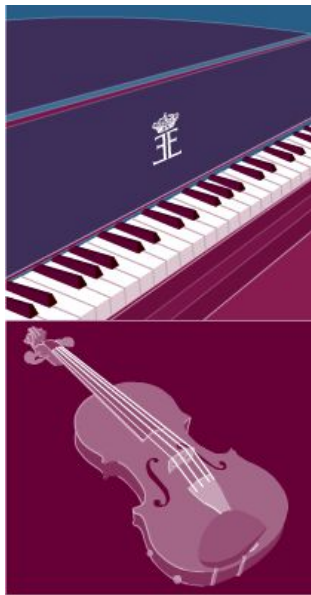


Belgian Laces



Queen Elisabeth Musical School



Queen Elisabeth,
sculpture by Alfred COURTENS



Piano 2007

**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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THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS

Belgian American Heritage Association



Dear **M**embers

It had been decades since I had had the wonderful opportunity to listen to the Queen Elisabeth Competition! I was no older than 11 and I listened to the pianists on a small radio I had “smuggled” into bed. It’s the year I fell in love with Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto and I was in for a treat as many competitors played it.

This year, although I didn’t have a front row seat, I got to watch the finalists live! on my computer! I looked forward to listening to the Belgian finalist especially but found myself absolutely taken with the performance of the Russian Anna Vinnitskaya. Even the strange sounds of the compulsory piece seemed to come together in a more pleasant way... What a treat!!!

But why am I telling you this and what does it have to do with genealogy and research?!

Well...it doesn’t really, yet it does...Our ancestors were more than names and dates and places... they lived, they felt, they loved, they enjoyed life and they experienced sadness along with good times... The colors of life... I hope you will find some in this issue of Belgian Laces!

It truly is always a treat to piece your newsletter together! Thank You for the opportunity! Thank You for your contribution!

Have a wonderful summer and Happy Hunting!

Régine

2007 Queen Elisabeth Competition



The Queen Elisabeth Competition got under way on May 7th, 2007. No fewer than 75 young pianists from 26 different countries are taking part. **Eight Belgians** were among those taking to the stage in Brussels' prestigious Royal College of Music: **Lucas Blondeel, Julien Gernay, Nikolaas Kende, Milos Popovic, Philippe Raskin, Stéphanie Salmin, Liebrecht Vanbeckevoort** and **Steven Vanhauwaert**.

The winner was announced Jun 3, 2007:

Anna Vinnitskaya.

Plamena Mongova, Bulgarian studying at the Queen Elisabeth Musical Chapel took 2nd place.

Liebrecht Vanbeckevoort is the only Belgian to reach the Finals and actually placed 6th! He is the first Belgian in a long time to reach the Finals.

You can listen to them at <http://www.concours-reine-elisabeth.be/en/actu.php#293>

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Contact Information: THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS - 495 East 5th Street - Peru IN 46970

Tel/Fax:765-473-5667 OR e-mail barmbrindle@sbcglobal.net

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Books in Review

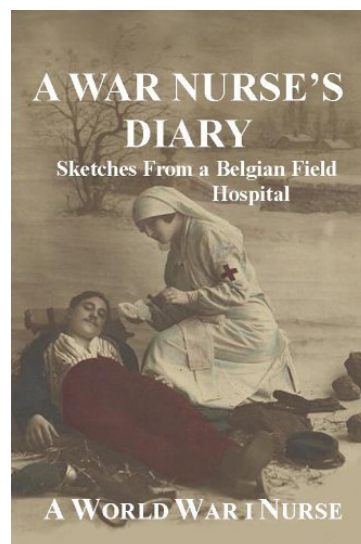
A War Nurse's Diary:

Sketches from a Belgian Field Hospital, By a WWI Nurse
http://rootsbooks.com/shop.php?c=pa&n=1000&i=0951565575&x=A_War_Nurses_Diary_Sketches_from_a_Belgian_Field_Hospital

This is the true account of a British woman's experiences while volunteering as a nurse during World War One. Her diary describes in graphic detail the horrors of working on the frontline in a war-torn Belgium. Right in the firing line in the second battle at Ypres, she states 'our hospital soon became a shambles ...our theatre a slaughter house. We started working that day, April 23rd, and we never stopped for about two weeks. Operations continued day and night with two tables occupied all the time...'

However despite everything she maintained her sense of humor and desired to find the beauty in things, rejoicing at finding primroses springing up amidst the ruins and revelling in cantering on horseback on the sand dunes in the bright spring sunshine.

Paperback, 104p - ISBN: 0951565575
Published April 4, 2005 - Diggory Press



Elisabeth: A Biography

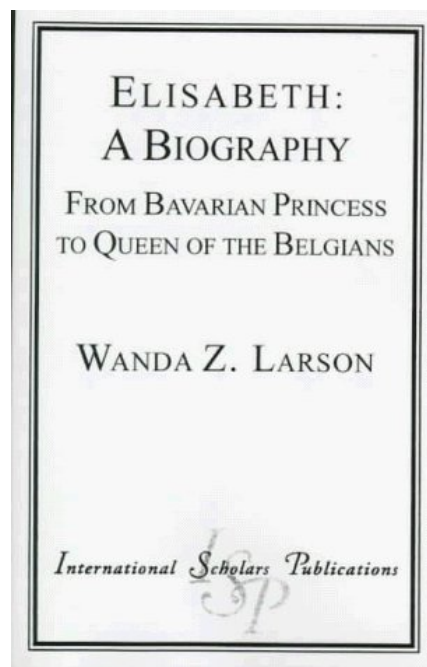
By Wanda Z. Larson

In this major re-examination of her public and private life, Wanda Larson recreates and interprets one of the most interesting of 20th century lives. Queen Elisabeth of Belgium was not only a predominant factor in Belgium life through two world wars, she was one of her generation's most brilliant musical organizers and patrons. Elisabeth has had a profound influence on contemporary piano competitions and she was crucial in the revival of Vivaldi, Mahler and others. The author discusses the historical context for this unusual life seen against the backdrop of her Bavarian Wittelsbach ancestors, her "accidental" queenship, her popularity with her people and, most of all, her refusal to give up her musical career despite enormous family pressure.

Textbook Binding – 232 pages

ISBN: 1573090921

Published May 1st, 1997 - University Press of America



Help for the Wounded

http://ffden-2.phys.uaf.edu/211_fall2002.web.dir/c.mancuso/Design/WarDuty.htm

<http://www.greatwar.nl/frames/default-famous.html>

<http://www.curie.fr/fondation/musee/marie-pierre-curie.cfm/lang/fr.htm>

During World War I **Marie Curie**, better known as **Madame Curie** found a way to assist front-line doctors, who until then had been mutilating soldiers by probing and amputating limbs.

Nearly all of Curie's staff at the Radium Institute enlisted in the war effort. Scientific research had to halt during the World War, and Curie looked for ways her science could help. She knew that doctors could use X-rays to save the lives of wounded soldiers by revealing bullets, shrapnel, and broken bones. The problem was to get the X-ray machines to the doctors near the Front. Curie talked wealthy people into donating their cars, and assembled a fleet of 20 mobile X-ray stations (which became known as "Les Petites Curies") as well as 200 stationary stations.

Curie chose her teenage daughter Irène as her first assistant. For a year Irène worked by her mother's side. Like her mother, she refused to show emotion at the sight of the terrible wounds. Soon Curie allowed Irène to direct an X-ray station by herself.

Marie and Irène Curie set up x-ray stations **DePanne** (L'Océan), **Adinkerke** (Cabour) and **Hoogstade** (Belgian Field Hospital - where they met King Albert I).

Meanwhile Marie thought of another way for radioactivity to help save soldiers' lives. At the Radium Institute she prepared tiny glass tubes containing a radioactive gas (radon) that comes from minerals containing radium. Hospital doctors inserted the tiny tubes into patients at spots where the radiation would destroy diseased tissue.

Marie went on to provide equipment for hospitals. The only protection at that time was a metal screen and fabric gloves. All she needed to do was convince reticent doctors and find well-trained manipulators. No sooner said than done. Marie trained 150 female manipulators.

Women's Memorial Foundation Collection

[http://www.womensmemorial.org/H&C/History/wwi\(nurses\).html](http://www.womensmemorial.org/H&C/History/wwi(nurses).html)

*The Foundation formally established the Collection in July 1994. It now houses more than 4,000 donations including photographs, documents, textiles, artifacts, and audiovisuals representing all eras and all branches of American women's military history. All donations are carefully stored in climate-controlled storage rooms, in accordance with the highest archival preservation guidelines and made possible in part by a **Save America's Treasures grant**.*

*Access by appointment only. Open weekdays from 9 AM to 5 PM. For information about reproductions, to request photos or loans, or to conduct research, please contact **Britta Granrud**, Curator of Collections, at 703-533-1155 or 800-222-2294, or by e-mail at curators@womensmemorial.org.*

Military nurses arrived in Europe before the American Expeditionary Forces. At the outset of World War I, 403 women were on active duty in the Army Nurse Corps, founded in 1901. By Nov. 11, 1918, Armistice Day, 21,480 nurses had joined and over 10,000 had served overseas. They served with distinction: three were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, 23 received the Distinguished Service Medal, and numerous nurses received meritorious awards from allied nations. Several were wounded; more than 250 died in-service.

The first Army nurses sailed for Europe in April 1917, before American troops were there and established six base hospitals with the British Expeditionary Forces. In Oct. 1917, they began serving with the American Expeditionary Forces. They served in France, Belgium, England, Siberia, Italy, Serbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. They worked in field hospitals, mobile units, evacuation camps and convalescent hospitals as well as on troop trains and transport ships.

The Navy Nurse Corps, founded in 1908, grew from 406 to 1,536 members who served stateside, and in the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Haiti and the Virgin Islands. More than 325 served in Europe in field hospitals, on troop transports and on loan to Army Nurse Corps units. Thirty-six died and three among them were posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for service during the influenza epidemic.

War service was hard, uncomfortable and heartbreaking. Overseas the nurses faced raw, cold weather and shortages of water for bathing and laundry, long hours at work and little privacy or time off. They treated shrapnel wounds, infections, mustard gas burns, exposure, and medical and emotional trauma.

But the need for nurses extended beyond caring for battlefield casualties. The flu epidemic of 1918-1919 took more lives than the war itself, killing 675,000 Americans and more than 20 million people around the world. Most of the more than 200 nurses who died overseas and in the United States were victims of the epidemic.



Curie in X-ray vehicle

Source: Marie and Irene Curie, Correspondance; choix de lettres, 1905-1934, edited by Gillette Ziegler. Paris: Éditeurs français réunis, 1974, © Ed. fran. réunis
<http://www.aip.org/history/curie/brief/photocredits.html>



Army nurse's identity document

Joanna Nobels and children continue

Guillaume Deboeck's lace making enterprise *

Guido J. Deboeck



Joanne Deboeck-Nobels, widow of
Guillaume Deboeck (photo of 1942)

The history of what happened after Guillaume Deboeck died (see previous article) is not well documented. Joanne Nobels, Guillaume's wife, continued the business first under the name De Boeck Widow, later De Boeck Widow and Children.

In "*Bedrijven en werkgelegenheden gedurende de XXst eeuw in Vilvoorde*" (Companies and employment in the 20th century in Vilvoorde) we find that De Boeck started a workplace for the unwinding of thread on bobbins ("spoelen") and that later on they moved over to mechanical embroidery. From 1925 till 1929, still under the name **Guillaume Deboeck**, an average of six people were employed. Thereafter, Deboeck Widow is mentioned as an enterprise, located on the Franklin Rooseveltlaan, number 189 (formerly called Nouveau Boulevard or Nieuwelaan) that produced embroidery from 1930 till 1935. Deboeck Widow employed on average 12 people in those years and this reached a maximum of 20 in 1935.

From 1936 till 1950 this enterprise was called *De Boeck Widow and Children*, now located on the Mechelsesteenweg 6 in Vilvoorde. The Mechelsesteenweg was just across from the Franklin Rooseveltlaan. For a while workspace was rented, and work was performed at both locations, but during the war plans were made to build a factory at the Mechelsesteenweg. Sometime in the early 1950's all machinery was moved to the new locations and production was done in only one location.

The main activity of the De Boeck enterprise became mechanical embroidery on flannel. The average employment went to 30 and reached 49 by 1950. The machines were so long that they reached all the way to the pedestrian path on the Hellingstraat (Rue de la Colline, 7-11)". This caused problems with City Hall and hence the planning and move to the new location. From 1940 onwards there are much better records. Detailed accounting, balance sheets, profit and loss statements permit to reconstruct the history of the firm. In addition, there are official notices of notary acts, reproduced in the Government Papers ("Staatsblad"). There are also letters during the early years of the Second World War (WWII) and reports on what happened right after the WWII. All these provide evidence from which the development of the firm and its main actors can be derived. In this article we review first the establishment of the company and the first ten years of growth during and just after the world war. In a follow up article we will discuss the growth of the company in the fifties and the sixties and the decline and final liquidation in the seventies.

The establishment of the company

The official establishment of the "Deboeck" company as a limited liability company ("PVBA" in Flemish) occurred only in 1941. Hence from the day Guillaume started up the business in the early 1900s till 1925 and from 1925 till 1941, when Joanne was running the business, the company did not have a legal structure to the best of our knowledge. Before it actually obtained its legal structure some rather remarkable events occurred.

On May 10th, 1940 at four o'clock in the morning German troops invaded Belgium. The country mobilized and fought back. Eighteen days later, the Belgian army surrendered. The 18-day campaign cost the lives of 8,000 Belgian soldiers and 12,000 civilians. Germany occupied Belgium for the next four years.

A few days after the surrender of the Belgian army, **Rene Deboeck** (youngest son of Guillaume and Joanne) who was 27 years old at the time, was arrested in Gent. German soldiers arrested him claiming that the arrest would be of short duration, maybe three to five days, in order to verify his papers. Given the mobilization Rene must still have been in Belgian military uniform. Rene was transported to Germany and became a prisoner of war (POW) like many others. He was a prisoner in Stalag XI B, a Nazi POW camp near Fallingbomel¹. He became POW number 37013, who was detailed to work on a farm.



The original home of the Deboeck family at Franklin Rooseveltlaan which connected to the workplace that gave out in the Hellingstraat in Vilvoorde.

¹ A complete list of POW camps in Germany can be found at <http://www.pegasus-one.org/pow/frames.htm>. Pictures of Stalag XI B are shown on <http://www.pegasus-one.org/pow/frames.htm>

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From a letter dated August 18, 1940 mailed to his mother, sister and brothers, we learned that he was doing well, was working on the harvest, had no complaints about his treatment, and that he “expected not to be there very long...”. In other words he expected to be transferred or released very soon.

The Flemish National Alliance² (VNV) who tried to recruit Flemish men to fight as soldiers in the German army, pleaded with Hitler to release Flemish POW’s who had fought in the Belgian Army. Flemish soldiers were released in 1940 from POW camps on the order of Hitler. This was a historically unique move in the history of warfare. The released POWs were allowed to return to Flanders. Among these POWs was my father, Rene Deboeck.

On August 29th, 1940 prisoner 37013 received an “Entlassingsschein” or Certificate of Release. The letter signed by Lieutenant Hische, ordered that the released prisoners should return to his home village and immediately report to the local police, take up his former employment, and refrain from any unfriendly action against Germany or the German army. The military clothes in his possession and other equipment from the Belgian army had to be immediately returned to the police in Belgium.

On September 3rd, 1940 Rene Deboeck returned via Berlin by train to Vilvoorde and reported to the police station. Other POWs who were not freed were not so lucky. Some stayed four years in prison and suffered through unspeakable times.

Five months after his return from Germany, the Deboeck brothers established a limited liability company! In a supplement to the Belgian Government Papers of Ministerial Decisions (“Staatsblad der Ministeriële Besluiten”) of February 9th, 1941 under number 1368, we found the official notice of establishment of the company. The notary act signed on January 29th, 1941 in front of Mr. **Jean Matthys** in Vilvoorde, established a company under the name



Sample of embroidery made during the war years by Deboeck Brothers. This kind of embroidery was used for women lingerie. As during the war there was less demand for this kind of embroidery, most was made to keep the employees at work, at great expense to the company

“Etablissements Weduwe Guillaume Deboeck en kinderen; Deboeck, gebroeders, Opvolgers”, personenvennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid PVBA (“Firm Guillaume Deboeck Widow and Children, Deboeck Brothers, Successors. Ltd”)

The company was established for a period of 30 years starting on January 1, 1941 and was given the number 345615 in the commerce registry³. The purpose of the company was to perform any transactions directly or indirectly related to the production and selling of any kind of embroidery or similar articles.

The original capital of the company was established at 440,000 Belgian Francs (Bfr.) Translated into 2006 US dollars the original capital was \$14,912 or less than \$15,000. Each shareholder subscribed to 110 shares of 1,000 Bfr each, which is the equivalent of \$ 3,728 in current US dollars⁴. There were only four shareholders in the company: Josephina, Joseph, Pieter and René-Corneille. Only the men were nominated to be administrators (“beheerders”); Joseph was appointed as Chairman (“beheerder-voorzitter”).

