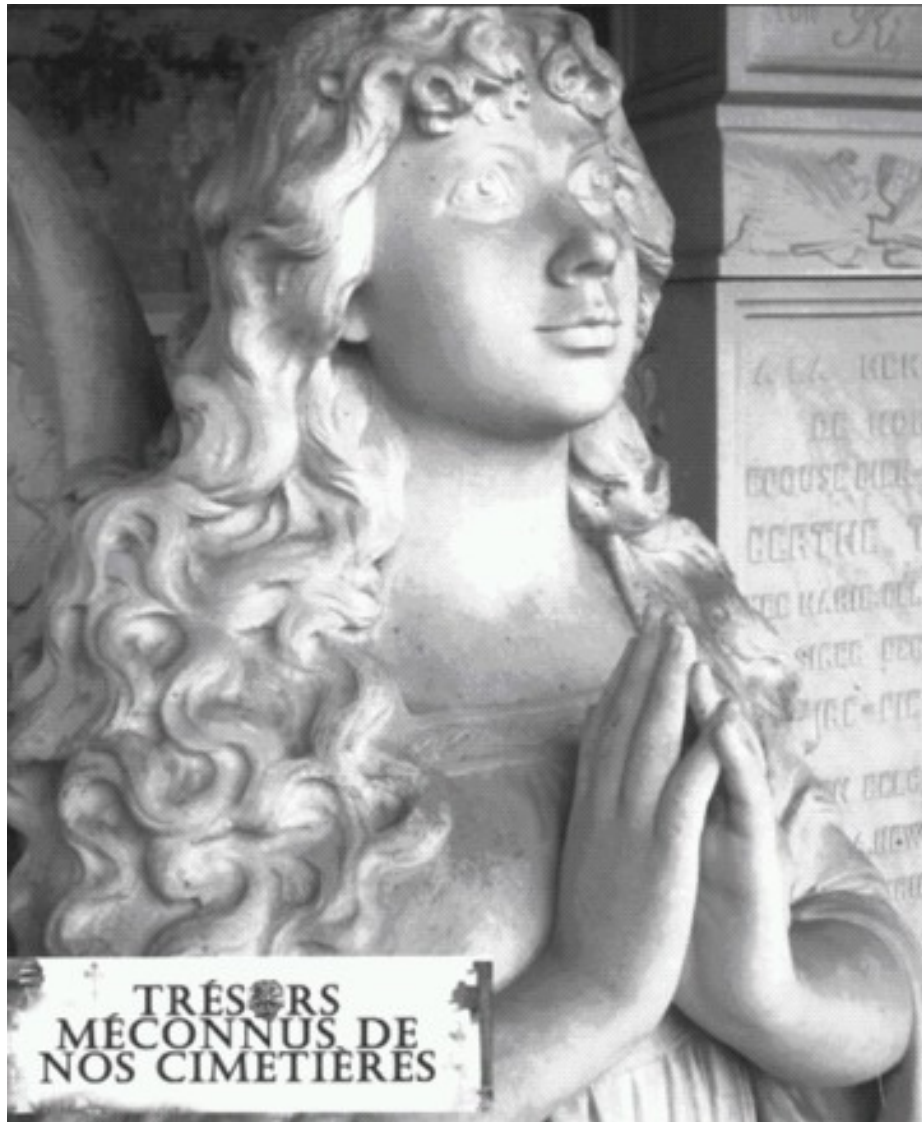


Belgian Laces



Mausoleum of Berthe PIERRE-TIMM, Chiny, Belgium

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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Dear Members,

When I said this summer would be busy, I know I had NO IDEA what it would bring. I feel like was spun around for 3 months and I'm still dizzy from the spin.

I'm not complaining, it's not all been bad. Our sons show promise in baseball and even though we didn't make it to Danville, we still made several trips to Chicago because of Richard. Then our daughter got married to a nice young man from Utah, and so we had plans to go there as well. But a week before the wedding, Bruce's dad passed away. That really shook us up as it was somewhat unexpected.

So between the kids and the events of the summer... making Belgian Laces was put to the side until I could get my bearing. I hate to admit it was not until mid-September that I was able to tackle the task.

I throw myself at your mercy as I have nothing to tell you but the truth.

I thought about making this issue thicker and then we would change the publication time from December to January, then April, July and October...

I haven't done much extraction of any kind the past 3 months. Luckily we have wonderful people who are hard at work, like Gene Jenkins. He amazes me with his extractions of Belgians from the 1920 US census! Same with Denise Fransaer-Corke! She has begun to index the 1990's issues!!! And we will soon make these available online at the yahoo groups.com page, but also most certainly on Rootsweb.

THANK YOU so much for your work!

I haven't loaded any 'new' old issues of Belgian on the Yahoogroups page but I was wondering how many of our members are familiar with MyFamily.com...

I went ahead and opened a page there as well, as they are already set up to upload gedcoms and once your tree is pulled up, you can see what matches can be found on the web. If you have access to Ancestry.com you will be able to look at all there is there. Otherwise, check if your local FHC might not be online. All Family History Centers that are online have complete access to Ancestry.com. Yes! COMPLETE! Including the census, the British records, the old newspaper collections etc. I am awed by this!!!

Many FHCs have to charge a small fee to cover their internet fees, but even at \$1/hour, it's a bargain!!!

To see what has already been uploaded to MyFamily.com, email me your address at

bbrindle@netusa1.net (an #1 not the letter L) and I will send you an invitation.

I would encourage the members to share their work there. How better can we help each other than if we can actually see what we each have done. Nobody can make changes to someone else's work without that person's permission, so your work would keep its integrity. Consider this option.

I thank Heidi Arno for her willingness to transform the "Belgian Laces" documents into .pdf files so as no changes may be done to the format, regardless of what word processor you use.

Just download Adobe Reader 5.0 from their site. It's free. Just go to www.adobe.com

More and more I want to produce and send the bulk of "Belgian Laces" through electronic mail. The cost of printing and especially shipping is getting to be crazier all the time.

This would bring about some changes in the cost of memberships. We could scale back to \$10/year for online ONLY subscription while the paper subscription would go to \$18/year for the US and Canada.

We would offer both the paper and electronic copies for \$25/year in the US/Canada.

Overseas memberships would go to \$30/year and would automatically include the electronic issues, or \$10 for electronic mail only.

The membership renewal slips will show the different options available.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Enjoy the holidays! Wherever you are!

Wishing you the sweetest time!

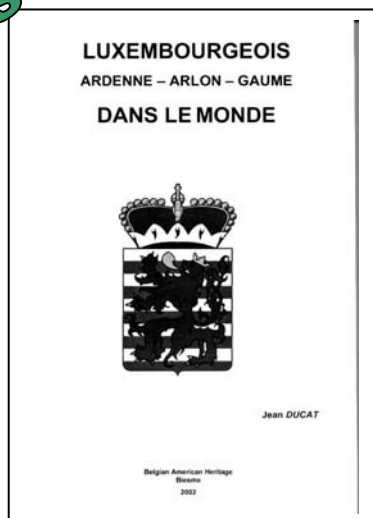
Best wishes,

Régine



Just Published

Books in Review



LUXEMBOURGEOIS DANS LE MONDE Ardenne – Arlon – Gaume

de Jean DUCAT

This is the latest volume in Father DUCAT's books on Emigration. This volume is consecrated to the study of the emigrants who came from the Province of Luxemburg in today's Belgium with family ties running across the political border between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Many of the early pioneers settled in both the US and Canada.

In French, it includes historical context of the emigrants and an alphabetical index of those who emigrated from Arlon, Attert, Aubange, Chiny, Habay, Etalle, Meix-devant-Virton, Messancy, Musson, Rouvroy, Saint-Léger, Tintigny and Virton.

Contact Jean DUCAT for further information on availability, cost and shipping.

Online

FREE ACCESS to the complete 1880 US Census was made available ONLINE at www.familysearch.org on October 22nd.

Here is a tip on how to use it:

From: Chad Milliner <cmilliner@byualum.net> wrote:

The new online version of the 1880 US census and the 1881 British and Canadian indexes allows you to search all regions of all three at the same time -- very powerful, but in at least one way it can result in not finding someone who is in the database.

Suppose you are searching for a John Smith, who you know from other records was born in Bedfordshire, England. This man was a business traveler, and could have been in any of the three countries in the 1880/1881 period. Thus, you decide to search all three countries at the same time.

You type in his name. The next field is "Birthplace Country". You set that field to "England". As a result of choosing England, a new option appears, birthplace "County". Since you know from other records that he was born in Bedfordshire, you set this field to Bedford. All other fields are left blank and you click on Search. Numerous results are listed for the 1881 British census. However, no results were found for the Canadian or United States censuses. Why? Too much information was submitted. The US and Canadian censuses only list "England" as a birthplace, not "Bedfordshire, England".

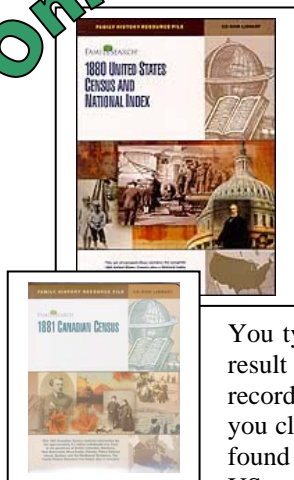
Thus, in doing a global search of all three censuses for

Someone born in England, Scotland, Wales, or the Channel Islands, it is best to ignore the County of Birth field.

Another important fact about the new censuses indexes -- they do not include indexes for Scotland's 1881 census schedules. Those indexes are part of the CD-ROM version of the 1881 British Census, but they are not part of the familysearch.org version. This is because Scotland's General Register Office never gave the Family History Library permission. The GRO of Scotland instead put the 1881 census index online at its own site:

<http://www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk> and a fee is charged by that site.

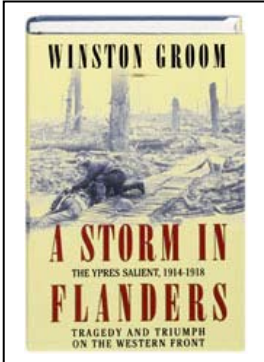
Hence, if you want to search the 1881 census of Scotland for free, it is still necessary to search the CD-ROM version.



Just Published

Books in Review

“A Storm in Flanders”, reviewed by Edward Coffman



Every night at eight, buglers blow the poignant “Last Post” at Menin Gate—the huge stone arch in the small Belgian town of Ypres. They are saluting the British soldiers who died in this vicinity during the four years of World War I. The names of more than 54,000 missing in action are carved on the arch and the graves of another 200,000 in nearby cemeteries are stunning indications of the scope of the epic tragedy that unfolded there.

Winston Groom, the author of *Forrest Gump*, became fascinated as a child with the Ypres Salient in which the British and Germans battled in 1914—1918. In those years, he, along with most American children, still recited the poem “In Flanders Fields” to commemorate the Great War and the discovery of a well-illustrated guidebook in his grandfather's library further piqued his interest. In this book, he hopes to introduce these epic battles to general readers. The British public needs no introduction nor have they forgotten. They still come in large numbers to visit the countless cemeteries and monuments in Flanders.

The British Expeditionary Force stopped the German onslaught there in the fall of 1914. Then, for almost four years, they maintained a bulge in the German line, which became known as the Ypres Salient.

There were major battles, which changed the basic situation little other than to pile up enormous casualties which permeated the battlefield with the reek of death.

Although these battles lasted for weeks, much of the time men did their turns on line, hunkered down in opposing trenches a hundred yards or so apart. During these so-called quiet periods, many still died or were wounded by the shelling, sniping, and raids. Since the water table is so near the surface, the shelling, combined with frequent rainfall, flooded the area and made life miserable for these men even during the lulls in the fighting. Among those who fought here who attained later fame were Winston Churchill, Adolph Hitler, Wilfrid Owens, the poet, and the movie actor Ronald Colman.

The Germans first used poison gas there and later flame throwers to add to the ferocity and misery of the conflict. In another effort to break the stalemate in 1917, the British sapped under the German lines on Messines Ridge and set off huge mines which made the loudest manmade noise ever heard until the explosion of atom bombs almost forty years later.

Groom describes the great battles, as well as life in the trenches, with the skill of a novelist. He is not afraid to analyze and his conclusions are sound. Although he covers both sides, he emphasizes the British more than the Germans. By following several individuals through their ordeals, he puts faces on the horror. For the reader who wants to know about this war in Flanders, this is an excellent introduction. 272 pages • 6" x 9" • illustrations • index

About the Author: Winston Groom is the author of eleven books, including *Forrest Gump*, *Better Times Than These*, *As Summer Dies*, and the prizewinning Civil War history *Shrouds of Glory*. His nonfiction book *Conversations with the Enemy* was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

About the Reviewer: EDWARD M. COFFMAN is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. His books include *The War to End All Wars: The American Military Experience in World War I*.

http://www.qpb.com/qpb/browse/detail/product_detail.jhtml?repositoryId=045844B899&requestid=28939

Online

La grande histoire des scieurs de long - (The great history of the ‘loggers’) (In French)



Collection "Au bon laboureur" 232 pages - format 24 x 34 cm - (Out of stock) All you find on the page comes from Annie Arnoult's book. Annie Arnoult was so kind as to give permission to have her texts reproduced for the benefit of internet genealogists.

<http://www.ifrance.com/parbelle/scieurs/scieurs.html>

US-BELGIAN CITIZENRY PROJECT: "When Your Spouse Isn't A Citizen."

Washington, DC, October 10, 2003

Fellow Belgians Abroad:

The following article explains why mixed-citizen couples (that is a US citizen married to a non-US citizen) DO NOT QUALIFY for the unlimited marital deduction. The same limitation obviously applies to married couples in which neither spouse is a US citizen, when the estate is subject to US legislation (i.e. US residents).

Such discrimination is unnecessary and it could be avoided altogether if Belgium would only allow dual-citizenship for its citizens when they voluntarily acquire another one.

Belgian expatriates --whose lives and families are settled in the United States-- should take advantage of the upcoming federal elections in Belgium in June 2003 --the first in which they will be allowed to fully participate-- to voice their opinion and make their vote count.

The US-BELGIAN CITIZENRY PROJECT aims to facilitate and to encourage Belgian expatriates established in the US to contact the political parties and politicians in Belgium that best match their individual political affiliation. This in order to request a change of the Belgian law on citizenship.

Contacts will also be initiated with Belgian clubs and individuals established in other foreign countries in order to join forces with them.

Regardless of your political affiliation and of your linguistic heritage in Belgium, your involvement is necessary.

Please help the US-BELGIAN CITIZENRY PROJECT to grow by passing on this message to other Belgians. Encourage them to join the US-BELGIAN CITIZENRY PROJECT by sending their e-mail address

to: dheidemans@aol.com

The concerns of 500,000 Belgian expatriates out of a total population of 11 million people simply cannot be ignored !

This article has been sent to you by:

Didier J. Heiremans

US-BELGIAN CITIZENRY PROJECT

1443 S Street, NW

Washington, DC 20009

Phone/fax: (202) 332-1658

The sender is originally from Brussels. His broad involvement includes:

- VP and Director, UNION FRANCOFONE DES BELGES A L'ETRANGER (UFBE)
- US Delegate, PRL/MOUVEMENT REFORMATEUR (MR)
- -- Member, WASHINGTON FLANDERS CLUB-VLAMINGEN IN DE WERELD (WFC-VIW)

WHEN YOUR SPOUSE ISN'T A CITIZEN

by Teresa Tricht

From: RETIRE WITH MONEY, Time Inc, June 1999

"A warm spot in the otherwise cold hearted tax code allows a married person to leave everything to his or her spouse, free of estate taxes. Known as the unlimited marital deduction, the provision postpones the tax until the second spouse dies, thus ensuring that the bequest is undiminished by taxes during the surviving spouse's lifetime.

This being the tax law, however, there is a whopping exception.

To wit: The property of a U.S. citizen that is transferred at death to a non-citizen spouse does not qualify for the unlimited marital deduction. Instead, the citizen spouse is limited to leaving an estate worth up to \$650,000 free of estate levies. (The tax-exempt threshold will rise gradually to \$1 million in 2006). If the value of the estate exceeds the exempt amount, the tax on a bequest to a non-citizen spouse is the same as if the assets were left to any other relative or friend: a hefty 37% to 55% depending on the size of the estate.

To make matters worse, a mixed citizen couple has a greater chance of amassing a taxable estate than do two Americans. The reason: if one spouse is a non-citizen, 100% of the couple's jointly owned property is included in the estate of the first to die, unless the survivor has iron clad documentation proving that he or she paid for the property with separate funds or received it as a gift or inheritance. For citizen couples, in contrast, only 50% of jointly owned property is included in a deceased spouse's estate. (Although citizen couples can pass on their assets to each other without incurring taxes, this 50% ruling can greatly reduce or eliminate the tax bite on the estate for other heirs.)"

(...) Following are three wealth shielding strategies that couples of mixed citizenship should explore with an estate-planning attorney:

- Have the non-citizen spouse become a US citizen. u sidestep the non citizen spouse trap entirely once the noncitizen spouse is naturalized.
- Keep the citizen spouse's estate below the estate tax threshold by giving assets away over a lifetime. The trick is to make gifts to relatives and friends without incurring a gift tax, which is essentially the flip side of the estate tax: Gift tax is imposed on the giver for substantial gifts made while alive; estate tax is imposed on generous bequests after death. Note: A citizen will be subject to gift tax on the portion of any annual gift to the non citizen spouse that exceeds \$100,000. To compare, a couple in which each spouse is a citizen can make gifts of any size to one another without owing gift tax.

Another way to reduce the size of an estate is to make gifts to non spouse relatives and friends. Any married couple, regardless of citizenship, may make annual gifts of up to \$20,000, tax-free, to each of as many relatives and friends as they wish.

- Establish a Qualified Domestic Trust (QDOT). Tailored to mixed-citizen couples, this legal device provides some, though not all, of the advantages of a marital deduction.

In brief, assets that are left to a non-citizen spouse in a QDOT are untaxed until the death of the non citizen. During his or her lifetime, the non citizen may withdraw the trust income, on which

he or she will owe income tax. But if the non citizen withdraws the trust principal, the amount will be taxed at the deceased spouse's estate-tax rate. By contrast, withdrawals from most trusts by surviving citizen spouses are estate-tax free. The only way for a non citizen spouse to avoid tax on withdrawals of principal is to win IRS approval as a "hardship" case, which requires the non citizen to prove that such needs as health support, maintenance or education cannot be met with any other funds. The technical requirements of a QDOT, such as who may serve as trustee, also differ significantly from the general rules for most other types of trusts. So be sure to work with an experienced estate-planning attorney when drafting a QDOT.

[Thanks to Guy Posschelle of the FLORIDA BELGIAN CLUB - for sending this article. One of our readers in New York, Beatrice Frankard-Little, was also kind enough to remind us that since this article was written --in 1999-- "the citizen spouse is now limited to leaving an estate worth up to 1,000,000 dollars free of estate levies, instead of the original amount of \$600,000. Within the next few years, this amount should further increase to \$1,500,000". This makes the unnecessary discrimination even harder on non citizens.

Belgians on the 1920 U.S. Federal Census for Wyoming.

