthrow of his family's dynasty and started a new one in Spain. The Vikings, the Mongols, and the Huns all traveled thousands of miles to burn, pillage and - most pertinent to genealogical considerations - rape more settled populations.

More peaceful people moved around as well. During the Middle Ages, the Gypsies traveled in stages from northern India to Europe. In the New World, the Navaho moved from western Canada to their current home in the American Southwest. People from East Asia fanned out into the South Pacific Islands, and Eskimos frequently traveled back and forth across the Bering Sea from Siberia to Alaska.

"These genealogical networks, as they start spreading out they really have the ability to get virtually everywhere," Olson said. Though people like to think of culture, language and religion as barriers between groups, history is full of

religious conversions, intermarriages, illegitimate births and adoptions across those lines. Some historical times and places were especially active melting pots - medieval Spain, ancient Rome and the Egypt of the pharaohs, for example.

"And the thing is, you only need one," said Mark Humphrys, an amateur anthropologist and professor of computer science at Dublin City University.

One ancestral link to another cultural group among your millions of forbears, and you share ancestors with everyone in that group.

So everyone who reproduced with somebody who was born far from their own natal home - every sailor blown off course, every young man who set off to seek his fortune, every woman who left home with a trader from a foreign land - as long as they had children, they helped weave the tight web of brotherhood we all share.

### Belgian Passengers Aboard the Southwark Antwerp – New York: Arrived 19 Aug 1896



Drawing: Duncan Haws

Built by William Denny & Brothers Limited, Dumbarton, Scotland, 1893. 8,607 gross tons; 480 (bp) feet long; 57 feet wide. Steam quadruple expansion engines, twin screw. Service speed 15 knots. 1,060 passengers (60 first class, 1,000 third class). One funnel and four masts.

Built for American Line, in 1893 and named Southwark. Liverpool-Philadelphia service. Chartered by Red Star Line, American flag, in 1895. Philadelphia to New York and Antwerp service. Chartered by Dominion Line, British flag, in 1903. Liverpool Quebec Montreal service. Chartered by Allan Line, British flag, in 1910. Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal service. Back to Dominion Line in 1911. Scrapped in 1912. [www.ellisland.org](http://www.ellisland.org)

#	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Going To
42	MARIEN, Joseph	M	36y 5m	Musician	
43	MARIEN, Mrs.	F	38y 7m	Teacher	
60	MARTROYE, Frans	M	34y	dealer	
61	MARTROYE, Mrs.	F	18y	none	
216	MOLLE, Emil	M	20y	Shoemaker	Muncie
217	BADOT, Sylvain	M	38y	glazier	Jeannette
218	GROLEAU, George	M	35y 1m	glazier	Jeannette
219	GROLEAU, Louise	F	36y 7m	none	Jeannette
220	GROLEAU, George	M	9y 9m	none	Jeannette
221	GROLEAU, Georgine	F	8y	none	Jeannette
222	GROLEAU, Dore	M	2y 6m	none	Jeannette
228	LEFEVRE, Pierre	M	52y 2m	glazier	Jeannette
272	DE FOER, Cyrill	M	30y 2m	laborer	Detroit
273	VANHOLLEBEKE, Henry	M	54y	laborer	Detroit
274	VANHOLLEBEKE, Marie	F	54y	none	Detroit
275	VANHOLLEBEKE, Emma	F	14y	laborer	Detroit
276	VANHOLLEBEKE, Adolph	M	11y 5m	laborer	Detroit
287	BLOMME, Cesarine	F	23y	none	Detroit
303	PIERRET, Leopold	M	45y	farmer	New Orleans
321	VERARCKE, Alphons	M	31y 2m	farmer	Atkinson
322	BOELENS, Emma	F	26y 3m	farmer	Atkinson
323	ENGELS, Petrus	M	11y 11m	none	Atkinson
324	VERVAET, Emelie	F	20y	none	Dymore

## Looking Back ...

It was 8 years ago that **Pierre** and **Leen Inghels** approached me about taking over TBR and Belgian Laces. Never did I dream at that time that my life would be engulfed in helping researchers from so many places, but neither did I expect to learn so much about my native Belgium.

The more I learned the more my love for Belgium grew, and the more my desire to help researchers grew.

Having had no specific training in publishing, I had to learn from scratch and I had a tough act to follow, as Leen had set quite a high standard for Belgian Laces. Would I be able to keep up?

My abilities and contacts were few in those days but thanks to good people, I made my first steps and little by little I found my footing.

There were the faithful columnists on whom I could always count to fill some of the pages:

- **Micheline Gaudette** whose advice I could always rely on and who has been involved in extracting the Belgians from the WWI and WWII Draft Registrations
- **Father Jean Ducat** who shared his new publications, and unpublished information for Belgian Laces
- **MaryAnn Defnet** with her continuing series of Declaration of intentions for Brown County, WI
- **Georges Picavet** whose support through BELGIUM-ROOTS was always tops.
- **Denise Corke**, who indexed the second decade and more of Belgian Laces
- **Matt Verona**, who scanned the old indexes and with **Micheline Gaudette** made them available in a word file.

Some new helpers also came along with articles and later on help with extracting records and managing websites

- **Chuck VanDen Eeden** for his help extracting WWI Draft cards and for thinking of TBR as a recipient of a \$500 grant for his volunteer work with these cards!
- **Gene Jenkins** for his help extracting the WWI Draft cards and sending census data for Belgian Laces.
- **Linda Kincade** for her help with extraction of WWI Draft cards (She has MI!!! a HUGE database!)
- **Therese Aguirre** for her help with extraction of WWI Draft cards
- **Cindy Roberts** for her help with the extraction of WWI Draft cards
- **Victoria Hospodar Valentine**, with the obituaries from Washington Co, PA
- **Elaine Putman**, who is extracting Belgian obituaries in Canada
- **Kathleen Race**, who has helped **Guy Gallez** extract ship passenger lists and much else
- **John Buytaert**, for his numerous contributions to Belgian Laces
- **Dolores Fallon**, for her many contributions to Belgian Laces
- **Heidi Arno**, who helped convert BL word files into pdf files so the format would remain for anyone who open it.
- **Glenn Cleeremann** who manages our webpage at yahogroups and keeps us informed about new sites and events and who created our new **TBR logo!**
- and last but by any means not least **Guy Gallez...** He has been such an incredible help to me and a good friend too over the past 8 years.

We became acquainted because of his passion for the Civil War and his desire to find the Belgians who participated in that American war. He had often suggested we should create a webpage but I wasn't ready. He even volunteered many times but I was not ready. Then a couple of years ago **Kim Potier** told me that Rootsweb made space available for free for Genealogical societies. I inquired and sure enough we were given space. I tried myself at webpage creating and it was a start but nothing like what Guy eventually put together for us last year. Soon the old issues of Belgian Laces became accessible on MyFamily.com for our members and extracted records and other helps for all researchers on our Rootsweb page. Guy has always been open to suggestions and willing to accommodate whenever possible. I sure owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

The problem with naming names is that you are bound to forget someone and I sure don't want to do that. There have been many others who have sent books, cds, records, written encouraging words, complimenting Belgian Laces and their words didn't fall on deaf ears. They helped motivate me to continue to do better and to try harder to make things available that will interest everyone and hopefully help in your research. Please forgive me for not naming you but be assured that you are remembered. Know that you have helped TBR by sending these words of encouragement.

We have just begun to grow again as I had not tried very hard to promote new subscriptions. The electronic version of Belgian Laces makes things easier for me and makes your dues go further, but I understand those who would rather have the 'black-and-white' issues. They're more convenient and hold together better.

I am so glad we recently renewed our exchange with the Genealogical Society of Flemish Americans, Genealogie sans Frontieres and also the VVF of Antwerp. I am grateful for the continuing exchange with the VVF of Tielt, the Association G n alogique du Hainaut Belge, the Peninsula Belgian American Club, the Flanders.be group, the Belgian American Heritage Association of West Virginia and the newly formed Belgian-American Club of Chicago.

Here's to another 30 years... although I imagine I will be passing the torch before that happens...

THANK YOU for making TBR such a researcher-friendly society!

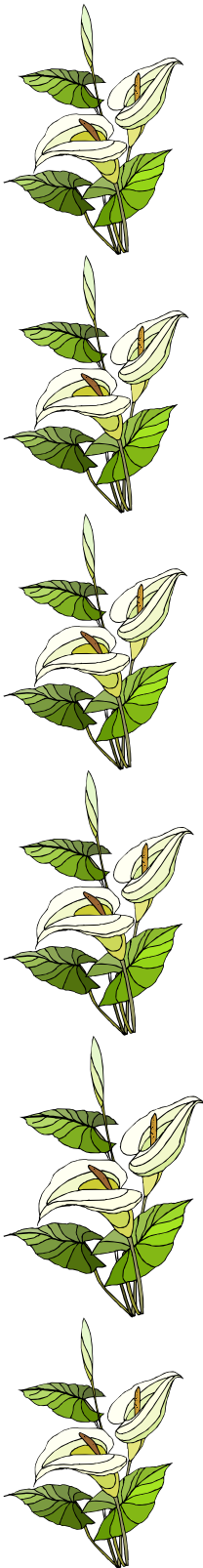
*R gine*



## In Memoriam

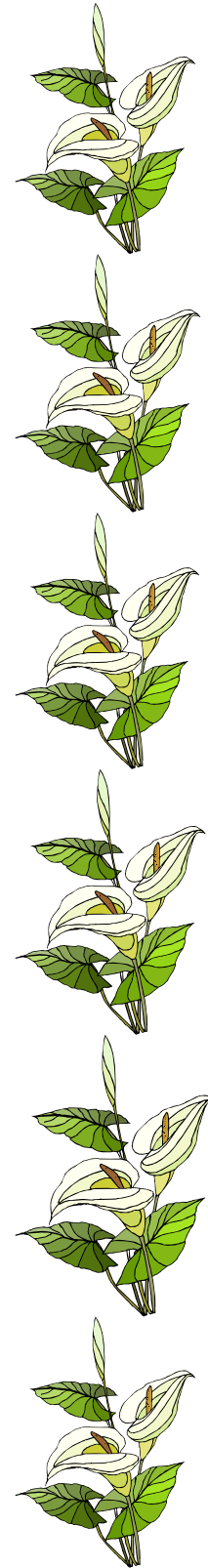
To honor departed members and relatives, Micheline and I have attempted to find as many obituaries as we could find. This is the result of this search. The complete obituaries will be available to TBR members at [www.MyFamily.com](http://www.MyFamily.com). Let us know if you have not yet accessed this site or if you do not have internet.

We present their names to you in remembrance of their kindness, dedication and service and contributions.

- 
- ALLARD, Austin** – #21 - b. 29 Jul 1909 – d. Feb. 1985, Luxemburg, Wisconsin  
**ANDREWS, Berniece S.** - #112 –b. 21 May 1920, Enfield, Illinois – d. 2 Mar 2005, Anchorage, AK  
**BAUER, Luana A.** #28 – b.26 Jan 1939, – d. 1 Jan 2002, Nerstrand, Rice, Minnesota  
**BEAUMARIAGE, Vince** #82 – b. 20 Dec 1959 – d. 16 May 2002, Reno, Washoe, Nevada  
**BECK, Arlyn D.** #335 – b. 14 Aug 1916, Molalla, Oregon – d. 28 Dec 2005, Baker City, Oregon  
**BECKER, Anita** #105 – b. 6 Mar 1920, Port Washington, Wisconsin - d. 29 Jan 2005, Whitelaw, WI  
**BEHRENS, Yvonne** - #265 – b. 9 Jan 1913, Clifton, Illinois – d. 14 Feb 2000, Kankakee, Illinois  
**BERO, Lorraine S.** #60 – b. 19 Nov 1920, Two Rivers, Wisconsin - 5 Nov 2004 Green Bay, WI  
**BOEHMER, Gabrielle H.** - #398 , b. 14 Jun 1920, Baker, Oregon – d. 6 Feb 2006, Portland, Oregon  
**BOENNE, Clement** - #296- b 4 Apr 1940 – d. 24 Jun 2001  
**BOGAERTS, Winoc** #589 – d. at age 74 on September 5, 2004, New York  
**BOOGAERTS, John Joseph, Jr.** - #116 – b. Alexandria, Louisiana - d. 28 Mar 2002, New York City  
**BOUREZ, Walter W.** - #594 – b. 30 Nov 1927 – d. 24 Jun 2002  
**BROWLEE, Marguerite** - #328 - d. 17 May 1997, Harlington, TX  
**BRUSATI, Kay B.** - #323 – b. 5 Dec 1915 – d. 22 Feb 2004, Encino, Los Angeles, California  
**CAILEY, Alice E.** #320 – b. 1 Apr 1917 – d. 14 Mar 1997 Ilwaco, Pacific, Washington  
**CAILEY, Donald** #320 – b. 12 Apr 1913 – d. 22 Mar 1997 Ilwaco, Pacific, Washington  
**CAILTEUX, Irene** – #147 – b. 5 Nov 1905 – d. 15 Feb 1988  
**CALVERT, Marie Renier**  
**CARTER, M. Lois** - #226 – b. 26 Sep 1924 – d. 20 Mar 1998 Yakima, Yakima, Washington  
**CASHIER, Albert J.** - #638 – b 21 Jan 1915 – d. 23 Feb 1999  
**CLABOTS, Mary M** #113  
**COMBS Craig Truax** # - b. 28 Dec 1928 – d. 27 Dec 1985  
**COOK, Ted** #35  
**CORNELIS, Camiel R.** - #194 – b. 11 Nov 1925 – d. 4 Dec 2004, Arlington Heights, Cook, Illinois  
**De LEURERE, Lawrence** #73 – b. 27 Nov 1914 – d. Feb 1985  
**DeBEIR, Gordon C** #7 – b.19 Aug 1918 – d. 5 Aug 2000  
**DeBROUWER, Walter** #80 – b. 5 Nov. 1911 – d. 5 Nov 1994  
**DEFNET, Alice,** 91 – b. 2 Aug. 1912, Houghton, Michigan – d. 22 Dec 2003  
**DEFNET, John** # 27 – b. 27 Oct 1927, Lincoln, Michigan – d. 29 May 2000, Green Bay, Wisconsin  
**DEFNET, Timothy J.** #27 – d 4 Jan., 2005, age 46  
**DEJARLAIS, Philip L.** - #262 – b. 11 Jun 1914 – d. 30 Oct 2003 Champlin, Hennepin, Minnesota  
**DeLAIN, Patricia** - #135 – b. 16 Mar 1937 – d. 30 Nov 1998 New York, New York, New York  
**DELEURERE, Margaret** - #73 – b. 16 Jul 1913 24 Jan 2006 Hobart, Lake, Indiana  
**DELWICHE, Victor** – #86 - b 15 Jul 1904 – d. 12 Nov 1985 (or Dec 1984, Oshkosh, WI)  
**DEMEUSE, Robert** – #39 - b 3 Sept 1934 – d. 6 July 1996, Fish Creek, Door, WI  
**DE NOLF, Adolph** - #882 – b.. 17 Nov 1912 - Died: 28 Jul 2005, Tucson, Pima, Arizona  
**DEROEST, Maurice** #431 – b 10 Nov. 1931, Baker City, Oregon – d. 30 Aug 2001, Portland, Oregon  
**DE ROOST, Vernal** - #137 – b. Rosiere, Wisconsin – d 30 Jun 2005, New Franken, Wisconsin  
**DESREUMAUX, James** #30 – b.18 Nov 1936 - d.24 Nov 1997 Krakow, Shawano, Wisconsin  
**DETRIE, Arthur,** #104 - b. 5 May 1905 – d. Jan 1987 Shreveport, Caddo, Louisiana  
**DUCAT STEWART, Phyllis** #139  
**FREER, Mary L.** #103  
**GARDNER, Nathalie** #52  
**GERONDALE, Ida A.**  
**HACHET, Richard A.** - #301 – b. 29 Sep 1932, Muncie, Indiana – d. 1 Aug 2004, Goshen, Indiana  
**HAMICK, Mildred J.** - #167 – b. 19 May 1926, Batestown, Illinois – d. 4 Feb 2005, Danville, Illinois  
**HANNON, James Albert Joseph** #76  
**HANSON, Curtis T.** - #51 - b. 15 Jan 1923 – d. 2 Jun 1996 Green Bay, Wisconsin



