

Belgian Laces



Nieuwerkerken-Waas: Klompen/Sabots/Clogs
taken by Vera Sermon.



BELGIAN LACES

Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association

Our principal objective is:

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

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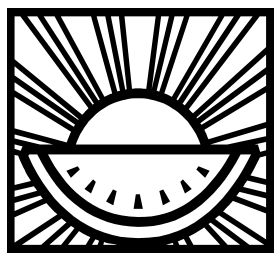
** The content of the articles is the sole responsibility of those who wrote them*

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Welcome New Members!

966. Steve FRANK, Tiffin, OH
 967. Alice GREENAWAY, Mesa, AZ
 968. Mary E WOODS, Duluth, MN
 969. Blane CHARLES, Genoa, WI



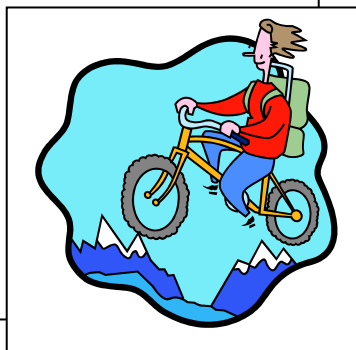
Dear Members,

Our summer will again be filled with BASEBALL with 3 kids playing in different leagues. We do look forward to travelling a bit more this year, as tournaments will take us to Danville, IL, Paducah, KY etc.

Let me fill you in on what I have been up to the past weeks. I have extracted the complete marriage registers for Jodoigne-Souveraine (1796-1870) and have entered them into PAF to make sorting easier. The information was uploaded on MyFamily.com and I hope you will email me to request an invitation to the page. The advantage of that page is that you can load a gedcom on the site and share your family history data with the other members without taking a chance that anyone will change anything. This could foster collaboration between families with the same roots there doesn't seem to be a limit as to how many files you can upload and the advantage is that your file will then be compared to the vast Ancestry.com databas. It will tell you how many 'trees' or 'records' with that name can be found online. I have also begun to extract the marriages for Hachy (so far to 1850 if I remember well) and have loaded the database on the Yahoogroups page. Go check it out.

Denise Fransaer-Corke has kindly offered to index the old issues and has already started. This should help us a lot when doing look-ups. Thanks Denise!!!

Regine



Belgians in The News

Henri STORCK

Henri Storck was born in Ostend in 1907 and died in September 1999.

A major influence in the early days of European documentary, Storck made a startling impact with his *'Misere au Borinage'* (1933), about a Belgian mining community on strike against pay cuts, in the area near Mons.* Such was its political power that the film was banned by Dutch and Belgian censors.

He also made important anthropological movies: *"Symphonie paysanne"* (1942-44) and *"Fêtes de Belgique"* (1969-72).

Other renowned films are *"Le soldat inconnu"*, *"Rubens"* (together with Paul Hesaert), *"Le monde de Paul Delvaux"*, *"La fenêtre ouverte"* and *"Le banquet des fraudeurs"*.

Other credits include *'Images d'Ostende'* (1929) (part of the "Ostend trilogy"), *Histoire Du Soldat Inconnu* (1932), on the dangers of militarism in Europe, *'Les Maisons de la Misere'* (1937), a study of the slums, plus later films on youth crime and the condition of the rural poor. In 1933 he spent a year working with Jean Vigo in Paris, acting as assistant on Vigo's political (and banned) masterpiece *'Zero de Conduite'*. For more on Henri Storck's life and work, order Eric Barnow's unbeatable history of documentaries.

http://belgium.fgov.be/en_index.htm

* "When I arrived in the Borinage, everything seemed so gloomy that I thought it would be impossible to shoot a film. Even Nature appeared to match human misery... The Borinage was the perfect example of capitalist injustice. Despite they had lost their strike, despite the evictions and the threats, the miners were again ready to fight for their rights. How could we film an eviction? It was impossible. The houses belonged to the companies. After the strike, the miners had been thrown out of them and we had to reconstruct it. On the other hand, we were lucky to film genuine scenes, as when the young man gives his pay to his mother at the end of the week... During the weeks spent in the Borinage, we lived very close to the miners... The film we had started was becoming more and more their own film... Our aesthetic point of view was also altered by this reality... Every shot would say "I blame" instead of "I sympathize"... This bare, almost contemplative style was the excuse for the bourgeois press to loose its fury on the film and on me..." Joris Ivens or The memory of the eyes

http://www.festival-cinema-nordique.asso.fr/info_film2001.php?1049

Books in Review

Le Roi Baudouin - Une Vie, une Époque

This book is a new royal biography, written by a team of well-known historians and edited by the collaborative work of the "Mémorial Roi Baudouin" and the "Académie royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique". It gives a detailed portrait that should please readers whether specialist or amateur. Numerous photographs and other documents illustrate the life and works of the king. The book contains a series of unpublished pictures provided by the Palace.

1998, 288 pages – Published in Dutch, French and German

995 BEF (24,67 EUR) + 180 BEF (4,46 EUR) shipping cost

To order check the following site: http://belgium.fgov.be/help/en_index.htm

Just Published

Les Trente-Deux Bons Métiers de la Cité de Liège.

By Fabrice MULLER.

Liège, 1998, in-8°, 31 p., 32 fig. h-t. –

Work on the trades corporations in Liège under the Old Régime.

After a historical introduction, the 32 trades are presented with their patron saint, their coat of arms and the listing of the different types of work grouped in the corporation. A glossary of obsolete words accompanies the text, as well as the picture of the blazons as found on the satined glass window of the Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur Church in Liège.

This book costs 2,5 €

Can be purchased at the church or by mail when you send 3,7 € (shipping included - in Belgium) to the attention of Fabrice MULLER, account# 001-1737905-32, and with mention of "Bons métiers". (4 € for the EC countries; 4,5 € elsewhere).

History in the 13th and 14th centuries is rich in social fights that, time and time again, pit the people against the domineering powers of the clergy and of the nobility. The people of Liège also wanted to acquire Freedoms and privileges and so threw themselves into civil wars for which they often paid a dear price. The creation of trade corporations in Liège and their validation by the prince, constituted, as early as the 14th century, a first form of democracy giving the people a say in the administration of the city. From then on the trades became an integral part of the History of Liège. This book only want to give a brief presentation of the 32 trades in the City of Liège under the Old Régime, and not a systematic study on these trades. It is specifically geared to the visitors of the Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur Church in Liège, but also to all those who love Liège and its History.

<http://www.fabrice-muller.be/sj/vitraux/vitraux-metiers.html>

Online

"Nouvelle méthode raisonnée du Blason ou de l'art héraldique"

du P. Menestrier

This 1780 book, written in old French, uncovers the art of heraldry through 48 lessons. It contains 620 numbered pages - 14 not numbered pages (Letter - Word of caution and table of content) - 34 non numbered pages at the end of the book indexing the names for which coats of Arms are listed in the book + 49 plates, some of which are signed - Leather Cover - the book measures as follows: a width of 12 cm by a length of 19 cm by a depth of 4,5 cm.

To respect the author, we numbered the book completely; we chose the .jpg format for the picture so as to preserve the original colors and provide a "feel for the era". So as not to damage the book, we have numbered it as is; that is why some pages are not perfectly lined up.

Yves Babut du Marès

<http://www.geneabook.org/book/menestrier/page.html>

For more information on Heraldry, see <http://users.belgacom.net/gc442020/heraldic.html>

The First Lords of Aumont – part 1

Researched and published by Aimée INGEVELD, Belgium www.aumontfamily.com

Submitted with permission from the author, by Sue YAMTICH, Munster, IN

Translated by Régine Brindle

The origin of this family goes back to times immemorial and holds a nobility so impenetrable that only ancient historic chronicles might shily shed light on.

What is clear, however, is the name, with origins in one or more place names, **Altus Mons**, mentioned through the course of History. It might not be impossible to slowly fill in the blanks of this gigantic puzzle: the **Haumont** and their "cousins" (those whose lines they share) responded to our appeal for taking a "family census" to gather historical, geographical and genealogical information. An old Hainaut chronicle, the antiquities of the city of Mons and other Flanders villages, the History of Cambrai and the archives of Anchain, tell us that:

"... **Malgaire** (also listed as Madelgaire or Amalgaire) sire or lord of Aumont, marries Waudru, (also known as Waudrude) Countess of Hainaut and of the land of **Aumont**, land of Hainaut, founded an abbey of the same name."

Of course we are talking of the **Haumont** Abbey and it is said that:

"In 643, **Madelgaire**, born in 610 at Strepy-Binche near Mons, decided to build a monastery, **Altus Mons**..." (See chapter on Malgaire, Count of Hainaut)

Some authors give precision that the **Aumont house** in Picardy took its name from a land about 3 miles from Beauvais.

It would be **La Neuville d'Aumont**, which is said to have its name from the Dukes of Aumont and the important thing would be to find out if La Neuville didn't exist first, Aumont would then have been added at the time of the establishment of these lords. Otherwise, the town would have to prove that the d' **Aumont** name already existed around 900. In **1098**, the knights who were admitted in the tournaments in Anchin had to prove sixteen degrees of noble descent, eight on their father's side, and eight on their mother's side, i.e. four generations.

That is where we find the first **Lord of Aumont, Philippe**, "whose name is spoken of with honor"

A little later, born around 1170, there appears of **Jean, Lord of Aumont**, who joins in the the fourth crusade in 1202, with **Thibaut of Champagne** and **Baudouin IX of Flandres**, also known as **Baudouin VI of Hainaut**, and thus likely related to our Lord of Aumont.

Others places with the name Aumont have claimed paternity rights to he name, as we read in other chapters.

Thus, **Aumont in Halatte**, which appears on a record in 1170:

"In the home of **Aumont**", and there was really a **Aumont** living there.

The historians of **La Neuville d'Aumont** speak of a formidable fortress of which caves would remain, filled wells and traces of ditches.

Jean Ist who follows, probably his son, will begin the line of the name: **Jean of Aumont, Ist**.

I. JEAN Ist of AUMONT

Born about 1220, died after 1248, as that year he made several donations to the abbey of Ressons sous Beauvais.

He takes part in the crusades in 1248, under **St Louis**, he is a knight. His arms are on display in the "salle des Croisades" (Crusade Room) in the palace of Versailles. He is called lord of Aumont, **Neuville d'Aumont**. He marries **N. Mabile** with whom he had:

- Jean d'Aumont, see below
- N. d'Aumont

II. JEAN II of AUMONT

Born about 1260, died in 1300.

In September 1281 he gives two measures "muids" of the wheat collected for him to the St Germer Abbey, near Beauvais.

He marries **Isabelle**, with whom he has:

- Jean III d'Aumont, see below
- Renaud d'Aumont, greenfinch ? of the Vaslogne Forest in 1325, constable for the king in 1340.
- Pierre d'Aumont, not listed by genealogists, because he went into exile in Scotland after 1314

We need to mention this Pierre, as he belonged to a Knight's Order that was the topic of great conversation then and now. Let's digress.

In 1314, **Jacques de Molay**, the last grand master of the Templar Knights was burnt at the stake and the Templar Order was dissolved. At the time, **Pierre d'Aumont** was grand master of Auvergne.

The Templar Order, suddenly cut down, on one hand because of its power, and on the other because, **Philippe the Fair, King of France** wanted to get his hands on their treasures, the knights who were not arrested, imprisoned, took refuge in countries that refused to extradite them or condemn them, such as Portugal and Scotland. This is where Pierre d'Aumont fled, disguised as a stonemason and, so goes the story, helped the **King Robert Bruce** in his fight against the English.

"The seat of magistrate was given to **Aumont**, while he was already in Scotland, succeeding to Beaujeu, nephew of Molay."

But another passage reveals:

*"After the catastrophe (agression against the Order) the grand master of the Province of Auvergne, **Pierre d'Aumont**, fled with two commanders and five knights. So as not to be recognized, they passed themselves off as masonry workers and took refuge on a Scottish island, where they found other Templars and continued the Order..."*

Finally a third version:

*"The day following the execution of **Jacques de Molay**, **The Knight Aumont** and seven Templars, disguised as masons, came to gather the ashes at the stake etc.,etc.,"*

The different authors recount the fall of the Knight Templars, in their own way, and according to their philosophy, and also name among the succeeding grand masters, **Aumont II, III and IV**.

For our purposes, we will only retain **Pierre d'Aumont** about 1314, the only one who can be plausible, as masons refer to him in the continuation of their Order since the Templars, and declare themselves to be their true heirs - it is true that masonry emerged in Scotland - even though the claims are clouded, the saga of this **Pierre d'Aumont** is real as he does appear along side of **King Bruce**.