After full subscription of the initial capital by the original four shareholders, Joanne Nobels, who was not a founding partner of the company, brought in 240,000 Bfr. (\$ 8,135) on February 15, 1941. This additional capital was distributed as shares to the original four shareholders. Each received 60 additional shares. Shortly thereafter Joanne died on May 4th, 1942. Josephine assumed the caretaker role of her mother and provided for her three brothers. She would continue in this role for a long time since Joseph only married in 1951.

Some fifteen months after the death of Joanne Rene, the youngest of them all, married **Marie-Louise Girardin** in St. Ulriks Kapelle on August 25th, 1943 (which was also his birthday). The first couple of years the young married couple lived in the house at the Franklin Rooseveltlaan.

After the completion of the factory on the Mechelsesteenweg they moved to a private apartment above the factory.

In May 1950, the name of the company was changed, and the capital was increased. The ‘Belgisch Staatsblad’ of May 10, 1950, reports that in a notary act of Mr Robert Philips (signed in Koekelberg on April 18, 1950) the name of the company is changed to “Ets. Deboeck Gebroeders” (Deboeck Brothers). The capital of 680,000 Bfr. (440,000 original plus 240,000 brought in by Joanne) was increased by 570,000 Bfr. and thus became 1,250,000 Bfr. (25,000 US dollars in 1950 or \$209,500 in current 2006 dollars).

In 1956, after the death of Pieter, Josephine Deboeck is nominated to be an “administrator”. It is ironic that while Josephine was a shareholder from the beginning and nominated to be administrator in 1956 that the name of the company remained “Deboeck Gebroeders” (and not Deboeck Brothers and Sister”)

² The Flemish National Alliance, the Flemish Nationalist Party recruited actively for the SS labeled “Foreign Legions”. They created the “Waffen SS Legion Flanders” and used the VNV to recruit it. See:

http://conservative-reality.blogspot.com/2006_03_01_conservative-reality_archive.html

³ It was formally deleted from the commerce registry on June 21, 1973 when all activities had stopped.

⁴ See Annex 2 on Investments in Belgium in 1935-85 in US Dollars of 2600

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On April 18, 1950 Josephina added 380,000 Bfr. (\$7,600); Joseph, Pieter and Rene are given each 80 additional shares. The same day each of them subscribe to an additional 63 shares (\$1,260).

At the death of Pieter in 1955, his wife **Jose De Cat** signs off on all her rights to her husband's 313 shares, and Pieter's shares are distributed among the remaining shareholders. Josephina received 106 shares, Joseph 103 shares and Rene 104 shares. This shows again what was alluded to earlier that this family did not allow others to participate in the company. Even the wives of the original shareholders were never allowed to own stock or fulfill any management role in the company.

The net result of these share allocations was that from 1955 onwards the company is owned by three shareholders, Joseph owned 417 shares; Josephina owned 416 shares; and Rene had 416 shares. Although there was an almost equal distribution of shares and voting power in the company, it will turn out that the death of Pieter shifted the power balance in the company towards Joseph and Josephine (which were of approximately the same age) and away from René-Corneille, who was 15 years younger.

The first ten years: conducting business during and after the war.

The early years after the startup of the company in 1941 were not easy. There was a war going on. Belgium was occupied by Germany. Access to materials was restricted. At one point during the war years official permission was needed to travel to France to procure the necessary thread for continuation of the embroidery production.

The company kept producing during the war years and steadily increased total sales and gross revenues. Starting in 1947 it also started exporting. Total sales went from 994,726 Bfr in 1941 to 7,606.830 Bfr in 1950, that is a 22% annualized increase. Earnings in the first couple of years were positive but small. In 1941 the company made 14,630 Bfr profit; in 1942 it made 8,685 Bfr profit; in 1943 it made 21,948 Bfr profit. In 1944 and 1945 losses were made to a tune of 432,732 Bfr cumulative. Some of these losses were amortized with the profit made in 1946, but it was not until 1949 that the company again got into the black. In 1950 on the basis of 7.6 million Bfr of gross revenues 1.7 million of profit (22%) was made. In the same year exports of embroidery and lace represented some forty-seven percent of total sales.

The company struggled through some difficult times. It kept expanding and kept people employed during the war years. In an article of "De Strijd", a paper of the Brussels Federation of the Communist Party, published on August 10th, 1946, anger is expressed about the fact that the Deboeck company kept building; that so much stones and cement were used to build new workspaces ("enough to actually repair all the houses that had been damaged in Vilvoorde during the war"). The paper questioned whether a proper building permit had been obtained or if there was one, on whose advice it had been granted. The war created a lot of friction and suspiciousness among the people and obviously some paid a price for it with bad publicity and losses that were sustained even after the end of the war.

The saga of the Deboeck Brothers enterprise continues in the fifties and sixties and leads to decline and liquidation in the seventies (see next issue).



This article is an extract from a forthcoming book *Traveling Back in Time with Classic and Genetic Genealogy: History of Flemish Families, Emigration, Lace making and Beer Brewing* by Guido Deboeck. Copies of this book will become available in 2007 and can be preordered by writing to the author: guido@dokus.com.

The author of this series of articles on lace making in Belgium is the grandson of Guillaume De Boeck (1874-1925) and the oldest son of René-Corneille Deboeck (1913-1985). He is the 13th generation descendant of Gillis De Bock, born ca 1540 in Sint-Amands, Belgium. A complete family history with the itinerary followed by the Deboeck family over 500 years can be found in *Traveling Back in Time with Classic and Genetic Genealogy: History of Flemish Families, Emigration, Lace making and Beer Brewing* by Guido Deboeck.

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The Family of François Félicien LETE

Submitted by Daniel DUPREZ

François Félicien LETE was born on 6 Nov 1859 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium. He died on 6 Jun 1926 in Vermilion Co., Illinois. François married (1) **Joséphine DEROUX** on 4 Oct 1880 in Flénu, Hainaut, Belgium. Joséphine was born on 20 Feb 1859 in Ciply, Hainaut, Belgium. She died on 24 Mar 1906 in Vermilion Co., Illinois. He also married (2) **Elise Aline BOZZOLA** on 9 Nov 1908 in Vermilion Co., Illinois. Elise was born in 1865.

Joséphine and François had the following children:

- i. **Joséphine LETE** was born on 17 Apr 1881 in Flénu, Hainaut, Belgium.
- ii. **Augustine LETE** was born on 26 Feb 1883 in Cuesmes, Hainaut, Belgium. Augustine married **John Baptiste STRAIN** (b. 26 Mar 1875, in Belgium) on 9 May 1903 in Covington, Fountain, Indiana. They had the following children:
 - a. **John A STRAIN**, b 1905, Illinois
 - b. **Josephine STRAIN**, b 1907, Illinois
 - c. **Leo A STRAIN**⁵, b 3 Feb 1913, Illinois and died 31 Jan 2005 in Perris, California. He married **M Constance NEIGHBOUR** on 6 Jun 1937 in Danville, Vermilion, Illinois. They had at least:
 - i. **John N STRAIN**, who married Harriet.
 - ii. **David L STRAIN**, who married Sara.
- iii. **Achille François LETE** was born on 22 Jan 1885. He died on 3 Aug 1939. in Danville, Vermilion, Illinois. Achille married **Marguerite Hélène DELANOIS**, daughter of **Agapite DELANOIS** and **Philomène DIEU** on 26 Jun 1905 in Vermilion Co., Illinois. Marguerite was born on 25 Feb 1889 in Cuesmes, Hainaut, Belgium. She died on 19 Sep 1974 in Danville, Vermilion, Illinois. They had the following children:
 - a. **Blanche LETE** was born on 5 Dec 1905 in Vermilion Co., Illinois. Blanche married **N SZILAGYI**. They had at least:
 - i. **Achille G SZILAGYI**, b 25 Nov 1924 and died on 23 Jul 2004.
 - b. **Homer/Omer LETE**, b. abt 1909 – married Gertrude (b 16 Oct 1898 – d. Jun 1983, East Chicago, Lake, Illinois).
 - c. **Elmer Harold LETE**⁶, b. 2 Sep 1916, Belgium, Vermilion, Illinois – d. 5 Mar 2006, Libertyville, Illinois. He married **Margaret WILSON**. They had at least:



⁵ **Leo A. Strain** - [Commercial-News \(Feb/3/2005\)](#) - In this year of our Lord, 2005, January 31st in the early morning, Child of Christ son, husband, father, grandfather, great grandfather, mentor and a great example of life with unflinching faith, Leo A. Strain passed on to his eternal resting place with God. He passed away in Perris, California where he lived with his oldest son and family since May of 2004. Leo was born on February 3, 1913. He was united in marriage to M. Constance (Neighbour) Strain on June 6, 1937, at the Vermilion Heights United Methodist Church in Danville. They enjoyed 62 years of marriage together prior to Connie's passing he and Connie lived at 503 Warrington, in Vermilion Heights until they had to be relocated to Country Terrance independent living in Hoopston. Leo was preceded in death by his parents, his loving wife Connie, a great grandson Sean T. Kirkpatrick, and great granddaughter Renae N. Strain. Survivors include: John N. Strain and his wife Harriet of Perris, California, David L. Strain and his wife Sara of Grayslake, Illinois, six grandchildren, and many great-grandchildren. Leo was a 32nd Degree member of the Masonic Lodge in Danville. He was a lifetime member of the Vermilion Heights United Methodist Church, active for a number of years in boy scouting, and involved in the development of water and sewage development along Warrington Street in the Vermilion Heights. He served in many capacities while a member at the church in Vermilion Heights, treasurer, teacher, and lay reader and was involved in the men's Christian group, and many other functions. Leo spent most of his working life as a senior accountant for the Paxton Wholesale Grocery Company once located in Danville with a line of Grab-It-Here stores. He was retired from there when the company was sold. He spent a few years working in the boiler plant at Lakeview Memorial Hospital, before taking permanent retirement.

Funeral service will be held at 3 p.m. Friday, Feb. 4, 2005, at Sunset Funeral Home and Cremation Center with Drew Mentzer officiating. Entombment will be at Sunset Memorial Park where he will be put to rest with the love of his life, Connie. Visitation will be prior to funeral service from 1-3 p.m. Friday, Feb. 4, 2005, at the funeral home. The family wishes that in lieu of flowers, memorials be made to the Vermilion Heights United Methodist Church. E-mail condolences may be sent to the family at www.sunsetfuneralhome.com

⁶ **Elmer Harold Lete**, 89, of Libertyville, Ill., formerly of Danville, passed away at 2:40 p.m. Sunday, March 5, 2006, at Libertyville Manor, Libertyville. He was born Sept. 2, 1916, in Belgium, Ill., to Achille and Maquerite (Delanois) Lete. He married **Margaret Wilson** on Feb. 12, 1939, at St. Patrick's Church Rectory, Danville. They recently celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary. Elmer is survived by his wife, Margaret; one daughter, Sharon Grove (Gary Thomas) of Libertyville; two grandchildren, John (Cathy) Grove and Mark (Margo) Grove; three great-grandchildren, Nicholas and Ashley Grove and Mariel Grove; one sister-in-law, Martha Wilson of Akron, Ohio; four nieces, Nancy (Alex) Anderson, Joan (Jack) Kinney, Barbara (Robert) Spoden and Cassie Swisher; four nephews, David (Bonnie) Stein, Charles W. Wilson, William (Natalie) Pace and David (Holly) Wilson; and many great-nieces and great-nephews. He was preceded in death by his parents, two brothers,

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- i. **Sharon LETE**, who married **Gary Thomas GROVE**, who had
 1. **John GROVE**
 2. **Mark GROVE**
- d. **Rose LETE**, b. abt 1920, died in 1974. Rose married **Wilbur STEIN**.
- e. **Margaret LETE**, b. 5 Aug 1922, married **Ted SWISHER**. She died in Danville, Vermilion, Illinois, in Aug. 1968. They had at least:
 - i. **Ted SWISHER**
 - ii. **Cassie SWISHER**
- iv. **François Joseph LETE** was born on 29 Nov 1888. He died on 28 Dec 1914 in Danville, Vermilion, Illinois. François married **Louise DEBAILLEUL** on 20 Aug 1911 in Vermilion, Illinois. They had the following children:
 - a. **Louis Frank LETE** was born on 17 May 1912 in Vermilion Co., Illinois.
- v. **Alphonse Félicien LETE** was born on 27 Jun 1892. He died on 15 Sep 1951 in Georgetown, Vermilion, Illinois. Alphonse married (1) **Della VON DOM**. Alphonse also married (2) **Amélia Adelange DIEU**. Alphonse and Della had the following children:
 - a. **Della Mae LETE** was born on 15 Nov 1915 in Vermilion County, Illinois.
- vi. **Amélia LETE** was born in Sep 1894 in Vermilion County, Illinois. She died on 13 Mar 1942 in Danville, Vermilion, Illinois. Amélia married **Melvin B PICKETT** on 31 Mar 1921 in Vermilion County, Illinois.
- vii. **Elie LETE** was born on 16 Mar 1899 in Vermilion County, Illinois. He died on 29 Jun 1969 in Danville, Vermilion, Illinois. Elie married **Katherine NORA** on 19 Sep 1921 in Vermilion County, Illinois. Katherine was born on 5 Feb 1905. She died on 31 Dec 1991.

His Parents

Félix LETE was born on 28 Jun 1834 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium. He died on 2 Nov 1866 in Monceau-sur-Sambre, Hainaut, Belgium. He married **Charlotte Léocadie HOUDART** on 23 Jan 1858 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium. She was born on 16 Sep 1833 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium. She died on 31 May 1863 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium.

His Grandparents

Léopold Joseph LETE, day laborer, was born on 24 Feb 1794 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Léopold Joseph LAVEIN & Catherine Joseph RAVOI). He died on 17 Jul 1865 in Quaregnon, Hainaut, Belgium. He married **Cyprienne Joseph LOCQUET** on 28 Apr 1819 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium. She was born on 14 Jan 1793 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Pierre Joseph LOCQUET & Marie Augustin WAMBREUZE, all from Lens). She died on 7 Jun 1882 in Flénu, Hainaut, Belgium. **Adrien HOUDART** died in 1845 in Mons, Hainaut, Belgium. He married **Virginie BEILLARD** who died after 1885.

His Paternal Great-Grandparents

Thomas Joseph LETE was born on 20 Jan 1763 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Thomas Joseph POLY & Marie Joseph DELCUVE). He died on 13 Feb 1825 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium. He was a day laborer, '*épingueur de lin*'. He married **Marie Catherine CLAUS** on 2 May 1786 in Masnuy-St.Pierre, Hainaut, Belgium. She was born on 12 May 1763 in Masnuy-St-Jean, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Antoine Joseph MOUCHARTE & Marie Catherine MICHEZ). She died on 9 May 1840 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium.

Philippe Joseph LOQUET died in 1818 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium. He married **Christine GUEREZ**, who died before 1819.

His Paternal Great-Great-Grandparents

Jean François LETE was born on 13 Dec 1715 in Ghlin, Hainaut, Belgium. He died on 28 Oct 1781 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium. He was buried on 29 Oct 1781 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium. He married **Jeanne Laurence DELAUNOY** on 31 May

Lester Lete in childhood and Homer (Gertrude) Lete, three sisters, Blanch Szilagy, Rose (Wilbur) Stein, and Margaret (Ted) Swisher, one sister-in-law, Mabel (Delbert) Young, one brother-in-law, Woodrow Wilson, and two nephews, Col. Ted Swisher and Achilles "Bozo" Szilagy. Elmer, as a young man, worked with his brother and father in the Lete and Sons Coal Mine. He graduated from Danville High School in 1935. In 1956, Elmer, Margaret and their daughter, Sharon, moved to Elkhart Lake, Wis. In 1965, Elmer and Margaret moved to New Holstein, Wis., where they lived until August 2005. In August they moved to Libertyville, Ill., to be near their daughter. They spent seven happy months living at Spring Meadows, a senior community. Elmer was a dearly loved husband, father, grandfather and uncle. He was also a hero and role model for his grandsons. He had many cherished friends in New Holstein. He was a member of St. Patrick's Church in Danville and Holy Rosary in New Holstein. He worked for Tecumseh Products from 1955 until his retirement in 1978 as a plant manager. Celebration of life for Elmer Harold Lete will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday, March 9, 2006, at Sunset Funeral Home and Cremation Center, 3940 N. Vermilion St., Danville IL. Burial will be in Spring Hill Cemetery. Visitation will be from noon to 2 p.m. prior to the service Thursday, March 9, at the funeral home. E-mail condolences may be sent to the family at www.sunsetfuneralhome.com.
http://www.commercial-news.com/obituaries/local_story_066142225.html

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1740 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium. She was born on 22 Nov 1720 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Christophe De HAYNAUT & Jeanne Laurence PELERIN). She died on 19 Dec 1794 in Lens, Hainaut, Belgium.

Philippe Joseph CLAUS was a shepherd. He married **Marie Ursule Joseph MICHEZ** who was born in Masnuy-St-Pierre, Hainaut, Belgium.