**HANSON, Madeleine** – #16 - b. 13 Nov 1927 – d. 7 Nov. 2005, Veradale, Washington  
**HARNEY, Marie M.** b 1 Jun 1916, Milwaukee, Wisconsin – d. 26 Oct 2004, in Louisville, Colorado.  
**HARTLEY, Dorothy Mayou #138**  
**HELMER, Dorothy G. #111** - 15 Jan 1908 – 24 Apr 1999  
**HIGGINS, Robert J. #99**  
**HINNANT, D. Frank #53**  
**HOFFMAN, Ralph G. #199** - 24 Sep 1911 4 Dec 2000?  
**HYKES, James - #11** – b. 1905 - d 26 May , 2005, Middlebury, Vermont  
**HYKES, Margot H. C. - #11** - Born: 30 Jul 1916 - Died: 12 Dec 2002, Haverford, Delaware, PA  
**IRVING, Camille M. - #467** – b. 16 May 1931 – d. 16 Mar 2002  
**KELLENS, Anna** - b. 29 Apr 1919 – d. 19 Oct 1976  
**KOKKELENBERG, Raymond #33** - b. 9 Feb 1920 – d. 12 Feb 2000, Los Alamitos, California  
**LeDOSQUET, Sarah #8** - b. 23 Aug. 1921, Logan, Utah – d. 31 Mar 2004, Layton, Utah  
**LUTOMSKI (BENO), Dorothy Odile - #50** - b 23 Jul 1920, Green Bay, WI - d 23Sep 1996, Green Bay, WI  
**MEYDENBAUER, Paul - #408** – d. 6 Nov 1998, Issaquah, Washington.  
**MOORE, Marie #122**  
**NEERING, Beatrice S - #68** – b. 3 Jul 1921 – d. 30 Aug 1994 Bay City, Michigan  
**PETERS, Marjorie Ann #45**  
**RENTMEESTERS, Daniel A. #121** - b. 4 Jul 1923 – d. 10 Feb 2004, Indianapolis, Indiana  
**RILEY, Mathilde – #457** - b 25 Oct 1925, Curacao, Netherland Antilles - d 22 Dec 2002, Simsbury, CT  
**ROGERS, Adrian #72** - 20 Mar 1980 – April 1982?  
**ROMUALD, Eva – b.2 Jul 1911**, Red River, Wisconsin – d. 8 Nov 2005, Green Bay, Wisconsin.  
**ROSKOM, Mrs. Kenneth (Joan A.) - #871** – b. 19 Oct 1936, Milwaukee, Wisconsin - d. 23 Dec 2005, Green Bay, Wisconsin  
**SCHAUT, Charles A. #65** – b. 1 Jun 1938, Green Bay, Wisconsin – 13 Nov 2000, Green Bay, WI  
**SMELKENS, Marcel - #701** - b. Antwerp 7 Sep 1923 – d.20 May 1998, Italy.  
**SMITLEY, Wilhelmina #44** - 2 Mar 1923 – 23 June 1989  
**THOMAS, Howard F. - #136** – b. Troy, New York - d. 13 Jun 2001, Washington DC, 75y old  
**THOMAS, Suzanne** – d. 18 Sept. 1981  
**THONET, Marguerite Elisabeth Jeanne** – d 22 Jan 2000, Grivegnée, Belgium, 85 y old  
**TOTH, Raymonde - #208** – b. 5 Jul 1900 – d. 12 Nov 1996 Westville, Illinois  
**VAN HYFTE, Elizabeth - #360** - b 14 Apr 1916 – d.16 Feb 2006 Parker, Arizona  
**VAN HYFTE, Gaston - #360** – b. 6 Feb 1916, Taunton, Massachusetts – d. 4 Aug 1998, Parker, AZ  
**VAN PRAET, Dina - #656** - 30 Dec 1937 – 18 Nov 1997  
**VANDEPETE, Barbara C.- #63** – b. 26 Mar 1918 – d. 24 Apr 2000 Havre, Montana  
**VanTHORNHOUT-RAVELINGEEN, Daniel** – d. 21 Dec1998 , Chicago, Illinois.  
**VERNIER, Irene #108** – b. 7 Aug 1929 – d. 16 sept 1996, Saint Clair Shores, Michigan  
**VERSLYPE, Desire A #37** – b.30 Jul 1921 – d.3 Aug 2000 Mishawaka, Indiana  
**VERSLYPE, Henry A. - #37** – b.7 May 1910 – d. 17 Jul 1996 Mishawaka, Indiana  
**VERSLYPE, Mary A. - #37** – b. 10 Aug 1910 – d.1 Apr 2003 Mishawaka, Indiana  
**VERSLYPE, Prudence M. #37** - b 26 Aug 1921 – d. 9 Nov 2005 South Bend, Indiana  
**VILLA, Leroy W. - #49** - b. 10 Feb 1911 – d.3 Dec 1999 Santa Barbara, California  
**WOOD, Howard N.#81** - 22 Oct. 1921 – 2 Jul 1999  
**ZABEAU, René #414** – b. 10 Jul 1916 - d. 20 Nov 1996, Clarksburg, West Virginia.



Bluemountain card – [www.bluemountain.com](http://www.bluemountain.com)



Louvain Gate – P Vitzthumb

## Brussels on the Senne (not the Seine)

<http://www.eurobru.com/visag045.htm>  
<http://www.brunette.brucity.be/lepage/eaufinal/LEPAGE2000/Dossantos/levoutementdelasenne.htm>

For lack of sitting on a large river like most large cities, Brussels sits on a small one, the Senne, to which however, it owes a good part of its development and its building space.

It is assumed that Brussels was born around the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Little is known prior to this time. One thing is certain however, water attracted the first inhabitants to this forest bordered swampy valley.

It is said that during the Merovingian period it was a rural domain; that an oratorium to St Michael was built there during



the Carolingian era and that in the 10<sup>th</sup> century a "Castrum"<sup>1</sup> was erected on the big island of the Senne. Habitations developed around these locations.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> century political power moved from the St Gery Island to higher ground. The Count of Leuven and Brussels built a castle on the Coudenberg hill.

Believing the growing city needed better protection, he built the first rampart, taking existing ditches and rivers into consideration. It was about 4km long. It had about 40 defense towers and 7 gates.

Brussels prospered and expanded onto the hills: Coudenberg, the cold hill, Galgenberg, Hangman's hill and Treurenberg, Desperation hill.

At the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, the population increased and urbanism grew. Brussels was never subjected to any siege so the rampart was no longer maintained and some people asked permission to build right against it. Many people lived outside the city walls. The rich residents encouraged the poor to leave and settle into small villages around Brussels. Most of the buildings were made of wood, only the rich used stone.

In 1356 the Count of Flanders invaded Brussels on what is remembered as "quaden woensdag" or "bad Wednesday". Taking advantage of the Count's absence, Everard't Serclaes and a group of friends delivered Brussels a few months later. This event brought to light the weaknesses of the city's defense system and a second rampart was built. It gave Brussels the current pentagonal shape of its small wall.

The river ran from Hal, entered Brussels at the level of today's Boulevard Lemonnier, crossed the center of town and left onto Laeken. It was navigable at the center of town and had a port. Brussels sat right on a major axis between Bruges and Cologne and could do business with Cologne and Antwerp thanks to the merchants boats that reached Brussels, but navigation was not easy on this shallow and sinuous river. But heavy rains swelled the Senne at the center of Brussels, causing bad flooding problems, bringing devastation and epidemics, while summer weather practically dried up the river bed and the progressive silting also slowed down traffic.

Besides the natural impediments, the rivalry between Brussels and Mechelen – which had toll rights on merchandise from Antwerp- disrupted navigation in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The people from Brussels tried in vain to improve navigation on the Senne. In fact even though in 1434, Philippe the Good authorized channelling the Senne, it didn't take long to realize efforts would be better spent replacing this river with a canal. As early as 1477, Marie of BOURGOGNE decreed the construction of the Willebroek canal, linking Brussels to the Rupel; excavation work took until 1561.

That is how, after contributing to the growth of the city, the Senne would be relegated to drain sewage water from the suburbs while navigation would go to the Brussels-Willebroek Canal.

While the Senne enabled the development of the commerce in Brussels, it also favored the craft industry and its industrialization. The textile industry and more particularly luxury linen became the pride of Brussels in the Middle-Ages. Fullers and dyers set up along the river.

The inhabitants of Brussels loved beer. The air in the Senne valley was such that brewers could forego the use of yeast to make their beer and so, six different types of beer were brewed in Brussels in those days. The downtown breweries would disappear after the Senne was vaulted.

Along with these specialties, many small merchants were found in the neighborhood along the Senne: fish, fruit, vegetable markets, as witness the streets named "Marché aux poulets" (chicken market), "Marché au charbon" (coal market), etc.

However beginning in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when work began on digging the canal, the Senne was nothing more than an open-air sewer. Waste water from different industries as well as from private residences were evacuated into it. Fish and poultry unfit

<sup>1</sup> Castrum: any building or plot of land reserved to or constructed for use as a military defensive position

for consumption were to be thrown in the Senne, by police decree. This quickly turned the neighborhoods into unhealthy environment where cholera became endemic. The Senne's regular flooding caused several epidemics. The most devastating one no doubt took place in 1866 with more than 3,500 victims.

To remedy this serious problem, the local authorities planned to clean the Senne. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Senne disappeared under the Lemonnier and Anspach<sup>2</sup> Boulevards. In th 1950s, its course was altered to build the metro (subway). Line 3 of the pre-metro was built in the 1970s in the river's old bed.



### The Senne

The Senne is a typically “Belgian” river which stretches over about 100 km across three regions. It belongs to the Escaut's eastern basin.

For many centuries the Senne was this region's vital artery, a source of development and progress...

Today however, it seems that everyone has forgotten what the river has provided for them.

1000 years ago, the Senne was a gracious meandering river, filled with a lot of fish and along which one could grow the yellow iris<sup>3</sup> in great abundance.

In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, on one of its islets (Saint-Géry Islet) and its swampy grounds, the Franks founded 'Bruoscella' (the house in the swamps), farm village which would later become Brussels.

For many years, its inhabitants used the Senne, for fishing as well as for navigation. By the 11<sup>th</sup> century there was a port in the heart of Brussels.

A large number of water mills, ponds, dams on the Senne River and its tributaries, enabled the social, economic and urban development of Brussels.

The Senne then formed two main arms in Brussels, separating at the hamlet of Aa (Anderlecht), as well as many secondary junctions, both natural and artificial (the 'little Senne' and a variety of fortification ditches).

This drastically changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: the Senne's flood waters caused much damage in Brussels especially since less and less room was left to the River to expand.

Besides, the increasing amounts of waste water (and garbage) thrown from the houses and later by the different industries (cleaners, dyers, basket weavers, brewers, tanneries...), transformed the river into a sewer, at the heart of sporadic epidemics.

The obnoxious smells that emanated from it were particularly pungent when the water level was low.

In 1434, the Senne was adapted to enable better navigation. But with the building of the Brussels canal in 1561, it lost this purpose.

Under the direction of Jules Anspach, burgomaster of Brussels, first works on “vaulting” the Senne began (1867-1877). The Senne was covered between the “Gare du Midi” (Train station) and the “Gare du Nord”, the insalubrious streets and houses torn down and large boulevards “à la Parisienne” built on the old bed (today's Boulevard du Midi, Boulevard Lemonnier and Boulevard Anspach, with all the buildings around them).

Outside of this zone, the Senne continued to flow uncovered, but a sewage system would be built and a plan developed to enlarge the Senne, downstream from its exit point from Brussels.

Between 1931 and 1955 its course was altered and the second part of the vaulting was done, giving it its present course. It is covered from the Rue des Vétérinaires to the Quai des Usines, along the Boulevard Poincaré and Boulevard de l'Abattoir, then the Charleroi Canal in Brussels and the Allée Verte ...



It was not so long ago that the Senne received waster waters from Brussels without any cleaning. The situation is not much better in the other regions: in Wallonia, less than 30% of waster water dumped into the Senne is cleaned while than 2% in Flanders.

The results after more than one century of this: an increasingly artificial river, practically nothing more than a sewer, and representing one of the main sources of pollution for the Escaut River and the North Sea.

The first purification station in the Brussels Region (Brussels South) became functional in the Fall of 2000. It treats 1/3 of the capital's waste waters.

Other purification stations should begin functioning in the near future in all 3 Regions. Will they give the river its olden day's clear water?

It must also be remembered that a river is a natural environment. It will be necessary to give more room back to nature and maybe even reopen its' sky? Maybe then will we again be able to enjoy the simple peasure of fishing and walks along its banks? Time will tell!