We will see, that with the last Aumont, it will be brought back as they will become masons.

III JEAN III of AUMONT, also called Omont.

Born around 1300, died in 1358. Esquire, took part in the battle of Cassel in 1328, caretaker of the palace in 1329, arms steward of the king in 1333. Some letters exchanged with **King Philippe VI**, speak of a request to increase the revenues of the church of **Neuville d'Aumont**.

By decree, in 1330, Philippe gives Jean d'Aumont an empty place seized from Grand Pont de Paris, to build a caretaker's home. (reg.JJ66, folio 336 No 816.)

In 1334, **Philippe VI** amortized *"in favor of the hospital founded by **Jean d'Aumont** at St Genevieve, between Beaumont in Oise, and Beauvais on the royal road, a revenue of 10 pounds that the said hospital will be able to purchase ou receive as a gift from **Pierre d'Omont**, esquire..."* (reg.JJ66,folio 204 No 363)

In 1337, **Philippe VI** to **Jean d'Aumont**, steward, amortized in favor of the vicar of la Neuville 40 sols of revenues that the said **Jean d'Aumont** bought for the vicar and his successors, from **Guillaume de Flavacourt**, knight and butler of the king. (reg.JJ66,folio 24 No 30)

In 1337, **Philippe VI** certifying these February letters...

In 1339, in Paris, **Philippe VI** *"gives the nuns of Moncel-lez-Pont St Maxence, six (muids) Paris measures of wheat to be taken out of the Senlis mining after the death of his arms steward d'Omont and of his son **Charlot** who profit from it for life..."* (reg.JJ66,folio 107 No 139)

Jean III appears at the Ost of Tournai in 1339 under the sword of the **Count d'Eu**.

In 1340 at Vironfosse and Bouvines at the battle of the Duke of Normandy with four Lengers where he is knighted the following June 20th. (According to Father, volume IV page 871)

He marries **Agnès de Dreux**, who brought with her the dowery of the land of Méru, located close to his own land of La **Neuville d'Aumont**. We must admit that his wife was well chosen, as the Dreux dynasty begins with **Pierre Ist Mauclerc** who reigned in Brittany between 1213 and 1237, Arthur Plantagenet's brother-in-law, posthumous son of **Geoffroy Plantagenet** and of **Constance**, heiress of **Conan IV**. Geoffroy was the fourth son of **Henri II King of Engand**.

They had at least three sons:

- 1. Pierre the Ist d'Aumont, who follows.
- 2. Charles d'Aumont, said Monseigneur D'Aumont, who takes part in the War of the Flanders, companion of Knight Guy, Lord of Néry. (Monseigneur is a title generally given to a prelate who owns important domains.)
- 3. Jean d'Aumont, esquire of messire Regnault, the Vicount, captain of St Valéry, in Caux, or in Somme, in 1379, marries somebdoynobody knows but he was the father of at least one son: - *Jean d'Aumont*, who followed King Charles VI on the Gueldre trip in 1388.

IV. PIERRE the Ist of AUMONT

Born about 1330, died on April 10, 1381, buried in the Abbey of Rissons.

Sire of Berthecourt, of la Neuville, Moncy-le-Pereux, (Monchy le Preux) Courcelles, and probably Méru where he is mentioned under **Pierre II**. Knight, councillor and chamberlain of **King Jean**, then of **Charles V** to whom he was of great service.

Captain at the Castle of Neaufles on August 20th, 1359, during the negotiations between the regent, son of Jean the Good, who was then imprisoned in London, and **Blanche of Navarre**, seconde wife of **Philippe VI of Valois**, sister of **Charles the Bad**. Her dowery gave her the castle of Neaufles, in Norman Vexin where she will reside between 1364-1365 and 1398, year she died.

Pierre d'Aumont is present at the siege of Breteuil in 1356 with two knights and eight squires.

Pierre de Sacquenville II, lord of Sacquenville, battle Marshal of **Charles the Bad** took part in the battle of Cocherel. Taken prisoner, he is beheaded on the order of Charles V.

He had married **Jeanne de Dreux** who gave him two daughters, Isabeau and Marguerite.

That may be the reason **King Charles V** gave the lands of Sacquenville and of Berangeville to Pierre d'Aumont.....

Pierre d'Aumont married, before 1343, **Jeanne du Deluge** (who died on September 12th, 1364, and who was governess of King Charles VI) who bore him:

1. Philippe d'Aumont, knight in 1364.
2. Pierre II d'Aumont, said le Hutin, who follows.
3. N. d'Aumont, lady of St Clair.
4. N. d'Aumont, lady of Avenoy.

V. PIERRE II D'AUMONT said Le Hutin. (the quareller)

Born about 1350, died on March 13th, 1413, buried in the Abbey of Ressons, after bearing arms for forty years.

Lord d'Aumont, Cramoisy, Méru and Chars, in Oise, as well as of Neaufle le Chastel.

Councillor, then chamberlain of **King Charles VI**, keeper of the banner of France, then banner-bearer, title he received from the King's hand at St Denis, on May 6th, 1412.

Since January 3rd, 1398, keeper and captain of the castle of Neaufles, paid 300 pounds. In 1388, he received 2,000 pounds from the King, which allowed him to build a fortified castle at Méru, lands that came from his grandmother, **Agnès de Dreux**. This castle, as well as the lands attached to it, went to his son, **Jean IV**, then to **Jacques**, his grandson, then to his great-grandson, **Ferry**, the younger.

He, in turn, left it all to **Anne d'Aumont**, his eldest daughter, as a dowry, when she married in 1521, the powerful lord of Fosseuse, **the Baron Claude de Montmorency**, who sold it in 1537, to the constable **Anne de Montmorency**.

He was said to have had three wives:

- A. **Marguerite de Beauvais**, Lady of Rémaugis (daughter of Colart, Lord of the manor of Beauvais and of Marguerite de Roye): no issue.
- B. **Jacqueline de Chastillon**, Lady of Cramoisy (daughter of Jean, Lord of Châtillon sur Marne, Grand Butler of the King, grand master of France, and of Jeanne de Sancerre, his third wife, who he married on January 10th, 1382), with whom he had:
 - o - 1. **Pierre d'Aumont**: Lord of Cramoisy, councillor and chamberlain of the king, he served at the siege of Bourges in 1412. He first married **Claude de Grancei**, daughter of **Robert, Lord of Courcelles**. They had one daughter: - **Marguerite D'Aumont** who in turn marries the **Lord d'Aigremont**. He then married **Jeanne de Gavre**, daughter of **Arnould, Baron d'Escornaix**, who received this title of **Louis de Male**. **Pierre d'Aumont** died in 1420; his widow remarries the same year, to **Victor de Flandre**, illegitimate son of Louis de Male, Count of Flanders, with whom she had no children.
 - o 2. **Jacques d'Aumont**, chamberlain of the king, died at the battle of Nicopolis in Hungary, in 1396, probably without issue, as, according to many authors, all the French nobility engaged in the battle, perished, except for some leaders who were freed much later and for large ransoms.
- C. **Jeanne de Mello, Lady of Cléry**, died on August 3rd, 1408. She brought to the house of Aumont the lands of St Amand, Chappes, Palisy, Germiny and Regnoust, that her brother left her in 1380. She was the daughter of **Guy de Mello**, lord of Givry and of **Agnès, lady of Cléry and Chezelle**. They had six children:
 - o 3. Jean IV d'Aumont, see below.
 - o 4. Jeanne d'Aumont, who marries Louis de Mello, Lord of St Prix.
 - o 5. Marie d'Aumont, said de Bracle, who marries in 1421 **Arnould de Gavre**, Lord of Escornaix, Dieudonné, Marcourt in Somme, Romagne and Fayet. He died in 1463, he was the son of Arnould, died on 1 May 1418, and of **Isabeau de Ghistelle**. She dies the same year. Arnould is one of the eleven children listed in his parents' last will and testament, read on 11 May 1416, which tells us of this immensely rich Belgian family. Two children:
 - a) **Arnould de Gavre**, knight, lord of Escornaix, of Dieudonné, of Marcourt/ Somme, husband of **Séville de Ligne**, lady of Escornaix. He dies in 1476; they had:
 - **Jacqueline de Gavre**, who married "the noble and powerful lord Jean de Luxembourg lord of the said place", who died in Portugal on 17 April 1486. She dies on 16 March 1503, "matron of Sotteghem", without issue.
 - **Arnould de Schorisse**, (Escornaix) illegitimate son.
 - b) **Jeanne, lady of Bracle**, who married **Simon de Lalaing**, who both died in 1463. Simon was lord of Montigny, of Hantes and other places. Chamberlain of the Duke of Burgundy, governor of Beaumont, bailiff of Amiens, knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.
 - o 6. **Blanche d'Aumont**, who marries Jacques Le Brun, lord of Paloiseau. Her second husband was **Gilles de Gamaches**, chamberlain of the king. She then married Pierre du Fay, lord of Montchevreuil.
 - o 7. **Catherine d'Aumont**, who married Jacques de Soyrecourt, lord of Sains, without heir.
 - o 8. N. d'Aumont, lady of Seans and Montreuil.

1920 U.S. Federal Census Kittitas Co, Washington.Submitted by Gene Jenkins - jenkinsgen@nwinfo.net

Name	age	Rel.	Birthplace	Profession	Imm./Natur.	Father's Birth	Mother's Birth
Pless, Mason	27	Head	North Carolina	Clerk		N. Carolina	N. Carolina
Pless, Adele	22	Wife	Washington			Belgium	Wales
Pless, Margaret	20m	Dau	Washington				
Looto, John	17	B-in-Law	Washington			Belgium	Wales
Payo, Benjamin	50	Head	Belgium	Carpenter	1882	Belgium	Belgium
Payo, Anna B.	42	Wife	Iowa			Ohio	Missouri
Moreau, Frank E.	65	Head	Belgium	Rancher - 1882/Nat.1890		Belgium	Belgium
Moreau, Angelina M.	53	Wife	Minnesota			Luxenburg	Luxenburg
Monreau, Alfred M.	21	Son	Washington				
Monreau, George M.	19	Son	Washington				
Monreau, Ray	14	Son	Washington				
Verdunk, Fred	34	Head	Belgium		Pending 1906	Holland	Belgium
Verdunk, Amelia	27	Wife	Austria		Alien 1902	Austria	Austria
Verdunk, Rufus	5	Son	Washington				
Haselin, August	45	Head	France	Coal Miner	1909	France	France
Haselin, Mary	37	Wife	Belgium		1909	Belgium	Belgium
Haselin, Victor	14	Son	Belgium		1909		
Haselin, Rosie	10	Dau	Belgium		1909		
Payes, Lee B.	41	Head	Belgium		1880/ Nat. 1891	France	France
Payes, Alice A.	39	Wife	Tennessee			Alabama	Tennessee
Payes, Roger	10	Son	Washington				
Payes, Jesse L.	18	Son	Washington				
Payes, Alva	13	Son	Washington				
Payes, Pearl	5	Dau	Washington				
Payes, Dorothy	3	Dau	Washington				

THE CLOG-MAKER

With special permission from J.Pierre CAILLOT - jean-pierre-caillot@wanadoo.fr
and Jean-Louis MOREL - morel.jeanlouis@wanadoo.fr

Check out their sites at http://metiers.free.fr/as/s001_f.html and http://museepaysderetz.free.fr/musee_sabotier.html

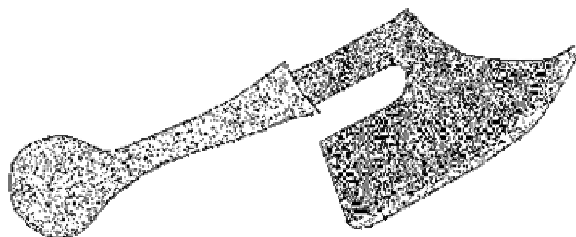
Generally speaking, the clog-maker worked in regions where there were woods and forests. That means that in any era, clog makers were found practically everywhere in France. The difficulty in transporting wood caused the clog-maker to set up shop near a forest, and where he built a hut for himself and his whole family. During the 19th century, when wearing clogs became generalized, each village needed its own clog-maker and that's when he began to set up shop in the village. A worker used an average of 5 to 6 pairs of clogs per year and so there was plenty of work. The clog-maker bought his wood and had it delivered at his shop.

MATERIALS:

The clog-maker cut his own wood. He often used birch, and sometimes elm, beech, or acacia. The "deluxe" clog was made in walnut. Poplar was used in humid areas (ex. by sailors) as it kept from slipping. Oak and ash woods were avoided as they were too heavy.

