

THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS  
8 Wyckoff Ave.  
Holyoke, Mass. 01040

Belgian Laces # 16  
November 1980

Dear Members of The Belgian Researchers:

We take great pleasure in congratulating and offering our best wishes for many more years of happiness to Mr. & Mrs. Henry Verslype who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary and to Mr. & Mrs. Everett Rogers who celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary.

Names added to our names list:

44 BIFT, 1740? Gosselies? HT  
44 CHERRUY, 1814, Jumet, HT  
44 CORNIL, 1792, Ransart ? HT  
44 DELCHAMBRE, 1847 Roux, HT; Sart-Dames-Avelines, BT.  
40 DELLIS 1813, Maleves-Ste. Marie-Wastines, BT  
44 DRUART, 1819, Chaussee N.D.-Louvignies, HT  
44 DUPONT, 1740? Gosselies? HT  
40 DUPUIS, 1783 Maleves-Ste. Marie-Wastines, BT  
44 GILBERT, 1823, Jumet, HT  
44 GILLIARD, 1787, Ransart, HT  
44 GYON 1785? Gosselies? HT  
44 HOURDOUX, 1848, Gosselies, HT  
40 LAMBLLOT, 1814, Maleves-Ste. Marie-Wastines, BT  
44 LEBEAU, 1800 ?, Jumet? HT  
44 LEWAIRE, 1785? Jumet? HT  
44 LONDOT, 1760? Ransart? HT  
44 MAMEUTRE, 1760? Ransart ? HT  
44 MARMIER, 1810, Gosselies, HT  
40 MELOTTE, 1789? Maleves-Ste. Marie-Wastines, BT  
44 PARFAIT, 1825, Ransart, HT  
44 PILETTE 1872, Roux, HT, 1848 Chaussée N.D.-Louvignies, BT  
1817, Thoricourt, HT  
44 RICHARD, 1790? Sart-Dames-Avelines?BT  
44 SUAIN, 1750? Ransart? HT  
44 WAUTHIER, 1780? Gosselies ? HT

Wilhelmina (Billie) Smitley, 8615 Regor Lane, Annandale, Va. 22003 who submitted many of the above names, writes about her last June trip to Belgium:

" What a marvelous time we had in Belgium - loved the country so much and what a thrill my sister and I had visiting the areas where our roots originated. We collected much information about our families. Mons was the ideal location as we spent a lot of time in the archives building researching and everyone there was so helpful and friendly to us. The Archives had records only thru 1866 and for the more recent records visited the individual townhalls and despite the language barrier the people we encountered went out of their way to be helpful. While looking for the townhall in Jumet, a young man drove 4 or 5 miles out of his way to take us directly to the building. Also while in Tongres we were having difficulty in finding the route to Namur and the local police drove miles out of their way to point us in the right direction. We really appreciated all their kindness. We rented a VW Polo thru the AAA in this country and picked up our car at the Brussels airport. It was bright red and practically brand new

and we loved it. Had no difficulty in driving to Mons or in driving anywhere in Belgium (the roads and signs are super). We saw just about the entire country with the exception of Antwerp, Gent and the north east section above Tongres. We drove to Luxembourg and during some of our trips crossed the French border a number of times. We visited so many castles, cathedrals and ruins and saw so many beautiful farms and lovely farmland, drove thru forest and along the seashore and I think my favorite spot had to be Brugge - every scene there was like a picture-postcard. We tried driving thru Liege but because of on-going roadwork and construction decided to go on to Tongres. Visited Brussels the day before we left the country - they were having a celebration and parade at the Grand Place and we enjoyed that very much. Visited the lovely church my mother was baptized in - the baptismal font was beautiful. I could go on and on - we loved the food, the candy and the delicious pastries. Wish we could have stayed on for months. Two things upset us a little - first, it rained a great deal - we even drove thru a hail storm and second, we forgot to confirm our return reservation on Sabena and had to sit in the airport standby area on pins and needles for a harrowing hour and a half. But we did get on and my sister rated a first class seat and had royal treatment. ( I've never had to confirm a reservation before so please tell those who fly Sabena to confirm their reservations at least 72 hours before their departure or they may find themselves staying on a few more days than they expected). We found everything to be extremely expensive in Belgium. This was the first time I had ever stayed in small hotels - but we loved the experience - our quarters were not luxurious but very nice and our " petit dejeuner" was included which proved to be a great convenience and time saver. "

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Henry Verslype had a very interesting result from one of the letters (from letters) he sent to Belgium from the phone book lists.

One of the person he wrote to, just threw the letter in a drawer and forgot about it. Her daughter who visited her noticed the letter and became interested, in as much as she had planned a trip from Belgium to Mishawaka this summer and would be within 3 blocks of Henry's home. When she came to Mishawaka, she called and then came for a visit and although she had no previous interest in her ancestors, she now wants to know if there is a relationship between her ancestors and Henry's, she plans when she returns to Belgium to check the town records and forward the results to Henry who says that it looks promising as one of his uncle was named Desire and her Grandfather was also named Desire.

Eventhough the Verslypes were very busy celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary with their four children, it didn't stop Henry from thinking about us and from sending an excellent article that appeared in the July 20, 1975 issue of THE SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE in the Michiana Ethnic Heritage column under the title "THOSE BELGIANS --THEY ARE MORE THAN NICE PEOPLE " written by Milton Bock, Tribune bureau chief.

Among the many interesting photographs which unfortunately we cannot reproduce, there is a 1915 picture of the members of the then newly organized Belgian-American Club of Mishawaka. Just by looking at those handsome people you can tell that they are Belgians ! Here are the names of the people on the photograph: Polidor Van Ooteghem; Julius Stevens, Richard Bauwens; Charles Leliaert, Frank Bauters; August Coppens, Leon Hallaert; Alfons Brélaert; Charles Van Rie; Raymond Van Kolsbeke; William Braeckelaere; Julius de Weelshe; Alfons Couvereur; August Meuninck; Joseph Ghyselinc; Omer Goosens; Maurice (Stubby) Bechaert; Eduart de Pover Anton de Jonkheere; Philipp Goethals; Joseph Kesteloot; Leopold Van Rie; Achille Colpaert; Raymond Van der Heyden; Julius Bennett; Charles Didier;

Cyriel Verstaete, Peter Van Hove, Rene Vermeersch, Cyriel Poppe, Rene Stevens, Alfred Verstraete, Julius de Vuyzer, Leon Manhout, Camiel De Meester, Emiel De Groot; Leonard Tackels, August Houtkeer, Emiel Vermuelen, Alfons Cory, Janbatiste Pynaert, Joseph Meersman, Isidor Hoorincks and Predan Ghyselincx.

There were also pictures of the Broederenkring Club of Mishawaka which is celebrating its 50th anniversary; of the South Bend Volkskring in 1928, of some Belgian shoemakers who were employed at the Mishawaka Rubber Mfg. Co. plant (1918) the only person identified in this photograph is Cyril de Volder; of Emiel Mostaert; of Louis Roelandts inspecting some of his pigeons in his specially built loft; of the 1965 officers of the Belgian Civil and Democratic Club, Inc., these officers were August Naessens, Robert Thieren, Gustave Michaels, Henry A. Martin and Julius DeFreeuw; of a bowling contest which took place in 1912; of the members of the Belgian Bicycle Club (1912) and of the Belgian Band of Mishawaka.

*"BELGIANS ARE NICE people — there should be more of 'em!"*

**THAT UNQUALIFIED STATEMENT** appeared as part of a greeting for the first convention of the Federation of Belgian-American Societies of the Midwest (FBASM). It tells a lot about how that ethnic group which has contributed heavily to the economic, social and cultural climate of the nation has been accepted, particularly in the Midwest.

The South Bend-Mishawaka region is among those having its segment of the FBASM ranking with similar Belgian-American communities in Detroit, Chicago, Moline-Joliet-East Moline, Ill., and Green Bay-Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

The Belgians came to this country not because of oppression but because they were dissatisfied with living standards and limited opportunities of their homeland. They were eager to improve their lot in life even though it meant leaving, probably for all time, their native land.

The farming areas of surrounding St. Joseph County plus such industries as the Studebaker Corp. and Oliver Chilled Plow Works in South Bend, and the Ball-Band plant (now Uniroyal, Inc.) and Dodge Manufacturing Corp. in Mishawaka, attracted them by the hundreds in the early decades of this century.

And most persons readily admit they are more than just "NICE people" as noted in that word of welcome. They have proven to be moral people who pride themselves on ambition, industry, thrift and cleanliness, attributes that stand for "Solid Citizens" of the type that made America great. Their names and those of their children and their

children's children are seldom found on police blotters or court dockets, though there was a time when older Belgian males found it difficult to abide by the law as set forth in the 18th Amendment.

Even then, only a minority of Mishawaka Belgians became "bootleggers" by concocting wine, beer and other alcoholic beverages in their homes for profit. That is not to say that many of them did not make these beverages for personal and family use. It fol-

lowed too, that with repeal of the 18th Amendment in 1933, many became tavern owners whose establishments could be found almost adjoining each other, particularly on W. 6th and 7th Sts. in Mishawaka.