Until then, a few corners of the Senne still have their old charm and help rediscover history. To do that you will need a good map, some perseverance and follow the guide...

<sup>2</sup> See next issue

<sup>3</sup> The yellow iris is the symbol of the Brussels region.



## Cholera in Belgium in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century : Prevention and Remedies

<http://www.hemes.be/esas/mapage/euxaussi/sante/cholera.html>

Inspired by Virginie Tuot's website

Thérèse Jamin, [therese.jamin@teledisnet.be](mailto:therese.jamin@teledisnet.be)

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Belgium experienced three big cholera epidemics. The first began in April 1832 in the village of Vaulx. It only involved one town in the Belgian Luxemburg. While Winter stopped its progress for a while, the illness resurfaced in July 1833 and especially affected the provinces of Liège, Antwerp and Western Flanders.

After a 15 year respite, it reared its ugly head again in 1848. The first case was noted at the port of Antwerp then spread simultaneously in the provinces of Eastern Flanders, Hainaut and Liège. Like the 1832 epidemic it did most of its damage during the summer months and died out with the return

of winter weather. The province of Luxemburg was the only one to have a recurrence in 1850. Below is a table comparing the two epidemics in Belgium:

	1832-1833			1848-1849		
Provinces	Inhabitants	Death due to cholera	1 death per	Inhabitants	Death due to cholera	1 death per
Antwerp	350,927	1,202	292	414,758	2,975	140
Brabant	566,112	2,558	221	716,315	4,218	170
West Flanders	610,411	623	980	627,057	1,418	442
East Flanders	743,995	1,522	489	780,347	4,438	176
Hainaut	617,699	1,463	422	725,074	3,375	215
Liège	379,151	469	808	461,212	4,849	95
Limburg	161,499	46	3,511	186,247	304	613
Luxemburg	162,633	29	5,608	189,187	91	2,079
Namur	216,48	72	3,008	269,464	373	722
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,808,975</b>	<b>7,984</b>	<b>15,339</b>	<b>4,369,661</b>	<b>22,041</b>	<b>4,652</b>

Source: **Th.Schwann**, *Rapport sur la situation exceptionnelle dans laquelle s'était trouvée la province de Liège à l'époque de l'épidémie cholérique de 1834 et 1855*; Imprimerie Lardinois, Liège 1857

The third cholera epidemic took place in 1853, and is characterized by a higher number of deaths, mainly in Antwerp. It even caused greater losses in all of the country's cities in 1854.

In 1817, a new and terrible disease moved out of Bengal and began to spread across the world. It caused profuse diarrhea and vomiting, and its sufferers died of profound dehydration, sometimes within a matter of hours. By the end of the nineteenth century it had killed many hundreds of thousands of people across Asia and then Russia, Europe, and the Americas. Like many diseases it was given a Greek name... cholera. The word means diarrhea.

In severe cholera, the patient develops violent diarrhea with "rice-water stools", vomiting, thirst, muscle cramps and sometimes circulatory collapse. The mortality rate is more than 50% in untreated cases but falls to less than 1% with proper treatment. The bacteria that causes this disease was discovered in 1883 by the German physician and bacteriologist Robert KOCH. The only way a person can become infected is from food or water contaminated by bacteria from the stool of a cholera patient. Prevention of the disease is therefore a matter of sanitation.

There is, at present, no effective vaccine against cholera. The only way to prevent its spread is to interrupt the fecal-oral cycle of contagion. It is done today by:

- providing health education on how to prevent diarrhea: hand-washing, disposal of feces and protection of household water stocks.
- provision of soap to refugees.
- working with the community to ensure they have pit latrines. The minimum number required in an emergency situation is 1 latrine per 20 people.
- setting up adequate supplies of safe water. The minimum quantity required in an emergency population is 10 liters per person per day.

Here are the **preventive measures** given by the medical profession of the time.

**The Cholera Epidemic of 1912** (le Petit Journal, French magazine)

Different preventive methods as well as combative methods were set up to fight and eradicate this disease.

- Wear clean clothing and under clothing at all times to prevent fermentation due to sweating and soiling;

- Provide proper ventilation in houses;
- Thoroughly check the quality of drinking water;
- Paint the inside of houses white to destroy any dirt and enable one to see if there is any there;
- Thoroughly check all homes to detect any health and moisture issues or also the presence of abandoned cess pools;
- Watch the water and toilet pipes to ensure that they have no cracks;
- Avoid letting urine stagnate whether inside or outside of homes. The same applies to cess pools.

**During an epidemic**, everyone felt its influence; there was no need to change one's habits but it was recommended to eat smaller portions more often rather than make copious meals.

- if possible only drink with your meals and avoid drinking on an empty stomach; stay away from non-drinking water, river water, icy drinks, new beer and any drinks with laxative results such as lemonade or sodas. The same applies to alcoholic beverages; only consume them in small quantity.
- Avoid fruit as much as possible.
- Dress warm enough so as to avoid being cold.
- When it is humid, start in fire in the house and make sure the floors are always dry.
- In case cholera should be found in a house, destroy all sources of soiling by repeated uses of disinfectants.

As far as public health is concerned, it is recommended to constantly use disinfectants, even after the disappearance of the disease.

Chloride of lime is by far the strongest but you can also use iron sulfates to disinfect large areas, such as sewers, swamps, barns, stagnating water, compost piles...

It is also important to remember that whatever the cause of the disease, it usually is felt worse where poverty prevails with a lack of hygiene, food and space.

Epidemics can progress to reach the upper levels of the population, that is those who, having everything they need, think they are safe from these ailments.

To prevent spreading it is necessary to provide those most at risk with the means to combat and destroy the disease. This includes sufficient food, cleanliness and the means to clean their homes. Everyone can provide part of this but it would have to be in quantities large enough, at which point charity will find its own reward: in providing relief to the poor and in helping

Let's remember that this disease was given the unfortunate nickname of "**Poor Man's Disease**". People who live in poverty, even with the best of education and even with the best disposition towards life, would still not have the financial means to fight this bacteria should it rear its ugly head.

This should make us pause a moment: on one hand, opulence and all the wonders of modern technology and on the other, a disease known for several centuries, that can still poke its nose even though we know how to eradicate it completely. To do this would require that nobody live in poverty, so without hygiene problems and without overpopulation.

It would also be necessary to act quickly whenever there is a natural disaster, which remains utopia.

**Sources:**

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- Th. Schwann, Rapport sur la situation exceptionnelle dans laquelle s'était trouvée la Province de Liège à l'époque de l'Epidémie cholérique de 1854 et 1855. Extrait des annales du conseil de salubrité publique - Liège, imprimerie de J-C Lardinois, Editeur, rue soeurs-de-Hasque, 11-1857



**Tiny fish taking a big bite out of mosquito population**

April 19, 2006

Shauna Sanford / WWL-

TV News Reporter

[www.wvlv.com/local/stories/wwl041906khmosquitofish.4ddf3af0.html](http://www.wvlv.com/local/stories/wwl041906khmosquitofish.4ddf3af0.html)

With the threat of an out of control mosquito season looming, the Mosquito Control Board has been on the lookout for all stagnant swimming pools. In an effort to suppress the burgeoning bugs, the Control Board has started dumping tiny fish into area pools and ponds, proving that help in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina comes in all shapes and sizes. The tiny mosquito fish, called Gambusias, are born to eat mosquito larvae. They devour as many as 100 young mosquitoes a day, and when they breed, they bear more than 50 in a brood.

"There's thousands of (pools) and everyone of them is potentially a mosquito farm that's hatching out millions of mosquitoes as we speak," said Bill Horan, spokesman for Operation Blessing International.

Steve Sackett, with the Orleans Mosquito Control Board, said the larvacide that technicians were using was only a temporary fix and something more permanent was needed.

"So I sent the cry out for help and Operation Blessing came through," Sackett said.

Humanitarian organization Operation Blessing responded by supplying Orleans Parish with 10,000 'mosquito fish,' born to eat mosquito larva.

"They have a voracious appetite...The moment they hit that water they're looking for something to eat," Horan said.

Volunteers call themselves 'Bug Busters,' and with such warm and sunny spring weather, this is the perfect time to dump the fish into pools.

"There's a potential of an outbreak of a number of diseases; West Nile being one, Encephalitis another. Just adds to the general misery of the returning population, hoards of mosquitoes like you've never seen before," Horan said.

It only takes about 25 mosquito fish to keep a typical size pool free of any mosquito larvae. Some of those fish are ready to have babies of their own, further ensuring that there will not be a shortage of mosquito fish on the job. Aside from swimming pools, Sackett said any containers that hold water were capable of producing mosquitoes. Those containers should be thrown away, turned upside down or placed inside.

As for the pools, it's mosquito fish to the rescue.

## Pennsylvania and West Virginia Obituaries

Extracted for the PA-SW-OBITS list of Rootsweb  
by Victoria Hospodar Valentine

12-Dec-1929 McDonald PA Outlook: Death Claims Highly Esteemed Citizen Here

Mr. **Emile HOYAUX**, Sr., aged 74 years, died in the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh Monday evening, December 9, at 10:15 o'clock. Mr. HOYAUX fell on a walk at his home Wednesday of last week, breaking a hipbone and sustained internal injuries. He was rushed to the hospital but his condition gradually grew worse. Mr. HOYAUX was one of McDonald's most highly respected citizens and was esteemed by all who knew him. For twenty-five years he was janitor of the school buildings here and his interest and friendliness towards the children won for him many friends. He retired seven years ago and be of his failing eyesight, has been inactive.

Mr. HOYAUX was born in Thuine, Belgium, March 26, 1855 and came to this country thirty years ago. He was married in the year 1891. Mr. HOYAUX was one of a family of eleven children; the remaining ten brothers and sisters are all living in Belgium. Besides his wife, he is survived by one son, Emile **Hubert HOYAUX**, a violinist of note, who has been visiting at the home of his parents the past month. Funeral services were held in the French church Thursday afternoon at 2o' clock, in charge of the Rev. Auguste DEVOS, assisted by the Rev. B. F. HEANY. Interment was in the Robinson's Run cemetery.

May 26, 1920 McDonald PA Record

**Julien MASQUELIER**, on of McDonald's most highly respected citizens, died at his home in Valley street Sunday evening, May 23, 1920, after an illness of about a year. Mr. MASQUELIER was born in Courcelles, Belgium, April 24, 1863. He came to the United States with his parents in April 1887, locating in McDonald. He worked in the mines and as a carpenter for a number of years and in 1894 opened a store in Valley street, which he conducted until last year when he turned it over to his sons. On June 7, 1887, Mr. MASQUELIER and Miss **Maria DEHOUX** were united In marriage, the Rev. W. D. IRONS performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. MASQUELIER united with the First U. P. church, and when the French mission was started Mr. MASQUELIER was on of the active workers in it, being an elder, a teacher in the Sabbath school, and a leader of the choir. He did much good in a quiet unostentatious way. He is survived by his wife and these children: Emma, the wife of John GRILL of Tramping Lake, Canada; Evelyn, the wife of **P. J. CHARLIER** of McDonald; Eva, the wife of **Albert SAPPPIE** of Pittsburgh; Harry of McDonald; Isabel, Octave, Julien and Merle, at home. He was the third member of a family of five brothers and one sister, and the first to pass away, being survived by Zachary, Eli, John B., and **Jules MASQUELIER**, all of McDonald, and a sister, Lydia, the wife of **F. L. DESCUTNER** of Steubenville.

The funeral services were held in the French church Tuesday afternoon conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. MAGE, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. D. IRONS. A quartet composed of Messers. PARKE, NEVIN, YOUNG, CAMPBELL sang. The funeral was a large one. Interment was made in the family lot in Hilldale cemetery.

May 21, 1909 McDonald Record

**Alfred COFFRIER**, 74 years old, a native of Belgium, died on

### Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

April 16, 1943 McDonald Record-Outlook

Mr. and Mrs. **Hilaire MOTTE** of 136 Fifth street, McDonald, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Tuesday. They were married on April 13, 1893, in McDonald. Mr. MOTTE was born May 5, 1867, in Belgium the son of **Alex and Flora MOTTE**, Mrs. MOTTE was born January 2, 1876, in Belgium, the daughter of **Eugene and Marie QUINET**. Both came to the United States at a very early age. Mr. MOTTE has been a teacher of music in McDonald for over 25 years, and is still following his profession having a class of more than thirty boys and girls. They have three daughters: Mrs. **Louis P. LAVIE**, with whom they make their home, and Mrs. **Frank L. HEINRICH** and Mrs. **Howard A. COTTLE**, all of McDonald, and three grandchildren: Pvt. **Louis P. LAVIE**, Jr., of Camp Shelby, Miss., and **Richard LAVIE** and **Marilyn COTTLE** of McDonald.

### Golden Wedding Anniversary

Jan. 3, 1936 McDonald Record-Outlook

Mr. and Mrs. **L.A. DRUGMAND** of Imperial celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Christmas day, December 25, 1935. Dinner was served in the form of a banquet. The table was attractively decorated; a large cake trimmed in gold and white was the centerpiece. After the dinner a delightful program was given by the D Y M entertainers of Charleroi. Mrs. DRUGMAND was born June 29 1867, in France, came to this country in September 1884, and settled in Imperial. **Fr. DRUGMAND** was born July 24, 1851, in Belgium, came to this country December 37, 1880 and settled in Imperial April 15, 1991. They were married in 1885 (or 1886). All the children and their families were present, including Dr. and Mrs. BROADHURST, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. DRUGMAND, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. DRUGMAND, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. DRUGMAND, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. DRUGMAND, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. DRUGMAND and Miss Mary DRUGMAND, all of Imperial, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. DRUGMAND of Charleroi. Their fourteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild were also present.

Long Ago: Aug. 1, 1941 McDonald Record-Outlook

**Thirty-five Years Ago:** July 27, 1906

-Burgettstown will spend \$8,000 in paving its main street.

-Mrs. **LIENARD** (sic) and children of Center avenue are spending four months in Belgium. Mrs. **MONTIGNY** of Belgian Hill and Mrs. **Jules GOSSAUX** of Sturgeon are sailing on the same boat.

**Fifteen Years Ago:** July 30, 1926

**Raymond EGBERT**, son of the **Jules EGBERTS**, is in St. Joseph's hospital for treatment on his eyes

Long Ago: July 16, 1943 McDonald Record-Outlook

**Thirty Years Ago:** July 11, 1913

**Emile HOYAUX**, janitor of the McDonald school, sustained a gash on his face that required four stitches to close besides sundry bruises, when the scaffold on which he was standing to whitewash a ceiling broke.

