

Belgian Laces



Father Damien
1840-1889

BELGIAN LACES

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THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
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Our principal objective is:

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

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Dear Members,

It's a stormy May afternoon. Perfect weather for a chat with you all. I'm certain, that I'm not the only one who can't resist the sunny spring days to work out in the yard, enjoying the awakening of nature. and feeling the soothing warmth of the sunshine in aching bones So, dear members, that's why your Belgian Laces is a few days late this time, Pierre and I were just too busy digging, planting, and sowing and I really welcomed this stormy Sunday afternoon, to finally ready this issue for the printers. Since we visited last, we welcomed 15 new members to our "Belgian Researchers family", and more requests for information come in regularly. So, we know that we are doing the right thing! It's always interesting to meet new people and to hear new family stories. Here in La Grande, we have a new reporter at our local newspaper, by the name of Van Tyghem. I wrote him a note, saying that "with a name like that he HAD to be Belgian or of Belgian heritage. Sure enough, his great grandfather emigrated to the States (he's not a member ... yet!). Then, Pierre and I went to the Hawaiian Islands for a little short week, where we met a group of people with whom we were "sharing" a view point. After a while the inevitable question came "where, are you from? we hear you have an accent?". Upon our reply, the gentleman says: "ewel, hoe es't?" (how are things?). Mr. and Mrs. Boellens from Illinois are very nice people (of course), and we have already received a little letter from them since our return home (they are not members yet either!).

They are everywhere, those Belgians!

We went to Hawaii with the idea of visiting some of the places where Father Damien had labored, because this month was supposed to have been the month that he would be beatified and we dedicate this issue to his memory. Read the article about his life, and you will realize again how much our small but vibrant country has contributed to the world. Belgium sent out more than glass workers, coal miners and farmers, who helped in building the economic foundation of the United States. It also sent out its young idealists, who brought Christianity to newly discovered lands, and spiritual help to immigrants.

Responding to requests gleaned from the survey forms, you will find in this issue a report about the city of Kortrijk. It was really interesting to find this article in the latest issue of Flanders as several of you had asked about city reports in general and Kortrijk in particular. This article has another advantage: it's not a tourist piece of publicity but a more factual narrative of Kortrijk today.

Thirteen more survey forms have come in since our last issue! That brings us to a total of 85 respondents. Congratulations! The results confirm the earlier outcome: most of our members are 2nd and 3rd generation Americans; for nine more members Walloon/French was the mother tongue; glass working, coal mining and farming (most of the farmers came from Flanders) are the predominant fields of occupation. It's not too late for those of you, who have not returned their forms yet. I'm anxiously waiting for more returns and ... for all those promised articles about family histories (from the thirteen new survey forms received, there are six more promises from "family-history writers").

We want to thank the Embassy of Belgium in Washington DC for sending us their publication of Events of Interest.

Unfortunately, most of the events are in the East, the West seems to still be an outpost area. But we are sure that you will agree: just reading about what is going on around this large country that has to do with little Belgium, is already a treat. For those of you living in proximity of the different events: enjoy them for the rest of us, and write a report for Laces!

We still have some of Micheline's Cumulative Indexes of Belgian Laces (1976 through 1992) Order from this office.

We wish you a sunny and enjoyable summer, Bon Voyage to those venturing out in the world, happy fishing to the addicted and a good vacation to all! Till we visit again in August

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !

501. Walter J. SONNEVILLE	Gaithersville, MD.
502. Jacques Van MEERBECK	Greensboro, NC.
503. Robert VOISINET	Silverspring, MD
504. Clyde DELFORGE	Appleton, WI.
505. Juanita F. MARTINEZ	Birmingham, AL
506. THIRION & A. MARC	Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium
507. Patricia PJERROU-PAYNTER	El Segundo, CA.
508. Donald A. HENDERICKX	Maple Park, IL
509. Alfred PETERMAN	John Day, OR.
510. Marguerite SWICK	Alexandria, LA.
511. Martha ROBERTS-LIPKEY	Green Bay, WI.
512. Peggy JENO-TURLEY	Faribault, MN.
513. Nancy FULKERSON-HILL	La Crosse, WI.
514. Lucie F. MAGUIRE	Towson, MD.
515. Michael DELPERDANG	Lake Forest, CA.

EVENTS OF INTEREST

Submitted by the Embassy of Belgium

Ongoing Events

Through May 22 - Detroit, MI: Exhibit Prints and Drawings in the Age of Rubens, Detroit Institute of Arts. For Info call: (313)833-7900

Through May 20 - Northampton, MA: Video/sculpture installation by Marie-Jo LaFontaine at Smith College Museum of Art. For info (413) 585-2760

Through June 3 - Washington DC: Art of European Tapestry: 15-18 centuries, at the Art Gallery of the Federal Reserve System. For info call (202)452-3086

Through July 31 - New York, NY: Exhibit of the works of Petrus Christus, including 22 paintings, 6 drawings and an illuminated manuscript at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. For info call (212) 879-5500 ext.3159

Through August 21 - Kansas City, MO: Sacred encounters: Father De Smet and the Indians of the Rocky Mountain West at the Museum of Rockhurst College. -

Through September 24 - Washington DC: Face and Spirits: Masks from the Zaire River Basin (an exhibit of African Masks in Belgian public and private collections organized by the Ethnografisch Museum in Antwerp) at the National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institute. For info call (202) 357-1300.

Through June 5, - Washington DC: Five Nations, Five Cultures, One Art: 2000 years of tapestry weaving. Tapestries from five different countries including Belgium, at the International Monetary Fund. For info please call (301)570- 1046.

MAY

May 14-29 - Washington DC: Retrospective of Films by André Delvaux are shown, free of charge in the East Bldg. Auditorium of the National Gallery of Art. For details and further information, please call the embassy of Belgium~ (202) 333-6900 ext 864

May 17-10 - Orlando, FL: Heimtextil trade fair (international Home Fashion Fair and Convention) with the participation of Belgium - Please, contact Consulate General of Belgium at (404)659-2150

May 22 to September 5 - Washington DC: Jan Van Eyck's (newly conserved) The Annunciation at the National Gallery of Art.

May 23-27 - Biotechnology Meeting and Exhibit. For further info, please contact BIO International Biotech Meeting at (202) 857- 0244; fax (202) 331-8132.

JUNE

June 6 - Las Vegas, NE: Diamond High Council Seminar at the Mirage Hotel. For info contact the Flemish Trade Commissioner W. Robijn at (213) 857-1244 ext. 217; fax (213) 935-2564

June 9 - Miami, FL: Diamond High Council Seminar. For info call Consulate General of Belgium (404)659-2150

June 15-16 - Chicago, IL: World Congress of the FIFA with the participation of the Belgian Soccer Association. For info contact Consulate General of Belgium (312) 236-6624

June 17 - Chicago, IL: Opening of the World Cup of Soccer 1994.

June 15- 25 - Orlando, FL: World Cup first round with Belgian Trade Space at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel and in the Florida Mall. For more info, contact the Consulate General of Belgium (404) 6592150

June 19 - Orlando, FL: World Cup (1st Round): Belgium plays Morocco at the Citrus Bowl.

June 25 - Orlando, FL: World Cup (first round). Belgium vs. The Netherlands at the Citrus Bowl.

Jun. 29 - Washington DC: World Cup (1st Round) Belgium vs Saudi Arabia/ RFK Stadium

JULY

July 17-21 - New Orleans, LA: American Association for Clinical Chemistry. For info call or fax AACC (202) 857-0717; the Technology Attaché of the Consulate General of Belgium in Los Angeles is trying to set up a stand at this event. If interested contact Marc Bautil (213) 857-1244 ext 213

FATHER DAMIEN

Greater Love than this hath no Man, that give his life for his Friends

by Pierre L. Inghels



The best known Belgian of the Pacific is certainly Father Damien; statues honor his memory in Washington D. C., to sites in Belgium as well as in Honolulu, and in many a churchyard on other islands of Hawaii. Damien volunteered his services at the leper colony on the Hawaiian island of Molokai, where the Hawaiian government had designated a quasi inaccessible site for leper station. There the lepers lived abandoned in complete desolation, devoid of all human dignity. They had been treated as untouchables, hunted down like animals, and exiled to this God-forsaken corner in the Pacific, without even the most basic provisions for a human existence. To these outcasts, these offscourings, came a young Belgian priest, born Joseph De Veuster, known since all over the world as Father Damien, or even as Damien the Leper.

He came to this island of the living dead to bring hope, to nurse wounds, to care for the orphans, to build homes and hospitals and to eventually obtain authorization to reunite them within the compounds of the colony with their families from whom they had been separated by force, in short: to lead them back to humanity through Christ.

16 years later, on April 15th, 1889, Father Damien himself succumbed to this dreaded disease, completely disfigured and consumed, he fell a victim of love and of self-sacrifice.

In 1977, Father Damien was declared venerable by Pope John Paul II, a first step to canonization. From Friday 13 to Sunday 15 May 1994, Pope John Paul II was expected

in Belgium to celebrate the Beatification of Father Damien, the second step to canonization. This day had been awaited by thousands of people around the world and prepared very carefully by the government, the church and the people of Belgium for a long time.

Who was Father DAMIEN, and where did he come from?

Born Joseph DeVeuster, on January 3rd, 1840, son of Francis DE VEUSTER and Anne Catherine WAUSTERE, he was the 7th child in a family of 8 children. His parents were fairly well to do farmers in Tremelo, near Leuven, Belgium, who raised and sold grain. The De Veuster family was devoutly Catholic and eventually four of the eight children dedicated themselves to religious orders. At the age of 13, Joseph leaves school to work at the family farm, together with his brothers Leonce and Gerard. His father hoped to find in this son an associate in the grain business. But in business also, one needed a broader education. Therefore, in 1858, Joseph decides to go back to school to learn French, first in Braine Le Comte, later in Leuven, where he perfected his French with his older brother Auguster, who at that time was known as Brother Pamphile, and who was a novice at the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary. One year later on February 2nd, 1859, Joseph also decides for the priesthood, joins this Congregation, and becomes Brother Damien. He is a strong and healthy young man. He is good hearted and of good company. He does his noviciate in Leuven and later in Paris, the see of the congregation. There he studies philosophy and pronounces his perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Returning to Leuven he studies two more years of theology.

