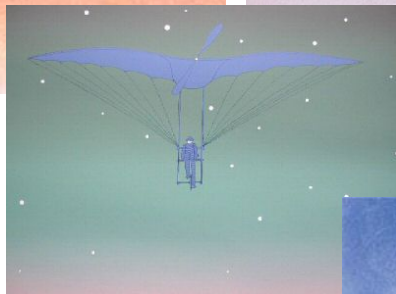
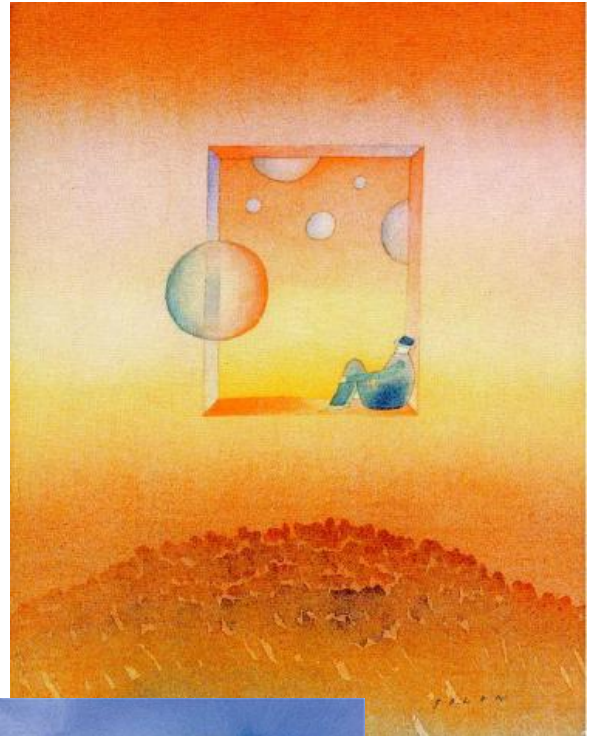


# Belgian Laces



**Jean-Michel FOLON**  
**1 March 1934 – 20 Oct 2005**

*"(His) talent was as big as his heart"*

Jacques Chirac



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

**THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS**

Belgian American Heritage Association  
Our organization was founded in 1976 and welcomes as members Any person of Belgian descent interested in Genealogy, History, Biography or Heraldry, either amateur or professional.

You are invited to become a member and to participate actively in the work of the society. The annual membership fee includes a subscription to the quarterly

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Belgian American Heritage Association



Dear Members,

*On page 22 of this issue you will find a letter from the King Baudouin Foundation. Although I don't usually insert requests for donations I have weighed this one very carefully before presenting it to you. You are under no obligation what so ever to participate.*

*However I believe this endeavor is worth bringing to your special attention. If your local Belgian Club would find itself looking for a place to donate funds, you might consider presenting this unique opportunity to come full circle with your emigrant ancestors.*

*I have also included an insert which you can return directly to them with your contribution should you not have access to the internet to download your own copy. The one found on their site is much nicer. I had to reformat it to fit into our newsletter without taking up too much room. Somehow these issues always come together as if by magic the articles blended with one common theme. I hope you will enjoy it and find items to help you with your personal research. I for one truly appreciate all those who help so kindly and so faithfully!*

*May you each be blessed throughout 2006, not just in your search but in everything you care about! Happy New Year!!!*

*Régine*

**Emmanuel, Spoiled Already**

Nawal Bensalem © La Dernière Heure 2005



© BELGA

It is the duty of every father, except, when it's Emmanuel's father who makes a declaration of birth at the courthouse, it does not go unnoticed. Many came to meet the Prince at the Anderlecht courthouse on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2005, some bearing gifts for the Royal family. Among these, Samba, of African origins, came bearing a plate of exotic produce meant to bring good fortune to the newborn: dried bananas, African beer and other foods to ensure "a long life" for the Prince Emmanuel. Prince Philippe was visibly pleased by this attentive gift and suggested the same ought to be presented to Prince Lorenz when his twins are born in January 2006.

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**Contact Information: THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS - 495 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street - Peru IN 46970**

Tel/Fax:765-473-5667 OR e-mail [barmbrindle@sbcglobal.net](mailto:barmbrindle@sbcglobal.net)

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**LES HÉLICOPTÈRES FLORINE  
(1920-1950)**

[http://www.aerostories.org/~aerobiblio/article.php3?id\\_article=11](http://www.aerostories.org/~aerobiblio/article.php3?id_article=11)

Alphonse Dumoulin Ellehammer, Cornu, Oehmichen, Pescara... All amateurs of the history of flying machine know these names. But who remembers the great pioneer Nicolas Florine, Russian-born, naturalized Belgian engineer? His accomplishments do not lack interest, particularly his concept of birotor devices with 2 sustaining blades spinning in the same direction and his surprising project "Florine IV quadrirotors". Alphonse Dumoulin, specialist in giro-aviation, combines a short biography of Nicolas Florine with the in-depth study of the machines invented by this pioneer, with great precision in this very well documented and illustrated book.

Ph. Ballarini

216 pages, 21 cm x 29 cm, paperback  
Aérobibliothèque : "Coup de cœur 2000"  
In French



**Les Verriers SCHMIDT au Pays de Charleroi**

by A. DARQUENNES and F. GOBBE

Several glassworking SCHMIDT families arrived in Belgium from Germany and Eastern France at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Most settle there. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century all or almost all will have abandoned the trade of their forebears.

Their integration: and that of other glassworking families in the budding city of Charleroy, their passion for glassmaking, their alliances and varied fortunes are told in this genealogical study.

The authors followed their paths, most of them in Belgium but also in France (Département du Nord). Some in depth research have shed light on some family mysteries. This book also addresses facts seldom known outside a small circle of specialists; that is the workings of the factories in which the best of them played a part.

400 pages (A4 format); extensive commentaries, illustrated with until now never published family documents and others.

**Pre-order until January 31, 2006 and save 5 Euros!**

Pre-sale Price: 35 Euros

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Belgium

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**See insert for further details**

## VKI History : Theodore von Karman

The von Karman Institute was established in October 1956 in the buildings which formed what then was the aeronautical laboratory of the Civil Aviation Authority (Administration de l'Aéronautique) of the Belgian Ministry of Communications.

The history of the laboratory goes back to 1922 when, on farmland purchased by the Belgian Government, the first building was erected to house the STAé (Service Technique de l'Aéronautique), i.e. the technical services of the Civil Aviation Authority then under the Ministry of Defence. The building was designed to accommodate a large low speed wind tunnel of the Eiffel type with an open return circuit and open-jet test section of 2 m diameter, as well as offices and shops. It still exists and has been refurbished internally after removal of the low speed tunnel to make room for modern turbomachinery and high speed facilities. A second building was added in 1935 to house offices and laboratories. It is now the Institute's administrative building. The last addition was made after the war, in 1949, with the construction of a large building specially designed to house a supersonic tunnel and a multi-configuration low speed facility.