**Twenty-five Years Ago:** July 13, 1918

**Hilaire MOTTE** has gone to a military camp at Mt. GRETNA as first trumpeter of the Third Regiment band.

**Twenty Years Ago:** June 29, 1923

Miss **Nova MASQUELIER** is one of the two young women who have been nominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as candidates in the Pittsburgh Good Will election to spend six weeks in France

**Five Years Ago:** July 15, 1938

**Alfred TOURNAY** of Queen street was painfully injured while playing with fireworks.

Friday, May 14, at the home of his nephew, Fred MOTTE, on Belgian Hill. He was a miner by occupation and had never been married. The aged Mrs. MOTTE of Belgian Hill is a sister. Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon by Rev. H. GARROU. Interment was made in Hilldale cemetery.

The California Sentinel, 12 August 1921

Mrs. **Matilda PIOT**, aged 53 years, wife of Wm. PIOT died at the Mercy Hospital, Wednesday. She was taken suddenly ill on Saturday and removed to the institution on Monday. She was born in Belgium coming to this country in 1905 and has been a resident of this place for several years. She is survived by her husband and four children, three boys and one girl. Funeral services will be held from the late home on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Interment in Highland Cemetery.

### **A Few Notes Along the Miller's Run Valley**

Extracted from the May 15, 1897 McDonald PA Outlook by Victoria Hospodar Valentine

#### **Cecil-Bishop-Gladden**

Three fourths of the people who live in this Miller's Run Valley from Cecil to Bishop are Belgian and French people. For a mile their neat homes and perfect gardens line the Valley; for the people of Belgium and France here, as they do everywhere they go, buy ground and build houses. It is likely that a thousand people of French speech have there made themselves modest and pretty homes at this point.

This spring here have built, **J. DASTINE, Louis DILISTERIAN, Florant CHIFE and Eugene DELIER**. Young **Peter DEBLANDER** and his bride have a new house and store room in one of the nicest sites in the Valley, and have a prospect of a good business. **Eugene MASTIC** has bought a **\*\*x\*\*** lot in C. L. REED's plan, and will build. Others have bought lots in both REED's and BORLAND's plans, and await only for brightening of the mining work to build.

The old folks in these French homes, for the most part, read nothing but French, but the children are learning our universal American tongue in the good country schools which surround them, so that there is an English reader in nearly every family, and the more vigorous and useful English will supplant the mellif\_\_\_ French in the next generation.

The most of the Outlook's readers here are French people and **Ferdinand DELVALLE**, son of Mr. **Dominique DEVALLE** of "Belgian Hill," will hereafter have the Outlook on sale each Saturday, and will deliver the outlook to any one in the Valley for one cent a week.

**C. L. REED**, the SHORT & WADE lumber man at Cecil, furnished the lumber for **Chas. MCDONALD**'s house at Venice which Contractor HALL builds. SHORT & WADE will build Lawrence A. SCOTT's new house at Venice, and an addition to Mrs. CARR's house at Cecil. The same firm furnished the lumber for the Frenchmen above. **James FRIEL**, once of McDonald is messaging from this Valley to Pittsburg, and does well.

Gladden station, Gradatim post office, is a mile east of Cecil, in Allegheny County, and Bishop is a mile west of Cecil, and Reissing is a mile north of Cecil. Gladden ahs has 80 houses and 200 people, and is in the prettiest place in the Valley-a glen shut in on three sides by wooded bluffs. A dozen houses are empty though and times are slow. Why should this not be Gladden post office instead of the uncalled for "Gradatim". Gladden is proud of having the only church-a U. P.-in this Valley of which we speak.

**Anthony DEVROUDE**, brother-in-law of **Th. VANDEGUCHT** and son-in-law of **Felix MATHIEU**, is clerk in the principal store at Gladden. C. L. REED has sold to **Wm. BURKETT**, for \$1410, a six-room dwelling and a lot in the REED plan, which is just west of Gladden in a fine location. Mr. **O'ROURKE**, a young man well known in McDonald several years ago, is at Cecil drilling the Forest & Greenlee F. J. O'ROURKE is another McDonald man, no relative of the above-named, who owns four acres and three houses at the eastern end of Cecil. Mr. SINGLETON, who used to live on Station St., McDonald, has a nice house and is prosperous and contented at Cecil. The same is true of Mr. CRAWFORD, who moved her from Venice, runs some soil wells and lives in a nice place on the sough side of the Valley. S. V. FIFE runs a large dairy on his farm adjoining Cecil, and sells his milk in Cecil. He wants to buy a bull. A Carnegie pop firm will supply Cecil with ice, delivered every other day, this Summer.

The most interesting men in Cecil are C. L. REED, **'Squire CURRAN** and **Emile LIPECHER**. We would say also Constable MORRIS, but that he lives at Bishop.

The first of these men, Mr. C. L. REED, known to all Outlook readers, is the lumberman and real estate dealer. The residence lots, which he has for sale near GLADDEN, are very attractive. Mr. CURRAN is a young man who came from Ohio to McDonald several years ago, and from here he went to Cecil, where he is justice of the peace and has a hardware and general merchandise store. He is an able justice, and is intelligent and quick and \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. LIPECHER is the \_\_\_ing merchant and hotel man of Cecil, who is versant in all the Gallic and Slavic vocables of this many-tongued Valley. Many East Europeans are seen along the Valley.

Dr. Ruther\_\_ BISHOP is much in demand along the country people all the way to Canonsburg.

An oil well goes down on the HALL farm, between Bishop and Canonsburg, which was leased for \$550 bonus.

Before 'Squire CURRAN, Cecil, Saturday: S. V. FIFE vs. Jos. VENCHURON, trespass and damage. Verdict for the plaintiff is \_\_\_ of \$7.50.

Mr. **J. B. MAY**, Venice has been hunting up taxables as assessor. The French posters for the halls of the French-speaking people of the Valley are printed at the office of "La Tribune Libre", at Charleroi. The Slavic posters are printed at New York.

## Belgians on the WWI Draft Cards: Wisconsin (part 1) - By Cindy Roberts

<b>Name</b>	<b>Birth Date</b>	<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Registration Place</b>
Alberts, Martin	22 May 1889	Donekirk, Belgium	Menasha, Winnebago, WI
Ampe, Achille	28 Aug 1889	Thoroset, West Flanders, Belgium	Reseberg, Clark, WI
Amys, Cesar	6 Sep 1892	Knocke on Sea, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Backelandt, Victor Alphons	04 Sep 1894	Sugelmeister, Belgium	Kaukauna, Outagamie, WI
Baert, Joseph	13 Nov 1893	Stokene, Belgium	Not Stated, Chippewa, WI
Baws, Henry	17 Apr 1888	Antwerp, Belgium	Oak Grove, Pierce, WI
Bieicherski, Chester	14 May 1890	Antwerp, Belgium	Merrill, Lincoln, WI
Bogaert, Emil	24 Nov 1887	Verrebroek, Belgium	Not Stated, Ashland, WI
Bogaert, Simon	03 Feb 1889	Verrebroek, Belgium	Kimberly, Outagamie, WI
Bonte, Earl	22 Feb 1894	Belgium	Glenwood, St. Croix, WI
Bonte, John	7 Aug 1886	Bruegge, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Bordin, Francis	4 Oct 1890	Vracene, Belgium	Not Stated, Sheboygan, WI
Boryn, Henry	14 Feb 1894	Bassweld, Belgium	Corless, Racine, WI
Bouchart, Jules	22 Jun 1892	Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Brozens, John Joseph	18 Oct 1886	Ryckevourel, Belgium	Kimberly, Outagamie, WI
Budts, Joseph	10 Jan 1893	Antwerp, Belgium	Greenfield, Milwaukee, WI
Buisse, Louis	22 Oct 1885	Auoua, Belgium	Corless, Racine, WI
Buisse, Victor	19 Sep 1890	Usteger, Belgium	Corless, Racine, WI
Calawe, Henry	1 Nov 1891	Adegem, Belgium	Emmer, Dodge, WI
Capelle, Leo	20 Jul 1887	Brussels, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Cappelle, Jules A	26 Nov 1886	Cortemarck, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Carlier, Joe	14 Mar 1887	Belgium	Windsor, Dane, WI
Catoor, Joseph Henry	28 Jul 1891	Brussels, Belgium	Hartford, Washington, WI
Cattrysse, Prosper	17 May 1893	Garren, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Chabot, Dennis Ferdinand	16 Apr 1887	Belgium	Rhineland, Oneida, WI
Chabot, Dennis Ferdinand	27 Oct 1889	Flemalle Haute, Belgium	Not Stated, Oneida, WI
Challe, Ansel M	10 Apr 1889	Town of Lincoln WI, Belgian	Lincoln, Kewaunee, WI
Chmit, August	26 Feb 1893	Norberg, Belgium	Not Stated, Lafayette, WI
Clark, Benedik D	7 Oct 1886	Brussels, Belgium	Corless, Racine, WI
Claysson, Gaston A M	4 Aug 1896	Brussels, Belgium	Reedsburg, Sauk, WI
Cologne, Felix	16 Nov 1896	Louvaine (Leuven), Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Colywert, Triphon	27 Sep 1888	Belgium	Salem, Kenosha, WI
Cop, Peter	5 Sep 1888	Kaldrecht, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Coppens, Edward	26 Oct 1896	Vrowsen, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Coppens, Henry Lewis	13 Dec 1894	Weert St. George, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Coppens, Paul	25 Oct 1891	St. Joris Weert, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Crabb, Louis	3 Oct 1888	St. Joris Weert, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Crabb, Samuel	9 Sep 1891	St. Joris Weert, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Cretens, Gustave Louis	10 Aug 1889	Brussels, Belgium,	Phillips, Price, WI
Crombeecke, Hector	21 Jul 1887	Moorkerke, East Flanders, Belgium	Medina, Dane, WI
Dablaere, Archie	14 Jul 1890	Belgium	Madison, Dane, WI
Dachelet, Eugene	17 Mar 1893	Gauvenine, Belgium	Appleton, Outagamie, WI
Dachelet, Gustave August	27 Mar 1888	Belgium	Not Stated, Outagamie, WI
Dalebroux, Michael J	5 Aug 1896	Town of Red River WI, Belgian	Luxemburg, Kewaunee, WI
Dangle, Alouis	10 May 1893	Sweverule, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Daniels, Charles	23 May 1896	Bruges, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Darras, Alois	25 Dec 1886	Bovekerk, Belgium	Somers, Kenosha, WI
De Clark, Lorence	9 Nov 1888	Belgium	Aurora, Florence, WI
De Meyer, Everest	3 Mar 1897	Eola, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
De Paepe, Alfonse	5 Jun 1892	Maldegem, Belgium	Seven Mile Creek, Juneau, WI
De Paepe, August	10 Feb 1890	Maldegem, Belgium	Seven Mile Creek, Juneau, WI
De Wielemaker, Cerial	15 Aug 1889	Deinse, East Flanders, Belgium	Ixon, Jefferson, WI
Deback, Gustave Joseph	25 Aug 1889	Peil Capelle, Belgium	Gund, Marinette, WI
Debacker, August	20 Sep 1886	Verrebroek, Belgium	Kaukauna, Outagamie, WI
Debaets, Henry	20 May 1888	Maldegem, Belgium	Corless, Racine, WI
Debane, Jules	13 Feb 1891	Neullebehe, Belgium	Omro, Winnebago, WI
Debeck, Emil	19 Mar 1888	Nacherwen, Belgium	Baraboo, Sauk, WI
Debee, Jean	12 Jul 1895	Ecloo, Belgium	Beloit, Rock, WI