In late October 1863, the Sacred Hearts Fathers decided to send missionary reinforcements to the Hawaiian Islands. Six Priests and Brothers and ten Sisters were to leave, including Father Pamphile, Damien's older brother. Shortly before the day of departure, a typhus epidemic broke out in Leuven, and Pamphile caught the disease. Right away, without asking his local superior, Brother Damien wrote to the Father General of the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts in Paris, and received permission to replace Pamphile. Brother Damien, now 23 years old, cut short his religious training and left with the other missionaries on the 29th of October 1863. Going by train to Bremerhaven, Germany, they boarded a ship bound for Honolulu; a very long non stop voyage, which took them around Cape Horn and lasted two and a half months. They landed in Honolulu on the 21st of March 1864. Monsignor Louis Maigret, his bishop at Honolulu, might well have preferred to receive already ordained priests, but the work in the field was more pressing, and he needed the manpower. He sent Damien and two other Brothers to the mission's college at Ahuimanu, not far from Honolulu and two months later, on May 21st, 1864 Brother Damien was ordained at the Cathedral of Our Lady

of Peace, and Father Damien was assigned to Hawaii, the "big island". His first station was Puna, on the east coast of the island. Eight months later he exchanged districts with his colleague Father Clement, whose body was not strong and enduring enough to withstand the physical demands of his assigned territory.

The Kohola/Hamakua district comprised over 1,000 square miles, without roads to speak and with a scattered population, perhaps of 2,000 Hawaiians in all. To make the rounds of his "parish" would take him six weeks each time. For 8 years Damien will exercise his apostolate there, starting a small farm to subsidize the mission needs; he built chapels and churches, and the baptismal figures for his station were generally higher than any of the islands, except for Honolulu, with all its parishioners and priests.

On May 4, 1873 Damien accompanied Bishop Maigret to Wailuku, Maui to witness the consecration of a new church. It was there he learned of the plight of the inhabitants of Kalaupapa. Kalaupapa is a peninsula on the northern side of Molokai, separated from the reef of the island by cliffs two hundred feet high and only accessible by a switch back trail carved into the side of the mountain. These mountains on one side and the pounding surf on the other formed an inescapable trap. The leper station had been established there 2 years earlier by the Hawaiian government in an effort

to 'cleanse' the islands of the terrible disease, without however providing adequate medical and emotional assistance. There was not even a resident supervisor, let alone a resident assistant. The stark reality of the hopelessness of their future existence led many lepers to a life of debauchery and sin, a way of forgetting the pain of their infirm bodies and the ache in their lonely hearts. (Jourdain). Chaos, disorder and moral degeneration were the scene at Kalaupapa when Father Damien arrived on May 10, 1873. Damien volunteered to work at the leper station with the understanding that others would relieve him in a few months. However, young Damien rose to meet the challenge of his new parish. Seeing the inhuman conditions under which these wretches lived, he decided to stay and to become the pastor of these castaways, enduring with them the horrible spectacle, awful smells and continuous physical and moral misery. Day after day, he visits the sick, comforts them, washes and bandages their wounds, distributes warm clothes, showing them the love and respect any human being needs, and assisting them in their last hours. He toiled the land for them and raised fresh vegetables and fruits to improve their diet.

Damien made the government's work a good deal easier. In fact the Board decided to appoint him resident superintendent in November 1877 and offered Damien a salary of \$10,000. Indignant he sent back a letter: If you presented me with \$100,000 I would not want this. If I had profit in view, I would not stay here five minutes. Only God and His service of souls keep me here. Do you think my mother would still acknowledge me as her son, if I consented to receive a salary for this kind of work? (Jourdain 118)

Through the constant contact with the lepers, the lack of basic comfort and rest, Damien himself falls prey of

the dreadful disease. Twice he goes to Honolulu where he is admitted and treated at the Kakaako Hospital, but to no avail. He realizes that he is condemned.

Without letting up, Damien increases his activities during the last four years of his life. There is so much to be done, and so little time to do it in! He feels a spiritual renewal, united to the suffering of Christ. He had regularly requested help for the station, but no priest had been able to stay and work under the harsh conditions of the assignment. It was only toward the end of his life that real help came in the persons of Joseph DUTTON, an American; three Franciscan Sisters from the Convent of St. Anthony in Syracuse, NY, and their Chaplain, Father Wendellin MOELLERS; James SINNETT, an Irishman and then Father Louis-Lambert CONRARDY, a Belgian priest who had been in contact with Damien for a number of years.

Father Conrardy was from Liège, Belgium, where he had been ordained in 1867. He was a parish priest in Stavelot, Belgium, when he heard the call from Father Pierre De Smet, the famous missionary to the Indians of the Rocky Mountains (object of the exhibit: Sacred Encounter, at this time in Kansas). Father De Smet was a popular 'Mission Preacher' in Europe and in Canada, where he asked for financial contributions for the world missions and recruited young priests, nuns and lay workers to go out and work in 'God's Vineyard'. Father Conrardy answered the call and in 1872, he left for 2 years to India where he first encountered leprosy. In 1874 he left India for Oregon and became a missionary to the Indians and the Immigrants. He built new churches in his area. By then, he was in regular correspondence with Damien, and when the news reached him that Damien was ill and alone, he decided to go and work with him.

The archbishop of Oregon who was also a great admirer of Damien and his work, accepted Conrardy's request with joy. Conrardy arrived in Molokai on the 17th of May 1888 and became the assistant and confidant of Damien during the last 11 months of his life. He assisted and blessed Damien in his last hours.

Damien died April 15th, 1889 at the age of 49.

The merits of Father Damien have generally been recognized during his lifetime. In 1881, Princess Liliuokalani, sister of the King of Hawaii visited the leper station and made Damien Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua. Damien accepted the award but rarely wore the medal. He later stated: 'The Lord decorated me with his own particular cross - leprosy'

When news of Damien's illness reached the American and European public in 1886, it resulted in numerous signs of support, recognition and financial help, not only from Catholic circles, but from individuals, other denominations and charitable organizations as well. The largest funds were collected by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, Anglican minister of St. Luc's Church in London, England, with whom Damien had a regular correspondence. Besides the important financial assistance Chapman was able to send to Molokai, he gave ample proof of his warm thoughts and moral support of the sick priest: we quote from a letter: "I would have liked to give you my services; but it seems to be God's will that I remain here with the poor among whom I live () Were it

not for this I would have come to you, to care for you until you leave for Heaven (...)... nothing can prevent me from kneeling at your feet, a humble disciple before an eminent servant of God. Allow me to call myself your friend. Your friend who loves you (signed) H. B Chapman (Jourdain pg 278)

After visiting Damien in Kalawao/ Kalaupapa, the British artist Edward Clifford, a convinced Protestant, warns his friends that what they are about to read “is pure and simple praise of a Roman-Catholic Saint”. Clifford came with a load of gifts and money that he had gathered for the leper colony. He only stayed about 2 weeks on Molokai, but it was long enough to convince him of the intensity of Damien’s labor and his splendid example, through which he had come close to building an ideal leprosarium, one that far surpassed what any nation had done. His admiration for the man and his work was reported in his books “Father Damien, which was published in 1889. Clifford never ceased to marvel at the tangible the prodigious, the almost magical results which had crowned the efforts of this Catholic priest (Jourdain p279). These are but two examples of admiration mentioned by Jourdain, there are many more. The sick Damien is now the incomparable symbol of heroic sacrifice.

When the news of Damien’s death finally reached Europe, it made headlines in all major newspapers. In its May 13th, 1889 edition, the Times of London consecrated a special editorial on the moral drama of the life of Father Damien and the Kalawao/Kalaupapa leper station that he transformed into a model colony. The editorial ends with the statement: Damien is one of the noblest Christian Heroes.

Only Rev Fr. Charles McEwen Hyde had other thoughts about Damien. But Hyde, who arrived in Hawaii in 1877 to take up the directorship of the Theological Institute for the Training of Young Hawaiians in the Protestant Ministry, came from the “purity of a New England home” and saw in Hawaiian home life “an abysmal depth of heathen degradation, unutterable in its loathsomeness... (which) pollutes our Christian civilization. Hawaiian home life ... is abominably filthy” (Dawns p135)

He was appalled at the “extravaganza” of the praise in the press, which seems to consider Damien a saint, when he knows him as a “dirty man, vulgar, stubborn, and fanatic”. In an open letter to the press, Robert Louis Stevenson, the well known English author, takes the defense of Father Damien, after he visited Kalawao shortly after Damien’s death. He accuses Hyde of meanness, heinousness and narrow-mindedness. (Dawns)

In 1895, six years after Damien’s death, his older brother Father Pamphile came to Molokai, Father Conrardy decided then to start a new leper colony on the model of Molokai in China, from where the horrible sickness had been exported to Hawaii.

After only one year in Molokai, Father Pamphile realized he was not made of the same grain as his brother Jourdain Vital, The Heart of Father Damien 1840-1889; translated from French: Rev F Larkin. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee 1955

Damien. He could not take the hardship of life in the mission field in general and in a leper colony in particular and returned to Belgium.

Conrardy on the other hand, in order to prepare better for the task ahead and with his years of experience in Molokai, went to the faculty of medicine in Portland, Oregon where he obtained a M.D. degree in 1900. He furthered his medical training at the Tropical Department of Medicine of the University of Liège, Belgium. He then went out “preaching missions” and collecting funds in Europe, the US and Canada. He was able to buy two small islands at Seek-Lank near Canton from the Chinese government. Now he was ready to organize a leper colony based on the Molokai model. When he in turn left this world at the age of 71y on August 24th, 1914, in Hong Kong, there were more than 700 patients in his leper colony. The Sister of the Immaculate Conception from Outremont, Canada and other Priests continued Conrardy’s work until 1952 when they were expelled from China by the Communist government.

This brings us to the end of an incredible story. In 1936, the Belgian government requested the return of the body of Father Damien. He was exhumed from Kalawao cemetery and sent to Belgium where his tomb is in the crypt of St. Joseph’s Chapel in Leuven, Belgium, in the very same chapel Damien helped restore when he was in the seminary. His tomb is visited by thousands of people every year.

