Belgian Laces
Our principal objective is:
Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

President Pierre Inghels
Vice-President Micheline Gaudette
Assistant VP Leen Inghels
Newsletter editor Leen Inghels
Treasurer Marlena Bellavia
Secretary Patricia Robinson

All subscriptions are for the calendar year. New subscribers receive the four issues of the current year, regardless when paid.

Opinions expressed in Belgian Laces are not necessarily those of The Belgian Researchers or of the staff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gleanings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Heathen Morini, Gazette van Detroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Belgian Comics, L INGHELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil War Veterans Remembered, subm. By Judy HOLMAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Belgian Bayous, Micheline GAUDETTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Week in Belgium, Dolores FALLON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Corner, L INGHELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tournai - Doornik, Claude MALOBERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Corner, Mary Ann Defnet,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Pessemier Story, J E SIEGERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News from the Embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigrants from Oud Heverlee, Brabant, Roger PAEPS &amp; Mary Ann DEFNET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Members,

Summers have a way of slipping by... before you know it, they are gone. This year especially, because of the late arrival of Spring in the Northwest, the many floods in the Midwest and the lingering cold all over the States, once Summer arrived it was there in full power and preparations for Fall are already in order. But, yards full of flowers are attracting the butterflies anew, eating out on the deck is a pleasure and vacation is still on the minds of many of us. Let’s plan that last fishing or camping trip or family gathering... quickly, before school starts again and we have to return to the routine of work, and lunch boxes... Of course for some, Summer means work or company... and company, and letters to answer, or... a newsletter to prepare. We enjoyed our share of company from Europe as well as from the United States, friends and members of our organization and we are expecting more before Fall sets in. We love our summers and wouldn’t change it for anything!

Looking back on the last three months, since our last little visit in “Laces”, there is not much business news to share with you. The organization continues to grow, we are in good shape financially (thanks to your orders of wind-socks and lapel pins, entre autres), we’ll even be able to absorb the raise in postage for the year 1998, but we need more participation in “your” publication Belgian Laces. Please send us your family stories, your anecdotes, your memories of arrival in the States.

We welcomed the group from Wisconsin/Wallonie Club on a tour of the Northwest and passing through Bend last month. We surprised them with a true Belgian welcome. Most of them were not aware of the existence of The Belgian Researchers. We hope they enjoyed their visit as much as we did meeting them and maybe we may expect a small report on the NorthWest trip from one of the 48 participants.

We now have beautiful T-shirts for sale through our office: gold, with black lettering shadowed in red: Being Belgian is Beautiful ($15.00). incidentally the font used for the print is called “Belgium”.

We wish you all pleasant late summer days and evenings out on the deck or in the park. Enjoy warmth and the blue skies for the time they last! Till we visit again in November!

Leen

---

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

698 - Gail Olsen  
   Fruita, CO

Off - Linda Charlier  
   Coarsegold, CA

700 - Dona Desselle  
   Green Bay, WI

701 - Marcel Smekens  
   Borgerthout, Belgium

702 - Ronald Godfrin  
   Woonsocket, RI

703 - Jacques Jacqmot  
   Grez Doiceau, Belgium  
   (Président Wisconsin/Wallonie)

704 - Susan Deom-Stiles  
   Tell City, IN

705 - Gwendolyn Miller  
   Cleveland, OH

706 - Annette Paquay Freeman  
   Gresham, OR
Montulet seater. As his plane bucked the strong and turbulent spring headwinds, he began to realize he might not make his destination. After four hours in the air, he began looking for an airdrop to land and refuel, as he was near the legal fuel limit for Visual Right Rules. He had one gallon of fuel left in the plane.

He contacted South Bend approach control and asked them for aid. They told him that Areas Field, north of Winamac, should be under his left wing, Pulaski Sheriff Deputy Richard Brick said.

When Montulet looked, he thought he saw Arens, but what he was looking at was an 800-foot asphalt, miniature runway, owned by the Winamac Aero Club Field, and used to land radio-controlled model planes. The field, from the air, according to even experienced fliers, looks a lot like an airstrip.

Montulet landed his plane on the strip with room to spare. Minutes after, Pulaski County Sheriffs Police officer Rick Brick arrived, as did local flier Doug Haley. Brick contacted South Bend approach control and then took the surprise visitor to the police station to talk to South Bend FAA officials on the phone. After some discussion, Montulet was given five gallons of fuel and was given a dear signal to fly to Arens, with Haley riding shotgun beside him, as a guide.

“It took every bit of the 800 feet to take off,” Brick said. Had he gone just a few feet more, the plane would have hit grass.

At the real Winamac airport Montulet refueled and continued his journey to Wadsworth, Ohio. Today, he boarded a jet, as a passenger, and went home to Belgium. Brick said no other life-size plane has landed or taken off from the miniature field, ever. “Just the toys, he said.

WINAMAC, IN - A cross-country flight across the United States had a surprise twist for Belgian pilot Daniel Montulet on Monday. Montulet, who works as a commercial transport pilot at Liege Airport in Belgium, was visiting the United States for a month and wanted to log some flight hours in US skies.

He left Ohio on Monday morning in a Cessna 150 two-seater. As his plane bucked the strong and turbulent spring headwinds, he began to realize he might not make his destination.

After four hours in the air, he began looking for an airdrop to land and refuel, as he was near the legal fuel limit for Visual Right Rules. He had one gallon of fuel left in the plane.

He contacted South Bend approach control and asked them for aid. They told him that Areas Field, north of Winamac, should be under his left wing, Pulaski Sheriff Deputy Richard Brick said.

When Montulet looked, he thought he saw Arens, but what he was looking at was an 800-foot asphalt, miniature runway, owned by the Winamac Aero Club Field, and used to land radio-controlled model planes. The field, from the air, according to even experienced fliers, looks a lot like an airstrip.

Montulet landed his plane on the strip with room to spare. Minutes after, Pulaski County Sheriffs Police officer Rick Brick arrived, as did local flier Doug Haley. Brick contacted South Bend approach control and then took the surprise visitor to the police station to talk to South Bend FAA officials on the phone. After some discussion, Montulet was given five gallons of fuel and was given a dear signal to fly to Arens, with Haley riding shotgun beside him, as a guide.

“It took every bit of the 800 feet to take off,” Brick said. Had he gone just a few feet more, the plane would have hit grass.

At the real Winamac airport Montulet refueled and continued his journey to Wadsworth, Ohio. Today, he boarded a jet, as a passenger, and went home to Belgium. Brick said no other life-size plane has landed or taken off from the miniature field, ever. “Just the toys, he said.
European comics bloomed after WWII, especially in Belgium, France, Italy and England. Most of you certainly know Tintin, but probably only a few could point to Belgium as Tintin’s native land. However the Belgian contribution to the comics universe was certainly not limited to this world famous reporter and to his small dog Snowy (Milou, in French – the original language of the Tintin stories). The forties and the fifties saw the apparition of an incredibly rich and diversified production of comic books in Belgium. After WWII, most Belgians have grown with comic strips. There were two main schools: the French-language comics (Bandes Dessinees = BD) and the Flemish ones (stripverhalen). Of the first school, the name Hergé stands out as the most important writer and the father of Tintin - The best known name in the Flemish school is Willy Vandersteen and his most important work is Suske en Wiske, who celebrated their 50th birthday in 1995. Since 1945 these two comic-strip characters experience the most bizarre and crazy adventures, heroically assisted in these by Jerom, Lambik and their Aunt Sidonie. When we were young, we couldn’t wait to read the next installment of their adventures in the daily paper ... and when the album was printed at the conclusion of the story, we reread the whole thing with just as much fervor and interest to the chagrin of our parents, because nothing else was important to us anymore, including homework! We collected the albums of the Belgian comic strips and these accompanied us to Africa and later to the States, with our own children, and today even the grandchildren enjoy reading the adventures of Suske and Wiske (or “Bob et Bobette” as they are called in French) and Tintin and the many other characters created by the Belgian Comics artists.

The end of the sixties and early seventies saw a tremendous revival in the comics in Belgium and France. This as well for the number of new young artists as by the interest of the readers, young... and not so young...! Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroi and Liège were the Belgian towns were the majority of the creators and publishers were concentrated. As Belgium does not have a large population (11 Million), with two national languages: French and Dutch (Flemish) plus a minority of German speakers in the Southeastern corner of the country, it was necessary to keep France and The Netherlands as a natural market for the Belgian comics. By the reputation of quality and appeal to a mixed public (kids, young teen-agers and adults) the success rapidly grew farther out of the borders of Belgium.

This issue of Laces we would like to remember Suske en Wiske (“Willy and Wanda” in English ). As said before, the characters were created by Willy Vandersteen who managed to combine the scenario and the drawings, the literature and the graphics in a sublime fashion, with the drawings supporting the fine humor. Peter Van Hooydonck, one of Vandersteen’s many admirers, has published a jubilee-album “Suske en Weske 50 jaar”. It is a survey of the many facets of the series that makes for its success, like the characters, the humor, the sources of Vandersteen and the settings of the happenings, clearly recognizable to the reader. “The albums of Suske and Wiske together, give a dear picture of fifty years Flanders and the Netherlands.” Van Hooydonck also sees that through the internationalizing of the comic strip, the “Heimat” or “Homeland” aspect of the stories began to fade. In the first five years of Suske and Wiske they were a hometown phenomenon, an Antwerp phenomenon. Until the end of the fifties they became a broader Flemish phenomenon, and when the strips started to get popular in the Netherlands they became a general Low-Lands phenomenon. The stories and situations of the series were not just pure imagination and fantasy, they pointed out and referred, at first to hometown issues, later to Flemish issues mid later again he included hot international topics without shying away from controversial issues, like religion, the changes in the family structure, the depletion of the ozone layer etc. But it soon seemed that Vandersteen became uneasy and disappointed with the evolution of the social values world wide, and this may have been the reason why he gave the creation of Suske and Wiske stories and graphics to assistants and later turned the series over completely to Paul Geerts, who continues their adventures to this day.. Over 200 stories have been published over the last 50 years. After keeping the interest of young and old keenly alert for a long time with the daily strip
The stories have been translated in French and English, and maybe other languages. It some of our readers have more information of this aspect of Vandersteen's work, we would appreciate learning about it. We do know that Vandersteen and Herge both are referred to in American documents about comic strips and that in Paris, France two original vignettes of Suske and Wiske fetched 28,000 francs at a recent auction.

In 1994 the Royal Youth Theater in Antwerp developed a musical on one of Suske and Wiske stories: De Stralende Sterren (The Shining Stars). A year later after 80 performances and around 100,000 spectators in Belgium the musical was performed all over The Netherlands. The musical represented just one more step in a long tradition of new aspects of the stories: there were already comic films featuring Suske and Wiske (in the 50's and 90's), there were puppet shows (in the 50's and 60's) and in 1974 Suske and Wiske made their debut on TV. This was followed in 1996 by a TV program featuring a "retired Lambic", played by the actor of that character in the '74 show, looking back on the history of Suske and Wiske. The latest theater/TV program in preparation is the Suske en Wiske op Visite - show.

Details of this performance are not public knowledge yet. Sources: various Internet Pages. under "Belgium" and "Comics".