## Belgian Laces Vol#29-110

Deblock, Emiel	12 Dec 1889	Weert Munster?, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Debock, Joseph	26 Nov 1889	Antwerp, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
DeBriyn, Albert	8 Apr 1892	Belgium	Not Stated, Ashland, WI
Declerc, Joseph Gustave	25 Feb 1890	Louvain (Leuven), Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Declerck, Arthur	22 Jun 1888	Woumen, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Declercq, Joseph	3 May 1891	?, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Declerk, Camille	3 Feb 1890	Maldegheem, Oostvlanderen, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Declerk, Gustaaf	3 Sep 1890	Greez, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Decooman, Denis	24 Oct 1892	Vertres ?, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Decoster, William	30 Jun 1890	Wert St. George, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Dedicke, Paul Herman	22 Feb 1890	Verviers, Belgium	Not Stated, Sheboygan, WI
Degraef, Peter	31 Jan 1889	Beveren, Waas, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Degraeve, Jules	18 Dec 1887	Cortemarck, Belgium	Somers, Kenosha, WI
Degriyse, Alois	20 Sep 1887	Ost Kienukerke, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Delie, Leon Joseph	30 Nov 1892	Cortemarck, West Flanders, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Dellese, Peter	5 Apr 1892	Town of Lincoln WI, Belgian	Lincoln, Kewaunee, WI
Deloddore, George	7 Jun 1888	Wyngene, Belgium	Knight, Iron, WI
Demare, Emeric	7 Jul 1892	Swevezele, West Flanders, Belgium	Oshkosh, Winnebago, WI
Demeire, John Frank	24 Nov 1888	Brugge, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Demeyer, Joe	18 Dec 1887	Beveren Waas, Belgium	Somers, Kenosha, WI
Demunck, Peter Joe	10 Jun 1897	Antwerp, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Demynch, Teodoor	14 Aug 1886	Tcheteyenh, Belgium	Dane, Dane, WI
Denhieur, Joseph Henry	10 Feb 1891	Oversysee, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Denolf, Medard	11 May 1894	Coolcamp, Belgium	York, Dane, WI
Denolf, Remi Gust	18 Mar 1887	Collecemp, Belgium	York, Dane, WI
Depoorter, Cyril	31 Aug 1891	Wournen, Belgium	Beloit, Rock, WI
Depreze, Victor	29 Aug 1886	Town of Lincoln WI, Belgian	Lincoln, Kewaunee, WI
Depypert, Alfons	29 Oct 1887	Ardoys, Belgium	not stated. Polk, WI
Deraedt, Daniel	20 Apr 1888	Belgium, Europe	Preble, Brown, WI
Derbique, Arthur Peter	14 Oct 1891	Charleroi, Belgium, Europe	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Derbique, Emil A	14 Jul 1894	Charlet, Belgium, Europe	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Despagel, Louis	29 Aug 1891	Wanmen, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Devlieger, Julius	29 Oct 1888	Belgium	Sun Prairie, Dane, WI
Devreese, Archie	25 Mar 1893	Beveren, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Dewilde, Harry	7 Apr 1890	Sint Lawrius(?), Belgium	Yorkville, Racine, WI
Dewilde, Jasper	18 Feb 1892	Handzuciu, Belgium	Burke, Dane, WI
Dewitte, Regula	18 Jul 1886	Stefsur, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Dhaene, Paul Leonard	13 Mar 1892	West Flanders, Belgium	Forest, Fond Du Lac, WI
Dhooge, Oscar August	20 Jul 1898	Ghent, East Flanders, Belgium	Amberg, Marinette, WI
Dumoncan, Ed	11 Sep 1887	Belgium	Amoicon, Douglas, WI
Durie, Alfons	15 Jul 1888	Wournen, Belgium	Beloit, Rock, WI
Eckelaert, Ferdinand	27 Oct 1890	Antwerp, Belgium	Niagara, Marinette, WI
Ernst, Frederic Adolphe C	13 Jul 1888	Charleroi, Belgium	Madison, Dane, WI
Evras, Arthur J	12 Jun 1886	Nirroi(?), Belgium	Grand Rapids, Wood, WI
Fabry, Louis G	24 Aug 1896	Town of Red River WI, Belgian	Casco, Kewaunee, WI
Flanigan, Frank	21 Jan 1891	Antwerp, Belgium	Not Stated, Fond Du Lac, WI
Fonteyne, Harry	11 May 1887	Basevelde, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Fransens, Adolph	22 Dec 1886	Ferbrock (Verrebroeck), Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Geirnaert, Camiel	13 Oct 1888	Sint Lawrius (?) East, Belgium	Yorkville, Racine, WI
Gelderman, Emedee	17 Aug 1888	Kaloo, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Geurs, Achiel	19 Apr 1890	Gent, East Flanders, Belgium	Madison, Dane, WI
Gillis, Constance	5 Feb 1888	Dual, Belgium	Glenwood, St. Croix, WI
Gillis, Frank	6 Dec 1886	Dual, Belgium	Glenwood, St. Croix, WI
Gillis, Louis	18 Jun 1896	Town of Red River WI, Belgian	Luxemburg, Kewaunee, WI
Gilson, Joseph	19 Jul 1888	Nietz, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Gleick, August	30 Apr 1884	Maldegem, Belgium	Somers, Kenosha, WI
Goehler, Charles	10 Jul 1887	Luxemburg, Belgium	Appleton, Outagamie, WI
Goffette, Louis	3 May 1892	Sucy (Suxy), Belgium	Not Stated, Florence, WI
Gourveloaus, Emiel	1 Aug 1886	Belgium	Waunakee, Dane, WI
Groossens, Petrus	3 Aug 1892	St. Laureines, Flanders, Belgium	Shields, Dodge, WI
Gryp, Andrew	3 Jan 1890	Estado, East Flanders, Belgium	Madison, Dane, WI

## Historic St Charles, IL

<http://www.stcmuseum.org/historic.html>

...During the middle 19th century, over 90% of the country's men were farmers. With the invention of the McCormick Reaper in 1878, there existed a need for larger, stronger horses to pull the heavier plow. With this in mind, St. Charles gentleman Mark Dunham set out for Europe to find a breed of stronger horses to bring back to the US.

Mark Dunham brought back his Percheron horses from France to Wayne, IL and successfully bred them at Oaklawn, the largest draft horse farm in the country. By 1883, the construction of Dunham castle was completed and the family had created a legacy. The height of its success came in the next forty years, when many wealthy and famous people graced the steps of Dunham castle, which became the equivalent to a high-class European estate.

Despite the success of the famous Oaklawn Farm, farming practices plummeted between the 1890s and the early 20th century. This was due to the changes in technology making it possible for a single farm to produce more crop than ever before. As farming became less available as a career, industry grew into a major workforce for the cities and towns.

By 1896, there were over eight mills, foundries, and factories located in downtown St. Charles. Many of these industries provided the bulk of jobs for the people living in town. Creameries which produced butter and cheese were very important, providing local farmers a close place to sell their products. Foundries in St. Charles made grinding stones, pumps, windmills, and irons, and melted over 1000 tons of iron a year. Grist, flour, and saw mills provided much needed modified resources for the growth spurt during this time.

Emigration was on the rise as more jobs were created in town. Most of the emigration was from Eastern Europe in countries which were undergoing political and social turmoil. Each of the ethnic groups which populated the town added their own cultural flavor to the shops, stores, and recreation.

Colson's clothing store opened in 1880 and operated for 112 years. During that time, it was the main clothier for the town with fashions and bargains. It was also during this time when they hired bi-lingual clerks to help with the ethnically diverse community of St. Charles. Belgian, Lithuanian, and Swedish-speaking clerks assisted the newly emigrated citizens of St. Charles. Between the years of 1840 to 1884 a land shortage in Belgium made emigrating to the US necessary for survival. The Belgian community came to St. Charles from Moline, IL to work in the Moline Malleable Iron Company founded in 1893. There was even a section of St. Charles called "Belgium Town" in which most of the community lived. Belgians contributed in many ways to the town, one way being the game Rolle Bolle: a cross between horseshoes and bowling. Even today, you can still play at Ray's Evergreen Tavern.

The Lithuanian community came to St. Charles around the turn of the century as a result of persecution from their violent homeland. They primarily worked as unskilled laborers in factories. The Cable Piano factory, moved from Chicago to St. Charles in 1901, was the world's largest piano maker. At a rate of 35 per day, the factory produced fine quality pianos and piano accessories until 1937. The Piano Factory employed the bulk of the population of

## Ice Harvesting in Wisconsin

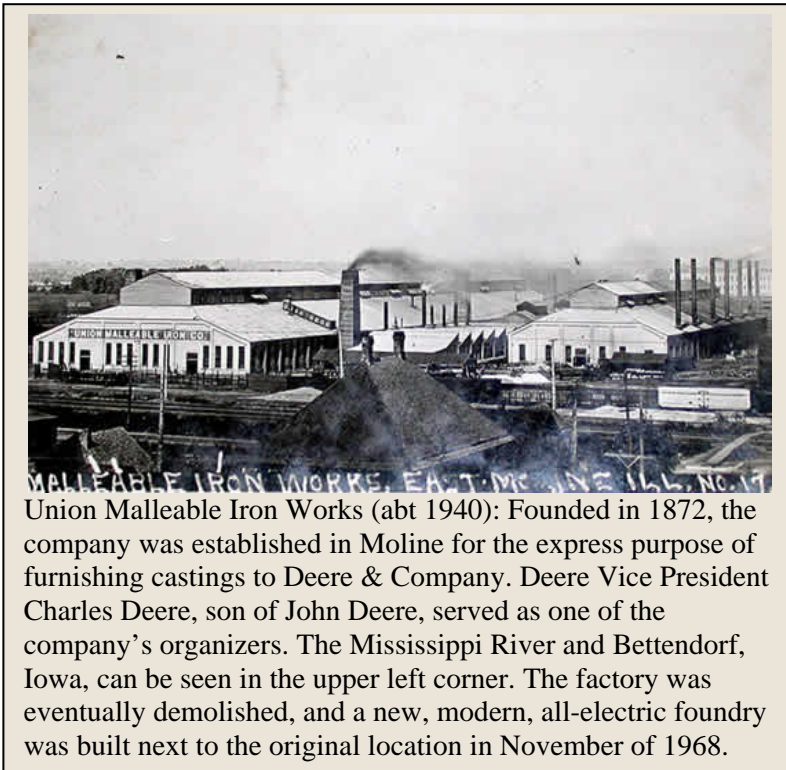
[http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=view&term\\_id=11761&keyword=brewery](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=view&term_id=11761&keyword=brewery)



Vincent Conley Wholesale and Retail Pure Lake Ice, photographed by Hermann C. Benke, was a Sheboygan company

Wisconsin's many lakes provided communities around the state with a natural seasonal business that evolved into a large scale industry, ice harvesting. Small, local ice harvesting businesses existed in Wisconsin as early as the 1850s, but did not become a major industry until the 1870s and 1880s with the increasing demands of brewing and meat packing. During the 1880s, Milwaukee's breweries used more 335,000 tons of ice per year. Meat packing also required large amounts of ice for the storage and shipment of meats. Wisconsin was seen as a dependable source of high quality ice, particularly as rapid industrial expansion elsewhere led to increasingly polluted waterways. Many firms actually organized their own harvesting companies rather than having to rely on independent suppliers and Wisconsin was heavily exploited by competing firms. Lake Pewaukee in Waukesha County became a prime site, used first by Best Brewery, followed by Armour, Cudahy, and the Wisconsin Lakes Ice and Cartage Company. Lakes throughout southern Wisconsin were utilized for ice as long as they had direct access to rail lines. The Madison area was exceedingly attractive to Chicago companies, the first heavy use occurring in Lakes Monona and Wingra. Ice harvesting sites further from markets or with no available rail access were limited to local markets. Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay were the exception, however, as ice could be economically transported aboard sailing schooners. Competition was extreme and sabotage rampant into the first decade of the 1900s. Refrigeration technology began to replace natural ice harvesting in the 1910s and by the end of WWI, large ice harvesting firms had left Wisconsin.

[Source: Wisconsin's Cultural Resources Study Units, Wisconsin Historical Society]



Union Malleable Iron Works (abt 1940): Founded in 1872, the company was established in Moline for the express purpose of furnishing castings to Deere & Company. Deere Vice President Charles Deere, son of John Deere, served as one of the company's organizers. The Mississippi River and Bettendorf, Iowa, can be seen in the upper left corner. The factory was eventually demolished, and a new, modern, all-electric foundry was built next to the original location in November of 1968.

Lithuanians. Many of the Lithuanians in Chicago at that time were Jewish, but generally they were Christian in St. Charles. The Jewish-Lithuanians in St. Charles would have practiced at the Elgin Synagogue, which was opened in 1896. Most of the Lithuanians lived near "Belgium town."

An example of a prominent German industry in town was the cut glass factory of the Heinz Brothers. It operated from 1905 to 1927 by Richard, Emil, and Otto Heinz. The factory was known internationally for its beautiful cut glass and expert craftsmanship. **Heinz Cut Glass** was among the finest cut glass in the world.

The Gartner Bakery was another important part of the history of St. Charles. Joseph Gartner, a native of Germany, opened an ice cream, bakery, and restaurant in 1890. This business soon expanded into a second bakery, and then closed in mid-1900s. Gartner's was famous for its five cent dish of ice cream and twenty-five cent Sunday chicken dinner.

Recreation in St. Charles came in several forms throughout the years including Pigeon Racing and playing Rolle Bolle. Both are traditions brought to the area by early Belgian and Lithuanian settlers.

**Belgians on the WWI Draft Registration Cards: Kane Co, IL, Chuck VanDenEeden**

Name	Birth	Birth Place	Mar. Status	Occupation
Ballaret, Jules	5 May 1890	Westrozebeke, Belgium	M	molder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Boone, Ernest	15 Jan 1897	Ghent, Belgium	M	Pneumatic Tool Co., Aurora, IL
Colpaert, George Urbain	5 Jul 1894	Eecloo, Belgium	S	iron molder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Coppert, Philip Teophil	29 Oct 1893	St. Nicolas, E F,Belgium	M	foundry labor, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Debaets, Kamiel	6 Oct 1896	Eekloo, Belgium		
Declerk, Richard Joseph	19 Aug 1893	Liltervelde, W F, Belgium	S	iron molder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Dehulsters, Joseph Henry	9 Aug 1894	Eeckloo, Belgium	M	coremaker, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Delove, Emil	26 Feb 1893	Maldeghem, Belgium	S	laborer, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Demeyer, Morris	25 Dec 1893	Eecloo, Belgium	S	laborer, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Depoorter, Peter	16 Aug 1887	Wouman, Belgium		laborer, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Deraedt, Henry	17 Sep 1891	Essen, Belgium	S	farmer, self
Deraedt, Jerome	20 Aug 1888	Wouman, WF, Belgium	S	fireman, Borden's Condensed Milk Co., St. Charles
Desmet, Georges	24 Jul 1894	Eecloo, Belgium	S	laborer, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Desutter, John	3 Mar 1892	Sleidinge, Belgium	S	laborer, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Dolfen, Jerome	15 Oct 1895	???capkele?, Belgium	M	furnace tender, Hodge Smelting Co., Aurora, IL
Frenssens, Bruno	3 Apr 1892	Waas, Belgium	M	iron moulder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Huys, Baziel	10 Dec 1886	Thielt, WF, Belgium	M	moulder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Lecouter, Joseph	1 May 1895	Mollem, Belgium	M	laborer, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Lippens, Joseph Edward	12 May 1891	Eecloo, Belgium	S	iron moulder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Loete, Leon J	27 Sep 1895	Cortemark, Belgium	S	farming ?
Lootens, Constant	01 Apr 1895	Thielt, Belgium	S	laborer, St. Charles Net & Hammock Co.,
Maddelain, Julius	07 Apr 1892	Woumen, Belgium	S	moulder Stewart Warner Co., Beloit, WI
Meuleman, Alfons August	31 Aug 1894	Eecloo, Belgium	S	machinist, Crown Electrical Manf. Co., St. Charles, IL
Roess, Dell John	02 Apr 1887	Brussels, Belgium	M	moulder, Moline malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Ross, Lawrence	07 Oct 1888	Brussels, Belgium	S	laborer, Wright Electric Co., St. Charles, IL
Serincop, Charles	17 Jul 1886	Ghent, Belgium	M	machinist, American Woodworking, Aurora, IL
Siebos, Carl Louis	21 Sep 1887	Kieldrecht, EF, Belgium	M	core maker, Moline malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Vandeusen, Frank J	20 Mar 1887	Green Bay;Belgium	S	candy maker
Vangoethem, Emil	27 Jul 1887	Vracene, EF, Belgium	S	ditcher, Roscoe Wagner, St. Charles, IL
Vanham, August James	29 Aug 1891	Belgium	M	gang foreman, CB&Q RR, Aurora, IL
Vanham, Theodore	05 Mar 1888	Brussels, Belgium	M	spring maker helper, CB&Q RR, Aurora, IL
Vanhecke, Joseph	24 Feb 1887	Roulers, Belgium	M	weaver, Aurora Cotton Mill, Aurora, IL
Vanhoue, Ceron	05 Jul 1887	EF, Belgium	S	moulder, Glenn Manufacturing Co., St, Charles, IL
Vanthournout, Alois	23 Nov 1892	Woumen, WF, Belgium	S	moulder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL
Verhaeghe, Rene	15 Jan 1887	Wouman, Belgium	M	farmer, self
Wyttenhove, Romain	16 Aug 1890	Clercken, Belgium	S	moulder, Moline Malleable Iron Co., St. Charles, IL

## The Character of My Belgian Heritage

by Ann Verfaillie

*Ann Verfaillie earned her a scholarship from the Center For Belgian Culture in Moline, IL with this heritage essay. She is from Webberville, MI and attended Fowlerville High School. She was an active member of many clubs and organizations ranging from the fine arts to sports. She is planning on participating in the Pre-Law program at Michigan State University.*

My Belgian Heritage is characterized by people of longevity, laughter, hard work, resourcefulness, cleanliness, generosity, and good, frugal financial stewardship.

