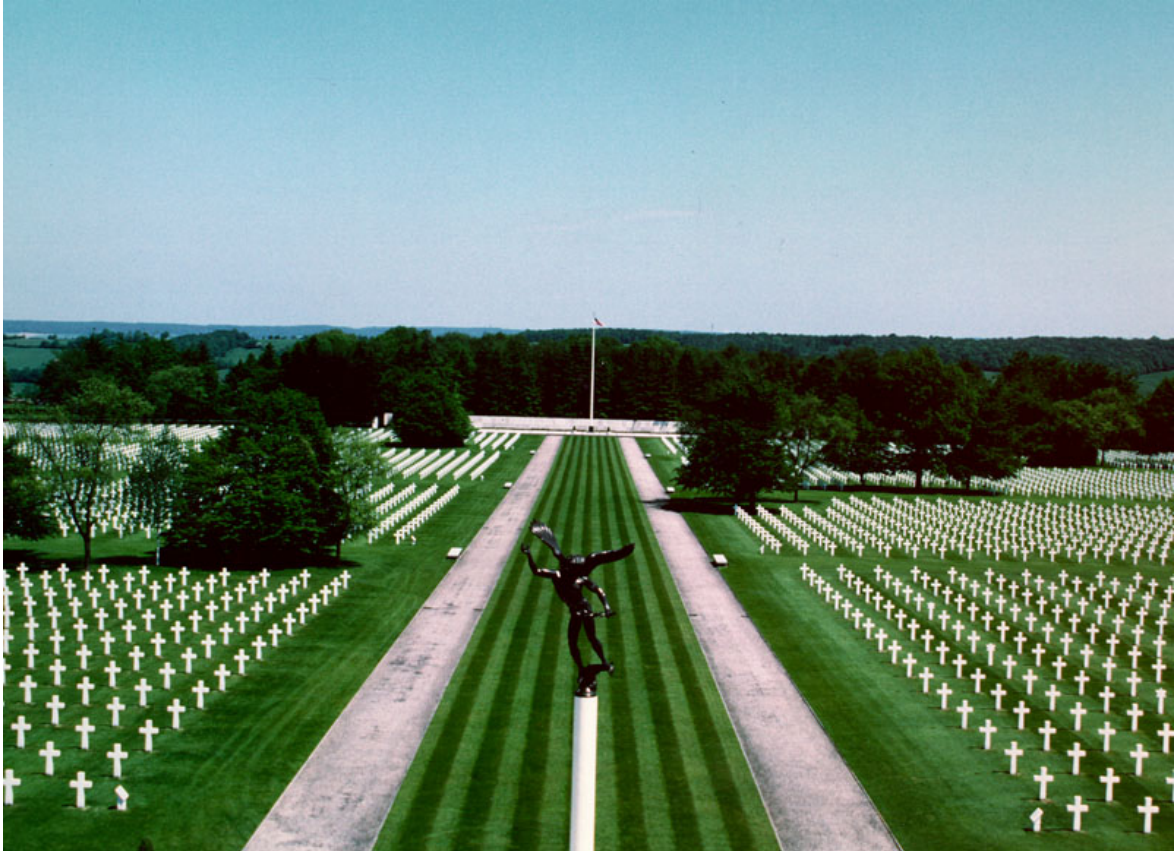


# Belgian Laces



**Henri-Chapelle: American WWII Cemetery**  
<http://www.abmc.gov/images/hc2w.jpg>

# BELGIAN LACES

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

Our principal objective is:

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

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## **Deadline for submission of Articles to Belgian Laces:**

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*Dear Members,*

*I'm not the world's biggest sports fan and so it was not until the trouble started with the Skating gold medals that I fully realized who Jacques ROGGE was. My ears perked up and I turned around to look and listen to the man and recognized the familiar Belgian accent nobody around here can ever place... (=*

*What a wonderful ambassador he has been for Belgium!*

*In his own words: "I want to thank our hosts, the American people, for offering us these two unforgettable weeks... You have reassured us that people from all countries can live peacefully together..."*

*Pride swelled in my heart...*

*My Belgian heart but also my American heart!*

*This is a side trip from our real interest, which is genealogy, but I hope you will allow me a side step this one time.*

*I hope you enjoy this issue. Thank You for sending your stories, your letters and your email messages.*

*Keep up the good work!*

*Regine*

## **Welcome New Members!**

- 951. Oscar BONNELL, Waldport, OR
- 952. Tony DELBART, Alpine, TX
- 953. Debra DEMEESTER, Livonia, MI
- 954. Corinne J. DONKERS, Arlington Heights, IL
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- 963. Edward SCHANUS, Ankeny, IA
- 964. Joan SCHROEDER, Palm Springs, CA
- 965. IB FLAMAND, Clinton, CT

## **BELGIANS IN THE NEWS**

**The Belgian team in the 2002 Winter Olympic Games** in Salt Lake City consisted of six skaters: speed skater **Bart Veldkamp**, short-track skaters **Simon Van Vossel**, **Pieter Gysel**, **Ward Janssens** and **Wim De Deyne** and figure skater **Kevin Van der Perren**.

### **Sir Jacques Rogge**

[http://belgium.fgov.be/abtb/sport/en\\_711013.htm](http://belgium.fgov.be/abtb/sport/en_711013.htm)

On July 16, 2001, in Moscoq, Jacques Rogge (born on May 2, 1942) was elected to a 8-year mandate as the new President of the international olympic Committee (IOC).

Sir Jacques Rogge has been a full member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) since 1991. He headed the Belgian delegation at the Olympic Winter Games in Innsbruck (1976) and Calgary (1988) and at the Summer Games in Moscow (1980), Los Angeles (1984) and Seoul (1988). Rogge presided over the Belgian Olympic and Interfederal Committee between 1990 and 1992. In 1990 he became a member of the Commission for the Olympic Movement as representative of the national Olympic Committees and of the Olympic Solidarity Commission. He sat on the Olympic Program Commission between 1992 and 1994. Since 1992 he has been a member of the Medical Commission and has been vice-president since 1994.

In 1995 he was elected president of the Coordination Commission for the Summer Olympic Games 2000 in Sydney.

Last but not least, Jacques Rogge is president of the United European Olympic Committees and vice-president of the Association of National Olympic Committees.

Sir Jacques Rogge studied medicine at the University of Ghent. He competed in yachting events at the Olympic Games in Mexico (1968), Munich (1972) and Montreal (1976) in the FINN class. He was once world champion and twice vice-champion in this discipline. He was also Belgian champion 16 times. Rogge also played rugby. He was selected for the Belgian national team 10 times.

Read an interesting article at <http://sports.yahoo.com/oly/news/ap/20020125/ap-roggeincharge.html>





Just Published

JOHN THOMAS and CATHERINE KETTEL:
from Luxembourg, Belgium to Scott Co. Missouri (1809-2001)

Compiled by Kay Thomas Brusati

This book, published February 2002, contains information about Belgian immigrants John Thomas (1809 - 1866) and Catherine Kettel (1819 - 1899); it lists over 850 of their direct descendants to the eighth generation up to the year 2001.

The book contains census, deed, vital records information, and newspaper articles. An every name index, sources, and photographs are included. Book is 7" x 10" in size, 286 pages on acid free paper, and bound in a hard cover.

Price: \$40.00. Gift certificates are available.

Children of the above couple include:

Mathias Thomas, who married 1st Marie Theresa Dumey and 2nd Mary Louise Dumey; Joseph Thomas, who married Mary Magdalena Menz; Johanna Thomas, who married 1st Henry Treinen and 2nd Edward Hoffman.

The Hoffmans moved to Allen County, Indiana about 1884; Catherine Thomas, who married Louis Pfefferkorn, and John Thomas, who married Elizabeth Gerst.

This last couple lived in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri

Detach the order form below and send it to: Kay Brusati, 48 Cordone Drive, San Anselmo, CA 94960

I wish to order \_\_\_copy(s) of this book, my check is enclosed.

\_\_\_number of copies @ \$40.00 each.

California residents add 7.25 % sales tax (\$2.90 each)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_
\$ \_\_\_\_\_
\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name:

Address:

“Départ d’Emigrants”

Submitted by José SCHOOVAERTS

In this book, Georges Eekhoud describes the departure of Walloon and Flemish emigrants to America. About 30 families from Willeghem arrive at the port of Antwerp: they try to show off in the hopes that after they left, people will remember that the most daring were from Willeghem.

Men with their picks and hoes over the shoulder, roofers and brick makers were leaving for a country where tiles and bricks were unknown. A young woman, innocent and radiant carrying a bird in a cage. Some guys with a twig of heather in their caps; others with a symbolic bouquet of flowers at the end of their stick or tool handle, and the most devoted, carrying with them, in their satchels a handful or more of native soil

Some wore their native garb, not to recriminate against the homeland but rather to honor it one last time.

The time of departure has arrived and the musicians began to play the favorite GRETRY song “Où peut-on être mieux” as though their brassy instruments were strangling on their tears, and the miners from the Borinage crowded on the bridge, held out their arms to the Flemings. Such will reconcile and embrace as orphans at their mother’s death bed.

(GEORGES EEKHOUD, French speaking-Belgian author, (Antwerp 1854 -Brussels 1927). His slim poetic production is completely eclipsed by his novels, full of bitter and spirited realism, too often spoiled by affectation or improper style. He is the colorful painter of the peasants from the Campine, of vagabonds, of refractors, in Kees Doorik (1883), Kermesses (1885), Nouvelles Kermesses (1887), la Nouvelle Carthage (1888), les Fusillés de Malines (1891), le Cycle patibulaire (1895), Mes communions (1897), Escal Vigor (1899), novel which caused him a lawsuit. Early in his career, a dissesion withle Jeune Belgique brought him to create the Coq rouge (1895).

**Belgians in Connecticut in1880****Fairfield Co., Connecticut**

Name	Relation	Gender	Age	Birthplace
Leonard <b>ELSENBOSS</b>	Self	M	61	N. BELGIUM
Catherine ELSENBOSS	Wife	F	59	N. BELGIUM
Andrew ELSENBOSS	Son	M	22	CT
Frederick ELSENBOSS	Son	M	18	CT
Leonard ELSENBOSS	Son	M	14	CT
William <b>MOPNER</b>	Other	M	18	BELGIUM
Frederick <b>CORVALLS</b>	Other	M	14	BELGIUM
Leopold CORVALLS	Other	M	16	BELGIUM

**Hartford Co., Connecticut**

Alfonse <b>BRUSSLEARD</b>	Self	M	32	BELGIUM
Mary BRUSSLEARD	Wife	F	21	CANADA
Clara M. BRUSSLEARD	Dau	F	4	CT
Frederick BRUSSLEARD	Son	M	3	CT
Elsie M. BRUSSLEARD	Dau	F	1	CT
William BRUSSLEARD	Son	M	2M	CT
Angert <b>PATTOW</b>	Self	M	42	BELGIUM
Emily PATTOW	Wife	F	32	CT
Albert PATTOW	Son	M	9	CT
Alice PATTOW	Dau	F	3	CT
Henry <b>BAKER</b>	Self	M	50	BELGIUM
Mary BAKER	Wife	F	37	HAMBURG
Emma BAKER	Dau	F	19	CT
Florence BAKER	Dau	F	16	CT
Henry BAKER	Son	M	12	CT
Clarence BAKER	Son	M	3	CT
Gustave <b>HELLEMAN</b>	Self	M	38	BELGIUM
Theresa HELLEMAN	Wife	F	32	BELGIUM