CIVIL WAR VETERANS REMEMBERED

July 4, 1997 marked the 130th anniversary of the arrival of the statue of Our Lady of Consolation at St. Augustine Church in Leopold, Indiana. The statue's arrival represented the fulfillment of a sacred vow made by three young men from Leopold -- Henry J. Devillez, Lambert Rogier, and Isidore Nавiaux -- who, serving in the Civil War in Indiana's 93rd Regiment, Company G, were captured at Gunstown, Mississippi in June 1864 and imprisoned in the notorious Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia. There, more than 14,000 Union prisoners died from starvation or disease.

Henry Devillez, born in 1843 in the village of Buzenol in Belgium's Luxembourg Province, had come to the United States at the age of 14 with his parents Francis and Françoise (Thiry) Devillez. Lambert Rogier, born in Les Bulles in 1835, immigrated at the age of about 20 years with his parents P. Louis and Marie Jeanne (Delaisse) Rogier, a younger brother, Melchior Rogier, had also joined the 93rd Regiment. Company G, and had died in Memphis, Tennessee in July 1863. Isidore Nавiaux, born in Suxy in 1840, came to the United States in his teens with his parents Pierre and Catherine (Collignon) Nавiaux. Among the memories of their native land was the shrine of Our Lady of Consolation, dating back to the 16th century in Europe when the Black Death devastated the population.

The three made a vow that, if delivered from the horror of Andersonville, they would return to their native land to have a replica of the statue of Our Lady of Consolation made and brought back to Leopold.

Eleven months later, they were freed and, with the help of another Belgian native, John P. Georges, fulfilled their vow. The statue was brought back by Lambert Rogier, arriving in New York on July 4, 1867, transported to Leopold, where it remains to the present day. The statue was absent for one 20-year period when a new pastor, not knowing the background of the statue, packed it away in the attic where it remained until 1927 when another new pastor, familiar with this particular statue, returned it to its rightful place at the side altar. In 1960 an outdoor shrine, carved by a stone artist in Italy was set up and pilgrimages were held during the month of May for a number of years.

As for the three veterans, they returned to the peaceful countryside of Leopold where they spent the rest of their lives, seldom speaking of their war experiences. Henry Devillez married Emily Goffinet in 1866 and they raised a family of six sons, including a set of twins; they had enjoyed a long life together when Henry died in 1913. In late 1865, Lambert Rogier married Mary Harbaville and they raised a family of two sons and three daughters; Rogier died in 1901 at the age of 65 and his widow survived him by 27 years. Isidore Nавiaux married Mary Belva in late 1865 and they, also, raised a family of five.

Nавiaux was the last of the trio of survivors of Andersonville Prison; he died in 1932 at the age of 92 and, like his comrades, is buried in the cemetery behind the church. Carved in stone, his epitaph simply reads: “An old soldier”.

Submitted by: Judy Holman Howe
Thanks to Pierre Ingels’ loan of his recently acquired book: “Du Hainaut au Mississippi” by André HAUSSY, I now have a broader, richer and more accurate picture of the group of Belgians who emigrated to Louisiana in 1720. I hope the following article will be able to convey that picture.

Of the 134 people (out of 138 who signed a contract) and boarded the ship LA LOIRE, 67 were Belgians, some were accompanied by their spouses and children, many were singles. What motivated them to emigrate to Louisiana? What pushed them to ignore the negative reports about Louisiana circulating in Europe and only accept the favorable publicity about Louisiana being offered at the same time? The best guess is that it was HOPE, hope for a better life, and a desire to escape the political and economical instabilities of the Hainaut, Brabant, Namur and Liege regions. Many of Louisiana’s early emigrants had been towed to leave France because they were “undesirable”, a status their extreme poverty, and sometimes criminal behavior has earned them. – This was not the case with the LA LOIRE group, they had volunteered to go to Louisiana, they had signed a contract, also most of them had trades and many were literate.

The ship LA LOIRE left Port Louis, France on August 11, 1720, made one stop at St. Domingue, (today’s Haiti - a most dangerous stop since contagious diseases reigned on that island), in all it took 90 days to arrive in Louisiana where weakened passengers and crew disembarked at the Ile-aux-Vaisseaux. Because of shallow waters, flat boats were used to travel the remaining 5 miles to New Biloxi. It was November 9, 1720 and finally the group had arrived in Bayou country. In general it is estimated that only 1/3 of Louisiana’s early colonists survived. The same is true with the Belgian emigrants, the lack of mention of many of the names in the otherwise plentiful and well kept Louisiana archives, leads one to believe the early demise of many either during the voyage or upon their arrival in Louisiana.

The Belgian emigrants had arrived in Louisiana at the end of a transition period that had seen the faltering of the Company of the Indies (previously known as the company of the West) which had been placed under the supervision of the Crown. This meant the King of France had appointed directors to oversee the Company of the Indies in Louisiana. This move however, did not alleviate the problems faced by the newcomers. Lack of provisions, hostile Indians, hostile Spaniards, diseases, sweltering weather, swampy land, mosquitoes; only the resilient, the ingenious, the lucky ones survived. Some Belgian emigrants went to work at the Sainte Reyne Concession (located around Metairie).

It was a wooded area, submerged by flood water every so often, one that could only be successfully cleared with the arrival of Black people. But the land was also found to be suitable to grow rice, corn, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton. It was suitable to raise silkworms. Good timber existed.

Medicinal herbs whose secrets were jealously guarded by the Natives were also plentiful.

As a result of the Company of the Indies inability to keep their part of the agreements stipulated in the contracts signed between them and the emigrants, the Sainte Reyne settlement lasted only until the harvest of 1723. After that only 6 families remained on the site as owners of the land they had farmed for the Company of the Indies. The rest of the workers migrated elsewhere with many settling at Pointe Coupee.

The emigrants called to work at the Sainte Catherine Concession (located in the Natchez City region) were to suffer a terrible fate. In November 1729, the Natchez Indians killed with great cruelty 238 people living in the settlement. Some women and children were spared but taken prisoners. They suffered greatly at the hands of their captors until they were rescued by French troops in January and February 1730. The Natchez Indians pursued by French troops were almost completely exterminated by 1734.

The following is a list of Belgians who signed a contract to come to Louisiana:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFFINEZ</td>
<td>from Mignault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLARD</td>
<td>from Bruxelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADOT</td>
<td>Pierre born Thuin 17 Dec 1668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARBIER</td>
<td>Jean Thomas born Senefie 9 Aug 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARBIOT</td>
<td>Philippe born Bousoit 28 May 1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMBLE</td>
<td>Theodore from Beaumont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONENT</td>
<td>Bastien born Montigny-le-Tilleul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONNIER</td>
<td>Guillaume from Gand/Ghent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUCHIN</td>
<td>Guillaume from Quevy-le-Grand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUDERLIER</td>
<td>Antoine born Erquelines 17 January 1686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUBLAN</td>
<td>Pierre from Montbliart 26 March 1698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUBLIN</td>
<td>Valentin Joseph born Montbliart 14 Oct 1695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUSAIN</td>
<td>Bartholome born Houdeng-Goegnies 3 Dec. 1699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE BIENVRE</td>
<td>Joachim from Bruxelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECOURT</td>
<td>Jacques born Wavre 8 July 1693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEGUERE</td>
<td>Albert born Macon 5 Feb 1673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMARAIS</td>
<td>Gilles born Maurage 8 June 1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESTREE</td>
<td>Jacques from Couvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DORJOT</td>
<td>Francois from Namur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medicinal herbs whose secrets were jealously guarded by the Natives were also plentiful.

As a result of the Company of the Indies inability to keep their part of the agreements stipulated in the contracts signed between them and the emigrants, the Sainte Reyne settlement lasted only until the harvest of 1723. After that only 6 families remained on the site as owners of the land they had farmed for the Company of the Indies. The rest of the workers migrated elsewhere with many settling at Pointe Coupee.

The emigrants called to work at the Sainte Catherine Concession (located in the Natchez City region) were to suffer a terrible fate. In November 1729, the Natchez Indians killed with great cruelty 238 people living in the settlement. Some women and children were spared but taken prisoners. They suffered greatly at the hands of their captors until they were rescued by French troops in January and February 1730. The Natchez Indians pursued by French troops were almost completely exterminated by 1734.

The following is a list of Belgians who signed a contract to come to Louisiana:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFFINEZ</td>
<td>from Mignault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLARD</td>
<td>from Bruxelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADOT</td>
<td>Pierre born Thuin 17 Dec 1668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARBIER</td>
<td>Jean Thomas born Senefie 9 Aug 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARBIOT</td>
<td>Philippe born Bousoit 28 May 1689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMBLE</td>
<td>Theodore from Beaumont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONENT</td>
<td>Bastien born Montigny-le-Tilleul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONNIER</td>
<td>Guillaume from Gand/Ghent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUCHIN</td>
<td>Guillaume from Quevy-le-Grand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUDERLIER</td>
<td>Antoine born Erquelines 17 January 1686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUBLAN</td>
<td>Pierre from Montbliart 26 March 1698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUBLIN</td>
<td>Valentin Joseph born Montbliart 14 Oct 1695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAUSAIN</td>
<td>Bartholome born Houdeng-Goegnies 3 Dec. 1699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE BIENVRE</td>
<td>Joachim from Bruxelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECOURT</td>
<td>Jacques born Wavre 8 July 1693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEGUERE</td>
<td>Albert born Macon 5 Feb 1673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMARAIS</td>
<td>Gilles born Maurage 8 June 1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESTREE</td>
<td>Jacques from Couvin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DORJOT</td>
<td>Francois from Namur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belgian Laces Vol 19 #72 1997-3

DUBOIS Louis born Namur 1June 1678.
DUMONT Jean Philippe born Charleroi 20 Feb 1701
DUSARTE/DUZART/DUSART Gabriel born Mons 1 Aug 1688
DUSSIEOR/DENOIR Quentin Joseph from Mons.
ESTIENNE/ETIENNE Hubert from Namèche.
EVRAUD Andre Joseph from Mignault
FASSIAU/FASCIAX Antoine born Cipy 6 August 1699.
FONDER François born Namur 1 Feb 1696
FOSSE/FOSSES Jean Joseph from Grandrieu
GAILLY/GAILLIE Guillaume from Stree.
HAWOTTE/AVOTE Gilles from Soumoy.
HENIN/HENAIN aka COLSON Hipolite from Namur
HUBIN/HUBINT Ferdinand Armand from Amay
JOANNO Bartholome from Ohain
LAMOTTE Hubert from Silenreux
LE BEGUE/LEBEGUE Thomas born Mons 22 Oct. 1687
LE CLERCO/LECLERC/LE CLER Pierre born Carnieres 16 Jan 1697
LE GRAND/LEGRAND Albert Joseph born Beaumont 18 March 1697
LEJEUNE Nicolas born Montigny-le-Tilleul
LEURENT/LAURENT Simon from Thuin,
LEVUE/LE VEUEVE Antoine born at 17 Oct 1697
LION Michel from Grandrieu.
MAGNOS/MAIGNOT/MAILLOT Jacques from Walcourt
MARESCHAL/MARECHAL Norbert Joseph from Namur.
MARLIE/MORLIES Pierre born Harm-sur-Heure 29 June 1688
MAURAGE/MORARGE Antoine Joseph from Soire-sur-Sarnbre
MONEAU Jean Baptiste from Fayt-le-Franc.
MOTTE Antoine born Binche 9 Feb. 1690
MOUSQUET Jean Francois from, Philippeville
MULQUIN Jean born Beaumont 13 Sept. 1697
PENASSE Evmrd from Namur.
PENASSE George born Namur 16 March 1688.
PENASSE Jean Lambert born Namur 17 Sept 1629.
PLATEAU/PLATTIAU Jean Baptiste born Ath 14 Feb 1703.
POISSON Louis born Beaumont 4 July 1680.
RICART/RICCArt Louis from Namur
RONFLETTE Albert from Merbes-le-Chateau
ROUSSEAU Henri born Hayav 8 November 1682
ROUSSEAU Jean Baptiste born Hayav 29 December 1700.
STURBOY/STURBOIS Jean Francois born Estines-au-Mont 1 June 1695
TENRE/TENRE/TENRET Francois born Sivry 28 Aug. 1700.
TEULIN/THEVELIN/TEVELIN Jean born Beaumont 20 July 1693
TIERS/TIERCE Jean Charles born Charleroi 25 Oct. 1697
TRIQUET Jean Francois from Tournai
VEREECKEN/VERCHEM Theodore from St. Niklaas-Waas.
VIVIER Guillaume born Marchienne-au-Pont 30 Dec 1694.