Submitted by Gene JENKINS, Selah, Washington

Lincoln County, City of Kemmerer - Precinct No. 1

Name	Rel.	Age	Birth	Entry	Nat.	Father	Mother
Fragnant , Edmond	head	32	Belgium	1910	1918	Belgium	Belgium
Fragnant, Celena H.	wife	29	Belgium	1914	1918	Belgium	Belgium
Fragnant, Jean	son	4	Wyoming				
Fragnant, George	son	18 m	Wyoming				
Fragnant , Antone ¹	head	66	Belgium	1914	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Fragnant, Leander	son	29	Belgium	1914	Pending	Belgium	Belgium
Fragnant, Edward J.	son	25	Belgium	1911	1914	Belgium	Belgium
Fragnant, Armand	son	23	Belgium	1914	Pending		
Fragnant, Fernand A.	son	20	Belgium	1914	Pending		
Magothiauz , Frank ²	son in law	35	Belgium	1914	Pending	Belgium	Belgium
Magothiauz, Marie	gddaughter	13	Belgium	1914	Alien		
Magothiauz, Henry	gdson	11	Belgium	1914	Alien		
Jadot , Hyacinthe	head	37	Belgium	1907	Pending	Belgium	Belgium
Jadot, Augustine	wife	37	Belgium	1908	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Jadot, Rene	Dau.	13	Belgium	1908	Alien		
Geles , Leonard	head	43	Belgium	1911	Pending	Belgium	Belgium
Geles, Mary	wife	47	Belgium	1912	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Geles, John	son	19	Belgium	1912	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Geles, Frank	son	17	Belgium	1912	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Geles, Jena	dau.	14	Belgium	1912	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Van Hee , George	head	31	Colorado			Belgium	Belgium
Van Hee, Clara Edith	wife	31	Montana			NJ	CO
Van Hee, Madeline	dau.	8	Colorado				
Van Hee, Margory	dau.	3	Utah				

Natrona County, District No. 2

Palmaleer , Joe D.	Head	32	Belgium	1904	1918	Belgium	Belgium
Palmaleer, Alme	wife	26		1909	?	Belgium	Belgium

Natrona County

City of Casper - District 12

Bols , Achilles	Head	38	Belgium	1911	Pending	Belgium	Belgium
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¹ widower

² ditto

City of Casper - District 4

Van Pette, William	Head	30	Belgium	1916	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Van Pette, Amy	Wife	28	Belgium	1916	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Van Pette, Marie	Dau.	3	Belgium	1916	Alien		

City of Casper - Ward 1

Hughs, James	Head	32	Belgium	1892	1900	Belgium	Belgium
Hughs, Mary	Wife	33	Belgium	1907	1907	Belgium	Belgium
Hughs, Alice	Dau.	12	Nebraska				
Hughs, Joe	Son	3	Wyoming				
Hughs, Josephine	Dau.	6m	Wyoming				

Goshen County - Frederick Precinct

Name	Rel.	Age	Birth	Entry	Nat.	Father	Mother
Nearing, Charles	Head	29	Illinois			Belgium	Iowa
Nearing, Bertha K.	Wife	27	Nebraska			Germany	Nebraska
Nearing, Roy E	Son	8	Nebraska				
Nearing, Dean W.	Son	6	Nebraska				
Nearing, Clarence W.	Brother		Illinois			Belgium	Iowa

Park County - District No. 1

Name	Rel.	Age	Birth	Entry	Nat.	Father	Mother
Delamomca, Pete	Head	42	Belgium	1903	1913		
Delamomca, Leone M.	Wife	39	Belgium	1903	1913		
Delamomca, George	Son	16	Michigan				
Delamomca, Leopold	Son	3	Montana				
Van Wouter, Margurite	Niece	8	Kansas			Belgium	Belgium

And they thought they were Irish... Guess again!

LOUNS (LOUNDS/LOWNDES) SURNAME HISTORY

by Bernadette Marks

A scarce name of Norman origin and derived from the Belgian city of Louvain, in Fingal it occurs mainly in the Swords area. It has been suggested that the family might have descended from Norman Archbishop Henry de Loundres who once lived at Swords Castle. The Bishops were feudal landlords and likely to have other members of their families in 'the good jobs' so the suggestion could be true. The name is to be found in many old records to do with Swords. They were masons by trade and were involved in local committees and the general affairs of the town.

<http://www.local.ie/content/27934.shtml>

This Surname History is reproduced with the kind permission of Irish Roots Magazine in which it was first



My Trip to Belgium

From Joy Stalnaker

Some of you have been asking about my trip. I've been so busy catching up at the office that I've had very little time to even look at the genealogy I brought home. I'm going to send it to you in bits and pieces. . . a bit now, pieces later. We had an absolutely marvelously good time and were very successful genealogically. My g. grandparents immigrated from the Charleroi, Belgium, area in 1888, I thought. It turned out that my g. grandfather came the first time in 1880 before he married my grandmother. But that's a long story that I'll share as we go.

Six years ago I made a contact with a young Belgian man, E.D. (name withheld), who was working on the church records of Mellet, which used to be a separate village but is now a part of Charleroi. He had used the internet to locate others who were interested in the area and had found some queries I had posted. We have corresponded fairly regularly ever since. Then, a little over a year ago, a Belgian cousin, F. Deguide, found me through my posting of the family on our HCPD website and contacted me. We too have been corresponding.

By the way, in Belgium three languages are spoken, along with several dialects. My family came from Hainaut province where the language is French and Walloon (a dialect). The two other languages are Flemish and German. Some English is spoken in most places.

And, so you'll know where I was coming from, about 8 years ago I had employed a researcher who was able to take my Gregoire line directly back to my g.g.g.g.g. grandfather **Augustine Gregoire** who married **Maria Anne Bevenot** in 1692 in Mellet, Belgium. I had the names of the grandparents in each generation and some of the dates. But I didn't have the names of all of their children and a lot of detail.

Neither Julia nor I speak French so we were entirely dependent upon my contacts to help us. My cousin had found us a hotel in the town of Wavre (about 15 miles from Brussels). The hotel is just 6 months old, has 19 rooms, and we would both recommend it. The mother of the owner who is also Belgian teaches French in the American School for diplomats children. She and the owner were also tremendously helpful. Better yet, the place was very affordable. . . . \$68 American for two per day and that included a wonderful breakfast. (The breads are super!!) We arrived in London's Gatwick Airport at 6 a.m. on Tuesday and had a nine hour layover. Thanks to an American friend we knew a little more than if we had gone there cold. At his advice, we took the train into Victoria Station (30 minutes) after we checked through customs. Fortunately, our bags had been checked through to Brussels. We arrived at Victoria Station about 7:30 a.m. After stopping at Burger King where, by the way, they don't serve milkshakes, we went outside the station and arranged to tour London on a double-decker bus.

The schedule was such that we were able to see, from the outside, all the important sites except Buckingham Palace and get back to Victoria Station in time to catch the train back to Gatwick in time for our 1 p.m. check-in time. We rode most of the way on the top of the bus. . . yes, even in the chilly, damp weather. We had to pinch ourselves to remind ourselves that we weren't dreaming.

We reached Brussels about 5:30 p.m. . . . right in the middle of rush hour and a cold drizzly rain. My cousin F. met us. . . and not only did he meet us, he took a 10 day vacation and was our guide the entire trip. It took us about an hour to get to our hotel after completing all things at the airport. . . . After checking in and getting settled, F. took us to his home for dinner. His wife is just as great as he is. . . and a super cook. She fixed us meals of traditional Belgian food that we would not have been able to buy in a restaurant. More importantly, I discovered that foods my paternal grandparents and, yes, my mom and dad, had fixed were really dishes brought to America by my g. grandparents. In some cases, I knew this to be so. About other foods, I did not.

Saturday, January 26, 2002, is forever etched in my mind. That is the day that I truly returned to the home of my forefathers, Mellet and Wayaux, Belgium.

Accompanying me were my traveling companion from America, a member of our Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants family, and a cousin to my husband, Julia ; my Belgian cousin F. Deguide, his wife N.; a long-time Belgian friend E. D. and his twin brother Theirry; a friend of the theirs; and their mother. We made quite some party . Here we were - two Americans who spoke only English surrounded by all of these wonderful Belgians who spoke a combination of French, Walloon, and English. Theirry, having lived in America for a year as an exchange student a decade ago, had the best command of the English language; however, we all seemed to communicate pretty well with the help of a French-English dictionary.

Upon first arriving in Mellet we first stopped at the church for a quick view and met the padre. The tower of the church was built sometime in the 1200s. The remainder of the church was built after that. The church, called ???????, was restored and preserved a few years back. One of its earlier members was declared a saint by the Catholic Church not too many years back. The details of all of this are on the cam corder, I think. . .

But I don't have that together yet. The door is studded with nails, a common practice since medieval times. The nails helped to fortify the door of the church which was sometimes used as a fortress. The upper door has a date of 1641, while the lower door is dated in the 1990s (the time of the renovation). We had a quick look around the inside of the tower and peeked in the church.

Question that maybe some Belgian can answer: What is the name of the old, old church in on the Great Place in Mellet?

This much I knew about my family upon arrival there: My 6th great grandparents, **Augustin Gregoire** and **Marie Anne Bevenot**, were married in the church in Mellet(t), Hainaut Province, Belgium (now a part of the town of Charleroi) on 28 November 1697. Their children: **Joseph, Nicholas Joseph (my 5th g. grandfather), Marie Anne/Anne Marie, Barbe Therese, Marguerite, Jean Francois, Jean Baptiste, Chatarina Hipolita, and Marie Josephe** were born in the same town and baptised the church there between 1700 and 1720. In the same church on 12 May 1737, **Nicholas Joseph Gregoir(e)** married **Catherine Deguide**, daughter of **Nicholas Deguide and Helene Halluen**, also of the same village. Nicholas and Helene were also from Mellet and had the same connections to the church as did the rest of the family - except that we have been able to take the Deguide family back 40 more years to the 1650s in Mellet. (Catherine's brother was the ancestor of cousin F. Deguide, our guide.)

After peeking in the church, we walked up the cobble-stoned street and through a narrow walkway to the home of the church sexton, Monsieur Michaux, who welcomed us into his wonderful and most pleasant home. They graciously served us tea and coffee and he shared some research he had quickly pulled together about my family. His notes were written in French and he read them to us. I didn't get a full transcription of them before coming home, but I have since sent a scanned copy to E.D. who will soon send me a full translation. This much I remember: Augustin(e) Gregoir(e) was a councilman for the village of Mellet and he may have been born and raised in the same village. Mr. Michaux believes that Augustine is a descendant of **Jean Gregoire** who came to Revs, Belgium, (a town about 6 miles away) from Northern France in 1596. . Jean was a soldier to the king and was born about 1550. (I became weepy eyed with this information.)

This visit would not have been possible were it not for the D. twins having served in a Boy Scout troop in the church in earlier years and their interest in the preservation of the church's history. It was they who made these connections. I shall ever be grateful to them.

After a brief sojourn in the home, Monsieur Michaux took us again to the church. He explained the history of the church (some English, some French, all of which was translated by a combination of our friends) and then showed me the keys to the tower - and let me hold them while pictures were taken. This tower would have been the place of worship as well as the place of security in medieval times. The tower was then unlocked and we climbed the very narrow steps built into the wall to the next level where once was housed a church organ. (I did this with happy chills running up and down my spine!) Parts of the organ, installed in the 1600s, are still there. Monsieur Michaux blew on the pipes and brought forth various pitches of sound from them.

The pipes were wooden. Then, our leader began to take us to the next level; however, the door there was stuck and we were unable to climb to the top of the belfry. (Maybe someday!) We were told that steps built into the walls was an unusual occurrence for this type of construction.

We returned to the main floor of the church and brushed dust and cobwebs from our clothing. Then Monsieur Michaux began turning the giant screw that held on the top of the baptismal font. The top weighs over 400 pounds. He invited me to help! I did. Here I was, opening the very baptismal font where my ancestors were baptized!!! (More tears on my part!) And then he shared the story that back in the 1400s (1459 or 1495??) the bishop had written to the church telling them to line the stone baptismal font with lead. It took the church 500 years to comply. In 1990, the Monsieur acquired some lead from a nearby nuclear plant and lined the font. (By the way, we know who the godparents were for all of our family baptisms in this church. The records are extant!)

It was misty and somewhat (actually, more than somewhat) windy that day. We left the church and walked around to the back where I took more pictures and then we walked about a block further to view a typical Belgian farm (built like a fortress with the house, the barn, and equipment buildings forming a square with the courtyard in the middle and a gate allowing entrance for man and animals) that was dated 1783 and also was graced with a plaque denoting it as a protected property (called National Register property in America).

We piled in the cars and drove to the castle of Mellet, the fortress that once protected that part of the province. It dates to the 15th century, I think. In an earlier time it was surrounded by a moat and Roman ruins are being explored at a location just a few hundred years away. Part of the old castle is now a school. The tower itself is accessible to only a few people . . and guess who is its caretaker. You got it! Monsieur Michaux! And he had the key and led us across the bridge under which was once the moat and into the tower. Numerous antiques are stored in the building and displayed for those times when the public is invited. One of the displays is of clay tiles, which were and still are manufactured in Belgium from the huge quantities of clay found in the soil there. Some of the tiles on display were dated in the 1700s. One of the most interesting things in the tower was a privy built of stone that was available in one configuration on the bottom floor and set back in another on the second floor so that the doings would not dump onto the person using the facility on the bottom floor. (I think you get what I mean here!)

Upon completing our tour here, we drove to Fleurus, a nearby village, for pizza in an authentic Italian restaurant. Many Italians came to Belgium to work in the mines after WWII. We parked in the Great Place (town square) and walked to the restaurant. As we came around the corner by the restaurant, someone noticed the name of the street . . or maybe that is the reason we came to this particular restaurant

and parked where we did. . . . The name of the street was Rue Jos Gregoire!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Of course we took a picture!!!! and I want to know this history of that street! The pizza was different from American pizza, but no less delicious. Theirry had the most interesting topping on his. . . . an egg, sunny-side up, was in the middle of the pizza. After dinner/lunch, E. D. and his friend presented us with dessert. . . . Aux Sans Pareils (I think that is the name --- don't know for sure because of my limited knowledge of the language) , a special cookie that is made only in Fleurus. It has almonds in it and is coated with pareils (sugar pieces like we find on chocolate pareils in America). Just before we left the restaurant, E. disappeared. He met us at the door. . . with a box of cookies for both Julia and I to bring home. As I am writing this I am eating one of these. . . it's a bit stale since its a couple of weeks old, but the flavor is wonderful anyway!

The next stop on our tour was the village of Wayaux, where once lived **Jean Alexander Gregoire** and his wife **Marie Anne Hauberson**, my g.g. grandparents, along with some of our Deguide cousins. In fact, since we came home, Eric has done some more translations of documents for us and determined that the Gregoires and Deguides continued to live within a few houses of each other in this location as in Mellet. It was Jean Alexander and Marie Anne who, according to family tradition, took refuge in the town hall at Thimeon (also part of Charleroi area) during the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815. **Charles Joseph Gregoire**, my g. g. grandfather of whom we have a picture, was 4 months old at the time of the battle. We did not visit the church in Wayaux. However, thanks to E.s help at Mons on Friday and some of the rest of our party using some old maps, we were able to determine what we think was the home of Jean Alexander and Marie Ann and their family. Yup! We took more pictures!

It was from Wayaux that the family moved to the village of Lodelinsart where my g. grandfather and our immigrant ancestor, Francois Gregoire, was born.

As we traveled from place to place this day, we sometimes traveled on the old Roman road which was the first road built in these lands. It was perfectly straight and ran across what is now Belgium.

Our last and final stop of the day was a medieval fortress with towers and turrets and walls and the resemblance of a moat that is now restored and is a restaurant. Evening was fast approaching, it was raining and the wind was now blowing very hard. We were a bunch of tired but very happy people. We decided to call it a day and head to our respective homes. because the next day Julia, F., N. and I were headed to Pareeeeeeeeeee. And me?? I was pinching myself to learn if it all was really true. . With my search for my family's roots so successful and with my traveling companion, Julia, being so tolerant and willing to do what I needed to do, it was now time to move on to seeing the sights in Paris and the rest of Belgium. . . and see them we did, thanks to our host and my cousin, Fredy. I had always heard that it rained and drizzled in London; I didn't

know it was the same in Belgium. . . especially in winter. I should have guessed, since only the English Channel separates the two. We only had one sunny day and a one other day with no rain, but it didn't dampen our enthusiasm or keep us from seeing the sights.

On Saturday evening, our family research completed, we had dinner with the Deguides. Nicole served a most delicious meal that included Belgian roast beef. . . . Yummy! The food was delicious, but the company was even better.

Fredy arrived at our hotel to pick us up about 8:30 on Sunday morning, January 28. It was raining rather hard. I was sort of dreading the 3 hour drive to Paris in the rain. . . not so much because of the rain but because of the dangerous elements of highway travel in Europe. There is no speed limit per se and many drivers travel at what most Americans would consider excessive speeds. . . 80-90 mph. . . However, I am pleased to report that Cousin Fredy drove slower - not at our insistence, but because he knew that wet pavement and speed don't mix.

Since the establishment of the European Union, there is no border check between Belgium and France; and, since the generalized use of the Euro began in January, there is no need for money exchange when traveling between the countries.

A word about the Euros: Julia and I appeared to be more comfortable with the new money than did the natives of both countries. There is about a 10% conversion rate and we discounted this in our minds. Consequently, we considered 1E = \$1. It didn't seem to make any difference in the amount we spent for things. . . a formal dinner in a decent restaurant was generally in the 10-15E category, about what it is in America. When we got home and our credit card bill arrived, we were happy to learn that we hadn't spent as much as we thought we had.

We reached Paris just before noon. It had quit raining, but remained overcast; but it didn't dampen our spirit or that of other tourists. . .

Fredy knew Paris well and drove us right to the Champs Elysées and the Arc de Triomphe. It looked just like in the movies, but was bigger than I expected. The heads of the folks touring the top of the Arch looked no bigger than marbles up there.

Even though Fredy could have driven us, we decided to hire a cabbie to take us from place to place. We only had a few hours and it seemed the best option. I'm glad we did. Fredy was able to devote his time to sharing the history of this beautiful city rather than fighting the traffic. Fredy took a picture of Julia and I standing in the middle of this most famous of the world's streets with the Arch in the background! And then we found a restaurant and had lunch. . . very good food too!!

Our cabbie was of Middle Eastern extraction and readily shared that information with us. I don't remember which country, but maybe Julia can tell me.

I was impressed with the beautiful architecture we saw everywhere! There was a very long line waiting to get in the Louvre, and we didn't have time to wait. Maybe some day we'll see Mona (Lisa)!

We stopped in front of the Ritz where Princess Di spent her last evening and took a picture or so; no, we didn't go through "the" tunnel. Fredy also pointed out the hospital where she was taken. In these places I felt a sense of connectedness to the history of the events that happened there.

The previous Tuesday while in London we had driven by Kensington Palace whose front lawn was buried in flowers during the period of mourning for her, and the hospital where she gave birth to her sons, and other places of importance in the life of British Royalty.

I had no idea that was I would be awestruck but the things I was seeing or going to see. I knew we were going to see the Cathedral of Notre Dame. . .

but as we rounded the corner and there it was, I gave this huge involuntary gasp and began to cry! Today's kids use the word "awesome" to describe everything. . . but it was AWESOME, INSPIRING, GLORIOUS, DELIGHTFUL, and, both inside and out.

On the plaza outside the church and immediately inside the door were several refugees from Bosnia begging for alms. Fredy told us that the recent war there had caused a large influx of refugees to Belgium and France.

Our cabbie waited while we went inside. There were visitors everywhere and a service was being conducted in one of the naves. This isn't the place for a history of the church and its architecture, but you can find that on the internet if you are interested. From Notre Dame we went to the Eiffel Tower, with Fredy and our cabbie pointing out things along the way! Fredy had told us about the hundreds of booksellers who might be in little outdoor stands along the Seine and we were able to see these as we went.

We were gawkers at the Tower, but we did not attempt to climb even part way up it. It was a bit windy, it was chilly, and the lines were a bit long. We decided, instead, to take a tour of Paris as seen from a barge in the River Seine. A portion of the barge was enclosed plexiglass and it kept out the wind. Each person was given a wand with a radio. We punched the proper number to get our narration in English. The narration was accompanied by French music. . . Wow! The tour over, it was time to head back to Belgium. We stopped for a bite to eat and arrived back at our hotel about 9 p.m. . . pleasantly tired. Much of our traveling around Belgium and to France was down on four-lane limited access highways. There are rest areas similar to those on our American interstates; a few of them have restaurants and service stations with them. We did see the very fast trains that travel all over Europe, but we didn't ride one. They are very

fast. . . and out of sight before you even realize what you have just seen!

The next day, Monday, was our day for Brussels. Oh boy! Shopping! We could buy lace! and chocolates! And see churches and the US Embassy and heaven only knew what else! Some of our advisors along the way suggested that we might save some of our shopping for Brugges on Tuesday. We followed their advice, but only after making our very first stop after we parked the car a visit to a lace shop. What fun we had in the shop! I won't bore you with a description though.

Fredy works in Brussels for Belgian TV5 network and knows the town like the back of his hand; furthermore, he lived there during World War II with his father and mother. His father was a music teacher and composer. During the war, he worked for the radio station. Fredy says that his father was not allowed to play anything in the way of music that would remind anyone of America or the Allies, nor was he allowed to play anything composed by a Jew. You may remember that Belgium was under Hitler's rule during much of the war. . . until liberated during the Normandy.

This day was a day of walking. . . on cobblestones mostly. . . We visited two churches, St. Martins or was it St. Michaels and St. Nicholas. We saw Roman ruins that were discovered when they were doing some street repairs and which are now encased in a building for protection and public viewing.

We saw the king's palace and the seat of government. We saw NATO headquarters and the public park where we were entranced by the trees trimmed and trained on wires to form walls along the walkways.

Our American Embassy is not only gated these days. . . since September 11, there are abattis and other barriers to keep out vehicles carrying people which might be intent on doing harm. We visited the Great Place and saw more statuary. . . and. . . much more. Near four o'clock, we stopped in a nice hotel coffee shop for tea. In fact, nearly every day we did this. I especially remember that every time we were served tea or coffee, we were also served a small cookie or a small piece of chocolate. What a nice gesture! We should repeat this in America.

We returned to our hotel (about an hour drive) and



spent the evening on our own. Fredy plays chess in a weekly tournament and Nicole has something she does that same evening. We enjoyed the time

on our own. . . we had a light meal at the hotel and then went to bed early. . we needed it!