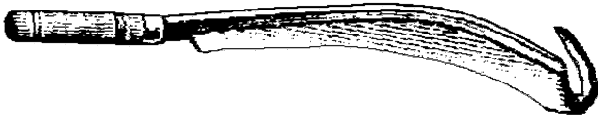
TOOLS:

Once the logs were cut, the clog-makers shaped the form with an ax. This ax had a very short handle with a ball at the end to balance out the weight of the blade.



An adze was then used to shape the heel.

The 'paroir', a sort of blade measuring about 30 inches, at one end was then put to work in the able hands of the clog-maker to give the clog its final outside form.

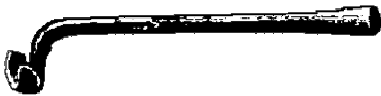


A type of auger or drill about 15 in long was used to hollow



the clog, which was then finished with a spoon.

This was a sharp tool, which resembled a spoon as the noun indicates and could be of different shape. The 'boutoir' and the 'ruine' or 'rouanne' allowed access inside the clog to finish it.



OVER THE YEARS:

According to the legend, the first clog-maker would have been St René. This Bishop of Angers would have retired in the solitude of Sorrente, Italy, around 440, to make clogs.

During the 18th century, like the coal miners, the clog-makers lived in the woods and formed a guild. At the beginning of the 19th century, to avoid production of clogs made out of resin woods, the trade was regulated and workshops had to be located no closer than ½ mile from the woods. The clog-makers then left the woods to set up shop in the villages. Clogs were a popular item until the Great War. The decline began around the time of WWII. In 1950, the generalized use of tractors with which boots are better suited than clogs gave the clog-makers the death blow.

QUOTES, ANECDOTES and STORIES

A clog-maker's work – taken from "Les métiers du Perche autrefois".

Making clogs was not an easy task and apprenticeship was long. The apprentice "hollows" and "finishes" for 4 to 5 months, then he cuts for 2 years. Apprentices were often the

sons of clog-makers. Traditionally the father passed down his trade to his children, as shows the example of Freulon where wood work was passed down for several generations. The need for wood first attracted these hard working folks to the forests. The wood could be chosen while the tree was still standing in the Forêt of Bercé: beech, elm, poplar and they picked out the straight trunks. As cutting down the trees and transporting them was at their cost, it is easy to see why almost all clog-makers settled down in the hamlets surrounding the forest. The wood stored on the side of the house was sawed on demand.

There were 3 stages to making a clog:

- cutting,
- hollowing
- and finishing.

As the cutting progresses, the logs are paired up according to thickness, height and length. The adze gives a better shape and the "paroir" smooths out the edges. Boring consists in emptying the inside of the clog with spoons of various sizes; it shapes the foot. The sole is cleaned with a "rouanette", and the "boutiron" finishes the process. Polishing comes after the clogs have dried thoroughly. The knicks made with the blade were smoothed out with a scraper. The clogs are sometimes "passed through the chimney"; hung about 3 feet from the fire, burning pieces of leather creates a brown smoke that colors them. Clogs made out of white wood took less time (1 ½ month) than those made of hard wood took (between 3 and 4 months). Generally, as soon as stubble stung people's bare feet, one thought of buying clogs, which were best sold in October and November.

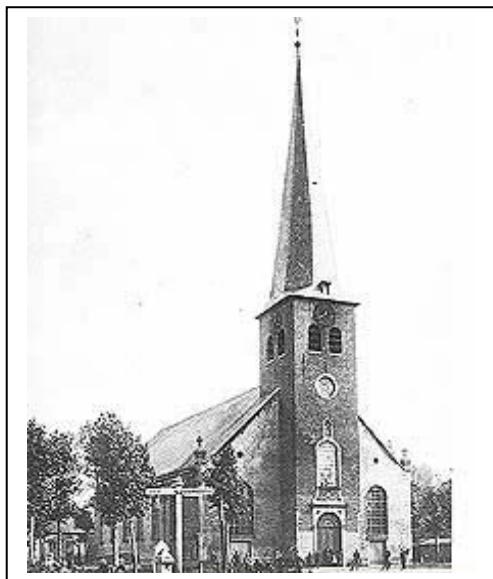
People often think of a clog-maker as someone in his workshop like a tailor or a cobbler. The notion is not wrong but it is a recent one. During centuries, peasants made their own clogs, just as they made their own wooden tools and their own clothes. However it was a long and tedious task without specialized tools. It was easier for the peasant who could afford it, to buy clogs for his whole family, from the children or the women who went from farm to farm while the men worked in the woods.

There were whole communities of clog-makers who moved from forest to forest, where they could find refuge as well as free materials necessary to their trade. As forests were the property of either a lord or a monastery, it is understood that no permission was asked to cut down trees. Nobody noticed that clog-makers had been there until much later, during a hunt when finding a clearing with wood chips and tree stumps. "Clog" is a "sabot" in French, thus the forest had been "sabotée", or in other words, the victim of a "sabotage". At the beginning of the 20th century, however, the clog-maker who worked in his shop, most often bought his wood. Sunday clogs were varnished or blackened. Fishermen wore clogs made of poplar as did the factory workers, as the chaffened soles prevented from slipping.

Nieuwkerken-Waas and Wooden Shoe making.

Submitted by Chuck VAN DEN EEDEN – cjeeden@attbi.com

Translated from Dutch by Vera SERMON, Nieuwkerken-Waas, Belgium



Nieuwkerken Waas, how it all started...

There's no proof of the exact year of foundation of our municipality Nieuwkerken Waas.

The Church parish was established about 1294 according to historians Frans de Potter and Jan Brouchaert and the first church was built at that time by Jacob Van Lent, priest in Sint Niklaas. Earlier our territory was part of Sint Niklaas, which was separated from Waasmunster in 1217. In 1436 our village was attacked by the Duke of Glocester's soldiers, and in 1646 the church was destroyed by fire.

On October 19th in 1819 the Dutch government granted us our arms: Lazulite (blue) with the H. Virgin and child Jesus in natural colours, crowned with gold, dressed with silver and inlaid gold, and with the characters N.K.

The foundation of Nieuwkerken is closely connected with the story of a miraculous statue of the Holy-Mother-in-the-Woods and the chapel that was built in her honour.

Wooden shoe making in Nieuwkerken

Wooden shoe making has always been very important in our village.



In 1896 there were 72 workshops with 241 craftsmen. After Sint Niklaas, Beveren and Temse, Nieuwkerken was the most important producer of all kinds of wooden shoes. Mainly poplar wood was used, but willow and alder as well. That is why, in our Waasland, the fields are surrounded by large numbers of Canadian poplars, 788,795 at the turn of the century.



Marriages of Hachy, Belgium¹

I have been extracting the marriages from FHL# starting in 1726. The results of this extraction is best accessed online at the Yahooogroups page for The Belgian Researchers. Contact me via email at bbrindle@netusal.net if you are interested in seeing more detailed information.

Listed online is the following information: Groom: Born/Died - ex./ miscell. - Groom's parents; Bride: Born/Died - ex./miscell. - Bride's parents; Marriage date

AREND, Henricus	and	BINTZ, Susanna	27 Nov 1757
AREND, Mathias	and	FRAYMAN, Josepha	21 Dec 1761
AREND, Petrus	and	FRAYMAN, Catharina	9 Jan 1751
ARENDT, Nicolaus	and	NAUEL (NOEL), Maria	20 Mar 1810
ARENDT, Nicolaus	and	LAMOUCHE, Margaretha	25 Feb 1818
ARENDT, Petrus	and	SCHRODER, Susanna	3 Jul 1786
ARENDT, Petrus	and	DEVILLE, Maria	4 Mar 1830
BERNARD, Georgius	and	HAUSENER, Anna Maria	29 Jan 1840
BERNARD, Mathia	and	GRETEN, Anna Catharina	25 Apr 1844
BICHOT, Jakobus	and	LEJEUNE, Catharina	4 Dec 1735
BINTZ, Antonius	and	NOEL, Maria	31 Jan 1832
BINTZ, Augustinus	and	NEPPER, Catharina	7 Jan 1730
BINTZ, Augustinus	and	MAGNETTE, Maria	31 Dec 1758
BINTZ, Joannes	and	SASERN, Theresia	25 Feb 1750
BINTZ, Joannes Petrus	and	MULLER, Barbara	26 Jan 1750
BINTZ, Ludovicus	and	MAUS, Susanna	18 Nov 1743
BINTZ, Mathias	and	SCHLEDER, Maria	1 Mar 1791
BINTZ, Mathias	and	PERL, Elisabetha	17 Feb 1823
BINTZ, Michaelis	and	SANEM, Margaretha	1 Aug 1785
BINTZ, Nicolaus	and	PERL, Maria Joanna	20 Nov 1775
BINTZ, Petrus	and	HAUPISCH, Susanna	29 Jan 1726
BINTZ, Petrus	and	SCHMIT, Anna Maria	5 Apr 1796
BODEUX, Joannes	and	JENTGES, Maria	15 May 1729
BOUQUET, Joannes Michael	and	PERL, Barbara	22 Sep 1827
BRAUN, Johannes	and	DIFFERDANGE, Anna Maria	11 Jan 1815, Udange
CAILLEUX, Nicolas	and	BOSELER, Catharina	
CAILTEUX, Franciscus	and	JENTGES, Margareta	6 Dec 1826
COLLES, Henricus	and	WIRTH, Susanna	2 Sep 1817
COLLES, Jakobus	and	ALLARDING, Maria	28 Apr 1818
COLLES, Nicolaus	and	SCHWIRTZ, Catharina	12 Apr 1826
COLLES, Nicolaus	and	GRETHEN, Barbara	25 Nov 1836
COLLES, Nicolaus	and	PETER, Clara	26 May 1842
CORNELIUS, Nicolaus	and	HERMAN, Maria Joanna	20 Sep 1837
DECKER, Joannes Baptista	and	PETERS, Susanna	9 Feb 1831
DECKER, Joannis	and	ARENDT, Clara	10 Feb 1847
DEVILLE, Antonius	and	HANNERT, Susanna	27 Nov 1793
DEVILLE, Antonius	and	FERBER, Susanna	2 Jun 1842
DEVILLE, Franciscus	and	GRAFF, Anna	24 Jun 1757
DICKES, Franciscus	and	MUSCHANG, Johanna	30 Nov 1793
DILENBURG, Nicolaus	and	BAACK, Maria	8 Jan 1794
DRENNE, Nicolaus	and	STEFFENS, Susanna	7 Jul 1733
DROHE, Wilhelmus	and	DECKER, Elisabeth	11 Feb 1846
EICHORN, Johannes Petrus	and	THILTGEN, Margaretha	4 Aug 1790
ESTIEN (ASCHTGEN), Franciscus	and	SCHROEDER, Susanna	24 Fructidor An 6
EYCHHORN, Petrus	and	ARENDT, Susanna	14 Mar 1780
EYSCHEN, Henricus	and	CONTER, Anna	26 Feb 1844
FATEN, Wilhelmus	and	JUCHEM, Josepha	9 Dec 1784
FATEN, Wilhelmus	and	RECHT, Theresia	22 Jun 1813

¹ This partial alphabetical listing goes to 1848 here but I will continue to update it until I have extracted all the marriages, so check the database on the Yahooogroups page.