The fate of some of these people is unknown, and the fate of some of these people is well known because they are listed in Louisiana’s archives. Also some of their descendants like the DECUIR and DECOUX families have done extensive genealogical research and have helped Mr. HAUSY in his quest for information about the emigrants who came to Louisiana in 1720.

One of these emigrants was Albert DECUIR, the story of the search for his place of origin by Randy DECUIR, one of Albert’s descendants is worth telling:
Albert DECUIR died at Pointe-Coupee in 1750, his death record listed his place of origin as “MACON in ENO”.

Randy DECUIR (erroneously referred to as Andy DECUIR in Belgian Bayous Part 1) from Marksville, Louisiana, tried to locate the place of birth of Albert DECUIR. However “MACON in ENO” was most disconcerting, such place doesn’t exist in France. (although there is a city by the name of “Macon” in France). It wasn’t until his cousin Genevieve DE DEKER (whose mother is from Hainaut) pointed out to him that “ENO” was most likely HAINAUT in Belgium, that the pieces of the puzzle fell into place. Macon is a small community (abt. 600 inhabitants) close to and now part of Momignies. It is located in the Hainaut Province of Belgium.

Albert DECUIR was baptized in Macon on 5 February 1673 son of Simon DECUIRE and Marguerite DEHON, his wife Marie Catherine DOMER was baptized in Salles-Chimay on 26 Oct 1674, daughter of Jean DOMER and Marie MOSSUT, they were married in Salles - Chimay on 17 Nov 1695 (baptismal and marriage records provided by Father LYBAERT, Macon parish priest).

In June of 1995, Randy DECUIR visited Macon, Belgium, where he was very well received. Later in a thank you note to Father DUCAT, he wrote “For years, when someone from the USA would ask me if my family was from France, I would say yes. I did not know any better. But now that we know Macon is in Belgium. I can proudly … and truthfully say ‘No, we the Decuir are from Belgium!’”.

Many people with European roots going back to Louisiana’s early days may logically assume that their ancestors were French or Spanish, even Germans, but who would ever think that Belgians were also present when the foundations of that great and beautiful state were laid? (By-the-way, Luxembourgers were there too, no doubt numbered with the Germans!). It is wonderful research like that of the French historian/genealogist Andre HAUSY combined with research of American historians that brought to light the role of a small group of emigrants from Belgium in the settling of Louisiana.

Sources:
- Ducat Jean, in Emigration de Belgique Meridionale, Number 3, 1971.
- Haussy Andre Du Hainaut au Mississippi. 1996

Note: I never thought of Louisiana as a place for Belgian emigrants. How wrong I was! I really shouldn’t say never, I did have one very fleeting thought when I discovered two LAFITTE names among the thousands of names listed in the Heure-le-Romain, Belgium church records. Naw! Jean LAFITTE was no Belgian! It was just my imagination working overtime! But what else is new?
A week in Belgium
by Dolores Fallon

What a joyful experience to visit the country from where my grandparents Pieter Jan DeJonghe (Peter John DeYounghe) his wife Emelia Maria Van Puymbrouck (Emily Marie Van Pymbrock) emigrated with their 2 year old son René (my father) in 1907.

My daughter Joyce, her friend Kathy and myself arrived in Brussels and drove about one hour to our home base in Nieuwpoort. This is a beach resort town located on the North Sea. Our first evening was filled with a tip to the grocery store and finding a restaurant. This was very easy since this town, like most Belgian towns has lots of places to eat.

The next day, Georges Picavet from Kruibeke, Belg. picked us up and drove us to the Waasland, which for Belgian perspectives is quite a ways from Nieuwpoort. We chose our home base at the coast (West Flanders) and the Waasland is closer to Antwerp! We went to St. Niklaas. walked through the town and had a wonderful lunch. The bread in Belgium, is so wonderful and we can’t find anything like it in Oregon. We later drove to the town of De Klinge to meet relatives for the very first time. I have written to them since I was a little girl and after all these years we were finally to meet person to person. The first home we visited was Albert and Julienne De Caluwé - Willekent.

Albert’s mother is Stefanie De Caluwe - deJonghe and Stefanie is my grandfather’s youngest sister. Georges Picavet and Walter, our host’s son, interpreted for us. Going through Tante Stefanies photo album we enjoyed a good cup of coffee and delicious piece of cake.

All together we drove to visit my cousins deJonghe: there were Ester deJonghe, her sister Irene, brother Lucien and his wife. Their father Amedé was my grandfather’s younger brother. Since none of us speaks Flemish, we were very thankful to have our interpreters. We could understand some words because the language is really quite close to English, but next time we will have to learn some Flemish because it would have made our trip less stressful and so much more enjoyable. We took lots of family pictures and talked about times gone by and family members no longer with us.

After a wonderful day, we went to dinner with Georges Picavet, his wife and family. We talked genealogical research looked at books about the Waasland and Verrebroek, my father’s birthplace, and retired to our home base in Nieuwpoort. With our first day in Belgium such a success we were now encouraged to be on our own to discover the rest of Belgium.

We visited the towns of Ghent, Brugge, Antwerpen and De Panne. In Ghent we toured the Gravensteen (Castle of the Counts), located in the center of the town. This magnificent, almost unrivaled example of the feudal fortress of the Counts of Flanders with its massive medieval shape rising from the waters of the moat, was built about 1180 in the style of crusaders fortified castles in the Middle East. When you make your way to the top of the castle, you will enjoy a beautiful view of Ghent. Not far away, still in the center of town there is the majestic cathedral called : Sint-Baafskathedraal dating from the 1200’s . It is the home of the world-famous medieval masterpiece by Jan and Hubert van Eyck “The Adoration of the Mystical Lamb” (1432), a 24- panel polyptych, also known as the Ghent Altarpiece.

Our visit to Brugge was filled with chocolate and lace… there is no shortage of those two items! We watched a lacemaker at work outside of a lace shop. One has to walk through Brugge to appreciate and enjoy its rich architecture and the sleepy canals and side streets. We ended our day with a canal ride through the city.

In Antwerpen we visited the National Maritime Museum (12th century) (Nationaal Scheepvaartmuseum). The museum is located near the harbor and we discovered that my relatives like so many other emigrants, departed from this port to come to America. We had lunch at the Hard Rock Café.

Our week in Belgium went too fast! We had to go back to Verrebroek to make a video of my father’s home town, so the family back home could see where he was born. We spoke to some of the people there, who could speak English and we were told that the tower of the church where my father was baptized had been used as an observatory tower by Napoleon. In 1995, the church celebrated its 855th anniversary.

The motor ways in Belgium are well marked and illuminated at night! For those traveling to Belgium, it’s easy to find your way around, you just have to watch out for the fast drivers. We got to see so much of the county and its villages and smaller towns. This would not have been our experience had we gone with an organized tour. Most people do speak some English but in the smaller places where people do not speak our language it was more difficult to communicate.

We miss the chocolate, the french fries, the bread and the waffles… we left our heart in Belgium and we will return... there is so much more to see and experience!
NORTHWEST NEWS

The third annual Northwest barbecue, held at the Don & Pearl Vanden Heede Fain, in Boring, July 27 was again a huge success. We enjoyed meeting several newcomers, and visiting with the “regulars”. We missed those of you who couldn’t make it and hope that next year we’ll be all together again! Pearl would like to consider a Saturday picnic for the year 1998, so that people don’t have to leave early because the next day it’s back to work! The weather was again beautiful, showing off Pearl’s flowers in all their glory, the food abundant and delicious as always, the company exhilarating. There was just enough of a breeze to make the afternoon very comfortable and to make our collection of flags flutter nicely: the Belgian tricolor flanked by the Flemish Lion and the Walloon Rooster, the Brussels flag at the left and the European Union flag at the right a very festive and colorful decoration.

We even had some visitors from Belgium, Edwin and Anke Vinck from Wijnegem (Edwin is Martha Blommaert’s brother) and Aline Godinas from Dolembreux (Liege). Marleen Looyens brought a new supply of tri-color windsocks, so we have them back in stock. Thank you, Marleen and thanks to all for your continuous support!

We also have our own T-shirts now gold, with black lettering, shadowed in red “Being Belgian is Beautiful” ($15). They are really nice and we sold quite a few at the picnic. It was so much fun to see so many golden spots in the crowd.

The organizers presented “thank you” gifts to Pearl & Don Vanden Heede ‘for their unmatched hospitality these three last years’; to Marleen Looyens “for her continuous support of the organization by making the beautiful wind socks and all her help with the picnic’; to Martha Blommaerts “without whom the Portland area group would not have grown to the size it enjoys today”; and to Dennis Paye for quenching the proverbial Belgian Thirst three years in a row!” Each received a copy of the: Everybody Eats Well in Belgium Cookbook by Ruth Van Waerebeek.

Pierre and I always return home after this yearly event feeling very happy and satisfied: the camaraderie and the enthusiasm of the participants. the conversations (here in French, there in Flemish, and/or in English), and the laughs we share all together, make this a truly Belgian-American gathering that we wouldn’t want to miss. Tot ziens, au revoir, see you all next year!