His 3rd Paternal Great-Grandparents

Herman Joseph LESTE, also a shepherd, was born on 12 Aug 1687 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Herman FRANCOIS & Catherine PIETTE). He died on 6 Apr 1735 in Ghlin, Hainaut, Belgium. He married **Anne Catherinne PIETTE** on 24 Jan 1711 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium. She was born in 1686. She died on 6 Aug 1729 in Ghlin, Hainaut, Belgium.

Jean Nicolas DELAUNOY married **Marie Jeanne DECRUCQ**.

His 4th Paternal Great-Grandparents

Gaspar LESTE was born on 16 Dec 1649 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Gaspar CAUDRON & Waudru LESTE). He married **Laurence Françoise LECOCQ** on 7 Jul 1680 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium. She was born on 10 Aug 1651 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Hubert HEUTTE & Marie Françoise LECOCQ).

His 5th Paternal Great-Grandparents

Henri LESTE was born on 1 May 1622 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Henri TOUSSAINT & Anne SOUTIL). He married **Isabelle DUMONCEAU** on 1 Aug 1643 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium, who was born on 18 Aug 1619 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Michel BOS... & Isabelle LEBLEU).

Jean LECOCQ was born on 10 Oct 1621 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Jean MATON). He married **Catherine HEUTTE** on 17 Sep 1646 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium, who was born on 20 Feb 1618 in Jemappes, Hainaut, Belgium (ss Antoine CAPPEUILLER & Catherine BERTRAND).

His 6th Paternal Great-Grandparents

Pierre LESTE married **Leonardine LEGRAND**.

Guillaume DUMONCEAU married **Françoise DELEPIERE**.

Godefroid LECOCQ married **Jeanne MATON**.

Charles HEUTTE married **Isabelle CAVEE**.



6 Nov 1792 – Battle of Jemappes: the French Revolutionary army, with its 40,000 volunteers, wins the battle against 26,000 Austrian soldiers. The Duke of Sax-Teschchen retreats and General Dumouriez takes possession of the territory for France.

<http://www.loiseaulire.com/Gravures/Jemappes/02.html>

http://philatelievolutionfrancaise.com/bat_jemappes/index.html

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Belgians in the 1900 US Census : Rock Island Co, Illinois - Ctd

Regine Brindle

Name	Rel.	Sex	Birth	St.	BirthPlace Self/Father/Mother	Emigration	Occupation
DE SMET, Peter	Head	M	Jul 1857	M-21	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Na	laborer
DE SMET, Mathilda	Wife	F	May 1856	M-21(9/7)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	
DE SMET, Tharailde	Daugh.	F	Sep 1882	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	
DE SMET, Marie	Daugh.	F	Sep 1881	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	at school
DE SMET, Thophiel	Son	M	Jul 1880	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	laborer
DE SMET, Elodie	Daugh.	F	May 1890	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	at school
DE SMET, Leo	Son	M	Jan 1884	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	laborer
DE SMET, Emiel	Son	M	Dec 1888	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	at school
BOLLERS, August	Head	M	Feb 1864	M-7	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893-AI	unreadable
BOLLERS, Julie	Wife	F	Mar 1871	M-7(3/3)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893	
BOLLERS, Mary	daugh.	F	Dec 1893	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
BOLLERS, Gusta	daugh.	F	Dec 1894	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
BOLLERS, Charlie	son	M	May 1899	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
HANCQ, Henry	Head	M	Feb 1853	M-20	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1891-Na	laborer ---
HANCQ, Mary	wife	F	Feb 1859	M-20(10/5)	France Belgium Belgium	1891	
HANCQ, Henry	son	M	Jun 1879	S	France Belgium France	1891	day laborer
HANCQ, Louise	daugh.	F	Mar 1882	S	France Belgium France	1891	
HANCQ, Mary	daugh.	F	Dec 1893	S	Illinois Belgium France		at school
HANCQ, Rose	daughter	F	Oct 1894	S	Illinois Belgium France		at school
HANCQ, Ida	daughter	F	Jan 1897	S	Illinois Belgium France		
DE SILVER, Jos	Boarder	M	Aug 1868	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	laborer (saw mill)
DE GROOT, Louis	Boarder	M	Nov 1862	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Na	blacksmith (Plow)
BRACHEL, Oldaf	Boarder	M	Oct 1881	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	Laborer (plow ---)
VINCENT, Jule	Head	M	Jan 1867	M-10	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1891-Na	laborer (---)
VINCENT, Julie	Wife	F	May 1868	M-10(2/2)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1891	
VINCENT, Vick	son	M	Jul 1891	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		at school
VINCENT, Emile	daugh.	F	Aug 1895	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
KARISS, Phil	Head	M	Mar 1872	M-3	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	laborer (sawmill)
KARISS, Mary	Wife	F	May 1873	M-3(1/0)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899	
BLOMDELL, August	Head	M	May 1867	M-8	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1897-Na	laborer ---
BLOMDELL, Lena	Wife	F	Feb 1869	M-8(2/2)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1897	
BLOMDELL, Mary	Daugh.	F	Jan 1894	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1897	at school
BLOMDELL, Tellie	Daugh.	F	Feb 1891	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1897	at school
BUSERS, Arthur	Boarder	M	Jun 1898	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
GERNAY, Gustav	Head	M	Feb 1844	M-14	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Na	laborer (sawmill)
GERNAY, Julie	Wife	F	Feb 1861	M-14(2/1)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1895	
GERNAY, Heber	Son	M	Jun 1888	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1895	at school
BRAET, Dessie	Head	M	Nov 1859	M-10	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1887-Na	laborer
BRAET, Pauline	wife	F	Dec 1869	M-10(2/2)	Germany Belgium Belgium	1889	
BRAET, Emiel	son	M	Jan 1892	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		at school
BRAET, Mary	daugh.	F	Feb 1894	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		at school
HURS, Samuel	Boarder	M	Dec 1859	M-3	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Pa	laborer (saw mill)
BRAET, Emiel	Brother	M	Apr 1864	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1890-Na	laborer (plow--)
TEATS, Angelus	Head	M	Feb 1835	M-40	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1882-Na	laborer (sawmill)
TEATS, Meula	Wife	F	Mar 1837	M-40(12/6)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1882	
STEVENS, Emiel	Boarder	M	Jan 1877	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1900-AI	laborer (sawmill)
VONSTWEGER, Theo	Boarder	M	Aug 1852	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893-Na	laborer (sawmill)
HUNGE, Henry	Boarder	M	Jun 1866	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Na	laborer (sawmill)
GERNAY, Edward	Head	M	Feb 1843	Wd	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1888-Na	Laborer (plow--)
GERNAY, Clara	Daugh.	F	Aug 1882	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1888	

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Name	Rel.	Sex	Birth	St.	BirthPlace Self/Father/Mother	Emigration	Occupation
DEPAEPE, Lee	Head	M	Aug 1861	M-5	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	Laborer (plow works)
DEPAEPE, Clemance	Wife	F	Nov 1863	M-5(2/2)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899	
DEPAEPE, Maurice	Son	M	Dec 1895	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899	
DEPAEPE, Edmiel	Son	M	Feb 1892	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899	
SCHYRENS, Ambros	Brother-in-law	M	Mar 1867	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1891-Pa	Laborer (plow works)
SCHYRENS, Leo	Brother-in-law	M	Apr 1877	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	Laborer (plow works)
HALSHECKE, Julles	Boarder	M	Nov 1873	Wd	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	laborer (sawmill)
DEPAEPE, Julles	Cousin	M	May 1878	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	Laborer (plow works)
VON DEVONDRE, August	Roomer	M	Jun 1845	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1887-Na	Laborer (sawmill)
HAYMAN, Peter	Head	M	Jan 1862	M-9	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1865-Na	watchman
HAYMAN, R	Wife	F	Jul 1863	M-9(2/2)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1865	
HAYMAN, Frank	son	M	Oct 1872	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
HAYMAN, Bessie	daugh.	F	May 1900	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
COPPIN, Charles	Head	M	Feb 1865	M-1	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Na	saloon keeper
COPPIN, Pauline	wife	F	Oct 1865	M-1(1/1)	Holland Holland Holland		
COPPIN, Mabel	daugh.	F	Feb 1899	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
VINCENT, August	Head	M	Nov 1862	M-9	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1890-Na	laborer (plow works)
VINCENT, Emma	Wife	F	Nov 1874	M-9(2/2)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893	
VINCENT, Mary	Daugh.	F	Aug 1891	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893	
VINCENT, Ida	Daugh.	F	Feb 1896	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
RANSON, Ben	Head	M	Jun 1858	M-19	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1882-Na	Day laborer
RANSON, Josephine	Wife	F	Jul 1862	M-19(1/1)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1882	
RANSON, Peter	son	M	May 1883	S	Iowa Belgium Belgium		
FERICK, Mary	Mother-in-law	F	May 1832	Wd	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1882	
STEPHENS, Ben	Head	M	Aug 1865	M-7	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1885-Pa	laborer (plow works)
STEPHENS, Karl	wife	F	Aug 1872	M-7(0/0)	Illinois Illinois Illinois		
MOORE, Bazell	Head	M	Aug 1859	M-12	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Pa	Laborer (plow works)
MOORE, Clemens	Wife	F	May 1861	M-12(4/3)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	
MOORE, Sarah	Daugh.	F	Apr 1888	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	at school
MOORE, Ernest	Son	M	Feb 1891	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892	
MOORE, Emil	Son	M	Jan 1895	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
CHRISTIAN, Gimnel	Boarder	M	Mar 1853	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1898-AI	day laborer
BAILEY, R	Head	M	Sep 1862	M-13	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893-Na	laborer (plow works)
BAILEY, Mary	Wife	F	Nov 1865	M-13(5/3)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893	
BAILEY, Emil	Son	M	Mar 1889	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893	at school
BAILEY, Margarite	Daugh.	F	Jun 1891	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1893	
BAILEY, Ernest	Son	M	Jan 1896	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
CAMIEL, August	Boarder	M	Apr 1851	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1885-Na	laborer (saw mill)
FEREKE, John	Boarder	M	Mar 1850	Wd	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1885-Na	laborer (saw mill)
JOHNSON, Leo	Boarder	M	Jan 1879	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1899-AI	day laborer
DE WITT, Alphonse	Boarder	M	Dec 1872	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1892-Na	laborer (saw mill)
BOONTE, Charles	Boarder	M	May 1860	S	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1900-AI	laborer (saw mill)
DEPAEPE, Emil	Head	M	Dec 1866	M-7	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1890-Na	Iron molder
DEPAEPE, Lena	Wife	F	Feb 1874	M-7(2/2)	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1881	
DEPAEPE, Julius	son	M	Feb 1898	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		
DEPAEPE, Rosie	daugh.	F	1-Feb-1900	S	Illinois Belgium Belgium		

The Rochambeau Affair (Part 3)

By Guy Gallez

In a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated March 30th, Mr. Mali relates the "verbal communication" he had with a member of the New York Emigration Commissions in February.

... He began by telling me that, of late, the port of Antwerp had, alone, caused more embarrassment than all the other European ports combined, by the character and status of the passengers it sent to this country; that this port seemed to have become the meeting place of the most infim class of Swiss and German emigrants, that Mr. Ad. Strauss had made a specialty of carrying individuals whose local government and towns wanted to discard, that he brought about this sort of emigration and set up the transport of such emigrants through contracts with local authorities, and for an individual \$15 fee, independently of the regular price; he added that the information from the Commission were reliable, that they went back for some time and were separate from those resulting from the Rochambeau affair.

He finished by reminding me that the first right of the city, as provided by a state law for the Emigration Commission which had become an independent public power, required that ship captains pay a \$500 fee per emigrant for a 5 year period, that this right had only been commuted into an optional \$2 tax per person, for commercial ease and which, according to calculations at the time they were made, once paid, allowed to think that the product of the general commutation would suffice to cover eventual financial needs, since the good element among the emigrants largely prevailed over the bad, that current events begin to disprove this evaluation, that the bad element tend to prevail, that the subscription tax increase

is going to become necessary, that a return to the 'cautionnement' system would be the extreme remedy to this ill, but that these measures would begin, in all fairness, with the ports of origin that have become the greatest source of this type of emigration, among which Antwerp. Here is the brief summary of what was said to me.

One would think that these problems would have stopped the shipment of our poor to America. However in 1856, a year after the liberation of the Rochambeau passengers, it was still going on. Some correspondence goes to confirm it. The Belgian Consul at Flessingue was the first witness: "On February 27th (1856), the following passengers of the American ship, the "David Hoadley" Grenier, Bossut, Carré, Durieux, Wattié and De Bleu, required my assistance to help them return to Belgium. They explained that they came from the Poorhouse in Mons, were put onboard the above named ship by the city administration and declared that upon arrival at

Mayor's Office, New-York, February 14, 1855, to H. W. T. Mali, Esq., Belgian Consul, New-York.

After mature deliberation and examination of the testimony taken before Justice Bogart, together with additional information from the American consul at Antwerp, just received, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion, that the persons now in the city prison, who came as emigrant passengers by the ship Rochambeau, from Antwerp, are not of a character to be permitted to go at large in this city or in this country, and while we can not set them at liberty, we can not longer retain them in custody. Some measures must be adopted at once, to relieve the city from the expense of providing for them, and at the same time to secure us from the danger of their presence abroad in the country. Therefore as it is beyond question, from the evidence before me, and which is open to your examination, that they were embarked at Antwerp by the order and at the expense of the Belgian local authorities, I suggest that they be returned to their own country at the cost of the Belgian government, whose agent you are in this city. I see no other recourse. Humanity and justice require, that they should no longer be retained in prison in this city, where they have committed no offense; and self-preservation requires that we should prevent them being set at liberty here, with a belief that their presence would be dangerous to our property.

From your high character in this city, and knowledge and appreciation of our institutions, I am confident you will comprehend the necessity which forces me to take this position, and promptly respond to the request that these people be reembarked for Antwerp without delay.

I am with great respect your obedient servant,

Fernando Wood, Mayor

P. S. – The ship *Henry Read*, which arrived at this port from Antwerp, 10th instant, had on board six or eight of the same class of emigrants, sent by the Belgian authorities, under the same circumstances as those now referred to per Rochambeau; but my information of the fact, which is official, did not reach me until the 13th instant, when too late to take action, and they are now in our midst to add to the crime and destitution which surround me on all sides.

F. W.

The Mayor and the Belgian Consul.
New York Daily Times (1851-1857); Feb 17, 1855; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times
Pg. 4

The Mayor and the Belgian Consul.
The following communication was received yesterday by the Mayor from the Belgian Consul:
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.
To Honorable Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of yesterday relating to the twelve Belgian emigrants by the *Rochambeau*, and you will readily understand how much I was grieved to learn that owing to new information which has just reached you, you have obtained the conviction that said persons are of a dangerous character; that in consequence thereof the arrangement entered into on Friday last between you and me, with the cooperation of the Commissioners of Emigration, based on the impression of all of us that these people were merely indigents, and not criminals, cannot now be carried into effect, but that you now feel induced to request me to cause said prisoners to be returned to Antwerp at the expense of the Belgian Government.

Without wishing to dispute the correctness of the information under which you, at present, feel bound to act, I beg to say that I, on my part, remain without news of any kind respecting the character of these individuals, and for this reason alone, you will, I trust, excuse me for not entering, as you suggest, into an examination of the merits of the case in its new aspect.

I would further mention, that my Consular attributes, specified and limited as they are, do not authorize me to take into a specific arrangement in behalf of the Belgian Government under present circumstances. For it is but justice to my own convictions to add, that I do not believe the Government I have the honor to represent, would knowingly connive at the transportation of dangerous persons to this country. I have, therefore, at once transmitted a copy of your letter to the Belgian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, and solicited his instructions in the matter.

Before closing this, permit me, Sir, to give my most earnest assurance that neither in my official capacity nor as a citizen shall I ever, by word or deed, do ought to counteract your noble efforts to free this great City of the elements of crime and destitution. This task you have undertaken with undaunted courage, and all good men in the land bless you for it.

I remain, Sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,
HENRY W. T. MATI,
Consul of Belgium.