My father's parents are Belgian and my father's maternal and paternal grandparents were Belgian.

Uncle Cyriel<sup>4</sup>, born in Klerken, West Flanders, Belgium, on August 4, 1899, was a hard working farmer in Warren and Utica, Michigan. At the time of his death on September 16, 2004, at the productive old age of 105, he was the oldest living World War I Belgian Veteran. Uncle Cyriel loved to laugh heartily, tell laughable stories and play jokes on others. He was resourceful, a builder, able to live off the land, and full of practical wisdom - as most farmers are -especially the farmers of years past. According to his daughter-in-law, Uncle Cyriel's long, bountiful life was because he lived in moderation, never over did anything, and worked hard. Cousin Irene concluded, "Belgians in our family live many years because they take life in stride. They don't get upset over little noises, but over big thunders." This philosophy for productive longevity is part of my Belgian heritage: work hard, laugh a lot, and "don't sweat the small stuff."

Tante Laura<sup>5</sup>, my great-great aunt and the godmother of my father's mother, was born in Klerken, West Flanders, Belgium, on November 28, 1892, and lived 109-3/4 productive years. At the time of her death on August 14, 2002, she was the oldest living person born in West Flanders and the oldest person to get a subscription to the only Belgian newspaper in America, Gazette van Detroit. Metje, as she was known by all, fled with her family 200 miles on foot to France when German troops, who had invaded Belgium in 1914, approached their farm home. During the war, she and her siblings washed uniforms for Belgian and British soldiers in exchange for food. In 1918 she came to America with her family, after returning to Klerken and finding it in ruins. "We had to flee, and our farm was destroyed. After the war my parents and brothers and sisters and I went back. There was nothing left except some fence posts. That's the only way we could tell we were back on our land." Metje said that her Roman Catholic faith had enabled her to get through war, immigration, resettlement, and all of life's problems. He (God) gives me life and I put my life in the hands of the Lord," was Metje's statement at the age of 105, her wisdom for good living. When asked how she felt, Metje always answered, "I'm fine for the shape that I'm in!" Metje was still employed at age 90, cleaning medical and dental offices in Detroit. Even at 109 years old, she knitted and crocheted beautiful, practical gifts for her newborn and newly married descendants. After Metje's death, Cousin Irene gave my mother a red, white and blue pillow knitted by Metje and also an American flag made by Metje after the 2001 terrorist attack on America. Because Metje was a patriotic, loyal, grateful American citizen, her favorite colors to work with were red, white and blue. "The colors of the American flag," said Metje. My mother is honored and privileged to have in her possession, Metje's hand-made pillow and flag. Metje's philosophy of life motivates me to be self-disciplined and persistent, strong in trials, and to serve others. I find gratification in overcoming obstacles and challenges through hard work and perseverance, and also in community service. I consider there to be important, beneficial qualities of my Belgian heritage.

My father's father, Julian, also a joker, is 89 years young, and up until a few years ago, enjoyed bicycle riding and speed skating. Since 1984 my grandfather has tallied almost 30,000 miles in mall walking! In his younger days, he purchased and raced a bicycle custom-made for him by a cousin in Belgium. Now every year he observes one of the oldest bike races in the United States, the annual Labor Day Bebaets-Devos Memorial Race, which is held in the area of the famous Belgian Cadieux Café in Detroit, Michigan. For many years, the Cadieux Café has been a favorite meeting place to enjoy Belgian culture, sports and food - like liver pate, steamed mussels, pomfrites, and Belgian beers. When he was a child, my father attended many pigeon racing, darts, archery, and feather bowling tournaments at the Café with his grandfather and Julian. Feather bowling was originally a Belgian past time like horseshoes and Bocci. Visitors from Belgium are surprised to see that feather bowling is still perpetuated at the Café.

My grandfather Julian was a trainer on the Detroit Wolverines speed skating team. He trained my Great-Uncle Omer and Omer's wife, Barbara, holders of Michigan speed skating records and honorees in the Michigan Speed Skaters Hall of Fame. Bicycle racing, speed skating, archery, feather bowling, darts and pigeon racing are part of my Belgian heritage from Detroit's east side, which used to be a predominantly Belgian neighborhood.

My Belgian heritage is characterized by individuals who are good family people, valuing and perpetuating strong family relationships and to take pride in keeping their homes clean and well maintained, as are the white-washed houses and daily washed streets in Belgium. They are good, frugal stewards of the money they earn, and they are also generous in helping others in need.

Writing this essay has been beneficial for me, in that it has allowed me to recognize and acknowledge the character of my heritage. My father, along with my mother, are carrying on the Belgian heritage of laughter, hard work, resourcefulness, cleanliness, generosity in serving others, and good, frugal financial stewardship. Prayerfully, longevity will be added to the list. "A merry heart does good like a medicine . . ." (Proverbs 17:22, Bible). Perhaps this is the best heritage and legacy to be handed down from generation to generation.

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<sup>4</sup> Cyriel Barbary – b. 4 Aug 1899 – d. 16 Sep 2004

<sup>5</sup> Laura Warmoes – b. 8 Dec 1892 – d. 14 Aug 2002, Warren, Macomb, Michigan

**Belgians in the 1901 Canadian Census: Vancouver, British Columbia**

2.9	SALMON, Polly	7 Jul 1858	Belgium	head	1893	Nanaimo South
2.9	SALMON, James	9 Jun 1881	Belgium	son	1893	Nanaimo South
2.9	SALMON, Joseph	10 May 1889	Belgium	son	1893	Nanaimo South
2.9	SALMON, Jennie	10 Mar 1897	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.10	VANDENK, Batist	14 May 1860	Belgium	head	1889/1895	Nanaimo South
2.10	SCHOVART, John	14 May 1863	Belgium	partner	1888	Nanaimo South
2.10	FONTAINE, Alexander	14 Jun 1855	Belgium	head	1889/1898	Nanaimo South
2.10	FONTAINE, William	7 Feb 1885	Belgium	son		Nanaimo South
2.10	SPINNETO, Alfred	7 Mar 1867	Belgium	head	1886/1900	Nanaimo South
2.10	SPINNETO, Mary	21 May 1868	Belgium	wife	1886	Nanaimo South
2.10	SPINNETO, Franck	10 Mar 1891	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.10	SPINNETO, Filomene	17 Sep 1896	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.10	SPINNETO, Alfred	16-Sep-1900	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.10	METRAL, Leopold	17 Apr 1882	Belgium	boarder	1885	Nanaimo South
2.10	DOUMONT, Felix	19 Jan 1876	Belgium	head	1888	Nanaimo South
2.10	DOUMONT, Joseph	18 Jul 1871	Belgium	partner	1888	Nanaimo South
2.10	DOUMONT, Andrew	10 Apr 1877	Belgium	partner	1888	Nanaimo South
2.10	MEISS, Leivin	24 Oct 1857	Belgium	head	1885/1893	Nanaimo South
2.10	TASSIN, Victor	24 Oct 1862	Belgium	partner	1888/1896	Nanaimo South
2.10	DEVAUX, Desire	12 Nov 1868	Belgium	head	1889	Nanaimo South
2.10	DEVAUX, Rosa	17 Jun 1878	Belgium	wife	1889	Nanaimo South
2.10	DEVAUX, Henrietta	28 Jun 1897	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.10	DEVAUX, Desire	11-Mar-1900	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.13	LURARD, Henriette	10 Jan 1869	Belgium	head	1890	Nanaimo South
2.13	LURARD, Hector	24 Oct 1889	Belgium	son	1890	Nanaimo South
2.13	LURARD, Frank	31 Aug 1892	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.17	DYER, Polly	21 Nov 1883	Belgium	domestic servant	1897	Nanaimo South
2.17	DAYER, Alfonse	30 Oct 1859	Belgium	head	1888	Nanaimo South
2.17	DAYER, Catherine	25 Dec 1861	Belgium	wife	1888	Nanaimo South
2.17	DAYER, Jennie	11 Sep 1886	Belgium	daughter	1888	Nanaimo South
2.17	DAYER, Henry	5 Jun 1890	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.17	DAYER, Peral	19 May 1892	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.17	DAYER, Lewis	14 Jul 1897	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.20	JANY, Richard	9 May 1864	France	head	1887	Nanaimo South
2.20	JANY, Augustine	27 Feb 1878	Belgium	wife	1887	Nanaimo South
2.20	JANY, Joseph	22 Dec 1893	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.20	JANY, Philomene	7 Jan 1895	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.20	JANY, August	1 Jun 1897	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.21	VANERK, Anthony	22 Feb 1851	Belgium	head	1888/1890	Nanaimo South
2.21	VANERK, Mary	11 Oct 1848	Belgium	wife	1888	Nanaimo South
2.21	FOREST, George	29 May 1895	British Columbia	grandson		Nanaimo South
2.22	BECQUE, John	28 Feb 1858	Belgium	head	1886/1900	Nanaimo South
2.23	DUMONT, August	25 Sep 1873	Belgium	head	1886/1895	Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, James R	5 Nov 1857	Belgium	head	1887/1898	Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Clariss	21 Jul 1861	Belgium	wife	1889	Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Alex	10 Apr 1882	Belgium	son	1889	Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Jullet	29 Aug 1883	Belgium	daughter	1889	Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Fellicia	18 Feb 1885	Belgium	son	1889	Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Vittilia	13 Mar 1887	Belgium	son	1889	Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Flora	10 Nov 1891	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Mary	5 Sep 1894	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Emma	18 Nov 1895	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, Lewis	10 May 1898	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.30	THOMAS, James	6-May-1900	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.32	MOULARD, Jules	3 Jul 1858	Belgium	head	1898	Nanaimo South

2.32	MOULARD, Celena	1 Nov 1858	France	wife	1898	Nanaimo South
2.32	MOULARD, Lora	26 Dec 1897	USA	daughter	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	MASSY, Osker	28 Jan 1856	Belgium	head	1892	Nanaimo South
2.33	MASSY, Eliza	22 Jan 1864	Belgium	wife	1893	Nanaimo South
2.33	MASSY, Jewels	11 Apr 1885	Belgium	son		Nanaimo South
2.33	MASSY, Victor	13 Aug 1890	Belgium	son		Nanaimo South
2.33	MASSY, Gillium	19 Feb 1893	Belgium	son		Nanaimo South
2.33	MASSY, William	24 Jun 1897	USA	son		Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, Emile	1 Oct 1869	Belgium	head	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, Desiree	27 Feb 1857	Belgium	wife	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	MASCO, Mary	16 Feb 1879	Belgium	daughter	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, James	26 Feb 1881	Belgium	son	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, Gus	2 Feb 1886	Belgium	son	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, Frank	28 Oct 1888	Belgium	son	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, Angeline	10 Dec 1890	USA	son	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, Melanie	18 Dec 1892	USA	daughter	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	DAYE, Julian	6 Mar 1897	USA	daughter	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	MARGARON, Victor			nephew	1889/1896	Nanaimo South
2.33	PIERARD, John	31 Oct 1860	Belgium	boarder	1893	Nanaimo South
2.33	SERVAIS, Leon	22 Aug 1878	Belgium	boarder	1885/1895	Nanaimo South
2.33	FAGOUR, Charles	3 Sep 1834	Belgium	boarder		Nanaimo South
2.33	FRERE, Aime	18 Jan 1874	Belgium	head	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	FRERE, Mary	20 May 1875	Belgium	wife	1898	Nanaimo South
2.33	FRERE, Maggie	21 Feb 1897	Belgium	daughter	1898	Nanaimo South
2.34	DEFRANE, Louis	30 Oct 1864	Belgium	head	1891	Nanaimo South
2.34	DEFRANE, Virginie	26 Jan 1866	Belgium	wife	1891	Nanaimo South
2.34	DEFRANE, Fernan	21 Jan 1891	Belgium	son	1891	Nanaimo South
2.34	DEFRANE, Victoria	24 May 1893	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.34	DEFRANE, Julia	5 May 1895	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.34	DEFRANE, Esidore	27 Jan 1898	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.34	DEFRANE, Joseph	17 Oct 1899	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.34	DELCOURT, Victor	2 Oct 1858	Belgium	head		Nanaimo South
2.34	DELCOURT, Emanuel	6 Apr 1886	Belgium	son		Nanaimo South
2.34	DELCOURT, Orvel	17 Jan 1883	Belgium	son		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Emile	26 Aug 1857	Belgium	head		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Mary	13 May 1856	Belgium	wife		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Jennie	4 Jun 1882	Belgium	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Lennie	16 Aug 1884	Belgium	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Allis	15 Dec 1886	Belgium	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Christina	13 Jul 1888	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Addie	1 Nov 1890	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Felician	19 Sep 1893	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.34	VANNASH, Emma	3 May 1895	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.36	ARANTS, Mary	1 Mar 1884	Belgium	servant	1898	Nanaimo South
2.36	PAGLAINE, Joseph	17 Jun 1878	Belgium	head	1890/1895	Nanaimo South
2.36	PAGLAINE, Mary	14 Jun 1882	Belgium	wife	1890	Nanaimo South
2.34	DECONINK, Rosine	7 May 1876	Belgium	head	1891	Nanaimo South
2.34	DECONINK, Leopole	30 Sep 1890	Nova Scotia	son		Nanaimo South
2.34	DECONINK, Frank	11 May 1893	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.34	LEPAS, Feuillen	16 Jun 1841	Belgium	head	1886/1896	Nanaimo South
2.34	LEPAS, Rosanie	24 Feb 1845	Belgium	wife	1886	Nanaimo South
2.34	GOOSSENS, Alexander	13 Oct 1859	Belgium	brother in law	1886	Nanaimo South
2.35	BOUDWINE, Constan	18 Apr 1848	Belgium	head	1893	Nanaimo South
2.35	BOUDWINE, Catherine	24 Jan 1850	Belgium	wife	1893	Nanaimo South
2.35	DAYE, Oscar	26 Feb 1877	Belgium	head	1893	Nanaimo South
2.35	DAYE, Mary	11 Mar 1884	Belgium	wife	1893	Nanaimo South
2.35	DAYE, Mary	19 Nov 1866	Belgium	head	1886	Nanaimo South

