

Belgian Laces



By Darin Brown - <http://www.worldisround.com/articles/7640/photo2.html>

BELGIAN LACES

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THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
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Our principal objective is:

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

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IN MEMORIAM
KING BAUDOUIN I of BELGIUM
1958- 1993

On Saturday 31st, July 1993 King Baudouin of Belgium died unexpectedly of heart failure while vacationing in Spain. The short notices in the American press left us stunned and frustrated.

"King Baudouin I has died. Long live King Albert II" (The Oregonian - 2 Aug.)

"King Baudouin of Belgium, respected monarch who became a unifying force in a country deeply aliuled between speakers of French and Flemish, died Saturday" (The Christian Science Monitor - 2 Aug.)

We wanted more! More details, more sympathy for this monarch, whose life had been riddled with tragedies, hardships and controversies, he deserves to be known much better, than by these laconic press releases by UPI and CNN.

Born in 1951, he ascended to the throne at the very young age of 21. He reigned 42 years as Baudouin I - King of Belgium; the longest reign of the youngest monarch that our young country (Belgium b. 1831...) has known.

As an article by François Van Vyve pointed out in the Soir Illustre (special anniversary edition 1991), his entire life has been marked by the major events or the decades of this century.

The 1930's: Born 7 September 1931 as the second child of then Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid to the great joy of his grandfather King Albert I; but a tragic accident takes the title of King Albert on 17 January 1934, to be followed one year later by another accident on 29 August 1935 in Küsnacht, Switzerland, which claimed the life of his beloved mother, been Astrid. This left King Leopold III with three little princes: Princess Josephine-Charlotte (8), Prince Baudouin (5) and Prince Albert (14 months).

The 1941's brought World War II: four years of German occupation DDay: imprisonment of the royal family in Germany (Prince Baudouin could be considered one of Hitler's youngest political prisoners, according to F. Van Vyve; political crises in Belgium: the return of the King and his family is postponed: 5 years of exile.

The 1950's see the abdication of King Leopold III in favor of his son. On the 17th of July 1951, Prince Baudouin becomes King Baudouin I of Belgium's life is a quiet and serious young monarch. The international press labels him 'sad, melancholic and taciturn'. But then fate had marked this young man and life had not prepared him a bed of roses. Those first years of his reign were difficult and lonely. The young King diligently carries out his responsibilities on the national and international scene. There is an anecdote, worth mentioning here: President Eisenhower invited King Baudouin for a visit to the White House in May 1959. The American press reports with surprise, that this foreign monarch visits the U.S. without asking for anything, no financial nor military aid, no arms! Unheard of!

The 1960's finally bring love and warmth in the personal life of King Baudouin: on the 15th of December 1961 the King marries Dona Fabiola de Mora y Aragon, a Spanish countess. Their union was harmonious, cordial and the serious King becomes a radiant husband. Unfortunately, their happiness is marred by the fact that they would remain childless and by the independence turbulences in the Belgian Congo, now Zaire.

The 1970's and the 80's meant economic, linguistic and political problems at home, as well as a worsening situation in Zaire. Baudouin sees himself as the cement that holds the country together, the unifying element. He realizes the desire of the Flemish and the Walloon to live separately, to be master in their own house and he observes the reorganization of Belgium into three autonomous communities : Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels.

In an address to the nation in 1986, Baudouin states that "to federate means to unite, accepting each others differences, not to disassociate in confrontations." "Though only a ceremonial King, Baudouin gained the reputation of being scrupulously impartial in dealing with the Flemish- and French-speaking populations" (The Christian Science Monitor 8.2.93).

1990 marked the triple anniversary year: 30th wedding anniversary of King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola; 40th anniversary of his reign; 60th birthday of the King. All of Belgium celebrates! - Yesterday, 7 August 1993 he was laid to rest. 500,000 mourners paid their last respects to the deceased monarch. All of Belgium mourns.

The 1990's will see the maturing of the new political organization of Belgium. Brussels will continue to play its role proudly and efficiently of Capital of Europe and Belgium will continue to grow and prosper.

Sire, its with deep regret that we take leave of you. We know that you enjoyed the affection and the respect of your people, no matter which language they speak, no matter whether they live in Belgium or abroad.

We ALL salute you!

for The Belgian Researchers
Pierre and Leen Inghels

Pictures: <http://worldroots.com/brigitte/royal/ baudouinbelgiumalbum2.htm>

BELGIAN GLEANINGS

- The first Belgian film ever to be nominated for an Academy Award is the Flemish film **DAENS**. It received an Oscar-nomination for "The Best Foreign Language Film" on March 29.

- Some more travel into:

Delta Airlines now has daily service between Brussels and Atlanta GA

American Airlines started its Brussels - Dallas service in April and is now offering 3 flights daily.

China Airline has opened a twice-a-week service Brussels-Beijing.

Chunnel open by 1994? It looks like mere money is needed in order to finish the famous tunnel under the Channel, which should connect England with the European main land. It was first planned to open in May 1993, but now it is announced that the tunnel may be ready for merchandise transport by February 1994. If all goes well the passenger trains may be using the Chunnel by April 94. And the costs? well there too there was a considerable "update" : from the initially projected 243.5 billion BFrs, the new quote lies closer to 425 billion BFrs. Discussions are being held between the French and the British governments to negotiate a fair share of the increased costs as well as of the unexpected loss of revenue, incurred because of certain official decisions. So, you will have to wait a little longer before you can travel from France to England by car or by train direct.

- The Pope will be in Belgium in May 1994 for the canonization of **Father Damien**

- The State of Minnesota opened a representative office in Brussels on May 10, 1994. Brussels now has representative offices of 15 American States, more than any other European city.

- Belgians are still the healthiest (or more diligent?) workers in the European Community:

according to recent statistics, the percentage of labor lost due to sickness-related absences in Belgium is far below the European Community average. For 1989, the percentage in Belgium was 1.17; the EC average is 1.91 %. The numbers have steadily decreased in Belgium, from 1.47% in 1983 to 1.17% in 89; the EC average went up slightly: from 1.79% in 83 to 1.91 % in '89.

The "sickest" country in Europe by far appears to be the Netherlands, where in 1989 an astounding 4.27% of labor time was lost due to sickness-related absences.

- A 'S.O.S.' notice from the Gazette van Detroit: "Due to a decline in the number of subscribers and the increased costs of doing business, we regret to announce the decision to change the Gazette Van Detroit from a weekly to a bi-weekly newspaper effective July 8, 1993. The printing of the paper is done by an outside firm and the costs have nearly doubled in the past four years. The postage has also taken a substantial increase as well as the amount of sorting, we must do prior to the mailing. We regret that such drastic action is necessary and unless we receive more support for the Gazette, we will be forced to cease operations entirely. Your suggestions and comments are most welcome.

Margaret Decraene - Business Manager

Belgian Publishing Co., Inc.

18740 13-Mile Rd. Roseville, MI 48066"

Many of our Belgian Gleanings, are "gleaned" from the Gazette, and we sincerely hope that the only Flemish Newspaper in the US will be able to continue its good work! Subscription in the USA \$20 - Canada \$28 - Belgium \$35-

- It is with regret that we read in the Gazette (3 June, 1993) of the closing of the Belgian Sacred Heart Church, St. Boniface, Man., Canada. The Archbishop of St. Boniface, Antoine Hacault, announced that the Belgian Sacred Heart Church and the Belgian Mission St. Francis will close effective June 30th 1993- This decision effectively wipes out 75 years of history of the Belgian Church in St. Boniface. We share the disappointment of all the parishioners, who have worked so hard to organize and keep their church and mission.

- RADIO FLANDERS INTERNATIONAL (R.V.I.) - BRUSSELS CALLIG! The Belgian Radio and Television of the Flemish Community (BRTN) announces a world radio service. As a public service broadcaster, they bring an unbiased news service as well as information on all aspects of life in Belgium to an international audience. - R.V.I. highly appreciate direct contact with the listeners all over the world. They faithfully answer all your letters and reception reports and keep in touch with the many members of their "International Listeners' Club" through a bi-monthly magazine "Club Echo". Radio Flanders International address:

Brussels Calling R.V.I.

P.O.Box 26- B 1000 Brussels, Belgium - Europe.

La Grande, August 1993

Dear Members,

It is with sadness in our heart that we finalize the August edition of Belgian Laces. King Baudouin I is dead! How well do we remember this serious but dedicated monarch, who came to the Congo, when it looked like nobody cared about the Belgians loft in the turmoil and dangers of the independence wars of the early 60's. It was the moral boost we needed to continue at the time. And now he's gone forever. We just received a fax from Pierre's brother with a short report on latest developments the Queen, the royal family, the "crowned heads" and government officials of Europe walked behind the coffin, which was mounted on a canon toward the Cathedral St. Michel in Brussels. The Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Danneels; the cathedral was decorated in white and purple, upon insistence of the Queen there was no black. The Queen herself, dressed in white, requested that the music, the songs and the texts expressed not sadness, tears and mourning, but serenity and hope for reunion. "Queen Fabiola proved to be of serene and marvelous courage", writes Father Marcel Inghels, who watched it all on television along with the rest of the country.

But life continues and there are other things we have to talk about. First of all, we want to express our sympathy to our fellow members and their friends in the Mid-West, who have experienced and are still experiencing the terrible floods of 1995. It is hard to imagine how it is to see your home your belongings and your land being engulfed in a raging river! The only comparison I could come up with, were the devastations of World War II. All we can say is: be of good courage!