Note from the Editor:

As a result of the Pope’s recent accident and surgery his visit to Belgium and therefore the Beatification of Father Damien have been postponed “sine die” – meaning date unknown.

The disappointment in Belgium is great especially for the organizers who engaged enormous amounts of money: 400 inhabitants of Molokai as well as numerous priests and nuns of the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary had been invited and lodgings had been reserved; all grand stands, the stages for the open air mass, for a scenis representation of the life and work of Father Damien and for other manifestations had been purchased; thousands of large polychrome posters and millions of colorful pamphlets have been printed: tee-shirts, flags, fanions, candles and whatever else is ‘needed’ for an event of this magnitude and importance, had been purchased and distributed. Many of these can not be used again, because they are dated.

We quote from a fax received from Father Marcel Inghels (St Servais parish in Liege, Belgium):”Le brave Père Damine, The good Father Damien! From up there in his paradise he must be amused and smiling at all this fuss about him. “I certainly didn’t ask for all this ‘tintoin” We will keep you informed about further developments.

Sources:

Daws Gavan, Holy Man, Father Damien of Molokai; University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu 1973

Farrow John , Damien The Leper; Sheed & Ward, NY 1951 Literature distributed at the Damien Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii 1994

L’Année du Père Damien, in L’Eglise de Liège, publication of the Diocese of Liège, Belgium, 1994

THE CITY OF KORTRIJK

Kortrijk is the principal town of the district of Kortrijk and of the region of South-West Flanders. In 1976, Kortrijk merged with seven surrounding municipalities. The town is located on the Leie River, a few kilometers from the French border. It's only 250 km from Paris, 300 km from Bonn, 250 km from Amsterdam. 100 km from Brussels and 150 km from London.

At the latest census, Kortrijk had a population of 76,271. Kortrijk is situated in a highly urbanized area with various residential neighborhoods as well as numerous areas managed by a council.

This council is trying to safeguard the existing green zones for the future and even to extend them.

The region has long been a textile center with a flourishing cloth, wool and a linen industry of world renown. Besides, Kortrijk still holds the leading position in flax production and industry. This city and the surrounding area are traditionally described as the richest region in Belgium, and one, which seems to favor enterprise. Indeed, more money is invested and more jobs are created here than elsewhere. Nowhere is the problem of unemployment tackled more effectively. No single region in Belgium is home to such a wide variety of dynamic and export-oriented companies. South-West Flanders has around 12,000 small and large enterprises. The very small ones have frequently proven capable of great things; the large ones have achieved world status. This is the case for example with the world-famous Bekaert (manufacturer of steel wire and wire rope), with the carpet manufacturer Beaulieu. (the second largest in the world) and with the telecommunications company Barco which is gaining a foothold in The United States. Some medium sized enterprises are making their mark at the European level, for instance the food company Vandemoortele and the construction company Koramic Terca. This enterprising region intends to build on its image as a growth area in Flanders, which looks beyond its borders. In contemporary Europe, cooperation with other regions can only bear fruit. Hence the intensified contacts with the rapidly developing northern port of France, which moreover provides direct access to England (especially when the Channel will be fully operational).

The proverb "seeing further than one's nose" applies quite literally to Kortrijk's entrepreneurs: in 1990 they welcomed representatives from two important textile centers: Tasjkent (Uzbekistan) and from Greenville, South Carolina, with view to establishing a lasting cooperation.

The European ideal is also given shape on an economic-communicative level by organizations like Euroloket. Euroloket offers the self-employed and companies the opportunity to consult European commercial and judicial data banks. We might also mention Leiedal or inter-communale Maatschappij voor Ruimtelijke Ordening, Economische Expansie and Reconversie (Interurban Association for Urban Planning, Economic Growth and Reconversion) of the Kortrijk region which incorporates all the activities mentioned in its name! This interurban organization plays a very important role in the economic growth of the region.

A report about Kortrijk would not be complete without some mention of its long history: we cannot

really speak of a true settlement until the Conquest of Gaul by the Roman general Julius Caesar in the first century after Christ. A Roman settlement called Cortoriacum grew up on the banks of the Leie at the intersection of two main Roman roads. In the fifth century, the Franks' invasions caused the demise of the Roman empire and the Franks held sway in Kortrijk as well. Between the end of the 9th and the end of the 18th centuries, the region of Kortrijk almost continuously belonged to the county of Flanders. The counts had their own park in the town of which the Church of our Lady was a part. The Broel towers are remains of the city gates in the walls, which surrounded the medieval city.

Some important dates:

- 11th century: Kortrijk becomes a county seat.
- 12th century: Kortrijk granted privileges of a town.
- 1302: Flemings defeat French troops in the Battle of the Spurs.
- 16th century: Under Philip II's rule a separation is brought about in the Netherlands, the southern part remaining under the Spanish crown.
- 1713: Flanders is annexed to Austria. The people suffer great hardships as a result of the repeated wars and poor harvests
- 1792: the French invade (Napoleonic Wars) Modernization results. Kortrijk becomes the principal town of the district in the department of the Leie, which becomes the Province of West Flanders in 1815.
- 1815: union of Belgium and the Netherlands
- 1830: Belgian Independence.
- 1893: universal suffrage for men
- 1948: universal suffrage for women
- WWI and WWII: devastation on a large scale and severe loss of life.
- After WWII the region starts to recover and the flax Industry flourishes; there is considerable diversification after the seventies and eighties.

Social Amenities:

Kortrijk has extensive services of the Public Center for Social Welfare, which provides for active and disabled pensioners and for those in the lowest income group. The 3 Kortrijk service centers for the "over 55" age group are kept very busy. The hospitals have the benefit of the latest equipment, making Kortrijk the focal point of the region from a medical point of view. Day Care centers are provided by public and private institutions. The municipal youth center makes every effort to arrange worthwhile and numerous after-school activities for the young people.

The well developed facilities for primary and secondary education and the numerous institutions of higher education as well as the satellite department of the Catholic University of Leuven are proof of the sound education provided at all levels. A port-university center has also been operating for some years now. Along with cultural centers and various kinds of public and private projects, it is responsible for post-school training.

(based on an article by Lucrese Falepin, member of the Kortrijk Information center published in Flanders March 1994)

THE BELGIAN CONNECTION TO SWEDEN

Micheline Gaudette

During the reign (1611-1632) of Gustavus Adolphus (*1594), the economic policies of the Swedish Government favored the mining industry and the exploitation of natural resources. These policies combined with the urgent need to rearm the Swedish forces with modern weapons, required outside technical and financial assistance.

The Dutch, the main bankers and traders of Northern Europe, were very much aware of Sweden's situation. One of these bankers-traders, LOUIS DE GEER took a keen interest in the Swedish mining industry and in the Swedish Government's efforts to build up the iron and brass industries. Though he lived in the Netherlands, Louis DE GEER wasn't Dutch, his family was from Liège, Belgium, and had emigrated to Amsterdam ca. 1560 because of religious or/and economic reasons.

The well-educated Louis DE GEER, a successful man who had greatly expanded his father's banking business, was also well acquainted with the mining and iron industries. Louis DE GEER's introduction to Sweden's industrial scene was facilitated by trading with the DE BESCHE brothers. Guillaume, Gilles, Hubert and Gerard DE BESCHE who had been living in Sweden since 1555, were architects but Guillaume had switched his interest to the copper and the iron industry and was in trading contact with Louis DE GEER who later became his associate. The DE BESCHE family was also from Liege.

In 1618, Guillaume DE BESCHE started a cannon factory at Finspang and introduced "Walloon smithing" to Sweden, Louis DE GEER bankrolled much of the industrial operations, but remained somewhat in the background, trading and recruiting many Belgian iron workers for Sweden. Eventually Louis DE GEER moved to Sweden and in 1627 became the sole director of all Sweden's weapon factories. Under his able leadership and thanks to his great organizational skills, by 1630 these factories (located at Danmora, Finspong, Nyköping, Norrköping, Godegard, Forsmarck, Torshälla, Flogford, and Nacka) were able to equip an army of 35,000 soldiers and to supply weapons and ammunitions for 42,000. Most of all, Sweden who had in the past imported weapons from Liège, Namur (Belgium), Solingen and Aachen (Germany), became not only independent in matters of armament but also exporter of heavy weapons as well!

How was Louis DE GEER able to accomplish such feats? He had at his service a very able and industrious group of people, mainly 5,000 highly qualified iron workers (one source says much less) recruited from Namur, Walcourt, Liege and Franchimont regions of Belgium, who brought the most advanced techniques of their time to Sweden.

The Walloon workers received preferential treatment from the Swedish Government, they were exempted from

taxation, municipal burden for 6 years, conscription and even staunch Lutheran Sweden allowed to practice their Walloon Calvinist religion. The main stream Swedish population resented the privileged Walloons who they claimed took jobs away from them, which was true since Louis DE GEER insisted that his furnace-masters and smelters be Walloons and preferred his own countrymen in managerial and clerical positions as well. Nonetheless, with 2-3 generations of Walloons were well integrated into the Swedish population, and yet almost 400 years later, Walloon physical characteristics can still be seen in some areas of Sweden. Some of their names can be found in the parish registers of Oster-Lofsta, Akerby, and Hillebois, in the account registers of Osterby, Dannemora, Finspong mills, in the Cariskoga and Fernebo districts mines accounts and in the Lena church registers.

The following list of Walloon surnames found in Sweden was published by Stanislas BORMAN in Bulletin de l'Institut Archeologique Liegeois, Vol 12, 1874, and given to us by Jacques DETRO.