**BUT FOR OVERWHELMING** evidence of the many attributes of these Flemish people one needs only to tour the Mishawaka area known as Belgian Town, bounded roughly by W. 6th St. and Rose Park on the north and south, and S. Main and S. Logan on the east and west.

Known primarily as "the Marsh" in the days when Belgian immigrants began arriving in substantial numbers, it was low ground, drained by two or three small streams winding their way to the St. Joseph river. It consisted mostly of muck, the residue of iron bogs from earlier days when the south side of the St. Joseph River in Mishawaka was known as the St. Joseph Iron Works.

But the industrious Belgians turned it around; first, into good farm land and later, into substantial middle-class properties with well-kept lawns and gardens.

"They came to this country, to Detroit, Chicago, Moline, and to this area, looking for the opportunity to improve their living conditions," says Raymond Vander Heyden, generally regarded as Mishawaka's "Mr. Belgium."

Vander Heyden, an immigrant who now is 87, is the honorary Belgian Consul for Indiana. He paid \$45 for ship passage from Antwerp to New York City in 1909, and another \$11 for train fare from New York to Mishawaka on the Grand Trunk Western.

"I was 19 years old," he recalls, "and I'll never forget that cold March day when I got off the train and walked the couple of miles over Main and Union Sts. to the home of my Uncle Fred."

Uncle Fred was one of the earliest Belgian immigrants, having arrived in Mishawaka between 1850 and 1860, "long before I was born," says his nephew Raymond. And it was Uncle Fred's reports on the opportunities in the new land that prompted young Raymond to immigrate to America.

"I guess it was pretty much that way with the majority of the Flemish people," Vander Heyden says. "They were anxious for a chance to begin a new life in new surroundings, and they had been told in letters from relatives and friends about this country." But

Mishawaka had many Belgian immigrants before the turn of the century. Because Mishawaka's burgeoning Belgian community was heavily Catholic, Rev. August Oechtering, then pastor of St. Joseph's predominately German parish, asked his bishop to send a Belgian-speaking priest to the community to assist in administering to the faithful.

That led to the assignment of Rev. Charles Stuer to Mishawaka, and eventually he became the founding pastor of St. Bavo's church, in 1963. It wasn't until Jan. 1, 1905, however, that a church on W. 7th St. and S. West, a frame building, was completed and ready for worship.

BY 1908 ST. BAVO'S parish numbered 250 families and 300 single persons of Belgian descent, a spectacular growth from the 40 families and some 25 single persons of Belgian origin who attended St. Joseph's church in 1898 when Father Oechtering requested the Flemish-speaking priest.

Msgr. Achille Schockaert succeeded Father Stuer as St. Bavo's pastor in 1912, but by the time Msgr. Schockaert retired in the mid-1920s, second and third generation descendants no longer had need for a Belgian-speaking priest. They had learned the English language and were well on their way to success in business and industry.

Vander Heyden recalls the influx in large numbers really began in 1901 and "they came from Nevele, Lotenhulle, Russelede, Aeltre, Aursele and Konegen," small towns in the heart of Belgium.

They immigrated to lower Canada around Windsor and Toronto, Ont., and to nearly all parts of the United States. However, the greatest number arriving in this country settled in Detroit, Chicago, Moline, Joliet and Rock Island, Ill., Green Bay, Wis., and South Bend and Mishawaka.

Almost all Belgian organizations indicate in their charters that they are basically a Christian, God-fearing people.

The Broederenkring, Inc., now the BK club of Mishawaka says: "The purpose of Broederenkring (roughly translated as Circle of Brothers) is to help each other in distress, to obtain citizenship for its members and other Belgians and Hollanders of this community, for mutual cooperation, amusement, recreation, etc."

The Volkskring Club of South Bend, organized in 1925: "for the purpose of wholesome family entertainment, to lead our people upwards and urge them to become fine American citizens."

While it appears that many of those early immigrants may virtually have been starving for fellowship, it is more likely that they organized strictly because of a desire for security, if only in numbers.

Of the scores of such organizations that were established in the late 1800s and early 1900s, only the church (in Mishawaka St. Bavo's), the Homing Pigeon Club, and the Broederenkring or BK Club, remain as the bulwarks of today's Flemish community.

As the nation enters its Bicentennial year, there probably is no organization in the region that is any more dynamic and active than Mishawaka's BK Club

THERE WAS A TIME, however, between 1900 and 1917, when the number of clubs was nearly equal to the number of Belgian families living in the area.

The Homing Pigeon Club, organized in 1897, is the granddaddy of all social and hobby clubs for Mishawaka's Belgian people.

Long before the formation of the "Aeltre Kermis Club" the actual predecessor of the BK Club, in 1923, there were such groups as the Belgian Band, the Belgian-American Club, the Belgian Bicycle club and the Belgian Bowlers Association. Later, and much broader in its scope of interest came the Belgian-American Businessmen's Association. Founded in 1939, the organization was active for about 25 years before its demise about 12 years ago.

Each of those older clubs had its calendar of activities and welcomed membership by persons with specific interests, yet each faced a dwindling and finally, non-existent membership as the United States drew closer to entry into World War I.

"Many of our younger men who had arrived in this country between 1905 and 1915 found themselves bearing arms and returning to Europe as members of the U.S. Army," says Vander Heyden. "The organizations, particularly those for young men, suffered from loss of members."

One such young man was Emiel Mostaert who came to this country and South Bend with his parents as a boy of 11 years in 1907; became one of the first to be drafted for service in World War I, and is probably the only resident in St. Joseph county to have served with "Gen. (John J.) Pershing's Own" after the Armistice in 1918.

"The general selected two from every company of the AEF until he had a regiment of over 2,000 men who took part in victory marches in Paris, London and New York," says Mostaert. "It was called the 'Composite regiment' and we marched over 128 city blocks in New York City," he recalls.

MOSTAERT, A RETIRED Studebaker Corp. employe, moved to Mishawaka after his marriage in 1922 and has lived at the same address, 1014 W. 6th St., ever since. He is a charter member of the BK Club; a veteran pigeon fancier and archer, having been "king" archer in South Bend's Volkskring club one year, and three times "king" of BK Club archers.

Among the club "casualties" of World War II was the Belgian Bicycle club whose members participated in races on weekends. Vander Heyden was instrumental in introducing the sport in this area. He visited Belgium in 1913 and returned with a Belgian-made race-type bicycle.

Within a year after his return, he built the Mishawaka Velodrome on property he owned at W. 8th and Taylor Sts. A full schedule of races was featured every Saturday and Sunday with many out-of-town cyclists competing against local talent.

"We operated the Velodrome for about three, maybe four years, but interest began to lag and we finally closed it down," says Vander Heyden.

While the nation's social and economic trends had their effects on some Flemish sports and recreational activities, a club such as the BK organization continued to flourish, providing numerous social and recreational events for its "A" and "B" members and their guests. Bowling and archery are the most popular activities especially from September to May. The club also sponsors several softball teams; Little League baseball squads, and American-type bowling teams. Dart tournaments are a weekly feature and semi-monthly euchre tournaments draw scores of members and guests during the winter months.

The BK Club's annual Labor Day picnic has become a climactic event of late summer in Mishawaka.

A high point in the club's history came seven years ago when it was host to the consul general of the Belgium government in conjunction with its role as host to the United Belgian American Societies of the Midwest for a two-day convention.

Henri Peridieus of Chicago, then consul general, addressed some 250 delegates from Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana attending the convention that August weekend in 1968.

Belgian enthusiasm for social and recreational activities is equalled only by their ambition and determination in business and industry.

**MANY OF MISHAWAKA'S** Flemish immigrants and their second, third and even fourth generation descendants, have achieved notable success in their vocations.

Among these is Vander Heyden himself who directed a successful furniture business, the West End Furniture and Appliance Store, and founded the travel agency which is now operated by his son, Albert. While the elder Vander Heyden is honorary Belgium Consul for Indiana, his son has succeeded him in the official post.

Some of the other immigrants or their first or second generation descendants who made a mark in professional or business circles were two physicians, Drs. L. P. Van Rie and Charles Goethals. Dr. Van Rie was a member of the first medical staff at Mishawaka St. Joseph Hospital and taught the first class in the hospital-sponsored nurses training school back in March, 1919.

Among those in the Mishawaka business field were the late Adolph Fobe, who founded and operated the West End Bakery until his death; Predan Ghysoelink and Theo Verleye, insurance and real estate; Theophil De Meester and Henry Van Volsom, dry goods; and Rene Graveel, founder of Graveel's Mustard firm, now Goddard's Mustard Co. A. C. Colpaert got his start in Mishawaka but became one of the leading real estate and land developers in South Bend, notably the Belleville addition of the city's far west side.

Two of the more prominent businessmen of Belgian lineage were Joseph Soens, founder of Soens Electric Shop, and Isidor Van Huffel, industrialist and founder of a tubular steel fabricating firm on W. Front St., who later moved his company to Warren, Ohio.

The Soens Electric Shop was operated for many years after the elder Soens' death by three of his four sons, Charles, Ernest and Arthur.

Arthur Soens, perhaps, more than any other single individual, was instrumental in directing the growth and activities of the BK Club and the Belgian-American Businessmen's Association. Now retired and living at Finch Lake, near Decatur, Mich., Soens served five terms as BK Club president.