I would like to mention Joyce and Jim Lempereur, who surprised us with a visit in early June and to thank their son for the samples of his brew. Congratulations! Unfortunately, Pierre missed your visit because he was picking up his brother Marcel in Portland, OR, who came accompanied by his sister for a six week visit to the United States, their First! We had a great time and toured the West thoroughly, planning our tour so, that we were able to visit the Sacred Encounters exhibit in Bozeman, MT. We strongly encourage our members to visit this outstanding effort to portray the life and work of Father Pierre Jean De Smet, S. J. Belgian missionary to the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. The exhibit will tour the United States for the next year and half, to end in Brussels, Belgium, where it will be dismantled in 1995. Watch for it in your area, and don't miss it!

We will be traveling to Belgium in September, and hope to visit with some of our member-researchers there. We'll keep you informed. - Because of lack of space, we have to omit the recsps pages this time around. Sorry!

To all, we hope you had a fruitful summer, are enjoying good health and are ready to face the onslaught of a new school year! Our grandchildren are all sitting on the edge of their chairs to go back to school, to the next grade up! "One more year, Oma, and I'll be in High School!" - We wish you all the best, until we visit again in November!

Leen

EVENTS OF INTEREST

Oct 14: High Point, NC: High Point International Furniture and Trade Show. For more info call the Belgian Consulate General (404)6592150.

Oct 22, 23, 24: Moline, IL: Three days of festivities are being planned for the Belgian Community of Moline in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Center For Belgian Culture. Honorary Consul Dr. Bultinck will be honored at a Gala dinner on Friday Oct. 22. For more info or reservations: Center for Belgian Culture 712 - 18th Avenue, Moline, IL - 61265.

April 3 - Sep.19 - Bonman, MO: Exhibition Sacred Encounters: Fame, De Smet and the Indians of the Rocky Mountain West at the Museum of the Rockies. For info call Andrea Murphy at (202)-333-6900 or (406) 994-2551.

June 8th - August 25: Seattle, Wash : "Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Painting: The Howard Samuel Collection" at the Seattle Art Museum. For further info, call Seattle Art Museum at (206) 625-8900.

July 13- Sep 5: Cleveland, OH: "The Graphic Arts of Les XX at the Cleveland Museum of Art. For more info call the Cleveland Museum at (216)421-7340.

Sept 10: Atlanta, GA : Art exhibit by five Brussels artists (two sculptors and three painters) to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the sister-city relationship between Brussels and Atlanta.

Sept 11: Atlanta, GA: Taste of Belgium organized by The Atlanta chapter of the Belgian-American Chamber of Commerce.

Oct 5: Atlanta, GA: Bobbin Show. A trade show for the apparel industry, with participation of several Belgian

companies. For more info on all the Atlanta happenings, please call Belgian Consulate General at (404)6592150. Sept 18 - 24 Seattle, WA / San Francisco, CA and Washington DC Study tour of the Flemish Economic Association (VEV) with visits to U.S. companies. For more info, please contact Didier Seeuws at the Belgian Embassy (202)-333-6900.

Sept 22 - Jan 2, 94: Boston, MA: The Age of Rubens at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Luc Vanden Branden, President of the Flemish Government, and Ambassador Cassiers will attend the opening reception. For more info on this first major survey of Flemish Baroque painting ever mounted in the United States, please call the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (617)-267- 9300.

Oct 18 - Dec 6, Washington DC.

The Treasures and Pleasures of Belgium Serie of illustrated lectures at the **Smithsonian Resident Associate Program:**

Oct 18: Six Keys to Belgium - by Arthur Frommer

Oct 25: A Stroll through Brussels - An Insiders Tour of the "Capital of Europe" - by Jan Grauls

Nov 1: Belgian Cuisine: A Centuries-Old Tradition of Sumptuous Dining - by Joanna Pruess

Nov 8: Jewels in Brick and Stone --- Masterpieces of Flemish Architecture - by Dennis Weller

Nov15: Happy Birthday, Adolphe Sax – Lecture/Recital by James Houlik

Nov 22: Antwerp: Gift of Renaissance Glory and Contemporary Style: by Frédérique Raeymaekers

Nov 29: The Magic of Magritte, by Robin Ptacek.

THE AMERICAN DESCENDANTS OF FRANCOIS ANRYS OF WATERLOO, BELGIUM
by Micheline Gaudette

Additional information on the DEBAST/BRANT descendants see B.L. vol. 13, pgs 39-40.

-Ella DEBAST * March 1870 KS + ?	-Cornelia BRANT * 2 Jul 1891 Winlock + 28 Jan 1959 x 1) 25 Nov 1909 Hurbert WINSLOW + 26 Apr 1917 x 2) 1921 Everett STROUD + 12 Jul 1953	-Clifford WINSLOW * Aug 1910 Salem OR + 16 Sep 1921 -Helen E. WINSLOW * 26 Nov 1912 Salem OR + 28 Jul 1989 x ...MCINTOSH -Adelaide WINSLOW * 29 Mar 1917 x 15 Jul 1940 W. RUSH -Elenor STROUD * 8 Dec 1925 Salem OR x 15 June 1944 R MILES -Ronald E STROUD * 2 Feb 1929 x Beverly PLANT -Donna Fay STROUD * 6 Aug 1930 x 5 Feb 1951 Lowe PORTER
-Eva DEBAST * ca. 1871 KS----- + x 4 June 1890 Lewis BRANT * 1859 Tumwater WA	-Jennie DEBAST * ca. 1875 KS + x Joseph RICH	-Leroy BRANT * 5 Dec 1892 Rainier-- + 24 May 1972 x 18 Sep 1928 Hannah SCHOSSO + 12 Apr 1984
Felix Joseph DEBAST * 17 March 1845, Waterloo + 28 May 1925 Rainier OR x 19 July 1869 Neosho Co., KS	-Maggie DEBAST * April 1876 OR + x Charles GIRT	-James Leroy BRANT * 26 Jul 1929 Drain OR x 10 Jun 1952 G. EAGER -Rose Irene BRANT * 16 Sep 1931 x 6 Apr 1949 Robert LANE -Lois Erlene BRANT * 7 Aug 1923 Yoncalla OR x 1) 1 Feb 1947 W HARDING x 2) 13 June 1980 W.DYAL
Juliette Fernande Flore ANRYS de la MOUILLERIE * 26 Nov 1846, Waterloo,BI + 17 June 1923 Rainier OR	-Earl BRANT----- * 24 Nov 1894 Rainier x 27 Jun 1920 Addie WILSON -Fay BRANT * 26 Jul 1900 Kettle Falls WA x Charles BOZELL Living in Vancouver WA no issue but raised nephew Joe COURTMAN	-Rodney Carl BRANT * 6 Dec 1949 Portland x 16 Jun 1973 K GEORGE -Douglas A BRANT * 7 Jan 1953 Eugene OR unmarried -Deborah Ann BRANT * 19 Apr 1955 Portland O. x Michael CHESNUT -Warren R BRANT * 20 Jul 1960 Portland OR x 17 Oct 1987 L SEVENSON
-Felix DEBAST * 25 March 1879 + 13 Jan 1964 Rainier x 1907 1) Nora Grace NOTT	-Iris BRANT----- * 6 Apr 1907 Rainier x Theodore STURDEVANT	-Eva STURDEVANT * 23 Jun 1928 Lorane OR x 25 May 1947 C DAVIS -Stanley STURDEVANT x Lois..... -Dean STURDEVANT * 3 Jan 1933 + 4 Sep 1987 x 11 Jun 1962 J SMITH
x 24 Sept 1924 2) Mertie DERTHICK		

Perhaps grandchildren of
Earl Brant instead of children?

Many thanks to Valarie Lane of Springfield, Oregon, for providing the above information about the
BRANT descendants of Francois ANRYS.

Area News

Forty-five Belgian visitors arrived in northeastern Wisconsin on Saturday, July 3, for a near month-long visit to our country. They were welcomed by host-families of the Peninsula Belgian- American Club. Various activities have been planned and the visitors will attend the Annual Belgian Days celebration at Brussels, in Door County, Wisconsin. They are looking forward to their 10-day bus trip to Mount Rushmore, the Black Hills, the Air Force Academy and the Royal Gorge. The group will return to Belgium on July 28.

Another visitor here is Mr. Isidore Vanglindelaere who was born in Laeken, Belgium, and now resides in Cagnes-sur-Mer, France. In searching for cousins in America, he found that he and Alfred Vandertie (a diminutive of Vangindertaelen), well-known singer of Walloon songs, are Third cousins. Mr. Vangindertaelen came to visit and to make a presentation of a special flag of the Veterans of King Albert I, Valenciennes, France. The flag will be kept by the Belgian Club and displayed at special occasions.

This columnist (Mary Ann Defnet) will be speaking about the Belgian settlement here at the Catholic Heritage Day celebration at Heritage Hill State Park. The special day is in commemoration of the 125th Anniversary of the Green Bay Diocese.

Because of these and other family commitments in July and August, the **Belgian Emigrants** part of this column will be "vacation" until the next issue.

Mary Ann Defnet

Wisconsin Corner UPDATE by Joyce and Jim Lampereur

Presently our club is hosting forty-seven Belgian visitors, who arrived in Wisconsin July 3. Three of them, Freddie & Jeanine Monsieur and Josette Blanchy, are staying with us. They will be here until July 28. Tomorrow we are having a special Mass at St. Louis Parish in Dyckesville for the Belgian visitors. Al Vandertie will sing how Great Thou Art in Walloon. Our choir will also sing. Jacqueline Jacquemot will do the readings in French. Our club will serve coffee and rolls after Mass. At 5:30 there will be a short program at the monument at Champion, WI, followed by a dinner. The monument was sent here several years ago from Belgium. It was erected in honor of the first Belgians and is titled **Aux Premiers Belges**.