During the pre-war years, the civil aviation technical services based in Sint-Genesius-Rode was responsible for the certification, testing and inspection of aircraft or aircraft components and equipment as well as for the aeronautical ground facilities. Belgium was engaged in aircraft design and construction at that time and the low speed wind tunnel was used for the aerodynamic testing of aircraft models or components. It was also used occasionally for non- aeronautical studies. What stands out as the most important and original contribution to aeronautics in the period between 1930 and 1940 is the pioneering work on helicopters carried out at the laboratory under the leadership of Nicolas Florine.

Florine was an outstanding scientist who brought to a successful conclusion the design of the first tandem rotor helicopter using co-rotating rotors. This work involved theoretical studies, model testing in the wind tunnel and in free flight, construction of three prototypes and full scale flight; it culminated in October 1933 with the unofficial world flight duration record for helicopters of 9 minutes 58 seconds.

After the last war, the Belgian Government decided to modernize the aerodynamic testing facilities at Sint-Genesius-Rode on the recommendation of Professor Emile Allard. Since that part of the technical services dealing with aircraft inspection, certification and airworthiness had been moved close to Brussels Airport, there only remained at the location of Sint- Genesius-Rode the aerodynamics laboratory which was jointly operated by the Civil Aviation Authority (Administration de l'Aéronautique) and the national aeronautical research centre, CNERA.

This centre was created by the FNRS (the National Scientific Research Foundation), with the concurrence of the Civil Aviation Authority, to supplement the existing team of civil servants operating the laboratory with scientific personnel who would collaborate in the research



Nicolas Florine, exilé russe de 29 ans, choisi de s'installer en Belgique où il arrive en 1920.

## Florin/Florine

<http://rgo.newmail.ru/board.htm>

**Nikolay Anatolyevich FLORIN**  
(= Nicolas FLORINE)

(19 Jul 1891-21 Jan 1972), very famous engineer in Aeronautics born in Batoumi (now Republic of Georgia but at that time part of the Russian Empire). He studied in Sankt Peterburga (St Petersburg / Leningrad), served in the White Army and left Russia because of

the bolchevics (Red Army). Nicolas Florine built one of the first successful tandem rotor helicopters in Belgium. First flown in April 1933, it soon attained an altitude of 6m and an endurance of 8 minutes. The rotors turned in the same direction but were tilted in opposite directions to cancel torque reaction. Florine's first aircraft was destroyed in 1930, but he had a second design flying successfully by 1933, which made a flight of over 9 minutes to an altitude of 15-feet. This exceeded d'Ascanio's modest flight duration record of the time. Yet, Florine's designs suffered many setbacks, and work was discontinued into the pre-World War 2 years. His machines were ultimately destroyed during the war. One interesting development effort of the early 1930s was a series of tandem-rotor helicopters built by Russian-born engineer Nicolas Florine in Belgium, one of which hovered at altitude for ten minutes.

*J.P.Spencer "Whirlybirds: A History of the U.S. Helicopter Pioneers", 1998*

His parents: **Anatole Victorovich FLORIN** (1856-1936), famous engineer in Harbour construction (participated to the construction of the Sevastopol Harbour) married to **Aimee (= Liubov)TARAS** (1862-1935) (TARAS family from Georgia).

His brother: **Victor Anatolyevich FLORIN** (07/12/1899-1960) very famous engineer who lived in U.S.S.R. and married to **Irina**.

His sister: **Olga** (30/11/1893).

You can contact Nicolas FLORINE's grandson at:

[ivan-FLORINE@Tiscali.be](mailto:ivan-FLORINE@Tiscali.be)

"At the Air Museum, Royal Army & History Museum, Cinquantenaire, Brussels there is a display of a model of the FLORINE IV helicopter (Free entrance)"



<http://aviher.ibelgique.com/index.htm>

<http://beluxspot.forumactif.com/ftopic389.photos-Musee-du-cinquantenaire-a-Bruxelles.htm>

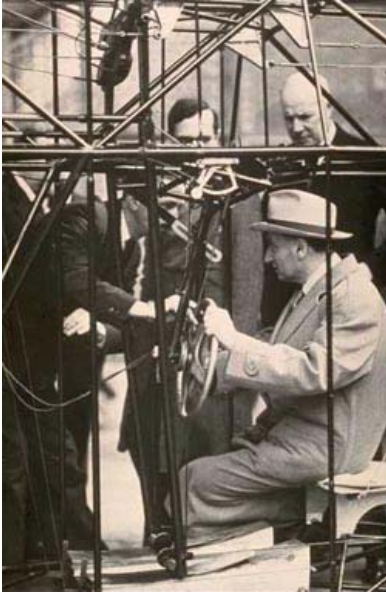
<http://avia.russian.ee/vertigo/florine-r.html>

<http://www.100yearsofflight.com/history/helicopter.html>

<http://www.ena.eumd.edu/AGRC/Aero/history.html>

## Belgian Laces Vol#28-106 January 2006

programmes. In fact, the main tasks at the beginning were to calibrate the newly acquired low speed and supersonic facilities.



Theodore von Karman inside the "Florine III" tandem rotor helicopter conceived (by Nicolas Florine in 1935) at the place where now stands his institute. In the course of 1955, Theodore von Karman, who was chairman of the Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development (AGARD) of NATO, proposed with his assistants, Frank Wattendorf and Rolland Willaume, the establishment of an institution devoted to training and research in aerodynamics which would be open to young engineers and scientists of the NATO nations. It was strongly felt that this form of international undertaking would fulfil the important objective of fostering fruitful exchanges and understanding between the participating nations in a well-defined technical field. With the full backing of the Belgian national delegates to AGARD, Dr. M. Freson and Professor F. Haus, the Belgian Government agreed to host the projected new centre in its aeronautical laboratory in Sint-Genesius-Rode. A study group was then set up under the auspices of AGARD to determine the possibilities of establishing the centre at Sint-Genesius-Rode and, bearing in mind the existing facilities, to recommend a teaching programme appropriate to the objective pursued. The group appointed by AGARD consisted of Professors F. Haus, L. Malavard, A.D. Young and C. Zwickler. The coordination was ensured by R. Willaume and F. Wattendorf of AGARD.

In parallel to the scientific mission of the study group, negotiations were undertaken between the governments of the USA and Belgium to obtain a rapid solution to the administrative and financial questions raised by the support and operation of the centre.

The result was a formal agreement between the two governments, reached in Belgium in September 1956 and signed officially in Paris on December 15, 1956 by General J.B. Larkin for the U.S. Government and the Belgian Ambassador to Paris for the Belgian Government.