In 1973 he was awarded the "Gold Medal of the Order of Leopold" for his unselfish services to the Belgian-American Community in Mishawaka, and for his cooperation in the United-American Societies of the Midwest.

The first Belgian known to have visited in the Great Lakes area of the Midwest was Father Louis Hennepin, born in Ath, province of Hainault, who explored and founded missions among the Indians in Wisconsin and Minnesota, beginning in 1675.

It was nearly 200 years after his arrival before Belgians began arriving in numbers, but in the 100 years since 1875 the Flemish population of America has grown by hundreds of thousands with the main impetus being those "arrivals" between 1900 and 1920.

As a writer in that first program of the Belgian American Societies of the Midwest recorded it: ". . . one thing we certainly can boast of . . . our organizations . . . we love our organizations and our people and our neighbors. Certainly, our fathers and mothers were immigrants, but we are proud to be good Americans. Yes, if I must boast we are . . . proud of the Belgian nation of our ancestors!"

Do you know that Pierre Herman DOSQUET, fourth bishop of Quebec, Canada was a Belgian? He was baptized in Notre-Dame-aux-Fonds church in Liege, on the 4th of March, 1691, son of Laurent DOSQUET and of Anne Jeanne GOFFAR, his godfather was Herman Francois de MALTE, Lord of DaVerdiense and Vervoz, counsellor to the Prince-Bishop of Liège and States representative (of Liège Principality), the godmother was Marie CLASENNE. The town/village of DOSQUET, Canada was named after Pierre Herman DOSQUET.

(Baptismal record provided by J. Mornard)

As far as we know Clement DeRoo was the only member of our organization to attend the World Conference on Records this past August in Salt Lake City, here are a few extracts from his letter:

" The World Conference on Records was outstanding. Everything combined to make the trip most pleasant - flights were on time; Salt Lake City is so neat and clean; our accommodations in the Hotel Utah with a view overlooking Temple Square as well as a good portion of the city were excellent; the weather cooperated with warm days and cool nights; and the people who planned and conducted the Conference did a magnificent job when you consider that approximately 11,000 participants from all of the States and 30 countries had to be accommodated. Lectures were planned from 8 AM to 5:45 PM in hourly sessions with 15 minutes between each session. Lunch had to be taken whenever we could arrange to take a break and we had to forego a few lectures so that we could visit the Library for some necessary work. However; all of the lectures are being published and we have ordered quite a few because much of what was covered really needs to be studied more fully in a quiet place ". Clement enclosed an order form listing all the lectures papers to be published, the one about Belgium is #-507-Overcoming Barriers to Genealogical Research in Belgium by Hugh T. Law, it costs \$ 1.00, and can be ordered from: World Conference on Records, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, but hurry up with your order because it's supposed to be in by the 31st of October, obviously it won't, but a few days won't matter. You might have to wait as much as 2 months before receiving the lecture paper. Now going back to Clement's letter...

" The lecture by Hugh Law on Belgium was interesting but so much was covered in such a short time with little chance for questions that it will be necessary to read the lecture paper before it can be fully absorbed. I would estimate that about forty people attended the session on Belgium, some of whom I talked with being quite new in their search and having the same qualms about the language problems as I had when I started. I encouraged them as best as I could and informed them of the wealth of information to be attained from the LDS films used in conjunction with dictionaries". " We met many wonderful people while at the Conference, both LDS Church members and non-members. The Church members who were working at the Conference, from the lecturers to the guides, can be very proud of their achievements. We were fortunate enough to meet Alex Haley, who was staying at the Hotel Utah, just prior to his lecture.

As for our evening entertainment, the most outstanding event was the special performance of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir conducted specifically for the attendees at the Conference. The Tabernacle was completely filled and many people were standing. Just prior to the performance, when Spencer W. Kimball came in and was seated, the audience rose and sang a song to him in a most heartwarming manner. We were not aware of this custom until it was explained by a woman church-member who was sitting next to us. As for the Choir they were magnificent, singing a variety of songs from religious to more entertainment tunes like "Sunrise-Sunset" and " On a Clear Day". They received a standing ovation and then finished the program with " Battle Hymn of the Republic" which must be heard to be appreciated. If I had to select one event at the entire conference that made the greatest impression on me, it would be the performance of that Choir. We did make some time to visit the Library where I checked their Catalog Card file for some specific films of interest to me.

How I wished that I had more time to spend in that Library. One of my objectives was to see if some vital statistics films were listed for certain Belgian towns that are not listed in the Microfilm Card Catalog (MCC) films available at the Branch LDS Libraries ". Clement had some luck and we will publish the new films numbers that he found.

" By the way, Spencer W. Kimball announced at the conference that a new five-story Library (136,000 square feet) will be constructed immediately west of Temple Square which will replace the space presently being used in the Office Building. The new Library would be finished in about 4 years.

Incidentally, I found that the Main Library has a copy of the same Gazetteer of Belgian place names as I recently acquired. Its reference number is 949.3 E5U ".

The Rogers celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary with their children this past August; Charlotte has been extremely busy copying names of Belgians who settled in and around Jeannette, Pa., she has names from the 1896 city directory, 1900 census, declarations for naturalization, naturalizations with sponsors, and notes from a Mr. Rogers, born 1880 in Jumet, Ht., Belgium under the name of Rogier, whom she interviewed last April and who knew many of the 250 names that she found in the lists of declaration of naturalization. Charlotte had the pleasure of meeting the descendants of her great-granduncle, Desire Cornet, who had moved from Jeannette to Point Marian, Pa. in 1900. Charlotte found the marriage record of Jean Cornet, one of her ancestors, married to Marie Therese Degeuldre in Grez (1806), listen to this ...he was married under the name of Lambert Lambert, born in Montegnée, Liège; and went under the surname Hubert and Cornet and the given names of Jean, Jean Lambert, Jean Baptiste....for unraveling that genealogical nightmare, we think that Charlotte deserved to be named first class detective.....

According to the population registers of Grez-Doiceau, Bt. the oldest son of Jean Cornet, alias Lambert alias Hubert, named Jean Baptiste Hubert came to the U.S. in 1859 - because of the date it's possible but not certain that he settled in Wisconsin, it is not known if he used the name Hubert or Cornet or Lambert. Charlotte notes that the Pierre Dandoy listed on the passengers list sent by Clement DeRoo and published in our previous newsletter settled, according to Mr. Rogers/Rogier, in New Castle, Pa. We will publish the names of Belgians of Jeannette area as soon as Charlotte is finished with the complex task of indexing and correlating these names--it's a lot of work!



We thought that you might be interested in this coat-of-arms which belongs (or belonged) to a Cornet family (no further identification of this family) and which was found in "Notes d'Heraldique a l'Usage des Membres du Cercle Archeo-Historique de Fleron" written by Francois Beaujean and published by the Cercle Archeo-Historique des Cantons de Fléron et Grivegnée, 1970 Liège, Belgium.

The shaded area is red (gueules), the rest gold (or), the 3 little designs are horns (cornets)

Marjorie Peters regrets that she is getting behind in her Belgian research, since most of her genealogy time is devoted to preparing a book on the churches of Du Page Co. Illinois, and the records they hold, this book is due for publication in February, 1981 by the Lombard Suburban Genealogical Society - Marjorie is the projects chairman for that group.

Good Luck to you Marjorie !!

Luana Bauer from Nerstrand, Mn. reports that she had the pleasure to visit the Brown Co. Library in Green Bay, Wisconsin, this past July; She was very impressed by the library and by the "great staff". As you know, many Belgians from Thisnes and Crehen, Liège, settled Rice Co. Mn., among them Luana Bauer's ancestors. Some of their relatives however settled in the Green Bay area of Wisconsin.

Searching for the place of origin in Belgium of Jacques Demeuse and Jeanne Masset his spouse who settled in Wisconsin around 1860?

Searching for place of origin in Belgium of Jean Baptiste Ruelle and his wife Victoria .... They settled in Grundy Co. Ill. around 1880.

*1. alt  
2. manuscript  
3. Nivelles  
4. Charleroi  
5. Avelal  
6. Dinant  
7. Marche  
8. Hannu*

From Maria Murphy we received this article about another aspect of Belgian culture; written by Robert Bielaard, Associate Press, it appeared in the News-Times, Aug. 22, 1980 under the title "While Others bet on horses, Belgians bet on pigeons".

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Maria Murphy for providing The Belgian Researchers with a free checking account at the bank where she is working.

**BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) —** Belgium has about 10 million people and 6 million to 8 million pigeons — 106,000 of which are officially registered as active racers. Where others bet on horses, Belgians bet on pigeons.

"This country truly is the cradle of pigeon racing," said Andre Vancoppenolle, head of the Royal Belgian Pigeon Amateurs Federation.

A pigeon race is a contest against the clock that exploits the uncanny ability of carrier or homing pigeons to fly hundreds of miles and find their way home.

At one recent race, 25,000 Belgian pigeons were released near Orleans in neighboring France and returned to their coops 250 miles to the north in a matter of hours. The winning bird clocked an average speed of 58.5 miles per hour.