Today (July 24) they will visit Heritage Hill State Park, where there is a celebration of Catholic Settlers' Day. They will participate in multiple activities: games, creating a Catholic heritage mural, storytellers, folksingers, dancers, wagon rides, a pageant celebrating the arrival of the first bishop, a picnic supper, a Mass at 6:15 and a concert at 7:15. It is the 125th year Anniversary of the Diocese of Green Bay.

Next week an official Wisconsin Historical Marker will be erected on the grounds of St. Mary of the Snow Church in Namur, WI by the Peninsula Belgian-American Club. A state sponsored architectural and historical survey researched the Belgian settlement of the area and identified significant buildings still standing today. This resulted in the nomination and approval of the Namur Belgian Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places, and even more significantly, its designation as a National Landmark. Wisconsin's and the nation's largest Belgian-American settlement is located in portions of Brown, Kewaunee and Door Counties, adjacent to the waters of Green Bay. Walloon-speaking Belgians settled the region in the 1850's and still constitute a high proportion of the population. A variety of elements attest to the Belgian-American presence: place names (Brussels, Champion, Grand Lez, Namur, Rosiere, Luxemburg), a local French patois, common surnames, unique foods (boohyah, trippe, jutt), the Kermis harvest festival, and especially the local architecture. Many of the original wooden structures of the first settlers were destroyed in a firestorm that swept across the area in October 1871. A few stone houses made of local dolomite survived. More common are the 1880's red brick houses, distinguished by modest size and gable-end bull's-eye windows. Some houses have detached summer kitchens with bake ovens appended to the rear. And the Belgians, many of them devout Catholics, also erected small roadside votive chapels, like those in their homeland. We hope you can come visit our area some time.

So do we!! We thank all three of you for keeping us informed of the "Happenings" in Wisconsin. It sounds like the Belgian-American Club is alive and well in your corner too! May we expect a copy of Mary Ann's presentation for our next issue? It was so nice to meet you, Joyce and Jim, as well as your son. Pierre loved his home-brewed "petite-blanche" but regretted bitterly that he missed your visit. Come again!!

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BRUSSELS, HERE WE COME!

Brussels is a cosmopolitan place, but thankfully far less congested than many other European cities. It is a French-speaking city, but European and international as well, and fashionable society and the good life can be found there, as in London or Paris. It has the same dynamic and sophisticated businesses, the same famous shopping arcades and the same restful terraces. But it has its own flavour, a lime something extra that comes from being smaller. Brussels is cosmopolitan, but on a human scale.

Brussels is a city rich in history, memories and museums¹, a city with so many distractions that the days and nights that pass never seem the same. Home to hundreds of international organizations, Brussels has become a conference venue, meeting place and melting pot of all the main world trends. And not forgetting its thousand-year-old tradition as an open and friendly city it has organized its tourist facilities.

The Grand-Place and surroundings

Since it grew up in the 12th century, the Grand-Place has figured in many famous works, witnesses of art and its history: it is so fabulous, impressive, unique and homogeneous that few would hesitate to call it the most beautiful square in the world. City councillors in the 15th century had the remarkable town hall built there, a symbol of the prosperity and magnificence of this highpoint of gothic art. The central tower, 91 metres high, is a masterpiece of elegance, boldness and lightness and was crowned with a statue of Saint Michael in 1455. The building behind it was constructed in about 1710 in the style of Louis XIV and the facade was completely restored in the neo-gothic style in the 19th century. The town hall's rich collections and the incomparable Brussels tapestries make it one of the most interesting sights in the country.

After that you should see the King's house, the statue of Manneken Pis, the oldest citizen of Brussels, dating from 1619, the Galleries Saint Hubert (1847), which are a particularly well preserved ensemble of the purest neo-classical style. Saint Michael's cathedral (1226) and the countless shellfish vendors and fish merchants at the Marché-aux-Poissons (fish market)



Brussel's Grand'Place decorated with a tapestry of thousands of flowers

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



Town Hall relief

<http://www.freefoto.com/preview.jsp?id=1401-06-1&k=The+City+Hall%2C+Grand+Place+-+Hotel+de+Ville%2C+Grote+Markt%2C+Brussels%2C+Belgium>



¹ <http://www.worldartantiques.com/belgiumMuseums-Brussels.htm>

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The Quartier Royal, the Sablon And the Marolles

The prestigious Quartier Royal at the top of the town dates from the Austrian occupation during the 17th century and is a perfect reflection of the classical style in vogue at the time. You'll need at least two days to get round the Museum of Modern Art and the Museum of Ancient Art, which is recognisable from its facade in the Neo-Italian renaissance style, the Royal Library, and the current Royal Palace which was rebuilt by Leopold II at the turn of the century.

Even higher up you will find the former palace of Prince William of Orange, in the neo-classical style, which has become the Palais des Academies, and the Parc de Bruxelles, which was laid out in 1776. In the Sablon quarter, the famous antiques neighborhood, stands the wonderful church dedicated to Notre-Dame des Victoires, which dates from the 15th century and was entirely restored in the neo-gothic style at the end of the 19th century. The Petit Sablon is a pleasant garden surrounded by a wrought iron enclosure, whose 46 supports each bear a statue representing one of the different trades of Brussels.



The Cinquantenaire Park

Covering a surface area of 37 hectares, this park now houses one of the largest museum complexes in Europe, including the car museum called Autoworld. A massive triumphal arch, finished in 1905, towers proudly over high colonnades built to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the independence of Belgium.

A City of museums

There are more than 70 museums in the 19 communes which make up Brussels. Between them they house all sorts of collections, though here we can only deal with the main ones. **The Museum of Ancient Art** contains some magnificent works by the Flemish primitives including several of Peter Breughel's paintings from the 16th century and an entire section devoted to Rubens. **The Museum of Modern Art** which was recently set up in new underground locations, contains major works by Permeke, Ensor, Magritte and other Belgian artists as well as major works by Matisse, Gauguin and Dali.

Autoworld houses a collection of 450 cars tracing the development of the automobile from 1896 to 1972. While talking about the smaller museums, we couldn't ignore the costume and lace museum, the urban transport museum, the Erasmus house and the musical instruments museum. The latter, with 8,000 exhibits, is one of the world's most beautiful and impressive collections of musical instruments, which come from all countries and periods. The musical instruments museum, attached to the Royal Conservatory of Music, is proud to possess an Italian spinet from 1550, painted and encrusted with ivory a German clavichord and large clavier from 1734, a pyramid piano from 1745 and a componium from 1821, the only one of its kind in the world. If you're looking for something unusual, try the sewer museum. The network of the

town's sewers covers 350 kilometres of wide concrete corridors, bricked oval passages and stoneware pipes. Nearly every street has its own sewer junction, forming a real subterranean city.

Practical Information

The town hall is open in the morning and afternoon everyday except Monday. The Museums of Modern and Ancient Art are closed on Mondays and open on other days between 10 am and noon and from 1 to 5

p.m.. Autoworld is open every day from 10 am to 5 p.m.. The sewer museum is only open on Wednesdays at 9 am, 11 am, 1 p.m. and 3 pm.

For the modest sum of BEF 50 you can obtain a tourist map in four languages, including 67 monuments and interesting sites, with commentaries, it is published by the OPT (Tourist Office of the French-speaking Community), at 61 rue Marché-aux-Herbes, 1000 Brussels: tel. 02/ 512.30.30. A supplementary tourist guide published by BELSUD will also give you information on package deals for staying in Brussels.

Capital food

Brussels is regarded - second only to Lyons for its superb restaurants, not only in terms of quantity (there are 1800 to choose from), but above all because of the high quality of its French cuisine. There is also the typically Belgian cooking, based on a wide range of local recipes for meat, fish and poultry. We could quote pheasant à la brabançonne, garnished with braised Belgian endives, rabbit cooked in beer, stews made with the local gueuze ale, eel in

spinach with a white wine sauce and the famous mussels. Between meals you will appreciate the Brussels waffles, spiced biscuits, Greek bread and the famous Belgian chocolates, envied by the whole world.

Brussels also has a Brewing Museum and a museum dedicated to gueuze, the Brussels specialist beer.

A gourmet guide is published by the OPT and is available from the address given above.

Moreover, Brussels is the capital of the comic strip. In 1903, the architect Victor Horta drew the plans for a shop, a marvel of rhythm, light and volume. Eighty-eight years later, the restored building serves as home to the Belgian comic strip centre, a cultural space which has honoured creative artists from Hergé to Morris and Jijé, including in total 650 Belgian cartoonists. It is open from 10 am, to 6 p.m. every day.

What else is there? Perhaps I could discuss it in another article, for it is hardly satisfying to have skipped over the innumerable examples of Art Nouveau or Art Deco, the souvenirs to be taken home, the whole range of events and entertainment. The programme of the Monnaie National Opera House, Brussels by night. The metro network and the numerous metro stations that were decorated by modern artists such as Somville, Folon, Delvaux and many others, the sports facilities and the friendly traditions.

And then I'd be forgetting the wax museum, the 125 hectares of the Bois de la Cambre forest, the old puppet theatre or Kinepolis, the largest cinema complex in the world with 24 screens.

Accommodation In Brussels

Happily by 1991, the residential infrastructure matched the ambitions of Brussels. Hotels of every category meet the demands of tourists and can cater to every budget. Young people will find youth hostels and camp sites on the borders of the city and can now lodge with locals as well. A brochure called "Séjours à la carte" offers 55 different ways of staying the night and the big hotels offer special conditions all the year round for weekends and on weekdays from December to February.

Brussels is easy to visit, cosmopolitan, human, and a place for all fans of good food and art. All in all, then Brussels is a fine choice of destination. So why not make your next trip to the French-speaking capital in the heart of Europe? We look forward to seeing you.