Visit from the Wisconsin-Wallonie group to the Northwest

We were very happy to be able to welcome a group of 42 members of the Wisconsin-Wallonie club in Bend, Or. as part of their tour of the Northwest. It was a wonderful occasion to meet so many Belgians and Belgo-Americans at once. After greetings in French and in English (we had to look at the name tags to see who was from Namur, WI or Namur, Belgium!), welcome words from a representative from the Bend/Deschutes County Chamber of Commerce, who handed each visitor a nice Bend lapel pin, the champagne corks popped loudly (there were non-alcoholic bubbles as well!) and we all toasted to the visitors and to our country of origin: Vive la Belgique! - we even heard one “Lang leve Belgie”. The banquet room at the restaurant was decorated with our own tri-color windsocks and a large Belgian flag, and all the bumper stickers Being Belgian is Beautiful. which were used as centerpieces on the tables, disappeared. Our Belgian guests wanted them to sport on their cars at home to make a statement about the recent political and linguistic hassles in Belgium. After a plentiful buffet dinner, the group returned to the motel, but for Father Hoffman (Belgian Researchers member from Indiana) who needed blessed wine to say mass for the group in the morning and a Belgian visitor who needed medical attention we tried to satisfy the need of both, one more successful than the other (our medical facilities in Bend are outstanding) and bid the group good-bye, wishing them all a beautiful trip and a safe homecoming. We hope to receive a more complete report from one of the participants for the next issue of Laces.

From the Archives of “The Bulletin". Bend’s local newspaper: January 1922

Belgians may Settle North Canal Farms

Belgian immigrant farmers may colonize Central Oregon irrigated lands within a few years, according to a statement made by Fred N. Wallace of the Oregon State Development Association at today’s Commercial Club luncheon. Wallace stated that the colonization plans of Samuel Hilt J.C.Potter, and Oswald West of the North Canal company might include such a move, they having mentioned the bringing of a shipload of Belgians to Central Oregon. This plan is considered all the more probable from the fact that Hill is a close friend of King Albert I of Belgium, having several times been a guest at the Belgian Court, and having entertained King Albert I at Maryhill on the Columbia (River).

Visitots to the Maryhill Museum will be welcomed in the foyer of to museum by a larger than life portrait of King Albert I and Queen Elisabeth.

We are now in contact with the local Historical Society to research the outcome of this “colonization” by Belgian farmers in our own backyard! Unfortunately, the courthouse in Bend burned down in the 1930’s and many documents are lost. Wish us well in our research of one more evidence of the role played by Belgian immigrants in the development of the United States.
When Leon asked me to write an article about my hometown Tournai (Doomik), I certainly didn't understand what a challenge that would be. Tournai is a town with a history of over 20 centuries, yes this beautiful city is more than 2,003 years old! Maybe I should just tell you what I feel when I talk about Tournai, being the last Malobert whose family can be traced there since 1600. - Tournai, Art Capital of Hainaut, a Roman settlement (Tornacum) as early as the first century before Christ, the medieval home of craftsmen and sculptors, the makers of tapestries and porcelain chinaware, goldsmiths and stonemasons, who spread the artistic fame of Tournai throughout the ancient world, and left awesome vestiges of their work in the Tournai of today. But let me try to give you a condensed historic overview.

As said before Julius Caesar and his Roman troops had cruelly conquered Gaul. After three and a half centuries of relative peace, Gaul was invaded by Germanic tribes from the east. During the night of St. Sylvester December 31, 406-407 the Vandals, Sueve and Alains as well as the Franks crossed the Rhine and the Danube rivers, and finally broke the rule of Rome. But the Franks, the strongest one among the invading tribes, took the opportunity to take the place left vacant by the fleeing Romans. In the year 432, the Salic Franks chose Tournai as their capital of an area which they called “Francia”. Their later chieftain, Childeric (458-481), became the first Frank king, who started to conquer Gaul as far west as the Somme. This Frank Kingdom was to dominate Western Europe in the early, early Middle Ages.

Childéric married the wife of a Thuringian king, whom he had battled. She found him to be the wisest, strongest and handsomest man she knew! The child of their union was Clovis, who inherited the kingdom in 482 at the age of sixteen. There were however several sub tribes of the Franks, each with their own king. And Clovis from his royal seat in Tournai, where he lived until 10-or-so years before his death in 511 created the empire of the Merovingians. It was Clovis who invaded and captured towns and dignitaries, accepted ransoms, sold spoils, bought troops, supplies and arms and overthrew the Roman power in Gaul in a battle near Soissons in 486; it was he who united all the Franks into one single powerful nation under his own rule; who had won for his people a kingdom that reached from the Rhine to the north and east almost to the Pyrenees to the south. Clovis, rich with captives, spoils, slaves and beneficences, moved his capital from Tournai to Paris. There he died, old 45 years. So complete was the conquest by the Franks that this land ever since bears the name France after the name of the powerful tribe - the Franks.

One typical anecdote has to be included in the history of Clovis. In 496 when he was about 30 years old, he baffled the Teutons, a neighboring tribe. His warriors were being driven from the battlefield, their gods Odin and Thor seemed to have failed them. Then Clovis remembered that his wife, Clotilda, a Christian, had urged him before to become a Christian. He cried out, “Oh Christ Jesus, I beseech thee for aid! If thou wilt grant me victory over mine enemies, I will believe in thee and be baptized in thy name!” Clovis rallied his men and gained the victory, and within a short time, he and some 3,000 of his warriors were baptized. But at heart Clovis remained the same rough warrior he had been before. When monks told him once the story of Christ’s crucifixion, he clutched his battle-ax and cried: “if I had been there with my Franks, I would have revenged these wrongs!”

The history of modern France starts with the Merovingian dynasty. The importance for the history of Europe in general and for Tournai in particular was the chance discovery of Childéric’s tomb, which can be compared to the discoveries in Troy or Egypt for the history of the Western World. In 1633 a mason Adrien Quinquin, while digging the foundations of a wall in the garden of Tournai’s Church of St. Brice, found that he had broken into “a tomb of dazzling sights, its contents an explosion of colors that leaped and sparkled even in dim light. On the decaying remains of a royal cloak were hundreds of “bees” made of pure gold - the symbol of majesty

1 See also
http://penelope.uchicago.edu/hydrionoframes/bees.html
Belgian Laces Vol 19 #72 1997-3

(Frommer, A Masterpiece Called Belgium). Besides gold and silver coins, jewelry and weapons, the most important find was a date and an inscription: “482 - Childeric Regis”. Adrien Quinquin had discovered the sepulcher of Childéric, trace of which had been lost for centuries. And, what is more that man was my eight-great-grandfather (“my” Claude Malobert!) If you visit Tournai, near the church St. Brice a house built on that place in 1633, displays a bronze plaque commemorating the discovery! Adrien Quintin had found in 1633, the fifth-century tomb of Childéric, King of the Franks, father of the great Clovis, founder of the Merovingian Dynasty!

And this town - Toumai - had been their capital, the first capital of France, nay of Western Europe!

So now, when you want to tease a Frenchman, ask him what the first capital of France was. And you can explain that it was TOURNAI that enjoys the honor of being “the first capital of France”. This is history and that history started in Tournai!

Tournai didn’t die nor fall into oblivion after the capital of the Franks was transferred to Paris. A Bishop took the place of the King in the Royal palace and the city, now a Diocese, built its first cathedral.

Notre Dame still today is an extraordinary church, it is difficult to phantom that nearly 1000 years are there in front of you when you try to grasp the enormity of the structure and its fantastic history.

In 881 the cathedral was burned down by the marauding Norsemen, and rebuilt from the resources of its own chapter and its Bishop, in whom were vested powers were virtually were royal: it was the Bishop who coined the money, exercised the judicial and police functions, gathered-in the fines and took his place at the head of the city’s economic, social, intellectual and political life.

About the year 1060 the church was again burned down, but it was restored by 1089, because we know that during the great plague which ravaged the countryside most of Europe at that time, the sick poured into “their” church. They prayed to the statue of the Virgin, and after there had been several miraculous healings. The statue became known as “Our Lady of the Sick”. On September 14, 1090 the Bishop organized a procession to give thanks for the healings, a procession that became one of the great pilgrimages of northern Christendom and was held every year for over 500 years. People came from all over to participate in the procession and its festivities that lasted a full week. It was the success of the procession which accounted for the first building of the new cathedral. The Diocese of Toumai now extended from St. Amand in France to Zwijndrecht near Antwerp taking Lille, Kortrijk, Roeselaere, Brugge, Aardenburg, Ghent and the left bank of the Scheldt down to its mouth.

As a result, during the 11th and 12th centuries, Toumai had the benefit of the economic expansion of Flanders, partly because of the Scheldt river itself, which constituted the link between Flanders and the center of France on the one hand, and the direct link to the North Sea on the other. There was a thriving trade in stone, wool and linen and the wealth of Flanders and Journal is another explanation of the building of the cathedral in its new form.

This was the period when the Romanesque part of the present Cathedral was built. Experts disagree about the exact dates, the nave being estimated by some to have been finished in 1140, by others in 1150 and still others in 1171, and the finishing of the transepts being similarly ascribed to the years 1171, 1198, and 1215. Whatever its dates, this massive Romanesque nave is very rare for such a large church.

By 1243, Bishop Walter de Marvis (1219- 1251), under the influence of his frequent journeys in France, where churches and cathedrals were being built in the completely new and much more aerated style, was finding his Romanesque Cathedral unduly old-fashioned. He laid the foundations of the new Choir, which was modeled directly from the Cathedrals of Amiens and Soissons and is clearly recognizable on the picture with the flying buttresses, so typical of the Gothic style in architecture.

The French Revolution and the following Napoleonic Wars were disastrous for the Cathedral. It was closed for the first time during the French occupation (1792-1793). In September 1798, the French government organized an auction sale of the choir-stalls, the altars and in fact of everything which could be carted away. The bells were broken up and melted, the towers dismantled, and there even was talk of demolishing the Cathedral itself. Large scale
Belgian Laces Vol 19 #72 1997-3

restoration took place in 1840, but exactly a century later the roof and the nave fell victim to WWII, and yet another restoration became necessary.

There are many churches in Tournai, and when you enter the city coming from Brussels the first one you will see is the church of St. Brice. It is in such a superb condition, that you could think it was built in the 19th century, not at all, it too is from the 12th century! And surrounding that church there are Romanesque houses, over 800 years old, witnesses of 12th century civil architecture. They seem to have been used as a meeting place for the town’s council; today they accommodate the Protestant church of Tournai and an art gallery.

Near St. Brice is the monument to Gabrielle Petit who was shot by the Germans during WWI because as a nurse she saved wounded Belgian soldiers behind enemy lines. The monument bears her last words “Vous verrez comme une femme belge sait mourir” (you will see how a Belgian women knows how to die).

From St. Brice on the right bank you cross the River Scheldt and the Cathedral Notre Dame is very close on the left bank. My father, at the age of 16 saved the life of a man from that river, for which he received a medal. The Scheldt still is important for communication between France and the Flemish cities of Ghent and Antwerp, one of the largest harbors in Europe.

Near Notre Dame you will see the Belfry (Beffroi). One of the oldest in Northern Europe it was build in 1162. As in other Belgian cities, it symbolizes the right of self-administration when the cities received their freedom from the King or another “Overlord”. The tower was used as an observatory for fire and for enemy attacks and the bell used to warn the population in case of danger or to action in case of enemy attack.