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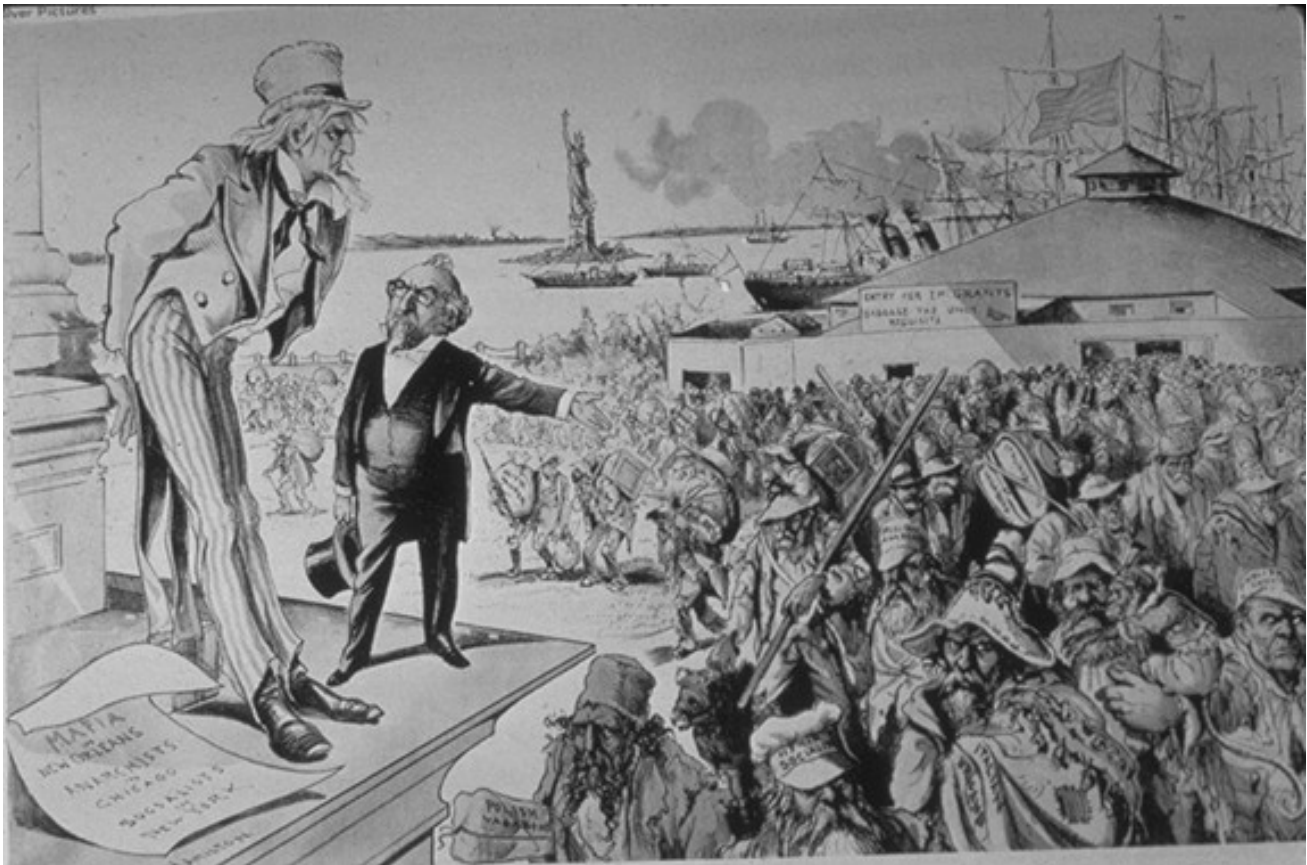
Flessingue, Captain Magna made them get off the ship because they refused to work, since, as paying passengers they weren't required to do so".

The passengers testified, "We were put onboard the American ship "David Hoadley" going to New York, by Mr. Strauss, emigrant shipper in Antwerp. Once onboard the Captain required that we cook, and we agreed, in the hope to obtain a reward for our service, either money or extra supplies. When we reached Flessingue, we learned from Captain Magna that Mr. Strauss stipulated that passage would be granted in exchange for working on board according to the needs of the crew and the other passengers. Convinced that they were abusing of our position and knowing that our passage had been paid by the Burgomaster of Mons (180Fr per person), we protested against this treatment, against the charges they meant to force upon us, and claimed for ourselves the rights enjoyed by every other passenger on board. Captain Magna refused to recognize our claim and demanded we comply or get off the ship."

Strauss claimed it was a misunderstanding. "I was away when my assistant put the men from Mons and Tournai on board the David Hoadley. According to instructions these men were to be sent to La Plata or to Canada as simple emigrants. He thought that by giving them employment as part of the crew, there would be no more inconvenience to them than to the prisoners released from the jails in Ruysselede or St Hubert that the administration assigns to me to be hired out as shipcrew, a large number of whom have been shipped everywhere as sailors, "mousses" or cooks without ever causing any trouble, in fact quite to the contrary, to their great benefit.

Measures were taken immediately to send those who would not submit, to visit with the maritime police upon arrival, along with the other 334 Belgians who could have hired any of them, as is customary among the Germans, who often hire able-bodied men traveling alone."

However this seems to be the last of shipping poor people and beginning in 1857, this practice greatly decreased.



This 1891 cartoon expresses the views of those opposed to immigration into the USA.

The frock-coated politician is telling Uncle Sam that "If immigration was properly restricted you would no longer be troubled with anarchy, socialism, the Mafia, and such kindred evils!". Captions on immigrants in the picture label them : Polish vagabond, Italian brigand, English convict, Russian anarchist, Irish pauper.

For more, visit www.home.scarlet.be/gallez.nic/Emigrants%20ships/Ships-Plaintes.htm

**Official List of individuals from poor houses and prisons who,
embarked on ships to the USA, with the help of Mr. Thielens,
between January 1st, 1853 and December 31st, 1854. (Part 3)**

By Guy Gallez

Note : the shiplists helped me determine the age and profession declared by these emigrants. However it was impossible for me to find everyone in these shiplists.

17 May 1854 - Wendola - New York : docked at Lillo (Belgium) embarked on the Albion

164	MATI, Jean				Dongelberg
165	VANUYEN, Pierre				Antwerp
166	VEREYT, Frans				Antwerp
167	MEYLEMANS, Joseph				Antwerp

4 Jun 1854 - Albion (Norwegian) – Québec : manifest not available

168	DELCOUR, Joseph				Verviers
169	HUGO, Joseph				Stavelot
170	DEVILLE, Nicolas				Verviers
171	LAVIGNE, Mathieu				Verviers
172	LECLERCQ, Louis				Limbourg
173	PIETERS, Martin				Limbourg
174	VANDERYT, Pierre				Zolders
175	OLIEGEN, Joseph				Limbourg
176	VANDERVERKEN, Jean baptiste				Limbourg
177	CROLS, Paul				Limbourg
178	GIELEN, Pierre				Limbourg

18 Jun 1854 - Eugénie (Belgian) - New York

179	DEWAGNER, Jean Pierre	De Wagener, Jean Baptiste	27	Musician	Bruxelles
180	STONLYS, Antoine	Stanlijns, Antoine	43	Musician	Bornhem hingen
181	MERCHL, Florentin	not found !			Schaerbeek
182	VANWICHELEN, Joseph	Van Wiggelen, Joseph	46	Musician	Turnhout
183	CAEVE, Jean Baptiste	Caers, Jean Baptiste	55	Musician	Malines
184	MELAEN, Joseph	not found !			Antwerp
185	DIGIETS, Frans	De Gieter, Jean	45	Musician	Bruxelles
186	SMEESTERS, Jacques José	Smeesters, Jean Joseph	42	Musician	Wormelsheim
187	CENSTERMANS, Bernard	Hoestermanns, Jean Baptiste	57	Musician	Wormelsheim

12 Jul 1854 - Lochinvar (American) - New York

188	VAN CUTSEM, Guillaume	Van Gulthen, Guillaume	37	not stated	St Amand
189	DEVAL, Louis	Devael, Louis	38	not stated	Bruxelles
190	PLETIN, Napoléon	Plétanir, Napoleon	20	not stated	Mons
191	BREYNS, Félix	Bregus, Felix	27	not stated	Bonheim
192	VANLATHM, Paul	not found !	Hoken		
193	ENGELS, Guillaume	Engels, Guillaume	32	not stated	Hoken
194	FIEBACK, Joseph	Tiebacks, Joseph	24	not stated	Berchem
195	VUYTS, Joseph	not found !			Anvers
196	DEREACKEN, Bernard	not found !			Schelle

3 Sep 1854 - Tropic (American) - New York

197	MINNENDONCK, Charles	Mynendonck, Charles	23	Agrachiltchrist	Antwerp
198	CEULEMANS, Jean	Ceulemans, Johann	47	Agrachiltchrist	Antwerp
199	KRINGS, Pierre	Kringer, Pierre	23	Agrachiltchrist	Antwerp
200	TRACH, Henri	Trach, Henri	29	Agrachiltchrist	Antwerp
201	DEBOT, Virginie	Debot, Virginia	19	Servant Maria	
202	GABILIA, Joseph	Galulia, Joseph	37	shoemaker	Namur
203	AERTS, Joseph	Aerts, Joseph	30	Agrachiltchrist	Antwerp
204	PERRE, Jules	Derre, Jules	25	Agrachiltchrist	Bruges

17 Sep 1854 - Canton (American) - New York

205	DICLEN, Victor	not found !			Westerloo
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17 Sep 1854 - Canton (American) - New York : manifest not found

206	HANORLE, Jean				Turnhout
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207	MOUTON, Jean Baptiste				Tournai
208	CANTASET, Pierre				Gand
209	NAYAERT, Frans				Bruges
210	VANDEWILDE, Joachim				Gand
211	RIEDER, Jean Baptiste				Calonne
212	MARGNERET, Jean Baptiste				Antwerp
213	VELLEMANS, Pierre				Rhode St Genese
214	DECROON, Jean				Melsbroet

2 Oct 1854 - Elisabeth Denison (American) - New York

215	LAMBRECHTS, Jean Baptiste	Lamprechts, J B	39	Backer	Antwerp
216	VANWAERGENBERGH, Jean	Van Wayenberg, Jean	49	Backer	Mughen
217	VERMONGEN, Eugène	Vermagen, Eugenie	29	Backer	Hamme
218	HENDRICKX, François	Hendrick, Froms	51	Farmer	Egghe
219	RAYMACKERS, Adolphe	Neymakers, Joseph	23	Farmer	Diest
220	VANDEVELDE, Jean François	Vandervelde, Jean	40	Farmer	Alderkeyligen
221	VERSTREKEN, Constant	Verstreken, Constant	22	Black?smith	Diest
222	BRASSINE, Michel	Brassine, Mich	42	Black?smith	Maline

4 Nov 1854 - Rochambeau (American) - New York

223	VANDEVELDE, Alexandre	Vandervelde, A	43	Goldsmith	?
224	JELIS, Paques	Gelis, Jacques	18	Mechanic	?
225	MAES, Pierre	Maes, Pierre	54	workman	?
226	MAES, Jean Baptiste	Maes, Baptiste	20	workman	?
227	LANDWIGH, Wilhelm	Landvoigt, Wilhelm	25	M...	Merschei
228	WERA, Joseph	Wera, Joseph	19	Smither ?	
229	SAREZ, Johann Baptiste	Surrey, Jean B	45	workman	?
230	VERTONGEN, Guillaume	Verstongen, Guill	32	workman	?
231	POISMANS, Joseph	Poisman, Joseph	30	workman	?
232	BRASSINE, Marinus	not found !			Gent
233	BRASSINE, Maria	not found !			Gent
234	SOUVENIR, Lambert	Soverner, Lambert	24		?
235	BUGLE, Felix	Baylie, Felix	24	workman	?
236	DELAHAYE, Jean	De La Haye, Jan	46		Hapar
237	WAGEMANS, Jean	Wagemans, Jean	40		Gent

21 Nov 1854 - Sea Lark (American) - New York

238	RAKRATH, Peter	Ruckereth, Peter	35	Farmer	Kerpen
239	DEHARS, Cornille	De Hays, Fred	23	Farmer	Contish
240	THEIS, Pierre	Pirz, Teis	30	Farmer	Gent
241	VANTURNHOUT, Emmanuel	Van Turnhout	31	Shoe Maker	Bruges
242	KOOH, Christian	Koch, Christ	24	Blacksmith	Kerpen
242	WZARA, Gaspard	Wraner, Casper	19	Cigar maker	Bruxelles

13 Dec 1854 - Anna F Schmidt () - New York

243	RENARD, Jean	Renard, Jean	29	Mechanich	Liège
244	BRISTOUT, Henri	Bristont, Henry	59	Farmer	Liège
245	PONSART, Lambert	Ponsart, Lambert	40	Farmer	Liège
246	LACROIX, Joseph	Lacroix, Joseph	40	Mecanick	Liège
247	HAINAUT, Joseph	Hainmont, Joseph	43	Mechanich	Petit Ravin
248	SALNIERS, Jean	Salmiers, Jean	50	Farmer	Liège
249	DUBOIS, Michel	Dubois, Michel	32	Farmer	Liège
250	JASQUIN, André	Dasquin, Andre	40	Laborer	Liège
251	BENSEMANS, Pierre	Buenmans, Pierre	25	Mechanic	Brée
252	LEJEUNE, Lambert	Lejeune, Albert F	44	Laborer	Vervier
253	PIRARD, Lambert	Pirard, Lambert	22	Laborer	Proyon
254	GHILOTTEE, Jean	Gilotte, Jean	54	Farmer	Harsie
255	THOMSON, Félix	Thomson, Felix	40	Laborer	Liège
256	LHOMME, Jean Baptiste	L'homme, J B	47	Mechanich	Liège
257	RINAPPEN, Albert	Rinappen, Alb	34	Laborer	Soumagne
258	FRERARD, Charles Louis	Frerard, Ch L	25	Laborer	Jedan
259	GIENNS, François	Gienns, Franc.	39	Laborer	Gent

Pennsylvania and West Virginia Obituaries

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

May 27, 1910 McDonald PA Record

Alphonsus BEAUMARIAGE, a well to do retired miner, died at his home in Cecil at 2:45 o'clock, Monday afternoon, May 23, following an illness of considerable duration. He was 57 years of age. Four sons⁷ survive. Funeral services were held at the late home on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Venice.

McDonald PA Record - Oct. 14,1910

Joe DELAHANT⁸ was killed in the Carnegie mines in Primrose on Wednesday, by a fall of slate. He was a Belgian and had been in this country about two years. After he was found the body was taken to the undertaking establishment of W. F. NASH and later taken to his home near Primrose. He is survived by his wife and two children, who have been in this country but a short time.*Midway column

Jan. 13, 1911 McDonald PA Record

Nicholas EGBERT, 64 years old, died at his home in Coal Street, on Monday evening, January 9. The deceased was born in Charleroi, Belgium, and came to this place thirty years ago. His wife⁹ survives him and these children: Emma, the wife of J. J. CHARLIER, Lena the wife of Arthur BAILEY, Florry, the wife of Eli CARLIER, Isadore and Jules, all of McDonald, and Helen the wife of F. J. SCOUVART of Avella, Pa. The funeral services conducted by the Rev. W. D. IRONS, D. D., and the Rev. Alexander MAGE, B D, were held Thursday afternoon. Interment in Robinson's Run cemetery.

(Charlier and Carlier are really two different names)

Antony ROMAIN, a well-known Belgian, died at the home of his daughter at Champion Sunday morning, June 25, about 6 o'clock as the result of cancer. He was aged 70 years. Three sons and two daughters survive. The funeral services were held at the late home Tuesday afternoon.

Interment in Robinson Run cemetery.

June 30, 1911 McDonald PA Record

George, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander **POSKIN** of Valley street, died Tuesday evening, June 27. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, the services being in charge of the Rev. W. D. IRONS, D. D. Interment in Hilldale cemetery.

June 30, 1911 McDonald PA Record

Mrs. **Antoinette SUPLIT**¹⁰, 81 years old, widow of **Peter SUPLIT**, died Monday night, September 11, at 11 o'clock, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. NIMAL, Center Avenue. Mrs. SUPLIT was born in Belgium and with her husband came to McDonald thirty years ago. The death of her husband occurred twelve years ago. Mrs. SUPLIT was well known among the French residents of this section. Besides the daughter, Mrs. Clarissa NIMAL, with whom she resided, four children survive as follows: Mrs.

⁷ The 1910 PA Miracode lists Herbert (20), George* (14) living with him and his wife Pricilla and daughter Julia (18) – the 1910 US Census show them in Cecil Twp, Washington Co, PA – their next-door neighbor is Sylvain BEAUMARIAGE and family – *George N(estor) Beaumariage SSN 209-07-7139 – b 31 Mar 1896 – d 23 Feb 1988 – last residence: Santa Cruz, CA – mother's maiden name: NOEL

⁸ The 1910 US Census (Mount Pleasant, Washington Co, PA) shows Joe DELAHANT, 33 emigrated in 1909 with his wife of 8 years Rosalie, 28 and children Zoe, 6 (F) and Joele, 3 (M). Rosalie had had 3 children; only 2 were alive at the time of the census.

⁹ The 1900 US Census give her name as Philomene, b in Belgium in Jan 1849; Nicholas was b in Belgium in Oct 1847. At that time, they had been married 30 years; Philomene indicated she had had 9 children, 6 of whom were alive at the time of the census. A son Jules, b in PA in Feb 1894 lived with them. Next door lived their daughter Lena BAILY (b in Jan 1871, Belgium), wife of Gustave (b in Belgium in March 1868) and three children: Victor, b Oct 1892, PA; Arthur, b Sep 1894, PA and Ernest b Jan 1897, PA. The Nicholas EGBERT family arrived in 1881, one year after Nicholas.

¹⁰ Letters from this family were published in Belgian Laces in 1998 – Contact Gail Lindsey c/o TBR address

Rescue Cars

July 28, 1911 McDonald PA Record

One of the seven mine rescue cars, operated by the Department of the Interior, was in McDonald Wednesday and Thursday giving instructions to miners and organizing a first aid corps.

The instructors have organized a first aid corps in McDonald and are training the men for emergency work.

This system has been in operation in the anthracite region since 1905 but until recently no attempt had been made to introduce it in other coal fields.