Alain BROHEZ
from Wallonie-Bruxelles, Quarterly of the
French Community of Belgium

I found myself compelled to write and share my immense joy, the reason of which has caused my spirits to soar!! When I first contacted you (Belgian Laces) in January 1992, I knew only the names of my father's parents Emilius VandenBosch and Louisa Schneider. I did not even know the names of the towns in which they were born, Temse, Belgium and Moheim, Germany. My grandparents were deceased prior to my birth in 1955, and my family never talked much about their roots. It is said to say that although they were interested in discovering their roots, especially my dad, neither ever followed through. Unfortunately my father died in 1979 and my mother in 1987. Their untimely passing left me feeling somewhat lost, as I knew so little about their lives. I guess you could say, it calmed a real turmoil within me, a strange need and desire to find my past. I could not stand the thought of leaving my children someday, the way I left. So I decided to trace my roots and set the record straight for my grandchildren (although I don't have any as yet!) I have thoroughly enjoyed Belgian Laces and look forward to its arrival quarterly (I wish it came monthly) I have even tried the recipes, a real treat for my husband and me. I greatly appreciate your assistance as well as that of several other member-researchers Mr. Thomas is presently researching on my behalf from his home in Washington DC. I'm sitting on the edge of my seat awaiting his next correspondence! I have sent numerous letters to registrars and town offices in Belgium. and although I received a few replies - mostly expressing regret - not much came of it, until October 1992. I received a great deal of information pertaining to the Vandenbosch family from the registrars office in Temse, Belgium, which took the lineage back to the mid-seventeen-hundreds. Then I decided to send a letter of inquiry to the registrars office in Kruibeke, Belg., asking for information about my great-grandmother Rosalie VanWauwe (my dad's family was in Belgium forever!) I

was completely overwhelmed after this, to the point sat down and cried, wishing my father could be here to share this with me.

Lo and Behold, I received a reply which took the VanWauwe lineage back to the early 1700s. Not bad for a girl who only knew her grandparent's names and nothing more the previous year, wouldn't you agree? Believe it or not, it gets even more intense.

My letter to Kruibeke fell into the hands of a Mr. Pierre De Rijck, clerk at the registrars office There, as he researched the VanWauwe family, he suddenly realized the VandenBosch name. He took my letter home and shared it with his mother, whose maiden name was, you guessed it: VandenBosch. She is a sister to my grandfather Emilius. I'm not sure who was more surprised, Pierre or I, but I can safely say he was just as joyous as I was.

We continue to correspond at least once a month - the mail doesn't move fast enough - each sending the other pictures, maps, tourist information, and stories of life in Belgium and Baltimore, Maryland (where my grandfather settled, and where I was raised). We have exchanged pictures of our families and small gifts, AND Pierre and his wife Rita are coming to Alaska next summer for a visit, then Bill and are going to Belgium in 1995.

Mr. Inghels, you will never know the happiness and sense of fulfillment this has brought into my life. I actually pinch myself, to be sure it isn't a dream. I can barely contain my excitement over Pierre's and Rita's visit, and even more so, my own trip to my father's homeland. Pierre has promised to take me to the family home, which is still owned by the VandenBosch family, where my grandfather Emilius was raised.

What more can I say, I hold tight to family ties, and I have found plenty of ties to cherish. Please encourage others to stand firm and not to fall prey to disappointment! (signed) A Proud Belgian, Jean.

Thank you, Jean for this beautiful and moving testimony. We hope with you that it will encourage other members to pursue their roots with patience, courage and endurance!

"In all of us there is a hunger, marrow-deep, to know our Heritage, to know who we are and where we have come from. Without this enriching knowledge, there is a hollow yearning. No matter what our attainments in life, there is still a vacuum, an emptiness, and the most disquieting loneliness"

Alex Haley

Belgian Laces Vol15 #56
Reminiscences about my life in Baker-City's Belgian Town.

by Simone De Bel-Moore.

In about 1914 or 1915 my father, Camiel De Bel came to Baker City, Oregon, to his brother Charles Do Eel, who had been there since 1912, and lived on 208 Resort Street. There were very few Belgian. around at that time. The old city directories from Baker City show that the first Belgian moving there was August De Roest in 1905, he lived on walnut street before moving to Resort Street around 1908. In 1906 Frank Delamater moved to Resort Street. He was followed by the families Huys and Wallaert in 1910, then the De Bel in 1912.

My father, Camiel was then about 15 years old. He came through Ellis Island, and as he didn't understand nor speak English, they hung a cardboard around his neck with his name, date of birth and the directions to get to Oregon, hoping that people along the way would help him to get there.

He told us of an incident "en route" the train was at a station somewhere, and a lady with a small baby was being harassed by a sandwich salesman - Dad finally pushed the man away - then sat down waiting for a cop to throw him off the train - It didn't happen.

After many days on the train he finally arrived in Baker City tired but happy to find his brother's family.

Right away he found a job at the Stoddard Lumber Company, but when work became slow, he was sent to the little village of Perry, about 60 miles west of Baker-City, to work on the green chain. Every weekend he rode his motorcycle to Baker to see his brother and family.

One day he was kicked by a horse as he went by, and ended up in a ditch. Another time (roads were not marked then) he discovered he had taken a wrong turn and was on his way to Elgin, Oregon.

It was 1917 - World War I was going strong in Europe - He signed up at the Foley Hotel in La Grande, OR. He lied about his age because he was then only 17, too young for the military (his grave marker by the veterans still shows his age as one year older). He was sent to Camp Fremont in California.

After his training there he received the American Citizenship papers and was right away sent overseas. He was a field baker and made bread for the soldiers on the front. Often he hated to deliver it because of the heavy artillery firing, but he always managed to get through. In 1918, returning from the war, his ship was caught in a big storm, there was no way to cook at all. So everyone received dry bread and onions to eat like apples, until the storm got over. Dad said it tasted good after all, when you are hungry you can eat anything.

Back in Baker-City, he worked again at the lumber company, but in 1920 he received news that his mother was very ill and wasn't expected to live. He returned to Maria-Aalter in Belgium. While in Belgium he wanted a nice suit made for himself and went to Aalter, a few kilometers from home to the Cortevilbe-store, where my grand father was a tailor.

His family had always traded there over the years. He ordered a suit with two back pockets in the pants, like American suits. My grand father couldn't understand this, as only one back pocket was fashion in Europe. Dad's suit ended up only with one pocket. The tailor had said: - why two hind pockets, you are only using one anyway". There was a nice girl working there, and she and her mother invited the young American to translate the words of some of the English songs they were hearing. And as Grandpa said later: the boy always kept coming back".

So on April 19, 1921 my mother, Grandpa's daughter, Germaine Corteville and my Dad where married, first in the city hall, then in the church and they came right to the States. In New York, taking a taxi from the boat to the train, the taxi driver, who wanted to make mor. money from these foreigners, took them for a ride". Coming into a very nice and rich area, Dad made the taxi stop. A private driver, who was cleaning his boss's car, heard Dad arguing with the taxi driver. He stepped out and told the taxi driver to get lost. He then took my parents to the station without asking them for a penny.

Mother became a U.S. citizen when she married Dad, she learned her English here, and later on helped other Belgians to get their citizenship papers. she knew how to speak French, Flemish and German already. She was also giving piano lessons. I only vaguely remember this, because I was so young, but Margaret Van Beveren-Reaper told us the other day that mother was her piano teacher at our home. In Baker-City, Mona and Dad moved into a house on Resort Street. Later in 1922, the lumber company needed more land to build a new green chain and a lumber stock piling area, and our house was moved next to the Stoddard office on 2nd Street.

The house is still there today, and the family Van Driessche lives in it now. During the move that started the 23rd of August 1922, Mother was in the hospital, having me, Simone on the 24th. Father slept and cooked in his house in the middle of the street, while it was slowly moved to th. new place. We lived next to the MATTES family, and today, their granddaughter is an administrator of the Grande Ronde Hospital in La Grande, Oregon. For a long time Dad had wanted to build a new home across the railroad tracks on what was then Highway 30.

We lived there until I was just five.

In the mean time my uncle Charlie had moved to southern Oregon. uncle Charlie wanted Dad, who was known for his physical strength, to work on the green chain with him. So, we moved to Bray Mill in Southern Oregon, down by Chiloquin and Klamath Falls.

I went to the first grade there in a one-room schoolhouse. Mom did the laundry for loggers. During the suroner we went to Pineridge, close to Chiloquin and also went across Klamath Lake to Crystal Creek, where Dad piled green lumber. A forest fire forced us to move to Chiloquin in 1926. Dad worked there until I was almost done with 5th grade. Mother ran a store and a gas station. We moved back to Baker-City, where I finished fifth grade at St Francis Academy. My uncle Charlie and family stayed in Klamath Falls, Oregon.

One year later, the folks decided to go back to Belgium. Dad would be the caretaker of the American veteran cemetery, they would build a house and Mom would start a clothing shop with my grandfather as tailor.

we left Chicago on Easter Sunday, - the first of April - , and... we were back in Chicago by Thanksgiving... or 7 months later.

We moved back to Baker-City and I remember our daily paper The Baker Democrat Herald writing :“ Local Man Returns from Belgium” and added: “Hitler Will March Soon”. He certainly did.

My father opened a pool hall, “The Silver Dollar” on Main Street, and remained in business until 1948 or so.

My uncle Charlie De Bel, who married Celine Van Kerbrook, was in Klamath Falls all of this time. Their children where Maurice, Frank, Andre and Philemon (the baby died before he was one year old, and is buried in Baker-City).

They also went back to Belgium for a while, but they didn’t stay long either. They could not get used to the different way of life anymore and returned to the States.