The next day, Tuesday, was our day for Brugge. . . the oldest city in modern-day Belgium, it was recently named The Cultural City of the European Union for this year. (I learned this fact after returning home. Warren Skidmore, an HCPD member, sent me a news clipping of an article in the Akron Beacon Journal about it.)



Brugge is the most colorful city that we visited. . . and God granted us sunshine for the visit! Because the streets are narrow, cars generally are not allowed in the central part of the city.

. . everyone walks! or rides a bicycle! We rented a horse and buggy to take us around to some of the sites. Our driver, also from the Balkans as had been our cabbie in Paris on Sunday, spoke English.

The horse was a special treat! Julia

had been wanting to see a "Belgian work horse" in its native setting. This search led to us pointing out each and every horse that we saw. My Belgian cousin pronounced "horse" with an English accent as 'orse. . . Consequently, we started calling them 'orse too. (We weren't making fun. . . we were laughing together!) As part of the horse tour, we would stop near a special site and "take five minutes for the horse" (feed him). The true purpose was to allow the tourists to view and take pictures of a famous bridge and the swans in the canal and to visit some of the shops in the area. One of my favorite pictures of the trip is one of Julia and the horse having a conversation. . .

We had lunch that day in a very nice restaurant overlooking the Great Place. Boy, did I feel special that day! Here I was in the land of my ancestors, eating in a fine restaurant in the company of special family and friends, and overlooking some of the oldest places in modern history! I almost had to pinch myself!

After lunch and some more shopping, we left Brugge and headed to Oostende, a Flemish town on the North Sea. Along the way, we passed hundreds of greenhouses where are grown many of the vegetables eaten on dinner tables throughout the country. . . fields of leeks. . . Have you ever eaten leek soup????? You should.

While I love the sea and was enthusiastic about the wonderful view, I think Julia enjoyed Oostende most of all. She loves the seashore and picking up shells. We had no sooner gotten out of the car on this brisk day than she headed down to the beach. As she started down the steps, Nicole called her back warning her about the undertow and the ebbing tide. Much of this part of Belgium was flooded during a ocean flood back in the 1950s. Julia rerouted her steps and made it to waters' edge. She had such fun that I almost had to drag her away shouting and screaming. . . but not quite. She came home with two pockets full of shells.

The afternoon was waning. It began to rain again as we turned our vehicle toward home. We were tired but happy. Fredy dropped us off at the hotel telling us he would be back to get us in a bit. We were taking he and Nicole at to dinner. We had chosen, La Laguna, a nice Italian restaurant along the lake in Genval. We had seen the restaurant and the lake on one of our earlier trips through the area and Fredy had shared his memories of pleasant days around this lake with his parents when he was a child. The food was great, though I was a bit under the weather and didn't enjoy it as much as I probably could have.

The next day, Wednesday, was our last full day in Belgium. We spent the morning visiting the market in Wavre. As on our first full day there, it was Market Day in town. We finished our gift shopping and packed our suitcases. As I was packing, I discovered that a side seam in my suitcase had unraveled. We tried to get it fixed at a shoe repair shop downstairs from the hotel, but they didn't have the necessary sewing machine.

So. . . like all good West Virginians, I used baling twine, duct tape and horse shoe nails to put it together. . . <G> Not quite. . .but packing tape which I purchased from the office supply store just up the street from the shoe repair shop, worked really well. I wrapped my suitcase as though it were a super-sized package I was sending home!

In the midst of packing, etc., we had, er, I mean Julia, had a slight problem. . . the beds in our hotel room were very comfortable, dressed with down comforters and nice clean sheets daily. However, we discovered that the legs holding them up were awkwardly placed (don't sit on the end of the bed or the whole thing would drop to the floor because the legs were so far back) and that the legs were somewhat weak. We discovered the weakness in the legs when Julia sat down on the bedside and kept right on going: all the way to the floor as the leg collapsed underneath the bed. She might well have hurt herself, but it only hurt her pride. . . To make matters worse, I began to laugh, she began to laugh, and we laughed until our sides were aching and then we laughed some more. It was one of those things which was funny only if you witnessed the event!

Fredy and Nicole arrived shortly after lunch to take us on one last jaunt.: a visit to the ruins of the Abbey Villers, a mission of the Catholic Church that was built in the 11th century and served its purpose until 1796, the time of the French Revolution. What a pleasant climax to our wonderful trip it was! The sun was shining! The company was great! And the views were delightful! One of my favorite pictures of the whole tour was taken that afternoon. The late afternoon winter sun cast violet and purple shadows across the ivy covered walls, a scene which now reminds me of my trip each day as it greets me from the background of my computer screen.

And it was another picture taken that day of Fredy and I that showed me how much we two 5th cousins look alike. Julia had been telling me that, but it wasn't until I saw

the developed pictures of that afternoon that I could see what she meant. We DO look alike!

We had agreed to spend our last evening in the home of Fredy and Nicole.

Fredy dropped us off to wash our faces and primp a bit promising to be back shortly. He was! He took us to their home, a condo in Rixensart, where we met again with Nicole and their son Serge and his special girl. We had a most enjoyable evening.

The next morning at 7:30 a.m. Belgian time (1:30 a.m. EST) after another lovely breakfast in our hotel (yes, I highly recommend At Home Hotel in Wavre), Fredy picked us up and took us to the airport. We arrived back in Pittsburg at 6:10 p.m. EST. Mary and Jay Creamer picked us up. We were tired. . . but happy and both very, very happy that we had been able to visit this wonderful country without incident or problem.

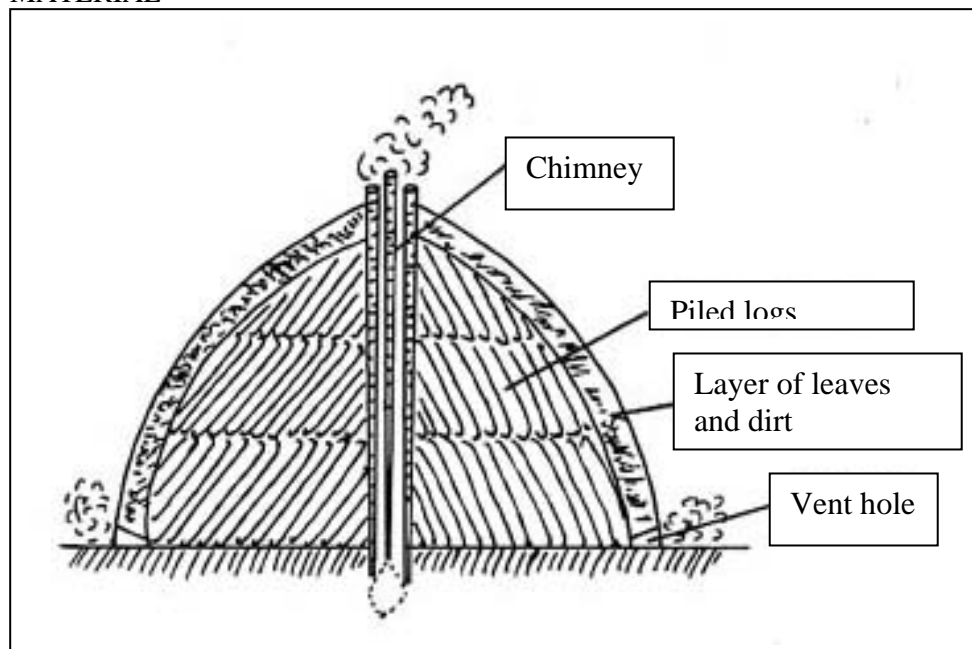
THE COAL WORKER

http://metiers.free.fr/ac/c001_b.html

LOCATION

The coal maker, as with many other woodworkers, practiced his craft in wooded areas and in forests. To him it was a necessity contrary to other occupations, which little by little moved towards the villages. There are traces of coal makers in the Ardennes, in the French Limousin, in Brittany, in the East and also in other areas.

MATERIAL



Sometimes the coal maker cut his own wood but it was more often the woodcutter's job.

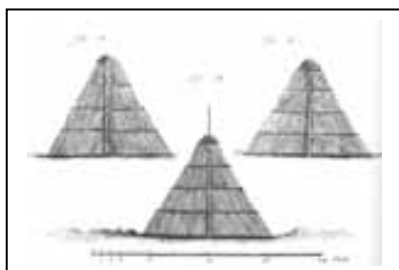
The branches were called "charbonnettes".

These were made of acacia or oak or for lack of better wood, of chestnut tree.

Birch and pine were avoided as much as possible because of their poor output.

The coal maker never mixed different kinds in the same stack.

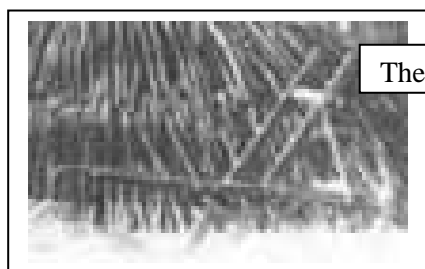
TOOLS



First of all, the coal maker prepared his work area by leveling off the surface with a pick and a shovel. The wheelbarrow, which enabled him to cart wood, was very large so as to transport logs that are 1m long. The coalmaker then spread a layer of wood chips, and stuck a pole in the ground and built around his stack, a conelike shape made up of several layers of same wood logs. The stack was then covered with dirt, grass and moss, then the central pole is removed and the coal maker pours a few shovelfuls of embers into the open hole.

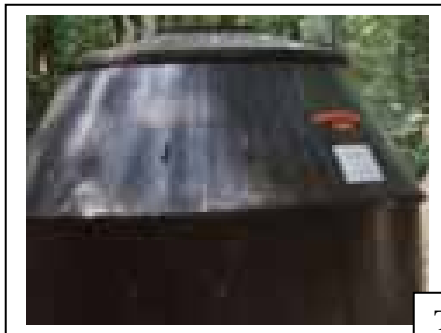
The slow burning of wood and supervising of the stack then began and could take up to several days (and nights).

The color of the smoke indicates the length. The stack was then smothered; when it is cooled, the coalmaker removed the wood coal with an iron hook and used a large metal rake to spread it.

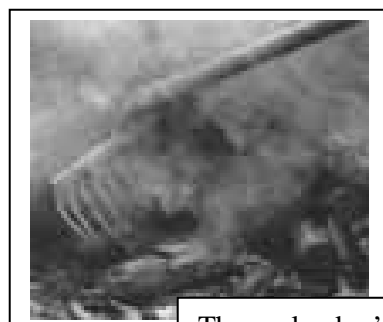


The coal maker's wheelbarrow

(Photo J.L. MOREL)



The Iron oven



The coalmaker's rake

OVER TIME

During the 17th century, the coalmakers made wood coal in the forests. Wood coal was heavily used for the forge for its high heat output. This era of "full use" lasted until the end of the 19th century, period when the mining of coal mines developed so heavily.

Wood coal began to retreat in spite of the use of iron forge.

WWII saw a short-lived return. Today, wood coal is no longer produced the way they used to but it is still used for example for barbecueing but also as a filter, or a conductor or even as insulation.

<http://www.jtosti.com/musee/charbon.htm>

1867 : Roux Births – Part 2

BALVIEUX, Antoine Joseph	22 May 1867	M	Emile Gille Joseph BALVIEUX	Marie Desiree Joseph HUBLEZ
BARTET, Jacques Joseph	26 Sep 1867	M	Jean Francois BARTET	Josephine SOUPLY
BASTIN, Jean Francois	10 May 1867	M	Jean Francois BASTIN	Rosine LHOIR
BASTIN, Desire Joseph	30 May 1867	M	Henri BASTIN	Felicite VENDERICK
BAUDOUR, Alice Josephine	20 Jun 1867	F	Gabriel BOUDOUR	Desiree MARIN
BAUDOUR, Michel Joseph	7 Aug 1867	M	Nicolas BAUDOUR	Amelie MASQUELIER
BAYET, Clarisse Sidonie	27 May 1867	F	Joseph BAYET	Marie Therese GOUVERNEUR
BEAUDOUX, Lucie Clemence	13 Sep 1867	F	Jean Louis BEAUDOUX	Josephine BOULVIN
BEAUTRIX, Emile Joseph	29 Nov 1867	M	Adrien BEAUTRIX	Marie Therese MARLIER
BELOTE, Marie Amelie	17 Aug 1867	F	Pierre Francois BELOTE	Gertrude Ursule FEVRIER
BOHY, Alphonse	15 Dec 1867	M	Emmanuel BOHY	Ludovie HECQ
CANTILLION, Homerine Elise	12 Oct 1867	F	Leopold CANTILLION	Lucie Josephpe SCOUVART
CAPIAUX, Juliette Josephine Ghislaine	8 Jul 1867	F	Jean Baptiste CAPIAUX	Leocadie DELFORGE
CASTIN, Alphonsine	23 May 1867	F	Paul CASTIN	Marie Catherine POLOME
CASTIN, Cherie	27 Oct 1867	F	Jacques CASTIN	Josephine JACQUET
CATY, Auguste Joseph	15 Aug 1867	M	Jean Baptiste CATY	Louise Josephpe VANDESTEENE
COLIN, Marie Therese	18 Aug 1867	F	Christian COLIN	Adele SCOUVART
CORNIL, Eugenie Pauline	2 Aug 1867	F	Jean Baptiste CORNIL	Eugenie QUINIF
COTTON, Jean Charles	11 Nov 1867	F	Charles COTTON	Marie Catherine MENESSON
DEBLOCK, Victoire Josephpe	18 Aug 1867	F	Charles Louis DEBLOCK	Barbe Regine NAUWELAERTS
DEBLOCK, Alexandre	18 Aug 1867	M	Charles Louis DEBLOCK	Barbe Regine NAUWELAERTS
DECHAMPS, Odile Marie	31 May 1867	F	Ephrem Joseph DUCENE	Marie Elise DECHAMPS

DEDECKER, Flore Marie Victoire	3 Dec 1867	F	Jean Charles DEDECKER	Marie Caroline MARTIN
DEDOBBELEER, Marie Louise	6 Aug 1867	F	Theodore DEDOBBELEER	Anne Clementine VANKERKHOVEN
DEHOUT, Maria	13 Dec 1867	F	Alexandre DEHOUT	Eleonore Virginie LEFEVRE
DELMOTTE, Elise Innocente	3 Jul 1867	F	Andre DELMOTTE	Marie Joseph WERY
DELPIERRE, Lydie Josephe	28 Jun 1867	F	Pierre Joseph DELPIERRE	Marie Therese ANTOINE
DELVAUX, Adrien Joseph	14 Jun 1867	M	Jean Baptiste Ghislain DELVAUX	Philomene Joseph DEHOUX
DEMIERE, Clement Joseph	29 Sep 1867	M		Marie Charlotte DEMIERE
DEPASSE, Charles Pierre Joseph	18 May 1867	M	Florestan DEPASSE	Augustine Joseph BARTCH
DERAVE, Juliette Maria	15 Sep 1867	F	Auguste DERAIVE	Marie Leonie SAINT MOULIN
DERIDIAUX, Hubert Joseph	17 Aug 1867	M	Albert DERIDIAUX	Pauline CHERUY
DESSAUSOIS, Francois Joseph Augustin	14 Jun 1867/M		Francois Joseph DESSAUSOIS	Desiree FRANCO
DEVRAYE, Flore Sidonie	29 Jul 1867	F	Pierre Joseph NOEL	Sidonie DEVRAYE, single
DEWIS, Jeanne Louise	29 May 1867	F	Felix DEWIS	Pauline SAVELGERGHE
DOGNIAUX, Louis Joseph	10 Aug 1867	M	Maximilien DOGNIAUX	Josephine JACQUET
DRAILY, Elise Desiree	3 Oct 1867	F	Jean Baptiste DRAILY	Desiree BASTIN
DUCENE, Charles Louis Ghislain Joseph	8 Sep 1867 M		Ghislain DUCENE	Caroline VOS
DUGAILLY, Jean Baptiste Florian	3 Aug 1867	M	Narcisse Joseph DUGAILLY	Marie Josephe HECQUE
DUPUIS, Alexandre Pierre	12 Jun 1867	M	Pierre Joseph DUPUIS	Cecile DERBEQUE
DURAY, Maximilien Joseph	10 Jun 1867	M	Maximilien Ghislain DURAY	Augustine LEFEVRE
DUVIEU, Anne Catherine	20 Sep 1867	F	Pierre DUVIEU	Jeanne Marie VANKERKHOVEN
ESTER, Zoe Elvire	3 Dec 1867	F	Jean Joseph ESTER	Elvira Ghislaine DELCORTE
FALISE, Victorien Joseph	17 Nov 1867	M	Leopold Joseph CHARDON	Petronille FALISE
FAULX (MARIN) Pierre Charles	10 Nov 1867	M	Pierre Jacques FAULX	Leonie MARIN
FONTAINE, Marie Catherine	10 Jun 1867	F	Martin FONTAINE	Celina MATHIEU
FORNEVILLE, Marie Louise	26 Dec 1867	F	Pierre Joseph FORNEVILLE	Marie Catherine HENNAUT
FRANC, Emile	30 Nov 1867	M	Prosper Joseph FRANC	Marie Christine RASCOUT
FRANCO, Omer Joseph	17 Sep 1867	M	Auguste FRANCO	Louise DERIDDER
FROMANT, Marie Catherine	1 Nov 1867	F	Jean Baptiste FROMANT	Josephine FRANCO
FRONVILLE, Irma Marie Therese	6 Aug 1867	F	Henri FRONVILLE	Stephanie HERMAN
GEHAIN, Victorine	30 Aug 1867	F	Adolphe GEHEN	Virginie DEDAIN
GERARD, Josephine	24 Oct 1867	F	Louis GERARD	Josephine SERVAIS
GEYSSENS, Marie Jeannette	27 Jun 1867	F	Jean Baptiste VANDERPLAS	Angelique GEYSSENS
GILQUIN, Juliette Maria	1 Jul 1867	F	Jean Baptiste BAUDET	Leontine GILQUIN
GODEFROID, Alphonsine Josephe	28 Jul 1867	F	Constant Joseph GODEFROID	Marie Catherine Joseph MAGHEN
GOME, Jules	6 Nov 1867	M	Jean Francois GOME	Eugenie SCOUVART
HAINAUT, Emile Hubert	20 Jul 1867	M	Hubert HAINAUT	Antoinette STURBOIS
HARPIGNY, Pauline	14 Sep 1867	F	Jean Baptiste Ghislain HARPIGNY	Josephine Ghislaine LAGNEAUX
HECQ, Adolphe Joseph	10 Dec 1867	M	Auguste HECQ	Amelie DELVIGNE
HEMBISE, Julie Marie Joseph Ghislaine	25 Sep 1867 F		Henri Joseph HEMBISE	Marie Stephanie BOMAL
HENRY, Euphrena Charles Antoine	24 May 1867	M	Theoodule HENRY	Adrienne DOCQ
HERMANT, Pierre Joseph	2 Jun 1867	M	Pierre Joseph HERMANT	Virginie FOURNIER
HOSLET, Julia Maria Adelina	25 May 1867	F	Charles HOSSELET	Marie Valentine PIRAUX
HOSSELET, Anna Maria Paulina	25 May 1867	F	Charles HOSSELET	Marie Valentine PIRAUX
HOTELARD, Alexandre Jean Francois	27 Oct 1867	M	Alexandre Joseph HOTELARD	Catherine SOUPLY
HUART, Louisa Marie Antoinette	30 Jun 1867	F	Augustin Pierre Joseph	Felicie Leopoldine MALIEN
HUWART, Marie Clemence	18 May 1867	F	Clement Joseph HUWART	Constance Joseph CAMBIER
JACQUET, Camil Jean Joseph	23 Sep 1867	M	Jean Francois JACQUET	Marie Adrienne LAMBERT
LAMBERT, Louis	3 Jun 1867	M	Jacobus Joseph LAMBERT	Antoinette FINET
LAURENT, Marie Louise	23 May 1867	F	Pierre Joseph LAURENT	Victorine Joseph LECLERCO
LECLERCO, Louis Joseph	5 Dec 1867	M	Auguste LECLERCO	Marie Louise AGNEESSENS
LECOMTE, Nestor Joseph	11 Oct 1867	M	Lambert LECOMTE	Adrienne THIRION
LEFEVRE, Julia Eugenie	2 May 1867	F	Hubert Joseph LEFEVRE	Marie Therese Desiree SENTE
LEGRAND, Aurelie Josephe	22 May 1867	F	Victor LEGRAND	Victorine FAVERLY
LELOUP, Zelia	9 Dec 1867	F	Jean Baptiste LELOUP	Catherine MASSON