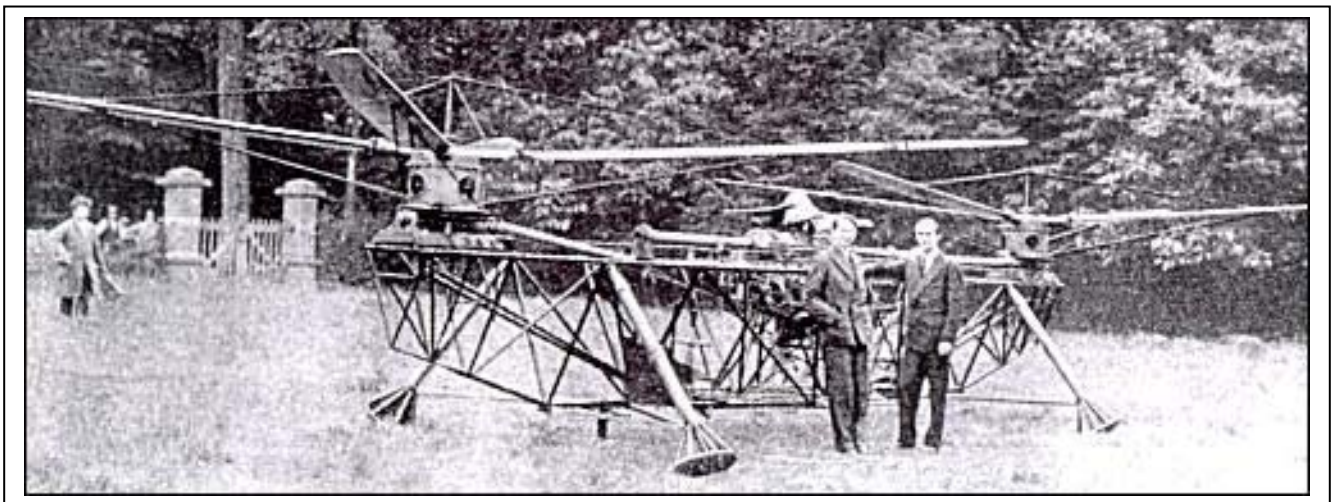
It is interesting to recall what had been recommended by the AGARD Study Group of 1955 in terms of training and research : "the Institute should aim toward a training which, apart from its direct and obvious ties with aeronautical industries, would be of value in wider areas such as industrial or scientific research where the application of experimental techniques of aerodynamics would be profitable".

The group also "felt it desirable that certain research programs be carried out at the Institute and in that perspective to encourage good students to prolong their stay at the Institute for another year to devote themselves to research".

Later the support of the Institute was shared, with different contributions, between a larger number of NATO countries and as one would expect for an institution depending upon fifteen nations for its support, difficulties and problems have, in the course of its 59 years of existence, occasionally arisen. They have always been surmounted thanks to the goodwill and understanding of the participating nations who recognized the important role assumed by the Institute in specialized training and in scientific cooperation.

Theodore von Karman acted as the Institute's Chairman until his death in 1963. It was then that the name of the organization was changed in memory of its founder.

<http://www.vki.ac.be/public/>



## The First Unitary Constitution

[http://www.comenius-eveil-national.net/Bruxelles/Histoire/bel\\_2b.htm](http://www.comenius-eveil-national.net/Bruxelles/Histoire/bel_2b.htm)

After the 1830 Revolution which put an end to the Dutch regime, the new Belgian state, recognized by the great European powers at the London Conference of December 1830, had to get organized and choose a political regime. So the Belgians elected a national Congress who put together a Constitution (document determining the fundamental rules by which the state would function) between October 1830 and February 1831.

On November 25<sup>th</sup>, 1830, the constitution proposal was presented to the National Congress. The debates were closed on February 7<sup>th</sup>, 1831 to be voted on.

The Belgian Constitution set up a hereditary parliamentary monarchy with "ministerial responsibility". In the measure that it established a just balance between the different powers and guaranteed the citizens' fundamental liberties, the Constitution had a determining influence on the liberal and parliamentary 19<sup>th</sup> Century European regimes. The Belgian constitution was influenced by the French Constitutions of 1791, 1814 and 1830, by the Dutch Constitution and by the British Constitutional Law. "Its text is not however a judicial mix but an original creation." The fundamental principles of this first constitution remain in today's Belgian Constitution

Belgium thus became a parliamentary monarchy. The Belgian Constitution centralized much of the State power to strengthen and unify the country and to fight against individualism and so it granted the Central State great power."

As a central principle of the Constitution we find the division of powers into the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

**Legislative** –one might say this is the most powerful principle in Belgium after the separation of powers. It is held by the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate. These vote in laws. They also promote and sanction laws through the intermediary of the King. "The role of the Senate is to moderate the initiatives that were not considered by the Chamber." Rich citizens (bourgeois and nobles) who can pay an electoral tax, elect the deputies and the senators (so it was a censored suffrage). "To be eligible to the Senate, the candidate must pay an even higher amount of taxes than a voter, and be at least 40y old." The parliament is considered as born from the will of the people even though a small portion of the population votes.

**Executive**:-this is entrusted to the King and his ministers. These ministers answer to the Parliament for the King's decisions (as this is a monarchy and the king could not be criticized and make mistakes). That is why the ministers have complete responsibility for governmental politics. The Constitution ensures that each royal decision and action are followed by the minister's signature, for the same reason.

**Judiciary**: is held by national courts. In principle, the hearings are public, and the juries made up of rich citizen. They are called together for press infractions, crimes and public infractions. The King has the right to intervene in judicial proceedings.

So when Belgium became a constitutional monarchy, the King holds all three powers, at least in part.

Politically, the Belgian Constitution, voted in on February 7<sup>th</sup>, 1831 by the National Congress was inspired by all constitutional texts written until then. Besides the constitutions already mentioned, it was inspired by the Bill of Rights, the US Constitution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

Judicially, it took its inspiration from the Napoleon Code. "However the originality of independent Belgium's founding text is that it lists systematically and unequivocally in its preamble, each right and freedom of its citizen."

These can be found today in the modern constitutions of many countries:

- Equality before the law
- Minorities' rights and freedoms
- Individual freedom
- Inviolability of ones'home
- Freedom to own
- Freedom to worship
- Freedom of opinion
- Freedom of education
- Freedom of the Press
- Freedom of assembly
- Inviolability of correspondence
- Freedom of speech

In other words: "All Belgians are equal before the law. No citizen can be deprived of his freedom without order from a judge.