As a young girl, I had many friends in Baker-City, most of them were living in Belgian-Town, the area comprised between south Resort Street and South Main Street including Nevada, Miller and Canal Avenue. All of us went to St Francis Academy, and walked together to and from school...

I remember so many of my friends, Florene Tiedemann, Mary De Roest, Palma Van Beveren and so many others. My cousins Earl and Charlie Patteeuw on week ends, we would play ball together, sing-a-long with mother’s player piano, roller skated at the roller rink, went swimming in the pool, horseback-riding, and so many other things we all enjoyed together. I married James Kelly Moore in 1942 and we bought a home in La Grande, Oregon..

My father passed away in 1958.

My mother lived with us in La Grande from 1965 to 1987, when she also passed away at the age of 90. Although we live here in La Grande, - we go regularly back to Baker-City to visit our old friends.

Belgian town does not exist anymore, some of the houses have been moved to other areas, some others demolished to make room for the storage of the lumber yard. Many of our Belgians are still around, with the De Roest family enjoying probably the largest representation there.



UPIGNAC FOIE GRAS WINS ITS STRIPES

I was thinking back to the subtle delicacy of foie gras' which some friends had served. And the name too: Upignac. Spending a holiday in the South-West of France, I felt like trying to find this village again, in a land blessed with ducks. Upignac: it could only be in Perigord. Maps, guides and old locals were of no help to me. No more Upignac than Champagne on the banks of the Garonne River. On my way home, after the holiday, I was reaching the end of a long journey, when – Oh - What a surprise - a notice-board on a farmhouse along the motorway advertising... "Upignac Foie Gras". There I was. In the Hesbaye region! In fact, there is only the duck estate (some 25 acres) which is known as Upignac. The name of the village is Upigny and its cradle, the fine farm of Try, built around a quadrangle as from the 18th century, sporting a gracious tower.

Diversifying

At the Try farm, traditional agriculture and stock breeding has been the practice to generations. On a large scale too: the farm covers an area of nearly 600 acres. The 1980s came in with all their litany of restrictions and quotas. The Petit family, who own and farm the land, like everyone else, were seeking to diversify their activities and find substitute produce. The Petit were bold and enterprising. Willing to do anything except lag behind fashion. They were in for rhubarb and cherries: a choice which came as a surprise in a region where there was no tradition of fruit growing. It was at that time too that foie gras tried to gain a footing in our country. The idea was French. There was large demand in Belgium but the distance to Perigord is long. It is, therefore, difficult to market these products fresh in Belgium. So why not produce them in the Flat Country? It was this that saw the formation of Les Ducs de Gascogne'. A fleeting experience for several reasons. Michel Petit added this activity to his diversification projects, and started to raise ducklings. When "Les Ducs de Gascogne" vanished before winning their letters patent of nobility, Michel Petit picked up the idea again. Why could he not succeed in preparing duck foie gras in Belgium? The conditions were ideal. The grass is nourishing, the climate wet and the sub-soil spongy, which means that the grass can



grow all the time. So no problem there like in Perigord where water is a permanent headache.

The idea began to mature. The Petit family put their savings together-it was a major investment- and the great adventure began.

A turnover of 60 million BF

That was in 1985. In 1986, Upignac foie gras produced a turnover of 7 million BF, a figure which almost doubled the next year: 13 million, 29 million in 1988 and 80 million in 1989. Was the fatted duck to be their golden calf?

There was no miracle about it. The key to success is resolve. First of all, you have to dare. Then you have to work properly. And Michel Petit only hesitated a moment before embarking on a specialization in the south-west of France.

You also have to make the right choices. First of all the right animal. A few misguided purists are disdainful towards duck foie gras. For them foie gras means goose. What a mistake! Today, over 80% of the foie gras produced is duck liver. More delicate, easier to produce. Even in Perigord, the foie gras that you find is often re-packaged liver from Hungary or Israel. The ducks, known as "Mallards" are the result of a scientific cross between the Peking duck and the Barbarie duck. A hybrid, so sterile: you will find no broody mother ducks at Upigny. The Petit family buy their day-old ducklings in France.

They then have to be raised. Three months of growth during which time the ducks have to walk a great deal to develop their chests to make room for their voluminous livers. "Circuits" have been laid out for them on 25 acres of land dotted about with expanses of water, not ponds. At Upigny, no one wants

to fall foul of salmonella. Between 10,000 and 15,000 ducks walk around the farm this way each year. The ducklings feed exclusively on grass. It is easy to see the advantages our region offers over dry Perigord.

Tricky

After these three months, there comes the most tricky phase: force-feeding the ducks. This is the time when each duck is fed 16 kilos of maize in... 13 days. Its precious liver increases in weight from 50 to 450 grammes in this tiny time. For force-feeding to be a success, optimal conditions are required. First of all the feed. At first the ducks were fed Belgian corn. It was rapidly abandoned in favour of corn from south-west of France. All the more tasty as it is soaked in hot water before being dropped down the ducks gizzard through a funnel.

Then there is the environment. It is out of the question to force-feed thousands of ducks at the same time. These charming web-footed birds might start suffering from stress. To obtain their foie gras, Upignac only force-feeds small groups (150 ducks). The work is done by force-feeders trained by the company but who are self-employed. They buy the ducks to force-feed them and sell them back to the farm when the time has come to slaughter them. "This offers an unquestionable advantage", Benoit Petit stresses. "The force-feeders are much more conscientious about their work and careful about the ducks who are no longer lodgers but their own animals". A dozen self-employed force-feeders produce Upignac foie gras. They come from all over Belgium, the furthest flung coming from the north in Ypres and, in the south, Neufchâteau.

Once ready, the duck is bought back by the company. It is put to sleep under electro-narcosis, slaughtered, kept in cold storage for 24 hours and then plucked. Then begins the most delicate operation of all, one that has to be done by hand: removing the tender, supple foie gras, which would melt in your mouth. It will be sold half-cooked and vacuum-packed. It is therefore, fresh produce.

Upignac markets its foie gras in minced blocks or whole, more to the liking of connoisseurs although less tender; magrets (breast), leg conserve, rillettes. Every part of a duck can be cooked and eaten. It is, as

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it were, the pig among poultry, says Benoit Petit, also stressing that this is what brings down cost prices and makes it possible to sell duck foie gras at a price below goose foie gras.

And now the marketing. Here again the Petit family works tidily. Prospecting with restaurateurs (one reference: Pierre Weynants "Comme Chez Soi" is among their customers), a Brussels boutique and sales at the farm have resulted in an impressive turnover of 60 million BF a year.

Exportation and Imagination

The reputation of Upigny foie gras has also gone beyond our borders, but the company does not have an export label. In 1990 it will be erecting a slaughter-house to meet Common Market standards and set off to conquer Europe. There are outlets and markets for the taking: the Netherlands, Germany but also Asian countries.

So here's how the Petit family, on the basis of a novel idea for diversification, succeeded in starting up a gastronomy product in Belgium that would have been inconceivable a few years ago. And there is a label. And how surprised the family was to discover a restaurant in Namur offering Upignac foie gras on the menu although it was not a customer.

And the Petits are never short of ideas. So no efforts are spared to develop culinary tastes and get off the beaten path. Foie gras can be enjoyed in other ways than with the traditional slides.

They not only organize tours (plus tasting) round their facilities but also cooking for their customers. Their chef on such an occasion will produce (or rather teach you to produce) an unforgettable scallop of toe gras on a chicory compote..

The secret of success

For there lies the secret of success. Why did the Petit family succeed where other attempts in this sector failed? Because no detail was left to chance. Every stage in production, from purchasing the duckling to marketing the foie gras was meticulously broken down, prepared and optimized.

It would be a misnomer to speak of "cottage farming" when 16,000 ducks are raised every year. However, the human side is all pervasive. Particularly regarding the size of the company (a public-liability company comprising 14 people) the size of the force-feeding centers and particularly the respectful way the ducks are treated, which is not always the case for slaughtered cattle. Conclusion: a foie gras unrivalled in appearance and presentation, and which need fear no one regarding quality and taste.

That is the main thing and the results are there to prove it.

One last word: in the course of our research, we did find Upignac foie gras but not the village. Where is the key to this enigma? Quite simple really: "Upignac foie gras" sounded better than Upigny foie gras".

Was it not Montaigne who said that anything worth anything ended in ac'?

Michel Petit went blithely ahead giving his foie gras a sound to remind one of the wonderful villages of Dordogne. The sound yes, but the taste from our Hesbaye meadows is incomparable!

Jean-Pierre DEFRENNE
from Wallonia-Bruxelles, Quarterly of the
French Community of Belgium

Upignac S.A..
Route la Gruyère 100
B5045 Upigny
Tel. (32.81) 51.25.95
[http://www.upignac.be/
contact@upignac.be](http://www.upignac.be/contact@upignac.be)

Boutique in Brussels:
'La Tourelle d'Upignac'
Rue de la Tourelle 35
5-1040 BrusselS
Tel. (32.2) 230.44.79

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

- 458 HEMMENWAY Cathy
- 459 HUDZINSKI Dorothy M.
- 460 AUCREMANNE Joseph F.
- 461 POWERS Mary Jo
- 462 DE CASTER-PERRIN Janet D.,
- 463 DE CASTER Hobart N.
- 464 DE PAUW James
- 465 CLAEYS-THOMPSON Adeline
- 466 VAN DE VOORT Darwin
- 467 IRVING Camille
- 468 STANDAERT Aline
- 469 CLABOTS Janel
- 470 DE ROEST Albert
- 471 DE ROEST Francis
- 472 WALDACK Felix
- 473 NORBURY Marthe
- 474 MOLDEREZ Christian
- 475 FLORA John W.
- 476 BURY Michel



The Belfry of Bruges

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry
old and brown
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still
watches o'er the town

As the summer morn was breaking, on that lofty
tower I stood,
And the world threw off the darkness, like the
weeds of widowhood.