The aim of the work is to equip the local corps with first aid appliances and instruct the men in the use of them. Each corps has its own physician and trainer and the instruction is given free of charge by the Bureau of Mines. There are six first aid stations in the United States and seven cars. In case of a mine disaster the local corps takes charge of the rescue work until the rescue car arrives. The car contains all the rescue appliances, hospital and surgeons. One of the instruments in use is the Westphalia Pulmotor apparatus which, attached to the helmet of the leader of the party with hose and tanks of oxygen, enables him to go into any part of the mine and still breathe fresh air. A telephone device is also attached to the helmet and he is able to talk with those outside of the mine.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings lectures and demonstrations of the appliances were given in Lafayette Hall. Prof. N. G. PARKE opened the meeting on Wednesday evening with a short address. William BURKE, the foreman of the car gave a demonstration of some of the instruments. W. D. ROBERTS, foreman of the Pittsburgh first aid station, who is traveling with the car for a time, spoke on the work being done and showed lantern slides of the human skeleton to illustrate his talk. About 250 men were present.

Emancipation day celebration

Sept. 15, 1911 - McDonald PA Record

The forty-eighth anniversary of the emancipation from slavery of the Afro-Americans will be celebrated in McDonald on September 22 with an ox roast under the auspices of Lily of the Valley Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias. The program for the day includes a parade at 9:30 a.m., two big ball games, at 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.--McDonald Champs versus McKeesport A. C., potato race for ladies, wheelbarrow race, one mile footrace for boys under sixteen. Dr. I. S. LEE of Pittsburgh, an orator of note, will make the address of the day at two o'clock. Dinner will be served on the West End ball field at 12:30 o'clock. The committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of Charles REDD, chairman; Sandy ALSTON, E. SCOTT, F. W. WHITE, B. W. ALSTON.

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Victor MARLIER, John J., Peter and J. B. SUPLIT, all of this place, and Elisha SUPLIT of Springfield, Ill. The funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon in the French Church. Interment in Robinson's Run cemetery.

Sept. 15, 1911 McDonald PA Record

Victor, the one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar **DECROO** of Sturgeon, died of pneumonia Sunday, October 29. The funeral services were held Monday afternoon, conducted by the Rev. J. B. CAVITT. Interment in Robinson's Run cemetery.

Nov. 3, 1911 McDonald PA Record

Died, Friday, September 22, the seven-months-old **daughter** of Mr. and Mrs. **Edmond DOUMONT**. Funeral services were held from the family home on Sunday at 2 p.m., the Rev. J. G. REANEY officiating. Interment in the Center cemetery.

*Midway column - Sept. 29, 1911 McDonald PA Record

Word has been received by Mrs. Eli CARLIER of the death of her uncle, **Joseph LEROY**, police commissioner of Gilly, Belgium, on March 21, 1934, of a stroke, at the age of 79. Mr. LEROY is well known to many of the Belgian people of McDonald. He was on the Gilly police 45 years. He leaves his wife and two grandsons. - Apr. 6, 1934 McDonald PA Record-Outlook

Seraphin SCHOLLART, a native of Belgium and a well-known resident of Noblestown, died at the home of his son Monday evening, aged 85 years. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Noblestown cemetery.

March 18, 1904 McDonald Record

The funeral services for the late **Peter Joseph LHEUREUX** were held at Rice, Friday, November 17. The Rev. John G. HILTON, conducted the services. Mr. LHEUREUX was born in Belgium, November 26, 1831 and died in this city on November 14, 1911. He was married to **Marie Catherine Henriette HERMANS**, March 6, 1861. To this union was born ten children, four sons and six daughters, of which three died in infancy. He is survived by his wife, two sons and five daughters, on brother, three sisters and ten grandchildren. The family came to America in 1869 and located at Braidwood, Ill., where the deceased engaged in the hazardous work of a coal miner. They came to Kansas and settled on a claim in Lawrence township in 1876, where they lived until about a year and a half ago the aged father and mother moved to Concordia. The oldest son is a missionary in Porto Rico (sic); a daughter, Miss Lydia, is teaching Spanish and French in the public schools of Albuquerque, New Mexico; another son is a barber in Atchison, while the others, we understand, live in this county. Mr. LHEUREUX is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Much might be said in depicting the incidents in the life of this old settler of this county, yet it would be but a repetition of the lives of thousands of others who have gone before and other thousands yet with us--they first saw, as a dream, in their native land across the sea, a new world of broader liberties, of greater opportunities, a great Republic of the people, prosperous and happy, under the protecting folds of the stars and stripes, had after a painful self-denial of small luxuries and often of necessities, they muster the means to reach the goal of their ambition. The long passage over in the steerage, the first job in honorable toil that is offered is taken and the self-denial is again the rule and practice with the hope for better things. Enough is accumulated for a start in Kansas and hither they came. More toil, more self-denial, more effort to succeed in the face of discouraging conditions and unpropitious circumstances, but hopeful ever and with their faces set to the rising sun and never backwards they fought to win and they gained the victory. Our friend who was laid away today was of that type of foreign born American citizen. He was a good neighbor and a steadfast friend. He had the respect of his neighbors and fellow citizens, because he deserved it. He raised a fine family and left them the priceless heritage of a good name bequeathing to them a liberal education and citizenship in a land of unbounded opportunities. This was a goal of his early ambition, this the victory he had won. He lived to a ripe old age, to enjoy the fruit of his early toil and self-denial. He lived in that peace which comes as a reward for an honest life of well-doing and correct living. - *The Kansan of Concordia, Kansas - Dec. 1, 1911 McDonald PA Record

Mrs. **Syska BAKEN**, aged 54 years, wife of John BAKEN, a well known Belgian of Champion, died at her home Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, after an illness of several days. Besides the husband four children survive as follows: Oscar of this place, Mrs. John MUTE of Moon Run, and Anna and Paul at home. Mrs. BAKEN was a member of the St. Patrick's church of Noblestown. The funeral takes place this Friday afternoon. - Dec. 1, 1911 McDonald PA Record

After a long illness, **Prosper DEVREUX** died Tuesday morning, February 2, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. August GATY, in Valley street. He was 77 years of age. Mr. DEVREUX and his wife came to McDonald from Belgium about sixteen years ago. Mr. DEVREUX was formerly employed in the mines but of late years he had led a retired life. He leaves his wife and two daughters, Mrs. GATY and Mrs. Vincent JIANNINO of McDonald. Funeral services in charging of the Rev. Dr. Alexandre MAGE were held in the French church Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment was made in the Hilldale cemetery. - Feb. 5, 1915 McDonald PA Record

At 7 o'clock Monday morning occurred the death of Emma, the four-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. **John LAGRAN**d of Belgian Hill. Death was due to pneumonia. Besides the parents one brother survives. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon, interment being in Hilldale cemetery. - Jan. 15, 1915 McDonald PA Record

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Belgians on the WWI Draft Cards

West Virginia

Name	Birth Date	Birthplace	Registration Place (City, County, State)
Alexander, Frank	2 Sep 1889	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Alexander, George	25 Sep 1887	Gilla (Gilly?), Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Andre, Ferdinand	26 May 1888	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Andre, Rene Arthur	22 Jan 1892	Charloy (Charleroi), Belgium	Not Stated, Upshur, WV
Aucremanne, Frank	14 May 1887	Binche, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Baria, Paul Louis	1 May 1893	La Louviere, Belgium	Not Stated, Summers, WV
Barriat, Ferdinand Edgar	28 Feb 1887	Jumet, Hainaut, Belgium	Charleston, Kanawha, WV
Barriat, Henry R	26 May 1890	Jumet, Hainaut, Belgium	Charleston, Kanawha, WV
Berger, Edgar Urbain	4 Jan 1888	Jemmappes (Jemappes), Belgium	Not Stated, Ritchie, WV
Berger, Octave	13 Oct 1892	North Charleroy, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Biefnes, Louis	26 Apr 1890	Jemmappes (Jemappes), Belgium	Not Stated, Ritchie, WV
Bouffieux, Geo J	16 Apr 1890	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Boulanger, Nestor	3 Jun 1892	Falisolle, Belgium	Not Stated, Marion, WV
Bourmorck, George	11 Jun 1890	Dampremy, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Brison, Emir Frank	9 Jul 1886	Charleroi, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Cherruy, Roger	10 Feb 1887	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Coenen, Joseph	13 Jan 1891	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Collard, Leonard	21 Feb 1890	Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Marshall, WV
Collart, Alidor Houcke	23 Sep 1893	Jumet, Hainaut, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Cornell, Rene	15 Jun 1893	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Dandoy, Louis	28 Feb 1889	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Dardenne, Leon Joseph	12 Jan 1897	Rue (Roux?), Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Daugneaux, Harry	16 Sep 1889	Charleroi, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Decoster, Jean Joseph	24 Oct 1892	Chenee, Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Defrere, Joseph Deane	2 Jul 1894	Yvoz-Ramet, Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Dehainaut, Leon	27 Oct 1896	Jemappe, Belgium	Not Stated, Upshur, WV
Delbart, Leon	31 May 1889	Marchienne Docherie, Belgium	Not Stated, Kanawha, WV
Delmotte Jr., Emile	25 Jul 1887	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Delmotte, Marcel Hubert	15 Oct 1896	Belgium	Not Stated, Marion, WV
Demeester Jr, Adrian	23 Mar 1893	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Depauw, Maurice	8 Jul 1892	Gent, Belgium	Charleston, Kanawha, WV
Desgain, George A	17 Jun 1889	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Detaille, Nicholas Octave Eugene	31 Mar 1888	Seraing, Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Devillez, Jules	21 Dec 1887	Dampremy, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Dufour, Rene	10 Nov 1890	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Dumont, Edgar	30 Apr 1892	Ransart, Belgium	Not Stated, Kanawha, WV
Dunker, Emil	19 Sep 1893	Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Eschenbrenner Jr., Hector	22 Oct 1894	Jemappes, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Farley, Florent	14 Sep 1889	Charleroi, Belgium	Not Stated, Kanawha, WV
Fontain, Aime	13 Mar 1892	Ransart(?), Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Fontaine, Jules Emile	14 May 1889	Ransart, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Gilbert, August	15 Oct 1889	Dampremy, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Goisse, Aquilla	5 May 1888	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Grandchamps, Oscar Jean	29 Nov 1886	Chenee, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Gregoire, Dieudonne	6 Jan 1888	Lodelinsart, Hainaut, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Gregoire, Leon	10 Jan 1892	Lodelinsart, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Hachat, Raymond R	16 Jun 1892	Charleroi, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Hammenne, Adjenor	27 Oct 1886	Dampremy, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Henry, Edgar Hyacinthe	24 Jul 1893	Cerin (Seraing), Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Henry, John Baptiste	26 Jul 1895	Val St Lambert, Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Henry, Morris Joseph	7 Oct 1888	Val St Lambert, Belgium	Huntington, Wayne, WV
Huge, Rene	17 May 1890	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Jacquet, Victor Theodore	9 Jun 1886	Brussels, Belgium	Not Stated, Ritchie, WV
Klyn, Joseph Jacob	16 Mar 1890	Chenee, Belgium	Not Stated, Marion, WV
Lambert, Camille	19 May 1888	Roux, Belgium	Not Stated, Marion, WV
Langlet, Louis	19 May 1893	Lodelinsart, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV

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Laurent, Frank	8 Jun 1886	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Lefever, Robert	9 Aug 1897	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Legrand Jr., Aime	26 Apr 1889	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Ritchie, WV
Lejeune, Camille Edward	25 Jan 1897	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Leroy, Fernand	10 Feb 1894	Dampremy, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Lizon, John Peter	16 Apr 1888	Flemalle, Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Ohio, WV
Mascaux, Edmond	1 Nov 1888	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Mascaux, Joe	21 Feb 1889	Lodelinsart, Belgium	Not Stated, Kanawha, WV
Mayer, Jules	4 May 1887	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Michotte, Jules J	27 Oct 1888	Derma?, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Monseu, Gaston	28 Sep 1888	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Monseux, Leon J	27 May 1890	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Natalis, Octave Charles	3 Jan 1889	Jumet, Belgium	Charleston, Kanawha, WV
Nicolas, Godfrey H	12 Sep 1892	Charleroi, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Oger, Emile	17 May 1887	Cherllois, Belgium	Not Stated, Marshall, WV
Payez Jr., Firmin	1 Jul 1897	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Petit, Henry	20 Jun 1887	Roux, Hainaut, Belgium	Charleston, Kanawha, WV
Pierre, Frank	17 Jun 1889	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Marion, WV
Quinet, Modest R	21 Sep 1889	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Kanawha, WV
Rigaux, George	25 Dec 1889	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Rigaux, Jules Henry	4 Jan 1897	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Rombaut, Carmel	10 Jan 1888	Belgium	Not Stated, Fayette, WV
Steempert, Joseph	12 Mar 1893	Lodelinsart, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Suain, Alphonse Roaul	16 Apr 1889	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Marion, WV
Surgeont, Dezerie	6 Feb 1890	Chereloi (Charleroi), Belgium	Not Stated, Monongalia, WV
Thibaut, Armand	12 Oct 1887	Chilor (Charleroi?), Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Tricot, Armand Cyril	9 Sep 1886	Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Tricot, Raoul E	2 Jul 1890	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Trigaux, Alfred	14 Oct 1896	Jumet, Belgium	Not Stated, Harrison, WV
Van Rompaey, Louis	8 Jul 1889	P... de Anvers, Belgium	Huntington, Wayne, WV
Vignoul, Edmond	14 Mar 1895	Charleroi, Belgium	Not Stated, Marion, WV
Waterloo, Jules	26 Oct 1889	Jumet, Hainaut, Belgium	Not Stated, Kanawha, WV

Wyoming

Name	Birth Date	Birthplace	Registration Place (City, County, State)
Berger, Florient Philip	12 Mar 1893	Gilly, Hainaut, Belgium	Not Stated, Hot Springs, WY
Berger, Walter Alambert	11 Apr 1896	Gilly, Hainaut, Belgium	Not Stated, Hot Springs, WY
Callens, Valere	31 Jan 1887	Ypres, Belgium	Not Stated, Sheridan, WY
DeBorle, William	2 Aug 1890	Borgerbout(?), Belgium	Not Stated, Sheridan, WY
Demaegt, Joseph	7 Aug 1890	Lutenella, Belgium	Not Stated, Campbell, WY
Depaemelaere, Jules	12 Nov 1887	Petesjhem, Fl. Orientale, Belgium	Not Stated, Natrona, WY
Derock, Theofiel	19 Sep 1887	Westerbeck, Belgium	Not Stated, Goshen, WY
Dieu, Leon Dominique	9 Jan 1887	Liege, Belgium	Not Stated, Albany, WY
Fagnant, Edmond	25 Jul 1887	Freyneux, Belgium	Not Stated, Lincoln, WY
Fagnant, Edward Joseph	28 Mar 1894	Freyneux, Belgium	Not Stated, Lincoln, WY
Fagnant, Leander	28 Feb 1890	Freyneux, Belgium	Not Stated, Lincoln, WY
Frapport, Victor	22 Sep 1886	Wiers, Cournai(?), Belgium	Not Stated, Fremont, WY
Frenes, Louis	23 Apr 1887	Eves(?), Belgium	Not Stated, Laramie, WY
Gillard, Joseph Annibal	9 Jan 1891	Flemalle-Grande, Belgium	Not Stated, Lincoln, WY
Iket, Henri	21 Aug 1887	Beernem, Belgium	Not Stated, Albany, WY
Latinis, Alphonse Jean Joseph Jr.	23 Dec 1887	Roux (Barils?), Hainaut, Belgium	Not Stated, Hot Springs, WY
Meyl, Hockter	31 Dec 1894	Antwerp, Belgium	Not Stated, Park, WY
Onbekent, Theofiel	28 Jan 1893	Sinaai(?), Belgium	Not Stated, Park, WY
Ostyn, Alphons	21 Apr 1893	Besaler(?), Belgium	Not Stated, Johnson, WY
Stanton, Joseph	20 Apr 1893	Eecloo, Belgium	Not Stated, Lincoln, WY
Vancauwerberghe, Ray	2 Jun 1893	Cotenghem, Belgium	Not Stated, Big Horn, WY
Vanlake, Cyriel	8 Dec 1895	Belgium	Not Stated, Park, WY
Wambeke, Triphon	1 Mar 1888	Wyngene, Belgium	Not Stated, Washakie, WY
Wambeke, Victal	12 Aug 1889	Wyngene, Belgium	Not Stated, Washakie, WY

Belgians in the Death Records of West Virginia

<http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/>

Name	Age	Birth - Death	Parents
Berger, Carrie Dawson	67y	b. Weston, PA d. 18-Nov-1945, Charleston, Kanawha, WV	George Dawson/Edmonia Christian Dawson
Berger, Felix (or Felicien)	40y	d.13-Mar-1913, Northview, Harrison, WV	
Berger, John Elmer	58y 11m 16d	b. 21 Jul 1882, Pittsburgh, PA d. 7-Jul-1941, Charleston, Kanawha, WV	John B (from Belgium)/Mary E Hall
Berger, M J	5m	d. 27-Jul-1913, Clarksburg, Harrison, WV	
Berger, Octave	59y 6d	b. 13 Oct 1893, Charleroi, Belgium d. 19-Oct-1952, Charleston, Kanawha, WV	Felician Berger
Bouffioux, Emma M	62y 9m 20d	b. 11 Apr 1862, Belgium d. 29-Jan-1925, Morgantown, Monongalea, WV	Henry Charles/Mary Therese
Bouffioux, Joseph	30y 11m 21d	d. 22-Apr-1915, Clarksburg, Harrison, WV	
Bouffioux, Joseph P	58y	d. 22-Oct-1917	
Brasseur, Alphonse	72y 9m 4d	b. Belgium d. 17-Apr-1929, Harrison, WV	
Brasseur, Clement J	78y	b. 26 Jun 1876, Jumet, Belgium d. 19-Nov-1954, Monongalia, WV	Cileque Brasseur/Celeina Rossaux

This becomes a legal record when properly executed and will be placed in permanent file.