**Goswin de Stassart (1780-1854) - Poet and politician. He was one of the founders of the independent state of Belgium and became President of the Senate and Governor of the provinces of Namur and Brabant.**

Guarantee that nobody will enter your home or open your mail. Each is free to express his opinion, on any subject, to worship as he pleases. Freedom of education and freedom of the press are also guaranteed. The freedom of assembly and association are absolutely recognized by the constitution."

"According to the **Napoléon Code**, the Constitution sets into place the main organisms of the judicial system and their hierarchy, that is Cassation Court, Courts of Appeal and Circuit Courts. It provides also for the independence of judges, primacy of the law and publicity of debates.

The originality of the Belgian Constitution was seen, as early as 1831, in that it empowers judges who have to make a decision in a case where a decision from the Executive (a royal decree for example) has to be applied, to verify if this decision conforms with the law (voted by the legislative power). If it doesn't the judge will not apply this executive decision. This shows that the founders of Belgium put great great in the judiciary."

Other extracts from the Belgian Constitution:

**- Belgians and their rights:**

Article 6- "There is no distinction of order in the State. Belgians are equal before the law, allowed to work as civilians or military,..."

Article 7- "Individual freedom is guaranteed. Nobody can be sued except in cases provided by the law and according to the procedures it dictates."

Article 10- "The place of residence is inviolable."

Article 11- "Nobody can be deprived of his property except for public cause, as prescribed by the law and conditioned on a just and prior compensation."

Article 14- "Freedom of religion and of public worship, As well as freedom to express one's opinions on any matter, are guaranteed, except for any crimes committed in the practice of these liberties."

Article 17- "Education is free; any means to prevent instruction is forbidden; repression for any crime is regulated by the law."

Article 18- "Freedom of the Press: censure can never be established..."

**Powers:**

Article 25- "All powers come from the nation. They are executed in the manner laid out by the constitution."

**The King and His Ministers**

Article 63- "The King's person is inviolable; his Ministers are responsible." (This article explains that the King is not the country's first citizen but that he is above the country's citizens as he is the symbol of the whole nation. So as never to put his responsibility at cause, he can never take sides, nor act on his own politically. For this reason "the King can do no harm" and is "incapable of any harm". In consequence his person is inviolable: he can not be criticized, nor attacked His ministers, when they countersign the projects signed by the parliament and royal decrees take full responsibility. It's the principle of ministerial responsibility.--> see also article 64

Article 64- "No decree of the King can have any effect, if it isn't countersigned by a minister who takes upon himself the responsibility."

Article 65- "The King nominates and revokes his ministers."

Article 68- "the King commands the military forces (land or sea), declares war, treats for peace, alliance and commerce. He informs the Chambers..." The text of the Belgian constitution has been modified since 1831. The first two revisions concerned the right to vote and eligibility. Yet some articles have survived to the present. For example, Article 25 concerning national sovereignty "All powers come from the nation". One might even say this is the basis of Belgian democracy: the nation gave many powers not only to the king but at every legislative election, to the 'nations' elected': deputies, and senators who make up the national parliament.

For the full text of today's constitution: <http://www.oefre.unibe.ch/law/icl/be00000.html>

The constitutional monarchy was first established in the form of a unitary decentralized state with provinces and communes by the Constitution of 7 Feb 1831. **Reforms of 1893 (franchise), 1899, and 1921 (franchise)** introduced proportional representation and linguistic equality. Since **1970**, Article 4 acknowledges four linguistic regions and respective communities which were, **after 1980 and 1988 revisions**, empowered with autonomy encompassing exclusive responsibility for education (Article 24). A Belgian specialty is the alarm-bell procedure of Article 54, primarily designed to protect the interest of the French-speaking minority in federal legislation. Also, Article 99 provides for a language-mix of the Ministers. The so-called "Court of Arbitration," founded by the 1980 revision and inaugurated on 1 Oct 1984, developed into a Constitutional Court (Article 142).

**The 1993 revision** (signed 17 Feb 1994) redefined Belgium as a federal state (Article 1). The resulting institutional structure is highly complicated, comprising the federal level (House of Representatives, Senate, King), the community level (Flemish, French, and German Community Council, Joint Commission), the state-region level (Flemish and Walloon Region, Brussels-Capital), and finally the language-region level (Dutch-, French-, German-speaking, and Bilingual Region).

Constitutional Background

**July 1996:** Government effectively suspends parliamentary rule and adopts the power to rule by decree in all matters concerning social security reform and budget. The Prime Minister deems this necessary to meet the Maastricht criteria for the Euro.

**9 Aug 1993:** Ascension of King Albert II to the throne.

**14 July 1993:** Revision of the Constitution.

**6 March 1992:** Jean-Luc Dehaene becomes Prime Minister.

**1988:** Revision of the Constitution.

**1980:** Revision of the Constitution.

**1921:** Revision of the Constitution.

**1899:** Revision of the Constitution.

**1893:** Constitutional reform.

**21 July 1831:** Ascension of King Leopold I to the throne

**7 Feb 1831:** Adoption of the Constitution.

**4 Oct 1830:** Independence from the Netherlands.

Belgian Laces Vol#28-106 January 2006  
**Chronological List of Prime Ministers of Belgium**

[http://www.bostoncoop.net/~tpryor/wiki/index.php?title=Prime\\_Minister\\_of\\_Belgium](http://www.bostoncoop.net/~tpryor/wiki/index.php?title=Prime_Minister_of_Belgium)

**Before 1918**

24 July 1831	Felix de Muelenaere	07 Dec 1871	Jules Malou
20 Oct 1832	Charles Rogier	19 Jun 1878	H.-J.-W. Frère-Orban
04 Aug 1834	B.-T. de Theux de Meylandt	16 Jun 1884	Jules Malou
18 Apr 1840	Joseph Lebeau	26 Oct 1884	August Beernaert
13 Apr 1841	Jean-Baptiste Nothomb	26 Mar 1894	Jules de Burlet
30 Jul 1845	Sylvain Van de Weyer	25 Feb 1896	Paul de Smet de Naeyer
31 Mar 1846	B.-T. de Theux de Meylandt	24 Jan 1899	Jules Vandenpeereboom
12 Aug 1847	Charles Rogier	05 Aug 1899	Paul de Smet de Naeyer
31 Oct 1852	Henri de Brouckère	02 May 1907	Jules De Trooz
30 Mar 1855	Pieter Dedecker	09 Jan 1908	François Schollaert
09 Nov 1857	Charles Rogier	17 Jun 1911	Charles de Broqueville
03 Jan 1868	H.-J.-W. Frère-Orban	01 Jun 1918	Gérard Cooreman
02 Jul 1870	Jules Joseph d'Anethan		