**Litchfield Co., Connecticut**

Philip <b>LEMOUS</b>	Other	M	40	BELGIUM
Joseph <b>CALLIOU</b>	Other	M	55	BELGIUM
Francis J. <b>SMALL</b>	Self	M	57	BELGIUM
Mary J. SMALL	Wife	F	46	BELGIUM
Edmons SMALL	Son	M	19	BELGIUM
Augustave <b>CORNELIUS</b>	Self	M	30	BELGIUM
Julia CORNELIUS	Wife	F	35	COBURG, GERMANY
Lama CORNELIUS	Dau	F	4	CT
Emily CORNELIUS	Dau	F	2	CT
Tenoit <b>RAPPE</b>	Other	M	33	BEL
Charles <b>DEBISHOP</b>	Other	M	27	BEL

**Middlesex Co., Connecticut**

F. V. D. <b>BROUK</b>	Self	M	36	BELGIUM
Fredrica BROUK	Wife	F	25	GERMANY
Maria BROUK	Dau	F	6	CT
Jessie BRONK	Dau	F	3	CT
Andre <b>DUMONT</b>	Self	M	57	BELGIUM
Marie DUMONT	Wife	F	48	BELGIUM
Joseph DUMONT	Son	M	18	BELGIUM
August DUMONT	Son	M	16	BELGIUM

Gustave DUMONT	Son	M	13	BELGIUM
Theodore <b>PROTEN</b>	Nephew	M	13	BELGIUM
<b>New Haven Co., Connecticut</b>				
Catherine <b>PAUL</b>	Self	F	35	BELGIUM
Augustus PAUL	Son	M	7	CT
Peter <b>HANSON</b>	Other	M	76	BELGIUM
Joseph <b>RENIER</b>	Self	M	5	BELGIUM
Hannah RENIER	Wife	F	32	BELGIUM
Margaret RENIER	Dau	F	11	FRANKF.
Adolph RENIER	Son	M	7	CT
Emmie RENIER	Dau	F	7	CT
Peter <b>LICHER</b>	Self	M	34	FRANCE
Mary LICHER	Wife	F	28	BELGIUM
Emily LICHER	Dau	F	7	CT
Mary LICHER	Dau	F	3	CT
Gertrude LICHER	Dau	F	7M	CT
Charles J. <b>MARTH</b>	Self	M	39	BELGIUM
Mary E. MARTH	Wife	F	25	NY
Charles H. MARTH	Son	M	4	NY
L. Francis MARTH	Son	M	2	NY
George Edward MARTH	Son	M	9M	CT
Ernest <b>WITTERNELL</b>	Self	M	39	BELGIUM
Hannah WITTERNELL	Wife	F	36	NY
Edmond WITTERNELL	Son	M	8	NY
Rafael WITTERNELL	Son	M	6	NY
Leo WITTERNELL	Son	M	4	NY
Irene WITTERNELL	Dau	F	1	CT
Henry <b>FISHER</b>	Self	W	45	BELGIUM
Bridget FISHER	Wife	F	35	IRE
August <b>VANDERELDEN</b>	Self	M	44	BELGIUM
Ellen VANDERELDEN	Wife	F	35	MA
Katherine VANDERELDEN	Dau	F	7	CT
August <b>LEBRUM</b>	Self	M	45	BELGIUM
Kate LEBRUN	Wife	F	35	IRE
John LEBRUN	Son	M	18	CT
Josephine LEBRUN	Dau	F	13	CT
Augustus LEBRUN	Son	M	7	CT
Henry A <b>LAVALAGE</b>	Self	M	45	BELGIUM
Margret LAVALAGE	Wife	F	40	PRUSSIA
Catharine LAVALAGE	Dau	F	7	CONNECTICUT
Josie LAVALAGE	Dau	F	5	CONNECTICUT
Henry J LAVALAGE	Son	M	3	CONNECTICUT
John <b>CREEK</b>	Self	M	38	BELGIUM
Susan CREEK	Wife	F	40	BELGIUM
Theressa CREEK	Dau	F	15	BELGIUM
Lottie CREEK	Dau	F	12	ENGLAND
John CREEK	Son	M	10	ENGLAND
Bessie CREEK	Dau	F	8	ENGLAND
Rebecca CREEK	Dau	F	5	CONNECTICUT
Thomas CREEK	Son	M	4	CONNECTICUT
George CREEK	Son	M	1	CONNECTICUT
George BEAIN	Self	M	26	CONN
Annie BEAIN	Wife	F	26	BELGIUM

Abram <b>JOHNSON</b>	Self	M	35	BELGIUM
Bridget JOHNSON	Wife	F	35	IRELAND
Ed D. <b>PONDROM</b>	Other	M	30	BELGIUM
Herman JAVORSKI	Self	M	37	PRUSSIA
Bertha JAVORSKI	Wife	F	35	BELGIUM
Prosper <b>ISTAS</b>	Self	M	36	BELGIUM
Susan ISTAS	Wife	F	37	FRANCE
John ISTAS	Son	M	2	CT
Alphonze <b>MARSENA</b>	Self	M	42	BELGIUM
Bertha MARSENA	Wife	F	32	FRA
Emeda MARSENA	Dau	F	5	CT
Bertha MARSENA	Dau	F	2	CT
Joseph <b>SCHEEN</b>	Self	M	42	BELGIUM
Mary SCHEEN	Wife	F	39	IRE
Emma SCHEEN	Dau	F	14	CT
Josephine SCHEEN	Dau	F	13	CT
August SCHEEN	Son	M	5	CT
<b>Tolland Co., Connecticut</b>				
Hobartina <b>KERTZMAN</b>	Other	F	26	BELGIUM
<b>Windham Co., Connecticut</b>				
Florimond <b>DEBRUYCKER</b>	Self	M	37	BELGIUM
Arnold <b>VAN WERSCH</b>	Other	M	27	HOLLAND
Paula Mary <b>VANDERFORD</b>	Self	F	30	Belgium Mother Superior Of Convent

### My Trip to Belgium.

By Jim Pattyn [\[mailto:jlpez@qwest.net\]](mailto:jlpez@qwest.net)

This was my third trip to Belgium from the US. The flights are long. I lived in Germany for two years and would visit Belgium frequently during those two years.

I took a two-week trip to Belgium to visit with my relatives and meet other relatives for the first time. I arrived the week before the attack on America and left a week later. The Belgian people were so wonderful to me during the week following that awful terrorist attack. They were always saying how sorry they were and wishing me and my family the best and a safe return home. Overall my trip was amazing.

I stopped in at the Archive Center in Brugge and obtained a lot of information on my two main Belgian family lines; Jonckheere and Pattyn. I have been able to go back two more generations on my Jonckheere side and I am still trying to get the Pattyn documents translated. I have been too busy to do it lately. The personnel there were very helpful and knowledgeable.

I was also very glad he spoke English. I am not very good with Flemish at all. I can understand and read a little bit but that is about it. I can also comprehend a lot of the French and read it fairly well. I was just

tired of translating it all in my head. My cousin's would talk to me in French and I would talk to them in English. They could understand a little bit of English and obviously I could understand them fairly well. Others must have thought we

were strange if they were to over hear us talking. A couple of my cousins spoke very good English as well.

It rained the entire two weeks I was there. I think maybe one day was sunny with no rain. I lost my umbrella the first day there and had to buy another one. My family is spread throughout Belgium. We originated in West Flanders around Bekegem area before my grandparents immigrated to America in

1920. I now have family in the Brussels area, Charleroi area, and the Brugge area.

I hope that someday that all of you that have never been there will get a chance to go and see the country. It is beautiful there. Though it is not a handicap friendly place. You have to use the stairs in most places like in the rural train stations or metro stations and stores and things. I have a bad back and I had a very large and heavy suitcase. I was not a happy camper about carrying that stupid thing. I gave up a couple times and just took a taxi instead of using the metro or walking to the train or airport, etc... I stayed in a quaint little hotel in Brugge, though I was on the 4<sup>th</sup> Floor and there was no elevator. I also stayed with my cousins outside of Brussels and they have a 4 level condo type place and my bedroom was on the very top floor with no elevator. I would suggest, that instead of one large suitcase, you take two smaller ones. I think that would be easier to work with if you have a bad back.



VILLERS Letters

Submitted by Cheryl OBERHAUS

Letter#1:*February 8, 1869**Dear Brother and Sister:*

*I could not be more pleased of having news from you and above all to hear that you and your family are in good health. As for me, dear brother and sister, praise the Lord, I still enjoy the same happiness. I had news of you by Henri Alardot. I also heard that you had been ill for a long time, and that you had sold your land. Well my dear friend if you have not bought any land yet, come and live near us. I still have good land close to my place and you will at least enjoy living in a country where the climate is very healthy. You mention your lands and your riches, but do we not live as comfortably as you do in Missouri. I really think that the greatest wealth is health. You can judge for yourself, since your sickness even forced you to sell your land.*

*Received the best regard of all the members of Henri Alardot's family. Receive mine too, add those of my whole family. I close and remain your most devoted brother for life.*

*Francois Villers*

*Dickerville, Kiwanne (sic) Co., Wisconsin*

*Give me news of all your family.*

Letter#2:*Lincoln, Kesvannie (sic) Co. Wisconsin**Feb. 1, 1872*

*We have received your kind letter of Nov. 10th, in which you asked for details of the fire which devastated this part of our country. I must tell you that more than 400 farms all belonging to Belgian families, with very few exceptions, have three weeks without seeing the blue sky so intense was the smoke caused by the conflagration. Thursday before the 18th the darkness was so great we were obliged to light the lamps at four o'clock in the afternoon. On the 16, 17, 18 the 19th ever so many families had no homes. We were obliged to run from place to place to help each other. On the 18th Feast of the Mission, towards five o'clock a southwest wind began to blow so much as that by six o'clock one could see nothing but fire and flame. A regular tornado of fire; the trees from the very top to the very root were a furnace of fire. I escaped it by chance. The storm passed a quarter of a mile from our home. Cinders and lighted debris fell like hell in the summer and snow in winter. It was frightful to hear the howling of the bear and other animals. More lucky than others I lost only my fences. I do not believe that anyone has ever seen charity administered on such a large scale. All that is necessary has been sent to those who have suffered such great loss; tools, household furniture; food for people and animals. To tell you all would (be) a whole history which cannot be written in a letter.*

*Now I must tell you that my daughter has been married two years; my mother-in-law died last spring. She got lost in the forest and we found her lying against a tree, she had been dead for some time.*

*At present I am helping to build a flour mill. I put felt between the walls and prepare the boards for the floor. It is the second one that we built. It is as if we were here, at the Babel Tower, where all the different nationalities may be found. Even finished it will be worth \$12,000. I earned \$150 in winter and worked without wasting an hour. Our harvest was pretty good. I have cleared about 17 acres of land and seeded 17 bushels of winter wheat.*

*I will now end my letter telling you that we are all in pretty good health and if the Almighty hears our prayers our letter will find you enjoying the same happiness.*

*I'm sending a thousand massagr ? for the familes of Jean, Jacques, Alexandre and all the friends.*

*Your brother Ant. Looze for Francois Villers.*



**Declarations of Intention: Brown Co. WI: A continuing series**

by Mary Ann Defnet

This list contains the names of 44 Belgians who declared their intention to become citizens in the years 1887 and 1888.

The list for 1889 is quite extensive and will be published in the next issue.

Names appear as written by the Clerk or the emigrant. Known corrections are in parentheses.