Thick with towns and hamlets studded, and with
sirens and vapors gray,
Like a shield embossed with silver, round and
vast the landscape lay.

At my feet the city slumbered. From its
chimneys, here and there,
Wreaths of snow-white smoke, ascending,
vanished, ghostlike, into air.

Not a sound rose from the city at that early
morning hour,
Nor heard a heart of iron beating in the ancient
tower,

From their nests beneath the rafters sang the
swallows wild and high;
And the world, beneath me sleeping, seemed
more distant than the sky.

Then most musical and solemn, bringing back
The olden times,
With their strange, unearthly changes rang the
melancholy chimes,

Like The psalm from some old cloister, when the
nuns sing in the choir;
And the great bell tolled among them, like the
chanting of a friar.

Visions of the days departed, shadowy
phantoms filled my brains;
They who live in history only seemed to walk the
earth again;

All the Foresters(1) of Flanders - mighty Baldwin
Bras de Fer,
Lyderick du Bucq and Cressy, Phillip,
Guy de Dampierre.

I beheld the pageants splendid, that adorned
those days of old;
Stately dames, like queens attended, knights who bore the
Fleece of Gold(2);

Lombard and Venetian merchants with deep-
laden argosies;
Ministers from twenty nations; more than royal
pomp and ease

I beheld proud Maximilian, kneeling humbly on
the ground:
I beheld the gentle Mary, hunting with her hawk and
hound(3).

And her lighted bridal-chamber, where a duke
slept with the queen,
And the armed guard around them, and the sword
unsheathed between. (3)

I beheld the Flemish weavers, with Namur and Juliet's bold,
Marching homeward from the bloody battle of
the Spurs of Gold; (4)

Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the White
Hoods mowing west,
Saw the great Artevelde victorious scale the
Golden Dragons nest.(5)

And again the whiskered Spaniard all the land
with terror smote:
And again the wild alarum sounded from the tocsin's throat;

Till the bell of Ghent responded o'er lagoon and
dike of sand,
I am Roland! I am Roland! there is victory in the
Land! (6)

Then the sound of drums aroused me The
awakened city's roar
Chased the phantoms I had summoned back into their
graves once more

Hours had passed away like minutes: and before
I was aware,
Lo! the shadow of the belfrey crossed the sun-
illuminated square

FROM AND TO FROM AND TO FROM AND TO

From Jean Busch McMahon: I find myself compelled to write and share my immense joy with you the reason of which caused my spirits to soar I hope that you will tell fellow members to hold fast to their hope of discovering their Belgian ancestors as I am a prime example that it is highly probable to be successful with a little courage and patience! See article in this issue: *A Testimonial Letter*

To Jean Busch McMahon: *We think it's a fantastic idea to write an article about your grandfather's immigration, military service and life, and we love your other idea to dedicate this to your new-found relative in Belgium. However his birthday being 19 November, and publication date 15 November, a copy of **Belgian Laces** would not make it on time)*

From Shirley Johnson: The French Republican calendar comes at the most opportune time in my research as through a great stroke of luck, on a recent trip to Salt Lake City, I found the marriage record of my gr. grandfather Jules Renard in Dampremy, Hainaut Belgium. Besides The difficulties interpreting the Republican Calendar, I also discovered another previous obstacle as my gr. grandfather went by the name "Jules" in this country, when I finally found hit marriage certificate, I learned he had the official names of Zelias Arthur Jules Renard On the certificate as well he signed "Jules Renard". Since finding this certificate I have come to really appreciate what an excellent resource the marriage certificate can be to a genealogist - I have been posting the address of The Belgian Researchers on the Prodigy Genealogy Bulletin Board so that others might share the delight that Belgian Laces brings to me every few months. I think, however that I have been posting the wrong price: twenty dollars instead of twelve, must have had in mind its worth instead of its actual cost. Keep up your good work! **Surnames: Cambier, Cornelis, Hays, Lerminiaux, Pierre, Piraux, Renard, Robert, They.**

From James F. DePauw: A co-worker showed me your issue with the article on Molines Old Towne. I grew up in East Moline and still have some connections there - so it was very interesting to me. I had never thought much about my Belgian roots, visiting Belgium, etc. until I read your publication. I am fascinated. Thank you!

To Régine Brindle: *Welcome back! We are pleased to read that you missed Belgian Laces so much - Thank you for the book about the Liberation of Jauche, Belgium (WWII) Although we cannot say that we enjoy remembering the war years, we understand your joy in learning about the solidarity of the people in hard times. As for the recipe for Belgian Galettes, we will publish the recipe again in our November issue. Can you wait till then? If not, let us know, and we'll send you a copy.*

From Della Clabots: I thoroughly enjoyed reading the last issue of BL with your insights and research on Wisconsin

Belgian foods. There is one small correction or note regarding Belgian Trippe: if folks ask for bratwurst at Buddah's or at any other meat market or supermarket in Wisconsin. they will get Bratwurst, because that is the most common ethnic sausage around. Every store sells brats - But if they want Belgian Trippe, they will have to ask for that, not for Bratwurst. Some stores carry Belgian Trippe, namely Buddah's as mentioned. and Copps Supermarkets, which area northern Wisconsin supermarket chain. - When folks across the USA hear announcers at Packer games or Milwaukee Brewer games talk about enjoying bratwurst, yes, that's what is served at the stadiums. Those poor, deprived folks just have not yet had the opportunity to sample Belgian Trippe, or they would know that trippe is better than bratwurst! Well prepared Belgian Trippe is a well-kept secret!

From Audrey Meydenbauer: I thoroughly enjoy Belgian Laces. It is a wonderful little publication! In 1989, my husband and I had the most fascinating visit to the little village of St-Agatha-Rhode in Belgium. It was so special for me to be able to attend Mass in the same church, where my Wisconsin grandmother was baptized in 1854. It was a thrilling experience.

To Audrey C. Vandersypen: *We refer to the query from Roger Paeps in this number looking for descendants of John Ferdinand Peterman who died in Alexandria, LA in 1948. Roger wonders if you could help his neighbor make contacts with her American relatives. (This as a result of your generous offer published in the Feb. '93 issue of Belgian Laces.) Thank you!*

From Mode Nasser: I am most curious about the settlement of Belgians in Illinois, prior to and during the immigration to Leopold. (I feel my ancestor may have been a "trailblazer" there for later settlement from his country)- Can anyone direct me to a source?

From Shirley Johnson:... again Meci, merci. merci... I received your letter with the list of immigrants and at least three provided me with information which I did not have before. I cannot tell you how delighted I am - *It Is OUR pleasure when we can help members in their research) YES. Shirley we appreciate your efforts in posting information on Belgian Researchers and Laces on national bulletin boards We are not afraid of 'being swamped' with requests for information. Thank!*

From Margaret Ann Kroeger: I placed a Query in the last Belgian Laces (93.21 6) and through Paul Callens of Pittem Belgium, who read the request, I received the name and address of Claude Gekiere of Deinze Belgium, who send me all the information requested. including the addresses of the living relatives in Belgium! - We would like to point out again how much help is obtainable through our Queries. We want to thank Paul Callens for his help and congratulate Margaret on her success!

The next three answers are from our member Sylvère van Daele, Moerstraat 22, 5-9031 Drongen-Baarde, Belgium:

To Margaret Anne Kroeger (query 93.216) The author A. Gekiere has published a Genealogical work on the family Gekiere (and its variant spellings). The available volumes to date are: Introduction and Index; Part 1: the branch of DeKene; Part 2: the branch of Geluwe; Part 3: the branch of Roncy (France); Part 4: the branch of Ronninge; Part 5: the branch of Wervik; Part 6: the branch of Rollegem; Part 7: The branch of Deerliik; Part 8: the branch of Moorsche; Part 9: the branch of Komen. These volumes are holdings of The VVF Center in Oostende, Belgium - (Vlaamse Vereniging voor Familiekunde - Flemish organization for Genealogy) Sylvère van Daele

To Barbara C. Little (query 93.196) Get in touch with me (Sylvère Van Daele) I'll make contact with the municipality of Kaprijke. Please, let me know if you want photocopies of some of the records or not. I have been there a couple of months ago and the people were very cooperative, although most administrations no longer allow genealogical research in their records. I have to contact them before I go over there too. From Sylvère van Daele.

To Marilyn Getty (query 93.209) According to Dr. J van der Schuur's *Woordenboek van Voornamen* (Dictionary of first Names) Sibrand (Groningen) Sebrant, Sebran (Friesland), Sybrand, Seebrand: these are Christian names of Germanic origin. Sigi-, Si- means victory and brand- means flaming (sword), the significance of the name therefore is Sword of Victory. From Sylvère van Daele

To Dr. Jaqueline Peterson: curator of the **Sacred Encounters: Fatter De Smet and the Indians of the Rocky West** exhibit: *we would like to congratulate you on a most interesting and beautiful exhibit. The sights and the sounds are wonderfully chosen and very symbolic, giving a poignant view of the clash and compromise between two cultures. Thank you for a fantastic project, well researched, thought through and implemented.*

From René Zabeau: Our society is progressing very well over here in the hills of West Virginia. Our membership consists of approximately 60 or more members. We have a potential of about 1,500, however this may be very hard to obtain since about 90% of the second and third generation married outside their nationalities. Nevertheless, this points out the need for such an organization as we have formed, so that many customs and traditions can be preserved. It is also important for us to know about our ancestors, WHO they were, WHERE they came from and WHY.