"That's a pretty average speed for a race of this distance," said Vancoppenolle, who owns 120 pigeons himself. "Some birds are known to have reached speeds of up to 120 kilometers (75 miles) per hour."

The racing season runs from April to September. Pigeon racing is known in various European nations but in Belgium the sport is big enough for the state radio network to run hourly newscasts every weekend — when most races are held — about weather conditions and release times at faraway starting points.

Typically, the pigeons are loaded into special baskets on Thursdays or Fridays and transported away for weekend races that can start in southern France or even Spain.

Each bird has a special ring on one of

its legs bearing a number. The rings are slipped into sealed timing boxes by the owners as soon as the pigeons arrive home. Race officials later open the boxes to check the time each bird punched in.

Owners may enter as many birds as they want.

"In any given race I may fly as many as 50 pigeons," said Vancoppenolle in an interview.

Pigeons have a lifespan of about 20 years but racers are retired when they reach 10 or so.

As in other sports, the history of pigeon racing has its success stories.

In 1977, for instance, one pigeon was sold for the equivalent of almost \$27,000 at a Brussels sale.

"This was, of course, an exceptional price," said Vancoppenolle, "and the bird is used for breeding only."

The more normal price for a good breeding pigeon is \$1,000 to \$1,330.

Pigeon racing is a growing sport both here and abroad. "In Belgium people are betting on the sport and it is not unusual to see a bet of, say, 10,000 francs (\$333) on a particular bird," Vancoppenolle said. Last year, more than 20,000 homing pigeons were exported from Belgium for breeding purposes, including 565 to the United States.

Homing pigeons have a history few other birds can match.

Starting with the Romans, they were used as a reliable tool of communication during times of war.

Brutus used pigeons in 40 B.C. during the siege of Madeira as did Wellington in 1815 at Waterloo. U.S. forces used them to relay messages in both world wars and even decorated one of them for saving American lives.

Tests have found pigeons get lost if they carry a small magnet on their backs. And if the moon and the stars play a role, how come some pigeons have lost their way on crystal clear nights?

Marthe Theis was thinking along the same lines when she sent the following article also about pigeons. Marthe is taking a well deserve day off every week and plans to spend it at the California State Library doing research. She will copy any names of people from Belgium that she finds. She found this one who died in Sacramento: John CALTOES who died 6 Dec. 1865 age 46.

She will also research the Sacramento — Pair Drops Pigeon Suit On Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — An elderly woman is being sued by her next-door neighbor here for \$20,000 in damages because she feeds birds.

Emma Pedersen, 79, says she feeds dozens of birds in honor of the role carrier pigeons played when her native Belgium was attacked during the two world wars.

But her neighbors, Nathan and Esther Finckelstein, claim Pedersen's thrice-daily feedings and between-meal snacks are causing their home to be a target for droppings.

In the suit, filed recently in District of Columbia Superior Court, Finckelsteins ask the Pedersen be banned from feeding the birds at her home and pay for the damage the droppings have done to their home, car and yards.

of Carl Thous who died in Warren, Ohio on Aug. 18, 1980, he was born in Jumet, HT. on Jan. 28, 1897 and came to the U.S. in 1920. Burial was at Oak Park Cemetery in New Castle, Pa.

Many of you have indicated that because of your interest in genealogy and your desire to understand better the records that you are studying, you have gone back to school to learn French, we are very pleased by this report and wish to encourage you with your studies, we wish to encourage those of you with Flemish ancestry to do the same. Many universities (like the University of Massachusetts) are now offering Dutch classes.



The "Le Heraut" a publication of the Office Genealogique et Heraldique de Belgique published at the beginning of this year an advertisement offering the services of Mr. Herve' Douxchamps, a noted genealogist, who proposed to anyone interested to do genealogical research on the basis of \$ 5.00 per record, if record not found you don't pay. We found this offer interesting (we hope that you will too) and contacted Mr. Douxchamps for more details. Here they are, please read on. (Translated from French)

Genealogical researches in Belgium  
Civil and Parish records.

Mr. Herve' Douxchamps  
Avenue du Castel 18 Bte 4  
1200 Brussels, Belgium

To those of you who because of distance, lack of time or knowledge, cannot undertake their genealogical research, I offer my services on a basis of 150 Belgian Francs (\$ 5.00) per record found and copied. There is however a one time \$ 5.00 retainer fee.

- 1) This rate covers researches done in Brussels (travelling cost included) as long as basic informations are given.
- 2) The researches are done at the General Archives Center and at the Court House, these 2 places cover a) Almost all of Belgium for the years prior 1795 (except for gaps, destruction of some records, etc...). b) most of Belgium from 1795 to 1870 (microfilming in progress). c) The district of Brussels from 1881 to today. Please note that the parish records usually go back to 1650-1700, it varies.
- 3) It is absolutely necessary to give the following basic informations; names and given names, place of origin (Commune/Gemeente) and dates (about) of birth or marriage or death of the person(s) for whom you wish to have the research done. If the basic informations given are too vague, additional monies will be requested or even the demand for research will be refused; i.e. for Brussels which is made of 19 "communes", if the community is not noted (Uccle, Ixelles, Etterbeek..) or is unknown - one has to search in 19 different indexes, which would require additional monies.
- 4) There are 2 types of researches a) Recherches Ponctuelles which is copying a record for which basic information is known and given. b) Recherches plus Etendues (broader researches) which consist to: from a given person, to find the civil records of the male ascendance or the complete ascendance (male and female), the brothers and sisters of ascendants, the same names bearers in local given area, the descendents of same names in all lines, etc...

PLEASE NOTE that it is the retainer's responsibility to let the retainees know in a precise way the objectif and limitations of the research.

- 5) What is a civil record? Usually there are 3 basic records: Birth or Baptismal (B), Marriage (M), Death (D) that help to locate someone in a given place, era and family. These records usually permit the tracing of a pedigree or genealogy. Beside these 3 basic records, civil registration has banns publications, marriage records appendages, and additional records like adoptions, legitimations, divorces, civil records corrections, naturalizations, etc...
- 6) What is understood by copying a record? It means to copy in FRENCH (and not in Latin or Flemish) the informations useful in genealogy, like names, surnames, ages, places and dates of birth, marriage, death of ancestors, their parents, the apparented witnesses, godfathers, godmothers in a baptismal record and NOT the form and lengthy introductions found usually in civil records.
- 7) On request, I can copy the whole record for an additional \$ 5.00 or I can supply a FRENCH translation of such record for an additional \$ 7.00
- 8) Payment should be transmitted by International Money Order from Post Office For lengthy research an advance is requested, otherwise payment is due upon receipt of the records.
- 9) To avoid any surprises, no research will be done over 50 records and no more than 50 records will be copied (\$ 250.00) without receiving the amount due for the research done and without prior consent and request of the retainer.

There is a waiting period of 2 to 3 months before receiving the result of \*

REQUEST FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN BELGIUM

in the civil and parish registers

I, the undersigned.....  
 address.....

request that Mr. Herve' Douxchamps, Avenue du Castel, 18, Bte.4, B-1200  
 Brussels, Belgium

execute the following researches according to the the terms of \$ 5.00 (forfeited  
 per record found and copied. ble)

I declare to have read and to accept the conditions (dated Jan.1, 1980).

I am enclosing \$ 5.00 as a retainer fee.

I pledge to settle without delay the due bills, knowing that no research  
 will be undertaken without my prior approval over..... records\*

I give permission to Mr. Douxchamps to publish all or parts of the results  
 of these researches.

1) RECHERCHES PONCTUELLES (Useful genealogical informations extracted from  
 records)

Type of Record B-M-D	Names, given names	Place	Dates Day-Month-Year
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

2) RECHERCHES PLUS ETENDUES (Broader Researches)

Please find all of the civil records pertaining to the ancestors or the  
 family of.....

About whom I know the following basic informations:

.....  
 .....  
 .....

Aims of these researches (check where applicable)

- Male line ascendance
- Male and female lines ascendance
- Genealogy of same name bearers in the locality of.....
- Collateral lines (brothers and sisters of ancestors)
- Descendants of name
- Descendants in all lines

3) Simply copy the useful information found in civil records (\$5.00 per  
 record)

- Please copy the entire civil records (\$10.00 per record)
- Please send me the French translation of the entire records which  
 are written in Latin, Flemish or German (\$12.00 per record).

Signature and date

\* 50 records or \$ 250.00 maximum.

Cont. from Belgian Laces # 15, page 9

From Loretta Demant.