Next to Notre-Dame is the monument to the famous painter “Roger de le Pasture”. Yes, you probably never heard about him, but maybe you heard about Rogier van der WEYDEN as was his name in Flemish (1400?-64). A leading Flemish painter of the mid-15th century, Rogier van der Weyden added a new spiritual quality to the art of his time. He greatly influenced painting both in Flanders and throughout Europe. Rogier was born about 1400 in Tournai, France (now Belgium!). In 1427 he joined the workshop of Robert Campin. Tournai’s leading painter. Neither Campin nor Rogier signed their works, and Rogier’s early style is so similar to Campin’s that attributions of certain works are still disputed. The great Jan van Eyck was also a major influence on Rogier, introducing subtle refinements to the bolder style of such early Rogier paintings as ‘St. Luke Painting the Virgin’. He became an independent master of the painters’ guild in 1432 and by 1435 had settled in Brussels. The next year he was appointed official city painter, and except for a trip to Rome in 1450, he remained in Brussels for the rest of his life. His celebrated ‘Descent from the Cross’, perhaps his finest religious work, dates from his emly years in Brussels. In Rome he may have worked for Italian patrons. He painted a portrait of Francesco d’Este, and ‘Madonna and Child with Four Saints’ bears the arms of the Medici family. Both the ‘Madonna’ and ‘The Deposition in the Tomb’ show the influence of Fra Angelico. During the last 15 years of his life, Rogier enjoyed the rewards of an internationally famous painter. He received numerous commissions, which he carried out with the assistance of a large workshop that included his son Peter. Rogier died in Brussels on June 18, 1464.

Every Flemish painter of the succeeding generation like Petrus Christus, Dirck Bouts, Hugo van der Goes, and Hans Memling depended on Rogier’s formulations. His art was also a vehicle for popularizing the Flemish style throughout Europe, and during the second half of the 15th century his influence dominated painting in France, Germany, and Spain. Yet, in spite of the wide-ranging impact of his ideas and techniques throughout Europe, Rogiers own fame diminished soon after his death. And because no signed or dated painting by him is known it was not until the 20th century, through painstaking research, that his reputation has been rehabilitated and his talent appreciated anew. One of his paintings is in the museum at Boston, MA, an other one at the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C. Journal is also well known all over the world for hang-tapestry. They can be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of New York City. Tournai’s chinaware is renowned as well and examples dating back to the 18th century can be admired at the Museum of History and Decorative Arts in Journal On the first floor of this museum you can see Tournai coins as well as many silver and goldsmith’s works. The masterpiece of this collection is certainly the silver soup-tureen from the Tournai silversmith Lefebvre. Journal people are very open to visitors from any other country, speaking any other language and proud to show their city and have them try out the quality of their food. Tournai is a city that you can visit on foot but as history is surrounding the visitor on every street corner, your head is going to spin, because your walk is taking you through the centuries, more than in any other place except maybe Rome and Athens.

To close my little article, let me tell another anecdote, illustrating the reputation of the “Touraisiens” (the citizens from Journal): - Napoleon was in trouble in one of his many battles, so he called-up a regiment of Dutch soldiers, these didn’t do the job, so he called for a Luxembourg contingent, they did not cut it either, he

---

2 http://www.ww1-propaganda-cards.com/gabrielle_petit.html
called people from Italy, Switzerland, no way, he still couldn’t make the break. Then one general recommended to call the Tournaisiens and believe it or not: the battle was won! Since then the song of Tournai is: “You can rest assured: the Tournaisiens are there.

I would like to thank Leen Inghels for her assistance in the writing of this article

Twenty-two visitors of the Wallonie-Wisconsin Society of Belgium arrived here on July 3. They were greeted at a Reception at Dyckesville by host families and other members of the Peninsula Belgian-American Club. The visitors are M/M Marcel Dachelet-Holsbeckx, Lambertine Decloux, M/M Camille Delhauve-Timmermans, M/M Jean Hoslet-Goussiaux, N/M Jacques Jacqunot-Borgers, Roger Lecut, M/M Jacques Lefevre-Henry, Hermine Lefevre, Georges Lurquin, M/M Roger Mawet-Lesage, Mathilde Moutoy, Paul Steenis, M/M Adhémard Van Meerbeek-Snet, and M/M Georges Villers-Van Erps. At the time of this writing, they are touring the Northwest in the States of Washington and Oregon and in British Columbia. After another ten days in Wisconsin, they will return to Belgium on July 29.

Declarations of Intention — Brown County, Wisconsin

By Mary Ann DEFNET

We continue the series of persons from Belgium who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States in Brown County, Wisconsin. The lists were extracted from original Declarations on file at the Archives of the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay. Names are given as they appear with corrections (if known) made in parentheses - Please note that the information may not be exact as many emigrants could not write their names, did not remember the exact date of spell their arrival – nor their exact date of arrival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Declaration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. DANTINNE</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>April 1856</td>
<td>9 May 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire DAVIN</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>May 1856</td>
<td>9 October 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Baptiste DARTE</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>April 1856</td>
<td>28 May 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denis DAVIS</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Nov 1855</td>
<td>7 Feb 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. DEBROUX</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Sept 1856</td>
<td>30 Sept 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire Joseph DEBROUX</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Mackinac</td>
<td>June 1856</td>
<td>27 June 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antoine DEBROUER</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>April 1856</td>
<td>15 Sept 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Joseph DANEN</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>May 1856</td>
<td>26 May 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Joseph DEBISE (?)</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>March 1856</td>
<td>17 Apr 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopold DEBECKER</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>1 July 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.J. DECEILLE</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>26 Aug 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph DEHYNE (DHYNE)</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>May 1856</td>
<td>5 Nov 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo DE CLERCQ</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Dec 1855</td>
<td>13 Sept 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Joseph DECAMP</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>May 1856</td>
<td>6 Sept 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. DEFNET</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Dec 1855</td>
<td>24 Jan 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph DEFNET</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>1 Aug 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne J. DEGENEFFE</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>June 1856</td>
<td>31 Oct 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. J. DEGENEFFE</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>June 1856</td>
<td>10 July 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. DEGRANDGAGNAGE</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>14 July 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph DE GREEF</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>June 1855</td>
<td>4 Nov 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. DELHAISE</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>22 Aug 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Charlot DEKENS</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Sept 1856</td>
<td>27 Oct 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre F. DE JONGE</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>April 1855</td>
<td>4 Nov 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel DE KEYSER</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>June 1856</td>
<td>19 July 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Joseph DELON</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>May 1856</td>
<td>24 May 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Francois DELCORPS</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Mar 1856</td>
<td>26 March 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles DELCORE (DELCORPS)</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>April 1856</td>
<td>28 Apr 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willmen DELDOY (?)</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>June 1855</td>
<td>21 June 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barholomeo DELEClIN (?)</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>April 1856</td>
<td>16 May 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auguste DELFERS (?)</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>16 July 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michel DEN DOUY (DENDOOVEN)</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Green Bay</td>
<td>June 1856</td>
<td>5 July 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Joseph DEBUSH (DE BAUCHE)</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Mackinac</td>
<td>June 1856</td>
<td>26 June 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Joseph DELVIN (?)</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Dec 1855</td>
<td>15 Jan 1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marc DELFOSSE                           Boston                        April 1856                      12 May 1856
Joseph DELFOSSE                        1827                           Boston                        April 1856                      28 April 1856
Antoine DELFOSSE                      1794                           New York                      Oct 1856                        4 Feb 1856
Eugene DELFOSSE                       1836                           New York                      April 1856                      8 May 1856
M. DELFOSSE                           1796                           Green Bay                     July 1856                       16 July 1856
J. J. DELONGUVILLE                    1805                           New York                      July 1856                       19 Aug 1856
G. J. DELSIPEE                        1832                           New York                      Sept 1856                      23 Sept 1856
Marie Joseph DELSAUX                   1808                           New York                      Sept 1856                      23 Sept 1856
                                      (widow of Julian NEUVILLE)
Francois DELVAUX                      1818                           New York                      Dec. 1855                       4 Feb 1856
Ferdinand DELVAUX                     1828                           Green Bay                     June 1856                       3 July 1856
Eugene DELWICHE                       1839                           New York                      May 1856                        4 Aug 1856
Guillaume DELWICHE                    1836                           New York                      April 1856                      18 July 1856
Louis DENIS                           1810                           Green Bay                     June 1856                       1 July 1856
Hubert DENIS                          18_6                           Green Bay                     June 1856                       15 July 1856
Leopold CIANEE-DENIS                  1811                           New York                      Dec 1855                        19 April 1856
J. J. DEMEUSE                          1830                           New York                      March 1856                     19 April 1856
Ignace J. DEPREES (DEPREZ)            1797                           New York                      Dec 1855                        28 April 1856
Desire DEPREE (DEPREZ)                1839                           Green Bay                     June 1856                       2 July 1856
Desire DEPREY (DEPREZ)                1826                           Green Bay                     July 1856                       17 July 1856
Gelon DE SCHOCAH (Gilain DUCHATEAU?)   1838                           New York                      Oct 1855                        8 Jan 1856
Henry DESTERY (DESTREE)               1824                           New York                      March 1855                      26 March 1856
John Pierre DESPIN                    1802                           Green Bay                     July 1856                       17 July 1856
Henri A. DESART                       1828                           New York                      April 1856                      9 May 1856
Charles Martin DESSART                1818                           New York                      April 1856                      8 May 1856
C. DEMAIN                             1836                           New York                      March 1856                      19 April 1856
Bernard DESCLEZ                      1824                           Green Bay                     June 1856                       23 July 1856
John Baptiste DESJARDIN               1817                           New York                      June 1856                       18 June 1856
Ch. DEWIT                             1834                           New York                      April 1856                      9 May 1856
Antoine DETIEGE                       1830                           New York                      March 1856                      19 April 1856
Charles DETIEGE                       1820                           New York                      Oct 1855                        4 Nov 1856
J. B. DETRY                           1807                           New York                      July 1856                       22 Aug 1856
Charles DEVILLERS                     1832                           New York                      April 1856                      9 May 1856
Pierre Antoine DELVIRN (?)            1819                           New York                      April 1856                      8 May 1856
Julien DEMAIFFE                       1820                           New York                      April 1856                      13 May 1856
P. J. DEPAUX                          1807                           New York                      May 1856                        24 May 1856
J. J. DHUY                             1819                           New York                      March 1856                      18 April 1856
DINAU (X)                             1824                           New York                      April 1856                      9 May 1856
Louis DILISIEN (?)                    1837                           Boston                       April 1856                      29 July 1856
John Joseph DISMAINS (?)              1833                           New York                      April 1856                      5 May 1856
John Lambert DOCQUES (DOCQ)            1805                           New York                      Sept 1856                       23 Sept 1856
John Francois DOYELL                  1824                           Green Bay                     June 1856                       3 July 1856
F. J. DOYEN                           1832                           New York                      July 1856                       19 Aug 1856
Jn. DALEBROUX                         1827                           New York                      April 1856                      5 May 1856
Joseph DUBOIS                         1814                           New York                      Dec 1855                        29 Aug 1856
Pierre DUBOIS                         1825                           Boston                       April 1856                      30 April 1856
M. DUBOIS                             1808                           New York                      Aug 1856                        18 Aug 1856
A. A. L. D. DUCHATEAU                1835                           Green Bay                     July 1856                       18 July 1856
Francois Regis Joseph DUCHATEAU       1794                           Green Bay                     July 1856                       9 July 1856
Simon Joseph DUCHATEAU                1828                           New York                      October 1855                   25 Feb 1856
Hubert Joseph DUCHATEAU               1831                           New York                      October 1855                   7 Jan 1856
John Joseph DESCHENE                  1810                           Green Bay                     July 1856                       16 July 1856
Julien DACHELET                       1832                           New York                      August 1856                    19 Aug 1856
J. J. DUCHENE                         1826                           New York                      December 1855                  24 Jan 1856
Jerome DUCHENE                        1828                           New York                      September 1856                1 Dec 1856
J. B. DUCHENE                         1807                           New York                      July 1856                       15 Aug 1856
Charles Louis Pessemier (b.12 Nov.1824) was the eldest son of Henri Joseph Pessemier (b.9 Dec. 1789) and Marie Therese Blancquart (18 Jan.1796). He was born in Quaremont and lived in Russignies but moved to Ronse after marrying Marie Justine Vallez (b.26 Sept. 1824). She was the daughter of Emmanuel Vallez (b. 6 Apr.1788) and Ferdinand Pot (b. 5 Jul 1788).