I have certainly enjoyed the Belgian Laces over the past few years. I've learned a lot from them. We wish you continued success in your endeavors. If we can be of any assistance to the Researchers, please let us know! -

Congratulations on the success of the Belgian American Heritage Society of West-Virginia. We hope your July 25 picnic was well attended. and that you all had a great time. Thank you René, for your kind words about the Laces and YES, you ARE of great assistance to us by having an active organization there 'in the hills of West-Virginia'! Keep up the good work! May we expect a report on the picnic for our next newsletter??

Explanations to Longfellow's poem:

1 The title of Forester was given to the early governors of Flanders, appointed by the King of France. Lyderick du Bucq was the first of them; was Beaudoin, Bras-de-Fer, (Baldwin with the Iron Arm) who stole away the daughter of Charles the Bald from The French court and married her in Bruges, was the last. After him the title of Forester was changed to Count.

2 When Philippe-le-Bel, king of France, visited Flanders with his Queen, she was so astonished at the magnificence of the dames of Bruges, that she exclaimed: "I thought I would be the only queen here, but it seems to me that those Flemish who sit in our prisons in France are all princes, because their wives are dressed like princesses and queens!"

3 Marie de Valois, Duchess of Burgundy, came to Bruges as Countess of Flanders in 1477, and the same year was married by proxy to the Archduke Maximilian. According to the custom of the time, the Duke of Bavaria, Maximilian's substitute, slept with the princess. They were both in complete dress, separated by a naked sword, and attended by four armed guards.

4 This battle, the most memorable in Flemish history, was fought under the walls of Kortrijk on the 11th of July 1302, between the French and the Flemish, the latter commended by Juliers and Jean, Count of Namur. The French were completely routed, with the loss of twenty thousand infantry and seven thousand cavalry; among them sixty-three princes, dukes and counts and eighteen hundred minor noblemen. History has given the battle the name of "Gulden Sporen Slacht" (Battle of the Golden Spurs), from the great number of golden spurs found on the battle field. Seven hundred of them were hung up in the church of Notre Dame in Kortrijk.

5 Golden Dragon, taken from the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople in one of the Crusades, and first placed in the belfry in Bruges, was afterward transported to Ghent by Philip Van Artevelde, and still adorns the belfry of that city.

6 inscription on the main bell at Ghent reads: "Mijnen naem is Roeland; als ik klep is or brand en als ik luy is er victorie in hat land." My name is Roland; when I toll there is fire, and when I ring there is victory in the land.

QUERIES ... QUERIES ... QUERIES...

At the office of the Belgian Researchers there is a file for each query submitted. When you respond to a query or when you receive a response, please send us a copy of the information, so that we can stay informed of the status of the research - when someone answers your query, be sure to acknowledge receipt. This is just common courtesy and lets the members know that their response was received - and their effort appreciated!

93.217 PETERMAN John Ferdinand b. in Linden. Brabant, Belgium 16 Feb. 1849, d. 10 Aug 1943 at Alexandria, LA. USA. He was the brother of the grandfather of Mrs. DEWINTER-PEETERMANS, living in St Joris-Weert. Belgium, neighbor to our member Roger Paeps. Other brothers of John Ferdinand emigrated with him to Louisiana, but the names are unknown. Can anyone help to find the descendants of the brothers Peterman?

Roger Paeps. Mollestraat 28 - 3051 St. Joris-Weert, Belgium (or this office).

93.218 VANHEE, VAN HEE, von HEE, VAN EE originally from Veurne, Oostende. Moere, Eerneghem, Westkerke, Brugge, Komen and/or Wervick, Belgium. Are there some menters with this patronyme (Claude Vanhee)

93.219 WESTERLINCK Henry, b. 16 Apr 1822 in Moerzeke, Belg., lived in England from 1855 to 1863. From 1863 to 1872 he worked in New York, Washington DC and returned to New York. It is supposed he worked for the president of the United States at times. Married 2612.1863 **NORTHCOTE Emma Priscilla**, only daughter of Henry Northcote, landscape painter, whom he divorced in 1872. Two children: Percy: b 1864 and Valery: b. 1869? In 1872 Henry leaves for Canada but we find him back in Belgium, where his son Percy joins him in 1680. He died in 1885 and his son Percy Westerlinck returns either to the USA or to Canada. What happened to Percy? We are searching for information on him and his sister Valery, who stayed with her mother Emma Northcote Westerlinck, who may have taken the surname Northcote after the divorce. What happened to Percy and Valery? Are there any descendants? Who? How? What? Where? When? Answers to these questions would finally complement the passionate letters from their father **Henry Westerlinck (Claude Vanhee)**

93.220 NORTHCOTE Henry. Who was Henry Northcote, whose only daughter married Henry WeMerlinck? We do know he was of Irish nobility. Did he enjoy any notoriety as a painter?- Claude Vanhee, - Avenue du Hockey 38 – 1150 Brussel, Belgium (or this office)

93.221 VAN DE VOORDE / VAN DE VOORT: My father, Camiel Van de Voorde, known in the USA as Camiel Van De Voort, b. 31 Dec. 1882 in Waerschoot, Belg.; emigrated to the States in 1903. probably to Paterson, New Jersey. Married Robottlno Enrechetta File, residing then in Haledon, N.J. Camiel came from a large farming family in Belgium, there were at least 12 sons and several daughters. We know of one sister who emigrated to Moline. IL. X Klempu (no date submitted). They ran a boarding house and laundry in Moline. We believe there was a brother who lived in California and was an accomplished violonist. I am now 73 years old and have decided to try to trace the history of

my father's family. Can anyone help? **Darwin Van DeVoort** 71 Blate Castle Drive - Palm Coast, FL 32131-

93. 222 LAPAILLE - Simon Lapaille b. 14 March 1837; his wife **TENEA** Mary Josephine ; children Mary Josephine Eloise b. 16 Oct. 1865 and Mary Josephine b. 14 Feb. 1871 emigrated to the States Ca. 1813, setting in Broudwood (sp?) IL. The rmother died there in March 1876. The family moved to Kansas ca 1876/77. Simon applied for citizenship 6 Nov. 1876 in IL and in Kansas Sept. 1880. A picture which we feel is of Mrs. Lapaille and her two daughters has been made by a photographer located in Liege, Belg. (R... eopold, Pont des Arches, Liege). Would like to find out more on this family's Belgian facts, maybe locate siblings, who were the parents of Simon and his wife?, any information will be greatly appreciated. Mary Jo Powers 755 South Glencoestr - Denver, CO 80222-2325

93.223 PHILIPPART - Adolphonse b. in France Ca 1847, X 1868 Delmothe Celina b. 1852. Her parents were Delmothe Joseph of Lodelinsart and Castin (Castrie?) Marie Therese of Jumet. Belg. We believe that the Delmothes had a glass factory in Lodelinsart and Adolphonse was a glassblower. They emigrated to the States in 1881 with four children: Adolphe, Ami, August arid Alexina. They resided in DelRay, MI. where there was a glass factory on the Rouge River. I'm seeking information on these families and on the glass factory in Lodelinsart Dorothy Campeau Hudzinski - 181 Charles Str. River Rouge MI 48218 -

93.224 THEYS Felix, b. 5 Jun 1862, Belgium. son of Florian and ? X ca 1884-85 **CORNELIUS** (Cornelis) Catherine, b. 3 March 1867 in Belgium. Emigrated to Pennsylvania Sept 1887. Her known siblings living in 1938 were: Anthony Cornelius (Hopewell, PA), Adelaide Vanderbaken (Beaverdale, PA), August Cornelius (Dugger, IN), Beatrice BASTIN (Beaverdale, PA), and Philomena Cornelius in Belgium. I would like proof of their marriage and place of residence in Belgium. (Shirely Johnson)

93.225 LERMINIAUX - François, b. ca 1825 Belg. X HAYET Euphrasie. Need proof of their births and marriage. Their daughter Marie Theresa Lerminiaux. b. 31 Dec. 1857 X RENARD Zelias Arthur Jules. 1877, Dampremy, Belg. (Hainaut), Emigrated to PA in 1888. (Shirley Johnson)

93.226 RENARD Louisa, b. 1883 in Belgium to Marie Theresa Lerminiaux and Zelias ArThur Jules ~enard. She died between 1900-1910 in PA. Searching for the exact place of death and burial. No luck at Vital Records. PA. Perhaps she married prior to her death but died without children. (Shirley Johnson)

93.227 CAMBIER Antoin(e), d. 23 March 1853 (?) in Fontaine L'Eveque, Hainaut Belg., X to PIRAUX Marie Barbe. Their daughter Marie Therese Cambier RENARD Gilles Dieudonne. 26 Jan. 1854 in Fontaine Leveque. He was the son of Catherine Renard and both he and his mother were born in Spy, Namur, Belgium. Need birth and marriage certificates for Antoin(e) Cambier and Marie Barbe Piraux. Shirley Johnson, 31323 Brandywine Rd. Goble., MI 49055.

93.228 DECASTER - Henry "Hank" b. 3 June 1893 at Champion or Casco WI in Brown or Door County; X Hanna Fladten ; d. 1 August 1946. Son of Joseph Decaster (DeKeuster?) X Eliza LARDINOIS There were seven children born to Joseph and Eliza: Annie, Maggie, Martin, Jules, Emily, Joseph and (my father): Hobart Harlan b. 2 May 1924 Green Bay, WI X Doris Johnson. I'm looking for any information on any of my ancestors! Janet DeCaster Perrin - 4349 Dunwoody Gables Drive - Dunwoody, GA 30338

93.229 DUCHATEAU looking for information on Jean-Chrysostom Duchateau, b. 17 July 1832, Nodebais; his wife Josephine DANDOY .b. 12 January 1834, L'Ecluse; and their sons: Henri Joseph, b. 22 September 1869, L'Ecluse, and Victor Auguste, 29 March 1873, Nodebais. Family left Belgium in late 1890's or early 1900's. Family in Belgium thinks Victor married and had two children, Ida and Alfred Duchateau. The only clue is a photo taken by a Chicago photographer before World War II.