Declarations are on file at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Birth Year</b>	<b>Port</b>	<b>Arrival</b>	<b>Declarations</b>
Peter BORREMANS	1837	New York	May 1885	4 Apr 1887
Charles BOSSCHAERTS	1866	New York	July 1885	4 Apr 1887
Henry COULARD	1839	New York	May 1857	5 Apr 1887
August DETERVILLE	1841	Boston	May 1856	4 April 1887
Louis DEVROY	1865	Detroit	June 1866	5 Apr 1887
Victor LAHAYE	1862	Detroit	Mar 1872	5 Apr 1887
Charles LECOMTE	1862	New York	Sept 1885	17 Sep 1887
August LOUIS	1850	New York	1860	5 Apr 1887
Gustavus LOUIS	1848	Boston	May 1855	5 Apr 1887
John MICHEAU	1857	Phila	May 1883	1 Apr 1887
Joseph NIHOUL	1862	Detroit	May 1872	4 Apr 1887
John PLASCHART	1866	New York	Mar 1882	4 Apr 1887
Constant ROBIN	1830	New York	Sept 1880	5 Apr 1887
Felix ROSKAMS	1844	Buffalo	July 1856	15 Dec 1887
Frank TUYLS	1857	Detroit	Mar 1879	5 Apr 1887
Jacobus VANDERPERREN	1838	New York	Apr 1867	5 Apr 1887
Albert VANGAEL	1855	New York	Mar 1886	5 Apr 1887
Felix VANNIEUWENHOVEN	1863	New York	July 1885	4 Apr 1887
Jan VERSTOPPEN	1854	New York	May 1883	2 Apr 1887
Felix VERVOREN	1848	New York	May 1883	4 Apr 1887
Charles ADRIENSEN	1863	New York	Aug 1887	5 Nov 1888
Louis ANCIAUX	1865	New York	Apr 1886	18 Sept 1888
Joseph BAEB	1847	Phila	Mar 1887	2 Apr 1888
Xavier BARRETT	1838	New York	May 1856	29 Mar 1888
Vital CESAR	1863	New York	June 1887	3 Apr 1888
Peter CRETENS	1865	New York	Jan 1863	29 Mar 1888
John Baptiste DEBOT	1845	Phila	Mar 1887	2 Apr 1888
Leopold DE WILDE	1855	Phi la	June 1885	18 Sept 1888
Nestor LAMBRECHTS	1851	New York	Oct 1886	2 Oct 1888
Louis MATHOT, Jr.	1863	New York	Apr 1887	1 May 1888
Camil MERMUYS	1863	New York	Apr 1883	3 Nov 1888
Frank MICHIELS	1862	New York	Apr 1886	3 Apr 1888
Francis MOMMAERTS	1845	Phila	Mar 1887	2 Apr 1888
Pierre OLISLAGERS	1861	New York	Apr 1887	3 Apr 1888
J. B. NOEL	1854	New York	Aug 1870	27 Dec 1888
John ROSKAMS	1836	Buffalo	July 1856	31 Mar 1888
Henry SMET	1862	New York	Apr 1885	18 Sept 1888
Gustave TUIRION	1855	Baltimore	Apr 1883	3 Apr 1888
Peter VAN BEVER	1858	New York	Aug 1881	28 Mar 1888
Victor VANDENPLAS	1865	Phila	Aug 1887	5 Nov 1888
Willem VANDENPLAS	1858	Phila	Mar 1887	2 Apr 1888
Lenard VANDEWALLE	1850	New York	Apr 1882	5 Nov 1888
Jan VERSTRAETEN	1852	New York	Apr 1885	18 Sept 1888
Leon WUILIQUET (WILLIQUET)	1866	Green Bay	Aug 1869	2 Apr 1888

**In the Land of Quarries :**  
**Dongelberg-Oppebais: from the beginning to the First World War (ctd)**

By Joseph TORDOIR, Incourt 1997 - Submitted by Marilyn VAN ALSTYNE

The quarry-master Jacques GRIGNARD who had, in the meantime, become an innkeeper, passed away in Dongelberg, on March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1879. During March and September 1877, the provincial inspector Alfred ZIMMER had been concerned with the safety of the land he was still working. The Provincial authorities had forced him to build a wall along the quarry, on the side of the street. As he had not complied with the lease agreement of 1845 that required that the land be refilled, he had been forced to do so before January 1878 through an intervention of the Brabant "Deputation permanente"<sup>1</sup>

This measure must have caused some trouble for this small businessman who ceased his activities at the time. A short time before his death, two of his sons, Eugène and Félicien GRIGNARD, batchelors and stone cutters, had also died: Eugène died on June 12<sup>th</sup>, 1879; Félicien on August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1880<sup>2</sup>. His other 3 sons, Adolphe, Jean-Joseph and Henri were also stone cutters, but neither of them had shown an interest in officially succeeding their father. Adolphe would die at Dongelberg on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1884, leaving 3 small children with his widow Joséphine LAHY.<sup>3</sup>

For the quarry master Alphonse MONIQUET, the situation had not improved much. In April 1870, he had bought for 1,500 francs, from his Aunt Eléonore ZONE, widow of Charles-Alexandre SAPIN, the house and the land (abt 34 ares – among which, possessions that had been given to her in 1868, when the ZONE-DECLoux assets were divided<sup>4</sup>. These possessions, adjoining his and Adolphe MONIQUET's, his brother, game warden, must have given him the idea to extend his quarry. Following the same train of thought, 10 years later, on May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1880, he then bought from Marie-Louise LOUBRY, widow of Pierre BONE, and her children, a house with stables, built on 4.50 ares of city land with a long term lease, located next to the other property<sup>5</sup>. At

the time, Alphonse MONIQUET's three sons were still too young to be involved in his professional activities.

The quarry master Désiré DEGEHET had no doubt been one of the main beneficiaries of the disappearances of some of his main competitors. As a close friend of quarry master Auguste LIESSE, who lived in his neighborhood and who, in December 1869, had been a witness at his wedding with Marie-Louise REMY<sup>6</sup>, DEGEHET had had the opportunity to buy some property from him after he left for the United States. On February 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1874, his associates Auguste and Eugène LIESSE of Oppebais sold him, for 260 francs, their rights to the quarry they had acquired together in December 1868<sup>7</sup>. In 1877 and 1878, his company seemed to have grown. On July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1877, he entered a partnership with Lambert MELOTTE of Tirlmont and Pierre-Joseph MOREAU, civil engineer in Louvain<sup>8</sup>. These two had specialized in the exploitation of quarries. As early as 1872, Manie-Thérèse WILLIQUET, mother of Lambert MELOTTE, became owner of a quarry located in Huppaye with Philippe HANNESSE, of Tirlmont<sup>9</sup>. On June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1877, MOREAU had acquired, for 4,616 francs, from Siméon DEVROYE, miller in Dongelberg, a 34.16 ares meadow adjoining the land worked by Jacques GRIGNARD<sup>10</sup>. The partnership, finalized the following month, had for purpose to work this virgin site. In November 1878, MOREAU had moreover obtained the 99 year lease of city plots not previously used as quarries from two renters (one of whom was probably Jacques GRIGNARD),<sup>11</sup> and on June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1879, duly

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1880: sale agreed on for the amount of 600 francs. The property sold registered as Section B #746a.

<sup>6</sup> City of Jodoigne. City Archives of Dongelberg. Civil Registers.

<sup>7</sup> Office of Maître Gaëtan de Streel, of Beauvechain. Notarial record of Maître Libert, of Longueville, dated Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1874. This quarry was registered as Section B, #700 b.

<sup>8</sup> Verbal Partnership Contract noted in the record of Oct 21<sup>st</sup>, 1886 of Maître Henri Dewaerseggers, of Jodoigne.

<sup>9</sup> Land Registry. References to a purchase record passed before Maître Putzeys, of Louvain, January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1872

<sup>10</sup> Office of Maître Jean Dandoy, of Jodoigne. Notarial record of Emile Maisin, of Jodoigne, dated June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1877.

<sup>11</sup> Office of Maître Jean Dandoy, of Jodoigne. Notarial record of Emile Maisin, of Jodoigne, dated June 26<sup>th</sup>, 1877. Copy of the city council deliberations, dated November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1878,

<sup>1</sup> A.G.R., Gouvernement Provincial du Brabant. Etablissements Insalubres et incommodes. Dossier G 653.6.

<sup>2</sup> City of Jodoigne. City Archives of Dongelberg. Civil Registers.

<sup>3</sup> City of Jodoigne. City Archives of Dongelberg. Civil Registers.

<sup>4</sup> A.G.R., N.G.B., #37.138. Notarial record of Maître Justinien Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1870.

<sup>5</sup> Office of Maître Jean Dandoy, of Jodoigne. Notarial record of Maître Léon Clément Pastur, of Jodoigne, dated May 10<sup>th</sup>,

authorized, the town of Dongelberg had approved this new transaction<sup>12</sup>. The transaction was done in favor of Désiré DEGEHET, but MOREAU had received permission not to fill these lands, which covered more than 30 ares. This would allow for excavating deeper<sup>13</sup>. The supervision of this work had been officially given to Désiré DEGEHET, with Eugène PROCÈS's likely assistance, who was named as director in 1878. Two years later, he would be listed as quarry master.

Let's note that in August 1882, the innkeeper and linen merchant Antoine LORGE, of Dongelberg, had received permission to open a new quarry behind his residence, located on the right side of the road from Dongelberg to Incourt, at the edge of the Surbelle Woods<sup>14</sup>. We think that LORGE didn't manage to pull his project through. In fact he continued with his linen business.

At Opprebais, the "foreign" quarry masters had also began to appear. In March 1871, Eugène and Auguste LIESSE had decided to equip their business with a 6-7 Horse power steam engine, destined to feed a sump pump to evacuate the waters that were flooding the site, as well as to activate a winch<sup>15</sup>. The modernization of the enterprise, as well as its expansion, would soon bring the need for an influx of important capitals. On February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1875, in Namur, the limited partnership "*LIESSE, CARPENTIER & Cie*" was created. The LIESSE brothers brought in their quarry, their machines and tools as well as the product they had not yet sold. Their new associates, François CARPENTIER and Adolphe SERÉSIA, entrepreneurs in Namur, had also invested 13,000 francs in the venture. The company was officially created for a

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annexed to a record from Maître Emile Maisin, of Jodoigne, dated June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1879

<sup>12</sup> ditto.

<sup>13</sup> ditto. This permission was given in exchange for payment of a 1,510.12 francs indemnity. It involved 2 plots, one measuring 22.20 ares, the other 12.36 ares. The details are found in a notarial record of Maître Dewaersegger, of Jodoigne, dated March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1886.

<sup>14</sup> Provincial Government of Brabant. Series D., file 154. LORGE's request was made June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1882. He erroneously locates his property section A, lot 264, when it actually is section B, his residence listed under 265 -section B. Antoine LORGE was born in Incourt on January 17<sup>th</sup>, 1837 and was married to Marie-Thérèse Moureau. He most likely died in Mélin.

<sup>15</sup> A.G.R., Gouvernement Provincial du Brabant. Etablissement insalubres et incommodes. Dossier C 171.10. The boiler was installed in the parcel registered as section B, #185, 16m from the residences and 30m from the road.

length of 18 years and the management given to said CARPENTIER<sup>16</sup>. In 1880, the 4 partners bought several plots of land where sandstone must have been extracted in the 1860s, from the DAUBY heirs<sup>17</sup>. On April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1883, Auguste LIESSE sold all of his rights in the partnership to Charles-Adolphe DESNEUX, owner in Opprebais, for 6,500 francs and, probably shortly thereafter embarked for the United States, with his whole family<sup>18</sup>. In 1885, the company had acquired neighboring plots that had once belonged to a child of quarry master François LIESSE, who died March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1880 in Opprebais<sup>19</sup>.

Part of the concrete results of the restructuring that took place at that time has finally come to light thanks to the industrial census of 1880. There were 3 quarries in Dongelberg then. They occupied 25 workers besides the 3 owners and the total annual production of these companies was estimated at 496,000 stones, for a value of 35,360 francs<sup>20</sup>. During this same year 1880, the only quarry of Opprebais, with its 22 workers and their 4 owners had produced 500,000 stones, for a value of 40,000 francs<sup>21</sup>. Six years later, the maximum depth of the Opprebais quarry reached 15m, while in Dongelberg, it reached 23m.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Special Book of records, Copies of records, legal documents and others relating to commercial associations, 1875, Vol. III, Brussels, 1875, p.172.