**After 1918:**

<b>Prime Minister</b>	<b>Dates of birth and death</b>	<b>Entered office</b>	<b>Left office</b>
Léon Delacroix	1867-1929	21 November 1918	20 November 1920
Henri Carton de Wiart	1869-1951	20 November 1920	16 December 1921
Georges Theunis	1873-1944	16 December 1921	13 May 1925
		20 November 1934	25 March 1935
Aloys van de Vyvere	1871-1961	13 May 1925	17 June 1925
Prosper Poullet	1868-1937	17 June 1925	20 May 1926
Henri Jaspar	1870-1939	20 May 1926	6 June 1931
Jules Renkin	1862-1940	6 June 1931	22 October 1932
Charles de Broqueville	1860-1940	22 October 1932	20 November 1934
Paul van Zeeland	1893-1973	25 March 1935	24 November 1937
Paul-Emile Janson	1872-1944	24 November 1937	15 May 1938
Paul-Henri Spaak	1899-1972	15 May 1938	20 February 1939
		13 March 1946	31 March 1946
		20 March 1947	11 August 1949
Hubert Pierlot	1883-1963	22 February 1939	12 February 1945
Achille Van Acker	1898-1978	12 February 1945	13 March 1946
		31 March 1946	3 August 1946
		23 April 1954	26 June 1958
Camille Huysmans	1871-1968	3 August 1946	20 March 1947
Gaston Eyskens	1905-1988	11 August 1949	8 June 1950
		26 June 1958	25 April 1961
		17 June 1968	26 January 1973
Jean Duvieusart	1900-1977	8 June 1950	15 August 1950
Joseph Pholien	1884-1968	15 August 1950	15 January 1952
Jean Van Houtte	1907-1991	15 January 1952	23 April 1954
Théodore Lefèvre	1914-1973	25 April 1961	28 July 1965
Pierre Harmel	1911-	28 July 1965	19 March 1966
Paul Vanden Boeynants	1919-2001	19 March 1966	17 June 1968
		20 October 1978	3 April 1979
Edmond Leburton	1915-1997	26 January 1973	25 April 1974
Leo Tindemans	1922-	25 April 1974	20 October 1978
Wilfried Martens	1936-	3 April 1979	6 April 1981
		17 December 1981	7 March 1992
Mark Eyskens	1933-	6 April 1981	17 December 1981
Jean-Luc Dehaene	1940-	7 March 1992	12 July 1999
Guy Verhofstadt	1953-	12 July 1999	in office



Belgian Laces Vol#28-106 January 2006  
**The RIOTS of 1886 in the Land of Charleroi - Part III: The Verdict**

Co-Authors André DARQUENNES and Frédéric GOBBE

The verdict

By decree of August 2<sup>nd</sup>, "The Court condemns Xavier SCHMIDT and Oscar-Maximilien FALLEUR to 20 years of forced labor, LECOCQ to 15 years forced labor, HULET and COLLET, each 12 years of forced labor".

The others receive sentences from 3 months in jail to acquittal.

An utter scream bursts from the audience at the reading of this horrible unjust sentence as the proceedings had demonstrated that neither Falleur nor Schmidt had participated or encouraged in any way the pillage and the fire at Baudoux. The other defendants received sentences varying between 15 years of forced labor to acquittal. The day following the pronouncement of the Court of Mons Falleur and Schmidt were filing an appeal. It was rejected on October 2<sup>nd</sup> and brought about great emotional turmoil in the country. Immediately a movement formed favoring the release of the condemned. Measures towards needed clemency were soon taken. A large number were pardoned and about a year later, Falleur and Schmidt were also freed, thanks to the Lejeune Law on conditional liberation and condemnation. However they were forced to emigrate. Both went to America. Oscar Falleur would die there at Jeannette in 1896<sup>1</sup> and Xavier Schmidt, later allowed to return to Belgium would die shortly thereafter in Lodelinsart.

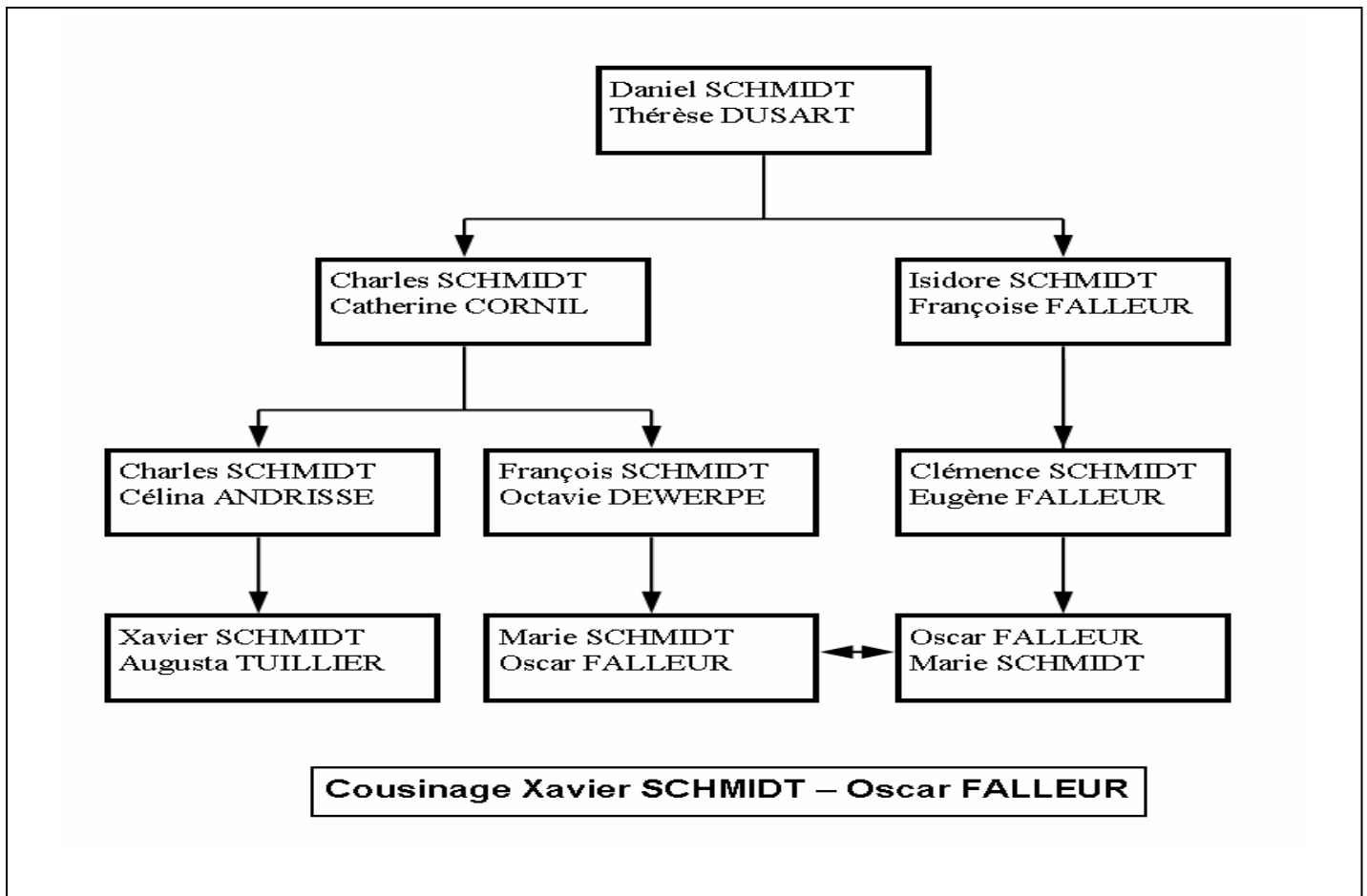
In the meantime, at the 1886-1887 opening session of Parliament, King Leopold II, after alluding to the events related herein, remarked:

*"The situation of the Laboring classes is highly worthy of interest and it will be the Legislature's duty to find the means by which to improve it. It may be that we have counted too much on the sole effects of principles of liberty already so prolific. It is just that the law should provide a more special protection for the weak and the poor.*

*My government has felt compelled to study as a whole the vast array of questions concerning the legislation of Labor, and has for this purpose established a commission of study and enquiry."*

The King then announced a series of reforms: favoring the free creation of professional groups, creating arbitration and conciliation groups, establishing rules on Women and Children Labor, cracking down on salary abuse, fostering the development of provision institutions, creating insurance offices, and pensions, fighting the ravages of alcoholism, etc.

Twenty-five years later, the glow of the Baudoux Glassworks fire had uncovered the social plagues until then unknown in



## Belgian Laces Vol#28-106 January 2006

governmental circles. The Labor enquiry that followed made them look even more hideous. The workers' intellectual, moral and material situation was most deplorable. A generous movement occurred in the country hoping to remedy this sad state of affairs. The Civil leaders resolutely got the work and legislated a most complete **social reform**. The bourgeoisie didn't stand by idly either: under the tutelage of men of goodwill there was a real burst of social works, co-ops, mutuals, education and teaching (mainly technical and professional).

All the pain, the unnecessary deaths, and subsequent efforts happily brought about a greater consciousness for the leadership, the freeing of the Laboring class and the improvement of life for them, the institution of the right to vote in an attempt to restore balance between the interests and the dignity of each citizen.

These painful events where workers died as heroes fighting for better social justice, more decent wages and more humane working conditions, giving up their lives and freedom for the welfare of future generations remain very vivid even to this day.

A commemorative plaque stands in the cemetery in Roux and is the site where honors are paid annually to the 1886 victims.

### **The FALLEUR - SCHMIDT and SCHMIDT – TUILLIER spouses**

Much was written about Oscar FALLEUR and his companion Xavier SCHMIDT in the court case that was held against them following the 1886 events in the Charleroi Basin. Exiled, Oscar FALLEUR married his cousin Marie SCHMIDT, also Xavier's cousin according to the genealogical chart above. Xavier SCHMIDT did return to Belgium where he died on January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1904 while Oscar FALLEUR remained in the US where he died in 1896 at Jeannette. We do not have any more details as to where he was buried. We do not know whether they had children, if the surname suffered modifications or alterations. However a gazette in Frederick Co, Maryland, "The News" in its #291 Dated September 26<sup>th</sup>, 1888 wrote: « *Collector Magone has decided that Oscar Falleur, the Belgian convict glassworker must go back to Belgium on the Ocean Steamer Etruria on Saturday. The collector has evidence in his possession which will conclusively prove that Falleur was released from a European prison solely upon his promise to leave the country and the collector is determined to put a stop to this practice of dumping the convict labor of the Old Country upon the shores of America.* »

This never before published pedigree chart along with the few civil register documents go to show, if it were necessary, that tight links united glassworkers. Sadly enough, only Oscar FALLEUR's death record is still missing.

### Anecdotes

#### **OSCAR FALLEUR**

Oscar Falleur had married Marie Schmidt, of Lodelinsart, on June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1891 in Jeannette (USA).

It is interesting to relate here what became of Oscar Falleur. The monthly revue of the Glass industry and commerce "Le verre", in its #1 issue dating January 1925, under the pen of Franck Criner (French glassworker settled in the US for many years) published an extract of a letter sent to the Gazette de Charleroi (11 Jan 1925) :

*"Oscar Falleur, in 1889, after his months-long detention following the strike of 1886 arrived in Pittsburg where he had worked as a glassblower for a time. He then settled in Jeannette. I became acquainted with him as we worked on the same crew. I can testify that he was a man of great intelligence, and culture. He was also a happy coworker. His natural eloquence charmed right away. People sought his company. People wanted to know his opinion on the day's events. Brave in defending his ideals he was of perfect courtesy and never held a grudge against people who contradicted him. Those who knew him mourn his passing as that of an upright man, good and devoted to his labor comrades. On his grave in the cemetery in Jeannette, his epitaph reads: "To Oscar Falleur, died at Jeannette April 12, 1896. His free-thinking socialist friends erected this monument to keep his memory alive."*

#### **Xavier SCHMIDT**

In 1884, he emigrated to the USA, to investigate his brother Daniel's death. He hired in at an American glassworks and remains there for 2 months. He works there, not under the auspices of the American Union clauses, who was linked to the Belgian Glassworkers Union *ly travaille*, but contrary to their statutes. Back in Belgium he works for Mr. Baudoux, but has not been in contact with this industrial magnate, as he blew on behalf of Rofflaire, sharing the load with him in a system called work "two for one" (sharing work between 2 glassblowers ensured meeting the ratio required by Glassworks management as stated in their contract)

He was nicknamed "Le Bailly". The only reference to this nickname was found in "Oeuvres Wallonnes" by Jacques Bertrand, Walloon cantor, published by the Editions de l'Association Littéraire Wallone of Charleroi in 1960 by Jacques Vandereuse. On page 48 we read, on the occasion of the Duke of Brabant's visit (6-9 Sep 1858) to the industrial companies of the Charleroi area: "... Li oussi, su s'trinte-èt-yin (endimanché), come tous les fourtûs, pou li fé les oneûrs du four, su l'timps qui l'Bayî li spliquèt, en s'êrcrestant come in vî sôdaart, il brouwèt dèl compôsicion pou fabriquer l'vêre di toutes les couleûrs."

The Walloon text translates into English as: " ... Him too, dressed to the hilt, like everyone else, to show him the ovens (Glassworks), while "Le Bailly" explained, straightening himself like a soldier, the mixing of ingredients to make glass of every color".