1895 Atlas of Kewaunee Co. Wisconsin, Luxemburg Township

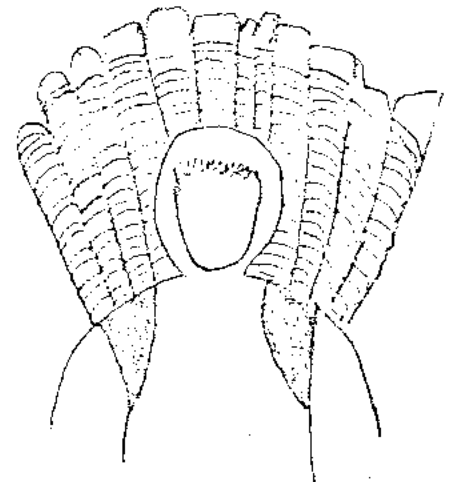
Name	Section	Acres
Jonet, P.	4	30
Jonet, P.	9	10
Jorger, A.	34	40
Juncau, E.	3	40
Junion, X.	2	40
Junion, X.	2	40
Kasner, G.	1	80
Kasner, M.	22	40
Kaut, N.	21	80
Kaut, N.	21	30
Kelnhofer, E.	19	30
Kelnhofer, E.	19	50
Kelnhofer, Jos.	19	80
Kelnhofer, P.	29	80
Kelnhofer, P.	30	80
Kirchner, A.	26	40
Kircma, J.	36	40
Kohlros, Jos.	19	120
Kohlros, W.	19	40
Kohlrous, W.	19	30
Kollross, A.	27	80
Kramer, Jos.	20	80
Kratz, H.	34	40
Krcma, G.	12	40
Krcma, G.	13	40
Krcma, W.	25	40
Krcma, W.	36	80
Krema, G.	13	40
Krema, G.	13	40
Kriesner, C.	35	80
Kuerschner, J.	28	40
La Court, J.	17	20
La Court, J.	17	40
La Court, J.	17	40
La Court, J.	18	80
Lanser, D.	29	80
Laurent, P.	7	40
Laurent, P.	7	40
Legoise, F.	18	40
Lemens, J.	5	20
Leverence, H.	27	75
Ley, M.	21	40
Liebl, J.	30	80
Linsmeyer, C.	34	40
Linsmeyer, G.	30	40
Linsmeyer, G.	30	80
Linsmeyer, G.	31	40
Linsmeyer, R.	21	40
Linsmeyer, R.	21	40
Loberger, G.	20	40
Lohf, A.	16	40
Lohf, F.	28	40
Lohf, G.F.	16	40
Looze, C.	6	20
Luebeck, C.	24	80
Luebeck, C.	25	40
Luege, F.	12	40
Luege, F.	12	40

\* In Belgian Laces # 14, page Loretta Demant mentions the while checking the 1860 cen for Red River, she came across the name of a 102 years old Belgian woman who at her age was still able to carry 30lbs. on her head This design found on page 5 of "Wisconsin's Belgian Community" by Hjalmar Rued Holand and published by the Door Co. Historical Society 1933, depicts the way Wisconsinite-Belgian women carried a bag on their head



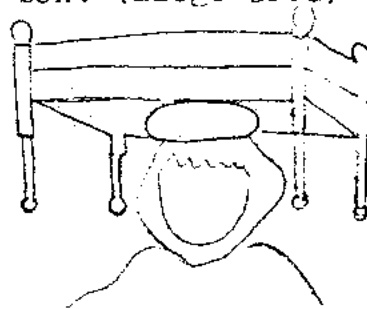
The following were other ways of carrying things in Belgium. A huge basket strapped to the back. Ladies carrying that were called "botresses".

Liège area



Malcorps, J.	18	60
Malcorps, J.	18	20
Malcorps, Jos.	18	40
Malcorps, H.	7	60
Marsell, F.	9	20
Marsell, F.	16	50
Marsell, Jos.	20	90
Martin, A.	23	80
Mathes, B.	31	40
Mathes, P.J.	31	60
Mead, H.	1	40
Mead, H.	12	40
Measler, F.	23	40
Measter, F.	15	40
Measter, F.	15	40
Measter, F.	22	40
Meintz, A.	9	40
Meintz, A.	16	40
Meintz, F.	10	40
Merens, N.	22	40
Merens, N.	22	30
Merenz, N.	16	80
Metzner, C.	36	80
Monard & Co.	3	40
Monford, J.	3	40
Monfort, A.J.	1	80
Monfort, G.	1	40
Monfort, G.	1	40
Montjean, F.	7	20
Montjean, F.	18	40
Mueller, A.	16	40
Mueller, J.	22	40
Muller, A.	9	40
Muntz, F.	16	80
Nendel, G.	14	40
Nendel, G.	14	40
Ney, J.	22	120
Norwak, F.	25	60
Nowak, F.	36	40
Nowak, F.	36	40
Nowak, F.	36	40
Nowak, J.	25	60
Oberhofer, C.	31	40
Oberhofer, J.	30	40
Oberhofer, J.	30	40
Oberhoffer, C.	31	40
Ords, J.B.	31	80
Ouradnik, A.	35	80
Pankratz, J.	10	80
Pauli, J.	32	40
Pauli, J.	32	40
Peot, M.	23	40
Peot, M.	24	40
Peot, M.	26	40
Peot, N.	26	80
Peot, N.	35	40
Peot, P.	26	80

This one was a cheese street seller (selling a type of cottage cheese called makeye in Walloon). Note the little pillow between her head & her box. (Liège area)



Finally a butter street seller carrying a little hand basket. (Liège area)



\* Nothing about the ways men carried their burden they must have had strong backs, for there is a reference in "Wisconsin's Belgian Community" page 49, to Chrysoston Herlache who carried a struggling calf (the ancestor of the Herlache herds) on his back for 25 miles.

For those of you with Ardennese blood, here is a recipe to cook wild boar (if your corner store market doesn't carry wild boar, you may substitute pork loin)  
 Marinate your boar/pork overnight in red wine\* with diced onions, thyme, bay leave - remove and wipe, roast in 3 tbs oil, add a little bit of flour, than wine to thicken, the rest of wine, onions, (but not the thyme) 4-5 tbs. sugar - cook slowly for 1 hour.

\* Water and vinegar might do.

Lessen  
 Lessines  
 Lessenbos z.f.v.  
 Bois-de-Lessines  
 Lessines  
 Lessive  
 Lesterny  
 Lesve  
 Lettelingen  
 Petit-Enghien  
 Letterhoutem  
 Leugnies  
 Leut  
 Leuven  
 Leuze  
 Leuze  
 Leval-Chaude-ville  
 Leval-Trahegnies  
 Libin  
 Libramont  
 Lichtaart  
 Lichtervelde  
 Liedekerke  
 Liefersinge  
 Liège  
 Lier  
 Lierneux  
 Liernu  
 Lierre  
 Lier  
 Liers  
 Lieze  
 Lixhe  
 Liezele  
 Ligne  
 Ligny  
 Ligny  
 Lijsem  
 Lincent  
 Lille  
 Lillois-Witterzée  
 Limal  
 Limbourg  
 Limburg  
 Limbourg  
 Limelette  
 Limerlé  
 Limont  
 Lincent  
 Linden  
 Linkebeek  
 Linkhout  
 Linsmeau  
 Linsmeel  
 Linsmeau  
 Lint  
 Linter  
 Lippelo  
 Lisogne  
 Lives-sur-Meuse  
 Lixhe  
 Lo  
 Lobbes  
 Lochristi  
 Lodolinsart  
 Loenhout  
 Loker  
 Lokeren  
 Lombisa  
 Lommel  
 Lommersweiler  
 Lompzet  
 Lompzet  
 Loncin  
 Londerzeel  
 Longchamps

Lessines  
 Rochefort  
 Nassogne  
 Profondeville  
 Sint-Lievens-Houtem  
 Beaumont  
 Moasmehelen  
 Leuven  
 Leuze-en-Hainaut  
 Leuze-en-Hainaut  
 Eghezée  
 Beaumont  
 Bincho  
 Libin  
 Libramont-Chevigny  
 Libramont-Chevigny  
 Kasterlee  
 Lichtervelde  
 Liedekerke  
 Ninove  
 Liège  
 Lier  
 Lierde  
 Lierneux  
 Eghezée  
 Herstal  
 Puurs  
 Ath  
 Geer  
 Sombrefte  
 Lille  
 Braine-l'Alleud  
 Wavre  
 Limbourg  
 Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve  
 Gouvy  
 Donceel  
 Lincent  
 Lubbeek  
 Linkebeek  
 Lummen  
 Hétiécine  
 Lint  
 Linter  
 Sint-Amands  
 Dinant  
 Namur  
 Visé  
 Lo-Reninge  
 Lobbes  
 Lochristi  
 Charleroi  
 Wuustwezel  
 Heuveland  
 Lokeren  
 Lens  
 Lommel  
 Sankt Vith  
 Chimay  
 Wellin  
 Ans  
 Londerzeel  
 Eghezée

Cont. from Belgian Pages # 15, page 12

Longlier  
 Longueville  
 Longvilly  
 Lontzen  
 Loonbeek  
 Looz  
 Borgloon  
 Loppem  
 Lorcé  
 Lot  
 Lorenhulle  
 Louette-Saint-Denis  
 Louette-Saint-Pierre  
 Loupoigne  
 Louvain  
 Leuven  
 Louvelgné  
 Lovendegem  
 Lovenjoel  
 Lovervat  
 Lowaige  
 Lauw  
 Loyers  
 Lubbeek  
 Luik  
 Luïngne  
 Lummen  
 Lustin  
 Luttre  
 Maarkedal  
 Maarkedal  
 Maasmechelen  
 Maaseik  
 Mabompré  
 Machelen  
 Machelen  
 Macon  
 Macquenoise  
 Maffe  
 Maffle  
 Magnée  
 Maillen  
 Mainvault  
 Maisières  
 Maissin  
 Maizeret  
 Mal  
 Maldegem  
 Malderen  
 Maiempré  
 Malen  
 Mélin  
 Malèves-Sainte-Marie-Wastines  
 Malines  
 Mechelen  
 Malmédy  
 Malonne  
 Malvoisin  
 Manage  
 Manderfeld  
 Maransart  
 Marbais  
 Marbaix  
 Marche-en-Famenne  
 Marche-les-Dames  
 Marche-lez-Ecaussinnes  
 Marchienne-au-Pont  
 Marchin  
 Marchipont