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2.35	DAYE, Bernard	27 Aug 1889	Nova Scotia	son		Nanaimo South
2.35	DAYE, Mary	5 Apr 1894	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.35	DAYE, Allice	6 Jun 1898	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.35	DAYE, Philomene	5 Jun 1840	Belgium	mother		Nanaimo South
2.41	BERT, Mike	31 May 1845	Italy	head	1886	Nanaimo South
2.41	BERT, Celvie	17 May 1858	Belgium	wife	1894	Nanaimo South
2.43	DUCHENE, Felicien	10 Mar 1856	Belgium	head	1888	Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Albert	4 Jul 1865	France	head	1866	Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Flimene	28 Nov 1873	Belgium	wife	1882	Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Jessie	11 Nov 1891	Alberta	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Polly	16 Sep 1893	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Peremene	25 May 1895	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Terry	19 Jul 1896	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Albert	28 Aug 1898	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.43	VANHOUSSA, Mary	30 Dec 1899	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.40	LEPAS, Leopold	16 Jun 1871	Belgium	head		Nanaimo South
2.40	LEPAS, Adel	4 Dec 1878	Belgium	wife		Nanaimo South
2.40	LEPAS, Leopold	18 Mar 1895	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.40	LEPAS, Auscar	15 Jan 1898	British Columbia	son		Nanaimo South
2.40	LEPAS, Mary	15-Apr-1900	British Columbia	daughter		Nanaimo South
2.40	DECOU, Alexander	3 Mar 1879	Belgium boarder		1889	Nanaimo South
2.40	FASON, Joseph	25 Dec 1854	Belgium	head		Nanaimo South
2.40	FASON, Palmere	5 Dec 1854	Belgium	wife		Nanaimo South
2.40	FASON, Joseph	9 Dec 1884	Belgium	son		Nanaimo South
3.9	DWYER, John B	1 Apr 1859	Belgium	head	1888	Nanaimo South
3.9	DWYER, Mar	27 Oct 1859	Belgium	wife	1888	Nanaimo South
3.9	DWYER, Alphonse	25 Sep 1881	Belgium	son	1888	Nanaimo South
3.9	DWYER, Mary	13 Sep 1883	Belgium	daughter	1888	Nanaimo South
3.9	DWYER, Bertha	13 Aug 1892	British Columbia			Nanaimo South
3.9	DWYER, Louis	1 Jan 1897	British Columbia			Nanaimo South
1.35	DONCHELE, T G (Rev)	24 Oct 1851	Belgium	head	1877/1882	Nanaimo South
1.35	VANEVEL, A J (Rev)	9 May 1855	Belgium	assistant	1879/1883	Nanaimo South



Nanaimo Harbour and Newcastle Island

## Cemeteries in Winnipeg, Manitoba

[http://www.winnipeg.ca/ppd/cemetery\\_search.stm](http://www.winnipeg.ca/ppd/cemetery_search.stm)

The three municipal cemeteries of **Brookside**, **St. Vital** and **Transcona** have seen approximately 107,000 interments take place since the first interment at the Brookside Cemetery in 1878. While the lives of all of these people are important to the individuals, their families, and the community, it is impossible to chronicle even the highlights of each person's life. The webpages that are linked here are simple alphabetical text files listing those who are interred in the Brookside, St. Vital and Transcona Cemeteries. The text listings are organized in the following order:

Last Name  
First Name(s)  
Burial Order Number  
Cemetery  
Interment Location, Section- lot- grave  
Date of Death  
Date of Interment



STEP 1: Select the cemetery for the burial search.

### - **St. Vital Cemetery:**

This map is provided to help individuals in determining grave locations in the St. Vital Cemetery.



First locate the burial in the alphabetical listings. The section you would be interested in locating on the map is the Burial Block. Click on the appropriate block in the map above to view an enlarged section (you will need Adobe Reader to do this).

### - **Transcona Cemetery**

### - **Brookside Cemetery**

Please Note: The burial records for the BROOKSIDE CEMETERY are still being reviewed. The current records included here may show some inaccuracies. The Cemeteries Division is also aware that there are several thousand records, which have not as yet been included. We are in the process of verifying our records and over the next few months we will correct any inaccuracies. The Cemetery staff may be contacted if there are any questions about any listing.

*This site was extremely  
slow at loading pages*



**BELGIANS IN IROQUOIS COUNTY**

researched by Denise Corke,  
from IROQUOIS COUNTY, ILLINOIS 1880 HISTORY, by BECKWITH

**AUCREMANNE, Antoinette** p328 –L'Erable, Il. Married Sept. 23, 1879 to **Eugene LEMENAGER**.p 327, 328

**CAILLOUETTE, Joseph** p 519– build a house in 1857 in Beaver township, the first house build in the village of St. Mary  
**CAILLOUETTE, Godfrey** – son of Joseph, was postmaster in St. Mary

**CHANGELON, Jasper** p328 – Farmer (230 acres) in Clifton, IL. Born in Belgium, left that country in company of his parents in 1863. Married Miss **Mary CONSTANTIN** in Aug. 1870

**CHANGELON, Victor** p328– Came to the US with brother Jasper. Still unmarried and living with brother in Clifton, Il.

**CHANGELON, Victoria** p 356, name misspelled **SCHANJELON**, born in Belgium Dec. 22, 1835. Married **FRONICKX, J.N.** April 2, 1866 in Chebanse, Il.

**CHANUTE, Octave** p 233,254 – Engineer of the Peoria Road. He purchased property in the Gilman IL area, later sold it to a Mr. Chamberlain.

**FRONVILLE, F.** p351,352 – Farmer in Clifton, Il. Born in Bonneff, Belgium April 12, 1838. Parents; **FRONVILLE, Joseph** and **THIRY, Catherine**. He came to this country in 1856. In 1861, he bought 40 acres in Iroquois County. He married Mar. 3, 1862 to Miss **Rosalie PONTON**. They had eight children:Rosa, Mary L, Mary A. Eugene,Melina L. Emile A. Amelia F. and Louis J. Mr. FRONVILLE was a school Director for several years. He had one brother Louis killed in the late war.

**FRONINCKX, J.N.** p 356, farmer in Chebanse, Il. Born in Lubeck, Belgium Aug. 30, 1823. Came to America in 1856. Locating on what is known as the Belgian Farm. He married in the old country, Mar. 25, 1856 to Miss **Mary LEFEVRE**. She died three years after coming to this county. He remarried Apr. 2, 1866 to Miss **Victoria SHANJELON (CHANGELON)**. They have four children: Mary, Joseph Emil and Gustav.

**GUBTAIL, (GUBTIL) Luther** p368 – He was president of the Old Settlers Reunion in 1878 in Chebanse, IL where they met in DeVelings Hall.

**HENROTIN, Louis** p357,358 – Justice of the Peace in Clifton, IL. Was born in St. Hubert, in the Province of Luxembourg, Belgium Jul. 19, 1839. He studied medicine and graduated from the University of Liege, Belgium. Came to America in 1860 and joined his uncle in Chicago; Dr. J.F. HENROTIN then Belgium Consul. He married Dec. 26, 1861 to Miss **Amelia LAMBERT**, born May 9, 1838. After several trips back to the old country, in 1872, he settled in this county. They had 3 children: Louisa, Amelia and Gustav.

**LEMENAGER, Francis** p327 – farmer, Ashkum, born in Perwez, province of Brabant, in Belgium in 1828. He arrived in America in 1856 and came west, settling in the neighborhood of L'Erable. He worked in Clifton for Mr HOWE part of the first year and on the arrival of his brother from Belgium went to farming, in which business he has continued since. He bought his land from the railroad company at which time it was raw prairie; now he has it well improved and in a high state of cultivation, a commodious and handsome farmhouse, good barn and out-buildings, a grove and orchard. The whole farm of 320 acres is well fenced and thoroughly ditched. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878 and continues to discharge the duties of his office to the general satisfaction of the people. In 1874 Mr LEMENAGER married for the second time, and has a family of eight children, 3 boys and 5 girls.

**LEMENAGER, Eugene**, a farmer, L'Erable, was born in Belgium October 8, 1839 and sailed to Antwerp, in company of his father and 2 sisters, on the steamship Belgian Constitution, March 12, 1857, and after a stormy passage of 22 days landed in New York. He at once came west, and rejoined his brother in this township and proceeded to farming, in which he has been eminently successful. He has a handsome farmhouse, which was erected at a cost of \$2,600, the main building being 20X30 feet, and the L 20X20, all two stories high, with piazza around the south and east sides. The farm buildings are good, and a grove of \$2,000 trees and orchard of 200 trees, adds greatly to the appearance of the homestead. September 23, 1862, he was married to Miss **Antoinette AUCREMANNE** and has a family of 6 children, 4 boys and 2 girls. In 1879, he revisited Belgium and found quite a change had occurred there during the 23 years he had been absent, and met an old neighbor there who was 92y old.

**PONCELET, Adolph** p 331,332 – Belgium Consul in Chicago. In 1854 he purchased a lot of land in Iroquois County. He put a Mr. Haberville on the land and proceeded to bring many of his countrymen to America to settle this land. He was successful in bringing many Belgians to this county. A great many families of that nationality still reside in Chebanse and Ashkum Townships in Iroquois County. They have been valuable citizen and a credit in this county. Mr. PONCELET lost his life by drowning in the spring of 1857. During a flood, he asked for directions but, not being able to speak English, he was misunderstood and the answer cost him his life.

**THIRY, Catherine** p351 – Married to **FRONVILLE, Joseph**

**VANDERPOORTEN, Joseph** p 350 – Farmer in Clifton, IL, born in the Province of E. Flanders, Belgium on Feb. 16, 1828. At the age of 27 he emigrated to this country. He married in L'Erable, IL. Jan. 15, 1861 to Miss **Aurelia BUNKER**, born in Chambly, Canada Apr. 12, 1840. They has 9 children:Emily, Delphine, Eugene,Walter, Norbert and Stephen., 3 children deceased:Emma, Edwin and Addie.

## Joseph Guerin of Rhode Island – Part 2

(Extracted from an article published by Father Pierre GUERIN, S.J. in Cercle Historique de Fleron, 1990/1, pp78-92)

Submitted by Micheline Gaudette

- I. **Jean GARIN des Tawes**, Paroisse de Ste. Foy, Liege, x Mabelle fille Mathieu NIZET de Nessonvaux, had at least a son (see II. below)
- II. Jean, had at least a son (see III. Below) and a daughter Jeanne
- III. Jean x Anne fille Pirchon GREGOIRE, Jean was killed by Pacquea PIETTE on 20 Dec. 1615, they had one son (see IV. Below).
- IV. **Jean GUERIN**, burgomaster of Romsee from 1655-1659, lived in Romsee at Elheur hamlet where he made nails which he sold to various merchants, married Marguerite, daughter of ANDRE LE CHARLIER from Elheur, they had 3 children baptized in Chenee.
- 1) Jean baptized 30 November 1637, married on 15 April 1670 at Fleron Catherine LECLERCQ
  - 2) Andre baptized 25 November 1638, married Heluy daughter of Jean Noel LE PARMENTIER (see V. below)
  - 3) Anne, baptized 23 January 1641, married on 3 may 1665 at Fleron, Jean son of the late Denis DE RASSENFOSSE
- V. **Andre GUERIN** baptized 25 November 1638, married Heluy daughter of Jean Noel LE PARMENTIER, they had at least 5 children baptized at Chenee:
- 1) Jean baptized 13 December 1663, married Barbe GUILLAUME
  - 2) Laurette baptized 30 August 1665, married Francois LECLERCQ aka FRANCKOT
  - 3) Marguerite baptized 9 December 1667, married Hubert SERVAIS
  - 4) Noel, baptized 23 February 1670, married Anne DE LINCENT (see VI. Below)
  - 5) Jean Francois baptized 24 June 1673.
- VI. **Noel GUERIN**, baptized 23 February 1670, married Anne DE LINCENT on 2 February 1692 at Hollogne. She died in 1710. They had 7 children baptized in Chenee:
- 1) Andre, baptized 6 November 1692, he died before 20 March 1730.
  - 2) Marguerite, baptized 9 February 1694, she died before 20 March 1730.
  - 3) Jean baptized 17 August 1695, married on 17 September 1719 Marguerite DEBOUNY (see VII. Below)
  - 4) Heluy, baptized 20 April 1698, married on 13 Oct. 1726 at Chenee, Leonard CREMER
  - 5) Noel, baptized 7 February 1701, he died before 20 March 1730.
  - 6) Lambert, baptized 18 November 1703, married Catherine RANSIER.
  - 7) Laurent, baptized 17 June 1707, married on 8 September 1734 Anne VIVROUX.
- Noel, widower of Anne DE LINCENT married 2) Jeanne MICHA on 18 October 1711 at Chenee.
- VII. **Jean GUERIN**, baptized 17 August 1695, married on 17 September 1719 in Chenee, Marguerite, daughter of Henri DEBOUNY. They had 3 children baptized in Chenee:
- 1) Anne Marie, baptized 276 March 1721, married 20 November 1741 Remy AIMOND
  - 2) Henri, baptized 25 October 1725, married Anne-Marie LECLERCQ
  - 3) Noel, baptized 27 March 1731, married Anne-Marie LECLUSE (see VIII. Below)
- VIII. **Noel GUERIN**, baptized 27 March 1731, married Anne-Marie LECLUSE on 24 October 1756 in Foret. They had 7 children baptized in Foret:
- 1) Marie Marguerite, baptized 28 January 1759, married 25 July 1791 in Foret Jean Gerard ELOY.
  - 2) Denise, baptized 5 October 1761, married 18
  - 3) April 1796 Hubert FRANCOIS, she died 5 Oct. 1834.
  - 4) Jean Noel, baptized 1 April 1764.
  - 5) Joseph, baptized 27 November 1766, married Catherine DEVIGNE, he died at La Rochette on 21 April 1826.
  - 6) Jean-Pierre, baptized 18 December 1769, married on 17 September 1812 in Foret, Marie Elisabeth LAMBERT
  - 7) Henri, baptized 1 October 1773, married on 22 April 1812 in Foret, Marguerite GRANDRY.
  - 8) Jean, baptized 15 May 1777, married Marie Helene SERVAIS (see IX. Below)
- IX. **Jean GUERIN**, baptized 15 May 1777, married Marie Helene SERVAIS on 19 March 1805 at Chaudfontaine. Jean died at Chaudfontaine on 1 February 1863. Marie Helene died on 5 September 1872 in Chaudfontaine. The couple had 8 children:
- 1) Noel, born 24 June 1805, died 18 March 1864.
  - 2) Marie Joseph, born 11 February 1807, married 5 May 1838 Jean Francois DELVAUX.
  - 3) Leonard Joseph, born 20 January 1809, married at Chaudfontaine, on 14 June 1848, Stephanie Joseph RENARD.
  - 4) Denis, born at La Rochette on 28 February 1811.
  - 5) Hubert Joseph, born 13 March 1814.
  - 6) Jean-Nicolas, born 24 March 1817, he married 1) in Romsee on 28 February 1844 Marie Joseph PIRSON, she died on 17 January 1848. Jean Nicolas married 2) Anne Marie GENON on 22 May 1851 (see X. below)
  - 7) Marie Elisabeth, born 13 April 1820 at Chaudfontaine.
  - 8) Anne Marie, born 8 November 1822 at La Rochette, she married in Chaudfontaine on 7 November 1868 Jacques Joseph SAUNIER.
- X. **Jean-Nicolas GUERIN**, born 24 March 1817, married 2) Anne Marie GENON on 22 May 1851, they had many children, 3 of which were:
- 1) Jean Joseph "Joseph", born at Prayon/Foret on 4 October 1851, he married Marie Eugenie Elisabeth HERMAN, immigrated to Woonsocket, Rhode Island. (see XI. Below)
  - 2) Hubert Joseph, born 24 December 1857, married in Foret on 22 February 1879 Marie Louise DELCOUR, immigrated to Woonsocket, Rhode Island.
  - 3) Jean Joseph Hubert, born 20 November 1855, immigrated to the USA, but because of his drinking problem was sent back to Belgium by his older brother.
- XI. **Joseph GUERIN**, born 4 October 1851, married Marie Eugenie Elisabeth HERMAN They had 3 children: Theophile, Marie and Edmond.