FERBER, Joannes	and	DEVILLET, Barbara	8 Feb 1782
FEYPEL, Nicolaus	and	LAMERT, Anna Maria	28 May 1841
FLAMMAND, Mathias	and	PALTZ, Maria Catharina	25 Nov 1784
FRANCKAM, Carolus	and	JENTGES, Maria Catharina	3 Feb 1794
FRANCOIS, Joannes Baptista	and	LEJEUNE, Maria	6 May 1736
FRANKART, Baptista	and	PETER, Elisabetha	17 Jan 1844
FRANKART, Carolus	and	KRIER, Maria Catharina	
FREYMANN, Johannes	and	WILOERTS, Anna Maria	22 Mar 1784
FREYMANN, Nicolaus	and	DEVILLE, Barbara	14 Jan 1812
GAILLARD, Gislenuis	and	NOEL, Victoria	20 Jan 1842
GAUCHET, Nicolas	and	ARENDT, Anna Maria	17 Sep 1840
GENOT, Josephus	and	SCHUNG, Maria Josepha	17 Jan 1755
GENOT, Petrus	and	MAUE, Anna Maria	3 Apr 1821
GENTGES, Joannes Baptista	and	SCHANUS, Elisabeth	12 Nov 1845
GOGIN, Martinus	and	LAGRANGE, Magdalena	29 Feb 1740
GRAFF, Martinus	and	LEJEUNE, Catharina	26 Feb 1811
GRAFF, Martinus	and	SCHLEDER, Clara	21 Feb 1829
GRAS, Franciscus	and	HAUSENER, Susanna	29 Apr 1846
GREGOIRE, Henricus	and	HANERT, Clara	27 Dec 1787
HANERT, Laurentius	and	THIRY, Catharina	30 Nov 1761
HANERT, Ludovicus	and	STRASSEN, Susanna	21 Oct 1776
HANNERT, Henrici	and	FELLER, Maria	16 Jun 1733
HARDI, Joannes	and	KRUL, Anna Clara	17 Feb 1738
HARDI, Wilhelmus	and	NICOLA, Barbara	24 Jan 1747
HARDY, Franciscus	and	LONGLY, Margareta	7 Feb 1842
HARDY, Joannes	and	LAGRANCHE, Susanna	3 Jun 1770
HARDY, Johannes	and	SCHLEDER, Barbara	21 May 1787
HARDY, Nicolaus	and	BOURTON, Magdalena	27 Oct 1775
HEINTZ, Nicholaus	and	REMON, Anna Maria	
HOMMEL, Nicolas	and	PERL, Anna	22 Feb 1773
HOMMEL, Nicolaus	and	JUCHEM, Susanna	12 Feb 1726
HOMMEL, Nicolaus	and	TIRY, Susanna	15 Jan 1730
HOMMEL, Philippus	and	THRILL, Maria Elisabeth	24 Sep 1745
HUBERT, Joannes	and	DEVILLE, Catharina	27 Mar 1749
HUBERT, Joannes Jabokus	and	BODEUX, Josepha	12 Dec 1768
HUBERT, Petrus	and	USELDING, Margaretha	
JAKOBI, Nicolaus	and	ROSLET, Anna Catharina	7 Apr 1777
JAKOBI, Wilhelmus	and	HANNERTS, Susanna	
JAQUE, Joannes	and	HOMMEL, Maria	30 Oct 1732
JEANTY, Joannes	and	HENKELS, Catharina	22 Feb 1844
JENTGES, Dominicus	and	CLEMENT (KLEMAN), Anna Catharina	27 Sep 1812

1920 US Census Winnebago Co., Wisconsin

Submitted by Gene Jenkins - jenkinsgen@nwinfo.net

Name	age	Rel.	Birthplace	Profession	Imm./Natur.	Father's Birth	Mother's Birth
Shost, Joseph	54	Head	Belgium		1868/1899	Belgium	Belgium
Shost, Agatha	48	Wife	Wisconsin			Germany	Germany
Decker, Eugene M	48		Ohio			Belgium	Belgium
Roberts, Agnes	33	Head	Wisconsin			Belgium	Wisconsin.
Roberts, Alexander	66	Father	Belgium		1860/1870	Belgium	Belgium
Josse, Constance	31	Head	Belgium		1912/1919	Belgium	Belgium
Josse, Mary	26	Wife	Belgium		1912/1919	Belgium	Belgium
Josse, Margaret	4	Dau	Wisconsin				

Fraene, Edward	61	Head	Belgium	1894/Pend.	Belgium	Belgium
Fraene, Sylvia	53	Wife	Belgium	1894/Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Ogden, Lee	59		Canada	1861/Nat.	Canada	Pennsylvania
Ogden, Laura	41		Wisconsin		Belgium	Wisconsin
Cappaert, Louis	28	Head	Michigan		Belgium	Belgium
Cappaert, Emilia	28	Wife	Michigan		New York	Germany
Cappaert, Louise	2	Dau	Wisconsin			
Cappaert, Robert	15m	Son	Wisconsin			
Pedlegrin, George A	31	Head	Wisconsin		Belgium	Wisconsin
Pedlegrin, Augusta H.	31	Wife	Germany	/Nat.1899	Germany	Germany
Alberts, Martin	29	Head	Belgium	1914/Al.	Belgium	Belgium
Alberts, Marie J.	27	Wife	Germany	1912/Al.	Germany	Germany
Alberts, Earl J.	8m		Wisconsin			

Menasha City - 1st Ward

LaCute, Adam	52	Head	Belgium	1892(?)/Al.	Belgium	Belgium
LaCute, Marie	52	Wife	Wisconsin		Canada	Canada
LaCute, Virginia	20	Dau	Wisconsin			
LaCute, Alonzo	18	Son	Wisconsin			
LaCute, Juliana	17	Dau	Wisconsin			
LaCute, Arulene	13	Dau	Wisconsin			
LaCute, Margret	12	Dau	Wisconsin			
LaCute, Manuel	10	Son	Wisconsin			
LaCute, Joseph	11m	Son	Wisconsin			

Menasha City - 2nd Ward

Domery, Eugene	43	Head	Belgium	1887/1913	Belgium	Belgium
Domery, Victoria	36	Wife	Wisconsin		Canada	Canada
Domery, Mabel	18	Dau	Wisconsin			
Domery, Emma	16	Dau	Wisconsin			
Domery, Mary	14	Dau	Wisconsin			
Domery, John	12	Son	Wisconsin			
Domery, Louis	8	Son	Wisconsin			
Domery, Myrtle	6	Dau	Wisconsin			

Neenahe City

Schien, Philip	55	Head	Wisconsin		Austria	Germany
Schien, Katherine A.	49	Wife	Wisconsin		Belgium	Iowa
Schien, Philip John	23	Son	Wisconsin			
Schien, Adeline M.	22	Dau	Wisconsin			
Schien, Ro...	18	Son	Wisconsin			
Schien, Anita	15	Dau	Wisconsin			
Schien, Julius M.	12	Son	Wisconsin			
Schien, Howard A.	8	Son	Wisconsin			
Lieberton, Ferdinand	77	Father in Law	Belgium	1865/Nat.Date Unknown		
Forge, Andrew Joseph	39	Head	Belgium	1880/Al.	Belgium	Belgium
Forge, Elnora	39	Wife	Wisconsin		Canada	Ireland

The VILLERS letters

Submitted by Cheryl OBERHAUS

*Town of Casco, Feb. 5, 1879**Dear brother, sister, nephews and nieces:*

I answer your letter which I have just received due to changes in our post office. We were very pleased to get news from you, especially to hear that you are all enjoying excellent health. Thanks be to God we enjoy the same and we hope that the present letter will find you the same.

You tell us that you are having a severe winter and that you have a great deal of snow. Here we have hardly any snow, but more than two inches. We had three days of intense cold the 2nd, 3rd, 4th of January and then we had mild weather. It has been the same the past three years. It is extraordinary for the North where the temperature should be twice as cold.

You are asking me if I know Gabriel DeCage. We have heard nothing of him or his family. We have had very warm weather last summer and a grain ripened too soon; we harvested ten measures only out of a bushel of winter seed; from the spring seed 7 or 8 measures. We had a very good harvest of oats and apples also. Here wheat sells for 80 cents bushel, oats 70 cents; butter 15 cents pound, eggs 15 cents dozen; buckwheat 50 to 55 cents a bushel; for 40 acres of standing wood \$300 to \$400; horses cost from \$60 to \$80, according to quality. Cost price of cows is from \$15 to \$20; hogs are very cheap.

You give us messages from our sister Apolonie and tell me that I have not written to her for a long time. Well, I must tell you that I have not received an answer to the last letter I wrote to her. However as soon as I have time I shall write to Belgium. I wish to know if Joseph Alexandre is married and if his father is still living; when you write tell them we do not forget them. Alardo is married again to an Canadian; this the time.

Here is my address F.Villers, Dorenis Post Office, Kiwanne Co. Wisc.

Kind messages to all the family from us all.

Francois Villers

*Town of Casco, Feb. 6, 1882**Very dear parents:*

In answer to your letter just received I must tell you how happy we were to hear you were all enjoying good health and especially great was our joy to hear that your mother was quite well again. Thanks be to God we are enjoying the same happiness

Dear parents, I would very much like to know if your harvest has been good; the prices of food stuff; the price of live stock and also the price of land in your colony. Here we seeded about 20 bushels of wheat and we harvested 230 measures. Now were are having a very mild winter without snow, but to contre balance we had more rain last fall then had ever been seen before. The roads were impassable for a long time. Many farms lost all their potatoes. The hay and feed for animals were spoiled also. There was more water than we have had in spring when snow melts. It was terrible.

*This year everything is fine here. Wheat sells for \$1.30 bushels; barley is \$.85 to \$1.00; oats 40 cents; potatoes 50 to 70; and they are sold for as high as \$1.00. We get for \$10 to \$12. for hay; eggs and butter 18 cents. There is plenty of work and prices are good. Wages are ferom \$20 to \$25 a month. A good price also for * (bille) (this may be rolling gins or balls unless they gave it another meaning in the past century) Those who make shingles get a good price 18 shillings for 1000. But best of all, there are no stumps in our field. We can plough from one end to other without seeing a single one in that part of our good land. If it is better where you live if the land yield better crops with better prices, then we would sell here to come and live neaqr you. But we want you to advise truthfully and sincerely. Our land is of the best quality and we could get a good price for our farm. You have promised to come and your cousin has been waiting for you in vain.*

I am paying my compliments to you and to all the family.

Your uncle,

Francois Villers

(this evidently was written to one of Jean's sons?)

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION: Brown Co., Wisconsin - A continuing series
submitted by Mary Ann Defnet

This list contains the names of 61 Belgians who declared their intention to become citizens in the year 1889.

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

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

Name	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
ADRIAENSSENS, Arsene Antoine Leopold	1859	New York	June 1871	21 Jan 1889
BASTEYNS, John	1839	New York	Feb 1867	30 Mar 1889
BELL, Victor	1856	New York	July 1866	1 Apr 1889
BORMANS, Henry	1844	New York	July 1855	1 Apr 1889
BOULANGER, Antoine	1841	Green Bay	Oct 1873	11 Mar 1889
BOULANGER, Arthur	1866	New York	Jan 18872	Apr 1889
BOULANGER, Oliver	1845	New York	Dec 1887	2 Apr 1889
BRUYNINCKX, Louis	1861	New York	Aug 1887	30 Mar 1889
CALWARTS, Frank	1855	New York	June 1857	20 Mar 1889
CATTERSOL, Frank	1849	New York	May 1855	5 Mar 1889
CLABOTS, Emil	1868	New York	Aug 1881	1 Apr 1889
COLLE, Eugene	1847	New York	Feb 1880	2 Apr 1889
CONARD, Louis	1838	New York	May 1856	23 Jan 1889
DAEMS, August	1846	New York	Aug 1882	29 Apr 1889
DAIX, Constant	1838	New York	June 1865	2 Apr 1889
DANTINNE, Martin	1854	New York	Apr 1856	2 Feb 1889
DART, John B.	1851	New York	June 1855	11 Mar 1889
DEWAEELS, Jean	1862	New York	Dec 1887	2 Apr 1889
DISTEK (?), Jean B.	1837	New York	Apr 1886	2 Apr 1889
DUCHATEAU, Felix	1860	New York	June 1869	26 Mar 1889
DUQUAINE, Desire	1854	New York	July 1864	1 Apr 1889
DUQUAINE, Victor	1852	New York	June 1854	29 Mar 1889
FABRY, Germain	1861	New York	Feb 1888	2 Apr 1889
FELLON, John B.	1860	New York	Oct 1865	1 Apr 1889
FRANCIS (FRANCOIS), Eli	1861	Detroit	May 1871	2 Apr 1889
FREMEALES, Francois	1837	New York	May 1882	2 Apr 1889
FRISQUE, Florentine	1849	New York	Aug 1871	15 Jan 1889
GERMIAT, Charles	1859	Portland (ME)	Apr 1872	4 Mar 1889
GERMIAT, Joseph	1865	Portland (ME)	Apr 1872	7 Dec 1889
GOMAND, Frederic	1865	New York	June 1880	30 Mar 1889
GOMAND, Louis	1816	New York	June 1879	5 Mar 1889
GOMAND, Louis	1863	New York	May 1879	30 Jan 1889
HALLET, Jules	1858	New York	June 1885	1 Apr 1889
HINNENDAELS, John	1864	New York	Aug 1866	30 Mar 1889
JAMAR, Prosper	1862	New York	Apr 1886	2 Apr 1889
LAURENT, Joseph	1851	Green Bay	June 1856	27 Feb 1889
LEBRUN, Alphonse	1845	New York	Aug 1856	30 Mar 1889
LIBOTTON (LIBOUTON), Ferdinand	1846	New York	Sept 1855	23 Mar 1889
LIESSE, Gustave	1853	Detroit	Aug 1871	25 Jan 1889
MALFROID, Benjamin	1841	New York	May 1856	5 Mar 1889
MASSE, Gabriel	1842	Boston	Apr 1856	29 Mar 1889
MEULEMANS, Louis	1842	Green Bay	July 1856	2 Apr 1889
MONGIN, Hubert	1851	New York	Sep 1856	22 Mar 1889
NOLET, Jean Baptiste	1855	New York	Apr 1888	2 Apr 1889
PEETERS, Paulus	1853	New York	May 1887	30 Mar 1889
QUATSOE, John	1845	New York	July 1855	26 Mar 1889
RENTHEESTERS, William	1854	New York	Aug 1882	30 Mar 1889
ROELS (POELS ?), Jules	1864	New York	May 1878	1 Apr 1889
ROLAIN, Joseph	1840	New York	July 1881	2 Apr 1889
TIMMERMAN, Francois	1860	New York	July 1887	2 Apr 1889
VAN BEVER, Charles	1863	Phila	Aug 1887	30 Mar 1889