ADD, ALLARD, AMIA, ANJOU, ASCHAN, AUDART, BALLIA, BARCKHYSEN, BAUDOU, BAUDE, BAUSSARD, BOSSARD, BOSSART, BAY, BAYARD, BEDOIRE, BEGHSCHÉ, BERNARD, BERNDÉ, BERTON, BISSERT, BILOCK, BIRTO, BLANC, BLANCHE, BLACY, BLAVIER, BLOMMERT, BODOU, BODOY, BOUDE, BOIVIE, BEVI, BOEVI, BONEL, BONNEVIER, BOOM, BORGUOGNON, BORGUIGNON, BORNE, BOTHEUS, BOLLERDICK, BOUINE, BOURGI, BOUVIN, BOVIN, BEVEN, BOVEIN, BOY, BREMENT, BREWER, BREY, BROY, BRISEUAL, BRONELL, BRUNELLE, BRUYN, BURE, BUHRE, BURSIE, CAMBOUT, CAMBON, CARDON, CARE, CARLIJ, CARLE, CESAR, CHALET, CHARLES, CHASSEUR, CHENON, CLEMENTS, COLLIN, COLLIJN, CONSTANTION, CORTEHUE, CORTCHUE, COULEUR, DAMME, DANDANELL, DANDENELLE, D'AUSOU, DEBBELT, DE BOIST, DEBRUN, DE BROYN, DE BRUYN, DE CLAIR, DEFER, DU FER,

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DE FLON, DE FRUMERIE, DE GRADE, DE GRAD, DE
GRAIS, DE HAN, DE JOUNGHE, DE JONGHE, DE
MAIN, DE MEN, DE MAISIE, DE MARE, DENTS, DE
NUE, DENIJS, DENIS, DE PASCEY, DE POIX, DE
POL, DE PREEES, DE REES, DE RON, DE SOR, DE
SON, DE THUNTH, DE WITTE, DELFENDAEL,

These capable Walloon workers made possible the beginning of the Swedish iron, mining and armament industries. As for Louis DE GEER, he benefited greatly from his investments in Sweden, becoming a very wealthy man who loaned money to kings and nobility. As a reward for his services, he was made a nobleman in 1641.

Deservingly, Louis DE GEER figures prominently in Sweden's history, and is joined in that honor by many of his descendants.

Of the Walloon iron workers, King Gustavus VI of Sweden remarked in his address given in Stockholm, May 11, 1964. "The emigration of remarkably skilled people gave a new impulse to our industry, very modest at the time. Their contributions have left their marks on our economy and in the history of our civilization."

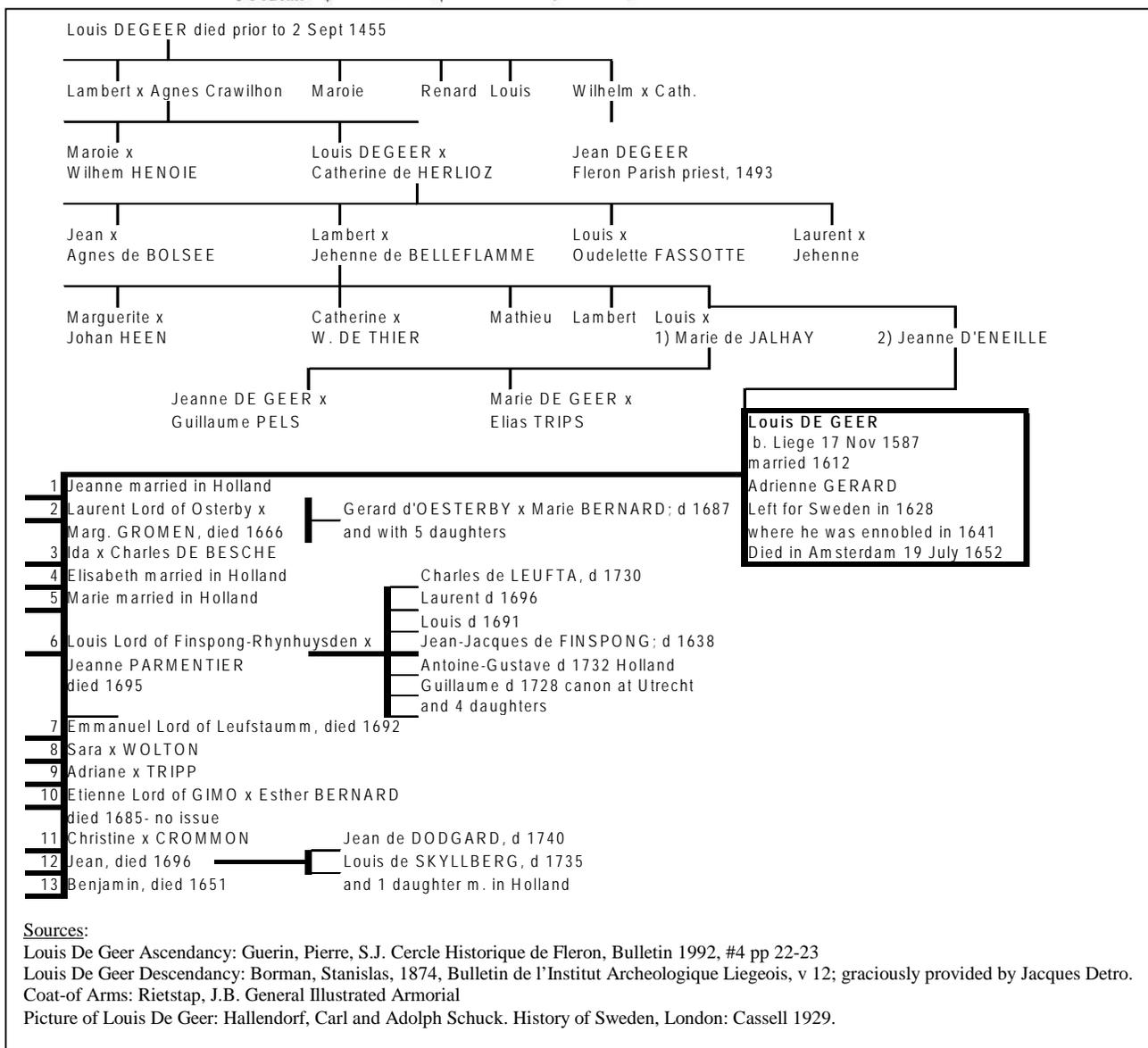
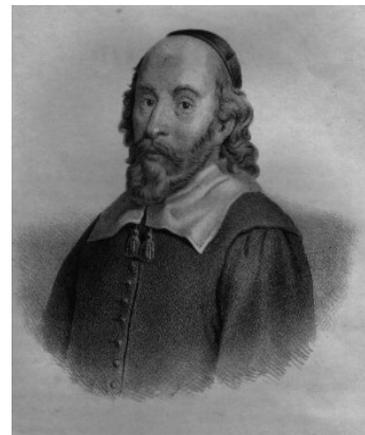
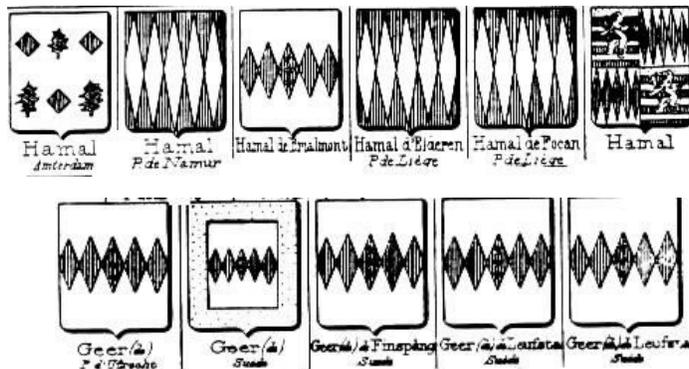
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Gaudette, M., **Walloon Emigration to Sweden**, Belgian Laces #22, pp 11-12, 16, 20, 1982.
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Roberts, Michael, **Sweden Age of Greatness, 1632-1710**, New York, St Martin Press, 1973
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Do you know that in August 1612, 1200 Flemish mercenaries saved the day for Sweden at war with Denmark?
Do you know that Blanche de Namur (* ca 1315) Queen of Sweden, wife of Magnus Eriksson, was from Belgium?
That Astrid (1905-1936), the most beloved queen of Belgium was from Sweden? She was the wife of King Leopold III and mother of the late King Baudouin I, King Albert II and of Josephine-Charlotte Grand Duchess of Luxembourg.

According to Stanislas Borman in Bulletin de l'Institut Archeologique Liégeois, the DE GEER family stems from the DE HAMAL family and share the same coat-of-arms. One branch of the DE GEER family adopted the name BRIALMONT and another one adopted the name GAILLARMONT.

Note the similarities between the various coat-of-arms.



A Choice of Events: A Fleming is honored:

Professor Doctor Emile BOULPAEP

The Christoffel Plantin Prize is awarded to compatriots who contribute to the name and fame of our nation while living in a foreign country. The founder named the prize the Christoffel Plantin a quarter of a century ago to express their admiration for this versatile and universal man who ran a printing and publishing company in the 16th century. He did much to stimulate the development of Antwerpen as a center of science and learning and was instrumental in making the City on the Schelde a meeting place for the international intelligentsia.

Professor Emile BOULPAEP was awarded the 1992 Christoffel Plantin prize by A. Kinsbergen, Honorary Governor of the Province of Antwerpen. Professor Boulpaep was born in Aalst in 1938. He studied at the KY Leuven where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and a year later a Licentiate in Medical Sciences. In the laboratory for Physiology at the KU Leuven he carried out research into the specific characteristics of cells in the kidney. He continued this experimentation in the period 1964-1966 as Research Fellow in Physiology at Cornell University Medical College in New York.

Dr. Boulpaep then returned to Belgium for two years but went back to the United States when he was offered the post of Associate Professor of Physiology at the University of New York. Just over a year later, he moved from New York to New Haven CT to work first as Assistant then as Associate and finally as Full Professor of Cellular and Molecular Physiology at Yale University School of Medicine.

Meanwhile Professor Boulpaep's fame grew within his field of research. He discovered several important physiochemical characteristics of cell membranes. This discovery proved extremely valuable for clinical medicine, mainly because it provided greater insight into a number of kidney and heart disorders. His scientific work has been recorded in more than 170 publications, most of them well-known international journals.

Professor Boulpaep's greatest merit can be put down to the balance he has achieved in translating clinical suppositions and research into fundamental laboratory-linked experimentation.

He makes an exceptional contribution to the development of exchange projects between our country and the United States. He is a member of numerous associations, which maintain and foster links between the two countries. He is Administrator of the Francqui Fund in Brussels, a member of the Hoover Foundation and of the Board of Directors of the Belgium Society Of Benevolence.