<sup>17</sup> Office of Maître Gaëtan de Streel, of Beauvechain. Notarial record of Maître Arthur Libert, of Longueville, dated March 19<sup>th</sup>, 1880. Purchase of land registered as section B #141e and 146b. Charles-Adolphe DESNEUX born in Opprebais on Oct 4<sup>th</sup>, 1844, son of Doctor Charles DESNEUX and Caroline MOTTOULE.

<sup>18</sup> Bureau de l'Enregistrement des Domaines. Jodoigne.

Owner Register. Société Carpentier, Liesse et cie. Reference to a record by Maître LOGE, of Namur, dated April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1883

<sup>19</sup> Office of Maître Gaëtan de Streel, of Beauvechain. Notarial record of Maître Arthur Libert, of Longueville, dated May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1885. His wife Marie-Anne MATHY died in Opprebais on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

<sup>20</sup> Statistique de la Belgique. Industrie. Recensement de 1880 published by the Minister of Interior and of Public Instruction, Vol. II, general statistics for the registered companies, Brussels, 1882, p.9.

<sup>21</sup> Statistique de la Belgique. Industrie. Recensement de 1880 published by the Minister of Interior and of Public Instruction, Vol. II, general statistics for the registered companies, Brussels, 1882, p.9.

<sup>22</sup> A.G.R., Inspection Générale des Mines. Ressort de Mons. Dossier #211. Report on the activity of the quarries in the arrondissement of Nivelles, in 1886.

### Three Essays on Early 20th Century Maumee

By Marguerite STANLEY

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Submitted by Matt VERONA, TX

Maumee is a town of two thousand inhabitants, about ten miles from Toledo, Ohio. The only manufacturing industry there is a glass factory, at present in the hands of the Case and Merry Company. It has been there for a number of years, has burned down once and been rebuilt, and was partially destroyed at one time by a small cyclone. It has gone through vicissitudes of other sorts too. It was originally run by a Toledo company, but the men became dissatisfied, and, under the leadership of old Amos Lefevre, formed a cooperative company, which soon proved a failure. Case and Merry then bought the plant, and have run it ever since. There are perhaps two hundred Belgians employed in the factory, and they, with their families, form quite an important part of the town. I have worked in the bank where they were paid off, and naturally have talked quite a good deal with them. They are very polite - they never failed to remove their hats when they came in the door, and above all, they never forgot the "please" and "thank you" which so many American men neglect in their business dealings. Then I taught in the public schools for almost two years, and came in touch with the foreign children there. I also, at one time, went twice a week to the home of a Madam Fontaine to give her lessons in English in return for practice in French conversation. Through her, I saw and heard a great deal about the home life of the foreign element in Maumee. Another source of information was my doctor-father's practice - many of his patients are Belgians, and, as his office is right in the house, we quite often came in contact with them there. The factory itself is on the edge of town, on the Miami and Erie Canal, and between the Clover Leaf and Wabash railroads. It is not a very well-built structure -it is of wood, covered with sheets of corrugated tin or some metal. The principal part of the building is the big rectangular room, which contains the "Tank" - in immense stone and cement affair in which the silica, soda and broken glass are melted. The furnace is underneath, and the men who work there are as grimy and disreputable in appearance as the stokers on an ocean liner. At one end of the tank is a crane with an automatic arrangement, which dumps the proper proportion of the components of the glass into the tank. The only admittance allowed the public is on the second floor, where the process of keeping the fire going and the tank filled may be watched from a little above where the actual work is going on. The place is quite open and airy - it is kept as cool as it can be with all the

heat radiating from the white-hot mass in the tank, and good ventilation is necessary to carry off the gasses which issue from it.

Over the pit at one end of which the coal heavers work, are many narrow platforms, three or four planks wide, perhaps, with a somewhat greater distance between them, and on each platform is stationed a man. At the end, near an iron "cooler," stands another, slightly younger, sometimes not much more than a boy. He takes the blow-pipe from the hands of the blower, cools it in the running water, and goes up to the tank, opens a small door, and sticks the pipe in, turning it gently all the while. He then brings it out, puts it in a mould, and turns it until the mass is about evenly distributed at the end of the pipe. He repeats his first operation and again moulds the soft mass to the proper shape.

This process is called gathering, and the men, gatherers. They are learning the trade, and for a good many years the good old Belgian blowers refused to teach anyone but their own sons or boys of their own nationality, trying to keep the knowledge of the craft from the Americans. As soon as the gatherer has collected and moulded a suitable amount of the soft, taffy-like glass, he hands the pipe over to the blower. He, in his turn, stands on the narrow platform, and swings the pipe with its burden at the end, down through the opening between the platforms, and begins to blow. A tiny bubble in the center of the glass begins to swell, the pipe is swung gently from side to side like the pendulum of a clock, and gradually there appears a hollow glass cylinder, with one end slightly rounded and the other shaped like this,  $\wedge$  the neck being where it starts at the end of the blowpipe. Now the blower may either dexterously swing the cylinder into a position over a shutter-like arrangement near the furnace door, and touch it to the iron, or he may employ the services of the "snapper", but some substance must be brought in contact with the cylinder at the center of the rounded end, and a hole punctured in it. The edges expand, until the cylinder is straight at that end - it is then swung onto a wooden tray on wheels, which has grooves enough to hold six or eight cylinders. There, a man who is employed specially for this purpose, marks them, then takes a thin iron bar, dips it in the molten glass, and girds the neck of the cylinder with a thin strip of the soft stuff.

He then taps the end with the rod, and it breaks off as neatly as can be. He then takes another rod, heated red

hot at the end, runs it along the length of the cylinder as it lies in the wooden trough or groove, then he spits on his finger, touches one end of the line heated by the bar, and the glass cracks along the entire length, in a clean cut, straight line. The cylinder is then taken to the flattening room, where it is put into an oven, on smooth stones, and gently heated and rubbed with a mop-like affair, until it is absolutely flat and smooth. From here, a mechanical device takes it, and dips it into several acid baths, where it loses its begrimed, opaque appearance, and becomes clear as we see it when we buy it in the store. From the acid baths, it goes to the cutting room in huge sheets. Here a cutter lifts a big piece, balances it in a groove in the edge of the cutting table, and then simply lets it fall.

You expect to see it shiver into a thousand pieces, but the even air pressure lets it down gently, and it is very seldom that a piece is broken. The cutter then, by means of a diamond or emery wheel, divides it into pieces of prescribed size, cutting so that as little as possible is wasted. The tables themselves are lined, just as kindergarten tables are measured off into inch squares, to facilitate exactness. The last place is the shipping room, where the boxes are made, and the glass packed and stored until it is shipped. Ten years ago, the wages earned by the glass men were very good - now they are scarcely enough to support them. The old system was to pay the men "market money" each week for current expenses, and "settlement money" at the end of each month. The market money of an ordinary blower was twenty dollars a week, a cutter's was fifteen, a clapper's twelve, while the gatherers ranged from seven and a half to ten. The two men who blew double strength glass got forty dollars a week. Then at the end of the month, the amounts due the men were reckoned up, and the settlement made. The largest amount I remember paying was to Jean Botte, who blew double strength glass - it was three hundred and twelve dollars, and that with his one hundred and sixty dollars market money, made his month's work bring him four hundred and seventy-two dollars. Checks for the ordinary blower's settlements ranged from one hundred to one hundred and eighty dollars, while the cutters were only a little less. The settlement was calculated on the piece work done - each cylinder was chalk-marked into the blower's number, and careful record was kept by the salesman. If the blower was slow or careless, his gatherer suffered with him, for a broken cylinder didn't count, of course, for either of them. The system developed a great deal of rivalry - there resulted several accidents, where men were seriously burned with hot glass, which rumor said were unnecessary and malicious - but I presume some spur is really an incentive to better work. They are merely paid by the week now, and the owners say the

results are not so good, but they require a certain amount, and so are enabled to regulate their out-put, which was quite erratic before.

About four years ago, the wages were terribly cut - glass blowing machines had been invented, which do the work as well, and much more cheaply it is claimed. Using these machines as a threat, the manufacturers reduced the wages to the minimum. The Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America (to which all these men belong and pay their monthly dues) stood out as long as they could, but, but it soon became a question of accepting the pittance, or starving, so they went to work. A great many of them who had saved a little, tried other branches of business - one disposed of his government bonds, and started a billiard room and tobacco shop in Toledo - it ultimately failed, and he and his three sons had to go back to the factory because they knew nothing else. Another man bought a farm, and is doing fairly well. One case has always seemed so pitiful to me - that of an old man and his four sons, who lived quite near us.

Three sons worked, and all made good money, so the father took care of his garden and his pigeons, with no thought of care. The youngest boy was in high school, and was not only bright, but very ambitious. He talked confidently of college, and, had things kept on as they were, he would have gone. But the slump came - two of the brothers were married, and the one remaining one couldn't earn enough for the three, so the poor boy had to go to work.

He got a job in the broom factory, and has started a postal savings account to enable him to finish high school some day in the future, when he's saved enough, if he ever can. The Belgians, in relation to their money, can be divided into two pretty distinct classes - those who save their money and those who don't. There are many of them who are sober and industrious, who save all they can. The most usual method was a bank account, which they used to buy a government bond as soon as enough accrued. They have great faith in the government, and the freedom from taxation appeals to them also. It is probably the best way for them to invest their money ~ otherwise, they'd be the constant prey of sharks of all sorts. There used to be many inquiries for a postal savings bank such as they were accustomed to put their funds in, in Belgium, but there was no such institution when they had money to save. They do have accounts now, but rather small ones - not at all in proportion to the large amounts they used to send to relatives in Belgium to deposit for them there. A great deal of money used to be sent over to "the old country" at the end of every month - much more was sent away than was deposited in the town.

The banks they regarded rather with suspicion, though

only a few of them had their checks cashed in gold, so that they might hoard it easily. A great many of the lower class used to ask to have a check of anywhere from ten to eighty dollars paid to them in silver dollars, so that it became necessary to get a special supply of these heavy, cumbersome pieces of silver from Toledo, each pay day. We began to ask the reason why, and found that those men used the dollars as chips in some sort of a gambling game! The spenders, as distinct from the savers, seemed to have no object in life but to squander their money as soon as they could, but they were most of them the young, wild, unmarried men, whose actions didn't affect a family. The saloons were in full blast each Saturday night, and all day Sunday. Imagine a town of two thousand supporting eleven saloons, each paying a thousand dollar license tax!

The Belgians, however, are not the sole patrons - they probably form only a small percentage - but Maumee is the first "wet" spot north of three big "dry" counties,

and there are three interurban lines running through the town, which bring literally hundreds of men into town every Saturday and Sunday. There is no Sunday closing law - that is, they are allowed to keep open until six in the evening. Most of the Belgians drink beer with their meals, and between them, but the percentage of "drunks" is smaller than that among the native American population, and these few are from the riff-raff almost without exception. They are inveterate patrons of the nickel shows - the bills change three times a week, and I'm sure not many of them miss a one. The Pattie Freres pictures appeal to them particularly - often they are situated in "Bruxelles," which most of them seem to know, and not a few of them recognize the various streets and buildings of Paris, on the screen. They are surprisingly well educated - almost all of them read French and write in a copper-plate hand that would put most Americans to shame.

### Crawford Co., Pennsylvania Diary

Researched and submitted by Annette L. LYNCH

**Annette L LYNCH** has placed a list of Belgian glassworkers' families on rootsweb.

#### **“ Introduction**

The families did not stay here very long - the glass factories burned down, and many of the families moved west to Indiana. Consequently, the material is not extensive but I hope you find it interesting and useful. I think some of the names are badly misspelled!

If anyone wants to know more about the glass industry here, he or she can contact me.