Neufchâteau  
 Chaumont-Gistoux  
 Bastogne  
 Lontzen  
 Huldenberg  
 Zedelgem  
 Stoumont  
 Lo-Reninge  
 Beersel  
 Aalter  
 Gedinne  
 Gedinne  
 Genoppe  
 Sprimont  
 Lovendegem  
 Bierbeek  
 Gerpinnes  
 Namur  
 Lubbeek  
 Liège  
 Mouscron  
 Lummen  
 Profondeville  
 Pont-à-Celles  
 Maarkedal  
 Maarkedal  
 Maasmechelen  
 Maaseik  
 Houffalize  
 Zutte  
 Machelen  
 Momignies  
 Momignies  
 Havelange  
 Ath  
 Fléron  
 Assesse  
 Ath  
 Mons  
 Paliseul  
 Andenne  
 Tongeren  
 Maldegem  
 Londerzeel  
 Manhay  
 Perwez  
 Malmédy  
 Namur  
 Gedinne  
 Manage  
 Büllingen  
 Manhay  
 Lasne  
 Villers-la-Ville  
 Ham-sur-Heure-Nalinnes  
 Marche-en-Famenne  
 Namur  
 Ecaussinnes  
 Charleroi  
 Marchin  
 Honnelles

Marcinelle  
 Marcourt  
 Marcq  
 Marenne  
 Mariakerke  
 Marickerke  
 Mariembourg  
 Marilles  
 Mark  
 Marke  
 Markegem  
 Marneffe  
 Marquain  
 Martelange  
 Martenslinde  
 Martouzin-Neuveville  
 Masbourg  
 Masnuy-Saint-Jean  
 Masnuy-Saint-Pierre  
 Massemen  
 Massenhoven  
 Matagne-la-Grande  
 Matagne-la-Petite  
 Maubray  
 Maulde  
 Maurage  
 Mazée  
 Mazenzele  
 Mazy  
 Méan  
 Mechelen  
 Meffe  
 Meensel-Kiezegem  
 Meer  
 Meerbeek  
 Meerbeke  
 Meerdonk  
 Meerhout  
 Meerte  
 Meetkerke  
 Meeuwen  
 Mehaigne  
 Meigem  
 Meise  
 Meix-devant-Virton  
 Meix-la-Tige  
 Meldert  
 Meldert  
 Melen  
 Mélin  
 Melle  
 Mellery  
 Melles  
 Mellet  
 Mellier  
 Melsbroek  
 Melsele  
 Melsen  
 Membach  
 Menen  
 Menin  
 Merbes-le-Château  
 Merbes-Sainte-Marie  
 Merchtem  
 Merdorp  
 Mere  
 Merelbeke  
 Merendree  
 Merkem  
 Merksom  
 Merksplas  
 Charleroi  
 Rendeux  
 Enghien  
 Hotton  
 Gent  
 Bornem  
 Couvin  
 Orp-Jauche  
 Kortrijk  
 Dentergem  
 Burdinne  
 Tournai  
 Martelange  
 Bilzen  
 Beauraing  
 Nassogne  
 Jurbise  
 Jurbise  
 Wetteren  
 Zandhoven  
 Doische  
 Doische  
 Antoing  
 Tournai  
 La Louvière  
 Virainval  
 Opwijk  
 Gembloux-sur-Orneau  
 Halvelange  
 Mechelen  
 Wassegies  
 Tielt  
 Hoogstraten  
 Kortenberg  
 Ninove  
 St.-Gillis-Waas  
 Meerhout  
 Hoogstraten  
 Zuienkerke  
 Meeuwen-Gruitrode  
 Meeuwen-Gruitrode  
 Eghezée  
 Deinze  
 Meise  
 Meix-devant-Virton  
 Saint-Léger  
 Lummen  
 Aalst  
 Soumange  
 Jodoigne  
 Melle  
 Villers-la-Ville  
 Tournai  
 Les Bons Villers  
 Légglise  
 Steenokkerzeel  
 Beveren  
 Merelbeke  
 Baelen  
 Menen  
 Merbes-le-Château  
 Merbes-le-Château  
 Merchtem  
 Hannut  
 Erpe-Mere  
 Merelbeke  
 Nevelé  
 Houthulst  
 Antwerpen  
 Merksplas

Mesen Mesen  
 Meslin-l'Evêque Ath  
 Mesnil-Eglise Houyet  
 Mesnil-Saint-Blaise Houyet  
 Mespelare Dendermonde  
 Messancy Messancy  
 Messelbroek Scherpenheuvel-Zichem  
 Messines  
 Mesen  
 Mesvin Mons  
 Mettet Mettet  
 Meulebeke Meulebeke  
 Meux La Bruyère  
 Mévergnies-lez-Lens Brugelette  
 Meyerode Amel  
 Micheroux Soumagne  
 Middelburg Maldegem  
 Middelkerke Middelkerke  
 Miécret Havelange  
 Mignault Le Roeulx  
 Millen Riemst  
 Milmort Herstal  
 Minderhout Hoogstraten  
 Mirwart Saint-Hubert  
 Modave Modave  
 Moelingen Voeren  
 Moen Zwevegem  
 Moerbeke Geraardsbergen  
 Moerbeke Moerbeke  
 Moerkerke Damme  
 Moerzeke Hamme  
 Moeskroen  
 Mouscron  
 Moha Wanze  
 Mohiville Hamois  
 Moignelée Basse-Sambre  
 Moiricy Libramont-Chevigny  
 Mol Mol  
 Molenbaix Celles  
 Molenbeek-Saint-Jean Molenbeek-Saint-Jean  
 Molenbeek-Wersbeek Bekkevoort  
 Molenstede Diest  
 Mollem Asse  
 Momalle Remicourt  
 Momignies Momignies  
 Monceau-en-Ardenne Bièvre  
 Monceau-Imbrechies Momignies  
 Monceau-sur-Sambre Charleroi  
 Mons-lez-Liège Flémalle  
 Mons Mons  
 Monstreux Nivelles  
 Mont Houffalize  
 Montalgu Scherpenheuvel  
 Montbliart Sivry-Rance  
 ——— Mont de l'Enclus  
 Montegnée Saint-Nicolas  
 Montenaken Gingelom  
 Mont-Gauthier Rochefort  
 Montignies-le-Tilleul Montigny-le-Tilleul  
 Montignies-lez-Lens Lens  
 Montignies-Saint-Christophe Erquelinnes  
 Montignies-sur-Roc Honnelles  
 Montignies-sur-Sambre Charleroi  
 Montleban Gouvy  
 Montroeuil-au-Bois Frasnes-lez-Anvaing  
 Montroeuil-sur-Haine Hensles

Mont-Saint-Aubert Tournai  
 Mont-Sainte-Adegonde Morlanwelz  
 Mont-Sainte-Geneviève Lobbes  
 Mont-Saint-Guibert Mont-Saint-Guibert  
 Mont-sur-Marchienne Charleroi  
 Montzen Plombières  
 Moorsel Aalst  
 Moorsele Wevegem  
 Moorsiede Moorsiede  
 Moortsele Oosterzele  
 Mopertingen Bilzen  
 Moresnot Plombières  
 Morialmé Florennes  
 Morkhoven Herentals  
 ——— Morlanwelz  
 Morlanwelz-Mariemont Morlanwelz  
 Mormont Erezée  
 Mornimont Jemeppe-sur-Sambre  
 Mortier Biégny  
 Mortroux Dalhem  
 Mortsel Mortsel  
 Morville Florennes  
 Mauland  
 Moelingen  
 Moulbaix Ath  
 Mourcourt Tournai  
 Mouscron Mouscron  
 Moustier Jemeppe-sur-Sambre  
 Moustier Frasnes-lez-Anvaing  
 Maxhe Hannut  
 Mozet Gesves  
 Muizen Mechelen  
 Muilem Oudenaarde  
 Munkzwalm Zwalm  
 Muno Florenville  
 Munsterbilzen Bilzen  
 Munte Mereibeke  
 Musson Musson  
 Mussy-la-Ville Musson  
 My Ferrières  
 N  
 Naast Saignies  
 Nadrin Houffalize  
 Nafrature Vresse-sur-Semols  
 Nalinnes Ham-sur-Heure-Nalinnes  
 Namèche Andenne  
 Namen Namur  
 Namur Namur  
 Nandrin Nandrin  
 Naninne Namur  
 Naomé Bièvre  
 Nassogne Nassogne  
 Natoye Hamois  
 Nazareth Nazareth  
 Néchin Estaimpuis  
 Nederhasselt Ninove  
 Nederokkerzeel Kampenhout  
 Nederzwalm-Hermelgem Zwalm  
 Neerharen Lanaken  
 Neerheylissem Hélicine  
 Neerijse Huldenberg  
 Neeroeteren Maaseik  
 Neerpelt Neerpelt  
 Neerwaasten  
 Bas-Warnton