LEMAL, Aglae Maria	15 Dec 1867	F	Jean Remy LEMAL	Alphonsine Joseph DELATTRE
LEPAGE, Henriette Flore	2 Sep 1867	F	Henri LEPAGE	Charlotte Louise BAILLEUR
LUCAS, Marie Anna	16 Nov 1867	F	Emile LUCAS	Marie Louise OKERMAN
LUCQ, Desiree Ghislaine	14 Dec 1867	F	Alphonse LUCQ	Desiree MEURICE
MALIEN, Fernand Aristide Augustin	29 Oct 1867	M	Victor Joseph MALIEN	Marie Eugenie COLINE
MANDERLIER, Divine Louise	11 Jun 1867	F	Pierre Joseph MANDERLIER	Marie Joseph RICHIR
MANSAR, Jean Baptiste	26 Jun 1867	M	Firmin MANSART	Marie Louise BARTET
MASQUETIAUX, Henri Joseph	7 Oct 1867	M	Edouard MASQUETIAUX	Marie Catherine GHIGNET
MEUREE, Marie Louise	4 Sep 1867	F	Jean Baptiste MEUREE	Marie Joseph BONANGE
MEURICE, Anne Marie	12 Jun 1867	F	Alexis MEURICE	Marie Catherine DEPASSE
MICHAUX, Marie Henriette	6 Sep 1867	F	Henri Joseph MICHAUX	Adele PETTIAUX
MICHAUX, Adolphe Joseph	8 Sep 1867	M	Martial MICHAUX	Philomene BROGNIAUX
MOLLE, Jean Alexis	26 Aug 1867	M	Florent MOLLE	Adele ROUSSEAU
MOLLE, Amandine Eleonore	25 Oct 1867	F	Paul MOLLE	Eleonore GODISIABOIS
MOLLE, Marie Louise	3 Dec 1867	F	Pierre Joseph MOLLE	Marie Therese MICHAUX
MONTREUL, Marie Joseph	4 May 1867	F	Jean Francois MONTREUL	Catherine WERY
NOEL, Louise Desiree	26 Sep 1867	F	Louis Joseph Noel Desire NOEL	Marie Catherine VANDESTEENE
PARANT, Desiree	3 Sep 1867	F	Jacques Francois PARANT	Romaine SONNET
PETIT, Alida Elisa	2 Sep 1867	F	Nicolas PETIT	Marie Therese FRENNET
PETIT, Clement Joseph	7 Sep 1867	M	Clement PETIT	Marie Joseph MULLER
PETIT, Regnier Joseph	30 Nov 1867	M	Felicien PETIT	Louise BREART
PETTE, Deloise Marie	1 Dec 1867	F	Nicolas Joseph PETTE	Agnes GENAUX
PINSART, Floribert Josephe	25 Aug 1867	F		Octavie PINSART
PITTE, Camil Joseph	11 Sep 1867	M	Joachim PITTE	Rosalie BAUDOUX
POLLART, Jean Baptiste	14 Jul 1867	M	Ferdinand Joseph POLLART	Florentine Joseph HANNETON
QUERRIAU, Evariste	9 Jul 1867	M	Evariste QUERRIAU	Adolphine VILERS
RIMBERT, Desire Ghislain	16 Jul 1867	M	Florentin RIMBERT	Caroline MELAIN
ROUSSEAU, Sylvain Joseph	13 Aug 1867	M	Pierre Joseph ROUSSEAU	Augustine CAPOUET
ROUSSEAU, Pauline Alexina	16 Oct 1867	F	Pierre ROUSSEAU	Leonie Joseph HANNET
ROUSSEAU, Emile Joseph	7 Nov 1867	M	Mathieu Joseph ROUSSEAU	Adelaide Therese DELPIERRE
SABEAU, Maria Josephe	9 Jun 1867	F	Augustin Joseph SABEAU	Virginie HIRSOUX
SCHEUNE, Therese Joseph	8 Sep 1867	F	Alphonse Auguste SCHEUNE	Marie Hortense FOLIO
SCORY, Jean Philippe	11 Jul 1867	M	Jean Philippe SCORY	Marie Louise BASTIN
SOUPLY, Sylvain	15 Aug 1870	M	Jean Francois SOUPLY	Cecile PIERARD
THIRION, Palmire Josephe	3 Oct 1867	F	Jean Baptiste THIRION	Virginie GODISIABOIS
THIRION, Michel Joseph	2 Dec 1867	M	Maximilien Joseph THIRION	Marie Louise GORET
TOISOUL, Francois Joseph Constant	28 Jun 1867	M	Clement TOISOUL	Florence HANCE
TOURNAY, Alphonsine	25 May 1867	F		Julie TOURNAY
VAN IN WEGHE, Albert Gustave	26 Sep 1867	M	Gustave VAN IN WEGHE	Marie Claudine LEFRANCO
VANDEKASSYE, Desire Louis	26 Sep 1867	M	Charles Louis VANDEKASSYE	Marie Therese VANDENPASSE
VANLIENDAEL, Jean Francois Felix	1 Sep 1867	M	Francois Felix VANLIENDAEL	Marie Catherine BERGER
VANTITTELBOOM, Emile Joseph	14 Jul 1867	M	Frederic VANTITTELBOOM	Adele GENNAUX
VENDERICH, Francois Joseph	21 May 1867	F	Augustin Adrien VENDERICH	Josephine BAYET
VERECKER, Alphonse Jacques	9 Jul 1867	M	Charles Louis VERECKER	Sophie FEYEN
VERHOVEN, Marie Catherine	7 Sep 1867	F	Isidore VERHOVEN	Genevieve EVRARD
VLEMERICKX, Philibert Isidore	1 Oct 1867	M		Pauline VLEMERICKX, 21y
WAMBECQ, Alexandre Joseph	1 Dec 1867	M	Anselme WAMBECQ	Marie Therese DEHOUT
WANDEBROUCK, Marie Elise	11 Nov 1867	F	Alphonse WANDEBROUCK	Josephine MEUNIER
WERY, Marie Therese	6 Sep 1867	F	Gaspard WERY	Octavie LIMBOURG
WERY, Edmond Leon	16 Nov 1867	M	Jean Baptiste WERY	Leonie MICHAUX
YPERSIEL, Alphonsine	14 Jun 1867	F	Ferdinand YPERSIEL	Jeannette FRERE
ZERQUE, Jean Baptiste	23 Jun 1867	M	Olivier Joseph Desire ZERQUE	Marie Catherine LOBET

WALLONIA HEARTLAND

By George VILLERS, Belgium



The purpose of the articles published under this title will give us the opportunity to learn about Wallonia through her marvelous folk tales but also through the history of the towns and villages of Walloon Brabant, the Kingdom's 10th province.

Let's discover together the origins, the history, the legends, its heritage, its customs, folklore, anecdotes, sayings with the help of the « Guide-Almanach des villes et des villages ».

<http://belgium.rootsweb.com/bel/0wl/jose/chastre/index.html>

Let's first look at **CHASTRE**: made up of Chastre, Villeroix, Blanmont, Cortil, Noirmont, Saint G ry and Gentinnes.

Population : 6,319 inhabitants

Area : 3,130 ha.

CHASTRE : in Walloon 'tchauss': from the latin 'castra' for roman camp, fortress

VILLEROUX : in Walloon 'V  rou', short for " villare".

BLANMONT : White mountain

CORTIL-NOIRMONT : in Walloon 'cort  nwermont'. From the roman 'curtile', meaning 'farm'

SAINT-G RY : in Walloon 'saint-dj  r  '

GENTINNES : in Walloon 'dj  ntine'. From 'gentilice', or land of « gennitinius »

Before the towns were combined, the land registry divided the territory of Chastre into 3 sections: Villeroix, Chastre-Dame-Alerne et Blanmont. Chastre was combined with Villeroix on April 19th, 1811 and with Blanmont on November 7th, 1823.

So the history of Chastre goes back a long way, as that of many places in Brabant. During the Middle Ages, many lords shared the land. But they soon put other towns under their rule and Chastre grew in status. However it was not spared from the Dutch nor the French soldiers who passed through here successively.

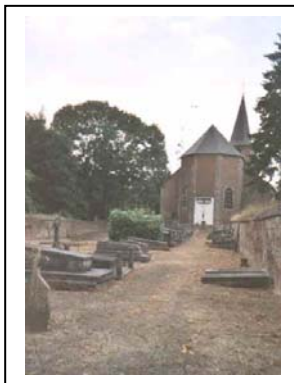
During excavations done in 1655, Roman ruins were found where the current train station stands.

As a side note, we will mention that the railroad line Brussels-Chastre-Namur was to first pass through Wavre. After their refusal to have the railroad go through, the line was drawn across Chastre and inaugurated in 1855. A sugar plant was built there 8 years later along the line, providing work for some 225 workers. The trolley, for passengers as well as for merchandise, remained in service until 1950.

Today, Chastre is a residential as well as rural town where 6,000 people live. It is crossed at its southern end, by the ancient Roman road, "*Chauss  e Brunehaut*", that linked Bavai, France to Cologne, Germany.

Located between Ottignies-Louvain-La-Neuve and Gembloux, about 40 km from Brussels, it is served well by an extensive road and train coverage. A small river, the 'Orne', crosses it, providing the charming landscape around some beautiful farms.

Local Heritage:



CHASTRE

Originally a **lord's manor**, the « *Ferme Rose* » or « *Ferme de Perbais* » was an important combination dating back to the second half of the 17th century. The main house bears the date of 1688 and the barn of 1679. All the surrounding buildings were classified on June 26th, 1981. It currently serves as the Public Administration building.

The Notre-Dame Church, called « *Alerne* » was a place of pilgrimage for a long time. It houses a statue of the Virgin dating back to the 17th century, and that is said to have healed many hernias and other ailments.

The French military cemetery is a moving site where lay to rest the numerous French and Moroccan soldiers who fell in battle.

The flour mill of Piroy built in 1857 by E. FAVIER was momentarily transformed into a marble sawing mill in 1858. At the beginning of the 20th century it was used to grind grain. During WWII, the wheel and machine were dismantled. Today it is used as a residence.

The mill of Godeupont now belongs to the public administration. It houses the village's archives as

well as a museum on agriculture, craftsmanship and yesterday's industry-

Saying: « A dry January makes the farmer happy »

The St. Wivine Chapel, or “Big chapel”, dated 1855, supposed to have been built by the Baron Gérard d’Udeckem d’Acoz. To this day some farmers still look to St. Wivine to protect them and their animals against certain ailments.

BLANMONT,



Most likely named because of the older town of Noirmont that also belonged to «Walhain», its St. Martin Church was built in 1861-1862 according to the architect E. COULON’s blueprints, keeping some elements from the earlier building it replaced.

Some quartz quarries were in use at the beginning of the 20th century, providing stones for the roads as well as building stone.

The castle (1640), belonged to Perwez and was owned by Jacques de Walhain and was built up in 1751 into a baronny for Jacques de Kessel. The present buildings date back to the 17th and 18th centuries and presents a huge porch from about 1700.

The Mahy Chapel: the legend says that Lord MAHY got lost in the area one winter evening and said he would build a chapel if he found his way again. At that very moment, bells sounded in the valley ahead and he recognized them as those of the Church in Nil. He followed them and had a chapel built there, dedicated to “Notre-Dame des Affligés” where people thereafter came on pilgrimages.

The Tree of Blanmont is made up of a bunch of maple trees. As the highest point in the area, on a clear day, from its top, one can see the Hill of the Waterloo Lion.

People turned to the St. Rita and St Ghislain Chapels with their desperate pleas and for convulsions in children.

VILLEROUX,

A ‘Gallo-Roman’ villa was discovered there towards the end of the 1960s. A certain ENGUERRANS from Villeroix built a castle on the spot of the present GOFFAUX farm. He provided a domain to the Hospital brothers of St Jean of Jerusalem who founded de Villeroix Hospital and to provide for his needs, a farm that would be destroyed in 1689 during the War of Religions. In 1793, the village becomes the canton’s seat of 13 communities before Napoleon ordered the merging with Chastre in 1811. They prayed to St. Thibaut to heal them from whooping cough.

CORTIL-NOIRMONT



Divided into 3 parts on the Land Registry: Noirmont, Cortil et Chaudmont

The “Chaussée Brunehaut” (Bavai-Cologne) follows the town on its southern end. Digs show some of the most important witnesses of the Roman presence in the Province. These items can be seen at the Museums of Royal Art and History in Brussels.

During the Middle-Ages, Cortil belonged to the Gembloux Abbey.

Cortil has the Church Notre-Dame (1904) with its 12th century baptismal fonts.

Noirmont has the Church St. Pierre (1780) which counts

amongst its ancient cemetery stones those of the GALLO family.(1748)

The Sarrasin Tower: Encircled within the inside wall of the old farm-castle, the current tower has 3 levels.

The building is made of red brick but the holes made by the ‘arquebusières’ bullets are covered with white stone.

The feudal castle of nearby Noirmont, was razed in the 19th century.

The St. Adele Chapel was completely retored in the summer of 1994.

The Mill of Cortil, was originally situated on the Square. It was moved in 1765 so as to better benefit from the currents of the “Olné” and the “Ry de l’Ernage” and a 10foot waterfall. Meant to grind grain, it has also been used to provide an inconsistent source of electricity in the hamlet.

The whole of the machine was restored in 1974 thanks to the King Baudouin Foundation.

A deadly battle took place in these parts during WWII. 2,600 Moroccans were killed who belonged to a 14,000 men corps from Agadir, Marakech and Meknes, who fought along side the French and Belgian soldiers. They are buried in Villeroix.

The French museum commemorated the Battle of Gembloux where 114 died during WWII.

GENTINNES

The Land Registry divides it into 4: Heuval, Lauvigny, Altiau and Géronvillers

This was a much disputed land; the “Bonne Espérance” Abbey received the church and its lands; The Villers Abbey also received property from Géronvillers.

In Memoriam

On January 1st, 1962, 20 missionaries were killed in Kongolo (Congo). Everyone in Belgium is moved. A call went out to build a commemorative chapel. The Kongolo Memorial was finished on July 1st, 1966. In the meantime, the list of victims grew: 211 names appear on the commemorative plaque.



Not much is left of the 17th century castle. It was changed much and only the façade can still testify of its past glory. In 1904, the fathers of "Saint Esprit" started a 'noviciat' for future missionaries and a secondary school.

The St. Gertrude Church (1864) brags 12th century Baptismal Fonts and a 13th century baroque communion pew. Some beautiful farms still strive among which the "Moulin", in Louvigny, Biéaux and Géronvillers.

Chapels: "l'Ermitage", "Notre-Dame" and "St. Antoine".

The Kongolo Memorial includes the castle and the chapel. The Memorial's center provides a conference and exhibit room.

SAINT GÉRY

The Land Registry only lists 1 section for this area.

The Village which includes the hamlets of Courcelles and of Tri Marsain

The first inhabitants were peasants who lived on a farm around the 2nd or 3rd century. It was destroyed by the Barbarians's invasions.

The area was not inhabited again until the 7th century.

About the same time, the future St. Géry, who had come to preach the gospel in the area, blessed some springs which became 'miraculous'. The Many legends are still recounted about the "Cross of St. Gery". During the 12th century, Arnould de Walhain had a tower built, "Tourette" or "Tour des Souvenirs".

The St. Géry Church was built in 1836.

The square cross of "Saint Géry", whose origins are vague, stands 10 feet high. It bears no inscription. A legend recalls that that a man wrapped in a cloth stood at that spot one night. An honest tailor, on his way from St. Géry, saw the ghost and killed it with his iron. The cross was erected there as a memorial for this tragedy.

There is also the Chapel of the Virgin (in the vicar's garden), the chapel St. Adèle and the "ferme de la Dîme".

COURTOIS, the Abbot: He was a priest of Saint Géry, member of the Walloon Academy of Liège. He wrote beautiful Poetry in Walloon about the cross of Saint Géry, Villers, etc.. He also liked to paint, sculpt and play music.

The Fountain St. Géry

Located along one of 6 trails of Chastre, the fountain was restored in 1996. It was blessed, they say, by Géry, who was then the Bishop of Cambrai during one of his trips. Since then the spring that feeds it has gained a reputation for having miraculous effects against canker sores and sore eyes.



141 Rue de l'Ermitage, 1450 Gentinnes

The Story So Far...

La Brasserie de la Touffe was set up at a time when the giant Interbrew™ had just swallowed up and closed down the Leffe and Vieux Temps breweries at Mont-Saint-Guibert, about 10 km from here. Sadly there are only two independent breweries remaining in the whole of Brabant Wallon - La Touffe and Lefèbvre at Quenast.

The idea for the brewery came up back in 1996 during a visit a brewer friend in search of a place to brew, who suggested setting up in the farm's enormous barn. Why not...?

The well water in the courtyard was to be analyzed and in the meantime it was decided there was need to enroll at the Ecole de Brasserie (Brewery School) at Louvain-la-Neuve.

It took so long to analyze the water that when they eventually received the good news that it was ideal for brewing the brewer-friend was presented with a glass of their first brew - made using this very water!

<http://users.swing.be/devans/>

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION: Brown County, Wisconsin

A continuing series submitted by Mary Ann Defnet

The following is a list of Belgians who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States in the years 1890 and 1891. 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.

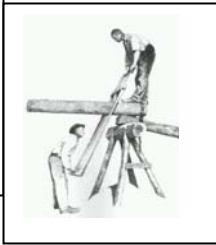
Name	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
BOLSENS, Theophile	1863	Phi la	Jan 1888	29 Mar 1890
BRIES, Oliver	1848	New York	July 1885	28 Apr 1890
BUYS, Aloise	1830	New York	Sept 1885	29 Mar 1890
CAUTEREELS, Peter	1833	New York	June 1882	23 Oct 1890
CORBISIER, Desire	1852	New York	June 1875	29 Oct 1890
CRABB, Fred	1853	New York	Aug 1854	3 Nov 1890
DAOUST, Joachim	1839	New York	Sept 1883	3 Nov 1890
DE GREEF, Desire	1855	New York	June 1857	31 Oct 1890
DELVAUX, Julien	1852	Milwaukee	1870	31 Oct 1890

DEVILEZ, Alphonse	1840	New York	July 1887	28 Mar 1890
DEVILEZ, Frank	1867	New York	Oct 1889	3 Nov 1890
DEVILEZ, Joseph	1869	New York	July 1887	31 Mar 1890
GENIESSE, Frank	1860	Phi la	Feb 1889	3 Nov 1890
GONGNARD, Eugene	1849	New York	Apr 1889	3 Nov 1890
GONGNARD, Louis	1825	New York	Apr 1889	3 Nov 1890
GROSSEN, John	1842	Green Bay	June 1856	3 Nov 1890
HAIRSON (HERSON), John B.	1859	New York	Apr 1889	13 Oct 1890
HOSKENS, Thomas	1840	New York	May 1871	23 Oct 1890
JASSOGNE, Emil	1849	Green Bay	Oct 1871	30 Oct 1890
JAUQUET, Pierre Joseph	1845	Green Bay	June 1855	4 Nov 1890
LEMENSE, Antoine	1846	New York	Mar 1855	31 Oct 1890
LEURQUIN, Dieudonne	1855	Green Bay	Nov 1871	4 Nov 1890
LEURQUIN, Alfred	1858	Detroit	Oct 1870	1 Nov 1890
MATHU, Jean B.	1851	Milwaukee	Nov 1871	31 Oct 1890
MICHAELS, Felix	1862	New York	Sept 1885	23 Oct 1890
MICHIELS, Fred	1867	New York	Apr 1886	1 Apr 1890
NIEUL, Leander	1869	New York	May 1872	31 Mar 1890
NOEL, Prosper	1843	New York	Dec 1888	27 Mar 1890
ROBEELS, Michel	1844	New York	Sept 1888	26 Mar 1890
RONDOU, Emanuel	1869	New York	May 1889	13 Oct 1890
SALMON, Francois	1832	New York	May 1889	23 Oct 1890
TORDEUR, Clement Jh.	1845	New York	Dec 1889	5 July 1890
VAN BELLINGER, Alphonse	1842	New York	Sept 1858	1 Nov 1890
VANDE CASTEELE, Louis Francois	1868	New York	July 1889	4 Nov 1890
VANDENPLAS, Joseph	1840	New York	June 1883	29 Oct 1890
VANMEERBEEK, Victor	1866	New York	Jan 1889	1 Apr 1890
VAN MIEGHEN, Edward	1861	New York	Apr 1887	1 Apr 1890
VERWERST, Edward	1864	New York	Apr 1888	29 Mar 1890
WAARZEGGERS, Benedick	1869	New York	May .1887	26 Mar 1890
WERY, John	1868	New York	Oct 1888	26 Mar 1890
WILMET, Florent	1835	New York	June 1871	25 Mar 1890
COOPMAN, Henri	1859	New York	June 1889	31 Mar 1891
DAIX, Jean Francois	1820	New York	Nov 1885	18 Mar 1891
DAIX, Victor	1861	New York	Nov 1885	18 Mar 1891
DELAHAUT, Jerome	1834	New York	Oct 1889	31 Mar 1891
DESTREE, Martin	1838	New York	Apr 1888	31 Mar 1891
FABRY, Louis	1862	New York	Sept 1885	17 Mar 1891
GAROCHE, Felix	1865	New York	1867	3 Sep 1891
HUBERT, Adolph	1863	New York	Oct 1871	1 Apr 1891
JOACHIM, Gaspard	1862	New York	Apr 1879	1 Apr 1891
LIBERT, Adolphe	1854	New York	June 1888	21 Mar 1891
MARCHAND, Maximilien	1838	New York	Dec 1888	26 Mar 1891
MEULEMANS, Francis	1842	New York	Aug 1883	12 Oct 1891
MOTIF, Frank	1868	New York	July 1889	23 Mar 1891
PENSIS, Alphonse	1842	New York	July 1884	1 Apr 1891
TRICOT, Jerome	1851	New York	Nov 1885	18 Mar 1891
TUYLS, John	1843	New York	June 1855	14 Mar 1891
VANMEERBEEK, Henry	1856	New York	Apr 1889	4 Apr 1891
WETTS, Charles	1865	New York	Apr 1887	23 Mar 1891

THE LOGGER

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

adapted by Régine Brindle



SETTING

The logger leaves home in Autumn at a pace of about 40km/day to set up his lodge besides the woodsman and the clog maker. After a hard winter's task, he goes home with some money that he uses to add to his property.