A note further on the page signals that: "l'Bayî" is the nickname given to the SCHMIDT family, glassworkers of Lodelinsart.

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<sup>1</sup> He marries Marie Schmidt, his cousin (2<sup>nd</sup> degree), just as Xavier Schmidt was to his, as described in th chart.

“L'Education Populaire” (local journal) #26 of 01 July 1886 writes about his marriage: "A marriage such as few are seen took place in

### Hand-cut glass - death of an art

Charleston Gazette (WV) - September 18, 2005

By Norman Walter, courtesy of the BelgianAmericanWV  
Yahoogroup

DID you know that an ancient craft guild died right here in the Kanawha Valley? The art of hand-cutting flat glass on a production basis is gone. The old skill of cutting sheet glass to marketable sizes and grading for qualities for use in buildings, autos and mirrors has died.

A 100 years ago, there were many "hand plants" throughout West Virginia - in South Charleston, Dunbar, Clarksburg, Mannington - and other places where natural gas and silica sand were readily available. But they didn't last long.

Many readers will remember the huge Libbey-Owens-Ford Co. plant in Kanawha City, where the Kanawha Mall is now located. The plant was built in 1916 and used a new process. It was the largest in the world with 12 furnaces and between 1,300 and 1,600 employees, but it finally succumbed to more modern technology.

It was the advancements that displaced the glass cutter, as most glass is now cut by machine, although local hardware stores will still hand-cut replacement glass needed after vandalism or the errant baseball.

The glass cutter was probably the last vestige of the old craft guilds of Europe, which included goldsmiths, brewers, bakers, weavers and tailors. The guilds maintained high standards of workmanship and trained new workers, although new workers were often restricted to sons of members.

The early cutters came to the United States from Belgium and France, and many continued speaking their native language for many years. It was their guild experience that led to a craft union here.

The Window Glass Cutters League of America, headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, was the trade union of all cutters in the United States as recently as the 1970s. Its three-year apprenticeship program provided journeyman workmen for the 12 glass manufacturers in the country.

The union did not tolerate poor workmanship or disruptive behavior. It was not a radical, defiant union, and negotiated pay and workplace issues in a fair, but firm, manner. (I used the word "pay" instead of "wages" because we were compensated on a piecework basis.)

I began my three-year apprenticeship in 1935, and the first skill I learned was setting up diamonds. We cut glass with diamonds, not the steel wheel the hardware stores use. Diamonds lasted longer and left a smoother edge, and every cutter purchased his own diamonds.

We swore allegiance to the League, and vowed never to teach the art of diamond setting or glass handling to nonmembers. Every cutter was considered a "brother." Yes, we were a clannish group, and the father-son closed union practice might have seemed snobbish to some, but most groups are that way, protective of their own kind.

I believe the manufacturers received a good deal from the cutters. Unfortunately, we were the victims of an expedited, mechanized glass-handling process into which we no longer were needed. My fondness for the trade became so imbedded that I still hold the League and Brother Cutter in the highest regard.

Pride of workmanship was the hallmark of the old guilds.

I wonder if any remain.

Lodelinsart the other day. Xavier Schmidt, indicted for participating in the fire and pillage of the Baudoux Glassworks, married a young woman whom he dated long before his arrest and whose name is Augusta Soulier (transcription error: should have been read TULLIER as indicated on the marriage record). The ceremony was held at 7am; 5 policemen in uniform and 3 in civil clothes attended. The marriage once finished, Xavier Schmidt left his wife, shook hands with his friends and climbed back into the car that had brought him with his police escort. He was returned to his cell". It is to be noted that in the marriage record the policemen are listed as witnesses to the marriage and they signed.

In the parish register of Lodelinsart, on 19 March 1888: "dispensation obtained of any publication and closed time, we have received the mutual agreement that Xavier Schmidt, born in Lodelinsart on 25 November 1854, son of Charles and Céline Andris and Augusta Tullier, born in Charleroy on 15 January 1863, daughter of Guillaume and of Joséphine Quinet. J. Barbieux, vicar ; witnesses: Pierre Frère, A. Quinet (probably Dr Quinet) who signed."

A year after his conviction Xavier Schmidt was freed. "L'Education Populaire" #10 of 8 March 1888 mentions: "*Fire at the Baudoux Glassworks - Epilog. Xavier Schmidt is free. As it was his right, as public order demanded, the government required that this release follow decent decorum and receive no particular attention. The same favor will be extended to Oscar Falleur and other unfortunate men who were pushed into this bad way by evil advisers - journalists and others.*"

"L'Education Populaire" #2 - 14 Jan 1892 reads also: "*Xavier Schmidt, convicted in 1886 as cause of the troubles in Charleroi, left for America recently where he will catch up with Oscar Falleur, whose father just died in Lodelinsart*".

The newspaper in Newark, Ohio, « Newark Daily Advocate », #58 of 4 October 1886 published an article by his correspondent in Brussels:

«The socialists' sentence - Despite the skepticism and to everyone's surprise, the appeal filed by the socialist workers Falleur and Schmidt, appeal against the conviction pronounced last march for participating in the pillage of the Bandoux Glassworks (read Baudoux), was received by the Supreme Court, contrary to the Public Prosecutor.

The King will probably reduce the sentence of 20y forced labor pronounced against those 2 popular workers.

The Court, at the same time, annulled convictions given to Waegner and Rutters in the Liège Revolts».



Last stacks coming down at Libbey-Owens



Belgian Laces Vol#28-106 January 2006  
Pennsylvania and West Virginia Obituaries

Extracted for the PA-SW-OBITS list of Rootsweb  
by Victoria Hospodar Valentine

Oct. 29, 1892 McDonald PA Outlook: A child of Monsieur **ELOI**, Belgian Hill, died on Wednesday.

Dec. 3, 1892 McDonald PA Outlook

On the 29th ult., of fever, near Nickel Plate mine, Mrs. **Leante ELOI**. Deceased was one of a party of six that came here from Belgium about six months ago, and only the two brothers, Joseph and Leante ELOI, remain. Mrs. **Joseph ELOI** died on the 17th ult. and two children of Leante ELOI died during the summer.

Dec. 10, 1892 McDonald Record

On the 16th ult., of diphtheria, a child of **Arthur CHARLIER** of the East End. On the 1st in the same family, of the same ... a child; and on the 9th in the same family, another child. A fourth child of Mr. CHARLIER is sick with the same disease.

Dec. 31, 1892 McDonald PA Outlook: Of diphtheria, on Wednesday, daughter of **Joseph CENIS**, aged about two years.