Neerwinden Landen  
 Neigem Ninove  
 Nerem Tongeren  
 Nessonvaux Trooz  
 Nethen Grez-Dolceau  
 Netinne Somme-Leuze  
 Neufchâteau Dalhem  
 Neufchâteau Neufchâteau  
 Neufmaison Saint-Ghislain  
 Neufvilles Soignies  
 Neu-Moresnet Kelmis  
 ——— Neupré  
 Neuve-Eglise  
 Nieuwkerke  
 Neuville Philippeville  
 Neuville-en-Condroz Neupré  
 Nevele Nevele  
 Niel Niel  
 Nieuport  
 Nieuwpoort  
 Nieuwenhove Geraardsbergen  
 Nieuwenrode Kapelle-op-den-Bos  
 Nieuwerkerken Aalst  
 Nieuwerkerken Nieuwerkerken  
 Nieuwkerke Heuveland  
 Nieuwerkerken-Waas St.-Niklaas  
 Nieuwmunster Zuienkerke  
 Nieuwpoort Nieuwpoort  
 Nieuwrode Holsbeek  
 Nijlen Nijlen  
 Nijvel  
 Nivelles  
 Nil-Saint-Vincent-Saint-Martin Walhain  
 Ninove Ninove  
 Nismes Virainval  
 Nivelles Nivelles  
 Nivèrlée Doische  
 Nobressart Attert  
 Nodebais Beauvechain  
 Nodewez Orp-Jauche  
 Noirchain Frameries  
 Noirefontaine Bauillon  
 Noiseux Somme-Leuze  
 Nokere Kruishoutem  
 Nollevaux Paliseul  
 Noorderwijk Herentals  
 Nossegem Zaventem  
 Nothomb Attert  
 Nouvelles Mons  
 Noville Bastogne  
 Noville-les-Bois Fernelmont  
 Noville-sur-Méhaigne Eghezée  
 Nudorp Wihogne  
 Nukerke Maarkedal  
 O  
 Obaix Pont-d-Celles  
 Obigies Pecq  
 Ochamps Libin  
 Ocquier Clavier  
 Odeigne Manhay  
 Oedelem Beernem  
 Oekene Roeselare  
 Oelegem Ranst  
 Oerle  
 Oreye  
 Oeselgem Dentergem  
 Oetingen Gooik  
 Oudeghien Frasnes-lez-Anvaing  
 Oevel Westerlo  
 Offagne Paliseul  
 Ogy Lessines

List of ships and passengers that departed the Port of Antwerp in 1855 for the "New World". Cont. from Belgian Laces # 15, page 15.

(ATTENTION: The Telegraphe, the Emerald Isle, the Gazelle, and perhaps others merely shuttled passengers to Hull or Liverpool, England where the passengers boarded another ship for the rest of the trip; more about this in Belgian Laces # 17)

# 19 TELEGRAPHE Capt. J.C. De Groof for Hull/Liverpool, N.Y. Dept. 7 Sept. 1855

DE WESPELAER, Bernard, 58, from Lovendegem, EF.

NAQUIN Jean Baptiste, 58; GEMIN Marie 55, NAQUIN Catherine 28, Guillaume 27, Therese 25, Rosalie 20, Julie 18, Josephine 11, Clara 9, Joseph 7, from Pietrebais, BT.

FARHAN Nicolas, 59, DESMET Victoria, 40, FARHAN Leonder 11, Leonie 10, Antoinette 7, Theophile 3, Gottfrau 1/2, from Pietrebais, BT.

CHADIN Pierre Jos. 36, WAUTELET Josephine 37, CHADIN Marie 7, Desire 3, Julien 1/2 from Melin, BT.

CHADIN Adolphe 29, from Melin, BT.

CHADIN Maximilien 21 from Melin, BT.

CHADIN August 39, PARIS Eleonore 33, CHADIN Maria 7, Joseph 6, Rosalie 4, Jean Baptiste 2, Max. 1/2 from Melin, BT.

DUFLER Joseph 30, DELAMINK Armelie 31, DUFLER Maria 3, Clemence 1/2 from Libek ?? Lebbeke ? BT.

DIRKE Francois from Libeck (Lebbeke ? BT.)

HUART Huber 19 from Melin, BT.

GAUMMISSEN CH. Englebert 32 from Mechelen, BT.

HERALY or NERALY Ch. Joseph 46, MICHEL Josephine 29, Genevieve 7, Philipp 4 August 1/2 from Beauvechain, BT.

VERSCHELDE Louis Aug. 45 from Waterland, EF.

VERSCHELDE Pierre 19 from Waterland, EF

VERSCHELDE Henri from Waterland, EF.

GYSSELS Maria 22 from Denderleeuw, EF.

FLOCK Bernard, 34, from Bouchout? Boekhoute ? EF.

VANDEWEGE Charles 47, VANDEVILLE Amelie 32, VANDEWEGE Benedicte 10, Augustine 6, Mathilde 2 from Watervliet EF.

DE MILLIANO ? DE MILHANN ? Pierre 44 from Watervliet, EF.

# 18 EMERALD ISLE, Capt. Haycock for Hull/Liverpool, N.Y. dept. 15 Sept. 1855

DELTENRE Theodor, 28 From Mons, HT.

LAROUSSEL Josephine, 28, from Mons, HT.

COUDEUR Maria 25, from Mons, HT.

Aug. COLLART, 39, Marie 37, Desire 13 1/2, Jean 12, Marie 10, Philippe 7 1/2 Theophile 5, Jean Joseph 2 from Nethen, BT.

Emmanuel HILLIARD, 39, Marie 45, Pierre 12 from Tourinnes, BT.

# 17 OAK HILL, for Boston, dept. 6 Sept. 1855

LEBRUN Clement 55, ALBERT Marie 55, Pierre 19, Hubert 16, Leonie 10, Constant 4, from Jodoigne BT.

CHAPELLE Henri Jos. 42, Marie 38, Jean 13, Franc. 10, Alphonse 2, Leonie 2/12 from Dongelberg, BT.

# 16 TELEGRAPHE Capt. DEgroof for Hull/Liverpool, N.Y. Dept. 5 Sept. 1855

ANDRE Jean 18, from Aubange, LX.

TROUCKE Phil. 57, from Handzame WF, Rosalie 19, David 12, Emilie 10, Aug. 10, Romania 7.

# 15 EMERALD ISLE for Liverpool/N.Y Dept. 1 Sept. 1855

Jean BERTON 27, from Aalbeke, WF.

# 14 GAZELLE, dept. 29 Aug. 1855 no Belgians.

# 13 EMERALD ISLE, Capt. Maycock for Hull/Liverpool dept. 25 Aug. 1855

KUNTZ Jean Henry 58, Carl 22, Louis 18, Julius 11, from Brussels, BT.  
(received their passports at St. Joesse-ten-Noode)  
PERSYN or PERSYM, Carl Louis 36, Angele 34, Jean 7, Carl Louis 4,  
Maria Louise 2, from Pittem, WF.  
DELWIGE And. Caspar, 45, Rosalie 37, Adolphine 10, Victor 6 from Gistorf GDLX  
BAUDUIN pierre Jos. 38, Cath. Nel. 37, Maria Jos. 12, Antoinette 7 1/2,  
Silvie 6, Desire 5, M. Therese 2, from Dion-le-Mont, BT.  
MARTIN Pierre Jos. 38, M. Therese 35, Jean Bapt. 13, Jean Jos. 7, Mar. Cath. 3,  
from Dion-le-Val, BT.

RONSMANS louis 27, GILLARD Rosalie 23, Louis Jos. 2, from Nethen, BT.  
GRIETENS ? GEISTENS? Guillaume 33, HENRY Marie Louise 30, Deaphine 2,  
Victorie 2/12 from Nethen, Bt.  
Louis Jos. DELCORPS ? DELCORTS? 36, Marie Jos. ROMAIN 38, Jean Jos. ROMAIN 68,  
Louis DELCORTS 10, Adele 8, Marie Louise 7, Marie Therese 6, Marie Vic. 3,  
Pierre 10/12 from Grand Leez NR.  
Francois ROUSSEAU 31, Marie Berbe MARCAUT 26, Francois 11/12 from Grand Leez, p  
Jean Jos. SOMVILLE 29, Marie Veronique PIROUX 30, Ghislain PIROUX 57,  
Joseph SOMVILLE 3, from Thorembais, BT.  
Jeanne ROMAIN, 43, from Grand Leez, NR.  
Jean BAPTISTE 17, from Grand Leez, NR.  
Benoit PINCHART 67 from Turinnes, BT.  
Antoine CRAVILLON 45 from Tourinnes, BT.  
Marie Cath. PINCHART 40, Eugene Crevillon, 16, Marie Jos. 14, Charles Ant. 13,  
Julienne 10, Adele 7, Hortense 31/2 from Tourinnes BT.  
Jean Jos. EVERARD 19, Mont-St. Andre, BT.  
Jean Jos. BAYE 49, Anne Jos. JADOUL, Louise Jos. 11, Lucie Jos. 10,  
Louise Jos. 7, Constance 4, from Grand Rosiere, BT.