VANDENPLAS, John	1838	Detroit	Mar 1888	23 Mar 1889
VANDERGEETEN, Adolph	1848	New York	Dec 1888	2 Apr 1889
VANDRIES, Desire	1827	New York	Sept 1871	1 Apr 1889
VANDRIES, Sylvain	1858	New York	Sept 1871	1 Apr 1889
VANHORTROY, Hubert	1865	New York	June 1882	2 Apr 1889
VANLANGENDONK, John	1852	New York	Aug 1887	30 Mar 1889
VANMEERBEEK, Frank	1861	New York	Aug 1887	30 Mar 1889
VANMEERBEEK, Frank	1864	New York	Apr 1887	30 Mar 1889
VANSECOULENDT (VANSCOLANDT), Charles	1863	New York	Dec 1887	2 Apr 1889
VAN WEYENBERGH, John	1865	New York	Oct 1887	1 Apr 1889

"John Elliott" Passengers' Complaints

Transcript by Mr. Guy GALLEZ, courtesy of Ms. Francoise PEEMANS, Belgian Consulate Archivist
Submitted by Linda KINCADE

July 29, 1856

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Brussels

The undersigned, Belgian Emigrants to North America, who left Antwerp on the 18th of June (last) onboard the ship John Elliott, Captain Tucker, for New York, have the honor, Mister Minister, of describing to you their sad situation during the crossing of __ days on board the ship. The list here attached, which indicates the quantity of provisions delivered each day for 354 portions to be distributed, will give you the measure of insufficiency of the provisions and of the sufferings which occurred to all the passengers.

As you can see, it is not that the strongest complaints were lacking so as to remedy a situation which could have met with more disastrous consequences for Emigrants. In this list you will find the date of the complaints and the responses made to them. Several of these letters containing complaints were callously refused by the Captain, others brought about a formal refusal to improve the distribution of rations. We can all attest that the inhumanity of the Captain towards us exceeded all that we could tell you of his prideful disdain for the emigrants. At the hands of Lt. Zommers who speaks our language, as he is Belgian, we have seen our just and peaceful complaints rejected with brutality, and with most revolting threats.

Having left Antwerp on the 18th of June at 3 in the morning, no distribution of provisions was made that day, and it was only 3 days later that it was finally decided, after much murmuring from the passengers, that 1/2 liter of fresh water be given for each passenger, which quantity was not increased once during the voyage.

Being that the provisions were distributed by Lt. Sommers, without any weighing, measurement, or control, and outside of the presence of the passengers, we had requested, after observing the insufficiencies, that the quantity of the provisions which we were given be weighed in the presence of two or more trusted passengers.

This was formally refused. The passenger, Streichmans, who insisted on this essential point, conform to regulations, was told by Lt. Zommers that he had best be quiet if he wanted to avoid being hung from the mast; this well shows that we were treated like animals. It was in vain that we requested the ship regulations be implemented and the quantity of provisions given, which the Maritime Commissioner had allowed for each day. None of this could be explained to these people whom we had begun to esteem as completely lacking reason and it could not have been otherwise when one considers that Lt Zommers declared in front of several passengers that the leftover food was sold to the Cpt. by Mr. Strauss for \$30.

Insufficient food and its poor distribution did not allow for the rice to be cooked so as to be edible, none of the passengers could tolerate it, everyone threw theirs into the sea, the Captain found out about it and instead of serving it twice a week, it was served four times as if to make us suffer by giving us goods that even the greatest hunger would not permit us to eat!

We mention here there were no potatoes on board when they may have been of big assistance.

Finally, during this unhappy voyage, the Captain and Lt. Zommers, seemed bound to insult the fate of the poor emigrants. Some trouble, caused by hunger and thirst, broke out several times on board ship. There was theft, yet never did the Captain take any measure to straighten things out, his scornful silence showing his contempt for the poor emigrants. Lt. Zommers even gave one poor old man urine in the place of vinegar.

While the Maritime Commissioner's notice was ignored regarding the quantity and the quality of the provisions to be distributed each day and while the unfortunate passengers suffered hunger, they pulled out –to feed the sailors- six barrels of meat, which were marked Strauss, out of the passengers' storeroom.

The undersigned, desirous to keep a similar calamity from happening to Belgians who may make the same journey, believe it to be our duty to advise you of this situation. This sketching is far below reality, there were many humiliations and insults inflicted upon people who never asked for anything except a fair ruling.

The water distributed from the 14th to 21st of July was foul, smelly and infected, green in color and impossible to drink even after boiling with coffee.

We leave to your judgment, Mister Minister, to acknowledge how much some families suffered for not ever having more than a half liter of fresh water each day. Sea water was used for cooking meat the first 25 days of the crossing. This was stopped only when the doctor on board vigorously explained how this could have disastrous health results for the emigrants.

Deceived in Antwerp by Mr. Strauss, charterer, scorned in our complaints by Captain Tucker and Lt. Zommers, our crossing was real torture and will stand in the memory of the Emigrants as an infamous plot concocted between the charterer and the Captain.

We condemn the infamous way in which we were treated here and bring to full view of our compatriots who may have the intention to follow us, that to embark on ships chartered by Mr. A. Strauss, to allow him to supply the provisions as we did, and with inhumane and greedy captain as we had, is to expose one's family and health to suffering, grief, even death should the crossing be prolonged.

One takes advantage of the Emigrants' situation, and the Captain's cook sold bread to the emigrants at 1F per lb. Several fared better because of it but it is understood how much that they must have spent and that many landed without a penny in their pocket. The Cpt. shared with his cook the profits of a situation he himself created.

Nine biscuits for each passenger and for seven days, this is what was given to prevent death, and again it was of poor quality.

The beef was very bad, badly prepared and like the rice it was almost always impossible to eat. The sight of this meat, which was 40% bone, was repulsive. We have no complain about the pork.

We hope, Mr. Minister, that your good feelings towards the Emigrants, will prompt you to publicize this letter as much in America as in Belgium so as to keep our compatriots from similar misfortune.

All the passengers were more or less shamefully deceived by Mr. Strauss who used all means of enticing, subtlety and swindling possible.

We all curse the man who by his despicable tricks put us through this suffering and we give credit to a good and short crossing to not have had any greater misfortunes.

It is with all confidence in your philanthropy and interest, Mr. Minister, that we are honored to be, your Excellence, your very humble and devoted servants.

On board the John Elliot, the 29th July 1856

Signatures of the heads of family

On the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of June, we did not receive any food or water.

The 21st, 22nd and 23rd of June, we had to throw into the sea, the meat and the vegetables which had been burnt while cooking.

From the 24th of June thru the following 29th July, we received each day 130 half kilograms of vegetables and 65 half kilograms of meat for all the passengers numbering 396, and 354 full portions to be distributed each day while we were entitled to 280 half kilograms of vegetables and 102 half kilograms of meat a day. Each passenger received only a half liter of flour and 8 biscuits a week, ie. every seven days.

We received only half a liter of foul infected water per day and all was always distributed at different hours and most irregularly.

As you can see, Mr. Minister, this list shows how we were cheated out of provisions and mistreated in a most odious way during this wretched and painful crossing. The aforesaid

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46th YEAR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1876.

#357

PARTIE



OFFICIELLE.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Law overseeing the transport of emigrants²

LEOPOLD II, King of the Belgians,
To all present and future, 'SALUT'.

The Chambers have adopted and we sanctioned the following:

Art. 1: No one may attempt any operation aimed at engaging or transporting emigrants without authorization from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Art. 2: Authorization is given after prior deposit has been made, that will serve as retainer for the execution of obligations resulting from a transport contract and for delegated payment of the insurance premium.

Art. 3: The emigration agencies are expected to insure at their cost, in the interest of the emigrants, the cost of transport and of food, any loss or possible damages due to the failure to execute, whether totally or partially, the transport contract, or to deposit with the 'caisse de depot et consignations' an amount equal to the insurance premium.

Art. 4. A public administration ruling determines:

The conditions of prior authorization;

The cases where granted authorization is taken back;

The rate and type of deposit to be provided;

The mode of inspection and expertise concerning all that pertains to emigration;

The ship's living conditions and storage of food.

The passengers' allotted room, their reception and departure;

The duly authorized agencies' obligations, as well as the captain's during the voyage;

The type of coupon-contract to deliver, with all blanks duly

filled by the agency to the emigrant;

The Conditions of insurance guarantee or rate of deposit to use as substitute;

The mode of ship visit prior to departure, which, for the Belgian ships, will follow that prescribed by the Code of Commerce;

The mode of delivery of the certificate witnessing the fulfillment of the prescriptions laid out by the laws and regulations;

And generally all that concerns emigration policy.

Art. 5: Any emigrant kept from leaving for cause of disease or contagion, noticed in a regular manner, is entitled to full reimbursement of the price paid for his passage.

The price of passage is also reimbursed to the direct family members (indefinitely and laterally to the 3rd generation of parentage) who remain on land with him/her.

Art. 6: If the ship doesn't leave port at the time set in the contract, the agency is to cover each emigrant's expenses on land for each day of delay, at the rate established by the public administration.

If the delay is longer than 10 days, or if, in the meantime, the agency has not provided for the emigrant to take another ship, and for the conditions as established in the contract, the emigrant is entitled to renege on the contract by simply declaring it before the Maritime Commissioner and to receive restitution of the price paid for passage, without prejudice of damages and interests that could be given to him. However if the delays are due to major outside causes, acknowledged by the Sea Commissioner, the emigrant is not entitled to claim damages for the extra time on land, recover the cost of the ticket nor damages and interests, as long as he was lodged and fed by the agency during that time. Any stipulation contrary to the dispositions of this and the previous article are null and void.

Art. 7. The sender is responsible for the emigrant's passage to his final destination as stated in the contract.

Transport must be direct unless stipulated otherwise.

In the case of involuntary or forced landing of the ship, the emigrants, unless otherwise planned, are housed and fed on board, at the cost of the ship, for the duration of the release, or paid damages for their stay on land.

² **Representatives Chamber**

1873-1874 Session: Parliamentary Documents – Exposé on the motives and text of the project; Session of Dec 11th, 1873: p53-54
1874-1875 Session: Parliamentary Documents – Report, Session of Jun 16th, 1875: p227-230; Parliamentary Annals: Discussion and Adoption – Session of Jun 24th, 1875: p1077-1081

Senate: 1874-1875 Session: Parliamentary Documents – Report Session of Jun 30th, 1875: p29; Parliamentary Annals - Discussion and Adoption: Session of July 1st, 1875: p 199-200

In case of a shipwreck or of any other accident at sea which would prevent the ship from pursuing its course, the sender, unless otherwise planned for, and unless he has prior access to the insurers, is to provide transport to final destination, without delay nor further cost to the emigrant.

Art. 8. The agency is expected to deliver a contract-coupon to any emigrant for whose transport it takes charge, following the pattern set by the public administration rules.

Art. 9: In case the emigration agencies have not fulfilled their contract with the emigrants, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, or his representative will proceed to settle and assign damages unless there is contest through the courts.

Art. 10: Any break from the items set in Articles 1 and 3 of the present law is punishable with a fine from 500F to 5,000F.

Any break from the public administration rules as it relates to the present law is punishable by a fine from 26 to 500F.

In case it's a second offense, the penalty can be double the maximum allowed.

If there are attenuating circumstances, the penalty can be

reduced to the minimum of 26F, without being less than the police fine.