A LYNCH, 271 Prospect Street, Meadville PA 16335-1624

Here in Meadville, Pennsylvania, we had a glassblowing industry between 1882 and 1895 (roughly).

Glassblowers from Belgium were recruited for the glass houses. I have collected information about the Belgian community here, from church records, city birth and death records, marriage licenses, etc. I would be happy to share this information with other researchers.

<http://belgium.rootsweb.com/usa/pa/crawford/belgianglassblowers01.html>

**23 June 1882** (*Crawford Journal*) regarding Meadville Glass Works. Works near completion. Should be ready by July 10.

**7 July 1882** (*Crawford Journal*). Delay in shipment of iron from Pittsburgh, about two weeks' delay. About 35 workmen now in city.

**21 July 1882** (*Crawford Journal*) Last Tuesday first glass made - ornamental articles for distribution (globes, walking sticks). Rumors of intended strike were silly —8 men wished works to go into Glassworkers Assoc.; no chance, those preferred to stop work. Pres. of Assoc. from Pittsburgh, came to

Meadville to inspect. Meadville Glass Works running July and August, vs. association rules. Under circumstances, works will run.

**11 August 1882** (*Crawford Journal*) Meadville Glass Co. began Monday of last week; on grounds of Ag. Works which burned over three years ago. 60 men working. Company run by: S. B. Dick, A. M. Fuller, G. W. Delamater, C. Fish, A. C. Huidekoper, S. T. Dick, A. Blum, Alfred Church, W. S. Rose, F. W. Huidekoper, G. B. Sennett. Grounds, buildings, machinery owned by: Kitchen, Church, A. C. and F. W. Huidekoper, J. D. Gill, S.

T. Dick, Sennett, Delamater and S. B. Dick

**14 March 1884** (*Crawford Journal*) "New Glass Factory" New glass organization, to build factory in Kerrtown, lot just south of Mr. A. Stoltz's brickyard. Elevated land, never under water. Company has same capital as Meadville Glass Works - 8 pot capacity (same). Some stockholders of old company will be stockholders of new one also, but company entirely distinct. Window glass only. Will add to business of the new railroad. Works finished by July 1.

**18 July 1884** (*Crawford Journal*)  
Belgian Glass Co., Ltd., opening in Kerrtown Window glass only. Machinery in annealing chamber, and generators, were inventions of Luke House (sic), who supervised their constructions; factory also makes own crucibles. Farnum Fish, gen. Manager. Leopold Mommborg, supt. "Weird work attracts a number of visitors" Blowing begins on Monday at midnight.

**25 July 1884** (*Crawford Journal*)  
"The Belgian Glass Co. have had a little misunderstanding with some of the glass blowers recently over from Belgium. The arrangement was that their passage money, which was advanced by the company, should be gradually refunded. When they were paid off, a part of the money due was taken out, and the men protested. Though some of them refused to work, it does not embarrass operations. Yesterday there was a full complement of men engaged in blowing glass."

**14 Aug. 1884.**

Another factory completed, in Kerrtown. [papers checked through 21 Sept. 1884, no opening date announced]

**11 Nov. 1884**

Under "Local Events" The Parker Glass Works are again in operation, employing 45 men and 50 boys. [see Oil Creek Blizzard]

**29 May 1885** (*Crawford Journal*)  
Western Window Glass Manufacturers met in Pittsburgh on May 27. Appointed committee to confer with workmen regarding price scale. Reduction of 15-20% on wages favored. Manuf. to decide question of shutting down for summer.

**7 July 1885** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

"Belgian Glass Works Entirely Destroyed." Works begun April 1, 1884, in operation by August 1884.

40 men employed there. Leopold "Lumburg," employee. Also Taylor Hose involved in row. Started in pot, or drying, room - fire to dry new clay pots. Nearly burned Kerrtown Flouring Mill (100 ft. away), also brewery and carriage factory threatened.

**10 July 1885** (*Crawford Journal*)  
Friday. On Monday before, fire at Belgian Glass factory in Kerrtown. Very fierce fire, wind, attempts in vain. Work had been shut down for several weeks. Question of origin; possibly sparks from a passing train. Cost \$30,000 to build one year ago, \$10,000 in tools, \$20,000 in stock on hand; insured for only \$38,000. Five stockholders. 4,000 ft. to nearest fireplug (Water and Mercer), hoses only 3,500 ft. Fight between Richmond and Hope hose companies.

**24 July 1885**, (*Crawford Journal*)  
Settling loss, Belgian Glass Works. Stock not salvageable. Mostly destroyed.

**14 Aug. 1885** (*Crawford Journal*)

It is very probable that the Belgian Glass Works will be rebuilt. Satisfactory settlements have been made with the insurance companies and the prospect of building is being favorably considered by the stockholders.

**30 Oct. 1885** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

"Glass Blowers on Strike" When Meadville Glass Works were to resume operations last Tuesday after the summer vacation, the Belgians were informed that the scale of wages would be cut 20% for the present. The men refused to work at the reduction. In all probability the difficulty will be speedily adjusted, as many of the skilled operatives are stockholders in the works.

**[date unknown]**

The building of the new glassworks is being pushed rapidly this

splendid weather. The masonry is already completed and the superstructure is rising well with all speed. It is expected that New Year's day will see the works in operation.

**6 Nov. 1885** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

Strike ended, agreed to 10% reduction, with increase when an advance in glass. Large note on Meadville Glass Works — prices very low to compete with foreign product, only tariff keeping industry going. High cost of fuel. Wages reduced, also 'A profits promised to workers, if any. Contracted out for boxes — cheaper than making own. So far, 1 paying year, 2 losing ones. Looking to introduction of natural gas to help reduce gas.

**12 Nov. 1885** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

For new Belgian Glass works, different departments will be in separate buildings — fire protection manœuvre — flattening room, pot room, ware room, and main furnace room. Located over ruins of old building.

**23 Dec. 1885** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

The buildings of the Keystone Glass Works are now enclosed., work suspended until natural gas procured.

**21 July 1886** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

"Trouble Among the Belgians" much excitement in southern portion of the city, "especially among the numerous Belgians who live in that locality."

**9 July 1887** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

New arrivals to city with connections to new bottle works.

**August 1887** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*).

Almost daily reminders in "Tribune Tattle" about new factory.



**1 Aug. 1887.**

The City of Meadville, Pa. / offers great inducements to / Manufacturers /#7 Inexhaustible quarries of sandstone for Building purposes and the Manufacture of Glass.

**2 Aug. 1887**

The Meadville bottle and fruit jar manufactory, now nearing completion, will use up to 400 packing boxes daily, and will consume three car loads of soda ash per week. This will be one of the most important institutions of its kind in the country.

**5 Aug. 1887**

“Ready for Business” large article about Pennsylvania Glass Works

**10 Aug. 1887**

Numerous exchanges say that “the Meadville Glass Works have started up.” These items refer to the Pennsylvania Glass Works, which are daily adding to their force and will in a few days be running full blast. The Meadville glass manufacturing industry, however, embraces three very large establishments — the Pennsylvania, the Meadville, and the Keystone Glass Works, the latter two manufacturing window glass, and the former fruit jars, bottles, lantern globes and a general line of glassware.

**11 Aug. 1887**

Board of Industry put up \$1,200 guarantee to Pennsylvania Glass Works for establishing here. Asking

for subscriptions. Also on 12 Aug. 1887.

**11 Aug. 1887**

Mambourg and Houze, the Meadville patentees of the gas heating furnace, got to Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, to place one of their furnaces in a large rolling mill at that place....

**12 Aug. 1887**

Order for 500 gross of catsup bottles, for New Jersey firm.

**7 Feb. 1889** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

Pennsylvania Glass Works fire.

**9 June 1890** (*Meadville Tribune-Republican*)

Meadville Glass Works fire

**Sources:**

Meadville City Directory, 1893-94, Satterwhite and Truran, Meadville, PA, map attached gives Keystone Glass Works in Kerrtown, across creek near M & L Railroad; no listing in directory. Note: Kerrtown Roller Flouring Mill, Kerrtown, near old Glass Works

DB R-5:603, made 22 June 1887, recorded 8 Oct. 1887. H. L. Richmond and wife Virginia L. of Meadville, to Pennsylvania Glass Co., for \$750, 1 ½ acres of land in West Mead; bordered on north by Deitch and Keating, east by South Main St., south by D. A. Dill, and west by NYPANO railroad.

DB 162:258, made 9 Dec. 1902, rec. 16 Dec. 1902. Pennsylvania Glass Co. to NYPANO Railroad Co., 1 ½ acres in West Mead, for \$1000. Sworn to 9 Dec. 1902 by Henry Wagner, president, and John Schies, secretary, in Madison Co., Indiana DBC-5:699, Cyrus Kitchen, trustee for twelve others, including Huidekoper and Geo. Sennett

Charter Book A:429 (PA Glass Co.) A:283 and 301 (Belgian Glass Co.). Only the index to Charter Book A remains; the book itself has been missing from the courthouse since 1915.

Meadville City Directory, 1886. Belgian Glass Co., Vernon Twp



“Jumet, la Passerelle.” Ivàn FLORINE - [ivan-FLORINE@Freegates.be](mailto:ivan-FLORINE@Freegates.be)

Animateur du Groupe Généalogique du "Grand Hainaut" <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/HainautGenealogy>



**Roux Births – 1867** (partial)

AUBLY, Melanie	23 Jan 1867	F	Joseph/ Philomene OLOFF
AUBRY, Edouard	11 Apr 1867	M	Leopld Gilain/Maximilienne DESIREE
AUCREMANNE, Juliette Josephe	29 Mar 1867	F	/Rosalie AUCREMANNE
BARLET, Arthur	17 Feb 1867	M	Jean Baptiste/ Marie Augustine ROUSSEAU
BASTIN, Louisa Marie Antoinette	26 Feb 1867	F	/Philomene BASTIN
BASTIN, Aime Joseph	7 Mar 1867	M	Pierre Joseph/ Marie Agnes LEFEVRE
BEGHIN, Camil Charles Joseph	19 Mar 1867	M	Charles Joseph BEGHIN/ Catherine PATIGNY
BOUDART, Elma Celenie Josephe	8 Jan 1867	F	Adolphe/ Celenie FIEVET
BOUILLON, Lucie Anne Marie	25 Feb 1867	F	Jules Joseph/Lucie Anne Mare DESCAMPE
BOUQUIAUX, Marie Josephe Leontine	10 Mar 1867	F	Nicolas /Marie Therese LOOZE
BRIGODE, Charles	6 Apr 1867	M	Auguste/ Marie Francoise SOUVRET
BURION, Leocadie	17 Mar 1867	F	Henri/Eugenie HERMANT
CALLEBAUT, Marie Clemence	25 Apr 1867	F	Jean/Marie Sidonie GAUBLOMME
CARLIER, Clement Joseph	24 Feb 1867	M	Leopold/ Ferdinande DEVREUX
CARPIN, Francois	29 Apr 1867	M	Charles Joseph/Virginie MANDERLIER
CHRETIEN, Leopold	23 Mar 1867	M	Jean Baptiste/Josephine HOTUM
DANDOIS, Euphemie	18 Jan 1867	F	Pierre Joseph/Catherine HARMENT
DANDOIS, Marie Antoinette	6 Feb 1867	F	Julien/Philomene THIRION
DAUBIOUX, Jean Baptiste	3 Feb 1867	M	Florian Ghislain/Marie Therese DECHAMPS
DEBOUT, Celenie Josephe	20 Mar 1867	F	Andre Nicolas/Aurelie DEBOUT
DECAMPS, Alfred Joseph	23 Jan 1867	M	Albert/Eugenie DELANNOY
DEFAYSE(?), Louise	17 Apr 1867	F	Jean Joseph Pauline WERY
DELIN, Charles Louis	10 Mar 1867	M	Sarin/Hortense Joseph GILQUIN
DEMARET, Charles Ernest	29 Jan 1867	M	Theodule/Josephine VASSART
DEQUESNE, Felicien	18 Feb 1867	M	Henri/Philomene Marie CABY
DESCHUYTENEER, Guillaume	11 Jan 1867	M	Pierre/Barbe BOGUES
DESSAUSOIS, Julienne Clemence	26 Mar 1867	F	Pierre Joseph/Marie Augustine Hortense FRANCO
DESY, Emile Antoine	13 Mar 1867	M	Pierre Antoine/Pauline Joseph MONTIGNY
DEWEZ, Augustin Felicien Clement	29 Mar 1867	M	Nicolas Joseph/Elizabeth CARLIER
DEWIEST, Leontine	8 Apr 1867	F	Jean Baptiste/Marie Louise VANCLEEMPUT
DOGNIAUX, Ghislaine Josephine	15 Apr 1867	F	Pierre Joseph/Pauline PETIAUX
DROGNIAUX, Auguste Gustave	24 Apr 1867	M	Gustave/Marie FRERE
DUMONT, Arthur Joseph Desire	27 Apr 1867	M	Pierre Joseph/Marie Francoise GORLIER
FALISE, Noemie	12 Jun 1868	F	Palmire Evariste/Celenie DANDOIS
FALISE, Victorien Joseph	17 Nov 1867	M	Leopold Joseph/Petronille FALISE
FAUX, Marie Josephine	2 Mar 1867	F	Pierre Joseph/Marie Catherine PARENT
FOULON, Pierre Francois	5 Mar 1867	M	Francois Joseph/Olympe Desiree HANCE
GANDIBLEUX, Victorine Josephe	2 Mar 1867	F	Louis/Pauline BRION
GEREIN, Marie Therese	27 Feb 1867	F	Jean Baptiste/Marie Angelique VANDERCAMMEN
GEVRON, Desiree Josephe	30 Mar 1867	F	Adrien Joseph/Marie Catherine BROGNEAUX
GOSSIAUX, Marie Angelle Leontine	13 Mar 1867	F	Jean Martin/Julienne DUCARME
JECHER, Camille	27 Mar 1867	M	Alexander/Josephine VANDEBROUCQ