He has been Chairman of the Belgian American Education Foundation in New York since 1977.

In 1983 Professor Boulpaep was granted Foreign Membership of the Belgian Royal Academy for Medicine. He has also underlined his link with Flanders through his very active membership of the Order of the Prince, Section Manhattan, which he has chaired since 1991.

It is clear from this sketch of Professor Boulpaep's career that this prominent scientist has enormous creativity, originality and drive and as such he is a worthy ambassador of Flanders in the world.

At the Metropolitan Museum of Art:



"Isabella of Portugal"

**PETRUS CHRISTUS:
Renaissance Master of
Bruges**

Petrus Christus is recognized as a key figure in early Flemish painting, yet much of his life is still shrouded in mystery. He was born in Baerle, a small town on the present Dutch-Flemish border sometime early in the 15th century and moved to Bruges in 1444 where he lived until his death in 1475.

During his day, Bruges was an important center of artistic activity and Christus quickly assumed a

prominent place within this community, after the death of Jan Van Eyck. In many respects his work combines the best of both the Flemish and Dutch artistic styles of the 15th century.

Coming out of a strong tradition of manuscript illumination and miniature painting, many of Christus' finest paintings are small jewels glowing with a richness of colour and detail for which he is justifiably renowned. But he was also capable of large, complex compositions, such as "Death of the Virgin" which the TIMKEN Collection has generously agreed to loan. Christus was the first Northern artist to understand and use the principles of one-point perspective, first pioneered in Florence early in the 15th century, which gave his paintings a wonderful sense of immediacy and intimacy with the viewer,

Because of the fragile nature of this work and the rare number, which exist, exhibitions concerned with the art of early Flemish painters are rare indeed in Europe and virtually unprecedented in the USA. Not since the 1960s has there been a major exhibition in the USA of the paintings of this period, and there has never been one devoted exclusively to Petrus Christus. The expresses willingness of museums in this country and abroad to lend paintings and drawings attests to their enthusiasm for this important scholarly undertaking.

This exhibit will assemble for the first and probably the last time over 2/3 of the known oeuvre of this remarkable artist. It will include approximately twenty-two paintings, six drawings and an illuminated manuscript. Although several studies have been devoted to this artist, certain fundamental questions about his work are still unanswered, bringing such a large number of his works together will allow scholars to re-examine and hopefully resolve some of these key issues. A fully illustrated catalogue will be provided with the exhibit.

It will be on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art from April 12 through July 31, 1994.

Area News

The American Folklore Theater of Fish Creek (Door County, WI) will present a musical comedy "Belgians in Heaven" during the 1994 summer season. The show will run back-to-back with another musical from June 23 to August 27 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The author and director of the theater, Fred Heide did some research at the Area Research Center University of Wisconsin, Green Bay and at Heritage Hill State Park. He spoke with many descendants of Belgian immigrants here and then made a trip to Belgium to enhance his knowledge of the Belgian culture. This show is sure to delight our Belgian community.

The Peninsula Belgian-American Club will travel to Belgium on September 14 for a near 3-week stay. Plans include a trip to the shrine in Lourdes, a 2-day trip to Paris and participation in the 50th Anniversary of the liberation at Bastogne. The group will return October 3.

1865 State Census – Town of Red River, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin

(Only names of Heads of households listed) – 95% Belgians – Ref: Charles Decker Collection, Area Research Center, UW-GB)

Henry LEURQUIN	David DENY	Jean-Bte. HANNON
Antoine WERY	Jean-Joseph REMY	Jean-Jos. LAURENT
Joseph WERY	Joseph PIRLOT	Lambert BRICE
Jean-Jacques ROUTHIAUX	Ferdinand MOREAUX	Jean-Bte. CORNET
Emanuel ROUTHIAUX	Francois FRONCEE	Louis DEBECKER
Damien DUCHATEAU	Felix PIERRE	August NELIS
Patrick MULLEN	Noel MAUFORT	Antoine ROWER
Marie Therese FERRON	Hubert LOOZE	Arsule DECREMER
Antoine GRAW/GRAM	Joseph BOUCHER	Joseph VALCQ
Louis BOUCHER	Gregoire THAISE	Peter MULLER
Francois LARDINOIS	Jean-Francois THAISE	Jean-Bte. ARKELS
J. Bte PRAIL	Jean-Joseph LOOZE	Ferdinand VANDEVELDE
Clement TOMBAL	Francois MAUFORT	Pierre THOUNE
Francois DINAUX	Jean-Bte. BERO	Zacharie VANDEVELDE
Antoine BRABANT	Jacques BOULANGER	Francois MASSE
Louis BRISSEN	Jean-Bte. JONIAUX	Jean MASSE
Hubert DEGREVE	Marie-Anne DELONGUEVILLE	Pierre DEKELVER
Pierre DETERVILLE	Jean-Bte. MORNARD	C.P. HALL
Pierre DUBOIS	Jean-Joseph BOUFFIOUX	Joseph DEBECKER
Adrien FLAVION	Lambert JUNION	James BILDON
Alexander GILSON	Antoine LECOCQ	Louis PIEROT
Dieudonne GONZIN	Charles OTTO	P. M. KEEWAYKUN
Charles ALBERT	Theophile BOUCHONVILLE	Joseph LANGLAIS
Alphonse LEFEVRE	Theodore BOUCHONVILLE	Paul PIEROT
Jacques DEMEUSE	Joseph DELHOPERE	Jacques LAFROMBOIS
Charles LEFEVRE	Louis PIRLOT	James CROO
Joseph DAGNAUX	Antoine PIRLOT	Napee PEACHES
Honore FENENDAEL	Maurice HOSLET	Antoine RECOR
Desire DEPREZ	Julien MOREAUX	L.SHANAWETEI
Jean-Bte. FAMEREE	Joseph PETRY	Louis VAN DYCKE
Isidore DEPREZ	Jean HANNON	Xavier DELIMONT
Desire WERY	Francois BOVY	Joseph VINCENT
Isidore BELLIN	Antoine COLLIN	Adolph SWILLE
Jean-Joseph PIRLET	Jean-Joseph DESCHAMPS	Jean-Bte. DEMEUSE
David CESAR	Pierre-Joseph PREVOST	Joseph VANDERMISSEN
Francois DECELLE	Jean-Bte. VINCENT	Justinien BARBIAUX
August PAUL	Constant LIBOUTON	Joseph HALLOIN
Desire CORNET	Vincent POMMIER	Jean-Baptiste VINCE
Pierre BARDOUCHE	Michel DEGREVE	Louis ETTIENE
Francis BERGMANS	Pierre DRAYE	Pierre VAN PEE
Theodore ROBERT	Leopold GASPART	Isidore DE BAUCHE
Jean-Joseph VINCENT	Theophile MARICQ	Pierre LIGOT
Francois LEBLANC	J. B. DESHOTEL	Louis DESHOTEL
Jean-B. MACCAUX	Alphonse VANESSE	Marie DEFRANISSATA

**BELGIAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE
SOCIETY OF WEST VIRGINIA**

Note from Editor this club report arrived just after the February issue of Belgian Laces had gone to the printers. Sony Rene for the delay in publishing these notes. We have incorporated the latest information received from you for this issue

Our Belgian-American Heritage Society of West Virginia is still growing as well as maturing since it was organized on October 4, 1992. We now have members from throughout the State from one panhandle to the other.

At our October 1993 meeting we welcomed two guests, who addressed the audience and later had a chance to visit personally with the members present:

Dr. Frederick A. Barkey, author-historian from the W.Va. Graduate College and author of *Cinderheads in the Hills: The Belgian Window Glass Workers of West Virginia*. In this work, Dr. Barkey researches the history of the glass industry in West Virginia and particularly the role of the Belgian immigrant glass workers in this. In 1992, the late King Baudouin made Dr. Barkey a "Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold II, Roi des Belges" (Knight of the Order of Leopold II, King of the Belgians).

The other guest was Emil Delestienne, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Belgian-American Heritage Association (BAHA) of Pittsburgh, Pa. and two of their members. He talked to the group about the activities of the Baha in Pennsylvania and then presented a musical tape recording he had received from Belgium, called: "La Dance du Canard" (literally: Duck Dance, but probably the same as our famous Chicken dance). Emil played the music on his tape recorder and the other couple demonstrated the dance. It did not take long for some of our own members to join in this lively dance with all its hands-, arms- and body-motions. Thank you, Emil. It was enjoyed by all. The meeting ended with the serving of Belgian goodies and refreshments.

At our December meeting, the meeting room was completely decorated for Christmas. This time our guests were two exchange students from Toumai (Doornik), Belgium:

Philippe Guisset and Stephane Serro, both about 22 years old and attending school in Morgantown, W.Va. They treated us to a slide show of pictures from Tournais and Brussels and their surroundings. They were gracious in answering the many questions about Belgium coming from the audience. They will return to Belgium later this summer. We all enjoyed the company of these young gentlemen and during the social period following the official meeting, many members seized the opportunity to

brush up on their "rusty" knowledge of the French language.

Belgian Independence Day Picnic:

Plans are now under way for the second annual Belgian Independence Day Picnic, to be held this year on Sunday, July 17 at Norwood Park, Nutterfort, W.V.. Nutterfort is two miles south of Clarksburg on W.Va route 20. Last years picnic was a huge success with 182 adults and 39 children participating. We welcomed Mrs. Monique Cecil from the Belgian Embassy in Washington DC, and her husband as honored guests. The pavilion was beautifully decorated in black, yellow and red ribbons and as many as 59 Belgian flags.

The officers of the society, as well as the picnic committee hope to make this year's event even bigger and better and extend a hearty welcome to all "Belgian Researchers". Please, let us know, if you are planning to join us by writing to: Belgian-American Heritage Society, Post Office Box 195, Clarksburg, W.Va. 26302-0195 or call: (304) 624-4464.

Belgian National Day is actually celebrated on July 21. Sunday is the best day for a picnic, allowing members and guests to come from a distance, so the committee decided on July 17 for this year.

We sincerely hope to have the pleasure to see many of you.