MATERIAL

He worked on several types of wood according to the demand. It was often oak or maple or elm. He used chestnut to make beams as one of its quality is to keep insects at bay. The core of the trunk was used to make important pieces for wheelwrights who needed shafts to be very strong.

TOOLS

After the tree is down, it is cut into logs with the cross-cut saw (a two handled saw with large blade), then it is squared with an axe. A black line is drawn on the log, with a simple string dunked into a mixture of ashes and water to show where to cut. Then the cutting can begin. The log is hoisted on a special support, made of a long strong beam, which lays on the ground on one end and on the other, on 2 to 3 stakes anchored into the ground. The log is held in place with a stop and a chain so that half of it sticks out over the top. A square-box saw (the box is about 1.6m x 1 m, with a blade

stretched with a screw and a handle) is then used. One man climbs over the log while another grabs the bottom part of the saw and they begin the rhythmic sawing while singing a logger's song; the man on the top pulls the saw to him, and the one below saws on the way down. The process is repeated for every traced line then the loggers take a break. The log is turned over and the same thing is done on that side as well. They stop cutting at 1 inch from the edge; the planks will separate by themselves when the log is dropped on the ground, producing at the same time the loggers' signature.

OVER THE YEARS

Loggers are recognized as early as the 15th century; this was a prosperous profession until the beginning of the 20th century. As for many others, industrialization caused its disappearance: first there was the development of the ribbon saw, first powered by steam, then by electricity, then came the truck that could carry the logs to the sawing mill where they could be cut into planks. This profession disappeared completely after WWII.

The (French) Logger's Song

Taken from *"Des métiers et des hommes à la lisière des bois"*.

Tous ceux qui sont à l'aise
Sont les scieurs de long
Tioungri, tioungra, tra la la
Sont les scieurs de long

Ils montent sur leur tronçon
Avec leur scion
Tioungri, tioungra, tra la la
Avec leur scion.

Le patron va les voir
Courageux compagnon
Tioungri, tioungra, tra la la
Courageux compagnon

Si le courage nous manque
Patron nous partirons
Tioungri, tioungra, tra la la
Patron nous partirons.



The "4-Hand Saw"
(Photo R.NOURRY)



Cross-cut saw(Photo R.NOURRY)



La hache à peler(Photo R.NOURRY)

Understanding Diseases/Cause of Death

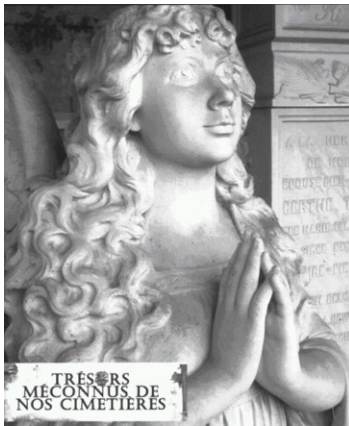
<http://www.genexchange.org/disease.cfm>

- Ablepsy** - Blindness
Ague - Malarial Fever
American Plague - Yellow fever
Anasarca - Generalized massive edema
Aphonia - Laryngitis
Aphtha - The infant disease, thrush
Apoplexy - Paralysis due to stroke
Asphyxia/Asphixia - Cyanotic and lack of oxygen
Atrophy - Wasting away or diminishing in size.
Bad Blood - Syphilis
Bilious Fever - Typhoid, malaria, hepatitis or elevated temperature and bile emesis
Biliousness - Jaundice associated with liver disease
Black Plague or Black Death - Bubonic plague
Black Fever - Acute infection with high temperature and dark red skin lesions and high mortality rate
Black Pox - Black Small pox
Black Vomit - Vomiting old black blood due to ulcers or yellow fever.
Blackwater Fever - Dark urine associated with high temperature
Bladder in Throat - Diphtheria (Seen on death certificates)
Blood Poisoning - Bacterial infection, septicemia
Bloody Flux - Bloody stools
Bloody Sweat - Sweating sickness
Bone Shave - Sciatica
Brain Fever - Meningitis
Breakbone - Dengue fever
Bright's Disease - Chronic inflammatory disease of kidneys
Bronze John - Yellow fever
Bule - Boil, tumor or swelling
Cachexy - Malnutrition
Cacogastric - Upset stomach
Cacospysy - Irregular pulse
Caduceus - Subject to falling sickness or epilepsy
Camp fever - Typhus, Camp diarrhea
Canine Madness - Rabies, hydrophobia
Canker - Ulceration of mouth or lips or herpes simplex
Catalepsy - Seizures/Trances
Catarrhal - Nose and throat discharge from cold or allergy
Cerebritis - Inflammation of cerebrum or lead poisoning
Chilblain - Swelling of extremities caused by exposure to cold
Child Bed Fever - Infection following birth of a child
Chin Cough - Whooping cough
Chlorosis - Iron deficiency anemia
Cholera - Acute severe contagious diarrhea with intestinal lining sloughing
Cholera Morbus - Characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevated temperature, etc. Could be appendicitis
Cholecystitis - Inflammation of the gall bladder
Cholelithiasis - Gall stones
Chorea - Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing
Cold Plague - Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing
Colic - An abdominal pain and cramping
Congestive Chills - Malaria
Congestion - Any collection of fluid in an organ, like the lungs
Congestive Chills - Malaria with diarrhea
Congestive Fever - Malaria
Corruption - Infection
Coryza - A cold
Costiveness - Constipation
Cramp Colic - Appendicitis
Crop Sickness - Overextended stomach
Croup - Laryngitis, diphtheria, or strep throat
Cyanosis - Dark skin color from lack of oxygen in blood
Cynanche - Diseases of throat
Cystitis - Inflammation of the bladder
Day Fever - Fever lasting one day, sweating sickness
Debility - Lack of movement or staying in bed
Decrepitude - Feebleness due to old age
Delirium Tremens - Hallucinations due to alcoholism
Dengue - Infectious fever endemic to East Africa
Dentition - Cutting of teeth
Deplumation - Tumor of the eyelids which causes hair loss
Diary Fever - A fever that lasts one day
Diphtheria - Contagious disease of the throat
Distemper - Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose and throat, anorexia
Dock Fever - Yellow fever
Dropsy - Edema (swelling), often caused by kidney or heart disease
Dropsy of the Brain - Encephalitis
Dry Bellyache - Lead poisoning
Dyscrasy - An abnormal body condition
Dysentery - Inflammation of colon with frequent passage of mucous and blood
Dysorexy - Reduced appetite
Dyspepsia - Indigestion and heartburn. Heart attack symptoms
Dysury - Difficulty in urination
Eclampsy - Symptoms of epilepsy, convulsions during labor
Ecstasy - A form of catalepsy characterized by loss of reason
Edema - Nephrosis, swelling of tissues
Edema of Lungs - Congestive heart failure, a form of dropsy
Eel Thing - Erysipelas
Elephantiasis - A form of leprosy
Encephalitis - Swelling of brain, aka sleeping sickness
Enteric Fever - Typhoid fever
Enterocolitis - Inflammation of the intestines
Enteritis - Inflation of the bowels
Epitaxis - Nose bleed
Erysipelas - Contagious skin disease, due to Streptococci with vesicular and bulbous lesions
Extravasted Blood - Rupture of a blood vessel
Falling Sickness - Epilepsy

- Fatty Liver** - - Cirrhosis of liver
Fits - Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity
Flux - An excessive flow or discharge of fluid like hemorrhage or diarrhea
Flux of Humour - Circulation
French Pox - Syphilis
Gathering - A collection of pus
Glandular Fever - Mononucleosis
Great pox - Syphilis
Green Fever - Anemia
Grippe/Grip - Influenza like symptoms
Grocer's Itch - Skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour
Heart Sickness - Condition caused by loss of salt from body
Heat Stroke - Body temperature elevates because of surrounding environment temperature and body does not perspire to reduce temperature. Coma and death result if not reversed
Hectical Complaint - Recurrent fever
Hematemesis - Vomiting blood
Hematuria - Bloody urine
Hemiplegy - Paralysis of one side of body
Hip Gout - Osteomyelitis
Horrors - Delirium tremens
Hydrocephalus - Enlarged head, water on the brain
Hydropericardium - Heart dropsy
Hydrophobia - - Rabies
Hydrothorax - Dropsy in chest
Hypertrophic - Enlargement of organ, like the heart
Impetigo - Contagious skin disease characterized by pustules
Inanition - Physical condition resulting from lack of food
Infantile Paralysis - Polio
Intestinal colic - Abdominal pain due to improper diet
Jail Fever - Typhus
Jaundice - Condition caused by blockage of intestines
King's Evil - Tuberculosis of neck and lymph glands
Kruchhusten - Whooping cough
Lagrippe - Influenza
Lockjaw - Tetanus or infectious disease affecting the muscles of the neck and jaw. Untreated, it is fatal in 8 days
Long Sickness - Tuberculosis
Lues Disease - Syphilis
Lues Venera - - Venereal disease
Lumbago - Back pain
Lung Fever - Pneumonia
Lung Sickness - Tuberculosis
Lying In - Time of delivery of infant
Malignant Sore Throat - Diphtheria
Mania - Insanity
Marasmus - Progressive wasting away of body, like malnutrition
Membranous Croup - Diphtheria
Meningitis - Inflation of brain or spinal cord
Metritis - Inflammation of uterus or purulent vaginal discharge
Miasma - Poisonous vapors thought to infect the air
Milk Fever - Disease from drinking contaminated milk, like undulant fever or brucellosis
Milk Leg - Post partum thrombophlebitis
Milk sickness - Disease from milk of cattle which had eaten poisonous weeds
Mormal - Gangrene
Morphew - Scurvy blisters on the body
Mortification - Gangrene of necrotic tissue
Myelitis - Inflammation of the spine
Myocarditis - Inflammation of heart muscles
Necrosis - Mortification of bones or tissue
Nephrosis - Kidney degeneration
Nepritis - Inflammation of kidneys
Nervous Prostration - Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical and mental activities
Neuralgia - Described as discomfort, such as Headache was neuralgia in head
Nostalgia - Homesickness
Palsy - Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of controlled muscles
Paroxysm - Convulsion
Pemphigus - Skin disease of watery blisters
Pericarditis - Inflammation of heart
Peripneumonia - Inflammation of lungs
Peritonitis - Inflammation of abdominal area
Petechial Fever - Fever characterized by skin spotting
Puerperal Exhaustion - Death due to child birth
Phthiriasis - Lice infestation
Phthisis - Chronic wasting away or a name for tuberculosis
Plague - An acute febrile highly infectious disease with a high fatality rate
Pleurisy - Any pain in the chest area with each breath
Podagra - Gout
Poliomyelitis - PolioPotter's asthma - Fibroid phthisis
Pott's Disease - Tuberculosis of spine
Puerperal Exhaustion - Death due to childbirth
Puerperal Fever - Elevated temperature after giving birth to an infant
Puking Fever - Milk sickness
Putrid Fever - Diphtheria.
Quinsy - Tonsillitis.
Remitting Fever - Malaria
Rheumatism - Any disorder associated with pain in joints
Rickets - Disease of skeletal system
Rose Cold - Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy
Rubeola - German measles
Sanguineous crust - Scab
Scarlatina - Scarlet fever
Scarlet Fever - A disease characterized by red rash
Scarlet Rash - Roseola
Sciatica - Rheumatism in the hips
Scirrhus - Cancerous tumors
Scotomy - Dizziness, nausea and dimness of sight
Scrivener's Palsy - Writer's cramp
Screws - Rheumatism
Scrofula - Tuberculosis of neck lymph glands. Progresses slowly with abscesses and pustulas develop. Young person's disease.
Scruppox - Skin disease, impetigo
Scurvy - Lack of vitamin C. Symptoms of weakness, spongy gums and hemorrhages under skin
Septicemia - Blood poisoning
Shakes - Delirium tremens

Shaking - chills, ague
Shingles - Viral disease with skin blisters
Ship Fever - Typhus
Siriasis - Inflammation of the brain due to sun exposure
Sloes - Milk sickness
Small Pox - Contagious disease with fever and blisters
Softening of Brain - Result of stroke or hemorrhage in the brain, with an end result of the tissue softening in that area
Sore Throat Distemper - Diphtheria or quinsy
Spanish Influenza - Epidemic influenza
Spasms - Sudden involuntary contraction of muscle or group of muscles, like a convulsion
Spina Bifida - Deformity of spine
Spotted Fever - Either typhus or meningitis
Sprue - Tropical disease characterized by intestinal disorders and sore throat
St Anthony's - Also erysipelas, but named so because of affected skin areas are bright red in appearance
St Vitas Dance - Ceaseless occurrence of rapid complex jerking movements performed involuntarily
Stomatitis - Inflammation of the mouth
Stranger's Fever - Yellow fever
Strangery - Rupture
Sudor Anglicus - Sweating sickness
Summer Complaint - Diarrhea, usually in infants caused by spoiled milk
Sunstroke - Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature due to environment heat. Lack of sodium in the body is a predisposing cause
Swamp Sickness - Could be malaria, typhoid or encephalitis

Sweating Sickness - Infectious and fatal disease common to UK in 15th century
Tetanus - Infectious fever characterized by high fever, headache and dizziness
Thrombosis - Blood clot inside blood vessel
Thrush - Childhood disease characterized by spots on mouth, lips and throat
Tick Fever - Rocky mountain spotted fever
Toxemia of Pregnancy - Eclampsia
Trench Mouth - Painful ulcers found along gum line, Caused by poor nutrition and poor hygiene
Tussis Convulsiva - Whooping cough
Typhus - Infectious fever characterized high fever, headache, and dizziness
Variola - Smallpox
Venesection - Bleeding
Viper's Dance - St. Vitus Dance
Water on Brain - Enlarged head
White Swelling - Tuberculosis of the bone
Winter Fever - Pneumonia
Womb Fever - Infection of the uterus.
Worm Fit - Convulsions associated with teething, worms elevated temperature or diarrhea
Yellowjacket - Yellow fever



Love Etched in Stone: Berthe Pierre-Timm's mausoleum

Adapted from
 "Le Mausolée de Berthe Timm-Pierre: Un Témoignage d'amour",
 written by Marc ALEXANDRE and edited by Pascal GERARD
 Published in "Les Cahiers Brunehaut" #13, July 2002
 Submitted by Annette BIAZOT, Florenville, Belgium

Once upon a time, in the Chiny cemetery, there was a marble monument standing as last witness to a great love lost. A great love born across the Atlantic, in America. It wasn't so long ago, not even 100 years. It was a close call to bring its memory back from obscurity, just in time.

Berthe Pierre, wife of Henri Timm, in 1911 in the country at Long Island.

There are some stories in life that remind us of fairy tales. **Berthe PIERRE's** funeral stone will bring us to discover the life of a young woman who died in New York in 1912. This grave is located in Chiny, in the middle of the cemetery, backed against the wall along the rue de Cornicelles, and proves to be one of the 5 most original funeral monuments in the Province of Luxemburg, according to Carlo Kockerols, funeral art specialist.

Several graves, whose leases have expired, caught all our attention. Two of them, plots 28 and 37, are remarkable and moreover, hold a history that we were able to uncover...

Love Etched in stone.

More than a grave, it is a veritable mausoleum. The monument, which is completely made out of marble, is typical for the early 20th century. Rather classic and academic in style, it is however exceptional in that it doesn't correspond to any other conventional monument. On the contrary it is completely personalized. There is nothing in its concept that reminds of the sadness of mourning. Its details are sculpted to be a declaration of love.

- The main element is the statue of an angel, about 3 feet high, with the face of a woman;
- The angel is praying on her knees; her face is soft;
- two bas-reliefs decorate the altar with a large cross covered with flowers at its foot; Similar to a picture album whose pages are memories of good time: here a childhood scene with 2 little girls, wearing long dresses, dancing, there a sight of Lourdes;
- Let's not forget a last love note from the husband to his wife: "Que le Seigneur te récompense, ma Betsie chérie, (signé) ton Ri." ¹ (May the Lord reward, my Sweet Betsy, -signed your Ri)

Originally, two small statues surrounded the large marble cross: a Saint-Anthony and the Virgin Mary².

There are also numerous religious signs of dedication³.

The whole thing has sadly withstood the test of time and of man; moreover its lease has expired. It deserves better than being abandoned. The "Cercle Brunehaut" decided to act and hopes for the support of the ton of Chiny who reclaims ownership of the plot.

How can it be that a young woman who died in 1912 in a metropolis of the United States should be buried in this small village of Gaume? Who was **Berthe PIERRE**?

Thanks to information given by Mr. **Alfred Glaudot**⁴, we are going to get better acquainted with her.

Berthe's mother, **Lucie GLAUDOT**, was born in Chiny. Her father, **Adolphe PIERRE**, was from Meix-devant-Virton. He was a schoolteacher⁵. Lucie, who was a homemaker also knew how to sew and could read and write. They married in Chiny on April 19th, 1876⁶. The couple settled where Adolphe already taught, in Mornimont, in the province of Namur⁷.



Picture taken in 1913 : monument of white marble from Italy erected in the Chiny Cemetery. This was printed on Berthe's memorial card in 1914.

¹ Presentation possible thanks to the information of de **Carlo KOCKEROLS**, from Anlier.

² these two little statues were stolen a few years ago, about a year apart from each other.

³ There were 2 dedications: one from Lucie, the other from Lydie: "Par son doux cœur de mère, Ste-Marie t'aidera. Ta mère." (By her soft heart, St Marie will help you. Your mother.) and "Qu'il plaise à Jésus d'accomplir tes vœux. Ta soeur." (May Jesus grant your wishes. Your sister). Then other religious dedication on the sides of the tomb: "S. Joseph, intercede pro ea", "S. Antoni, protege eam", "Ave Maria", "Sa Angele, ora pro ea", "Bénie soit la reine du ciel! Elle n'abandonne aucun de ses enfants", "Jésus, par votre croix, à la gloire de la résurrection".

The two little girls on the bas-relief have personalized faces. It seems plausible that they represent Berthe and Lydie.

The only picture left today is that of St. Anthony. And on top the one of the Virgin Mary.

Bas-relief: souvenir of a happy childhood.

⁴ Most of the family information in this article comes from Alfred GLAUDOT, from Liège, cousin of the deceased and heir to the oral tradition. Contact made thanks to **Gérard LIMPACH** and **Marie DEPRE**.

⁵ **Adolphe PIERRE** was born in 1843. He is the son of **Mathieu** and **Annie GUILLAUME**.

Lucie GLAUDOT was born 6 Aug 1853. Her parents: **François**, wood merchant, and **Marie-Walburge VIGNOL**, married in Chiny in 1845. Information provided by **Annette BIAZOT**, from Florenville.

⁶ Chiny – Parish archives – Marriage register (1686-1935), Death Indexes (1726- 1937); Civil archives of Chiny in Jamoigne, Marriage Register, Death Register. Collected with the help of Catherine SCHMIT, Sandra BAZZONI, Martine VERLAINE and Sabrina GERARD

⁷ In 1866, Adolphe PIERRE, who graduated in Virton, took a teaching position at the Public School in Mornimont, small village between Floreffe and Jemeppe-sur-Sambre. He will develop an adult school starting in 1867 and a school library in 1880. He gave his resignation in 1883. He held the position of city clerk from 1872 to 1880. Information kindly provided by Christian ROSSOMME, of Mornimont, and extracted by M. FICHEFET from "L'histoire de Mornimont", 1980, pp. 32, 59 and 60

Berthe was born there in 1877⁸. She had a younger sister, Lydie, born in 1878⁹. They were both remembered as smart little girls, who showed a gift for foreign languages, like English. The family lived in Amiens, Paris and Reims for a time.

Mornimont-New York/ New York-Chiny

The couple seems to have had trouble getting along. Lucie found herself alone with the care of 2 children. One paycheck for a household of 3 people: life must not have been easy. Is this why the young women's English teacher advised the mother to try her luck in the United States? Were they influenced by the example of other family members? In any case, we find Lucie, 45y old, declaring herself a widow, with Lydie and Berthe, embarking at the Havre on the "La Champagne" in route to America.