KAMP, Melanie	25 Mar 1867	M	Guillaume Eugene/Melanie REMY
LABIE, Evariste	24 Apr 1867	M	Francois/Felicite CAEKEBEKE
LAMBERT, Emile Joseph	16 Apr 1867	M	Emile Joseph/Sylvie MAYENCE
LANNEAU, Desire Alphonse	24 Apr 1867	M	Desire Ghislain/Catherine HECQUE
LANSMAN, Sylvain	19 Jan 1867	M	Gedeon/Silvie LAURENT
LAURENT, Marie Agnes	4 Mar 1867	F	Felicien/Pauline Elisa AUCREMANNE
LECLERCQ, Auguste Jean Baptiste	16 Jan 1867	M	Desire Jean Joseph/Marie Joseph HAGON
LEFEVRE, Julia Eugenie	2 May 1867	F	Hubert Joseph/Marie Therese Desiree SENTE
LEFEVRE, Eugenie Marie	7 Apr 1867	F	Nicolas /Eleonore SELIFET
LENOIR, Clemence Joseph	13 Apr 1867	F	Casimir Ghislain/Cecile BRIGODE
LIBERT, Maria Joseph	23 Mar 1867	F	Pierre Joseph/Marie Catherine LEBLIQUE
LOMBART, Aimee	17 Jan 1867	F	Leandre Ghislain/Desiree Fortune DAPPLINCOURT
LOMBART, Leandre	17 Jan 1867	M	Leandre Ghislain/Desiree Fortune DAPPLINCOURT
LOMBART, Antoine	18 Jan 1867	M	Prosper /Josephine MAIGRET
LOSSIGNOL, Leona Anna	20 Feb 1867	F	Edouard/Catherine MARLIER
LOTH, Victor Ghislain	19 Jan 1867	M	Melchior /Marie Therese DRUGMAN
LUCAS, Juliette Augustine	12 Apr 1867	F	Augustin/Desiree Joseph NOEL
MAHIEUX, Jean Joseph	19 Mar 1867	M	Jean Francois/Camille JACQUET
MANDERLIER, Amelie Agnes	8 Apr 1867	F	Maximilien/Philomene Ghislaine GAROT
MARCHAND, Amandine Emma Desiree	23 Feb 1867	F	Jean Baptiste/Marie Therese VERBRUGGEN
MARIN, Joseph Joachim	11 Mar 1867	M	Joachim Joseph/Josephine LEFEVRE
MARTIN, Leonie Marie Joseph	20 Apr 1867	F	Emmanuel Leon Joseph/Virginie POCET
MONFORT, Camil	4 Apr 1867	M	Gregoire/Sidonie Ghislaine DUBRAY
MONTIGNY, Elise Joseph	6 Jan 1867	F	Clement Joseph /Rosalie HOSSELET
NICAISE, Adolphe Virginie	29 Mar 1867	F	Honore Ferdinand/Marie Therese DEFER
PAREE, Henriette	22 Apr 1867	F	Barthelemi/Desiree BURION
PLUMET, Andre	29 Mar 1867	M	Pierre Joseph/Louise TRUNDT
RICHIR, Anna Eugenie	14 Jan 1867	F	Jean Baptiste /Catherine ADAM
ROMAIN, Lidie Joseph	22 Feb 1867	F	Victor / Marie Therese BROGNEAUX
ROUSSEAU, Sylvain Joseph	13 Aug 1867	M	Pierre Joseph/Augustine CAPOUET
ROUSSEAU, Pauline Alexina	16 Oct 1867	F	Pierre/Leonie Joseph HANNET
ROUSSEAU, Emile Joseph	7 Nov 1867	M	Mathieu Joseph /Adelaide Therese DELPIERRE
ROUSSEAUX, Felicien Lothaire	23 Feb 1867	M	Lothaire/Marie Therese ZEGHERS
SCHEPPENS, Emilie Julia	5 Apr 1867	F	Jacque Jean/Petronille VANDENPLAS
SIMON, Maria Ghislaine	1 Jan 1867	F	Guillaume Francois/Marie Joseph GOUVART
THIRION, Josephine Ghislaine	18 Mar 1867	F	Jean Baptiste/Pauline GHISLAIN
VAN DE BROUCQ, Anne Marie	19 Feb 1867	F	Isidore/Catherine MARY
VAN VAEZENBERGH, Joseph	2 Apr 1867	M	Amand/Marie Valentine ZERGHE
VANTITTELBOOM, Marie Francoise	8 Feb 1867	F	Jean Baptiste/Colette DE VLEESCHOUWER
VERMEULEN, Fernand Joseph	13 Feb 1867	M	Charles /Colette VAN DEN BERGHEN
VINCKX, Leonie Angelique	10 Jan 1867	F	Philippe /Leonie QUINET
VOGLAIRE, Honore Jean Baptiste	16 Apr 1867	M	Nicolas Joseph/Josephine Adrienne QUINAUX
WASTIAUX, Marie	20 Mar 1867	F	Maximilien /Eugenie BRUYERE
WODON, Louise Maria	28 Mar 1867	F	Louis Mathieu Leonard/Maria Louise WATTELAN

## The American Battle Monuments Commission

### Henri Chapelle American Cemetery

<http://www.henrichapelle.com/francais.html>

<http://www.henrichapelle.com/index.html>



The American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC), established by law in 1923, is an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the US Government. The Commission is responsible for commemorating the services and achievements of United States Armed Forces where they have served since April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1917 (the date of US entry into World War I) through the building of suitable memorial shrines; for designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent US military cemeteries and memorials in foreign countries; for controlling the design and construction of US military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other US citizens and organizations, both public and private; and encouraging the maintenance of such monuments and markers by their sponsors.

HOLABIRD, ROOT and BURGE of Chicago, Illinois designed the Cemetery and the Memorial. Donald HORD of San Diego, California designed the statue of the Archangel, while Sante GRAZIANI of Worcester, Massachusetts designed the maps.

The cemetery takes its name from the old village of Henri-Chapelle on the road from Liège to Aachen, which name was given to the village by the Duke of Limburg, Henry III in 1172 in a charter. It is a historical site with a beautiful 17<sup>th</sup> century church built in Roman style. The West end provides a wide view of the Valley of the Berwinne.

Covering 57 acres, this American cemetery was created in September 1944 by the US 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division of the 1<sup>st</sup> Army. It was finished in 1960 and inaugurated on July 9<sup>th</sup>, of the same year.

Here lay 7,989 American soldiers who died during the first of 2 great phases of the war: the 1<sup>st</sup> Army advance across Northern France, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany in September 1944, and the fierce "Battle of the Bulge" during the German counter-offense during the fall and winter of 1944 and the spring of 1945. Others were lost in air operations over the region. This is also where the first outposts of the American line of defense were established

The limestone memorial of Massangis consists of the chapel and the combined Visitors' and Museum building connected by a colonnade of 12 pairs of rectangular pylons. The colonnade, chapel and museum room are paved with gray granite from Switzerland. East of the colonnade is a wide terrace.

#### **The colonnade**

The names of 450 soldiers whose remains were never identified are engraved on the 48 pylons together with the seals of the (wartime) 48 States, 3 territories and the District of Columbia. The Great Seal of the United States, in bronze, is set in the flooring. The end pylons bear this inscription in English, French and Flemish:

*"HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES."*

*An asterisk shows those subsequently identified. These were from 42 States, the District of Columbia and England.*

*Bronze doors lead to the chapel. At the entrance, on the east side, is found the dedicatory inscription:*

*"1941-1945 \*\* IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."*

*Inside the rectangular chapel is an altar of blue Belgian marble and green Italian marble. The wall behind the altar is of blue Belgian marble with white veining. The south wall is also of green Italian marble. Hung along the west wall are flags of the Air Force, Armor, Christian and Jewish Chaplain, Engineers, Field Artillery, Infantry and Navy Battalion.*

*The pews were made of walnut, in Holland. The pews are placed so as to allow the lighting to give out an asymmetric effect to give a balanced harmony.*

The Museum Room is combined with the Visitors' Center at the south end of the colonnade. The doors, similar to those of the chapel, are of dark bronze with polished panel insets. Built into the west interior wall, of English Portland Whit bed stone, is a map portraying the military operations in northwestern Europe from the landings in Normandy until the end of the war. This map is of Swedish black granite; the geographical and military data are indicated by means of inlaid mosaic, engraved and colored chasings, anodized aluminum, bronze, etc. Text inscribed in English, French and Flemish amplifies the details of the map. Underneath the map on a stand of white Carrara marble are two sets of key maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan".

On the south wall is a somewhat similar though smaller map. Entitled "Aachen and the Advance to the Roer"; it illustrates the military operations in this region. Again, an inscription accompanies the map.



### The graveyard.

East of the colonnade, a terrace gives full view of the burial area. Facing the graves a bronze Archangel stands bestowing a laurel branch upon the heroes for whom he pleads the Almighty.

A large central mall from where branch out grassy paths, separates the graveyard into 8 squares, lettered "A" through "H" and leads to an enclosure where the flag waves on a background of spruce and oak.

The 7,989 headstones are arranged in broad sweeping curves on the gently sloping lawn.

Stars of David mark the graves of those who professed the Jewish faith while Latin crosses mark all others.

The Dead (soldiers) came from 49 States, from the District of Columbia, Panama and England.

Among the graves are 32 instances in which 2 brothers rest side by side, and one instance of 3 brothers; also there are headstones marking the tombs of 94 soldiers whose identity is known but to God.

The highest ranked officer buried here is Brigadier General Frederick W. CASTLE of the US Air Forces, killed in the area on December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1944 while commanding the war's greatest formation of bombardiers.