Submitted by René Zabeau, president BAHS of West Virginia

**BELGO-AMERICANS EMPLOYED IN THE
ROLLAND GLASS CO. in 1957:**

Rene Andre Sr. 1-1-37; Rene P. Andre Jr. 16- 4-37, John O. Azelvandre 1-1-37; Hector Louis Bouvier 6-1-34; Louis Arthur Bouvier 28-5-45; James Charles 20-3-39, Jules Charles 15-3-39; John Joseph Coenen 25-6- 29, George DeGrave 14-3-39; Frank Deffet 1-4-28; Rene Jules Flavion 19-6-39; Henry Fontaine 14-3-39; Camille J. Gillot 1-1-22; James C. Gillot 11-9-52; Maurice Janroy 21-9-29; Jules F. Jaumotte 2-21-26; Eugene Jaumot 4-4-52; John William Labenne 7-1-41; Paul Labenne 1-4-41; George A. Lachapelle 13-3-39; Raymond C. Lachapelle 13-3-39; Fernand A. Ladriere 4-23-39; Paul Landis 10-11-33; Edgar E. Lambiotte 14-3-39, Albert Jesse Lefevre 28-5-45; Arthur Lefevre (twin of Albert) 28-5-45; David A.Lefevre 29-5-51, Fernand dit Lefevre 14-4-28; Marcel Leon Lefevre 1-11-27; Carl August Lejeune 19-8-48; Donald E. Lejeune 17-6-47; Frank Leuliette 1-1-22; Gaspard Moine 24-3-32; Albert Noe, Jr. 15-11-37, Edmond Charles Schmidt ?-?-37; Eugene Schmidt 22-6-32; John L Scohy 9-10-39; Raymond Jules Scohy 14-3-39; Raymond E. Thibaut 20-1-47

The Impact of the Belgian Immigrants on the American Glass Industry

By Rene Zabeau

It is safe to say that at least 95% of the Belgian-Americans in W.Va. came from the Jumet area of Belgium and that they came here because of the glass industry, and principally because of the window glass. Most were skilled tradesmen, either blowers, flatteners, gatherers or cutters. In the "old country" they were well organized in guilds or unions. They were not unionists like we know them here, in as much that their inspectors, boss cutters and high management were guild members as well. They were Trade Guilds, a European tradition that has its origins in medieval times.

The principal trades in the window glass manufacturing were the gatherers, blowers, flatteners, and cutters. Up until the 1920's all glass was made by hand: the gatherers gathered the gob of molten glass from the tanks at 2700 degrees; blowers would blow it into cylinders (like huge test tubes); the flatteners would cut off the ends, open the cylinder with a hot iron and flatten it out into sheets of glass which the cutters would then cut into various sizes as the market demanded.

After the 1920's glass was made by a cylinder drawing process, which eliminated the gatherer, blower and flattener. More and more the glass making was automated until finally the window panes were made by a float process developed in England, which then also eliminated the cutters.

There were hundreds of glass plants in the US in the early days; most of them in the East, however several located as far west as California and Wyoming. As small plants were eliminated, the Belgian glass worker moved to where work was still available. That probably answers the question to why there are such large concentrations of second, third and fourth generation Belgians in areas like Clarksburg and Charleston, W.Va., and possibly of Jeannette, Charleroi and Arnold areas at Pennsylvania. Because there glass plants were the last to operate.

From the 1920's to the '70's, when the last of the trades disappeared because of automation, seniority lists were maintained in each plant or factory. In the 1940's to the 1970's there were only four window glass factories in W.Va.: Libby-Owens Glass Co. in Charleston; the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; the Rolland Glass Co. and the Adamson Flat Glass Co., all in Clarksburg.

Many of the Belgian immigrants who came to the States because of the glass industry, and their descendants did not remain in their trades. They became professionals, doctors,

lawyers, surgeons, musicians, government employees, corporate executives etc. etc. I have never known one to be on welfare. They were all hard working, ambitious perfectionists and frugal, to name but a few of their qualities. They were all family oriented.

In spite of the large concentration of Belgians in these areas, few married within their own ethnic group. Therefore the names of the early Belgian immigrants are gradually disappearing and I feel it's important for me to submit to Belgian Laces what I know about these early days.

I'd like to share two seniority lists one dating to April 15, 1953, for cutters from the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (Clarksburg W.Va.); the other dated March 15, 1954 from the Libby-Owens plant in Charleston. Since these trades died out in the 1970's these lists are very rare.

BELGO-AMERICANS EMPLOYED IN THE LIBBY-OWENS PLANT IN 1953

(in alphabetical order, to facilitate family; research - date initially employed follows name - read day-month-year)

Omer Andre 20-7-21, Mole. E. Bariaux 19-7-27; Leon E. Bastian 4-12-25, Leon J Bellette, Jr. 11-9-21; Albert Berger 16-10-40; Edgar Bourmorck 3-8-34; Joseph O. Brasseur 20-7-21, D. Brasseur 22-4-24; Emile J. Dangott 22-8-34, Leroy R. Deghiage 5-10-28. Frederick DuBois 3-2-41; Richard A. DuBois 27-10-39; Ronald W. DuBois 6-4-44; Edgar AS. Dumont 10-5-22; S.F. Dumonceau 20-9-36. Maurice C. Flavion 15-11-20; Emil E. Frere 15-9-34, Arnold Gillespie 16-10-40; James E Gillespie 16-10-40; Rudolph A. Goutierre 8-6-34; LA. Grolemond 30-11-21; Roger J Hiersoux Jr. 7-9-22; Ray F. Jacquet 20-7-19; Theodore J. Jacquet 10-10-22; Oscar Ladriere 3-11-41, Henry A. Larmoyoux 27-4-26; H. Larmoyeux Jr. 7-10-40; Adrien Lambiotte 2-8-34, John Lambiotte 9-8-34; Lawrence LeFevre 16-10-39; Norman LeFevre 16-10-40; Medard L LeFevre 5-1-44; Paul LeFevre 1-11-24; Andrew E. Laurent 4-1-35, William J. Leurent 11-1-46, Emil Lorant 12-11-31; Leon Mayer 12-2-26. Jules Michaux 2-2-34; Ron. Michaux 14-7-27, Arthur Molle 6-10-34; Georges A. Molle Sr. 15-9-26; Joseph Pickavance 2-5-27; Joseph H. Quinet 2-5-22; George Henry Rogier 25-2-35; August Schmidt 5-6-22; George S. Trigaux 28-12-21, Joseph D. Trigaux 11-10-22, Anthony E. Wazelle 8-9-33; Jules R. Wazelle Sr. 12-4-48.

Two very special retirees from Rolland Glass Co.:

Sylvan E. Ledoux born 2-10-1888 (106 years old). first employed 14-4-1928;

and Alphonse Dufour born 27-8-1878 (really???= 116 years old! Congratulations Alphonse! Care to share your secret?) first employed 19-8-1929.

The Rolland Glass Ca was owned by Eugene and Albert Rolland and family, who emigrated to the United States near the turn of the century from the French province adjacent to the Belgian province Hainaut. Some of the above listed glass cutters can trace their ancestry to that French area.

Look for more interesting articles by Rene Zabeau in future Laces, re. the role of the Belgian immigrants in this part of our nation.

FROM & TO ... FROM & TO...**A surprise letter from Dick Delombard:**

Pierre and all Belgian Researchers: Greetings from Moscow!

I'm visiting here for negotiations about sending my project's instrument to the MIR Space Station. This is in conjunction with NASA/Russian cooperation in space.

Moscow is a very interesting place to visit. It reminds me of the rest of Europe (Paris, Brussels, Germany, etc.) in many ways, but also of Africa in some ways. I bought some chocolate crackers in a kiosk last night. As I opened it. lo and behold! it was Made in Belgium!

The wrapper had information about the product in Russian and seven other languages..

Dick, that was a nice surprise! Glad to have you back in the country Thanks for thinking of us.

From Mary Ann Defnet: This year's Celebration of Belgian Days at Brussels. WI, will be July 9 and 10. Everyone is welcome!

From Rene Zabeau: Everyone is welcome at our second annual Belgian Independence Day Picnic, to be held this year Sunday, July 17 at Norwood Park, Nutterfort. W.Va. Please, let us know that you're coming. Call (304)624-4464.

To Joyce Miller: Thank you for taking the time to write us such a nice letter of appreciation. It was also very nice to meet you and your husband the other day in your beautifully located home on the Deschutes-River in Central Oregon.

A Letter From Member Joyce Miller

REDMOND, OREGON

Thank you for all the help and information you sent me. I received a lot of info also from Louis Van Den

Brande (Belgium) on the Dhuydevetter side of the family.

In addition to my thanks. I would like to let you know how much I appreciate the work that you do in behalf of all of us members. I can't tell you how much Belgian Laces means to me and how much I enjoy reading them over and over. I have always been proud of being Belgian. but even more now through reading about our families who came here. It's amazing how many memories from my childhood came back to me from reading Belgian Laces. Some of the articles have direct bearing to me my father was born in Mishawaka, In. and his first job was in the Ball Band factory there.

I especially like the articles about Moline, because I was born there and lived in Rock Island. I remember "Old Towne", Sacred Heart church, weekend afternoons in the park watching the men play Rolle Bolle, and my grandfather, who raised and raced pigeons. I recall watching for their return and how they were docked. I could go on and on about the joy to recall all of these things. - I was raised on Hutspot! NOT one of my favorite foods as a youngster, but I have cooked it many times over the years and have learned to enjoy it very much. Even my non-Belgian husband of 42 years likes it. Last time we visited Moline, we went to the Belgian Inn, where we enjoyed their specialty a giant Rueben Sandwich. Not very Belgian, for sure, but very good. My husband tried a Belgian beer (a Duvel, I think), and had to lay down for a while afterward, he was not prepared for the power of a Belgian beer We also went to the Cultural Center, where we received a very friendly reception and where we bought the cookbook, that is published there.

My great regret is that I wasn't wise enough to learn more from my maternal grandmother while we still had her. So I am trying as best as I can, to pass on to my children and grandchildren all that it means to be Belgian.