Am., Marie Thirionet; Chaussée de Louvain, 64; B. 1320 Hamme-Mille, Belgium (or this office).

93.230 PARMENTIER Augustin, b. 25 January 1840 at Warisoulx; his wife **Charlier** Rosalie, b. 26 August 1837. Villers-lez-Heest; and their children: Francois, b. 1871; Felix, b. 1869; Francois II, b. 1873; Therese, b. 1875; Emanuel, b. 1877. The family left for the US in 1880. Does anyone know where this family settled in the is, or it you have any other information, please write to Nicole Latour; Rue J.B. Ficheret 44, B 5400 Jambes, Belgium (or this office).

AN ILLEGITIMATE ANCESTOR in your CHART?

By Sylvère Van Daele

A few years ago, I had the idea to compare early civil records with church records of the same period, just to see how they compared! So, being born in Pittem, Belgium, it was to Pittem I went, and I learned a lot from this little study. Following is a short article about my findings:

First of all we should realize that in Belgium a religious wedding alone is not legal in the eyes of the law. So, in Belgium most people have a double wedding, one in the town hall and one in the church. Nowadays it is even illegal for a priest to celebrate a wedding when the couple is not married legally already. But, it was not always so.

The introduction of the civil registration wasn't received enthusiastically by our forefathers, probably being prejudiced against any new changes introduced by the French revolutionaries, but certainly because they realized the danger of the civil registry as a means to enlist their sons into the Napoleonic army. As a result, many children were not registered at all.-- Especially in the period 1796-1825 we find children listed in the civil registry as illegitimate and frequently the name of the father is not mentioned. But when we look at the church records there is no mention of these children being illegitimate, because the parents were married in the church! But the registrars are not always consequent and the recordings are often quite confusing. Here are some examples, all taken from the registers of Pittem, West Flanders (we used the French Republican Calendar to convert the dates):

- On 30 Prairial X (19 June 1802) is born Leonard De Schagt, son of Clara, 33 years old of Zonnebeke. He died on 16 Nivôse XI (8 Jan 1803) as Leonard Verheyte legitimate son of Frans Verheyte and Isabella Clara De Schagt. (The church records show Frans and Clara as married on 20 June 1801)

- On 26 Nivôse XII (17 Jan. 1804 is born Joannes Frans De Schacht , illegitimate son of Isabella De Schacht, unmarried.

- In the church records we find : on 17 Jan 1804 is born Jan Frans Verheyte, legitimate son of Jan Frans 25 years, b. in Meulebeke, and of Isabella Clara de Schacht, 26 years b. Zonnebeke.

- In the civil records: on 14 Oct. 1806 is born Rosalie Verheyte legitimate daughter of Frans 32 b. in Pittem (!) and of Isabella Clara De Schacht, 29, b. in Zonnebeke. And there is NO record of a civil marriage.

Things can get much more complicated though:

- In the civil records: on 6 June 1823 is born Joannes Pardoen, son of Seraphina. 23 years old.

- In the church records we find: on 6 June 1823 is born Joannes Delmotte, son of Seraphina Delmotte . So we look for an explanation.

- In the civil records of 2 Thermidor VII (20 July 1799), is born **Pardoel** Seraphina, daughter of Isabella 19. - BUT, in the church records we find that on 18 March 1800 are wed Pieter **Delmotte** 24 from Wevelgem, son of Larnbert and Marie Theresa **Van Damme**; and Isabella **Pardoen** 21. b. in Pittem, daughter of Jan Baptist and Godelieve **Capelle**.

- Civil records: on 17 vendemiaire X, (9 Oct.1801) is born Joannes **Bardoel** son of Isabelle 22 born in Pittem. - In the church records this birth is registered as Jan Delmotte, legitimate son of Pieter 30, born in Wevelgem and of Isabella Pardoen, 22, born in Pittem. (Note also the variations in the spelling of the name **Pardoen**)

My advise to anyone who finds an ancestor listed as illegitimate, especially in the period 1796 – 1825, look in the church records, whenever possible. Practically all churches still have their parish records, and these are often not microfilmed, unfortunately!

Belgian Laces Vol15 #56

PASSENGER LIST

Prepared by Micheline Gaudette and Howard Thomas

File: Emigrants 1855 Report: From Belgium

Names	From	Left	Ship	Date	Arrived	Date
ABSELIUS George *1813 Namur, ROBAT MJ, F, Ant., Des MB, ADRIENSEN Henri 20	Aische-en-Refail Borgenhout, AN	AN	Henry Reed	Jul 14-Jan	NY	
ALBERT Charles Jos., RAMOISY M.F. JA AN IS VI	Huppaye*			1-Oct		
ALBERT Joseph 57, RAMOISY Maria 54 Charles 25 Jac 23 Is	Huppais	AN	Telegraph	3-Oct		
ALLAERT Charles 44 Sophia + family	Assebroek, WF	AN	Henry Reed	14-Jan	NY	
ALLAERT Sophia 39 with ALLAERT Charles	Assebroek, WF	AN	Henry Reed	14-Jan	NY	
ARENDS Joh. Nicol. 30	Eupen, LG	AN	Henry Reed	14-Jan	NY	
ARLEM Charles Louis 21	Zarrem, WF	AN	Leopold I	17-Apr	NY	
ARNOUL Pierre Jos. 35	Thorembais	AN	Henri Reed	28-Oct	NY	14-Dec
AVERS Ferdinand see DRAYE Pierre	Rhode	AN	Emerald Isle	22-Sep	NY	
BADER Jean Bapt 36 + family	Longueville, BT	AN	Hilton	28-Apr	QU	
BADERT Anastasie see GERARD Philippe		AN	Henri Reed	28-Oct	NY	14-Dec
BAELESSE ? Antoine 35	Arlon, LX	AN	Anna Kimba	27-Apr	BO	
BAHRUINS Jacobus 38	Goutsliet?	AN	Gaston	2-May	NY	
BARBIER Julienne see FERON Francois	Aische-en-Refail					
BARLIMONT Therese 37 with ROUER Antoine	Tourinne/Lambert, BT	AN	David Hoad	20-Mar	NY	
BAUDHUIN Marie Therese see LAISSE Joseph	Meux					
BAUMONT Marie Therese See ROUER Antoine	Maleves					
BAURY Caroline 46 See VAN HUIZE J.	Langemark, WF	AN	Gaston	2-May	NY	
BAYE Marie Therese see EVRARD Pierre Jos.	Mt.St.Andre*					
BAYER/BERGER? 31	Melin, BT	AN	Sealark	1-May	NY	
BELLEAU Charles MOUCHE Catherine ES AM FE MAT	Jandrain*			1-Jun		
BELTOUR Pierre 28	Pietrebais, BT	AN	Lochinvar	14-Mar	NY	
BENOIT Julie see CARPIAUX Pierre	Autre-Eglise					
BERCHEM Jean P. 47	Differdange, GDL	AN		22-Nov	NO	
BERGER Victoire see POTIER Ferdinand	Huppaye*					
BERGER/BAYER 31	Melin, BT	AN	Sealark	1-May	NY	
BERGIER Victoria see POTIER Ferdinand	Huppais	AN	Telegraph	3-Oct		
BERGMANN Wilhem 32	Jodoigne, BT	AN	Lochinvar	14-Mar	NY	
BERD Erlman 21	Jodoigne, BT	AN	Lochinvar	14-Mar	NY	
BERTH Benjamin 24 + family	Gerardsbergen, EF	AN	David Hoad	20-Mar	NY	
BERVEGALLE? Maria 18	Werwick?	AN	Gazelle	10-Oct		
BEYDTS Joseph 44	Bovekerke, WF	AN	Leopold I	17-Apr	NY	
BIVERT Pierre 22	Autelhaut, LX	AN	Georg Hurl	2-Apr	NY	
BLANCBONNET Rachel see VIRLEE Antoine	Meux*					
BODON Wilhem 27	Eupen, LG	AN	Henry Reed	14-Jan	NY	
BODOT Lambertubert *105 Liernu LEJEUNE MT *105 Perwez Antoi	Aische-en-Refail			25-Jul		
BOLAIN Jeanne see FRANCOIS Jean Jos.	Meux*					
BONJEAN Jean Franc. 34 + family	Biez, BT	AN	Hilton	28-Apr	QU	
BORMANS Therese 47 see VANDRIES Gabriel	Greze, BT	AN	Hilton	28-Apr	QU	
BORREMANS Charles 35	Antwerpen	AN		22-Nov	NO	
BOUCHER Josephine see DESTECHE Pierre Jos	Mt.St.Andre*					
BOUCHONVILLE Stephan 23	Longueville, BT	AN	Lochinvar	14-Mar	NY	
BOUDART Prosper Jos. 31 tailor	Pont a Celles, BT	AN	David Hoad	22-Sep		
BOUGNIET Josephine see GABRIEL Francois		AN	Henry Reed	28-Oct	NY	14-Dec
BOURGEAIS Henri 30	Vadslo WF	AN	Gaston	2-May	NY	
BOURGUIGNON Seraphine see TORDEUR Henri Jos.		AN	Henry Reed	28-Oct	NY	14-Dec
BOURY Constantia 56 travelled with NOTE Leopold	Langemark, WF	AN	Gaston	2-May	NY	
BOUVET Philippe 34	Eupen, LG	AN	Henry Reed	14-Jan	NY	
BRASSINE Maria	Ghent, WF	AN				