On the wall one finds the inscription:

"IN HONORED MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY"

The soldiers whose bodies had been temporarily placed in the cemeteries of Fosse (near Namur) and Foy (near Bastogne) were all buried here. The cemetery in Foy held up to 2,700 bodies of soldiers who fell during the Battle of the Ardennes.

Alongside the brave soldiers of the First Division are buried those of the Second Infantry Division, the 4<sup>th</sup>, the 5<sup>th</sup>, the 9<sup>th</sup>, the 28<sup>th</sup>, the 83<sup>rd</sup>; the 29<sup>th</sup> and the 30<sup>th</sup> Divisions that took part in the surrounding of Aachen; the 53<sup>rd</sup> that fought on Omaha Beach in Normandy; the 70<sup>th</sup>, the 78<sup>th</sup> and 79<sup>th</sup>; the 26<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, 87<sup>th</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> armored divisions that helped crush the von Rundstedt offensive by freeing the 101<sup>st</sup> in Bastogne. And yet more: the 84<sup>th</sup>, 95<sup>th</sup>, 100<sup>th</sup>, 102<sup>nd</sup>, 104<sup>th</sup>, and 106<sup>th</sup> divisions who suffered heavy casualties during the German counter-offensive; the 7<sup>th</sup> armored division, counted among the valiant defenders of the nearby town of Saint-Vith, where a complete enemy army corps, sure of an easy victory, was stopped dead in its tracks. Let's also mention the 89<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup> and 94<sup>th</sup> Infantry divisions and the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> armored divisions who forged through the Sarre to open the way to the Rhine for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Armies; General PATTON's 2<sup>nd</sup> Army; the 3<sup>rd</sup> armored division who surrounded 40,000 German soldiers in Mons, Belgium; the 7<sup>th</sup> army that advanced on Liège; the 9<sup>th</sup> "Phantom" armored division; the 10<sup>th</sup> armored division and the 82<sup>nd</sup> airborne division who, with the 101<sup>st</sup> fought a merciless battle to reconquer Bastogne.

During the course of the Battle of the Ardennes, enemy units wearing American uniforms succeeded in penetrating to Henri-Chapelle where they were captured.

Almost all the graves in Henri-Chapelle were adopted by Belgian families in the area, who visit them and put flowers on them regularly.

Visitors may take pictures of the cemetery, however those whose interest have commercial purposes must make their request in writing to the Bureau Européen of the ABMC.

For information about decorating the graves, contact the cemetery office.



Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery

rue du Mémorial Américain

B-4852 Hombourg

Belgique

Tél.: +32 87-68.71.73 - Fax: +32 87-68.67.17



**Letter to President Herbert HOOVER**<sup>23</sup>

To Mr. Herbert Hoover  
Park Avenue  
New York

Submitted by Denise CORKE-FRANSAER

Dear Sir,

*I read in the American Weekly that you are writing a book titled The American Epic; it describes the American Relief work in both Belgium and France in the First World War.*

*Oh! I have prayed to the Lord for you and America. At that time, I was only 12 years old, I was given a nice pair of tan shoes and many other things from the American Relief Program. To me, the shoes were like a million francs because they were in leather and I had been wearing wooden shoes nearly all my life.*

*I wanted so much to wear those shoes on that wonderful day when I was awarded my diploma for shorthand writing (125 words per minute), but, I had no brown sox to wear and we were very poor.*

*My mother, a widow with two girls was in poor health during the war. I looked in a bag of rags that my mother kept and found an old pair of brown wool socks but the knees and feet were full of holes.*

*My mother spend most of the night ripping out a yellow bedspread that she had crocheted when my father was still living (he died in a street car accident when I was five). She knit feet and tops to the brown socks, but that was on a Saturday night and she had no time to dye them.*

*So, on Sunday, I was so proud to wear my new shoes. My mother had also made me a dress from articles out of the care package from the relief. She told me, bless her, that surely, I would be the prettiest girl there.*

*When I was in school, I had to wait for my turn to accept my diploma; I was standing on a balcony. When I suddenly saw several boys and girls looking up at me laughing. I remembered then that they could see my yellow knees because my dress came just even with the brown of my socks.*

*I was ashamed for a while and then, proud. I went to receive my diploma. I ran home crying and fell into my mother's arms, she said to me "don't cry, I am sure that no one had nicer shoes that you and you are so pretty"*

*I never forgot this and later, when all the Belgian school children were asked to write a letter to President Wilson to thank America for all that they did for Belgium. It was my letter that was chosen to be sent to America.*

*I was then in School #20, Rue du Canal, Brussels and my name was Jeanne Adolphine Alard.*

*I wrote that letter with all my heart, Dear Sir, and now, after so many years, I am here in the United States living with my daughter and I became an American Citizen on Feb. 25, 1959 and am proud of it and thankful to the Lord.*

*What a coincidence, that the speech that the judge who administered the oath of allegiance was the same speech that Ex. President Woodrow Wilson said to the new immigrant in his time.*

*I hope with all my heart that this letter will reach you and I hope to be able to read your book An American Epic.*

Respectfully yours

Jane Alard Fransaer

PS: My mother received a reply from Mr. Herbert Hoover on September 18, 1959

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<sup>23</sup> This letter was written in 1959. We saw the above letter in 1976 on a vacation trip to the Herbert Hoover Library Museum in West Branch, Iowa The Director gave my mother a copy of her letter and also a copy of the book An American Epic.

## 1920 US Census Tuscola Co., Michigan

Extracted by Gene Jenkins, Selah, WA

**Gelford Township:**

Name	Relationship	Age	Born	Emigrated	Citizen
Noert, Archie Victor	Head	29	Belgium		Nat. (?)*
Noert, Emma**	Wife	28	Michigan		
Noert, Mary	Dau	10	Michigan		
Noert, Elizabeth	Dau	7	Michigan		
Noert, Henry	Son	5	Michigan		
Noert, Joseph	Son	3	Michigan		
Noert, Joseph	Brother	46	Belgium	1903	Nat 1911

\* = Dates unreadable

\*\* = Parents born in Belgium

<b>Verschoore, Alphonse</b>		39	Belgium	1912	Alien
Verschoore, Elizabeth		37	Belgium	1912	Alien
Verschoore, Victor		15	Belgium	1912	Alien
Verschoore, Madeline		14	Belgium	1912	Alien
Verschoore, Adrain		11	Belgium	1912	Alien
Verschoore, Julenne		8	Belgium	1912	Alien
<b>Van Hove, Edmond</b>		44	Belgium	1905	Pending
Van Hove, Franesence		47	Belgium	1905	Alien
Van Hove, Alice		16	Belgium	1905	Alien
Van Hove, Magdalena		11	Michigan		
Van Hove, Mary		9	Michigan		
<b>Verman, Raymond</b>		? -	Belgium	1905	Alien
<b>Hellebrujck, Ray</b>		29	Michigan	*	
Hellebrujck, Agness		24	Michigan	*	
Hellebrujck, Gersallda(?)		5	Michigan		
Hellebrujck, Ethel		16m	Michigan		

\* = Parents born in Belgium

**Fairgrove Township:**

<b>Ireah, Alfred</b>	Head	60	Michigan		
Ireah, Mary*	Wife	50	Michigan		
Ireah, Fred	Son	26	Michigan		
Ireah, Orville	Son	24	Michigan		
Ireah, John	Son	22	Michigan		
Ireah, Clea	Dau	20	Michigan		
Ireah, Louie	Son	16	Michigan		
Ireah, Elless	Dau	11	Michigan		
Ireah, Bernard	Son	8	Michigan		

**Almer Township:**

<b>Romain, August*</b>	Head	43	Michigan		
Romain, Albenea	Wife	31	Michigan		
Romain, George	Son	8	Michigan		
Romain, Francis	Dau	5	Michigan		
Romain, Alice	Dau	4	Michigan		
Romain, Loretta	Dau		Michigan		

\* This persons parents were born in Belgium

**Akron Township:**

<b>Matten, Cecil</b>	Head	39	Belgium	1905	Pending
Matten, Defaegher	Wife	42	Belgium	1905	Alien
Matten, Arthur	Son	12	Michigan		
Matten, Oscar	Son	11	Michigan		
Matten, Mary	Dau	9	Michigan		
<b>Van Breven, Adolph</b>	Head	42	Belgium	1912	Pending
Van Breven, Mathalde	Wife	35	Belgium	19?	Alien
Van Breven, Alos	Dau	9	Michigan		
Van Breven, Cam...	Son	7	Michigan		
Van Breven, Mary	Dau	4	Michigan		



<b>DeBreven, Gustaf</b>	Head	39	Belgium	1906	Nat. 1919
DeBreven, Erma	Wife	36	Belgium	1907	Nat. 1919
DeBreven, ? -	Son	14	Belgium	1907	Nat. 1919
DeBreven, Julia	Dau	13	Belgium	1907	Nat. 1919
DeBreven, Mary	Dau	11	Michigan		
DeBreven, Frank	Son	9	Michigan		
DeBreven, Adel	Dau	7	Michigan		
DeBreven, Clara	Dau	4	Michigan		
DeBreven, Elvera	Dau	16m	Michigan		
<b>Akron Township:</b>					
<b>Vensteenhouse, John</b>	Head	53	Belgium	1907	Nat. 1914 - Farmer
Vensteenhouse, Mary	Wife	46	Belgium	1912	Nat. 1914
Vensteenhouse, Leon	Son	17	Belgium	1912	Nat. 1914
Vensteenhouse, Adolph	Son	16	Belgium	1912	Nat. 1914
Vensteenhouse, Julia	Dau	4	Michigan.		
<b>Venrjakegher, Leon</b>	Head	38	Belgium	1906	Pending - Framer
Venrjakegher, Selena	Wife	37	Belgium	1912	Alien
Venrjakegher, Margarete	Dau	6	Michigan		
Venrjakegher, Mary	Dau	13m	Michigan		
<b>Vansteenkicte, Cerel</b>	Head	42	Belgium	1909	Alien
Vansteenkicte, Freda	Wife	42	Belgium	1909	Alien
Vansteenkicte, Victor	Son	15	Michigan		
Vansteenkicte, Albert	Son	13	Michigan		
Vansteenkicte, Marie	Dau	12	Michigan		
Vansteenkicte, Amil	Son	10	Michigan		
Vansteenkicte, Mary	Dau	9	Michigan		
Vansteenkicte, Clara	Dau	6	Michigan		
Vansteenkicte, Morese	Son	3	Michigan		
Vansteenkicte, Henry	Son	1m	Michigan		
<b>Vandsaestede, Peter</b>	Head	33	Belgium	1912	Alien
Vandsaestede, ?	Wife	38	Belgium	1912	Alien
Vandsaestede, Mary	Dau	10	Belgium	1912	Alien
Vandsaestede, Hellen	Dau	4m	Michigan		
Lamert, Camel		47	Belgium	1897	Alien- Laborer



Ellis Island: Visit the site at [www.ellislandrecords.org](http://www.ellislandrecords.org)

**Area News:****THE WISCONSIN CORNER**

Things are generally pretty quiet during the winter months in Wisconsin.

The Peninsula Belgian American Club is "at rest" during this time and will hold its first meeting of the new year in April. Plans are in the works for their biennial trip to Belgium. This year will mark the 30th anniversary of the first venture to the old country in 1972. The tour will take place from June 12 to 27, and will include a side trip to Paris and Normandy.

Of great concern during the Christmas/New Year holiday was the lack of mail from relatives and friends in Belgium. A short-lived mail strike there had its effects felt throughout northeastern Wisconsin. The cards, letters, and packages finally started arriving the second week of January, much to the delight of senders and recipients alike.

Your Wisconsin columnist wishes good luck, good health, and happiness to all in this New Year. May all your genealogical research be successful!