It's now 1898.



They arrive in New York on November 13th, with a total of 100 dollars between the 3 of them. During the emigration processing they say they have friends in New York¹⁰

The three women sign up in this emigration movement of Europeans to America, which was continuous until 1914. Leaving is synonymous with the hope for a better life, with retaining a job and the advantages of a young democracy.

Le Havre: Departure for a new life

The family lives in modest quarters in New York. While the mother continues to work as a seamstress, both bilingual young women find work: Berthe in a bank, Lydie as a housemaid¹¹. On top of their workday, they give French classes to members of the New York high society. On the advice of an American friend, they decide to purchase a more comfortable house. Settled into North-American life, Lucie and her daughters will not hesitate to take out a loan.

This is when Berthe meets Henry TIMM¹²: between 1905, date of the first arrival of Meneer TIMM in the USA and 1910, the year that he spent in Europe when he declared being married.

Was he young? Likely a little younger than she was: he must have been born sometimes in August 1880 ... in Antwerp!

Was our Dutch-speaking Belgian handsome? In any case, he was blonde with blue-green eyes, and a handsome stature of 1.80m for the times¹³.

What the family remembers is that he was comfortable. He came from Europe as a merchant, then was hired by a bank and had become a manager¹³ at the Morgan Bank¹⁴. He proved himself to be rather unique, but he was very much in love. So they

⁸ Berthe was born February 13th, 1877. Marie-Delphine, Désirée, Berthe Désirée was christened on February 16th, by Father Hector LADHUY, vicar of Mornimont; his godfather and godmother, **Désiré PIERRE** and **Delphine GLAUDOT**. Information was provided by Father PAQUAY, vicar of Mornimont.

⁹ Lydie was born Aug 1st, 1878. Her christening takes place Aug. 3rd. Lydie Virginie's godfather was **Gustave PIERRE**, and her godmother, **Virginie RENSON**. Information provided by Annette BIAZOT and Father PAQUAY. A little brother, Joseph died the day he was born, on September 21st, 1880.

¹⁰ The information comes from shiplists from New York on the Internet (Ellis Island). The emigration movement will peak between 1840-1860 and 1890-1900. The landing was in Ellis Island, but following the fire at the immigration bureau in 1897, all immigrants were detoured until 1900 to the Barge Office, first place where the 3 women first became acquainted in the States. There they waited the inevitable hygiene quarantine. Detailed information about the US was obtained with the help of Annette BIAZOT through her American contacts Régine BRINDLE of IN, Melanie CHEROFF, of the New York Public Library, and Pauline DUBE of CT.

¹¹ Such was the profession Lydie said practicing on the shiplists at their landing in NY in 1906

¹² The family name TIMM is found in Belgium, Holland, in Germany but also in Denmark and Finland. Information provided by Annette BIAZOT.

¹³ Information found in the ship lists in New York give Henri Timm's height: 5 feet 10inches; his age, at his first arrival in New York on July 5th, 1905, or 24y 9 months. In 1910 he says he is married but returns from Belgium alone; he will stay with Jean VAN OOSTERWYK, place Franchimont, Liège during his stay in Belgium. He will keep his Belgian citizenship at least until 1913, when he seems to have taken his last trip to Belgium: Henry TIMM lands in New York having come from Rotterdam.

married. In 1906, Lucie and Lydie returned to Belgium for a visit¹⁵. In 1912, after living 14 years in the USA, the mother becomes homesick. She could not stand the New World's climate. Lydie chose to follow her mother. Both returned to Belgium permanently; they first settled in Tilff, in the Liège area¹⁶.

Equitable Insurance building
Fire. Broadway, Manhattan,
NY 10001

Close to 4 million dollars in
stock went into flames in the
fire of the Equitable Insurance
building on January 9th, 1912
(Chronique du XXe siècle). A
fire with other traumatic
consequences for Henri TIMM.

All seemed to be going well for Berthe and Henry at least until January 1912. On January 9th, a great fire breaks out in New York. The imposing building, which housed the Equitable Insurance Company caught on fire¹⁷. It's likely that like many others, the couple went to see what was happening. That was a bad idea. Berthe became ill with pleuresy. None of the medicine of those days helped. The young woman died on Thursday February 29th, 1912, leaving no children but a husband so desperate and unconsolable that he lashed out at his friends and even took the family doctor to court. Henry also decided to close his wife's bedroom door permanently to keep it intact.

Cimetière Calvary Cemetery

Berthe wished to be buried in Chiny, land of her forebears. Taking no notice of the difficulty, the husband fulfilled his wife's last wish. Berthe's body was prepared for the trip across the ocean. On the boat, H. TIMM had a luxury cabin transformed into a chapel. While her daughter's body was being brought back to Belgium, Lucie GLAUDOT made the necessary arrangements in her son-in-law's name to obtain a plot at the Chiny Cemetery¹⁹. The funeral took place April 3rd, 1912.(6). Henri TIMM didn't spare expenses to memorialize his lost love into eternity.

He ordered a unique funeral monument for her area. He had an angel sculpted in Italy²⁰, out of white marble, to look like his wife and whose sculpted stone gown was patterned by her last nightgown! The monument was dedicated to the Virgin Mary whom Berthe called upon with great devotion, and to St. Anthony, patron-saint of a church she attended in New York.

The monument was likely erected in 1913²¹. It is cradled in the Semois Valley, between the Ardenne Forest and the landscape of Gaume.

Henry TIMM only came back once to Chiny a short while later²². During his stay, the family tradition says that he went to see his wife every day in the funeral mausoleum. The casket was made in the USA with a moving window at the level of her face. Berthe's body had been embalmed for the trip and according to what Henry said, her face had not changed.²³

Henry TIMM never remarried. A protestant by faith he joined the catholic church and remained faithful to his choice until his death.

He kept contact with his in-laws for a while. He wrote and sometimes sent magazines, and little gifts²⁴.

He never returned to Chiny. He was still alive a short time before World War II. He is supposed to have died in a Jesuit institution to which he donated all of his possessions, having no heir.

*Funeral announcement published in the
"The New York Times" on March 1st,
1912, found by Melanie Cheroff on
microfilm*

TIMM. _ Mrs. Berthe Timm, beloved wife of Henri Timm, on Thursday Feb. 29, 1912. Services at her late residence, 176 West 87th St. at 8 P.M., Friday, March 1. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Gregory, 89th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., Saturday, March 2, at 11 A.M., followed by temporary internment at Calvary Cemetery.

¹⁴ Testimony of Jacqueline LOUPPE-GLAUDOT, of Meix-devant-Virton. The shiplists give "Bank Mo, Williamstreet".

¹⁵ They took the "Finland" in Antwerp on October 13th, 1906 arriving in New York on October 22nd: only 10 days! They give a common New York address at # 116 Waverly Place.

¹⁶ Rue du Conseil, 18 in Tilff. City Archives of Chiny, in Jamoigne.

¹⁷ This building was located at 120, Broadway Avenue, about 4 km of their TIMM home.

¹⁹ On March 18th, 1912, the City council of Chiny gave Mr. TIMM a 3mx3m plot. Because he was not an inhabitant of Chiny, Henry TIMM had to pay twice the normal price of a plot, ie. 20 Frs (of the time) per meter. Chiny City Council Deliberations. A.C.C. Jamoigne.

²⁰ Annette BIAZOT wondered if the Belgian sculptor STRAIMANS of Antwerp, whom Henri TIMM might have known, and who sculpted the Monument to the Dead in Florenville in 1922.

²¹ The memorial card shows a picture of the grave in 1913.

²² Likely shortly after the mausoleum was erected: Henri TIMM was listed as arriving in New York in October 1913 coming from Rotterdam. The 5 year long 1st World War must have caused him to give up his plans to return to Belgium. But Jacqueline LOUPPE-GLAUDOT thinks he returned after the war and was welcomed by his mothering-law and sister-in-law.

²³ H. TIMM is said to have invited his mother-in-law and sister-in-law to go to the mausoleum. They turned him down thinking the venture to be morbid.

²⁴ After WWII, René WILKIN, of Chiny, remembers installing an electric plug in Miss Lydie's house, for a radio Henri TIMM ordered and had delivered by an area merchant.

Later, at an undetermined date, the CLEMENT Funeral Parlor in Florenville, built a small funeral chapel to protect it from the weather; with, around it, stones linked by chains²⁵.

The mother returned to live in Chiny, with her daughter in May 1919²⁶.

Berthe's body remained alone in the vault until 1941, when her mother Lucie died.

Because of the size of the vault (9'X 9'), it was used as a temporary vault, with the family's approval, for coffins in need of a funeral plot. Lydie joined her sister and mother in 1961. In her will she left 30,000 Frs to 2 inhabitants of Chiny, Philippe MANGEOT and his wife Lysie, to maintain the mausoleum. Among the tasks done, Lysie went once a year into the tomb to wax the coffins²⁷. It was she who painted a starry sky inside the mausoleum²⁸.

The couple has since passed away, therefore leaving the monument without a protector.

There is hope new ones will be found...

1920 U.S. Federal Census - Clackamas County, Oregon

Submitted by Gene JENKINS, Selah, Washington

Barton Precinct

Vandermer	Ernist	54	Head	Belgium	P	1896	Belgium	Belgium
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Cattrell Precinct

Vandemoortele,Louis	36	Head	Belgium	N 1907	1918	Belgium	Belgium
Vandemoortele,Susan	29	Wife	Kansas			Germany	Germany
Vandemoortele,Raymond	3	Son	Oregon			Belgium	Kansas

Clackamas Precinct

Van Water, Honore	53	Head	Belgium	P	1891	Belgium	Belgium
Van Water, Mary	47	Wife	Belgium	A	1900	Belgium	Belgium
Van Water, Elsie	18	Dau	Nebraska			Belgium	Belgium
Van Water, Gastone	17	Son	Nebraska			Belgium	Belgium
Van Water, Raymond	16	Son	Nebraska			Belgium	Belgium
Van Water, ?	14	Son	Nebraska			Belgium	Belgium
Van Water, Paul	11	Son	Nebraska			Belgium	Belgium

Colton Precinct

D looghe, Frank	65	Head	Belgium	N 1883	1910	Belgium	Belgium
D looghe, Virginia	59	Wife	Belgium	N 1883	1910	Belgium	Belgium
D looghe, Peter J.	28	Son	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium
D looghe, Frank	23	Son	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium
D looghe, George	20	Son	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium

Maple Lane Precinct

Foumce, Moses	43	Head	Wisconsin			Belgium	Belgium
Foumce, Cora	33	Wife	N. Dakota			Canada	Canada
Foumce, Violet	13	Dau	Oregon			Wisconsin	N. Dakota
Foumce, Leroy	8	Son	Oregon			Wisconsin	N. Dakota
Foumce, Pearl	6	Dau	Oregon			Wisconsin	N. Dakota

City of Milwaukee- Milwaukee Precinct

Mamach, Margaret	81	Head	Luxenburg	A ?	Belgium	Luxenburg	
Miller, John	63	S-in-Law	Germany	N	1881	Germany	Germany
Miller, Anna	54	Dau	Luxenburg	N	1882	Luxenburg	Luxenburg

²⁵ The chains and stones are no longer there today.

²⁶ First at the petite rue, # 77 (today's rue de Lorrène), then at la grand'rue (today's rue du Millénaire) right below Lucie's father's old house, now the 'Auberge des Touristes' her sisters ran, and a house that Lucie and Lydie had built at rue de la Fontenelle (today known as maison Eppe).

²⁷ Testimony of Nicole BELVA, of Chiny, who went with Lysie when she was little.

²⁸ Testimony of Marcel PIERRARD, of Chiny.

Miller, Anna	24	G. Dau	Oregon			Germany	Luxenburg
Miller, Mary	22	G. Dau	Oregon			Germany	Luxenburg
Miller, Gertrude	20	G. Dau	Oregon			Germany	Luxenburg
Miller, Paul	16	G.Son	Oregon			Germany	Luxenburg
Miller, Frank	12	G.Son	Oregon			Germany	Luxenburg

Oak Grove Precinct

Verhaigler, Emile	28	Head	Belgium	N ?	1910	Belgium	Belgium
Verhaigler, Selma	23	Wife	N. Dakota			Norway	Norway

City of Oregon City

Goldsmith, Julius	57	Head	California			Belgium	Germany
Goldsmith, Dephine	58	Wife	Germany	N	1890	Germany	Germany
Goldsmith, Meta	27	Dau	Oregon			California	Germany
Goldsmith, Ivan K.	23	Son	Oregon			California	Germany

Monton, Alphonse	55	Head	Belgium	A	1885	Belgium	Belgium
Monton, Pauline	52	Wife	Belgium	A	1888	Belgium	Belgium
Monton, Bertha	13	Dau	Ohio			Belgium	Belgium

City of Oswego

Dhooghe, Emil E.	37	Head	Michigan			Belgium	Belgium
Dhooghe, Sadie	42	Wife	S. Dakota			Penn.	Wisconsin
Dhooghe, ?	7	Son	Oregon			Michigan	S. Dakota
Dhooghe, Ruth	5	Dau	Oregon			Michigan	S. Dakota

Pollard, Peter	68	Head	Belgium	N	?	Belgium	Belgium
Pollard, Johanna	64	Wife	Belgium	N	1900	Belgium	Belgium
Pollard, Henry	27	Son	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium
Pollard, Hannah	21	Dau	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium

Penjenbroech, Frank	?	Head	Belgium	?	1900	Belgium	Belgium
Penjenbroech, Mary	?	Wife	Belgium	?	1900	Belgium	Belgium
Penjenbroech, Mary	23	Dau	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium
Penjenbroech, Lena	21	Dau	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium
Penjenbroech, Elizabeth	20	Dau	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium
Penjenbroech, Leona	18	Dau	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium

Sandy Precinct

Van Lacken, Phil	50	Head	Belgium	Petition	1909	Belgium	Belgium
Van Lacken, Theresa	44	Wife	Belgium	Alien	190	Belgium	Belgium
Van Lacken, Sermana	11	Dau	Belgium	Alien	1909	Belgium	Belgium
Van Lacken, Joseph	8	Son	Canada	Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Van Lacken, William	6	Son	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium
Van Lacken, Martha	13m	Dau	Oregon			Belgium	Belgium

Tualateu Precinct

Dhooghe, August	32	Head	Michigan			Belgium	Belgium
Dhooghe, Ruth	21	Wife	Oregon			Penn.	Wisconsin
Dhooghe, Augusta	1	Dau	Oregon			Michigan	Oregon

City of Linn

Wyland, Mary	35	Head	Luxenburg	Alien	1906	Belgium/Luxenburg	
Wyland, Mitchell	14	Son	Canada	Alien	1906	Luxenburg/Luxenburg	
Wyland, Margaret	13	Dau	Canada	Alien	1906	Luxenburg/Luxenburg	
Wyland, Leonie	12	Dau	Oregon			Luxenburg	

Tualatin Precinct

Dhulst, Rene	37	Head	Belgium	Pending	1903	Belgium/Belgium	
Dhulst, Alida	28	Wife	Belgium	Alien	1912	Belgium/Belgium	

City of Oswego - Oswego Precinct

White, Mary	53	Head	Michigan	Belgium/Mass.
White, Bret	32	Son	Michigan	Wisconsin/Michigan
White, Cleve	23	Son	Michigan	Wisconsin/Michigan
White, Clarence	17	Son	Michigan	Wisconsin/Michigan

City of Oswego - 1st Precinct

Loote, Leona	36	Head	Wisconsin	Belgium/Belgium
Loote, Lenah	14	Dau	Oregon	Wisconsin Washington
Koehle, Constance	6	Niece	Oregon	U.S/Belgium
Koehle, Henry	48	B-in-Law	U.S.	U.S/U.S.
Koehle, Willie	18	Nephew	Oregon	U.S/Belgium
Van Dreyse, Peter J.	45	Brother	Belgium	Belgium/Belgium

The First Lords of Aumont

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

Translated by Régine Brindle

VI JEAN IV D'AUMONT dit le Hutin.

* * * * *

Born around 1380, died in 1415 at Azincourt.

Seigneur of Aumont, of Chars, of Chappes, of Méru, of Cléry.

Knight and the King's cupbearer. On 2 May 1405, he had married **Yolande de Châteauvillain**, daughter and heiress of **Jean de Châteauvillain**, fourth of the name, lord of Thil, Marigny and of **Jeanne de Grancei**. The widow Yolande then married **Guy de Bar**, knight, lord of Praelles, Mussy-la-Fosse and Chassy.

Amongst their children are:

1. **Jacques d'Aumont**, see below.
2. **Guillaume d'Aumont**.
3. **Bonne d'Aumont**.

VII JACQUES D'AUMONT

* * * * *

Born in 1400, knight. Lord of Méru, Chappes, Cléry and other places.

Councilor and chamberlain of **Philippe the Good**, Duke of Burgundy, from whom he received authority over Châtillon.

In 1456, he married **Catherine Daure, lady of Estrabonne and of Nolai**, the daughter of **Guillaume d'Estrabonne** and of **Marguerite de Rougemont**. She brought her husband, Molinot, Conches, Montagu and Nolay. Her father, **Guillaume** erected the castle of Nolay in 1430, and the lordship, along with the castle, befell the Lords of **Aumont**.

It must be mentioned that at the XIXth century, the town of Nolay chose a coat of arms:

"D'argent au chevron de gueules accompagné de sept merlettes de sable, deux et deux en chef, et un et deux en pointe" - (Gule chevrons of silver with seven blackbirds of sand, two and two above, and one and two in point)

The coat of arms of the lords of **Aumont**, except for the blackbirds which are of gules.(?)

In 1448-1449, **Jacques d'Aumont** wrote relating to the abbeys of Notre Dame de Nonnains at Troyes.

Four children are born to them:

1. **Jean V d'Aumont**, born in 1458, see below

2. **Fery d'Aumont**, sharing lord of **Aumont** and Méru, in 1482. He dies in 1525, and is buried at the abbey of Ressons. He was married to **Françoise de Ferrières**, daughter of **Guillaume**, lord of Ferrières, Thuri, Dangu, and of **Jacqueline de Fayet**, vicountess of Breteuil.

Françoise de Ferrières gave 100 pounds to the great brotherhood of Gisors. She had one brother, **Pierre de Ferrières** who was married to **Anne Basset** with whom he had only one daughter who died in infancy in 1507. **Françoise** thus inherited all her brother's holdings at his death, in 1550 (he was buried with his wife at St Jean de Dangu) She inherited Dangu, Préaux and Crevecoeur, which she passed on to her three daughters:

- **Anne d'Aumont**, who married, in 1522, **Claude de Montmorency**, baron of Fossex, counselor of the king and lieutenant general of the navy, died in 1546.

- **Louise d'Aumont** and of Chars, married **Louis de Rouville** and then, **Jacques d'Archiac**, lord of Availle.

Her first husband was grand master of the streams and forests of Normandy. A resounding suit opposed him to **Claude de Montmorency** who had purchased the lordship of Méru which belonged to the heirs of **Fery d'Aumont** for 20,000 écus. **Louis de Rouville** began a procedure of tracing back the lignage and on the 16 February 1537, obtains a decree in his favor from the Paris Parliament. That land will be retained by **Montmorency**, and the price collected by the king will be returned, after many much bother to the heirs, as the king always needed currency for his wars.....

- **Jeanne d'Aumont**, who married **Gaspard de Vienne**, lord of Listenois, then **Philibert Chassagne** with whom she had no children. She inherited Malou which she gave to **Didier de Rameru**, contested by **François de Montmorency**, son of her sister **Anne**.

A parenthesis opens up here on a new fact concerning Dangu. That land was inherited from **Fery d'Aumont**, by marriage. He is said to have 3 daughters, but did he not also have a son?

As stated in 1496 then in 1536, in **Etienne Haumont's** acknowledgement of possessions in the lordship of Dangu

3. **Blanche d'Aumont**, who married in 1477, **François de Rochechouard**, lord of Chandenier, senechal of Toulouse and Poitou, ambassador, governor of la Rochelle and of the land of Onis, born in 1450, died in 1530, the son of **Jean de Rochechouard**, lord of Jars and of **Anne de Chaunay**.

Blanche d'Aumont would become the ancestor of **Madeleine Henriette de Rochechouart** (1765-1790) who married the duke of **Aumont**.

Foolowing the paternal lines, we have:

- **François de Rochechouart** married **Blanche d'Aumont**.

- **Antoine de Rochechouart** married **Catherine de Faudoas**.

- **Jacques**, baron of Gramat married **Marie d'Ysalguier**.

- **Jean-Louis**, lord of Clermont and Aureville married **Jeanne Béon**.

- **Jean François**, baron of Clermont married **Jeanne de Foix**.

- **Jean Joseph**, baron de Clermont, married **Marie de Montesquiou**.