Charles Louis and Marie Justine were married in Ronse on 12 October 1853. After their marriage they moved into a brick house with 9 acres of rented land, 2 miles from the town of Ronse. There were two big linden trees on the land and they called it “Lindenhof” They rented the farm for 400 francs a year. On this farm they grew wheat, potatoes, flax, turnips, clover for the cow (later there were two cows), tobacco for home use and they had a garden. They worked the ground with a spade, hoe and the cow. When the children got older, they led the cow while the father held the plow. Charles Louis and Mario Justine had 8 children: five girls and two boys: Adele (21 Nov.1854), Hortense (2 Apr. 56), Sylvia (8 Aug,58), Virginia (20 Oct 60), Camille (16 Jan 63). Clementine ( 14 Aug 65), Henry-Joseph (1. Oct. 68) and Hercule(11 Jan 71). Justine was 48 years old at the birth of her youngest child, she nearly died. The girls all slept in one bedroom. Camille slept in the kitchen and Henri and Hercule had sleeping spaces in the barn. The living room was the work room where the girls did weaving (piece work) to add to the family income. As was the custom in Belgium all the children turned over their earnings to the parents. The girls often worked in the field as well, pulling the harrow. The children walked three miles to school and to church. They were very devout members of St Hermes Catholic church.

The Pessemier family lived better than most farmers, although for breakfast they usually just ate bread with coffee; at noon, for their main meal, there were potatoes, soup, vegetables and meat twice a week. Other peasants would come and work for them without wages on meat day!

They sold eggs and butter in town to help pay the rent. Hercule, the youngest, would wind spools for the girls weaving in the home and he shined shoes for additional money. The family all had leather shoes, but only wore them on Sundays. the rest of the week they wore klompen (wooden shoes).

In 1883 when Camille was 19 years old he received his notice to be drafted in the army. This often meant being sent to the Belgian Congo or other overseas countries from which they never returned. For 1,000 francs, a fortune at the time, the Pessemiers hired a mercenary to serve in Camille’s place in the army. The family realized that Henry Joseph and Hercule would be drafted soon as well, and they knew they would not be able to pay a mercenary for each of them. They must find another solution. They were also worried about the industrialization, that was coming to Ronse too, which meant that the factories were taking over the traditional piece work and with that, the livelihood of the home weavers. Charles Louis and Justine did not want their girls to work in the factory.

They had saved 1,200 dollars in 30 years of marriage and considered emigrating to America. Following the advice of Father Puissant, a Belgian priest and an old schoolmate of August Verschelden, another emigrant from Ronse, they decided to go to America and move to the Midwest where opportunities were plentiful. Father Puissant particularly suggested a move to St. Mary’s, Kansas, where a Jesuit Mission had been established. Camille, Virginia and Clementine made the first trip and had already found work. So, Charles Louis and Justine sold most of their belongings: packed their clothing and some food such as bread, ham and cookies and booked passage from Antwerp in steerage on the Red Star Line.

The voyage took twenty-one days. Hercule made friends with the cook and slipped in among the first class passengers. The Pessemiers arrived in New York on 28 March 1884. Little is really known about the Pessemiers entry in America but let us take a look at this New World they had chosen.

They arrived in New York shortly before the Statue of Liberty was erected, and 10 years before Ellis Island was to be used as an immigration center. They were probably “processed” at what was called Castle Garden. The facilities were terribly inadequate and public outrage finally brought about its closing.

We can surmise that they were probably taken to a large central room where the halls reverberated with the sounds of babble of dozens of languages. Their meager luggage was inspected; they had to pass a simple physical examination and documents had to be presented. They had to prove that they had a definite destination and were able to take care of themselves. Upon completion of this process, they were free to go their own way. We know that they spent three days in New York City. They probably got out and tried to see some of this new country while they waited for transportation to the West.

They had arrived to this country after the assassination of President James Garfield. Chester Arthur, his Vice-President had succeeded him but Grover Cleveland would be elected that Fall. The Equal Rights Party was formed by a group of Suffragettes, who nominated Belva Lockwood the first candidate for president of the party. John Sullivan was the heavy-weight champion of the world. Lillie Langtry was a popular actress and “Buffalo Bill” Cody had just organized his first Wild West Show. The beginning of the Vaudeville circuits provided much of the best entertainment in the country.

Postage had been reduced to 2c per 1/2 ounce. Standard time had been established with 4 time zones regulated by the railroad. The Brooklyn Bridge had been open in New York for just one year. and we know the Pessemier family went to see it.

The first baseball game under electric lights was played in Fort Wayne, IN. The highest masonry building of the time in the United States was the Monadnock Building in Chicago, with 16 stories. The popular newspapers of New York City were the New York World owned by Joseph Pulitzer and The New York Tribune. The Ladies Home
Journal magazine had just been established. Louis Waterman had just developed the concept of the first fountain pen. The years 1879 - 1884 were years of farm prosperity through most of the country. There followed a long drought in some areas of the Midwest, for the State of Kansas however, it was still a prosperous time. Real estate were held and sold at stupendous prices; bonds were profusely issued for all sorts of municipal improvements; impressive business centers developed in smaller cities; many new cities were chartered and by the year 1886, 1.520 additional miles of railroad tract had been laid.

The Kansas census of the 1880 recorded a population of 996,616. In the 35 years following statehood, Kansas surpassed all other states in its rapid population growth. As the Pessemier family journeyed West to Kansas on the immigrant train, they must have been over-awed by the size of this country.

They felt welcome in St. Mary’s. Many of their friends from Ronse had moved there before them and with their help, they found a house they could buy for $500. There were only two rooms and a basement. The kitchen was to be added later. The girls did housework for the towns people earning $2 to $3 a week. Sometimes they had to walk long distances to work as when Hortense worked at the Janes Ranch near Maple Hill. Hercule attended school. He rang the church bells for $1 a month plus his tuition at school. The boys worked on the rented farm aid at the cobbler’s shop at the Jesuit Mission. Everyone brought their wages home to Justine. Charles Louis then decided how the money was to be spent and if the funds were really sufficient for the needs of the family.

Some time later, Camille and Henri Joseph migrated West to Washington. In 1887, the farm was sold for $1000.00. The rest of the family moved into the city of St. Mary’s. Charles Louis and Justine watched their daughters many good husbands in the community and start their own families. Hercule took over as head of the family and assumed care of his aging parents and his unmarried sister, Adele. It is known also that Hercule was the first Belgian in the area to own a car!

Justine’s cause of death is unknown, she passed away on 14 February 1894. Charles Louis developed a cancer from an abrasion on his ear caused by his eyeglasses. Part of his right ear had to be surgically removed. He liked to tell people they would be sure to find him in heaven -- he would be the one with just one ear. He died of a stroke on 22 March 1914 at 90 years of age...

NEWS FROM THE BELGIAN EMBASSY
BELGIUM TODAY June-July 97

- Movement towards ban on land mines
Belgium was the first country in the world to adopt legislation prohibiting the production, sale, stockpiling and use of antipersonnel land mines. In an effort to encourage other countries to follow suit, the Government will host an International Conference for a Global Ban on Antipersonnel Land mines, in Brussels, from June 24 to 27. The human suffering caused by the use of antipersonnel land mines and other indiscriminate weapons has mobilized governments, international and non-governmental organizations in a campaign to ban these weapons forever. Several initiatives have been taken by the international community, paving the way for a global and universal ban on land mines. Last year the Ottawa Conference on the Ban of Land mines and the unopposed adoption of a resolution by the Wited Nations General Assembly made it increasingly clear that a worldwide consensus was emerging on this issue.

The Brussels Conference is an attempt to maintain the momentum and build on these efforts.

- Belgian week in Cincinnati
Prince Philippe of Belgium was given a warm welcome by the people of Cincinnati on May 55 when he and Transportation Minister Michel flaerden stepped off the first Sabena flight directly linking Brussels and Cincinnati. In a ceremony in Cincinnati’s Fountain Square, the Prince was given the key to the city by Mayor Roxanne Quails, who proclaimed Belgian Week in honor of the new links between Brussels and Cincinnati. A team of four stilts-walkers from Merchtem, flown in for the occasion, performed for the enthusiastic crowd.

Belgian week included a food festival at the Omni Plaza Hotel prepared by chef Robert Van Duuren, displays in Tower Mall, arid informal modeling of clothes by designers Ann De Meulemeester and Dries Van Noten at Saks Fifth Avenue.
- **Brussels lures art lovers**
  The major Delvaux retrospective which is currently on view at the Royal Museum of Fine Arts in Brussels marks the beginning of a three year program designed to fink exhibitions on great Belgian painters with efforts to attract tourists to the Belgian capital. The concept will be continued in 1998 when the Museum celebrates the centennial of the birth of Magritte, while in the fall of 1999 yet another show will commemorate the fiftieth 
  anniversary of the death of James Ensor.
  Frédérique Raeymakers, Director of the Belgian Tourist Office (BTO), explains her office’s strategies to promote the Delvaux-Magritte-Ensor Years in the United States. The BTO started more than a year ago, lining up journalists to send to Belgium to cover the opening of the Delvaux exhibition. Besides a press conference held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, information has been sent out to the not-for-profit travel agencies which organize trips for universities, museums and associations. In case of the Delvaux exhibition, all kinds of packages have been created for tour operators to sell to travel agents, museum associations, etc. The traveler benefits by having the opportunity to participate in a number of exhibition-related activities. These exhibitions are good for Belgian tourism in general, because they invariably stress our rtdi art cities and their proximity - the fact that you don’t have to travel long distances in Belgium between great sights. Belgium is not a first or even a second destination for the average American tourist to Europe. We have to appeal to the niche market of savvy, well educated travelers who will appreciate a sophisticated country like Belgium.