Art. 11. The infractions are acknowledged:

in Belgium, by the maritime commissioners and for lack of them, by any police officer;

In foreign ports, on board Belgian ships, by the Consul, assisted if need be.

The claims are held true until proven otherwise.

We pronounce the present law, command that it bear the seal of the State and be published in the Moniteur.

Done in Laeken, on December 14th, 1876.

LEOPOLD.

By the King:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Cte d'Aspremont-Lynden

Seen and sealed with the seal of the State:

The Minister of Justice,

T.de Lantsheere.

Three Essays on Early 20th Century Maumee (continued)

By Marguerite STANLEY

Submitted by Matt VERONA (VIRONET)

The children that I had in school were very intelligent, and learned the language in a remarkably short time.

One boy, **Franz Aigrisse**, had come over when he was seven, and he talked without a sign of an accent, though he occasionally slipped on some English idiom. I had him in the eighth grade and he was only thirteen when he graduated from it, so he evidently had not wasted much time with the difficulties of the language. He was quick and appreciative, but he had constantly to be repressed. He was an only child - his mother and father did not speak English, and he acted as interpreter for them, and for a great many of the other people, and his idea of his own importance had come to be quite enlarged. It was quite a problem to keep his head at its normal size, without ducking his initiative, and spoiling his ever-present interest in everything and everybody. The one I liked best of all my foreign pupils was **Fernand Lefevre** - he had absolutely the best head for arithmetic of any child in school. He practically never failed to solve a problem, and used to beg me to look up "stumpers," as he called them. He was in the seventh grade, which shared the room with the eighth, and he often used to call me to his seat, and show me the correct answer to some problem that was puzzling the eighth grade in their work at the board. I had to reduce grammar and diagramming to a mathematical basis before it interested him in the least - history he liked immensely - but I think France and Belgium were the only parts of geography that he ever really studied. It was actually fun to teach that class about Belgium, for they'd bring numerous postal cards from home, and ask their mothers and fathers about the things the book said, and bring back some startling and apparently contradictory answers. The *Battle of Waterloo*, its monument, and Napoleon's whole life and history formed the basis for innumerable papers and talks, merely because the battle was fought in Belgium.

It was very easy to arouse and keep their interest, and I really

enjoyed their hesitating talk, and twisted English immensely. The way they transformed their names into English quite distressed me - the **Guillaume** family became plain **Williams**, the **Vironets** called it "Vironette" instead of the old French "Veronay," the St. Aubin's became Santibands, while the **Lambillottes** dropped the soft liquid l's and became "Lam-bill-ettes." I also used to try to impress upon the youngsters, the desirability of knowing two languages - how I'd gone to college to learn how to read and speak French, and was proud to know what they seemed ashamed of and anxious to forget. Fernand's father taught him each night to read and write in French - most of the others could only speak, not read or write it. I remember in spelling one time, we had "cafe noir" as one of the words.

I always pronounced the list for them before they began studying, and when I pronounced this, one of the Belgian boys piped up "My, that's what we call coffee without milk." The mere printed form had meant nothing to him, because he couldn't read even the commonest words of the language he spoke every day. Fernand read a number of books I'd had in college, and we used to attempt conversations after school, quite often, but on very simple subjects, so that I need not display my wide ignorance. For almost a year, I went twice a week to see a little Belgian woman by the name of **Lydia Lefevre Fontaine**.

She had lived in Rausart, in the province of Hainault in Belgium, and had married **Armand Fontaine**, a glass cutter, and come with him to America on their honeymoon. They'd landed and gone directly to Niagara Falls, as all true American honeymooners do, then to Charleston, West Virginia, where he had worked for a while, and then they came to Maumee, through the influence of some friends already there. Lydia had been a teacher in Belgium, and was well educated. The Belgian schools are conducted in French, not in the patois which is known as Belgian, so we could talk

easily. Of course, her accent wasn't pure Parisian, but it enabled me to talk a little to the foreigners in their own tongue, and helped quite a little in my work in the bank. The men always greeted me with a hearty "Bo' jou', Mam'selle," and if any difficulty of payment came up, I'd always try at least to help them out. I met Lydia through the medium of the Presbyterian church. Most of the Belgians don't go to church at all, though a few are devout Catholics, but Lydia was a Presbyterian. She and Armand used to come every Sunday and sit through the service, not understanding a word, but occasionally singing softly the French words to some familiar hymn tune. She, through Franz, asked the minister to get some one to teach her English, and I volunteered.

This began our friendship, for it really developed into that, and through her, I learned almost all I know of their home life. She was greatly pleased when I left the bank and began to teach, for she also had been an "instructrice", and she often came to visit my school. The system here is widely different from that of Belgium. There the teachers live in the school, much as they do in private schools, or in institutions here. They likewise teach only one or two subjects instead of the whole curriculum - a plan which is being tried in the city schools of America now. She has gone back to Belgium now, and is teaching again. Armand could not earn as much here as at home, and not enough there to please her, it seemed.

The home life of the Belgians in Maumee is not at all bad - the housing conditions are excellent - there is a great number of small frame cottages erected specially for them, and they are kept in pretty fair repair. Most of the foreigners merely rent, for they are transients. They go from one "glass town" to another - not that the wages are better, for they are uniform, but because that is their disposition. There are many glass towns - Charleston, West Virginia, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Coffeerville, Kansas, Dunkirk, Indiana - that form a regular itinerary for these people - they are here one year, and there the next. Many of them used to go back to Belgium in the summer - a great many of them took advantage of the special rates at the time of the Brussels Exposition, and an exceptionally large number went that year. Their vacation is necessarily long, for the intense heat in the factory makes it impossible for them to work after it gets hot. They spend the summer in various ways - some work on the farms roundabout - some of them visit -often whole families descend upon their relatives to spend weeks at a time. All the men fish, I think - you see continual processions going riverward at almost any hour of the day, and on their return, they usually seem to have had pretty good luck. Fish lessen the meat bill, of course. But to return to the homes. The sittingroom is usually the dining-room, too, unless they eat in the kitchen. The stove is always bright and shining, and everything is neat. I've been in perhaps a dozen Belgian homes, and have found them, as a whole, much better cared for than those of the lower middle class Americans. They always have dogs about - most of them are beagle hounds - and many of them keep pigeons, which they fly on Sunday. The birds are expressed in wire cages to some town where a friend liberates them, and on Sunday anxious groups of men stand around, and watch for the homecoming. It really is quite thrilling - scan the sky as you will, you can't see the bird

as it comes - suddenly the "trap" gives a click, and in the cot you see the palpitating bunch of feathers that has come back straight as a die to its home. Occasionally the bird stays outside - then there is much commotion among the on-lookers, for it doesn't count until the bird actually enters the cot - several times prizes have been lost because the bird loitered outside. The pigeon race is an old world sport - quite an innocent diversion - the prize is merely a purse made up by subscription, and is only large enough to add zest to the contest. The women are treated pretty well by the men - much more respectfully than by some other races of foreigners. Their chief detestation is putting up lunches for the men - an every day necessity. The men work on eight-hour shifts that are changed each week, so that one week, a man works from twelve to eight, from eight to four the next and four to twelve the week after - but always he must have a meal put up, and it must be a good substantial one, too. If it is to be hot, it must be carried to him during the shift - so many small boys and devoted wives go to the factory each day at meal-times. The child labor laws are not violated to any extent there - some boys under sixteen help in the packing and shipping rooms, but the other work is too heavy. In the *Libbey Cut Glass Company's factory*, in Toledo, however, one department blows the tiny bulbs for the smaller sized electric lights, furnished by them to the General Electric Company, and I know positively that they employ boys of eleven and twelve, in direct violation of the law. I once saw them, after swearing to an employee that I was not an inspector, and had no connection with any child labor agitation. The man was a designer in the factory - I knew him quit well - and he took me in, under a "Positively No Admittance" sign. In my capacity a teacher, I once had to certify to Fenand Lefevre's age, in order that he might get work in a wheel factory during vacation. That was the only time I've ever come in direct touch with the child labor laws. The women do not learn the language as readily as the men and children, because they have less opportunity to mingle with the people who speak English. My French lady as I called her, took the initiative in order that she might learn. I remember one funny remark she once made that illustrates more than one point in the struggle to learn language. She asked me what kind of butter garony butter was.

I couldn't imagine what she meant, puzzled my brains, and finally asked where she'd heard it. She screwed up her mouth, and in a mimicking, imitative way, said, "Oh, a man come in and say to Steve (the grocer) 'Garony butter?' " As she said it, in her guttural tones, it was perfectly evident he'd said, "Got any butter?", and she'd heard it wrong.

As a class, then, I should say the Belgians are sober, law abiding citizens - though the recent introduction of glass blowing machines, and the consequent slump in wages has reduced the number who have applied for naturalization papers.

They are honest and industrious, and do not differ greatly from the Americans in appearance, except that the girls mature and fade somewhat earlier. They admire Americans greatly, and are willing and anxious to learn their customs.

Altogether they seem to me to be easy and excellent material for assimilation. I'm sure they'll make better citizens than a great many of our native born Americans.

Belgians Naturalized in Madison Co. INas found on the Anderson IN Public Library website - <http://www.and.lib.in.us/>

A word of caution should be added here as we need to remember this list is of course subject to misspellings or even error as to origins. I urge you to check the website - which is accessible for free-

I have also prepared a list of those listed as French. Many names were those we are familiar to whose families were actually from Belgium.

Happy Hunting!

Regine

Name	First	Date	Name	First	Date
Adams	Andree Marie	3/5/1952	Charlet	Louis	03/11/1893
Alexander	John	9/30/1896	Charlier	John Baptiste	12/5/1917
Andres Sr.	Robert	11/02/1896	Charlin	John	1/27/1906
Arthur	Roger	10/30/1894	Chenny	Paul	04/27/1894
Audris	Robert	11/02/1896	Collaer	Lewis Peter	5/10/1924
Bandwin	Joseph	11/3/1900	Collaer	Louis P.	6/5/1926
Barrais	Valentine	6/25/1900	Collaer	Rozelia	6/8/1926
Barthelemy	Desire	04/16/1892	Collignon	Armand	11/07/1892
Bary	Felicien	05/02/1896	Connel	Alexander	03/13/1893
Bary	John J.	10/20/1900	Conreur	Joseph	09/30/1896
Bary	Jules	10/20/1900	Cornell	Alexander	1/10/1906
Bary	Leon	10/20/1900	Cornell	Joseph	10/01/1896
Bastin	Leon	11/01/1899	Coureur	Joseph	09/30/1896
Bastin	Octave	10/12/1896	Cujas	Max	5/13/1902
Baudin	Joseph	02/13/1899	Cuvelier	Arthur	03/13/1893
Baudin	Leopold	11/07/1898	Cuvelier	Clovis	04/21/1894
Baudwin	Joseph	11/3/1900	Dalmon	Frank	10/20/1900
Berger	Eugene	10/20/1900	Dardenne	Victor	11/07/1893
Beron	Julius	10/30/1901	Debousselles	Benjamin	10/20/1892
Biefrort	Philip	11/5/1900	Debraque Jr.	August	05/02/1896
Biot	Joseph	04/27/1894	Debraque	Eugene	05/02/1896
Biron	August Vital	05/02/1896	Debraux	Emile	3/4/1924
Bisori	Juluis	10/30/1901	Debraux	Emile	10/29/1896
Bonchez	Louis	11/3/1900	Debricque	August Jr.	05/02/1896
Bormens	Charles	10/29/1896	Debrucque	Eugene	05/02/1896
Botte	Leon	11/02/1896	Deladd	Jules	11/02/1896
Boucher	Felician	11/3/1900	Delend	Jules	11/02/1896
Boucher	Felicien	06/04/1898	Delfarge	Francais	10/20/1900
Bouchez	Louis	11/3/1900	Delraux	Emile	10/28/1892
Bourgingnon	Francois	04/27/1894	Delvaux	Emile	5/12/1921
Brigode	Emil	04/27/1897	Denis	Florimond	11/17/1908
Brigode	Francis	09/30/1896	Denis	Flormond	09/30/1896
Brigode	Joseph	10/20/1900	Destordeun	Victor	04/16/1892
Brigode	Joseph	11/02/1896	Destordeur	Victor	04/16/1892
Brion	August Vital	05/02/1896	Desvillers	Elie	05/29/1897
Bruyn	Prudent	09/30/1896	Dethein	Louis	04/27/1894
Carena	Oscar	08/04/1898	Detienne	Eugene Henry Joseph	2/28/1927
Castian	Leopold	01/27/1896	Detrich	Gustave	04/27/1894
Cavelier	Arthur	03/13/1893	Detrion	Gustave	04/27/1894
Cavelier	Clovis	04/21/1894	Dhyne	Joseph	11/3/1900
Cerileurs	Charles	09/08/1896	Drefange	Francais	10/20/1900
Chamteur	Victor	10/20/1894	Dubois	Antone	01/01/1898
Chanstem	Victor	10/24/1894	Dufour	Gaspar	10/20/1900