Mary Ann Defnet

**WEST VIRGINIA CORNER**

The annual Christmas party for the Belgian-American Heritage Society of West Virginia was held on Sunday, December 16, 2001, at the Waldomore Historical Building in Clarksburg, WV.

The turnout was wonderful for this event. A short meeting to bring members up to date with old and new business was discussed and then the meeting was turned over to two programs we had planned for the afternoon.

Virginia (Charles) DeGardyn explained the ingredients and the manor for which she makes her galettes. Our members enjoy telling stories often of certain memories that they have had through the year where galettes were involved. All our members have had galettes and many other various foods prepared in their homes whether they were first, second, or third generation Belgians.

We also always have galettes and other Belgian delicacies prepared for every meeting that we have for our social hour which follows the meetings.

Our second program was of sewing. Of course our heritage also has the art of sewing as a big part of a woman's way of life for years. Emilia (Romaine) Ash brought her many beautiful baptismal outfits that she makes. I must say they were outstanding. She makes these for infant boys or girls. The details are remarkable with tiny pleats, lace, buttons and other fine details. One had a long jacket in a sailor motif.

All of these have the matching slips, bonnets, shoes, etc., that go with them. Emilia's mother was an avid sewer and the pattern that she used for many of them was the pattern her mother had brought from Belgium in the early 20th Century. She also explained the ways in which to care for baptismal outfits to preserve them for future generations or to just keep.

There will be a board meeting in February to prepare for the upcoming meetings for 2002. Anyone of Belgian Heritage that is in our area is welcome to join us for any meeting we have, we would love to meet you.

You can contact me through the internet

[BAHSoFVW@aol.com](mailto:BAHSoFVW@aol.com),

or write to me at 340 Buckhannon Ave., Clarksburg, WV 26301.

Our meeting dates for 2002 are:

**March 9** - Raymon's Restaurant, this is a luncheon meeting and will begin at 12:00 noon.

**May 5** - Waldomore, at 2:00 PM

**October 13** - Waldomore, at 2:00 PM

**December 8** - Waldomore, at 2:00 PM

All of our meetings right now are in Clarksburg, West Virginia but you might wish to note of some events coming in South Charleston, West Virginia in the future. We will keep you informed.

Sincerely,

Vickie Zabeau - Bowden

Pres. Belgian-American Heritage Society of WV

**WESTERN ILLINOIS:****Center for Belgian Culture**

[www.belgianmuseumquadcities.org](http://www.belgianmuseumquadcities.org)

**Calendar of Upcoming Events**

**April 6:** Waffle Breakfast –Lacemakers in the afternoon

**April 8:** Board meeting

**April 17:** Volunteer Dinner

**May 4:** Waffle Breakfast – Lacemakers in the afternoon

**May 13:** Board Meeting

**May 27:** Memorial Day Waffle breakfast

**June 1:** Waffle Breakfast – Lacemakers in the afternoon

**To and From:**

**From: André PIERARD** [pierard\\_genea@yahoo.fr](mailto:pierard_genea@yahoo.fr)

Hello,

I've got some data bases (Hainaut + Namur, Belgium) you can read on the Web

<http://www.webwith.ch/genea/Pierard/pierard.html>

<http://users.belgacom.net/gc308127/be.html>

<http://users.belgacom.net/gc308127/chge.htm>

<http://www.webwith.ch/genea/ca/ca.html>

<http://users.belgacom.net/gc308127/>

André Piérard - CH - 3974 Mollens

**From Luc MATTHIJS, Evere (Brussels, Belgium) - [luc.matthijs@advalvas.be](mailto:luc.matthijs@advalvas.be)**

<http://users.skynet.be/huvelle/index.html> will explain more about the Cadastral maps of some Belgian municipalities, made between 1842 and 1879.

Most pages do have a English version.

The site documents only the municipalities of the Walloon provinces, but they do also exist for most of the Flemish provinces.

One example is the one of Heusden (Destelbergen, East-Flanders).

The map: <http://www.decaluwe.yucom.be/>

The owners list:

[http://www.decaluwe.yucom.be/Popp\\_kaart%20Heusden/Namen%20legger.htm](http://www.decaluwe.yucom.be/Popp_kaart%20Heusden/Namen%20legger.htm)

The maps for the 18th century are the Ferraris maps

One example:

[http://www.kbr.be/coll/maps/ferrarisbxl\\_2nl.jpg](http://www.kbr.be/coll/maps/ferrarisbxl_2nl.jpg)

from the page

[http://www.kbr.be/coll/maps/maps\\_nl.html](http://www.kbr.be/coll/maps/maps_nl.html)

**From Shirley ROWE, [matilda@stic.net](mailto:matilda@stic.net)**

I'd be more than happy to offer to do lookups in the 1880 U.S. Census as well as the Western Europe Vital Records Index for those who don't have access to an FHC. Shirley

*Response:* Thanks, Shirley! That's SUPER!

**From Dick STRIMEL, [strimelr001@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:strimelr001@hawaii.rr.com)**

Hello again,

Just wanted to let you know that my search for my great grandfather and grandfather has met with success.

My great grandfather, Edward Strimel, was listed on the 1900 census in Orestes, Indiana. Also on the census was my grandfather, Fernand, age 12.

It was the first time I found both of them listed on the same document. Edward was also found on the 1910 and 1920 census listings for Maumee, Ohio. An interesting note on this discovery. Usually the census is taken in the late spring or early summer. For some reason the 1920 census was taken in January. Edward died in April and had the census been taken at the usual time he would not have been listed.

My grandparents proved to be even more elusive. I could never find them in 1910. My father was born in Pennsylvania in 1910. His place of birth has always been somewhat vague. I finally got the census soundex for Pennsylvania in 1910. It was the worst misspelling

of our name that I have ever seen. I then recalled my grandmother's accent. She was from Aniche, France. The census taker wrote down what he heard. There in Punxsutawney, PA was...Stremo, Fernand age 22, Bertha - 21, and my uncle Edward, age 2. My dad would arrive in November.

The only missing piece now is the place of arrival from Belgium, the actual date, (the year appears to be 1892) and the ship's name. I haven't found them in New York nor Baltimore. Philadelphia is next.

Just confirming some of the puzzles you run across doing these searches.

Now I need to find a good Belgian beer to celebrate. (That should be "Belgian beer", all Belgian beers are good!)

Aloha, Dick Strimel

**From Corinne , [taramark@WCTAtel.net](mailto:taramark@WCTAtel.net)**

Montreal, Canada - Cimetiere Notre-Dame-des Neiges is now a searchable site:

<http://www.cimetierenddn.org/fr/services/necrologie/recherche.asp>

## **QUERIES**

### **BL02-398: ERTSENS- DELAET**

I would appreciate information on the following ancestor:

Maria Regina Ertzens (possibly Herssens), wife of Cornelius DE LAET, 22 Dec. 1710, Vrasene. Maria was apparently born around 1713. Any help would be appreciated.

They are parents of Amelberga DE LAET, born 7 Feb, 1747 and died in Vrasene, wife of Martin Buytaert, born 27 June 1752 in Temse.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

### **BL02-399: NIJS-LUYCKX**

I need information on the following relations from Belgium. All help is much appreciated:

Joannes Baptista Nijs, baptised 26 Aug 1719, probably in Vrasene but not sure, husband of Anna Maria Luyckx, 6 Feb 1716, Vrasene. His parents: Joannes Nijs and Marie Aelbrect. Her parents: Philip Luyckx and Elisabeth Pulyaert

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN [jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

### **BL02-400: VAN BUNDER-PAUWELS**

I would appreciate any information on the following Belgian relatives:

Franciscus van Bunderen and his wife Judoca Anna Pauwels. Their son was Petrus Van Bunder, 29 Apr 1755, Vrasene, husband of Joanna Nijs, 20 June 1757.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-401: VIJT-VAN PUYVELDE**

If anyone has information on the following, I would appreciate hearing from you:

Michal Vijt and Anna Vergauwen, parents of Joanna M. Vijt (Vijdt), born Oct. 31, 1747, Vrasene, wife of Jan Joseph Van Puyvelde. Information on J. J. Van Puyvelde also needed.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-402: BUYTAERT-PAUWELS**

I am seeking information on the following Belgian relatives. All help is appreciated.

Egidius BUYTAERT, husband of Maria PAUWELS. Their son was Joducus BUYTAERT, June 27, 1665, Temse, died 14 April 1715, husband of Joanna MANTIENS (might be Martiens??), born about 1670, died 8 Jan 1715.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-403: LAUWERS-VERGAUWEN**

I need information on the following Belgian relatives if anyone can help.

Joannes CAP and Joanna Catharina LAUWERS, parents of Joannes B. Cap, 4 March 1740, Krubeke, husband of Joanna M. VERGAUWEN, May 23, 1739, Beverer, died May 9, 1816. Information on her parents would also be much appreciated. They are Jacobus VERGAUWEN and Elisabeth VAN GOETHEM.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-404: VAN DUYSEL-VAN DER WEKEN**

I need information on the following ancestors if anyone can help.

Franciscus SMET and Angeline VAN DUYSEL, parents of Barbara SMET, 4 Jan 1742, Meerdonk, wife of Jean Baptiste VAN DER WEKEN, 20 Apr 1727, Vrasene. I also need information of the parents of J.B. Van DER WEKEN who were Joannes B. VanderWeken and Catharina MAES.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-405: DE POTTER**

I would appreciate any information on the following ancestors:

Petrus DE POTTER, Mar 9 1741, De Klinge, and his wife Joanna C. Goddefroy, Jan. 14, 1755, De Klinge, parents of Joanna Francisca De POTTER, Feb. 2, 1796, De Klinge.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-406: DE LAET- BROECKAERTS**

If anyone has information on these Belgian relatives, I would appreciate hearing from you:

Petrus DE LAET and Joanna BROECKAERTS, parents of Joannes DE LAET, 1 Dec 1683, Vrasene, died 22 Oct 1728.

His wife was Catharina Demaere, 29 Jan 1689. Her parents were Joducus Demaere and Joanna VAN MOERE. Any information would be appreciated.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-407: BUYSSINCK**

If anyone has access to any information on the following I would appreciate it:

Anna Catharina BUYSSINCK, born about 1710, wife of Andreas Buytaert, born in Temse 27 Feb 1714.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-408: D'HONDT-BLOMMAERT**

I am seeking information on the following Belgian ancestors:

Petrus D'HONDT and his wife Isabella Theresia BLOMMAERT, parents of Joducus D'HONDT, born Mar 23, 1762, died April 10, 1747, Vrasene, husband of Anna C. SMET, July 29, 1765, Aug. 31, 1813, Vrasene. Her parents are Petrus SMET and Judoca BOGAERT. Any information on them would help and be appreciated.

John Buytaert, Cloquet, MN

[jandkbuytaert@juno.com](mailto:jandkbuytaert@juno.com)

**BL02-409: CATTOIR-HENDERICKX**

I am looking for living descendants of Emiel CATTOIR who was born in Schellebelle, Belgium on 17 June 1889. Emiel married Maria HENDERICKX in Schellebelle on 12 September 1913. Maria was born in Schellebelle on 27 September 1893. They had at least 2 children - Valerie Camilla CATTOIR who was born in Schellebelle on 12 April 1914 and Rudolf Renaat CATTOIR who was born in Schellebelle on 12 October 1915. Emiel CATTOIR immigrated to the U.S.A on 14 June 1920 and went to his brother-in-law, L. HENDERICKX who lived at 556 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. When he emigrated from Belgium Emiel lived at 11 Hoogstraat, Schellebelle. Maria and the 2 children emigrated later.

# 763 - Jack Becqué

930 Carswell Court, Elk Grove Village, IL

847-956-0294 - [jabjr@compuserve.com](mailto:jabjr@compuserve.com)