- **Missing children update**
  There is a mandate for reform of police and justice systems. The report of the parliamentary commission looking into the Dutroux case and related affibs was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives on April 18. The six-month-long inquiry reviewed every step of the investigations into the tragic cases of murdered and missing children, which have outraged Belgians. The commission is expected to issue a second report in the fall on whether the suspects were improperly protected by police or prosecuting services, and will assess the progress made in carrying out its many recommendations every three months.
  The report’s recommendations fall into three main categories. First, the report recommends improving the handling of cases involving missing persons and their families. This includes the obligation to involve a public prosecutor whenever a “disquieting” disappearance is reported. Second, the report urges an in-depth reorganization of the police forces. It proposes that judicial, state and communal police forces be combined to create an integrated force that would operate at both the federal and the local level. Finally, the report recommends overhauling the justice system. It says that an external assessment of the justice services is essential and should be overseen by a House of Representatives committee. Police reorganization has long been a priority for the Belgian Government, all the more so since Parliament adopted the report on the Dutroux case inquiry. Belgian officials in charge of the reforms believe they can benefit from US experience in this area. In April, members of the Senate Committee on the Interior, which monitors police services, and other high ranking officials from the Ministries of Justice and the Interior visited New York and Washington to study various aspects of the American law enforcement system. Their meetings focused primarily on cooperation mechanisms among police services—an expertise that has had to be developed into a fine art in the US, where there are more than 17,000 different law enforcement agencies.
  The group was briefed by the FBI on that agency’s method of setting up “task forces” involving several law enforcement agencies. Of special interest to the Belgian delegation were the pilot programs in inter-agency cooperation developed in the Washington, DC, area.

- **Belgian VIP’s visit Atlanta, GA and Washington DC.**
  On a mission to attract US investment to Belgium, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade Philippe Maystadt visited Atlanta on June 25 and 26 to meet with the top management of several large companies including Delta Airlines, UPS and Coca Cola. Belgian Minister of Labor and Equal Opportunity Miet Smet was in Washington from May 1 to 4 to exchange views with Clinton Administration officials on labor policy, job creation and training, equal employment opportunities, labor standards and international trade.

This AND That
* The National Air and Space Museum, part of the Smithsonian Institute, has added the name of Herman De Croo to its Hall of Fame. The president of the Flemish Liberal Democrats and former Minister of Transportation is on the honor roll for his special achievements in the field of aviation.
* The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is currently hosting an exhibition of a unique body of artwork by a Black expatriate of Jewish descent who was arrested in Belgium in 1942 and was imprisoned in civilian internment came in Bavaria until 1945. His work was collected by Severin Wunderman who was hidden as a child in Belgium by a Catholic priest.
For several months a team from the Belgian Royal Meteorological Institute has been at NASA’s Goddard Space Right Center in Maryland testing an instrument aimed at measuring the solar constant. The SOLCON instrument, developed by Dominique Crommetynck (a Belgian) will help scientists get a better understanding of Sun-Earth interactions by measuring the energy output of the sun. SOLCON will be integrated and readyed for launch on board the Space Shuttle scheduled for lift-off from the Kennedy Space Center in August.

IN BELGIUM THIS SUMMER PAGEANTRY
• More than 1,200 spotlights are choreographed to music by Franz Schubert in a ten minute Music and Light Show That is performed in Brussels’ GrandPlace at 9:30 and 10:30 every evening.
• Used for state receptions, royal audiences and court ceremonies, the Brussels Royal Palace, with its impressive Throne Room, opens its doors to the public, daily, except Monday from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm.

FOLKLORE
• As part of its annual Shrimp Festival, on June 29 the coastal town of Oostduinkerke hosts a parade and fishermen on horses compete to see who can haul up its most shrimp
• Antwerp’s market square is taken over by vendors in 16th century gad for the Rubens Market on August 15, from 8 am to midnight.
• The dates for the 1997 Grand Prix de Belgique Formula One Race are set: on August 22, 23 and 24 enthusiasts can follow the annual competition in Francorchamps.
• The 1996 Festival of Flanders is being featured in the weekly PBS radio series “The European Centurles which is devoted to European music of the Baroque through the Romantic eras.

Belgium Today is now also available for download in adobe acrobat format Visit our news sector at http://www.belgium-emb.org/usa/news/news.html

Read for you in Readers Digest - August 1997
So much for the adage “you can take it with you”

The Luxembourg-based Prometh Society, a stock corporation, is now offering “reincarnation accounts” for the rich, who’d rather not have to start from scratch the next time around. This “seed capital for your next fife (minimum amount: $30000) is redeemable within 23 years of death - provided that the new “you” knows a few key personal facts.

While you are gone, Prometh recommends a conservative investment portfolio. Said a spokesman, you shouldn’t be speculating while your soul wanders.”

Newsweek

97.338 - Van Houwenhuyse–Van Veirdeghem
Peter Van Houwenhuyse b.abt 1690 m Joanna Van Veirdeghem 1712 in Maldegem, O.Vl., Belg. Am seeking birth dates and birth locations of these two individuals. Both Peter and Joanna died in 1745 in Maldegem. Don J. Van Houdenos - 15260 SE Bevington Ave. Milwaukie, OR 97267-3354 email: VanHoady@junocom

97.339 - Deom–Lamkin/Lampkin
- Jacques Joseph Deom, b. 19 Dec.1839 in Bulles, Belg., married in Perry County, Indiana 27 November 1868 Marie Pauline Lampkin b. (Marie Pauline Lamkin) 24 May 1845 in Herbeumont, Belg. Am looking for the dates of departure from Belgium to the USA for these two indivuduals as well as the name of the ship and any other information available. Thank you! By the way there win be a Deom Family Reunion August 27 in the year 2000, in Libramont, Belg. Susan Deom-Stiles - 40 Zurich Way, Tell City, IN. 47586 - USA

97.340 - Deselle
- I am researching the Hubert Joseph Desselle line. He was born in Belg. abt 1852 and emigrated to the US in 1888. He died in Weir, Cherokee Co. Kansas between 1905 and 1910. Does anyone have any information on this person, esp. his place and date of birth? Donna Desselle - 28806 Yosemite Springs Pkwy. Coarsegold, CA 93614

97.341 - Lambert - Auguste Armand
b 24 September 1867 in St. Petersburg (Russia) as fourth child of Gustave Charles Gerard Lambert and Anne Bate Steinbusch. Auguste Armand left Belgium for the USA around 1888-1890 to settle in Portland, Oregon. Died in Astoria, OR abt 1925 where he is buried at the Ocean View Cemetery. We suppose he was married twice, because a son serving in the American Army visited the family in Belgium in 1919. Auguste Armand then married ‘Alice’ (no last name known) and fathered four more children of whom we only have two names August Henry b. 6 Jun.1906 - d.25 April 1957 Portland, OR; Albert b. 1919? - d 17 Sept. 1936. We are looking for the descendants of Auguste Armand in the United States. - P. Lambert Av. des Roses 16, B -1640 Rhode-St-Genese - Belgium
97.342 - Bronne(n)berg(h) - A correspondent from Belgium is looking for information, documents, newspaper articles photos re. this name, probably in Madison County, IN. There is supposed to be a Bronnenberg Bridge, a Bronnenberg cemetery, even a Bronnenberg Hospital. Can anyone help?
The Belgian Researchers - 1008 NE Marion Pl. Bend, Or 97701

97.343 - Maloberti - Stephanie E. is listed in the Family Finder Index (Internet) as found in the “World Family Tree”. We would be interested in finding out more about the research done in the Malobert patrimony. Can anyone help? Claude Mabobert - 96/1 Avenue Gounod - B 1070 – Brussels, Belgium.

FROM AND TO
To Helen Smith, Bulger, PA - We have published several times already the recipes for Galettes and Belgian pies. Do you mean, you would like to write an article on this topic? We would be delighted to publish that in our next issue of Laces - In any case, we will print the galettes recipe again in our next issue, because our new members too, will “need” this traditional Holiday treat.

To Gina Van Praet - Brussels, Belg. - Your Belgian Researcher Family wishes you all the best, lots of good courage and we hope you will recover your strength - very very soon!

From Regine Brindle -Peru, IN – I want you to know that I contacted Mrs Huguette DeClerck (Brussels, Belg.) who was a great help to me in finding my Goetsenhoven Drossaerts. She has also peeked try interest in the Belgian emigrants who settled here in Indiana. Her as well as your help is much appreciated.

From Marcel & Josepha Smekens: (Borgerhout, Belg) - re. the family tree DeClercq: after corresponding for 20 years, we finally had a chance to meet our niece Viola Clark (daughter of Camillus De Clercq, who emigrated to the U.S in 1907). It was a beautiful reunion and we hope she will come and visit us in Belgium to make contact with the birthplace of her father.

Emigrants from OUD-HEVERLEE, Brabant, Belgium.
by Roger Paeps and Mary-Ann Defnet
(from EMIGRATION Vol: XLII. 2.1997)

Arrived N.Y. 29 07.1854, on ship “SS. CATHERINE AUGUSTA”:
- DUCHATEAU Guillielmus, b. 26 Oct 1825, Oud-Heverlee, son of Gerard and Petronella RAEMYMAKERS
- VANOPDENBOSCH Baltazar, b. 29 Jul 1832, Oud-Heverlee, son of Joannes and Catharina DEVAN.

Arrived N.Y. 02 May 1855, on ship “SS GASTON”:
- CRABBE Francis Philip. b. 16 Dec 1833, Oud-Heverlee, son of Guillielmus and Maria Anna TUYLS
- DEGREFF Antonius, b. 29 May 1804, Oud-Heverlee, with his wife:
  CRABBE Anna Catharina, I. 28 Jul 1823, Oud-Heverlee and their children:
  Barbara, 20; Joannes Francis. 16; Joseph. 9; Pauline, 4; Philippus, 3
DEGREEF Petrus, b. 26 Mar 1810, Oud-Heverlee, With his wife:
WOUTERS Suzanne, b. 27 Oct 1814, Oud-Heverlee and their children:
Francois, 16; Antoon, 14; Engel (Desire), 9; Francis, (Ferdinand), 7; Sander, 3

DEGREEF Petrus, b. 05 Jul 1832, Oud-Heverlee, son of Joannes-Baptisla and Anna Maria DEWEVER

QUATRESOLS/QUATSOUS Petrus, b. 2 Mar 1812, Oud-Heverlee, with wife:
VANDERHEYDEN An Maria, b. 17 Feb 1810, Oud-Heverlee, and children:
Angelina, 20; Albertus, 14; Joannes, 10; Franciscus, 7. Ferdinand, 5.-Arnold. 3

QUATSOUS Joannes Francis, b. 16 Dec 1808, Oud-Heverlee, with his wife:
VANDERHEYDEN Elisabeth, b. 09 Feb 1817 Oud-Heverlee, and their children:
Petrus, 13; Catharina, 8; Francois, 5.

RONDOU Francois, b. 14 Aug 1799, Oud-Heverlee, with his wife:
VANDEZANDE Elisabeth, b. 17 Mar 1798.

VANDERHEYDEN Joannes, b. 07 Jul 1819 Oud-Heverlee, with his wife:
QUATRESOLS Elisabeth, b. 21 May 1819, Oud-Heverlee, and their children:
Lisette, 12; Colette, 12; Rosalia, 10; Joannes, 8; Melania. 6 months.

VANHOOF Suzanna, b. 21 Nov 1785, Oud-Heverlee, widow of Joannes QUATRESOLS/QUATSOUS.

VANDEZANDE Joannes Francis, b. 06 Aug 1832, Oud-Heverlee, son of Petrus and Maria DERWAER.