# 12 TELEGRAPH dept. 22 Aug. 1855

MASSART Ghislain, 23, Wavre, BT.  
MERTENS Regina 52, Ledewijk Carolus 21, Petrus 19, Henricus 11 from Hooglede  
DERPEGHEL Louis 57, Charles 33, Leonard 21, Emilie 11. from Staden WF "F".  
TAMELIN David 23 from Staden WF.  
SEURYNEK? Pierre 56, BNUGNHAGHE Maria 54, SEUYNEK ? Rosalie 28, Pierre 17,  
Octavia 20, Amelie 11, Luise 7.  
THIRRY henry 39, from Woumen, WF.  
LENAYE Armand, 36, JACQUES Maria 23, August 21, ...7/12 from Woumen, WF  
BEAUPRIZ Catharine 39, Virginia 6/12 from Staden, WF.  
PERE? PERO? Charles 26, FREMAL Maria 31, PERE Pierre 6, Maria 6/12 from  
Chaumont, BT.  
VAN DAMME Charles 27, Barbara 25, Bruno 21, Pierre 29, from Staden, WF.  
KIEFER Jean 38, from Antwerpen, AN.  
LOPPE Francois 30, from Clmen, AN  
FOURNIER Pierre 30, from Pottes HT.  
PLAETVAET Jean 28, Bruges WF.  
DAMM Bernard 49, from Staden, WF.  
GERNAY Bernard, 29, from Staden, WF.  
VANDEROSIER Josphe 31, from Ixelles, BT.  
BAGAERTS Joseph 29, from Hoeilaert, BT.  
FLAS Nic. 21, from Weesmel ? Weismes? HT?  
DECREMER Henry 47, Maleves, BT.  
DUPREE Maria Anna 46, DECREMER Franc. Jos. 22, Jean Jos. 20, Henry 18,  
Florian 11, Charles 10, Victor 7, Anna Maria 3 from Maleves, BT.  
DEBOUCHE Marie 58, from Ernage??? NR.  
DEBOUCHE Isidor 42, from Namur, NR.  
CRAYSBEEK Charlotte 42 from Namur, NR.  
DEBOUCHE Felicien 12, Hypolite 7, Gertrude 6, Leonix 2, Flore 6/12 from Namur  
GASPARD Leopold 58, Henriette 41, Josephine 21, Flore 19, Els. 16,  
Alfred 13, Seraphine 10, Joseph 7, Alex 3, from Corroy-le-Grand, BT.



GEOGRAPHICALLY SPEAKING - Dictionnaire Geographique de la Province de Namur, by Philippe Vander Maelen. (1831)

GRAND LEEZ, community of the county of and located 1 mile 1/4 N.E. from Gembloux, of the district of and located 3 miles 1/2 N.N.E. from Namur. Formerly Grand Leez was part of the Duchy of Brabant. It is bordered in the North by South Brabant, in the East by the communities of Liernu and saint-Germain, South by Meux and West by Sauveniere. This community is made of the maintown, the hamlet of Petit-Leez and of Repeumont. This area covers 1289 bonniers\*. Two streams, the Orneau and the Grand Leez water the territory. The Orneau begins a little bit below Grand-Leez mill. The floods caused by these 2 streams are very prejudicial to the properties bordering them, because the land is so flat, the water doesn't run off.

The land is mostly flat, the soil is made of dense clay which prevents water to permeate the ground. There are some swampy areas. Wheat is the main crop, other crops are : rye, German wheat, oat; also horse beans, peas, vetch, clover, hay and others.

Parts of the territory are wooded. There are 15 farms, 5 of them of a good size. According to the 1830 census, there was 68 horses, 60 colts, 140 cattle heads, 168 calves, 300 pigs, 600 sheep. The population is made of 1218 inhabitants.

There are 15 farms, 267 houses, one church, one town hall, and a grade school. A business man and a pharmacist reside in the community. In the middle of a swamp which used to be a pond, stand the ruins of a old fortified castle, which is now a farm.

A great number of the inhabitants work in agriculture and timber exploitation. There are 2 grist mills activated by wind and one activated by water, 1 brewery and 4 pig breeders. The few local roads are almost impassable during the winter. There are 7 stone bridges. \* 1 bonnier = 3 1/3 acres

150th. Anniversary of the Belgian Revolution, cont. from Belgian Laces # 15, p. 16

The Belgians had good reasons to be proud of their accomplishments, the revolution had been fought and won within a few weeks, but they were realistic enough to know that they had to act fast to counterbalance the uneasiness that the Belgian revolution had brought to Europe. By breaking away from the Netherlands, Belgium had defied the Allied Nations ! So the provisional government declared Belgium an independent country, and drafted a Constitution which in turn was reviewed and modified by a central committee before being adopted as the law of the land. No one can question the unity of the Belgians but disputes did arise as to the type of government to be chosen; will it be a Republic? a Kingdom ? . Finally a constitutional monarchy form of government was chosen ( a king as head-of-state, with his power limited by the constitution). The Belgian Constitution was a model of wisdom and guaranteed the freedom of its citizens. In January 1831, at the London conference of the Allied Nations, these, as proposed by England, accepted Belgium as an independent neutral country but on condition the parts of Flanders, Limburg, Luxemburg (who all had fought so valiantly for the Belgian cause) be returned to the Netherlands. Belgium had no other choice, but to accept this condition, which of all the others( there were other conditions) was the hardest to take - it took effect only in 1839. The search for a suitable head-of-state ended when the crown of Belgium was offered to and accepted by Leopold de Saxe-Cobourg, a brilliant man of 40, German prince by birth, he was the widower of Charlotte, heir to the throne of England where he resided. Leopold became King of the Belgians on July 21, 1831 under the name of Leopold I. The choice couldn't have been better, for Leopold I proved to be a man of vision who lead his people with great wisdom thru the hard roads that laid ahead of them.

\* In 1832, Leopold I married Louise Marie d' Orleans, becoming the King of France's son-in-law; he was also the uncle of Victoria, Queen of England.

As we first stated, much of the informations contained in this three parts article about the Belgian Revolution was found in " Histoire de la Belgique"

3.5-

RECIPE FOR A YULE LOG.

A Yule Log has the shape of a log sawed in two. It is served traditionally at Christmas. The following recipe is easy to make, but it would be best if you would practice at least once, before you make the Yule Log for Christmas. You can make cakes with this recipe and instead of frosting, use jam or pudding. This type of dough does not rise a lot like a typical American cake would. Also, I use an electric stove, so you gaz users might have to adjust the temperature of your ovens.

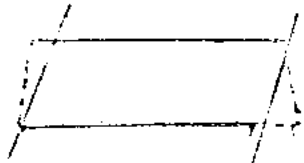
For the dough, you will need:  
4 eggs, 2/3<sup>cup</sup> sugar, 2/3<sup>cup</sup> sifted flour.

In a deep bowl kept warm, beat the 4 eggs (whole) with 2/3<sup>cup</sup> sugar for 10 minutes at the highest speed of your mixer ( or until the mixture is light yellow in color and has at least triple its volume). Gently, fold in 2/3 cup of flour. (Do not use mixer to fold in flour).

Pour the mixture into a buttered and floured rectangular pan, (like a bread pan) place it in an UNHEATED oven, turn on the heat to 350o, the cake should be done after 15-20 minutes. Remove cake from pan, cool on rack.

You can use your favorite recipe for frosting, or here is mine.  
1/2 lb. sweet butter, 1 pinch of salt, 4 cups powdered confectioners 10X sugar, 8 tablespoons of milk, 2 Nestlé Choco Bake packets (pre-melted)

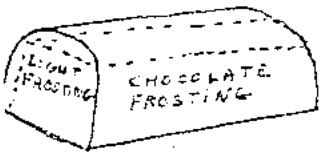
Beat all the ingredients except for the chocolate until light and fluffy, set aside 3 tablespoons of frosting to which add a few drops of vanilla extract, add the chocolate to the rest of the frosting and beat well.



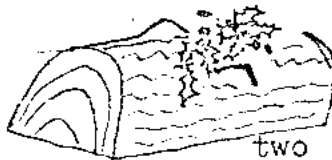
cut ends at angle



1/3 chocolate frosting inside



frost cake rounding corners, using vanilla frosting for ends.



use fork to make designs imitating tree bark, use one or two small pieces of cake (from the ends) to make little stumps, frost them too, use a dime store ornament (plastic holly and red berries is fine) to further decorate the log. Refrigerate.

Bon appetit and Merry Christmas !

P.S. This type of dough is called PATE A SAVOIE

We wish to thank all of you for your support and contributions to this issue of Belgian Laces. AND MAY WE BE THE FIRST TO WISH YOU A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR !

*Micheline*

\* Use 1 oven in O.K. also

My rear back window sports a beautiful bumper sticker reading " BEING BELGIAN IS BEAUTIFUL " - a little gift from Henry Verslype who says that this type of bumper sticker is very popular in Mishawaka, Indiana.