My 13 year old granddaughter recently had to do a school report on a foreign country. So she chose Belgium (naturally). I was very proud of her, because she spent so much time on it and did an excellent job. She made a 3x3 foot board and put a map that she made on it and then put in all the major cities and the products of Belgium. She gathered much information from my copies of Belgian Laces. Needless to say . she got an A+ on it, and I hope, gained a real appreciation for being Belgian On the other hand, her 10 year old brother had to do a family tree project for school, and he decided he didn't like the whole thing, because it took too much time and he'd rather play basketball. Perhaps as he and my other 6 grandchildren grow older they too will learn to appreciate that Being Belgian is Beautiful.

Many thanks. Sincerely,

(Signed . Joyce Miller. Redmond, Or.)

94.245 **BRAEKEVELT - VAN RYSSEGHEM**

Désiré Braekevelt b. ca 1860 in Kanegem (Belgium) x Mestdagh Virginia b. ca 1861 in Aarsele (Belg). They emigrated to Detroit ca 1910-1920. Their daughter Madeleine Braekevelt b 10 June 1907 In Tielt (Belg.), d. 21 March 1967 in Detroit. x René Van Rysseghem. b. 24 April 1897 in St. Denijs-Westrem (Belg.). d. 18 May 1944 in Detroit. There was one son George Van Rysseghem? searching for the exact place of death of Désiré Braekevelt and Virginia Mestdagh.

What happened to George Van Rysseghem?

I'd like to meet him in the US. I suppose he still lives in Detroit. Felix Waldack - Josef Van De Veldestraat 7- B 270 Laarne, Belgium.

94.246 **LANCELLE - QUOITOT**

My great-grandmother Josephine Quoitot Lancelle had four daughters and two sons, and all, I believe lived in the general Green Bay area:

1.Marie or Ann-Therese; 2.Adria or Adrienne-Joseph (Dre-en); 3.Marie-Joseph (Marjoseph); 4.Nicholas; 5. Marie-Josephine; 6. Jules Constant. They were all born in Belgium, probably in the Tourinnes-la Grosse/Beauvechain area, Brabant, Belg. Josephine and her husband NoeI Lancelle came to Wisconsin in 1869. settling in Kewaunee county. My mother said that one of the daughters married a Pete Penchart/Pinchert, and had at least four children: Clemence, Ellen, Alice and Pete. Another married a Guillaume De Greet/William DeGrave and a third daughter married an Anthony D'Eilment/Dalemont. Nicholas married Clemence Lemince, lived first in Red River Twp area, later in Rhineland. They had four children Joseph, Josephine. Rosa Marjoseph (my mother) and Willie. I wish contact with any descendants of this family. Write to: Celemece M. Baker, 11112 S.E. 304th street, Auburn, WA 00002-2504

94.247 - **REGNIER**

My father John Regnier was born 23 April 1891, Portland, Oregon. All we know about his father Raymond Regnier is that he belonged to a carpenters union in 1908 and that he is burned somewhere in Portland, Oregon. As John's mother died shortly after his birth, John Regnier was given up for adoption to Joseph Bagniet from Kewanee County, WI. I would like to know what happened to Raymond Regnier, did he remarry, have other children, dates of marriage, birth etc of his eventual new family. Why would a child from Oregon, be given for adoption in Wisconsin?

94.248 **GENIESSSE**

As a gift, I am researching my son in law's maternal ancestors. Ghislain (Gislain/Julin) Geniesse, b.3-11-1828: son of Joseph: X Emilie Laise 1854: came to Brussel, Door

County WI in 1856; hotel keeper and farmer; died 19-1-1911. They had 10 children.

Clement Geniesse: b 1833: X Mary T.Kaye 1855; came to Door County WI 1867; hotel keeper and farmer. They had six children.

Questions: 1) were Clement and Ghislain brothers? 2) does any member of the Belgian Researchers come from this line. We also have the names Jean-Joseph Geniesse and Marie Agnes Watis. Are these Ghislain's parents? Also researching . Evrard - Hobarechx - Hoebrechx - Watis - Jacqmot -Laisse/Laes/Lace - Juanita Martinez - 2809 Carlisle Rd Birmingham, AL 35213-3417

94.249 - Walloon emigration to SWEDEN in the 1600's. I'm writing an article on this event, and would love to have more information. Does anyone have access to facts and figures that I could use? *Patricia, in this issue you will find an interesting article on this very topic written by our Vice-Pres. Micheline Gaudette. How's that for service?* Patricia Pjerrou - Paynter 920 Dune Str. El Segundo, CA 00246

94.250 - **GOETHALS**

Would like more information from passengers lists: 1800 : Camiel Goethals (b.?where?) 1800 : Mathilde Goethals and children Marie. Alphonse and Hortense. (Hortense may also be listed as Augustine) 1902 (September or October): need exact names of Edmund (Edward?) Dhuyvetter and Maude (Maria. Mary?) Cauwels. These were my maternal grandparents and they came from Belgium on the same ship. J. H. Miller - 4255 NW 01st SU.et Redmond, Or 97756

94.251 - **DUMONT**

DUMONT, Victor Camille: b. June 13, 1864 in Ransart or near Charleroi. X Marie Therese Gillette, b. Nov. 25, 1865 same place. Son Edgard Alfred b. April 30, 1893 or 1894 probably same place. Camille, a glass gatherer, came to the USA about 1893 or '94: settled in Bridgeton, NJ and later New Kensington. PA, where daughters Blanche and Alice were born. Their son Alfred (our father) settled in Lancaster, OH. We are interested in relatives in the States and in Belgium and in pursuing further research of records in Belgium. Who can help? Jean Dumont French - 3611 Noyes Ave. #1, Charleston, WV 25304 /1 or Virginia Nell Dumont Gillespie - 301 Lawson Sir. Hurricane, WV 25526.

94.252 - **DE VALCK**

(we are looking for the descendants of Henry De Valck , b. 06.8.1873 The Netherlands, d. 02.6.1961 Los Angeles : X Josephine De Wilde, b. 10.12.1885 France. d. 27 5 1961 Los Angeles. They had four children: Yvonne b. 10.5.1906 The Netherlands; Marcel b. 30.3.1907 The Netherlands; Zoe and Marlette the two youngest. b Los Angeles. date unknown. Please write to this office.

L'ERABLE, ILLINOIS:
St John the Baptist
Catholin Church Part #

The first chapel for St. John the Baptist Catholic Church at L'érable was built about 1854. In 1856 Father Cyrille Brisard signed the first church records. The first volume of records through 1879 has been translated, indexed and published by Norma Meier. At present no copies are available.

The frame building often referred to as the "French Cathedral" was built in 1874 and it still stands as a proud reminder of French-speaking Belgian and Canadian heritage. Nestled in the tiny village of L'érable, the spacious, white tall-spired church is surrounded by the maple trees growing there since Peter Spink first planted them in 1850. "L'érable" is the French word for "maple tree"

Somehow, Father Chiniquy (see L'Erable, part I) at some time accused Peter Spink of careless testifying, prompting Peter to file suit against him, resulting in a bitter feud between the two men. Eventually even Abraham Lincoln was involved in the dispute and the case was moved to Urbana, where it finally was dismissed. - But the damage was done: Father Chiniquy left the Catholic church and began a series of Protestant missions in Illinois and Canada. Peter Spink's affairs fell into disarray and he eventually lost his property.

Behind the St. John the Baptist Church is the cemetery for its parishioners through the years. Norma Meter transcribed the cemetery records some years ago. (For copy see below).

In January 1986 a Belgian-American Heritage Society adopted its constitution and bylaws, elected officers and under the able presidency of consecutively Phyllis Ducat, Denise Corke, Rose Kaufmann and Blanche Ferris functioned actively for several years. The untimely deaths of some of our leaders weakened the organization. Younger members of these families seemed to drift away without the encouragement of their elders. Besides that, many of our members had to travel long distances to come to the meetings, which were held regularly on the third Wednesday of the month. This in itself caused a keen hardship on the icy, windswept roads of the Mid West. Finally with great sadness, they had to give in and discontinue the activities of the society.

Copies of seven years of newsletters, all indexed, as well as of the cemetery records are available through the Iroquois County Genealogical Society in Watseka, at a minimal cost.

Submitted by Verne Drake - 922 S 5th St. Watseka, IL 60970 Tel. (815) 432-3476

BUFFALO BILL in the ARDENNES

If recipes using salmon or trout eggs are not common features in Walloon culinary traditions, what is there to be said about bison breeding? Here too it was the need to diversify that led a young farmer from the region of Bastogne to capitalize on his relatively infertile land by starting to breed buffalo. He learned the technique in Canada and the United States.

His herd now contains about 40 of these impressive animals. His intention was not to set up some sort of game reserve to attract lots of tourists, but rather to sell the meat. In the past, the bison was the symbol of plenty for the Indians, who set great store by all its parts. It is common knowledge that white settlers nearly caused the extinction of these great animals at the end of the last century. Fortunately some timely intervention saved the bison and the stock grew slowly over a long period of time. The "Ardenne Bison" in fact originates from the American plains. It is content with a simple rural diet, is particularly resistant to disease and does not require continual surveillance by the farmer. It can stay outdoors all year long and bad weather has little effect on it. *(A little reminder from the editor: traditionally cattle in most of Europe is kept indoors in the winter months. and even in summer the farmer is used to bring his animals in for the night. From there the comments about the simplicity of raising buffalo for the Belgian farmer).*

Just as there is a difference between Bovidae and Bovines, so differs the bison from the beef. Nevertheless, the character of the meat is similar to beef in terms of tenderness, but the flavor is stronger, closer to that of venison. Bison meat is very lean and requires little cooking. It does not reduce during cooking because of the lack of fat in the muscle. Furthermore the high protein content makes it very nutritious, it is generally considered that a 5oz. piece of meat will satisfy a normal appetite. Just as well as this meat is a true luxury item which can cost as much as 2,000 Bfrs a kilo (around \$30 a lb!)

The initiative of the young farmer in the Ardennes has already been imitated in Hesbaye near Liège. But there's a long way to go before the Ardennes becomes one huge bison ranch. In fact this type of bison can only be raised in very specific areas, and its slow rate of reproduction means that bison will remain a luxury. Nevertheless, it can already be found on the menus of several restaurants in Belgium and bought by the public at some butcher shops.

(from Wallonie - Bruxelles, Magazine of the French Community.)