- **Charles**, count of Clermont married **Françoise Montesquiou**.

- **François Charles**, marquis of Faudoas, general and diplomat married **Marie Françoise de Conflans d'Armentières**.

- **Aimery Louis**, count of Faudoas, general, married **Madeleine de Courteilles**, who had: **Madeleine Henriette de Rochechouart** who married **Louis MarieCéleste**, duke of **Aumont**.

4. **Marguerite d'Aumont**, lady of Maisières. She married **Robert de Bautot**.

(Does not appear in "Histoire du Berry" by Gaspard Thaumas de la Thaumassière.)

VIII JEAN V D'AUMONT

* * * * *

Born in 1458, death unknown.

Knight, **sire d'Aumont**, baron of Conches, of Estrabonne, Nolai and Chappes, lieutenant general of the king in the Government of Burgundy in 1498. (collection Moreau 809, BN.MSS 162)

On 14 February 1484, he married **Françoise de Maillé**, lady of Châteauroux, daughter of **Hardouin VII**, baron of Maillé, lord of Rochecorbon and other places, chamberlain of the king **Louis XI**, and of **Antoinette de Chauvigny**. She was the widow of **François de Beaujeu-Lignières**, Rezay and Thevé, whom she had married in 1480. Four children were born to them:

1. **Pierre d'Aumont**, said **The Elder**, see below

2. **Claude d'Aumont**, born at Châteauroux, married in 1526, **Anne de la Baume**, lady of the court of Arrenai, daughter of **Marc de la Baume**, count of Montrevel and of **Anne de Châteauvillain**.

He died around 1530, children unknown.

3. **Félix d'Aumont**, born in 1503, died in 1538. Wife and children unknown, is said to be without heirs.

4. **Pierre d'Aumont**, said **The Younger**, lord of Conches, Montagu, Nolai and Molinot.

(It is supposed that there was no alliance, nor children issued of this Pierre, as the possessions are numbered with his brother's.)

To be continued.

The descendants of LOUISE FELICITE D'AUMONT.

Born in 1759, the daughter of **Louis Marie Guy d'Aumont** and of **Louise Jeanne de Durfort Duras**, she married in 1777, **Honoré IV Grimaldi**, prince of Monaco.

In 1297, **Lanfranco**, alias **François Grimaldi**, (1267-1314) lord of Cagnes, admiral of France, took Monaco and reigned under the name of **Rainier Ier**.

The male line of the **Grimaldi** stops in 1731 with the death of **Antoine Ier de Grimaldi**, prince of Monaco. (1667-1731)

His daughter, **Louise Hippolyte Grimaldi**, married in 1715, **Jacques François de Goyon Matignon**, count of Thorigny, who, in 1731, took the coat of arms and the name of **Grimaldi**, reigning until 1751. He had 2 sons:

- **Joseph**, 1767-1816, husband of **Thérèse de Choiseul Stainville** who will be guillotined in 1814*, who gave him two daughters, **Honorine** and **Athénaïs**.

- **Honoré IV de Grimaldi**, born on 17 May 1758, married **Louise Félicité Aumont**. He will become prince in 1814, pair of France, he delegates his authority to his oldest son in 1815 and drowns himself in the Seine in Paris on 16 February 1819. He suffered from epilepsy.

Two sons were issued from this union which will not last as on 22 June 1793, **Louise Félicité d'Aumont** is granted a divorce, thus maybe saving her head...

1. **Gabriel Honoré V**, born in 1778, prince of Monaco in 1819, died without issue on 2 October 1841 in Paris, of an throat illness, single. He, however, recognizes paternity for a son born to **Félicité Pronault de Gamaches**, **Oscar Louis Gabriel Grimaldi**, **Marquis of Baux**, born at 15, rue Bonaparte, Paris, on 8 June 1814, died on 14 July 1894. He had inherited his father's personal effects.

2. **Tancrède Florestan Ier**, born on 10 October 1785, succeeds his brother in 1841, delegated his authority to his son, the prince **Charles III** in 1848 and died in Paris on 20 June 1856.

He had married **Caroline**, daughter of **Charles Thomas Gilbert de Lametz**, born at Coulommiers (S.M.) on 18 July 1793, she died on 20 November 1879. They had 2 children:

- **Florestine Gabrielle Antoinette of Monaco**, born at Fontenay aux Roses on 22 October 1833, died on 24 April 1897. She married on 16 February 1863, the count **Frédéric Guillaume**, count of **Wurtemberg**, duke of Urach (1810-1869)

This last one had been married to **Théodeline de Beauharnais Luchtenberg**, princess, daughter of the vicount **Eugène de Beauharnais**, duke of Luchtenberg, viceroy of Italy, adoptive son of **Napoléon** and of **Joséphine de Beauharnais**.

- **Charles III**, prince of Monaco, born on 8 December 1818, died in 1889 prince in 1856, did away with all tax thanks to the Casino.

He married the countess **Antoinette Ghislaine de Mérode Westerloo** (1818-1864), daughter of **Werner, count of Mérode**.

From whom:

Albert 1st, 1848-1922, prince of Monaco in 1889, who had first married **Marie Victoire** (1850-1922) daughter of **William, duke of Hamilton and Brandon**, who produced **Louis II**.

Next **Albert** married **Marie Alice** (1858-1925) daughter of **Michel Heine**, divorced wife of **Armand, duke of Richelieu**.

* The Republic did away with the Principality of Monaco and imprisoned Honoré III's whole family. The Grimaldi regained the principality as early as 1815, with its sovereignty confirmed in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles.

Louis II, his son, born in 1870, died in 1949, married, on 25 July 1946, **Ghislaine Dommanget**, born in 1900, divorced from **André Brûle**, actress. They had no children. **Charlotte Grimaldi**, born in 1898, daughter of **Louis II** and of **Julienne Louvet** (1867-1930) is recognized by her father, confirmed by **Albert Ist** on 15 November 1911, to be able to succeed to the throne.*

She becomes **Mademoiselle de Valentinois**, recognized as a princess in 1918 by all the people of Monaco.

She married the count **Pierre de Polignac** (1895-1964) in 1920 and divorced him in 1933.

Rainier III Grimaldi, prince of Monaco, born on 31 May 1923, has reigned since 1949 and represents the third generation of **Grimaldi**, successor to the name through the female line.

On 19 April 1956, he married **Grace Patricia Kelly**, born on 12 November 1929 and who died on 14 September 1982, with whom he had three children.

The marriage of 15 July 1777 which united **Honoré Grimaldi** and **Louise Félicité Victoire d'Aumont** would be the great event of the century and would bring back shine to the coat of arms of the house of the Princes of Monaco both through title and through possessions. The **duchess of Mazarin** (by her mother) inherits of a duchy peerage handed down through the maternal line, as well as the great possessions left by the cardinal to his niece **Hortense Mancini**!

It was one of the richest alliances possible to contract at the time, the fortune of **Aumont, father** also was very important. There, the events, which announced the republic falsify the maps and the spouses separate. It is true that **Louise Félicité**, who manages her large inheritance herself, is not very gifted, and she spends most of her time trying to solve problems which end up in lawsuits. The older of the two sons would live with his father, and the younger with his mother. **Honoré IV**, considered as a foreign prince, has his possessions taken away, starting with his buildings in Paris. The **prince of Condé** regroups the emigrants under his command and **Joseph**, influenced by **Louise Félicité**, meets up with him. Monaco, occupied, pillaged, would then become the county seat of a French Department under the name of Fort Hercule. By the simple fact of his choice to emigrate, **Joseph** caused his parents to fall victim to the law that held parents of emigrants guilty.

That is how the **duchess d'Aumont Mazarin** would be led, along with her eight year old son, to the prison established at the 'couvent des anglais', all her possessions confiscated.

The members of the family survived as they could, but even with what they were able to recuperate, they are destitute.

Honoré V would govern Monaco from Paris, which upsets the people of Monaco. At his death, on 2 October 1841, his brother **Florestan Ist** succeeds him and inherits of a principality in great

peril. It seems this prince was considered to be peculiar. He liked literature and the Arts and might even have produced himself on the Parisian theater floors between 1798 and 1802.

In 1806 he took up arms and fought on and off until 1814. In 1815, he met **Caroline Gibert**, who was 21, of modest condition, born at Coulommiers, the daughter of **Charles Gibert** and of **Henriette le Gras de Vaubercy**.

As soon as they were married, she would wear the pants in their house, (figuratively speaking of course) and she is the one who determined to regain her husband's fortune, which fate had taken from him. Among other things she led numerous suits and, even some old ones, to try and regain the fortune of the **duchess of Mazarin**, died in 1819. **Charles III**, son of **Florestan** and of **Caroline** would reign on Monaco next, but on 2 February 1861, he would lose nine tenths of his territories, by a treaty with **Napoléon**. Meanwhile, **Caroline** had been able to restore the **Grimaldi's** personal fortune, as **Napoléon** had paid four millions for the ceded land, and **Charles** had just married **Antoinette de Mérode** and her comfortable dowery. From then on the present Monaco takes shape with its casino which would bring so much money to the government that the citizens do not have to pay taxes!

All the important people of the time had to visit the rock, the casino, and this attraction is not over... This little historic overview is. Maybe its only place in the saga was to prove that over successive generations, families are marked by the same tendencies, the same artistic sense, the same ardor.

The titles held by **Rainier III Grimaldi**, prince of Monaco confirm the alliances of the Prince of Monaco's family and bring us proof that it is **Florestan**, born in 1785, son of **Louise Félicité d'Aumont**, who insured the **Grimaldi's** succession.

He was prince of Monaco in 1819, **Albert's** grandfather.

If you meet **Rainier III**, His 'Sérénissime' ** prince of Monaco, duke of Valentinois, marquis of the Baux, count of Carlades, baron of Buis, lord of St Rémy, sire of Matignon, count of Thorigny, baron of St Lô, of the la Luthumière and Hambye, duke of Estouville, **duke of Mazarin**** and **Mayenne, prince of the Château Porcin**, count of Ferrette, of Belfort, of Thann and Rosemont, baron of Altkirch, lord of Isengheim, **marquis of Chilly**, count of Longjumeau, baron of Massy, **marquis of Guiscard**,** and that it would assuredly be fastidious to enumerate all these titles, just say:

"hello *cousin*"

* Albert I modified the rules of succession to the throne, so that she would become heiress to the throne, as a 1818 treaty stipulated, among other things, that the succession to the crown "by marriage, adoption or other, can only be through a native of Monaco or from France who was agreed upon by the French government" with the purpose to avoid the accessing to a foreign house.

** Both titles come from **Louise Félicité of Aumont**, through her great-grandmother, **Catherine de Guiscard**.

The heraldists contest that the prince of Monaco doesn't have right to any of his titles since they came from maternal lines.

Belgians on the 1920 U.S. Federal Census for Michigan

Submitted by Gene JENKINS, Selah, Washington

Saginaw County, Saginaw

DeWeate, Morris	M	Head	27	Belgium	1909	1919	Belgium	Belgium
DeWeate, Alice	M	Wife	19	Michigan			Belgium	Belgium
DeWeate, Paul	S	Son	1	Michigan				Michigan
Plank, Henry	M	Head	52	Belgium	1885	1896	Belgium	Belgium
Plank, Elizabeth	M	Wife	37	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Plank, Myrtel	S	Dau	14	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Plank, Mary	S	Dau	9	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Plank, John	S	Son	7	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Plank, Ralph	S	Son	6	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Plank, Betrice	S	Dau	3	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Plank, Samuel	S	Son	2	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Plank, Rosella	S	Dau	1	Michigan			Belgium	Michigan
Van Boey, Learderus	M	Head	29	Belgium	1909	1915	Belgium	Belgium
Van Boey, Elizabeth	M	Wife	29	Michigan				
Pachotte, Joseph F.	M	Head	61	Belgium	1885	1893	Belgium	Belgium
Pachotte, Mary	M	Wife	54	Belgium	1883	1893	Belgium	Belgium
Pachotte, Joseph L.	M	Son	30				Belgium	Belgium
Pachotte, Elizabeth	M	D-in-Law	23				Belgium	Belgium
Pachotte, Leonard O.	S	Son	18				Belgium	Belgium
Pachotte, Joseph L.	M	Head	30	Illinois			Belgium	Belgium
Pachotte, Daisy	M	Wife	30	France	1894		France	France
Pachotte, Julius J.	S	Son	7	Michigan			Illinois	Russia
Pachotte, Ferdinand L.	S	Son	3	Michigan			Illinois	Russia
Lasegner, Louis	M	Head	54	Belgium			Belgium	Belgium
Lasegner, Mary C.	M	Wife	48	France	1903	1903		
Lasegner, Clement L.	S	Son	29	France	1903	1903	Belgium	Michigan
Fehrman, Leland	M	Head	61	Belgium	1894	Pet.	Belgium	Belgium
Fehrman, Mary C.	M	Wife	60	Belgium	1894	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Fehrman, Charles	S	Son	36	Belgium	1894	1918	Belgium	Belgium
Fehrman, Dora M.	S	Dau	32	Belgium	1894		Belgium	Belgium
Fehrman, Frank	S	Son	24	Pennsylvania			Belgium	Belgium
Lootens, Eloder	W	Head	38	Belgium	1913	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Lootens, Morris	S	S	11	Belgium	1913	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Lootens, Mary G.	S	Dau	8	Belgium	1913	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Lootens, Martha M.	S	Dau	5	Illinois			Belgium	Belgium
DeRop, Frank	M	Head	43	Belgium	1907	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
DeRop, Lorange	M	Wife	40	France	1907	Alien	France	France
DeRop, Frank	S	Son	23	France	1907	Alien	Belgium	France
DeRop, Alfred	S	Son	20	France	1907	Alien	Belgium	France
DeRop, Richard	S	Son	18	France	1907	Alien	Belgium	France
DeRudder, Peter	M	Head	43				Belgium	Belgium
DeRudder, Jenne	M	Wife	40				Belgium	Belgium
Frapport, Emil	M	Head	39	South America	1909	1919	Belgium	Belgium
Frapport, Lea P.	M	Wife	37	France	1919		France	France
Frapport, Andrew W	S	Son	16	Pennsylvania			South America	France
Frapport, Cheophile	S	Son	8	Michigan			South America	France
Varvoort, Alphonse	M	Head	45	Belgium	1901	Pet.	Belgium	Belgium
Varvoort, Angelena	M	Wife	41	Belgium	1901	Alien	Belgium	Belgium
Varvoort, Alfred	S	Son	17	Illinois			Belgium	Belgium
Varvoort, Ambrose	S	Son	16	Illinois			Belgium	Belgium
Varvoort, Anthony	S	Son	13	Illinois			Belgium	Belgium

Varvoort, Albert	S	Son	11	Iowa			Belgium	Belgium
De Maet , Carl L.	M	Head	43	Belgium	1910	1919	Belgium	Belgium
De Maet, Mary J.	M	Wife	39		1912	1919	Belgium	Belgium
De Maet, August	S	Son	16	Belgium		Nat.		
De Maet, Cheophiel	S	Son	9	Belgium		Nat.		
De Maet, Alice M.	S	Dau.	6	Michigan				
Sister Mary Ferdinandt	S	Nun	27	Michigan			Belgium	Holland
Lefevre , E.C.		Head	62	Michigan			Belgium	Belgium
Good.... , Joseph	M	Head	27	Ohio			Germany	Germany
Good...., Ale.	M	Wife	25	Pennsylvania			Belgium	Belgium
Good...., Edmund	S	15m		Michigan				
Rossom , Edmund	M	Head	57	Belgium	1888	1900	Belgium	Belgium
Rossom, Flora	M	Wife	47	Belgium	1886	1900	Belgium	Belgium
Rossom, Louis			20	Pennsylvania				
DeWaele , Emile H. **	M	Head	52	Belgium	1880	1889	Belgium	Belgium
DeWaele, Almeda	M	Wife	43	Michigan			Michigan	Canada
DeWaele, Carl	S	Son	13	Michigan				
DeWaele, Genevieve	S	Dau.	9	Michigan				
DeWaele, Matie	S	Dau.	6	Michigan				
Brant Township								
Urbain , Hector*	52	Head	Belgium	1892	1908		Belgium	Belgium
Urbain, Marie	46	Wife	Belgium	1892	Nat.		Belgium	Belgium
Urbain, Jules	26	Son	Illinois					
Urbain, Henry	25	Son	in Illinois					
Jones Field Township:								
Meganck , John	48	Head	Belgium	1913	pending		Belgium	Belgium
Meganck, Emma	43	Wife	Belgium	1915	Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Meganck, Henery	19	son	Belgium	1915	Alien			
Meganck, Mary	18	Dau.	Belgium	1915	Alien			
Meganck, Oscar	17	Dau.	Belgium	1915	Alien			
Meganck, Clemintine	11	Dau.	Belgium	1915	Alien			
Meganck, Harkus	6	Son	Belgium	1915	Alien			
Meganck, Albert	1	Son	Michigan					
Aleganck, Hetor	1	Son	Michigan					
James Township:								
Van Baepler , Joseph **	41	Head	Belgium		Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Van Baepler, Mary J.	35	Wife	Belgium		Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Van Baepler, Jerinnine	13	Dau.	Belgium		Alien		Belgium	Belgium
** Note ** The hand writing for this family is extrememly hard to read.								
Verbooten , Casmir J.	52	Head	Belgium	1902	Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Verbooten, Mary	49	Wife	France	1891	Alien		France	France
Verbooten, Casper	33	Son	Belgium	1902	Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Verbooten, Leonard	11	Son	Michigan				Belgium	Belgium
Verbooten, Catherine	9	Dau.	Michigan				Belgium	Belgium
Verbooten, Victor	6	Son	Michigan				Belgium	Belgium
Verbooten, Henry C.	12	Grdson	Illinois				Belgium	Illinois
Chesaning Township								
Stuart , Henry	32	Head	Belgium	1913 – appl. filed	1915		Belgium	Belgium
Stuart, Martha	26	Wife	Belgium	1913	Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Stuart, Arthur	5	Son	Illinois					
Stuart, Mary	4	Son	Illinois					
Deaunder , Albert	26	Head	Belgium	1910 -	appl. filed 1917		Belgium	Belgium
Deaunder, ?	23	Wife	Belgium	1914	Alien		Belgium	Belgium
Deaunder, Leslie	3	Son	Illinois					
Deaunder, Margarete	2	Dau	Illinois					
Deaunder, Albert	6 m.	Son	Michigan					

South Charleston may have found its sister city in Netherlands

Josh Hafenbrack jhafenbrack@dailymail.com - Charleston Daily Mail Staff
Submitted by Vicky BOWDEN

Thursday July 25, 2002; 12:45 PM

Like a nervous student asking out the most popular kid in class, South Charleston has been courting a host of European cities to be its "sister city."

So far, South Charleston officials have been dealt nothing but rejection.

But after two years of failed attempts to forge a cooperative arrangement with several towns in Ireland and Belgium, South Charleston may finally have a taker: Terneuzen in the Netherlands.

Dow Chemical Co., which bases its West Virginia operations in South Charleston, has a campus in the Netherlands city, and that could give South Charleston the in-road it needs to establish its first-ever sister city relationship, Mayor Richie Robb said.

Plus, Peter Berner, the head of Dow's West Virginia operations, is a European native. He was born in Austria and is a Swiss citizen.

The chemical company connection may be the break South Charleston needs to find an interested European city.

Robb last week attended a conference in Toledo, Ohio, for Sister Cities International and discovered that many cities run into the same difficulties finding a town willing to put in the effort to establish a sister city.

South Charleston wants to use the relationship to create educational and economic opportunities.

Robb said he hopes when South Charleston persuades a European city to sign on, the two can swap students and teachers and even integrate some of that region's culture and history into local schools.

The relationship could also have economic benefits, the mayor said.

Establishing sister city status with a foreign town could provide an advantage in attracting investment from that region.

"The thing we don't want to do is have something where we type up a sign that says 'South Charleston sister city' and then the name of some foreign town and that's the end of it," Robb said. "We want to really make it work."

Studying abroad would be the centerpiece of the sister city program.

A variety of trips would be set up for South Charleston students to travel to the sister city and stay with host families.

Some would be long-term visits, lasting six months or a year, and others would be shorter stays, such as for the summer months.

Even though the Netherlands is the most promising lead, South Charleston officials aren't giving up on Belgian towns.

Belgian glassmakers founded South Charleston. And the city is trying to restore that part of its history.

City officials are considering applying to make part of downtown that is heavily inhabited by people of Belgian descent a historic district, and they are painting a mural dedicated to Belgium in downtown.

Steve Weir, director of the South Charleston Development Corp., visited Charleroi, Belgium, a month ago after letter correspondence between the two cities regarding a possible relationship.

But the city, located about 50 miles southeast of Brussels, wasn't interested, Weir said.

However, South Charleston located another Belgian town that may be more willing to cooperate — Mons, which is already sister cities with Little Rock, Ark.