Write plainly with permanent ink or typewriter.

Physician last in attendance must state cause of death and sign medical certification. If no physician in attendance, health officer (or coroner, if inquest is held) must complete and sign medical certification. Power of signature cannot be delegated.

Cause of death.

Enter only one cause per line for A.B.C.* This does not mean mode of dying such as heart failure, asthma, etc., it means the disease, injury or complication which caused death.

Funeral director or person disposing of body, must file certificate with local registrar within 72 hours after death and prior to transportation by common carrier or removal from state.

All items are to be complete and accurate.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Dist No. 310 **CERTIFICATE OF DEATH** State File No. 13822
 Serial No. 403

1. NAME OF DECEASED a. (First) <u>Clement</u> b. (Middle) <u>J.</u> c. (Last) <u>Brasseur</u>			2. DATE OF DEATH (Month) <u>Nov.</u> (Day) <u>19</u> (Year) <u>1954</u>		
3. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <u>Monongalia</u>			4. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission) a. STATE <u>Penn'a.</u> b. COUNTY <u>Fayette</u>		
b. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give district) OR TOWN <u>Morgantown</u>		c. LENGTH OF STAY (in this place) <u>22 days</u>	c. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give district) OR TOWN <u>Point Marion</u>		
d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION <u>Vincent Pallotti Hospital</u>			d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) <u>Jeannette</u>		
5. SEX <u>Male</u>	6. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWER, DIVORCED (Specify) <u>Widower</u>	8. DATE OF BIRTH <u>June 26, 1876</u>	9. AGE (In years) <u>78</u>	If under 1 year: Months Days Hours Min.
10. USUAL OCCUPATION <u>Retired Glassworker</u>		10a. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <u>Glass Mfg.</u>	11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <u>Jumet, Belgium</u>		12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? <u>U.S.A.</u>
13. FATHER'S NAME <u>Cileque Brasseur</u>			14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Celeina Rossaux</u>		
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) If yes, give war or dates of service <u>NO</u>		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. <u>191-07-0078</u>		17. INFORMANT <u>Gene Brasseur</u> Pt. Marion, Pa.	
18. CAUSE OF DEATH Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c) *This does not mean the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asthma, etc., etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.			MEDICAL CERTIFICATION I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) <u>Traumatic Fracture of Right Hip</u> DUE TO (b) <u>Multiple cerebral emboli.</u> DUE TO (c) <u>9000</u>		INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH <u>22 days</u> <u>2 weeks.</u>
19a. DATE OF OPERATION <u>11/5/54</u>			19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION <u>of right hip. Reduction and insertion of Intra-arthrochonteric fracture of Lorenzo Screw.</u>		20. AUTOPSY? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21a. ACCIDENT SOURCE <u>SLIP</u>		21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.) <u>Home</u>	21c. (CITY, TOWN OR TOWNSHIP) (COUNTY) (STATE) <u>Point Marion, Fayette Co. Pa.</u>		
21d. TIME (Month) (Day) Year OF INJURY <u>Oct. 31, '54</u>		21e. INJURY OCCURRED While at Work <input type="checkbox"/> Not While at Work <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR? <u>Fall on stairway.</u>		21g. INQUEST Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from <u>Oct. 31, 1954</u> to <u>Nov. 19, 1954</u> , that I last saw the deceased alive on <u>Nov. 19, 1954</u> , and that death occurred at <u>11:05 P.</u> from the causes and on the date stated above.					
23a. SIGNATURE (Degree or title) <u>R.S. Buvinger R.S. Buvinger MD</u>			23b. ADDRESS <u>Point Marion, Pa.</u>		23c. DATE SIGNED <u>11/20/54</u>
24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) <u>Burial</u>		24b. DATE <u>11-23-54</u>	24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY <u>Evergreen Memorial</u>		24d. EMBALMER'S SIGNATURE <u>Cecil K. Bonn</u> Lic. No. <u>772</u>
DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REC. <u>11-22-54</u>		REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <u>Mary Rancinger</u>	25. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Cecil K. Bonn</u> Lic. No.		

VB-002 (3-31-49) FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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Brasseur, Desire	87y 2m	d. 2-Jan-1947, Tyler, WV	Edward Brasseur / Mary Golliere
Brasseur, Edgar	70y	b. 18 Apr 1888, Brussels, Belgium d. 21-Nov-1958, Nutter Fort, Harrison, WV	Emile Brasseur/Odile
Brasseur, Eva C	66y 10m 13d	b. 22 Nov 1885, Bellaire, OH d. 5-Oct-1952, Wyandot, OH	George Bellette/Eulalia Collins
Brasseur, Jules	66y 8m 5d	b. 30 Jan 1886, Belgium d. 5-Oct-1952, Wyandot, OH	Alphonse Brasseur/Zoe Bengmei
Brasseur, Louisa	83y	b. 12 Sep 1882, Jumet, Belgium d. 2-Mar-1966, Clarksburg, Harrison, WV	Hector Wallot/Louise Godart
Brasseur, Victor	72y 8m 16d	b. 25 Feb 1880, Charleroi, Belgium d. 11-Nov-1952, Clarksburg, Harrison, WV	Gaspard Brasseur/Marie Duisson
Callard, Leon	78y 1m 25d	b. 5 Apr 1868, Belgium d. 30-May-1946, Charleston, Kanawha, WV	
Collard, Rodger A	13y 1m 7d	b. 22-Jun-1912, Charleston, WV d. 29-Jul-1925, South Charleston, Kanawha, WV	Leon Collard/Sadie Myaux
Collart, Rose	60y 26d	b. 28 Feb 1889, Belgium d. 24-Mar-1949, Morgantown, Monongalea, WV	Anthony Collart/Julie
Dandoy, Leon	41y 5m 11d	b. 26 Aug 1881, Jumet, Belgium d. 8-Mar-1923, Salem, Harrison, WV	Frank Dandoy/Ida Dewerp
Daugneaux, Francis	64y 12d	b. 19 Oct 1859, Belgium d. 31-Oct-1923	Thomas Daugneaux/Mary Gustave
Daugneaux, Francis (Frank)	64y	b. 18 May 1893, Hartford City, Indiana d. 30-Dec-1957	Francis Daugneaux/Henrietta --
Daugneaux, Francis Robert	10y 5m 14d	b. 22-May-1915, WV d. 5-Nov-1925, Clarksburg, Harrison, WV	Harry Daugneaux, France/Sarry Burell, PA
Daugneaux, Harry	50y 7m 11d	b. 16 Sep 1889, Belgium d. 27-Apr-1940, Clarksburg, Harrison, WV	Francis Daugneaux/Henrietta Henry
Dehainaut, Leon G	41y 1m 13d	b. 26-Sep-1901, Shirlee, Indiana d. 18-Nov-1942, Morgantown, Monongalea, WV	Firman Dehainaut/Justilena Vinck
Dehainaut, Leon Simmon,	53y 3m 19d	b. 27 Oct 1897, Belgium d. 15-Feb-1951, Buckhannon, WV	George S Dehainaut/Julia Lermينياux
Dehainaut, Mary Louise	1m 14d	b. 28-Nov-1926, Triadelphia, WV d. 12-Jan-1927, Triadelphia, Ohio, WV	Marcellus Dehainaut/Bessie Brake
Delbart, Leon	53y 5m 16d	d. 16-Nov-1942 Hurricane, WV	Joseph Delbart/Leona Delbart
Delbart, Leon (Mrs)	27y 6m 6d	b. 29 Jul 1889, Belgium d. 6-Jan-1917, South Charleston, Kanawha, WV	Florenz Phillip
Delmotte, Cecil H	63y	b. 23-Jul-1904, Clarksburg, WV d. 18-Aug-1967	John W Sayre/Sarah Kirby
Delmotte, Marcel Joseph	55y	b. 15 Oct 1896, Belgium d. 8-May-1952, Zeising, Harrison, WV	Joseph Delmotte/Marie Ferris Billair
Delmotte, Ray Harrison	1y 7m 10d	b. 24-Nov-27, South Charleston, WV d. 4-Jul-1929, Charleston, Kanawha, WV	R K Delmotte/Eva M Meredith
Demeester, Adrien	82y 7m 20d	b. 22 Jul 1866 d. 12-May-1949	Louis DeMeester/Sophia Bart
Demeester, Ruella	72y	b. 22 Jan 1891, Millersburg, Indiana d. 18-Aug-1963, Clarksburg, Harrison, WV	Melvin Fry/Cordelia Reeder
Desgain, Felicia	70y 2m 18d	b. 31 Dec 1866, Belgium d. 19-Mar-1937, Salem, Harrison, WV	Alexis Dandoy/Catherine Henry
Desgain, Jules	89y 6m 1d	b. 25 Jan 1864, Charleroi, Belgium d. 26-Jul-1953, Salem, Harrison, WV	William Desgain/Josephine Lefevre
Detaille, Clemence	58y	b. 18 Jan 1892, Belgium d. 26-Jul-1950, Morgantown, Monongalea, WV	Hubert Pierre/Prudent Ponce



<http://www.iht.com/slideshows/2007/03/29/europe/web-0329medieval.php?index=3>

Pining for Power, Modern Belgians Return to the Middle Ages

By Dan Bilefsky

Published April 3, 2007 by International Herald Tribune

<http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/04/03/news/belgium.php>

AARSCHOT, Belgium

During the week, Ivonne Janssens, 57, is a hospital cleaner. But come the weekend, she climbs the narrow steps of a three-story medieval tower and turns into a 14th-century duchess with a faux-emerald necklace, a linen headdress, a leather satchel full of fake gold coins, and a retinue of mercenaries to fend off invading French knights.

Her husband, Daniel Grandjean, a 50-year-old furniture maker with a pot belly and bushy beard, becomes an axe-wielding soldier-for-hire. It was he who convinced the council in this

sleepy Flemish town to let the couple live part time in the 700-year-old Sint-Rochus tower, where guards once stood watch to prevent Aarschot, then built of wood and straw, from catching fire.

When not inhabiting the tower, the spouses sleep in a medieval-replica bed at home. They avoid eating tomatoes or drinking coffee because Columbus had yet to discover America in the Middle Ages and such foods were not available in what was to become Belgium. Carrots are also off the menu because they grow in the ground and the medieval church deemed them the food of the devil.

"I feel proud to be a duchess," Janssens says from the top of the tower, which is decorated with animal-skin rugs and swords. "If I had the money, I would pretend to live in those times all day long. This was a glorious period in the history of Belgium. It was far less stressful in the Middle Ages, because there were no phones and no vacuum cleaners."

Across this country of 10 million, a growing number of Belgians are trading in their jeans for suits of armor. They are rubbing stones together to make fire, eating their dinners out of cauldrons, re-enacting heroic battles and participating in mock hangings.

Janssens, leader of a group of medieval enthusiasts that calls itself the Order of the Hagelanders, says dozens of similar groups have sprouted up in the last two years: "We have doctors and lawyers, people from all walks of life. It has become a national passion."

Though the dates are disputed, many medieval scholars say the Middle Ages began in 476, with the fall of the Roman emperor Romulus Augustus, and ended in 1453, with the taking of Constantinople by the Turkish sultan Mahomet II.

Such is the devotion to the period that, in recent years, juvenile delinquents in Flanders have been freed to allow them to atone for their misdeeds by making a 2,000-kilometer pilgrimage on foot to Santiago de Compostela, in northern Spain, carrying backpacks and accompanied by a guard.

Herman Konings, a Belgian behavioral psychologist who studies national trends, attributes the medieval craze to excessive nostalgia for a more glorious past. The fad has emerged at a time when the country, divided between Dutch-speaking Flanders in the north and French-speaking Wallonia in the south, is experiencing deep anxiety about its identity.

Konings argues that little Belgium, better known for its beer than its heroic past, is fed up with being the laughingstock of Europe. This, he says, is prompting Belgians to hark back to a period when Bruges and Antwerp were trading centers that surpassed Paris and London, and Flemish "primitive" painters like Jan Van Eyck were the envy of the world.

"Throughout our history, we have been attacked by everyone, from the Romans to the Vikings to the Dutch," he says, explaining that Belgians are tired of being picked on. "The late Middle Ages was a time when we were mastering the world. So at a time of national doubt, they provide a great escape as well as a sense of security."

For Pol Malfait, an affable 53-year-old postal clerk from Ghent, the Middle Ages is not just a historical era but a state of mind. Every week, he becomes De Nevelaar, a 14th-century Flemish soldier who fought for the king of England against the French crown during the Hundred Years War and then became a full-time plunderer. His wife, Jeanne, a 49-year-old secretary, becomes a peasant woman.



<http://www.gentsche-ghesellen.be>

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"When I am a medieval plunderer, I can do what I want and I love the freedom," he says, showing off the chain-metal outfit he puts on before setting out on fictional rampages.

"You can be in big trouble if both you and your partner aren't into being medieval," he adds. "My wife doesn't mind if I dress up in medieval clothes at home."



Every weekend the couple and their friends - who call themselves the Gentsche Ghesellen, or Ghent companions - sleep in windowless tent encampments where they build benches from branches, bake bread, sing religious tributes to the Virgin Mary and drink hippocras, a wine drink from the 14th century spiced with ginger, cloves and pepper.

Come Monday, he says, it can be difficult going back to the post office. "For the first 30 minutes at work, I am still living in medieval times in my head," he says. "Then the phone rings and I snap out of it."

Maria Lowers, 51, is an amateur historian who impersonates a 15th-century orphan rescued from poverty by a wealthy merchant (played by her husband, Danny Troosters). She says it is the elemental struggle of life in the Middle Ages that draws her.

"As a medieval person, I make everything with my hands," she says. "I appreciate the value of everything I do, which is something that has been lost." But her medieval fixation has its limits, she notes. She would not participate in a mock witch hunt, though her group has re-enacted a hanging.

Not everyone here has embraced the medieval trend. Eduard Van Ermen, a professor of medieval history at the University of Leuven - who confesses he once pretended to be Emperor Maximilian I - argues that Belgians who idealize the medieval period are underestimating its challenges. These, he says, include an average life span of 40 years, the Black Plague, potato famines, torture for minor transgressions and the constant threat of bloody wars.

Van Ermen says he is exasperated by historical myths about the Middle Ages, including the widespread belief that women wore metal chastity belts or the notion that nobles had servants charged with knocking out croaking frogs that lived in ponds near their castles and kept them up at night.

"I would not trade the 21st century in order to live in 1263," he says. "I had tuberculosis when I was a child, and if I had lived in those times, I would not be alive."

Walter Luyten, 72, a retired senator and Flemish nationalist, notes with pride that in 1302 the Flemish fended off 8,000 fearsome French invaders who were trying to annex Flanders during the Battle of the Golden Spurs. But he says it is high time Belgians moved on from the past and looked toward the future.

"There is a certain insecurity in Flanders and we need to get over it," he says. "Belgians can dress up if they like - they can dress up as medieval people or as Elvis or cowboys. But I think these people are marginal. I, for one, would rather live in the here and now."

But Lowers, the amateur historian, insists that she can happily reconcile being a woman of the Middle Ages with modern life. She points out she has a computer at home as well as a spinning wheel.

"We are not weirdos; we are modern people," she says. "We don't burn people at the stake."

<http://www.dejzerenroos.be/>

Medieval Groups :

<http://www.gentsche-ghesellen.be>

<http://www.gruuthuse.be/>

<http://www.compagniebrederode.nl/>

<http://www.dentroep.be/>

<http://www.spectacle-medieval.be/>

<http://www.malemort.net/>

<http://www.vertetente.be/>

<http://fervetus.free.fr/>

<http://www.brumes.be/>

<http://web.mac.com/cedrikhofnar/>

<http://www.elsberrosdelacort.cat/>

<http://www.delegendevzw.be/>

<http://www.hagelanders.be/>

<http://www.companie-of-st-george.ch/>



<http://www.gentsche-ghesellen.be>

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Medieval Writing: What is Paleography?

<http://medievalwriting.50megs.com/whatis.htm>

Paleography is the art of analyzing and reading handwriting. Some would call it a science, and to a degree it has acquired a veneer of scientific style, classification and ordering, but ultimately it involves one human individual attempting to understand the unique efforts at communication of another. This is fundamentally an art, with some scientific props.

Paleography functions at different levels.

At its most basic, it is a decoding process which allows a modern student or researcher to read what someone at an earlier time has written, even though the communication code has changed over the centuries. This is the level at which many practical researchers are quite happy to operate. They need to use paleography, not to study it.