Passenger List

Prepared by Howard Thomas and Micheline Gaudette

File: Emigration 1855

Report: From Belgium

Names	From	Left	Ship	Date	Ar	Date
DESTACHE Gregoire 35, Sophie 36, Jean 7, Theo 6, Thel 3, Ma	Greze Doiceau	An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
DESTREE Henri HERBIGNAT Elisabeth	Meux			Dec 16		
DETIEGE Jean Charles 36, COLLIN Th. 30, Marie 5, Angeliqu	Bossut	An	Telegraph	Oct 10	NY	
DETIEGE Marie Therese (see RUYTS JB)		An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
DETIGE Anne Jose. 47	Bossut Gottechain	An	Sea Lark	May 1	NY	
DETIGE? Charles 48, + family	Bossut Gottechain	An	Sea Lark	May 1	NY	
DEVRY Nicolas	St Niklaas, AN	An	Seawall	Mar 19	NO	
DIRKE Francois	Lebbeke?	An	Telegraph	Sep 7	NY	
DOST Charles Jos. 24	Longueville, BT	An	Hilton	Apr 28	QU	
DRACT Thomas 34	O. Heverlee, BT	An	Gaston	May 2	NY	
DRAYE Pierre 49, Pierre 22, VANPE Anna 30, AVERS Ferdin.	Rhode (Ste Agathe?)	An	Emerald Isle	Sep 22	NY	
DRESDE Henri Romain 49, ERBIERT Christine, Jos. 16, H	Meux	An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
DRESDE Henri Romain, HERBIGNAT Christine MJ MT HE JO AL	Meux*			Oct 28		
DUBOIS Nicolas 44, FABRY Anna Marie 38, N 11, T 7, C6 ML	Archenes	An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
DUCHENNE Jean Joseph 39, NOEL Anne 36, Jean ½	Grand Leez	An	Emerald Isle	Nov 24		
DUFLER Joseph 30, DELAMINK Armelie 31, Maria 3, Clemence	Lebbeke	An	Telegraph	Sep 7	NY	
DUMIJN/SAMYN Louis 52	Zarren, WF	An	Leopold I	Apr 17	NY	
DUNNON Rosalie 27 (see PROVOOST Carolus)	Klerken, WF	An	Leopold I	Apr 17	NY	
DUPONT Julie (see ROUSSEAUX Joseph)	Grand Leez	An	Emerald Isle	Nov 24		
DUPUIS Jean B. 25	Vezin	An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
DUQUAINE? Peter	Greze, BT	An	Hilton	Apr 28	QU	
DUQUENNE Jean B 24	Ottignies	An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
EICHTEN Matthias 28	Manderfeld LG	An	Gaston	May 2	NY	
EISMAN (see CORMAN)		An	Hilton	Sep 28	QU	
ENSCH Philipp 22	Nothomb, LX	An	Fanny	Mar 19	NY	
ERBINIERT Christine (See DRESDE Henri Romain)		An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
ETIENNE Pierre	Lonzee			Aug 20		
FABRY Anna (see DUBOIS Nicolas)		An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
FERON Francois Joseph *1806 Folx-les-Caves BARBIER Julien	Aische-en-Refail			Jul 25		
FERRI/FERRY Paul Jos. DESNEUX Victoire, Theo, Leon, Em				Jul 25		
FERRIER Jacques	Meux*			Sep 5		
FERS Louise 35 (see LARDINOIS Martin)	Longueville BT	An	Lochinvar	Mar 14	NY	
FIR... (see LEMENSE M. 34)	Aische NR	An	David Hoad	Mar 20	NY	
FIR... M 34 (See LEMENSE Joseph)	Aische NR	An	David Hoad	Mar 20	NY	
FLOCK Bernard 34, laborer	Bockhoute	An	Telegraph	Sep 7	NY	
FONTAINE Guillaume 23	Antwerpen, AN	An	RM Stoman	Apr 13	NY	
FONTAINE Jean Henri 51, VANDERELLS Marie Elis. + family	Hanret NR	An	Lochinvar	Mar 14	NY	
FORHAN Nic 59 DESMET Victoria 40 Leonder 11, Leonie 10	Pietrebais	An	Telegraph	Sep 7	NY	
FOROIR Henri 54	Liege LG	An	Henry Reed	Jan 14	NY	Dec 14
FORTEMPS Anastasie (see LEMENSE Louis Jos.)	Aische-en-Refail					
FORTEMPS Marie Jose. (See LEMENSE Ferdinand)	Aische-en-Refail					
FOSSION Louis	Lonzee			Aug 20		
FRANCART Desire 43 + family	Biez, BT	An	Sea Lark	May 1	NY	
FRINSON Marie Francoise with MOTTART family	Huppaye			Oct 1		
FRISON Francois 57 travelle with VANDERMISEN Joseph	Huppais	An	Telegraph	Oct 3		
FRISON Maria (see MATARD Martin)	Autre Eglise	An	Telegraph	Oct 3		
GABRIEL Francois 53, Josephine BOUGNIET 50, Alfred 11	Glimes	An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
GALLET Alphonse 21	Bruxelles	An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
GARO Catherine 20, (see GUILLAUME Jean Baptiste)	Nodebais, BT	An	Vancluse	Apr 14	NO	
GAROT D. Joseph 41 + family	Nodebais, BT	An	Vancluse	Apr 14	NO	

GAUMISSEN Ch Engelbert 32	Mechelen	An	Telegraph	Sep 7	NY	
GAUTHIER Libert 34	Jodoigne BT	An	Sea Lark	May 1	NY	
GAUTRY Charles 32	Lathuy BT	An	Sea Lark	May 1	NY	
GENIN Maria (see NAQUIN JB)	Pietrebais	An	Telegraph	Sep 7	NY	
GERARD Charles 37 Naval officer	Namur	An	Belgique	Dec 30		
GERARD Jean Franc. Victor 19	Ixelles	An	David Hadley	Sep 22		
GERARD Philippe 31 BAERT Anastasie 28 Gregoire 11/12	Longueville	An	Henry Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
GIRARD Louise (See COLLINET Clothilde)	Antwerpen	An	David Hadley	Sep 22		
GLOIRIE Bruno 35	Neuve-Eglise	An	Catharine	Nov 5	NY	
GODFRIAUX Simon MONGIN Ferdinande DR	Meux"			Sep 5		
GODRY Franc 22	Jemappes	An	Gazelle	Oct 10		
GOETHALS Charles 37	Lotenhulle WF	An	Henry Reed	Jan 14	NY	
GOHIR Julie, widow LEFEVRE Ed (see DELLISSE Jos.)	Boneffe					
GOHLES Maria (see Jean Joseph JACQUES)	Herbeumont	An	Stanislas	Mar 2		
GOOSEN Jean 44	Juvelhem	An	Gazelle	Oct 10		
GOOSEN Philipp 27	Halle	An	Gazelle	Oct 10		
GOTHOT Eleonore (see LEFEBVRE Jean)		An	Henry Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
GOTHOT Marie Virginie 25, traveling with LEFEBVR Jean)	Pietrebais	An	Henry Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
GOTTE Desire 21	Pietrebais, BT	An	Lochinvar	Mar 14		
GRABBE Antoinette 32 (See DEGREF Anton)	O Heverlee BT	An	Gaston	May 2		
GRABBE/CRABBE Franc. 21	O Heverlee BT	An	Gaston	May 2		
GUILLAUME Jean Bapt. 22 GARD Catherine	Nodebais BT	An	Vancluse	Apr 14		
GYSELS Maria 22	Denderleeuw	An	Telegraph	Sep 7		
HALET Gilles Franc. 43	Liege LG	An	Henry Reed	Jan 14	NY	Dec 14
HANNAUX Marie Jos. (see LEFEBVRE Jean)	Pietrebais	An	Henry Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
HANNON Jean Jos. 48 DANNAUT Marie + family	Biez, BT	An	Hilton	Apr 28		
HELLER Magdalena 18	Eupen LG	An	David Hoad	Mar 20		
HELLER Marie 24	Eupen LG	An	David Hoad	Mar 20		
HEMROT Marie (see LAPIERRE Pierre Joseph)	Grand Leez	An	Emerald Isle	Nov 24		
HERALY Chs. Jos. 46 MICHEL Josephine 29 Gen 7 Phi 4 Au	Beauvechain	An	Telegraph	Sep 7		
HERMANS Charles 46 LANDWICK Josephine + family	Greze, BT	An	Hilton	Apr 28		
HEYRMAN Jean Bapt. 24	Bornem AN	An	David Hoad	Mar 20		
HEYRMAN Pierre 23	Bornem AN	An	David Hoad	Mar 20		
HILLESKIM Hubertus 25	Manderfeld LG	An	Gaston	May 2		
HOEDCHOCK Leonard 24	Bruxelles,BT	An	Sea Lark	May 1		
HOPELAG/NAPERLAG Soph 20	Moorslede? WF	An	Gaston	May 2		
HUART Hubert 19	Melin	An	Telegraph	Sep 7		
HUBLOW or HULEBER Fr. 27	Koekelberg? BT	An	Gaston	May 2		
HULEBER or HUBLOW Fr 27	Koekelberg? BT	An	Gaston	May 2		
HUMBLE Theodore 24	Hasselt LB	An	David Hoad	Mar 20		
ITELET Jean Bapt DENIS Therese	Meux*			Dec 11		
JACQUES Jean Joseph 36, GOHLES Maria 20, Jean Baptiste	Herbeumont	An	Stanislas	Mar 2		
JACQUES Marie (see DENIS David)		An	Henri Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
JALLIER/TALLIER Ant. 24	Jodoigne BT	An	Lochinvar	Mar 14		
JARDON Leon Jos. 35	Verviers LG	An	Henry Reed	Jan 14		
JAUMOTTE M Therese (see DEPAS Ignaz)		An	Henry Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14
JEONQUAR? A Jos. 46 + family	Nodebais BT	An	Vancluse	Apr 14		
JEONQUAR? Petronille 49 + Family traveled with GAROT	Nodebais BT	An	Vancluse	Apr 14		
JOBE Bauduin 33 (arrested) MENAT Jeannette	Liege LG	An	Fanny	Mar 19		
JUNIAN Jean Jose. 26	Wavre	An	Henry Reed	Oct 28	NY	Dec 14