VANDEZANDE Joannes, b. 25 Mar 1804, Oud-Heverlee, with wife:
VANDERHEYDEN Joanna Maria, b. 28 Apr 1815, Oud-Heverlee, and their children:
Maria, 12; Paulina, 9; Joannes, 8; Louise. 6; Maria-Theresia, 3; Betzy, 6 months.

DOMS Pierre, 45. Oud-Heverlee, with wife:
NIEVEWERD Maria, 40, Oud-Heverlee, and their children:
John, 7; Catharina, 3

PRAET Thomas, 34, Oud-Heverlee.

DEGREEF Joseph, 23, Oud-Heverlee.

DAMS Pierre, 45, Oud-Heverlee, and his wife:
NIEUWENUE Marie, 40 and their children:
Johan 7; Catherine, 2½ years old.

The following people are also from Oud-Heverlee, but the names have been taken from the Civil Registration with dates of departures from that City.

DUCHATEAU Jean-Baptiste, b. 17 May 1827, Oud-Heverlee and his wife:
WOUTERS Maria Theresia, b 1 Jul 1829, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Jean, Jeanne, Maria-Theresia.

VAN VLASSELAER Jean Francois, b. 15 Feb 1844, Oud-Heverlee and his wife:
VANHOOF Anna Maria, b. 2 Aug 1847, Oud-Heverlee.

GOOSSENS Jean Francois, b. 27 Sep 1832, Oud-Heverlee and his wife:
VANDEZANDE Maria, b. 2 Feb 1829, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Marie Justine; Marie Felicie; Guillaume; Philippe; Guillaume-Joseph; Pierre-Freric.

POELS Marie-Stephanie, b. 6 Oct 1846, Oud-Heverlee, daughter of Pierre and Barb VANEREMEN.

SIMONS Michel, b. 16 Apr 1841, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
VANDERHEYDEN Marie Elisabeth, b. 18 Sep 1842, Oud-Heverlee.

DECOSTER Marie-Louise, b. 10 Feb 1842, Oud-Heverlee.

VANDEZANDE Andre-Alphonse, b. 19 Sep 1845, Oud-Heverlee, son of Pierre and Made DERWAER.

RONDOU Francois, b. 24 Apr 1853, Oud-Heverlee, son of Louis and Mari-Cath. DEVROYE.

VANDERLINDEN Pierre, b. 12 Aug 1809. St Joris-Weert, with his wife:
AUGUSTINS Isabelle, b. 25 Jul 1815, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Pierre; Philippe; Jean-Francois; Jean-Baptiste.

VANDELENPLAS Hen, date unknown, with his wife:
DEMULDER Isabelle, b. 18 Jul 1832, St Joris-Weert, and their children: Jean-Alphonse; Desire.

ENGELS Charles, b 11 March 1842, Oud-Heverlee, son of Jean-Baptiste and Angeline DRAPIER.

MEERT Guillaume, b. 26 Feb 1849, Oud-Heverlee, son of Francis and Marie-Therese VONCK.

VANVLASSELAER Jean-Philippe, b. 12 May 1850, Oud-Heverlee, son of Denis and Anna DELANG.

RENTMEESTERS Henri, b. 8 Apr 1848, Vaalbeek, with his wife:
DERWAER Anne-Elisabeth, b. 25 Jul. 1848 and their daughter Sophie.

GOOSSENS Marie-Justine, b. 14 Mar 1858, Oud-Heverlee, daughter of Jean and Marie VANDEZANDE.

VERSTAPPEN Jean-Francois, b. 02 Sep 1846, Oud-Heverlee.

VANVLASSELAER Jean-Phil. B. 16 Apr 1853, Oud-Heverlee, son of Jean-Bapt. and Elisabeth VANDERVEKEN.

VANHOOF Francois, b. 29 May 1855, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
VANVLASSELAER Anne-Marie, b. 29 Mar 1858, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Marie-Pauline; Jean-Francois.
MALLIET Jules, b. 19 Jun 1853, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
   VANDEZANDE Philomena, b. 15 Mar 1856, Oud-Heverlee and their daughter Marie-Josephine
   08 Jul 1881
POELS Francois, b. 5 Jan 1860, Oud-Heverlee, son of Lambert and Anne-Marie MATTHEIJS
   DENRUYTER Philippe b. 30 Jan 1858, Oud-Heverlee, son of Michel and Marie-Therese MALCAUX
   CLABOTS Guillaume, b. 18 Feb 1823, St Joris-Weert with his wife
   VANDEZANDE Elisabeth, (date unknown). Their seven children stayed in Belgium
   30 Jul 1881
MEERT Jean-Baptiste, b. 20 Dec 1843, Oud-Heverlee, with his wife:
   MICHIAUX Adele, b. 19 Jan 1850, Vaalbeek.
   30 Jul 1881
BASTEYNS Jean-Francois, b. 01 Sep 1841, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
   DERWAE Elisabeth, b. 27 Jan 1841, Oud-Heverlee and adopted daughter: REEREN Maria, b. 02 May 1867, Brussels
   28 Apr 1883
PIRON Frederic, b. 15 Feb 1851, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
   GOOSSENS Marie, b. 19 Feb 1858, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Francois, Louis, Frederic.
   10 Feb 1883
TUYLS Francois, b. 29 Aug 1855, Oud-Heverlee, son of Petrus and Joanna BISSCHOP
   DEVAN Marie-Therese, b. 30 May 1863, Oud-Heverlee, daughter of Jean-Bapt. and Louise DEVROEY
   VANVLETSALER Angeline, b. 29 Apr 1816, Oud-Heverlee, widow
   25 Apr 1883
   Mother of Elisabeth DERWAE who left in 1873
VFRSTAPPEN Jean-Baptiste, b. 07 Dec 1854, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
   JANSSFNS Jeanne, b. 04 Nov 1857, Oud-Heverlee.
LEFEVER Guillaume, b. 11 Jul 1853, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
   GUNS Virginia, b. 29 Aug 1860, Oud-Heverlee and their son Joseph
   28 Apr 1883
WOUTERS Felix, b. 02 Aug 1848, Oud-Heverlee with his wife
   MALLIET Pauline, b. 11 Mar 1849, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Marie; Justine; David; Rosalie; Marie-Virginie
   17 Jul 1883
DUCHATEAU Guillaume, b. 03 Apr 1847, Oud-Heverlee with his wife
   DERWAE Marie-Anne, b. 19 Aug 1843, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Petrus; Anna-Maria; Maria-Elisabeth; Felicia; Petrus.
   17 Jul 1883
   (Note on the document: The DUCHATEAU was a Protestant family).
GUNS/GOENS Henri, b. 28 Jan 1855, Oud-Heverlee, son of Jean-Baptiste and Jeanne DELQUI
   COOPMANS Francois, b. 18 Dec 1859, Oud-Heverlee, son of Guillaume and Barbe DEVAN
   DENRUYTER Jean-Baptiste, b. ?? Oud-Heverlee, son of Michel and Theresa MALCAUX
   30 Apr 1885
   BORREMAENS Pierre, b. 04 Aug 1837, Oud-Heverlee, widower of
   DERWAE Jeanne-Pauline with his children: Jean; Alphonse; Joseph; Jeanne-Marie
   30 Apr 1885
BRUYNINCKX Louis, b. 19 Feb 1861, Oud-Heverlee, son of Jean-Baptiste and Marie POELS
   13 Apr 1889
ENGELS Joseph, b. 27 Jul 1862, Oud-Heverlee, son of Andre and Anne Catherine BRUYNINCKX
   13 Apr 1889
WOUTERS Jean-Baptiste, b. 06 Dec 1863, Oud-Heverlee, son of Francois and Jeanne RENTMEESTERS
   13 Apr 1889
DENRUYTER Jean-Baptiste, b. 24 Dec 1860, 13 Apr 1889, son of Philippe and Philippine VANDEZANDE
   CRABBE Joseph, b. 11 Jun 1867, Oud-Heverlee son of Jean and Pauline VANDEZANDE.
   13 Apr 1889
   CARLIER Philippe, b. 27 Jan 1864, Oud-Heverlee, son of Charles and Marie-Elisabeth GOENS/GUNS
   SWAERTS Guillaume, b. 22 Apr 1858, Oud-Heverlee, son of Jean-Bapt and Marie POELS
   13 Apr 1889
   RONDOUT Emmanuel, b. 17 May 1869, Oud-Heverlee, son of Jean and Marie-Elisabeth DEVROYE
   26 Apr 1889
   COOPMANS Henri, b. 18 Dec 1859 Oud-Heverlee, son of Guillaume and Barbe DEVAN
   18 May 1889
   RONDOUT Louis, b. 21 Jan 1868, Oud-Heverlee, son of Jean and Marie-Elisabeth DEVROYE
   13 Mar 1891
   ENGELS Pierre, b. 20 Dec 1860, Oud-Heverlee, son of Andre and Anne-Catherine BRUYNINCKX
   13 Mar 1891
   CRABBE Francois, b. 09 Dec 1847 Oud-Heverlee, widower of
   DERAYMAKERS, Antoinette, with his children: Emile; Hait; Francois
   22 Ang 1893
RONSMAINS Ferdinand, b. 27 Dec 1882, Oud-Heverlee with his wife
   VAN HEES Isabelle, b. 26 Nov 1881, Oud-Heverlee and their son Philip, 9 months old.
   07 Jun 1902
DENRUYTER Franciscus, b. 02 Apr 1874, Oud-Heverlee with his wife
   VANDEZANDE Maria, b. 09 May 1875, Oud-Heverlee and their children: Guillielmus; Joanna
   DECOSTER Francis, b. 11 Dec 1875, Halle, son of Francis and Maria WILLEMS
   VANDERHEYDEN Joannes, b. 01 Jan 1883, Oud-Heverlee with his wife
   CRABBE Maria, b. 13 Mar 1884, Oud-Heverlee
   26 Dec 1907
   COLLUYNG (sp?)Francis, b. 08 Dec 1871, Oud-Heverlee with his wife:
   COOPMANS Rosina, b. 18 Jun 1874, and their children: Felix; Julius; Julia
VANES Guillielmus, and his wife (dates unknown)

VANDEZANDE Catharina (returned to Belgium in 1914)

DUCHATEAU Jean Baptiste, b. 31 Aug 1834, Oud-Heverlee, son of Guillaume and … VAN ERMEN

VANDEZANDE Pieter, b 7 Oct 1877, Oud-Heverlee with his wife

DECOSTER Catharina, b 27 Jan 1878 in Halle

NIJS Francis, b 11 Jul 1877, Oud-Heverlee, son of Hendrick and Anna JONNET

RENTMEESTERS Petrus, b 11 May 1870, son of August and Joanna DEVAN

SWARTTS Henri, b 12 Nov 1848, Oud-Heverlee, son of Guillelmus and Anna Catharina DUCHATEAU

RONDOU F Zacharias, b 15 Mar 1843, Oud-Heverlee and his wife

FRANCOIS Christine M. b 8 May 1850, Meux

DEGREEF Joannes Baptista, b Oud-Heverlee with his wife

DEWEVER Anna-Maria and their daughter: Antoinette

Note: Most of these emigrants settled on the West side of Green Bay (known before as Port Howard). Some settled in Preble, Humbold and Big Swammee