## 18<sup>th</sup> Flemish Heritage Day: Best Monument in Flanders

Last year Belgians chose the #1 Belgian. This year, in Flanders, Belgians are choosing their favorite historical monument in an effort to find the funds to restore the winner to its former glory.

The Flemish Heritage Day traditionally takes place on the second Sunday in September. This year it traced the interaction between cultures and showed visitors the foreign influences, both European and from further away, in buildings and sites that have been part of our heritage for centuries under the theme of "Import – Export".

The purpose was to show that every Flemish village or city, in its own way, has always been connected to the rest of the world and in fact is very much part of this great, big world. And the event's organizers even want to go a bit further.

Close to 800 monuments, landscapes and archaeological sites, where foreign or exotic influences have left a mark opened their doors to the public. And the good news is that it was all free!

Visitors were asked to look at the monuments with an open mind and question our preconceptions: not all gardens are French or English and not all windmills Dutch. Instead, many gardens are in fact influenced by the Chinese style of gardening, the same way as there is a synagogue that happens to be built after a Moorish design. (Antwerp.)

There was quite a variety to choose from. The program covered monuments from castles and cottages to modern houses, mills, Roman-Catholic cloisters and churches, Anglican or Protestant places of worship, mosques and synagogues.

Monuments needn't always be buildings either. Areas of outstanding natural beauty or exotic plant collections are equally part of our heritage.

Also on display were many of the Flemish factories as well as other industrial heritage sites with foreign links. Visitors took theme tours and strolled along the city's streets where they learned more than any book on architectural heritage could give them. They listened to stories inside a castle's courtyard and visited an old brewery that exported beer long before Imbev or Interbrew existed.

Thirty monuments, landscapes and sites which are all in desperate need of restoration were selected and will compete for important financial funding. 15 monuments made it to the second round.

The actual Monument Battle will be fought during a live TV program on Canvas on February 19th, 2007. For more information (Dutch)

[http://www.monumentenstrijd.be/monumenten\\_master/home/index.shtml](http://www.monumentenstrijd.be/monumenten_master/home/index.shtml)

From a far distance, one easily recognizes Mechelen by the truncated silhouette of its **St.Rumbold's tower**. This unfinished monument with its 97,28 m, dominates the whole area. The 514 steps leading to the upper gallery don't deter the thousands of visitors.

The go-slow, smooth, and gradual climb with pauses at each of the 6 floors, allows everybody to reach the top. The original plans for the tower were made when Mechelen became a rich and powerful commercial and political center. How to show this better than by building a huge tower? Indeed, the tower of the St. Rumbold's cathedral was to become the highest tower in the low countries. Completed, it should have reached the dizzying height of 160 m. The building of the tower was begun in 1452. However, when William of Orange required building material for the fortress of Willemstad in 1546, work was stopped and never again restarted. Inside the cathedral is a scale model of what the tower should have looked like if it had been completed.



St Jansklooster - Halen



Campo Santo:  
Belgian Pere LaChaise



Winterslag Coal Mine



Boektoren – Gent : 75y old



Stroop Syrup Factory -  
Borgloon

### Provincie Antwerpen

Duffel - Cinema Plaza

Mechelen – St Rombouts Tower  
Merksplas - Kerk Onze-Lieve-Vrouw  
Hemelvaart Merksplas Kolonie

### Provincie Limburg

Borgloon - Stoomstroofabriek

Genk - Mijnsite Winterslag

Halen - Sint-Jansbergklooster

### Provincie Oost-Vlaanderen

Gent - Boekentoren

Gent - Campo Santo

Geraardsbergen - De Oudenberg

### Provincie Vlaams-Brabant

Alseberg - Papiermolen Herisem

Tienen - Drie Gallo-Romeinse tumuli

Vilvoorde - Tuchthuis

### Provincie West-Vlaanderen

Diksmuide - Begijnhof

Oostende - Koninklijke Stallingen

Poperinge - De hopcultuur



Onze Lieve Vrouw Church -  
Merkplatz



Duffel – Cinema Piazza





Paper mill - Herisem



Roman ruins - Tienen

**Poperinge** is known as the 'Hop Capital' of Belgium and you will see 275 hectares of hops in the surrounding countryside. Hops found their way into Poperinge through the abbey of St.-Bertin's, St.Omer (France) as a valuable alternative for the disappearing cloth trade, consequence of a quarrel with neighbouring weaver Ypres about 1322. The area around Poperinge has been filled with hopfields since. By then the clothtrade had collapsed and the farmers decided to grow hop instead.

The hop plant is a perennial and climbing plant which reaches along the climbing wire a height of 7m. Its fruit, the hop cone, contains lupulin, a yellowish powder that gives beer its typical taste and which also acts as a natural preservative for our national pride: beer. Hops also found their way into decoration and the food and pharmaceutical industry as a preservative element (hops guarantee a full night's sleep, counter the effects during the menopause ...) Until 1964, hops were picked by hand and the harvest caused a migration of about 10,000 hop pickers to



Royal Stables - Ostend



Diksmuide – Beguinage

Poperinge in September. The wages from the harvest were mostly spent on buying coal for the upcoming winter. The town of Poperinge has a tri-annual Hopfestival in September too. The next one is due in 2008.

# Gazette van Detroit

SINCE 1914

*The only Belgian newspaper in America serving the Belgian communities around the world for 92 years.*

*"As many of you know, I have long been a volunteer at the Gazette. Over the years I got more and more duties and when Margaret Decraene, the business manager, died about three years ago her cousin Martha Vandenberg and I decided we would try to keep the paper going. Sadly, neither of us has any real experience in the publishing business and as the subscribers got older and either died or went into some assisted care facility our subscription list went down. The younger generation isn't as loyal to a paper which they feel they cannot read. Actually the paper is published almost 50-50 in Dutch and English. Also many of our advertisers were small businesses owned by Belgians and as they retired the business closed because usually the children were educated in other fields and did not carry on the family business.. Last February the situation was desperate enough that we published a notice on the front page that we were very near to closing down the paper. I was amazed at the uproar this evoked in Belgium, more than here in the US. Anyway, our agent in Belgium Ludwig Vandenbussche who also writes the column, In Flanders Fields, for the paper, recruited a list of donors both large and small. Many small and a few more generous ones came in from America also. As gratifying as this was, it was not the solution to our problem. We were a group of four elderly widows who were volunteers and one elderly paid employee. This could not go on forever. But lo and behold, a minor miracle occurred! A young woman, here from Belgium with her husband and young son while her husband was on temporary assignment in Michigan for VW, offered to help. She recruited two other young women who were also born in Belgium but now residing in Michigan. This was followed by two young men, also born in Belgium but now living in Michigan. These young people with a variety of skills and boundless energy and enthusiasm are engaged in trying to revitalize this 92 year old paper. They are changing the format of the paper and some of the content and we are looking for new subscribers and also new advertisers which is really the life blood of the publishing business. **If you do not already subscribe to the paper which is biweekly, can we interest you in a subscription at just \$25 per year (US \$30 in Canada). The address is The Belgian Publishing Company 18740 Thirteen Mile Rd. Roseville, MT 4 8066, right across the hall from our genealogical library. Please forgive me... but I can't pass up the chance to spread the word about the paper which is near and dear to my heart and to look for more volunteers to help us in this task."***

Margaret Roets, [marroets@yahoo.com](mailto:marroets@yahoo.com)

**Researching Online: Internet Links of Interest**

Canada: <http://www.dresden.ca/>

**NEW CANADIAN RESEARCH WEBSITE**

Dave Obee has just launched a new Canadian website that anyone with Canadian research must check out.

<http://genealogyblog.com/canada/new-canadian-research-website-5539>

**Wisconsin: LAKE MICHIGAN WRECKS Virtual Museum**

<http://www.wisconsinshipwrecks.org/>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Vessel Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Year of Wreck: \_\_\_\_\_

**The Bullhead Point Wrecks**

Empire State	Steamer-Barge	1916
Ida Corning	Schooner-Barge	1920's
Oak Leaf	Schooner	1928
Carrington	Schooner	1870
Christina Nilsson	Schooner	1884
Fleetwing	Schooner	1888
Frank O'Connor	Steamer	1919
Hetty Taylor	Schooner	1880
Louisiana	Steamer	1913
Meridian	Schooner	1873
Niagara	Steamer	1856

**The Pilot Island Wrecks**

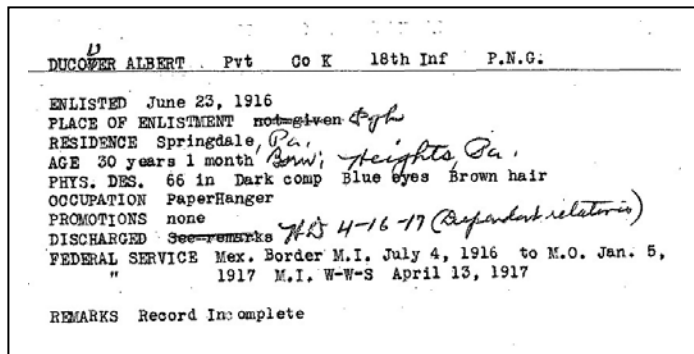
A.P. Nichols	Schooner	1891
Forest	Schooner	1892
J.E. Gilmore	Schooner	1892
Rosinco	Diesel Yacht	1928

[http://www.wisconsinshipwrecks.org/tools\\_videogallery.cfm](http://www.wisconsinshipwrecks.org/tools_videogallery.cfm)

**Pennsylvania:** Images of military service cards for some of these conflicts may be viewed online through the **Archives Records Information Access System**.

**ARIAS** is designed to facilitate citizen access to archival records created by all branches and levels of Pennsylvania State Government. Records series currently online or in the process of being digitized are:

- PA National Guard Veteran's Card File, 1867-1921.



- Civil War Veterans' Card File
- Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File
- World War I Service Medal Application Cards.
- Spanish American War Veterans' Card File of United States Volunteers.
- Mexican Border Campaign Veterans' Card File.
- Militia Officers Index Cards, 1775-1800.

Currently, about 1,500,000 card images are accessible on the ARIAS website, and the State Archives plans to make additional records available in the near future. The original paper records were microfilmed. From this microfilm, the images were digitized for presentation on the Web. The content, sequence and image quality among the records series will vary depending on how they were originally written/typed and subsequently filmed. In some instances, certain information may be illegible. Efforts were made to optimize the records for readability and presentation purposes for the Web.

**Belgian Historical Trivia**

**20 Nov. 1834** - On the initiative of the lawyer **Pierre-Théodore Verhaegen**, the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB – Free University of Brussels) is founded on 20 Nov. 1834. Classes will be taught in Dutch in some faculties but it will take until Oct 1, 1969 before a split between the ULB and the VUB (Vrije Universiteit Brussel).

**3 Dec. 1853** - **Samuel Lambert**, founds the Banque Lambert (Lambert Bank), which interacts with different financial institutions in Europe, the USA, Canada and Marocco.

**6 Dec. 1882** - **Jean-Charles Houzeau** ensures Belgian participation in observing Venus passing in front of the Sun (event which happened again in 2004). Houzeau used a machine of his own making.

**7 Dec. 1863** - A meteorite crashes in Tourinnes. Two fragments are retrieved. One weighs 7 kg, the other 7.5 kg.

**12 Dec. 1851** - **Victor Hugo**, openly opposed to Napoléon Bonaparte, goes into exile in Belgium and arrives in Belgium under the name of **Jacques Firmin Lanvin**.

**16 Dec. 1896** – in Brussels, the first electric trolleys begin to run next to the omnibus pulled by horses.

**18 Dec. 1950** - 'Le mariage de mademoiselle Beulemans' (Miss Beulemans' Wedding), a French-Belgian cinematographic coproduction by **André Cerf**, finds great success both in Belgium and in France.

**21 Dec. 1900** – The Belgian industrial **Edouard Empain** presents the project for a Parisian subway. He had already promoted the building of many railroad lines in the world, namely in Russia, China, and in Egypt.

**26 Dec. 1864** - **Charles Buls** founds the Ligue de l'Enseignement (Teaching League), association for the spreading and perfecting of education and teaching.

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