Dupierneus	Isadore	03/11/1893
Dupont	August	10/17/1896
Enyas	Max	5/13/1902
Fagnon	Constant	09/30/1896
Ficheronelle	Louis	09/30/1896
Fuhr	Jacques	09/30/1896
Galry	Joseph	10/19/1894
Garry	Joseph	10/19/1894
Godfriaux	John	10/29/1900
Gouverneur	Joseph	10/29/1896
Gragoire	Frank	09/30/1896
Gregoire	Frank	09/30/1896
Guyaux	Prudent	09/30/1896
Hanbursen	Camille	9/21/1918
Hector	John	04/16/1892
Houssien	Julius	10/30/1901
Hunwanham	Camile Von	11/02/1896
Jamain	Alexander	11/3/1900
Joary	Joseph Jr.	10/17/1894
John	Hector	04/16/1892
Karch	Josephine	4/17/1950
Lachine	Charles	10/23/1894
Lafeavie	Jean Joseph	5/24/1909
Lambiot	August	6/14/1900
Lambiot	August	6/14/1900
Lambiot	Gustave	05/02/1896
Lambiotte	F.C.	10/19/1896
Lauebiotte	I.G.	10/19/1896
Lebier	Amour	10/20/1900
Lechun	Leon	10/20/1900
Leclerc	Constant	11/12/1898
Lefeavre	Jean Joseph	5/24/1909
Legros	Emile	01/09/1897
Leguirre	Jules	1/10/1901
Lehein	Charles	11/07/1892
Lejeune	Amos	11/18/1902
Leroy	Michael	11/04/1892
Lessure	Joseph	11/3/1900
Lessure	Victor	11/3/1900
Letot	Oliver	04/27/1894
Lohr	Lucien	10/24/1896
Londol	Alie	10/30/1896
Loudot	Alie	10/30/1896
Machiels	Frank	09/30/1896
Martin	Joseph	12/23/1897
Martin	Joseph	10/31/1904
Massart	Peter Hyppolit	10/23/1909
Mennire	Areene	10/20/1892
Milgant	Charles	11/5/1900
Milquet	Charles	11/5/1900
Minr	Prosper	04/06/1893
Miroir	Alfred	11/5/1900
Mossiaux	Paul	10/29/1898

Moussians	Pasuel	10/29/1898
Nennire	Aresne	10/20/1892
Nicain	Frederic Desire	8/17/1900
Octave	Bastine	10/29/1894
Odilon	Antoine	09/18/1897
Ousley	Horace	01/05/1891
Painer	Edgar	10/20/1900
Payen	Alex	10/30/1894
Pegnos	Emile	01/09/1897
Penmont	Joseph	10/17/1896
Pierre	Arthur Delmont	3/6/1945
Pierre	Arthur Delmont	6/17/1942
Pignolet	Julius	09/30/1896
Piquolet	Julius	11/3/1900
Premmont	Joseph	10/17/1896
Prudent	Bruyn	09/30/1896
Quinif	Aime	09/30/1896
Quinif	Robert	09/30/1896
Rechin	Max	10/17/1896
Renard	Alphonse	11/3/1900
Renard	Alphonse	04/06/1893
Reuchur	Max	10/17/1896
Rigaux	John Baptiste	2/15/1901
Rigaux	John Baptiste	10/8/1901
Roland	Gurenal	11/3/1900
Roland	Guvrenal	10/30/1896
Romaine	Eugene	10/20/1900
Sabre	Louis	10/17/1896
Sahe	Louis	10/17/1896
Schmidt	Anvil	10/20/1900
Schmidt	Ernest L.	09/30/1896
Simmet	Equist	11/5/1900
Simonet	Gustave	11/08/1898
Stanson	Joseph	10/28/1892
Stoobandt	Philip	6/9/1924
Strannard	Frank	05/31/1897
Stroobandt	Philip	6/9/1924
Sturbois	Gustave	10/19/1896
Sunmel	Ernest	11/5/1900
Tagnon	Constant	9/30/1896
Thesy	Amable	11/01/1898
Thiry	Amable	11/01/1898
Trigaux	Alfred	11/3/1900
Washburn	Jeanne Johanna	
Wienburg	Felix	10/29/1896
Wineberg	Felix	10/29/1896
Wineburg	Joseph	10/29/1896
Wineburg	Jules	10/29/1896

Belgians on the 1870 US Census

Sample of what is available on the CD-Rom "Western Europeans in the 1870 US Census", offered by Heritage Quest.

This cd presents a listing of Heads of household or anyone listed as 'other'. There are close to 6,000 Belgians listed and as many Luxemburgers. Visit their site at www.heritagequest.com

Surname	Age	Sex	Race	Birthplace	State	County	Locale	Roll/Page
ABEL, Joseph	53	M	W	Luxembourg	IA	Dubuque	Cascade Twp	389/6
ABEL, Joseph	30	M	W	Belgium	NY	Orange	Cornwall	1067/307
ABENS, Henry	19	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Kane	Sugar Grove	237/481
ABENS, Nick	24	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Kane	8-Wd Aurora	236/107
ABENS, S	40	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Kane	7-Wd Aurora	236/88
ABERLING, Christopher	36	M	W	Luxembourg	MN	Goodhue	Red Wing	5/358
ABS, Anton	40	M	W	Belgium	WI	Kewaunee	Lincoln	1720/434
ABS, J M	60	M	W	Belgium	WI	Kewaunee	Lincoln	1720/434
ACHER, Magdalena	46	F	W	Luxembourg	WI	Ozaukee	Port Washington	1731/153
ACHOR, Angelina	86	F	W	Luxembourg	WI	Ozaukee	Belgium	173/19
ACHOR, Johannes	76	M	W	Luxembourg	WI	Ozaukee	Belgium	173/19
ACHQUIN, Desirea	40	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Green Bay	1703/181
ACKERMAN, Jean J	62	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Scott	1703/402
ACKLEY, Catharine	45	F	W	Luxembourg	MO	Clark	Jackson Twp	76/517
ADAM, John B	34	M	W	Belgium	IL	Cook	Chicago 17Ward	209/301
ADAM, Peter	48	M	W	Luxembourg	KS	Washington	Clifton Twp	442/315
ADAM, Bernhard	51	M	W	Luxembourg	MN	Sibley	Henderson	10/636
ADAM, Peter	68	M	W	Luxembourg	NY	Erie	Evans	930/284
ADAM, J B	82	M	W	Luxembourg	WI	Ozaukee	Port Washington	1731/165
ADAM, Margaret	87	F	W	Luxembourg	WI	Ozaukee	Port Washington	1731/165
ADAM, Mathias	84	M	W	Luxembourg	WI	Ozaukee	Port Washington	1731/165
ADAMS, John	38	M	W	Belgium	CA	Mendocino	Little River Twp	74/165
ADAMS, Michael	36	M	W	Luxembourg	IA	Chickasaw	Deerfield Twp	381/534
ADAMS, John	19	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Kane	5-Wd Aurora	236/64
ADAMS, John	23	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Mason	Mason City Twp	255/151
ADAMS, Henry	37	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Will	Lockport	292/278
ADAMS, John	26	M	W	Luxembourg	MI	Bay	Bay City	662/437
ADAMS, Henry	45	M	W	Luxembourg	OH	Seneca	Big Spring Twp	1266/29
ADDIN, George	50	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Cook	Lakeview	212/285
ADIWAT, Wolgwood	26	M	W	Belgium	MS	Chickasaw	Egypt PO	724/91
ADLAM, Samuel	53	M	W	Belgium	WI	Milwaukee	Milwaukee 1Ward	1726/232
ADOLPH, Agustus	45	M	W	Belgium	NY	New York	17 Ward 6ED	997/199
ADRIANS, Peter	34	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Preble	1703/382
ADRIENS, Phillip	37	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Preble	1703/382
ADRIENS, William	70	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Preble	1703/382
AEN, Peter	30	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Kane	Aurora	236/15
AESLOOS, Hannah	55	F	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Green Bay	1703/184
AFFET, William	40	M	W	Belgium	IL	Cook	Bloom	212/26
AGNES, Mike	48	M	W	Belgium	IA	Woodbury	Sioux City Twp	427/387
AGNEW, John	20	M	W	Belgium	MI	Wayne	Detroit 3Ward	712/109
AHCQUIN, John B	78	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Green Bay	1703/181
AHCQUIN, Mary A	75	F	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Green Bay	1703/181
AKEN, Frant	58	M	W	Belgium	MO	St Louis	Carondelet	809/531
ALALLAUX, Joseph	25	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Humbolt	1703/325
ALANAS, Frank	40	M	W	Belgium	IL	Cook	Chicago 2 Ward	198/254
ALARDING, Mathias	70	M	W	Luxembourg	WI	Ozaukee	Belgium	1731/17
ALARDING, Nicholas	32	M	W	Belgium	IL	Vermilion	Catlin Twp	285/72
ALARDO, Henry	43	M	W	Belgium	WI	Kewaunee	Red River	1720/468
ALBERT, Chas	35	M	W	Belgium	IL	La Salle	Ottawa	244/577
ALBERT, Joseph	56	M	W	Belgium	IN	Perry	Leopold Twp	350/278
ALBERT, Joseph	32	M	W	Belgium	PA	Philadelphia	3Ward 9Distr	1389/503
ALBERT, Victor	29	M	W	Belgium	WI	Kewaunee	Lincoln	1720/429