Paleography is history in itself. Changes to styles and form of writing over the centuries reflect historical and social change. The content and style of manuscripts mirror the changing concerns of society. The history of writing is a major component of our cultural heritage. Writing as a craft and writing as a communication skill are inseparable in our cultural development.

Paleography as a science can be used for intricate historical tracing. Analysis of the precise mode of delineation of letters, the identification of local script styles or individual scribal hands and the intricacies of punctuation and abbreviation can be used to trace influences across time and space, and even to trace the movements of individuals. It's fiddly work, but somebody has to do it. (eg. Bishop 1960)

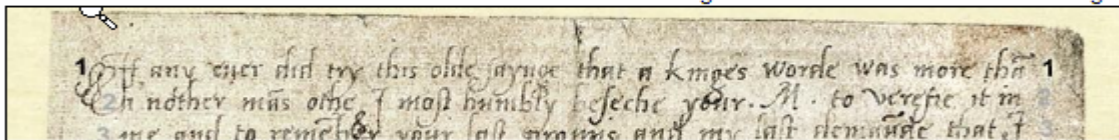
Paleography is the precursor to an active and practical skill, calligraphy. Producers of fine hand lettered works study the techniques of the past to emulate them, or develop from them. The art of manuscript is not dead, but it is now confined to a specialized corner of our cultural universe.

Try yourself online at: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography/tutorial/>
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography/doc1/doc1_01.htm

Transcribing exercise: Line 1

? Help

click on the image below to zoom in/out and left/right



This line has been transcribed for you.

If any ever did try this olde saynge that a kinges worde was more tha[n]

Study the transcribed line, then click on the submit button.

Submit >

A		a		K	--	k	
B	--	b		L	--	l	
C	--	c		M	--	m	
D	--	d		N	--	n	
E		e		O	--	o	
F	--	f		P	--	p	
G		g		Q	--	q	--
H	--	h		R	--	r	
I		i		S	--	long s	
J	--	j		short s	--	S	
				T	--	t	
				U	--	u	
				V	--	v	
				W	--	w	
				X	--	x	--
				Y	--	y	
				Z	--	z	--

Old Belgian church records and notarial records go back to the 1500s and earlier. Many have been microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and can be ordered through their Family History Centers. Check their catalog at www.familysearch.org

Acquiring this skill in English will be very useful when you have to tackle documents written in foreign languages.

If you don't have access to a computer or the internet, you may consider visiting a center and taking advantage of the facilities to practice with the tutorial site:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography/tutorial/>

Transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway

The Canadian Pacific Railroad is closely tied with the Canadian psyche. Unlike in many other nations, it was not a revolution or a civil war that formed this country.

On July 1st, 1837, Canada's Confederation united four Eastern British North American provinces into a new country. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were promised the Intercolonial Railway to link them with Central Canada - Quebec and Ontario. Manitoba, around the Prairies Red River settlement, joined confederation in 1870. And British Columbia, on the west coast, was enticed into confederation in 1871, but only with the promise of a transcontinental railway to be built within 10 years to physically link it with Eastern Canada.

This was the reason for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

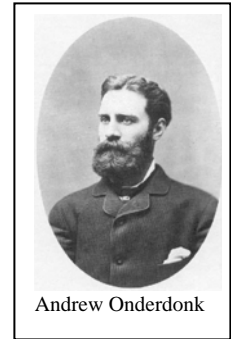
Judge Van Norman presided at the groundbreaking ceremony near Fort William (Thunder Bay), June 1, 1875, signaling the beginning of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. **Joseph Whitehead** got the contract to build railway lines out of Winnipeg. His six flatcars, a conductor's van, and a locomotive - which he named Countess of Dufferin, after the Governor-General's wife - was the first train to arrive on the Canadian Prairies. Although the railway equipment made the trip down the Red River by steamer and barge, October 9, 1877, marked the arrival of the railway on the Canadian Prairies.

Meanwhile the province of British Columbia saw the 10-year deadline fast approaching. And political leaders rightly concluded the transcontinental railway would not be built within the promised time frame. So the province threatened to secede. With the Conservatives back in power, Prime Minister **John A. Macdonald** had to do something tangible to show British Columbian's the railway was coming to their province. So the government contracted with **Andrew Onderdonk**, who began building the railway up river from the coast, May 14, 1880, at Yale on the Fraser River. Onderdonk, an American, favored the U.S. method of railway building - get as much done as cheaply as possible. Quality and safety were secondary to profit and progress. So Onderdonk emulated the American construction method of employing Chinese laborers. Chinese entrepreneurs set up manpower agencies in British Columbia and contracted their fellow countrymen as railway construction workers. The section of railway along the steep and treacherous walls of the Fraser Valley was especially difficult to build. The entire 615 km (382 miles) between Port Moody and Eagle Pass took 15,000 men seven years to build. Nine thousand were of Chinese origin. Not only was the geography treacherous, but the construction methods were dangerous too. To keep costs down, instead of using dynamite, construction crews used nitro-glycerin - a less expensive but less stable explosive - to do the blasting. Many lost their lives. Some reports greatly exaggerate the death toll. Clear-cut, concise casualty reports are virtually non-existent. But eyewitness and newspaper accounts paint a horrific picture. Some 700 to 800 men lost their lives building this government-contracted section of the transcontinental railway. Most were Chinese. By any reckoning this amounts to five per cent of the total labor force or nine per cent of the Asian railway builders - a catastrophic number of humans.



A westbound transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway passenger train on the first bridge spanning the Illecillewaet River west of Glacier, B.C. on the original CPR line through Rogers Pass.-

O. Lavallee collection - 1886-1890



Andrew Onderdonk



But the railway would not be built without a man of action.

That man? **William Cornelius Van Horne**.

To lure him away from a promising job on the Milwaukee Road, CPR offered him \$15,000 a year to become CPR general manager and oversee construction of the transcontinental railway over the Prairies and through the mountains. This was such a huge salary that two-thirds were hidden as "construction costs." Van Horne boasted he would build 800 km (500 miles) of main line railway in his first year: 1882. Floods delayed the start of the construction season. But at season's end 673 km (418 miles) of main line and 177 km (110 miles) of branch line track-laying made CPR much more of a reality.

638 miles
2120 rails
16000 ties
4240 plates
8480 bolts
6300 spikes

At the beginning of 1885 the railway teetered on the brink of bankruptcy. Dividends on preferred shares were already suspended. And the railway couldn't pay its creditors, buy new supplies or even meet its payroll. Two men emerged to save the day - an exiled Métis and a British lord.

Louis Riel¹¹ came out of exile in the United States after the first Northwest Rebellion to lead the second insurrection in 1885. His actions inadvertently demonstrated the national security benefit of the CPR. Militia and troops from the east mobilized and traveled west - all within Canada over a nearly completed CPR main line: the troops were transported by train as far as they could be, crossed a frozen portion of Lake Superior and rejoined the train in Manitoba - to quell the Métis Rebellion of 1885 in a matter of weeks. The 1869 rebellion took months and a circuitous trip through the U.S. to do the same.



The real winner however was the Canadian Pacific as from then on the government found the money necessary to fund the construction of the railroad. The federal government then agreed to secure CPR's outstanding loans.

Canada had a real population problem: for every 1 emigrant that would come in through its ports, 2 would make their way south to the United States. Cities were built every 132 miles because that's how far a locomotive could go before its engine had to cool down.

On November 7, 1885, **Donald Smith** pounded in the last spike at a "Last Spike" ceremony, attended by This date is regarded as the true Independence Day.

It took 164,454,322 dollars to build the railroad plus more than \$10 million on equipment.

On 28 Jun 1886, passengers boarded the train in Windsor station in Montreal reaching the terminus in British Columbia on July 4, 1886. Goods could now be transported from ocean to ocean. The enterprise was still not profitable though and depended on a mail contract for subsistence. This caused the owners to look to the ocean and build a fleet of ships, the Empress fleet.

Between the 1890s and the 1940s, the CPR transported raw silk cocoons from Vancouver, where they had been shipped to from the Orient, to silk mills in New York

and New Jersey. A **silk train** could carry several million dollars worth of silk, so they had their own armed guards. To avoid train robberies and so minimize insurance costs, they traveled quickly and stopped only to change locomotives and crews, which was often done in under five minutes. The silk trains had superior rights over all other trains; even passenger trains would be put in sidings to make the silk trains' trip faster. The ships left China, docked in Vancouver and the goods were loaded on trains across the country, in as short a time as 9 days. At the end of World War II, the invention of nylon made silk less valuable so the silk trains died out.

The CPR imported silk but they also imported the most precious resource of all: people! The CPR spent more money than the government to bring people to parts where nobody lived in an effort to populate the prairie. The CPR was granted 25 million acres of land along the tracks and **Van Horne** hired an army of aggressive sales agents to induce Europeans to make the commitment to this new land. These emigrants boarded on CPR ships and after having reached Canada, they were transported by CPR trains to their new homes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Land would then be made available to them either through a grant or at low cost.

Posters and cards were used to create an ideal image of Canada and lure prospective European emigrants to those parts. Their attention was drawn to 'ready-made farms', "waving seas of grain" and projects such as a vast irrigation project. The less than truthful advertising sold a dream. When describing Winnipeg, they pointed out that it was at the same latitude as Madrid, Spain and people had no trouble picturing a wonderful scene. They purposely kept from mentioning the hard winters (-40), the hot summers (over 100), the grass hoppers, the wild fires, the short growing season, or the wind storms. Nobody in their right mind would have come



1890 Travel Brochure



¹¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Riel

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to the war effort.

It is said that, "The war was fought in the trenches but it was won on the rails at home and abroad". The CPR sent its best engineers, telegraphers and builders to the front. The CPR was the first to employ women in unconventional roles. At the end of WWI the CPR transported all the wounded home and offered the same job or better to all their employees who had served.

CPR even discovered natural gas on the Prairies, although quite by accident. In 1886, while digging an artesian well to get water for its steam locomotives, CPR crews stumbled across natural gas in what is now Alderson, Alberta. The railway would later use the natural gas to heat and power the station and ancillary buildings.

otherwise. And people came by the thousands. The tough and resourceful settlers managed to establish roots and develop a partnership with the CPR which became an intricate part of their lives from birth to the grave. The CPR took the farmers produce to the East while bringing back to them the merchandise they ordered and the mail. The CPR set the freight rates and that angered many farmers who felt the CPR held a monopoly over shipping prices.

For the most part the immigrants' dreams were fulfilled however and in 1914, when Canada followed Britain into WWI, resentment turned to pride. The CPR committed their entire people and resources



CPR rotary snow plow "C" in the Rocky Mountains
Date: c.1890
Source: Canadian Pacific Railway Archives
Image No: NS.1771

Along the way CPR got into numerous other ventures including abattoirs, animal husbandry, bus transportation, china and crockery, containers and pallets, courier service, forestry, foundries, immigration and colonization, insurance, irrigation, manufacturing, milling and foodstuff, mines and minerals, newsreels, oil, pulp and paper, radio broadcasts, stockyards, supply farms, trucking, waste management - and even bottling spring water. In 1942 CPR even took to the skies, amalgamating 10 bush plane companies into Canadian Pacific Airlines.

"Canadian Pacific Railway's colorful history has provided rich material for artists, poets and songwriters looking to recreate the drama and romance of a defining period in Canadian history.

Nobody writes songs about the railway any more, but that transcontinental ribbon of steel remains a powerful social and economic force, connecting British Columbians to each other and the world in countless ways.

'Virtually everything Canadians produce and consume has moved at some point by rail--the food we eat, the cars we drive and the goods we manufacture,' says Rob Ritchie, CPR's President and Chief Executive Officer. 'Canada was

blessed with abundant resources, but our geography would also be a curse without a way to move goods efficiently and cost effectively across those vast distances.' " (BC Business, May 1, 2003 - <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-104329949.html>)

Other sources:

<http://www.pbs.org/empireofthebay/broadcast4.html>

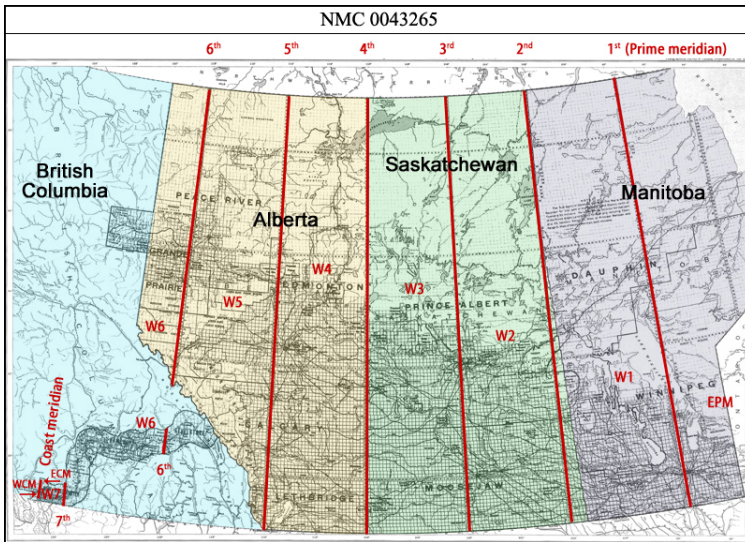
<http://www.cpr.org/Museum/Fusang.html>

<http://cpr.org/Museum/Links.html>

<http://www.genordell.com/stores/spirit/railroads.htm>



During WWI
Employees enlisted: 11,340
Lives lost: 1,136
Ships lost: 75
Troops transported: 810,000
Munitions shipped: 4 million tons



Belgians in Saskatchewan: Land Grants

By Celeste Rider

This following is a list of the names of some of the Belgians who settled in Saskatchewan, Canada. These names are taken from local history books. If anyone would like further information please contact me and I will be glad to help out as much as I can. I am aware that some of the following names may not be of Belgian origin

http://belgium.rootsweb.com/lib_antler1983.html
www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020111_e.html

This specialty database related exclusively to Letters Patent issued by the Lands patent Branch of the Department of the Interior. The records refer to grants issued in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the railway belt of British Columbia, c. 1870-1930. Land patents contain only the name of the grantee, the description of the land and the date

granted. They do not contain other personal information. Homestead applications and files which are more detailed, are held at the provincial archives.

Partial List

Name	Part	Section	Twp	Range	Meridian	Remarks/Granted
BERTHOLET, Felicien	NE	16	6	32	W1	
BROSTEAUX, Louis	NE	16	31	12	W3	
BURTON, Fred	NE	32	34	25	W2	
COLLEAUX, Alexander	SW	26	46	6	W3	
COLLEAUX, Alexander	SW	4	39	27	W2	
COLLEAUX, Basile	SW	6	9	32	W1	
COLLEAUX, Edouard	NW	36	7	24	W1	23 Jan 1903, Ottawa
COLLEAUX, Francois	PT SE	32	38	1	W3	
COLLEAUX, Francois	PTS SE	32	38	1	W3	
COLLEAUX, Paul	NW	26	46	6	W3	
COLLEAUX, Paulin	SE	22	47	7	W3	
CONSTANT, Joseph	NE	16	9	7	W2	
COUBEAUX, Charles	NE	6	45 A	27	W2	27 Jun 1902, Ottawa
COUBEAUX, Marie Therese	SE	6	45	27	W2	5 July 1901, Ottawa
DAOUT, Jules	NW	24	44	10	W3	
DAOUT, Jules	SW	24	44	10	W3	
DE BRUYNE, Alouis	NW	18	5	15	W2	
DE BRUYNE, Cyreille	SE	24	5	16	W2	
DE BRUYNE, Johanna Baptiste	SE	18	5	15	W2	
DE BRUYNE, John Romain	SW	24	5	16	W2	
DE BRUYNE, Joseph	SW	25	5	16	W2	
DE BRUYNE, Kamiel	NE	24	5	16	W2	
DE BRUYNE, Prosper	SE	14	6	15	W2	
DE DECKER, Theophile	NE	24	15	11	W2	19 Apr 1903
DE DECKER, Camiel	NE	26	15	11	W2	
DE DECKER, Constant	NW	24	15	11	W2	25 Jun 1904
DE DECKER, Dezire	NE	22	15	11	W2	10 Feb 1902, Ottawa
DE DECKER, Henri	SE	24	15	11	W2	10 Jun 1902, Ottawa
DE DECKER, Theophile	SW	4	15	11	W2	
DE DECKER, Yvo	SW	24	15	11	W2	13 Aug 1902, Ottawa
DEBRAY, Marcel	SE	7	44	1	W3	
DELBROUCK, Adrien	NW	12	9	33	W1	
DELBROUCK, Jean Baptiste	NW	27	9	4	W3	
DELBROUCK, Jean Baptiste	SW	27	9	4	W3	
DELBROUCK, Oze	SW	12	9	33	W1	