"This is like courting," said Teresa Whitt, a member of the South Charleston Sister Cities Committee, "You have to find something that matches with you."

Writer Josh Hafenbrack can be reached at 348-4810.

Area News:

West Virginia Corner:

From Vickie Zabeau Bowden

The Belgian - American Heritage Society of West Virginia had it's annual picnic on Sunday, July 14, 2002 at the Clarksburg City Park in Nutter Fort. Everyone had a wonderful time with Belgian food, games, and visiting among members and guests.

A Board meeting will be held in September to arrange our meetings and programs for the upcoming year.

On Saturday, October 12th, 2002 the Belgian Octoberfest in South Charleston, West Virginia will be held. The all-day event will feature music, craft and food vendors, entertainment, and more. Vendors are being sought to sell Belgian goods. For more information, please contact the South Charleston Convention & Visitors Bureau at 1-800-238-9488. Help celebrate South

Charleston's Belgian Heritage!

On Sunday, October 13, 2002 the next regular meeting of the Belgian American Heritage Society will be held at 2:00 PM at the Waldomore in Clarksburg, WV.

Nominations for new officers will be made at this time. Our regular social time with Belgian desserts will follow the meeting. Our guest speaker for this meeting will be Diane Wickland. Diane is a local French teacher in Clarksburg and is also opening a new chocolate business in the area. Diane studied French chocolate making in France, in a town called Trouville. Here she learned of using Venezuelan chocolate. She was also trained in Coco Berry School in New Jersey under the direction of Pascal Janvier, then a French Pastry School in Chicago under Pascal Brunstein. She took her truffle making in Alexandria, Virginia "La Quisine" under Mary Ann Freidland. For further information on Diane Wickland or her chocolates she can be reached at (304) 842-4147 or E-mailed at alacarte@iolinc.net We will be

experiencing some of her wonderful chocolates at our October meeting and all those of Belgian Heritage are invited to join us.

Belgian - American Heritage Society of WV - BAHSofWV@aol.com

Wisconsin Corner:

From MaryAnn DEFNET, Green Bay, WI

Twenty four members of the Peninsula Belgian-American Club arrived safely home after a two-week stay in Belgium and France, and an unexpected overnight in Chicago. The tour included a trip to Paris, to Normandy, and to Mont St. Michel, all of which were very impressive. Extremely hot temperatures in Paris forced the group to travel more in the air-conditioned bus, but it gave them the opportunity to see more sites

than they could have on foot. In Belgium, highlights were a dinner and tour at the King's Palace in Brussels; a climb to the top of Lion Hill at Waterloo; visits to various sites in 'Brabant Wallon'; and refreshments at Bois- des-Reves with the Governor and Deputy of the Province. Because this was the 30th anniversary of the first trip made by our Belgian Club members, the television crews and newspaper reporters spent a lot of time with the group. In addition to the pre-planned tours, the host families escorted the Americans to ancestral villages and other places of interest in Belgium. It was a trip to remember!

For information about the Peninsula Belgian-American Club, log on to this website: www.rootsweb.com/~wipbac

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION: Brown County, Wisconsin

A continuing series

submitted by Mary Ann Defnet

The list for this issue contains the large number of Belgians who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States in 1892. Most of these arrived in the late 1880's, but several were here as early as 1856. Names appear as written by the Clerk or the immigrant. Known corrections are in parentheses. These Declarations are on file at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Year</u>	<u>Port</u>	<u>Arrival</u>	<u>Declaration</u>
ADRIAENSSENS, Felicien H.	1869	New York	May 1889	7 Nov 1892
ALAMENE, J. B.	1843	New York	Oct 1888	29 Oct 1892
BAKEN, Jehn	1859	New York	Apr 1889	30 Mar 1892
BARBIER, Theodore	1870	New York	Mar 1891	29 Oct 1892
BLOMME, Henri	1856	New York	Mar 1889	30 Mar 1892
BOEYKENS, Charles Louis	1859	New York	Mar 1891	25 Oct 1892
BOLINA, Martin	1827	New York	Aug 1862	22 Oct 1892
BOLSENS, August	1852	New York	May 1879	7 Nov 1892
BORREMARS, Alfons A.	1869	New York	May 1885	17 Sept 1892
BORREMANS, John F.	1867	New York	May 1885	17 Sept 1892
BOREEMANS, Joseph	1871	New York	May 1885	17 Sept 1892
BOSSCHARTS, Frank	1861	New York	May 1892	17 Oct 1892
BRYN, Augustine	1856	New York	Aug 1891	7 Nov 1892
CARLIER, Philip	1864	New York	Apr 1889	4 Apr 1892
CESAR, Francis	1852	New York	Oct. 1854	17 Dec 1892
CHARRIER, Louis	1863	New York	Oct 1871	24 Oct 1892
CLAUDE, Auguste	1855	Philadelphia	Aug 1892	22 Oct 1892
CLERIN, Frederic	1851	New York	Aug 1884	22 Oct 1892
CLERIN, Jean B.	1848	New York	Aug 1884	29 Mar 1892
CONARD, Pierre	1862	New York	Mar 1892	31 Oct 1892
COPPENS, Christopher	1862	New York	June 1889	2 Nov 1892
COURBET, Joseph	1865	New York	Apr 1890	29 Oct 1892
CRABBE, Joseph	1867	New York	Apr 1889	4 Apr 1892
DE BROUX, Frank	1865	New York	June 1882	29 Oct 1892
DE CLEEN, Constant	1856	New York	Apr 1890	5 Nov 1892
DE BROUX, Alfred	1868	New York	June 1881	2 Nov 1892
DECLLENE, Edmon	1864	New York	June 1891	25 Oct 1892
DE KELVER, John B.	1841	New York	1856	7 Nov 1892
DELTERRE, Gustave	1846	New York	May 1890	22 Oct 1892
DELVOYE, Charles Louis	1870	New York	July 1882	7 Nov 1892

DEMOOR, J. B.	1850	New York	Mar 1885	7 Nov 1892
DEMUYSER, William	1838		May 1880	30 Mar 1892
DE NEYER, Joseph	1861	New York	Nov 1889	4 Apr 1892
DUPUIT (DUPUIS), Julius	1860	New York	July 1891	7 Nov 1892
DESTREE, Jean	1851	New York	Mar 1890	29 Oct 1892
GERMIAT, Louis	1863	Portland, Me	Apr 1872	22 Oct 1892
GILSON, Guillaume	1851	New York	Mar 1891	29 Oct 1892
GILSOUL, Auguste	1867	New York	June 1882	22 Oct 1892
HUBEN, John	1868	New York	Oct 1888	4 Apr 1892
HUBERT, Emile	1866	New York	1871	4 Nov 1892
HUBERT, Ferdinand	1830	New York	June 1872	29 Oct 1892
JACQUET, Charles	1856	New York	Oct 1891	22 Oct 1892
JASSOGNE, Emile, Jr.	1870	Detroit	Apr 1872	26 Mar 1892
JOACHIM, John B.	1865	New York	Apr 1879	31 Oct 1892
LABBY, Gustave	1862	New York	Sept 1888	31 Oct 1892
LAMARRE, Joseph	1823	Detroit	Sept 1871	31 Oct 1892
LAMART, Joseph	1868	New York	Oct 1872	29 Oct 1892
LANNOY, Joseph	1863	New York	Oct 1891	22 Oct 1892
LE GRAND, Jacques	1857	New York	Dec 1886	30 Mar 1892
LE PAGE, Theophile	1850	New York	July 1881	31 Oct 1892
LAURENT, Eugene	1853	New York	May 1888	2 Nov 1892
MALRECHAUFFE, Francois J.	1846	New York	Nov 1891	16 May 1892
MASSART, Albert	1841	New York	Apr 1884	22 Oct 1892
MASSON, Charles	1859	New York	Dec 1889	22 Oct 1892
MELOTTE, Emile	1851	New York	June 1891	22 Oct 1892
MELOTTE, John B.	1861	New York	May 1888	22 Oct 1892
MERTENS, Louis	1862	New York	Apr 1889	30 Mar 1892
MILAIRE, Joseph	1843	New York	Apr 1888	29 Oct 1892
NOEL, Jules	1864	New York	Oct 1888	7 Nov 1892
NOEL, Louis	1869	New York	Dec 1888	29 Oct 1892
POUWELLS, Edward	1868	New York	Mar 1891	25 Oct 1892
REMY, Victor	1868	New York	Oct 1891	10 Oct 1892
RUELLE, Louis	1845	Detroit	Sept 1871	22 Oct 1892
SCHAUSERS, Felix	1854	New York	June 1890	4 Apr 1892
SCHREVEENS, Victor	1867	New York	Feb 1891	30 Mar 1892
SPREUTELS, Felicien	1865	New York	Mar 1892	31 Oct 1892
STAUT, Judokus	1852	New York	July 1891	25 Oct 1892
TEASE, Joseph	1865	New York	Sept 1871	29 Oct 1892
TILQUI, Albert	1864	New York	June 1889	30 Mar 1892
VANDERGEETEN, Joseph	1867	New York	Dec 1891	22 Oct 1892
VAN SAVELBERGH, Frank	1865	New York	Oct 1891	11 Oct 1892
VANGESAL, Theophile	1866	New York	Aug 1890	29 Oct 1892
VICKMAN, J. B.	1843	New York	May 1856	4 Nov 1892
VOET, Emile	1864	New York	Mar 1891	25 Oct 1892
WAARZEGGERS, Louis	1840	New York	Apr 1888	2 Apr 1892
WAUTERS, Charles	1864	New York	Apr 1888	31 Oct 1892
WAUTERS, Frank	1865	New York	Jan 18892	2 Apr 1892

INTERESTING SITES: Discover Belgium:What to do: http://www.living-in-belgium.com/livin_art_artmuscat.htmThe American Folk Theater: <http://www.folkloretheatre.com/>

WISCONSIN CORNER

The new season for the Peninsula--Belgian--American Club began with a meeting September 19. Members from California, Illinois, and other places in Wisconsin were present as were Georges and Yvette VILLERS from Blanmont, Belgium. The refurbishing of the Clubhouse has come along nicely, making it a more pleasant place for meetings. A new genealogy group was started with the expectation that members will help each other in finding their Belgian roots. Events for 2003 will include a 150th anniversary celebration of the arrival of the first Belgians in northeastern Wisconsin; the 40th anniversary of our Belgian Club; and the visit of the Belgians in October.

QUERIES

BL02-412: SALMON/LIESSE: Gilly, Opprebais, Mont St Andre > Canada

Nicholas Joseph Salmon b. Dec 6 1771 in Mont St Andres, Brabant m. Marie Catherine Liesse. Their son Dieudonne Joseph Salmon b. March 10 1810 in Opprebais m. Marie Josephine Ancet Aug 14 1835 in Opprebais. Their son Nicholas Joseph b. April 11 1836 in Opprebais m. Pelegie Joseph Liesse April 7 1858 in Opprebais. Their son Aime Salmon b. May 16 1862 in Gilly, Hainaut, m. Pauline Libouton May 12 1888 in Gilly They emigrated to British Columbia in 1893 with 3 sons. My grandfather Joseph Aime b. May 8 1889 in Gilly being one of them.

I will be visiting Belgium in Aug/Sept and hope to fill in as many blanks as I can before going.

Betty East of Victoria, BC, Canada lesbeteast@aol.com

BL02-413: EHL / REILAND from Harlange and Martelange

I am looking for information on my EHL family from Belgium. If anyone has any information on this surname or any suggestions as to good sources that I could check for the areas in Belgium I would greatly appreciate your help.

So far I have the following information:

1. Pierre & Barbe Ehl (nee Brenner); Known Children:
2. Pierre Ehl, b. April 20, 1806 in Harlange m. Anne Marie Calmus (b. Sept. 1, 1802 in Harlingen to Pierre Calmus and Susanne Hengen); Known Children:
3. (i) Pierre Ehl, b. Abt 1831 Belgium m. Barbara ? Occupation Shoemaker; arrived in Canada between 1871 and 1879
3. (ii) Nicolas Ehl, b. Oct. 1, 1833 in Harlingen m. Catherine Reiland in Martelange; Known Children:
4. (i) Nicholas Ehl (my g. Grandfather) b. Aug. 6, 1865 Luxembourg arrived in Canada in 1886, m. Clementine Funcke Apr. 25, 1890 in Magnetawan, Ontario, Canada
- 4 (ii) John Pierre Ehl, b. Unknown in Belgium Was apparently Chief of Police in Brussels. Last correspondence from him was during the war. He was apparently an officer in the 1st WW as well.
- 4 (iii) Joseph Ehl ?
- 4 (iiii) Frank Ehl ?

G. Grandfather Nicholas apparently came to Canada with his 2 brothers Frank and Joseph (word of mouth) but I have

been unable to find any information on these 2 at all that verifies their existence.

Lorna Penchuk [mailto:lpn@vennercs.com]

Alberta, Canada

BL02-414: GAUME

Am trying to find some information on a family by the name of Gaume:

Green Bay, Brown County, WI 1860 census reads:

Goumi, Jean Baptiste 55 M Laborer Belgium

Stasia 34 F Belgium

Joseph 7/12 Wisconsin

Has anyone seen or read anything about the surname Gaume?

Tanya Mai [mailto:tanyajmai1962@yahoo.com]

BL02-415: MELERA and LEVEQUE in Wisconsin

I am researching Jean/John MELERA; his wife, Constance (PIRA) and their son, Felicien (Felix). John and Constance emigrated from Grez-Doiceau in 1855 and settled in Wisconsin, in and around Kewaunee.

Felix emigrated to Wisconsin in 1856. He married Teraselia (Therese) LEVEQUE (Levec) in Two Rivers, in 1866. Believe Therasia was born (in 1844) in Canada, as were her parents. Am wondering if the Leveque family was originally from Belgium?

Patti Moss

pwmgen <pwmgen@yahoo.com>

BL02-416: REGNIER/RENIER

Looking for the parents of Selina REGNIER/RENIER. Selina was born circa 1860; married Alexis JANQUART; lived in Brussels, Belgium, and died there prior to 1940. Her husband was still alive in 1947 at age 89. Selina. and Alexis had 5 children born between 1893 and 1907———Ida, Leon, Leonie, Louis, and Marcelline. Any help would be appreciated. Contact Mary Ann Defnet, 253 Little Road, Green Bay, WI 54301.

BL02-417: MARIAGE

I stopped in at the recent GENEATICA conference and was told I might find help from your club.

I am looking for the MARIAGE family from Taintignies who emigrated to the USA. Is anyone here related to the following individual?

MARIAGE, Louis

Event: Married in 1797

Place: Beaumont, Quebec

County of record source: Levis

Source: L'Abbe D. Tanguay, ADS, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes Depuis la Fondation de la Colonie Jusqu'a Nos Jours, Cinquieme Volume, Depuis 1608 jusqu'a 1700, Eusebe Senecal, 1888.

Volume/Page(s): 512

Many thanks!

Hubert MARIAGE - MariageH@yucom.be

BL02-418: NOTE/NOTTET/NOTET

Louise Henriette Noté/ Nottet/ Notet was born in Belgium on 3 Jun 1852. We do not know where. Her father's name

may have been Pierre. She married Louis Bêche/ Bechet, possibly from France (Paris?). They came to New York around 1884-85. They brought with them at least 3 children: Marie Louise Clementine Bêche, b. 4.9.1873 in Paris; Mattie Clementine Bêche, b. 3.26.1877 in Alsace Lorraine, and Mamie Lizzie Bêche, b. 7.21.1880 in Alsace Lorraine. Another child was born on 2 April 1885 in Crystal City, Missouri: Victoria Caroline Bêche.

Louise Henriette Noté Bêche later married Jules MATHIEU, who arrived in New York on 21 March 1892 on the ship Le Bretagne, which left from Le Havre, France. Nothing is given on the Ellis Island records as to where Jules or Jean Pierre MATHIEU came from in France, or who their parents might have been. They were probably brothers. They were farmers, 26 and 22y old respectively, could read and write. They had a family friend named "DEBOISE". A "Charles Deboise" was born in Jumet around 1865.

Any information on these families would be greatly appreciated.

Richard Zerla Fullerton, Californie

fburda@worldnet.att.net

BL02-419: DESENFANTS

Looking for a birth record with parents' names for Edouard Cemormus DESENFANTS, thought to have been born 14 December 1829, at Ghent, Belgium. He emigrated to the State of Illinois prior to 1865. Contact Mary Ann Defnet, 253 Little Road, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301-1903.

ANSWERS:

BL02-411: THAYS/THEYS

Julian THAYS/THEYS was from Huppaye.

Thank You for answering the queries and for letting us know here.

BL02-415

Denise <deeco@keynet.net> Leveque

Some of the LEVEQUE family did originate in Belgium.

I checked the current index of Belgian Laces and found a LOUIS LEVEQUE b 1825, arrived NY July 1855, His declaration of intention for American Citizenship in Brown County, Wisconsin on 26 Sept. 1855. See Belgian Laces Book 18 p.32.

Denise

To and From:

From Irmalee WILLIAMS:

[mailto:ilwilliams@prodigy.net]

Just received my copy of Belgian Laces and am still staring at page 42, where my grandfather, Elie Desvillers, is shown as being naturalized 5/29/1897 in Madison Co., IN. I can't thank you enough for this information. 'Course his name was actually Eli Devillers, but he was also listed as Elie Desvillers when he filed his declaration of intent 10/31/1891 in Fayette Co., PA. No wonder I couldn't find him naturalized in PA.! Had no idea he had been in Madison Co.

My mother was born in Hartford City in 1901 and I thought he had married my grandmother in Brownsville, PA in 1898 and they went on to IN. Never dreamed he had been there before that time. Bit by bit it comes together. I have emailed to find out how to get a copy of his naturalization-now to find out how to get a copy of his declaration of intent. Again, MANY, MANY THANKS .

From Luc MATTHIJS:

A 'few' transcripts of Belgian civil registers, etc ... can be found at: <http://publications.geneactes.org/>

Michel Vanwelkenhuyzen

<http://publications.geneactes.org/pagespersos/bruxelles.html>

(mainly Brussels)

Raymond Bullion and Pierre André Delforge

<http://publications.geneactes.org/pagespersos/bulion.html>

(mainly towns around Tournai)

From Lila MUELLER

[mailto:rayofhope333@hotmail.com]

You may want to check out our web page regarding the Luxembourg Fest - www.village.belgium.wi.us

Warmest regards, Lila M. Mueller, CM

New York State Library Celebrates 3 Million Pages of Newspaper History

The New York State Library in Albany has captured 3 million pages of New York State History in Newspapers. The milestone was celebrated earlier this month after the 3 millionth page was microfilmed and committed to the library's New York State Newspaper Project.

According to information published on the library's Web site at <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/library>, the three million pages of newspaper laid end to end would stretch more than 1,100 miles.

The New York State Newspaper Project is designed to inventory and microfilm newspaper collections throughout the state. Those working on the project have inventoried the holdings of repositories in 56 of the state's 62 counties. Associates are working on an inventory in Westchester County and the five counties of New York City.

The New York State Newspaper Project is a program of the New York State Library, part of the State Education Department. New Yorkers can access the microfilmed newspapers anywhere in the state at their local library via Interlibrary Loan from the New York State Library. The project is part of the United States Newspaper Program, a cooperative national effort among the states and the federal government to locate, catalog and preserve on microfilm newspapers published in the United States from the 18th century to the present.

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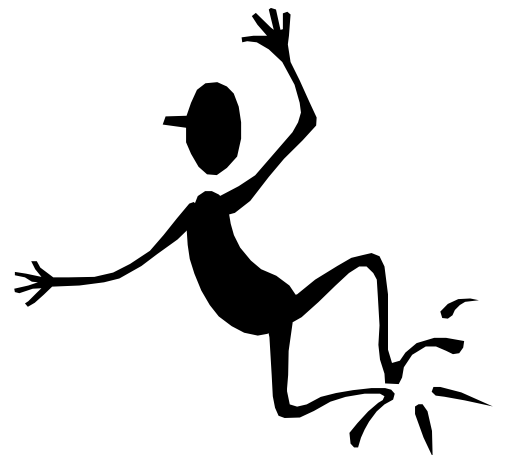
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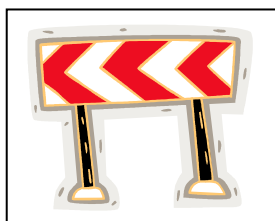
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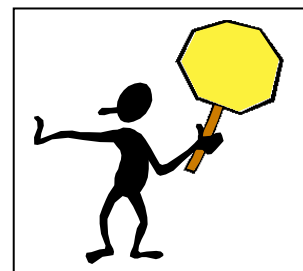
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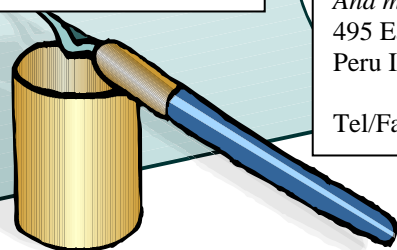
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