ALBERT, D	30	M	W	Belgium	PA	Jefferson	Warsaw Twp	1352/237
ALBERTIS, Nicholas	42	M	W	Luxembourg	OH	Lucas	7-Wd Toledo	1237/453
ALBERTUS, Charles	35	M	W	Luxembourg	WI	Sauk	Honey Crk	1739/121
ALEXANDER, George	0	M	W	Luxembourg	OH	Sandusky	3-Wd Fremont	1264/90
ALEXANDER, Charles	30	M	W	Belgium	IL	Will	Reed Twp	292/417
ALEXANDER, Joseph	30	M	W	Belgium	MO	Pike	Indian Creek	798/195
ALGEN, Robert	25	M	W	Belgium	MI	Muskegon	Laketon	692/236
ALGREN, Theodore	42	M	W	Belgium	CA	San Francisco	San Francisco 2 Ward	79/213
ALILES, Phillip	42	M	W	Belgium	TX	Bastrop	Bastrop	1574/458
ALLARD, John F	65	M	W	Belgium	IN	Perry	Leopold Twp	350/271
ALLARDING, Nicholas	46	M	W	Belgium	MI	Barry	Carlton Twp	661/79
ALLARDING, John	30	M	W	Belgium	OH	Knox	Brown Twp	1229/205
ALLEERS, Jacob	50	M	W	Luxembourg	OH	Seneca	New Reigel	1266/44
ALLEN, Peter	28	M	W	Luxembourg	NY	Onondaga	Lysander	1060/315
ALLERDING, Elizabeth	22	F	W	Belgium	OH	Cuyahoga	Cleveland-11 Ward	1192/99
ALLERDING, Michael	50	M	W	Belgium	OH	Hancock	Orange Twp	1218/223
ALLERDING, J	63	M	W	Belgium	OH	Knox	Brown Twp	1229/205
ALLERS, Nicolaus	50	M	W	Luxembourg	WI	Sauk	Honey Crk	1739/112
ALMSTER, Franz	44	M	W	Belgium	NY	Erie	West Seneca	931/625
ALOY, J B	48	M	W	Belgium	KS	Neosho	Osage Mission Twp	440/201
ALPHERT, William	20	M	W	Belgium	MD	Anne Arundel	South River PO	56/522
ALPHONSUS, Charles	45	M	W	Belgium	MA	Suffolk	Boston 11 Ward	647/180
ALRINGER, John	40	M	W	Luxembourg	MN	Winona	Elba	12/639
ALRINGER, John	40	M	W	Luxembourg	MN	Winona	Elba	719/209
ALRINGER, Peter	42	M	W	Luxembourg	OH	Cuyahoga	6-Wd Cleveland	1190/113
ALSBERG, Richard	28	M	W	Belgium	IL	Cook	Chicago 18 Ward	210/115
ALSBERG, A	27	M	W	Belgium	IL	Henry	Atkinson	229/284
ALSBERGE, Charles	40	M	W	Belgium	IL	Cook	Chicago 18 Ward	21/65
ALTHAUS, Laux	34	M	W	Luxembourg	OH	Seneca	Big Spring Twp	1266/40
ALTMAN, Theodore	37	M	W	Luxembourg	IA	Dubuque	2-Wd Dubuque	389/110
ALTMEN, Mary	35	F	W	Luxembourg	IA	Dubuque	2-Wd Dubuque	389/111
ALTON, Athans	30	M	W	Belgium	NY	New York	22 Ward 7-ED	1012/168
ALTOONA, Frank	32	M	W	Luxembourg	IL	Jo Daviess	Galena	234/132
ALTWIES, Peter	53	M	W	Luxembourg	WI	Jefferson	Concord	1719/46
ALYXE, Phear	24	M	W	Belgium	IA	Keokuk	German Twp	402/313
AMBROSE, Anna	40	F	W	Belgium	NY	Erie	Buffalo 12 Ward	935/732
AMBROSE, Butts	56	M	W	Belgium	WI	Portage	Stevens Point 2 Ward	1732/173
AMEEL, Lewis	45	M	W	Belgium	MI	Macomb	Mt Clemens	688/387
AMHERST, Dannis	20	M	W	Belgium	MN	St Louis	Duluth 3 Wd	716/345
AMSTEAL, Octavia	27	F	W	Belgium	TX	Galveston	Galveston 3 Wd	1586/273
AMY, Henry	41	M	W	Belgium	NY	New York	21 Ward 21 ED	1010/638
ANCIAUX, Charles	50	M	W	Belgium	IA	Johnson	Penn Twp	400/488
ANCIAUX, Leo	58	M	W	Belgium	IA	Johnson	Penn Twp	400/488
ANCIAUX, Mary	20	F	W	Belgium	IA	Johnson	Clear Creek Twp	400/271
ANCIAUX, Etienne	51	M	W	Belgium	WI	Brown	Green Bay	1703/184
ANCROUX, Theophilus	37	M	W	Belgium	MI	Wayne	Detroit 2 Ward	712/76
ANDENA, Charles	46	M	W	Belgium	MI	Bay	Bay City	662/386
ANDERSON, John	27	M	W	Luxembourg	MN	Ramsey	2-Wd St Paul	10/26
ANDERSON, John	36	M	W	Luxembourg	MO	St Louis	7-Wd 13-Sub Divn	817/677
ANDERSON, Amant (wid),60		F	W	Belgium	LA	Ascension	Donaldsonvill 2 Wd	505/65
ANDRE, Carl	23	M	W	Luxembourg	IA	Black Hawk	Bennington	377/314
ANDRE, Dominick	62	M	W	Luxembourg	IA	Dubuque	Liberty Twp	390/344
ANDRE, George	39	M	W	Belgium	NJ	Hudson	Jersey City 11 Ward	868/340
ANDREA, Mary	18	F	W	Luxembourg	MN	Houston	Caledonia	6/1036
ANDRES, Nicholas	49	M	W	Luxembourg	IA	Dubuque	Liberty Twp	390/344
ANDRES, Margaret	75	F	W	Belgium	IL	Monroe	Columbia PO	261/547
ANDRES, P	35	M	W	Belgium	OR	Union	LaGrande PO	1288/401

Area News:

WISCONSIN CORNER

Another year has begun for the Peninsula Belgian-American Club in Wisconsin. The first meeting was held April 18 at the Club house at Namur. Members who will make the trip to Belgium in June received a briefing along with suggestions from "long-time" travelers. Final plans will be distributed at the May meeting.

Friends will greet Jacques and Jaqueline JACQMOT-BORGERS of Grez-Doiceau, Belgium, when they arrive in May for a short stay. They have been invited to attend a wedding in this area. The JACQMOTs will return to Belgium in time to welcome the PIAC travelers. They are officers of the Wallonie-Wisconsin Société in Belgium, the "sister" club of our PBAC.

Superior, WI

Neighborhood marks end of Lent with day to indulge

By Chris HAVENS, News Tribune Staff Writer

Submitted by John BUYTAERT, jandkbuytaert@juno.com

For 90 years, members of the Allouez (Superior, WI) neighborhood's Belgian Club - about 150 men strong - have marked the end of Lent with a day of drinks, dance, cards and food.

Today is "Kermis Day," if you speak Belgian. It's Smear Day if you don't.

Either way, it means a day to indulge. And it's exclusively a Superior - and Belgian - experience.

In the old days, Allouez teemed with Belgians. Many worked at the Great Northern Ore Docks, Pittsburgh Coal Dock, Itasca Grain Elevator - all the largest in the world in their time - and the Great Northern Railroad.

Most Belgians were Catholic, and they would give up drinking for Lent, said club member Dick Van Rossem.

Smear Day is the day to give up giving up alcohol.

Bruce Graden, club president, described the tradition:

The day begins at the Belgian Club, 3931 E. Second Ave. Male club members, dressed in their Sunday best, will gather about 8 a.m. then march from the club to St. Anthony's Catholic Church, 4315 E. Third St. They will carry the black, yellow and red flag of Belgium, as well as the red, white and blue of the United States.

They will celebrate Mass and honor the deceased members of the club.

Once back at the club, the men will start drinking and playing cards.

They might visit other bars in Superior, but at noon they return to the club for a catered lunch.

At 1 p.m., the smear tournament begins. Smear is a distant relative of a Belgian card game. The men will play until about 5 p.m.; then their families will join in the festivities for dinner.

"It was almost bigger than waiting for Easter to come," said Delores Graden, Bruce Graden's wife. Her father and brother each served as club presidents.

"Years ago there were more guys carried home than who walked home," Van Rossem said.

"Lent was done, and look out," said club member Butch Liebaert. "They made up for lost time."

About 200 people are expected for the catered dinner this year. Kids will get Easter candy, and there will be music, dancing and a raffle with a \$500 grand prize.

While the tradition remains today, many older members say the celebration is tamer.

In the old days, the ore and coal docks would close for the day, and children would get out of school, said Art Dhooge, who at age 91 is the club's oldest member.

Club members used to be fined if they missed Mass and social time, he said, so they showed up. "It used to be crazy," he said.

Not so today.

"A lot of younger guys don't come to Smear Day because of work," Liebaert said.

And fewer Belgians live in the city now. But even if the celebration isn't as raucous as in years past -- club members didn't disclose details on how rowdy things used to get -- it will remain a part of Superior tradition.

"As long as there's a Belgian Club, there will always be a Smear Day," Van Rossem said.

West Virginia

Dear Belgian - American Heritage Society Members and Friends:

Our **picnic date** is now set for **Sunday, July 14, 2002**. Our registration will start at 12:00 noon and the picnic will begin at 1:00 PM. Please make note of this, we will look forward to seeing you. There will be many Belgian foods prepared, games for the children, and our annual "White Elephant" exchange.

Vickie Zabeau Bowden - Pres. BAHS of WV



To and From:

From: Freddy COURTENS, Oostende, Belgium

In the latest published Memoirs of the "Société d'Histoire de Comines-Warneton", of which I am a member, I found the biographies of two missionaries, born in the area who labored in the USA. That of Florimond BONDUEL should especially spark your interest. I hope this contribution will add to your archives.

To Freddy: THANK YOU, Freddy! Find the translation of the entries below. Régine

**Biographical Index of the Priests
born at Comines-Warneton
since the Concordat of 1801,**

by Marcel BOUCKHUYT, Editing Assistant Secretary of
the Société d'Histoire de Comines-Warneton et de la Région
- Published in "Memoirs of the Société d'Histoire de
CominesWarneton et de la Région" –
Vol 31, Comines-Warneton, 2001

12. BONDUEL, Florimond Joseph, born in Comines on the 1st Complementary Day of Year VIII (18 Sep 1799); son of Jean-Baptiste (merchant) and LUTUN Marie; leaves for Northern America (Detroit) in 1831; ordained to the priesthood in Detroit (USA) in 1837; he founded the Milwaukee³ (USA); founded the Indian Mission at Folds du Lac and Green Bay; founded the Indian Mennominee Mission at Wapake; founded the Prairie du Chien Mission in Mississippi; founded the Indian Mission of Lake Schawanon, in Nov 1852; returned to Belgium in 1855; returned to Green Bay on Jun 11th, 1856; died at Green Bay, Wisconsin, USA on Dec 13th, 1861.

98. NUYTTEN, Roger, born at Comines July 6th, 1931; son of Henri (mailman) and BOKYN, Marie; ordained at Schleut on August 5th, 1956; first Mass at Comines on August 12th, 1956; left for the USA in 1958; vicar at St Agnes in San Antonio, Texas from 1959 to 1961; vicar at Stamford, Texas from 1962 to 1964; vicar at Annandalen, Virginia from 1965 to 1968; was naturalized American under the name of NEWTON, Roger in 1970; vicar in various parishes in San Antonio, Texas from 1972 to 1975; left the congregation in 1975; died in Texas.

From Virginia FRYE: vfrye1@columbus.rr.com

I said I would let you know when I found some info on the Moret's. I ordered the files from the FHC (I would like to say they are the most helpful people I have come across in a long time) and guess what I hit the jackpot.

I found grandpa Maximilien and so far I have found 5 more siblings; Adolph Auguste, Louis, Constance, Victoria and Antoine. I also found his parents Jean Francois Moret and Jeanne Josephe Chatlin. I also found out that Anotolies Gotto mom's full name was Maria Eleanore Minsart.

Victoria

To: It's good to hear your good news!!! Keep up the good work! Regine

QUERIES

BL02-410 : SCHANUS

From Edward SCHANUS, Ankeny, Iowa

My family, SCHANUS, still lives in Fouches, Hachy, Belgium with descendants in the USA. The old members who are still in Belgium say the family originated in the Austro-Hungarian empire. The reason being that the name is believed to be Germanic, and that several early family member were government officials, i.e., Notaires, mayors, etc. My question is, does this sound reasonable?

Answer: (online)

From Jean Paul LEBURTON, Ans, Belgium

The SCHANUS name is found presently in Belgium in a quite concentrated area around Arlon.

Here is a list I got from a database:

2 SCHANUS Sankt Vith ** Saint-Vith [arr. Verviers P. Liege]

8 SCHANUS Arlon (Aarlen) [arr. Arlon (Aarlen) P. Luxembourg]

3 SCHANUS Attert [arr. Arlon (Aarlen) P. Luxembourg]

2 SCHANUS Aubange [arr. Arlon (Aarlen) P.Luxembourg]

2 SCHANUS Messancy [arr. Arlon (Aarlen) P. Luxembourg]

1 SCHANUS Bastogne (Bastenaken) [arr. Bastogne (Bastenaken) P. Luxembourg]

Please note that is is the status at end of 1997. For example , ARLON includes all the villages merged to Arlon in 1977.

I also found a web page of a SCHANUS who is presently "Deputé permanent". This is a member of the government of the Province of Luxembourg.

This is the URL of the page which includes a link to his e-mail box:

<http://www.province.luxembourg.be/politique/schanus.html>

BL02-411: THEYS/LAURENT

From Mary Ann Defnet, Green Bay, WI

Looking for place of origin of Julian THAYSE, son of Jean THEYS/THAYSE and Marie-Joseph LAURENT. Julian was born in July of 1857 or 1858 and came to the U.S. in 1871 with his widowed mother. They settled in Red River Township, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. The area of Melin, Brabant Province, is a likely place, but need proof via a birth certificate.

Contact Mary Ann Defnet, 253 Little Road, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301-1903. Thanks!

Helpful Links:

The Illustrated Professions of Olden Days online:

<http://metiers.free.fr/>

This superb site offers you to learn more about our ancestors' professions.

History, methods and tools, texts, all of which is well illustrated to show you how men and women of yesterday worked.

On "Métiers d'Autrefois" you will also find a report on the canuts and another on the weavers of the North.

"M.A.I.N" also offers many definitions of old professions, the trades' corporations, the patron saints, as well as many links to other related sites. (French only)

A site (in Dutch) that covers more or less the region of Oost-Eeklo is : <http://vfmeeetjesland.port5.com/bronnen.htm>

Herman Declerck <http://www.geocities.com/pervijze>

Civil War site, Guy Gallez

<http://web.wanadoo.be/gallez.nic/Index.htm>

It is very informative on Belgians who served in the Civil War and on immigration. Nicely organized and user friendly. By the way, it is in English.

³ Spelling kept from the original