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DELEY, Emmanuel	SE	22	36	22	W2	
DELEY, Emmanuel	SW	24	78	5	W6	
DESTREE, Joseph	NW	32	22	26	W2	
DEVOE, Serafin	NW	21	5	17	W2	
DUMONCEAUX, A	NE	24	3	29	W2	
DUMONCEAUX, Auguste	NW	30	3	28	W2	
DUMONCEAUX, Gustave	NW	9	4	11	W3	
DUMONCEAUX, Gustave	SW		4	11	W3	
DUMONCEAUX, Jean Baptiste	NE	4	4	11	W3	
DUMONCEAUX, Joseph Desire	NW	18	3	28	W2	
DUMONCEAUX, Jules	SW	4	9	33	W1	
DUMONCEAUX, Louis	SE	30	3	28	W2	
DUMONCEAUX, Valere	SE	16	4	11	W3	
DUMONCEAUX, Victor	SW	12	14	4	W2	17 Jun 1902, Ottawa
GEORGE, Alphonse	SW	36	7	31	W1	16 April 1903, Ottawa
GILLIARD, Emile	NW	15	39	15	W2	
GILLIARD, Emile	NE	16	39	15	W2	
GILLIARD, Emile	NE	29	38	28	W2	
GILLIARD, Emile	SE	29	38	28	W2	
GILLIARD, Emile	SW	16	39	28	W2	
GILLIARD, Ulisse	NE	24	8	26	W1	
GILLIARD, Ulysse Joseph	NW	18	8	25	W1	1 Aug 1901, Ottawa
GILLIARD, Victor	NW	24	8	26	W1	29 Mar 1905, Ottawa
GREGOIRE, Nestor	NW	27	34	28	W2	
JANZER, Joseph J	NE	6	21	26	W3	
JANZER, Nicklaus	NE	36	20	27	W3	
JANZER, Nicklaus	SE	36	20	27	W3	
LAMOTTE, Achille	SW	30	6	31	W1	
LAMOTTE, Donatien	NW	3	7	11	W3	
LAMOTTE, Donatien	NW	3	9	12	W3	
LAMOTTE, Donatien	SW	3	9	12	W3	
LAMOTTE, Jean	NE	18	6	25	W1	
LAMOTTE, Leon	NE	30	6	31	W1	9 Nov 1904, Ottawa
LAMOTTE, Leon	NE	3	7	11	W3	
LAMOTTE, Leon	S	3	7	11	W3	
LASEURE, Isidore	SW	22	2	10	W2	
LASEURE, Remi	NW	22	2	10	W2	
LASEURE, Remi	NE	36	13	25	W3	
LAVAL, Henri	SE	22	6	32	W1	
LEGROS, Camille	SW	28	6	31	W1	
LEGROS, Emile	NW	22	6	32	W1	23-Apr-03
LEGROS, Emile	PT SE	22	44	6	W4	
LEGROS, Emile	PT SW	22	22	44	6	W4
LEGROS, Emile	PT NW	22	22	44	6	W4
LEGROS, Emile	PT SW	28	22	44	6	W4
LEGROS, Sidonie	NW	20	6	32	W1	
LODOMEZ, Gustave	NE	35	3	28	W2	
LODOMEZ, Gustave	SE	35	3	28	W2	
MALFAIRE, Elie	SW	1	49	1	W3	
MALFAIRE, Elie	NW	11	43	3	W3	
MALFAIRE, Elie	NE	11	43	3	W3	
MALFAIRE, Elie	SW	11	43	3	W3	
MALFAIRE, Elie	SE	14	43	3	W3	
MALFAIRE, Elie	SW	14	43	3	W3	7 Apr 1902, Ottawa
MARTIN, Camille	LS 2	22	43	9	W3	
MARTIN, Camille	LS 7	22	43	9	W3	
MARTIN, Camille	LS 8	22	43	9	W3	
MARTIN, Camille	LS 1	22	43	9	W3	N½ and SW of LS 1 of 22
MARTIN, Camille	SE	26	43	11	W3	

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MARTIN, Constantin	NW	26	43	11	W3	
MICHAUX, Charles	NW	30	43	10	W3	
MITEAU, Gustave	SW	10	45 A	26	W2	
ORBAN, Gustave L	NW	35	38	28	W2	
ORBAN, Louis	SW	35	30	8	W4	
ORBAN, Louis	NE	2	6	17	W2	
PIOT, J B Joseph	SW	10	42	18	W3	Dawson, Townsite of
PLAMOND, Edmond	SW	34	5	31	W1	
RAHIER, Gilles Joseph	SE	16	43	3	W3	28 May 1900, Ottawa
RENARD, Clovis	NW	29	7	30	W1	
RENARD, Clovis	NE	29	7	30	W1	
RENARD, Henri	NE	36	7	31	W1	
REYNS, Stanislas	NW	6	36	18	W2	
SEGHERS, August	NW	7	1	18	W2	
SOUPLY, Auguste Joseph	SW	32	22	26	W2	
SOUPLY, Joseph	SE	30	22	26	W2	
SOUPLY, Ulysses Joseph	NE	32	22	26	W2	
STRINGER, Henry	PT. SE	18	7	31	W1	8 Nov 1904, Ottawa
STRINGER, Jean Baptiste	NE	6	7	31	W1	13 Dec 1904, Ottawa
TENANT, Henry	SW	25	1	1	EPM	

RESERVING
MINES AND MINERALS,
M.A. & N.W.T. REGULATION ACT,
WITH PROVISIONS CONCERNING REGULATION ACT.

JOHN J. McGEE

CANADA.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR

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Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING;

Whereas the Lands, hereinafter described are Dominion Lands within the meaning of "The Dominion Lands Act"

AND WHEREAS Elie Malfaire, of Duck Lake, in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, in the North West Territories, in Our Dominion of Canada, Farmer,

has applied for a grant of the said lands and his claim to such grant having been duly investigated by Us, has been found to be entitled thereto.

Now Know Ye, that by these Presents We do grant, convey and assure, unto the said Elie Malfaire, his heirs and assigns forever, all that Parcel or Tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the Forty third Township, in the Third Range West of the Third Meridian, in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, in the North West Territories, in Our Dominion of Canada, and being composed of

The South East quarter of section Fourteen of the said Township.

containing by admeasurement One hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less;

and upon any part of the said Parcel or Tract of Land, also reserving all mines and minerals which may be found in, over and upon all navigable waters that now are or may hereafter found on, or under, or flowing through the said lands or in or under thereof and in each an extent as may be necessary for the efficient working of the said minerals, or the mines, pits, seams and veins containing the same; and also reserving thereto and therefrom all rights of fishery and fishing and other uses in connection therewith upon, around and adjacent to said lands, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands and using the said lands in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved, so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights.

To have and to hold the said Parcel or Tract of Land unto the said Elie Malfaire, his heirs and assigns forever.

Provided, and, in pursuance of Section 3 of the North-West Regulation Act it is hereby declared, that these presents shall not vest in the said Elie Malfaire, his heirs and assigns any exclusive or other property or interest in or any exclusive right or privilege with respect to any lake, river, stream or other body of water, or in, or with respect to the water contained or flowing therein, or the land forming the bed or shores thereof.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Canada—**Witness**, John Joseph McFie Esquire Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melford, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At OTTAWA, this Seventh day of April in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two and in the second year of Our Reign

JOSEPH POPE
Under-Secretary of State.

JAS. A. SMART
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Recorded in the Department of the Interior,
the 7th of April 1902
Liber 116 folio 142
M.C.E.

Researching Online: Links of Interest

Province of Antwerp: in Dutch

http://stadsarchief.antwerpen.be/Unrestricted/Folder.aspx?r_object_id=0b041acf8000052d

various links to archive indexes

<http://stadsarchief.antwerpen.be/Unrestricted/Zoeken.aspx>

- References of the construction files concerning the Antwerp district for the period 1826-1983 and the 1878-1966 environment licenses.

- Population registers 1800-1815

http://stadsarchief.antwerpen.be/Unrestricted/Folder.aspx?r_object_id=0b041acf8002b304

- Administrative institutions of the city Antwerp during the ancient regime: Burgomasters, etc.

http://stadsarchief.antwerpen.be/Unrestricted/Folder.aspx?r_object_id=0b041acf8002b320

- Inventaris van de charters, 1220-1832

- Charters en privileges. 1193-1856. Inventaris

- Concordantielijst tussen de oude en nieuwe nummers van de gerestaureerde charters

Zwakzinnigen in Antwerpen 19e eeuw : Births

<http://de-wit.net/bronnen/antwerpen-zwakzinnigen-19e-eeuw.htm>

Ekeren : <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Atrium/5018/ekeren.html>

Gheel : Civil Registers : 1798 1849 (1906) <http://www.gheel.be/Index.htm>

Schriek :

<http://www.bloggen.be/schriek/archief.php?ID=3>

Christening registers 1604 – 1621

Zondagsgebed 1604 - 16..

Marriage registers 1604 – 1621

Christening registers 1613-1651

Marriage registers 1613-1650

Marriage registers 1651-1685

burials 1613-1650

<http://www.bloggen.be/schriek/archief.php?ID=81>

burials 1791 – 1805

Province of East Flanders: Waas Land Marriages:

<http://www.vvflandvanwaas.be/content/view/76/57/>

Bazel 1797-1805

Kemzeke 1796-1814

Nieuwkerken 1796-1900

Stekene 1797-1812

Belsele VII-VIII

Kruikeke 1796-1806

Rupelmonde 1796-1805

Waasmunster 1796-1900

De Klinge VII-VIII

Melsele 1797-1900

Sint-Gillis-Waas 1797-1806

Haasdonk 1796-XI

Moerbeke 1796-1805

Sint-Niklaas 1796-1805

<http://www.vvflandvanwaas.be/content/view/74/52/>

Beveren 1590-1801

Kieldrecht 1674-1797

Sinaai 1611-1804

Waasmunster & Sint-Anna

Eksaarde 1626-1796

Moerbeke 1613-1796

Stekene 1595-1799

1584-1725

Elversele 1607-1796

Nieuwkerken 1587-1796

Waasmunster & Sint-Anna 1726-1750

<http://www.vvflandvanwaas.be/content/view/86/38/>

Province of West Flanders:

<http://www.vrijwilligersrab.be/PRC-index.asp>

Brugge: Marriages 1538- 1796

Ingoogem: Marriages 1611-1797

Zwevezele: 1651-1802

http://archieff.oostende.be/Gemeenteraadsverslagen/2884/default_archief.aspx?id=599&pg=2341

Ostend: end of the year city reports

Province of Liege: 1718-1794: **Walhorn, Raeren, Eynatten**

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~heicke/dispense/generalvikariat%201%FCttich.html>

Province of Vlaams-Brabant : <http://www.heemkringopwijk.be/fr/parochieregisters.htm>

Opwijk en Mazenzele - christenings 1601-1799, Marriages 1601-1799

Baardegem - christenings 1604-1799; Marriages 1610-1797

Denderbelle - christenings 1597-1799; Marriages 1597-1799

Erembodegem - christenings 1599-1799; Marriages 1599-1799

Essene - christenings 1607-1797; Marriages 1607-1797

Herdersem - christenings 1628-1797; Marriages 1628--1797

Jette St.-Pieter - christenings 1587-1796; Marriages 1586-1796; burials 1625-1796

Laken - Marriages 1593-1792

Lebbeke - christenings 1624-1799; Marriages 1624-1799

Merchtem - christenings 1596-1797; Marriages 1618-1796; burials 1625-1796

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- Mollen en Bollebeek** - christenings 1596-1796; Marriages 1612-1796; burials 1612-1796
- Brussegem en Hamme** - christenings 1592-1797; Marriages 1594-1796; burials 1616-1796
- Teralfene** - christenings 1599-1796; Marriages 1599-1796
- Zellik** - christenings 1608-1796; Marriages 1605-1796; burials 1621-1796
- Wemmel** - christenings 1655-1796; Marriages 1701-1796; burials 1637-1788
- Wieze** - christenings 1597-1799; Marriages 1597-1799
- Zaventem** - christenings 1673-1799; Marriages 1676-1794

Leefdaal: Parish Records 1635-1641

<http://de-wit.net/bronnen/leefdaal-index-dopen-1635-1641.pdf>

Limburg: <http://genealogie-limburg.net/index.php?module=bidpr&func=zoek>

- **Bree** (Beek, Gerdingen, Opitter, Tongerlo)
- **Bocholt** (Reppel)
- **Dilsen** (Elen, Rotem, Lanklaar)
- **Gruitrode** (Neerglabbeek, Wijshagen, Ellikom)
- **Kinrooi** (Kessenich, Ophoven, Geistingen, Molenbeersel)
- **Maaseik** (Aldeneik, Heppeneert, Wurfeld, Ven, Gremelslo, Solt)
- **Neeroeteren, Opoeteren, Dorne, Solt**

Namur/Luxembourg:

La foire aux actes du territoire de l'entre Sambre et Semois :

<http://www.debart.net/depou/numerisation.html>

includes the above links and more, as well as an opportunity to help make more available. Around 19,000 records have already been extracted and 85,000 pages digitized. (Parish registers, civil registers and court records).

Chairières : christenings 1587-1777, Marriages 1632-1775, burials 1637-1777

<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/CHAI/chaimenu.htm>

Couvain: Christenings:open 1668-1720

<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/COUV/couvmenu.htm>

Florennes: christenings 1670-1813, marriages 1671-1813, burials 1602-1813

<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/FLOR/flormenu.htm>

Nafraiture: christenings 1660-1818, marriages 1641-1832 and burials 1677-1814

<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/NAFR/nafrmenu.htm>

Rosée : christenings, marriages and burials 1792-1796

<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/ROSE/rosemenu.htm>

Saint-Aubin : dopen 1663-1799, trouwen en begraven 1688-1801

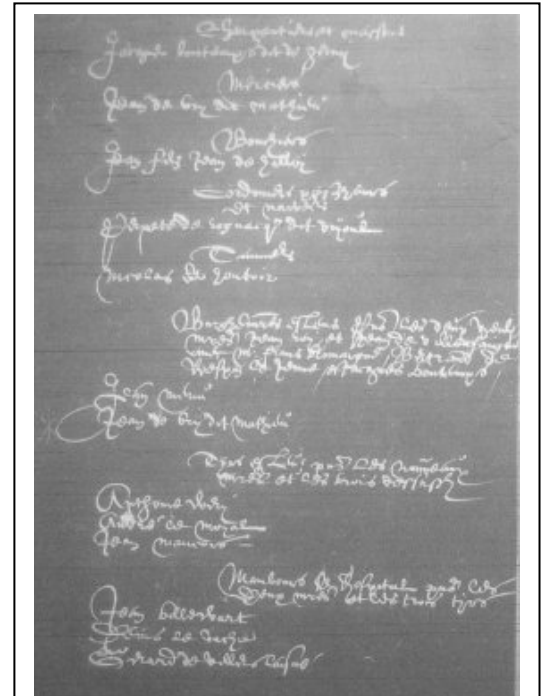
<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/SAIN/sainmenu.htm>

Sugny : christenings 1693-1761, marriages 1673-1760 and burials 1675-1761

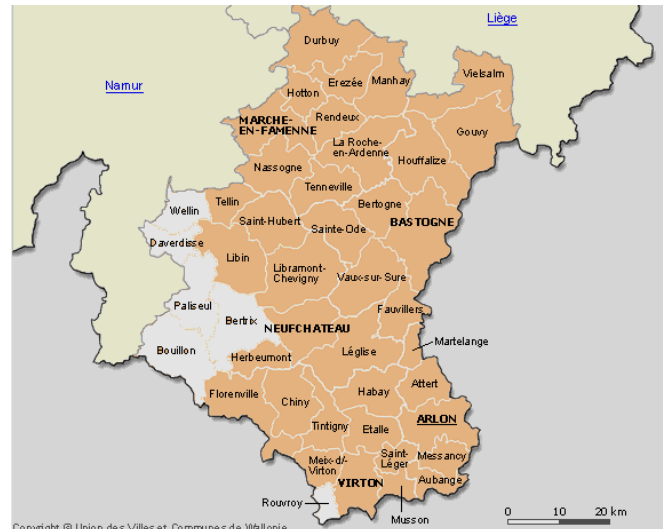
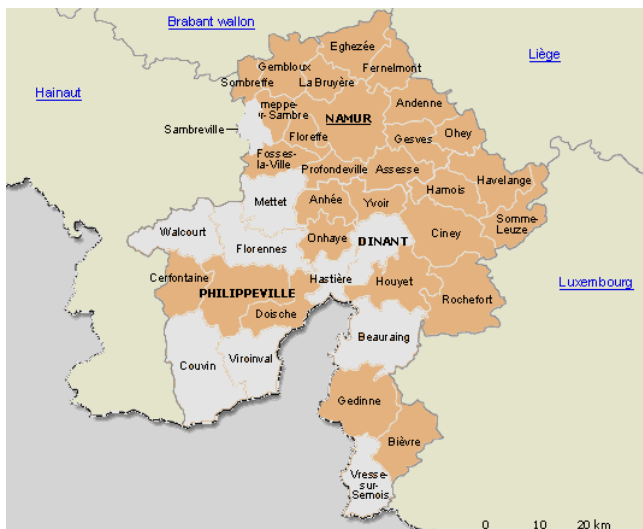
<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/SUGN/sugnmenu.htm>

Walcourt: christenings 1710-1766, marriages 1710-1750 and burials 1710-1773

<http://www.debart.net/depou/HTML/COMMUNES/WALC/walcmenu.htm>



Some of these are available on CD-rom. Here is a sample of what you can expect



The areas in white denote have been partially extracted

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