Nov. 24, 1894 McDonald PA Outlook

The body of a man supposed to be the missing Willow Grove man, **Frank CHARLIER**, was found this week on the railroad track at DENNISON. It was the body of a man about 45 years old and only four feet, four and a half inches in height.

Feb. 29, 1896 McDonald PA Outlook

Wednesday morning **Frank VANDERMEEST**, 59 years old, a single man, who boarded with **F. BEYENS** on Belgian hill, hanged himself with a strap in a little brick wash house in the front yard of the place where he boarded. This man has for a number of years as the spring approached, always been for a few days demented. In the old country he tried once, when he had one of these spells, to kill himself. On Tuesday he met Mr. **Nicholas EGBERT**<sup>2</sup> and said he had lost his senses and must commit suicide. Mr. EGBERT and others set a watch upon the man and early Wednesday morning they prevented him from shooting himself. Shortly afterwards, while Mr. E. was preparing to have him taken to the county home, he suddenly disappeared and was found dead by **Isadore EGBERT**<sup>3</sup>.

Mar. 28, 1896 McDonald PA Outlook: At Sturgeon, on the 25th, two-months-old child of **Joseph MASQUELIER**.

Late Apr-Early May 1896 McDonald PA Outlook: On the 22d, 4-year-old child of **J. P. LERMINIAUX**, East End.

May 22, 1914 - McDonald PA Record

After a year and a half's illness, **Hubert Joseph BRONCHAIN**, aged 64, died of asthma at his home on Belgian Hill, Monday morning, May 18th, at 4:10 o'clock. He was born in Charleroi, Belgium, November 1, 1849. Mr. BRONCHAIN came to this country in 1887 and had lived in McDonald ever since. He is survived by his wife and three children: Mrs. **Leon RANDOUR** and Mrs. **Emma CARROLL** of McDonald, and **Fred BRONCHAIN** of Carnegie. Funeral services were held at St. Alphonsus' Church Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Father MANISE, the French missionary. Interment in Noblestown cemetery.

Following a five weeks' illness caused by the extreme heat, **Louis MICHAUX**, a well known carpenter of McDonald, died Wednesday. Five weeks ago MICHAUX was at work on the new high school building when he was overcome by the heat. He steadily grew worse until his death. The dead man was 36 years of age. He was a native of Belgium but had resided in McDonald for the past 30 years. He leaves his wife and four children. There also survive his father, **Louis MICHAUX, Sr.**, one brother **Frank** and one sister, **Leona MICHAUX**, all of McDonald. (July 31, 1914 McDonald PA Record)

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<sup>2</sup> **Frank J. Scouvert**, one of the enterprising business men of Independence Township, Washington Co., Pa., who is conducting a successful general store at Avella, is a native of Belgium, where he was born in 1876, the only child of Vital and Nellie Scouvert. Mr. Scouvert received his education in the public schools of his native country, and was eleven years of age when the family came to the United States, settling in McDonald, Washington County, where young Scouvert found employment in the mines. When about sixteen years of age he became a clerk at the company store located at Sturgeon, below McDonald, and continued in that capacity for about twelve years, when he formed a partnership with a Mr. Matthews, and the firm of Matthews & Scouvert operated general stores at Cecil and Avella for two years. At the end of this time Mr. Scouvert purchased Mr. Matthew's interest in the business, closed the store at Cecil, and has since been giving his entire attention to the establishment at Avella, where he carries a complete stock of hardware, mining tools, guns, paints, oils, furniture and shoes. He is a shrewd and capable business man, and his custom of always giving the best goods at a fair price has won for him a large and lucrative trade in his community.

In 1900 Mr. Scouvert was married to **Helen Egbert**, who is a daughter of **Nickolas and Phelomene Egbert**, of McDonald, and to this union have been born two children: Nellie and Frank J., Jr. Mr. Scouvert is a Republican in politics and has served as township clerk and inspector of elections. His fraternal connection is with Moose Lodge and the Order of Elks, at Carnegie.

(Source: McFarland, Joseph F. 20th Century History of the City of Washington and Washington County, Pennsylvania and representative citizens. Chicago, Ill.: Richmond - Arnold Pub. Co., 1910, 1,438 pgs)

<sup>3</sup> In 1900 **Isadore EGBERT**, b 1874 in Belgium lived with his wife Laura EGBERT, b Apr 1879, Belgium and son Nicholas EGBERT b Feb 1898, PA in North Fayette Twp, Allegheny Co. PA.

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**1853 Passenger List (Part 1)**

Researched and submitted by Guy Gallez

The following is a list of the passengers declared from Belgium at their arrival in **NEW YORK harbor**. Those lists were often made haphazardly and I'm sure not all of those listed were from Belgium. Also some I found listed as from "Germany" and other countries can be from Belgium. I often found names "sounding Belgian". But, without other information, I cannot put them in that list.

That list is limited to New York, the only harbor with original manifests available. The "Nr" is the serial number given on the manifest. When numbering the passengers was not done, I put a number myself in the order I found the Belgian passengers on the lists. That number is in *italic*.

Drach, Johann	23	M		USA	Gand	68	J Z
Drach, Wilhelm	25	M		USA	Gand	67	J Z
Driess, Bartholomey	22	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	192	Art Union
Driess, Jean	17	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	191	Art Union
Driess, Pierre	19	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	190	Art Union
Drost, Peter	22	M		USA	Gand	98	J Z
Duboise, Nestor	28	M		USA	Gand	105	J Z
Duquesne, D	29	M	Artist	USA	Belgium	1	Humboldt(3)
Eckhout, Seraphia	56	F	farmer	USA	Belgium	145	Elizabeth Deniso
Eggens, Christian	42	F		USA	Belgium	53	Princeton
Egsling, Anna	38	F		USA	Gand	86	J Z
Egsling, Conrad	34	M		USA	Gand	85	J Z
Egsling, Friedrich	6m	M		USA	Gand	87	J Z
Félix, Marie	24	M	Laborer	USA	Belgium	55	Princeton
Franen, Anna	2	F		USA	France	279	Vaucluse
Franen, Cecile	27	F		USA	Belgium	278	Vaucluse
Franen, Niclaus	35	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	277	Vaucluse
Frangin, Henry	38	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	12	Vierge Marie
Franz,	11	M		USA	Belgium	79	Princeton
Friskens, Elisabeth	23	M	Laborer	USA	Belgium	54	Princeton
Gerts, Eberhard	18	M		USA	Belgium	80	Princeton
Gilgen, Anna Marie	9	F	Child	USA	Belgium	45	Princeton
Gilgen, Christene	38	F	Wife	USA	Belgium	42	Princeton
Gilgen, Frederick	7	M	Child	USA	Belgium	46	Princeton
Gilgen, Hierioneus	43	F	Wife	USA	Belgium	41	Princeton
Gilgen, Johann	3	M	Child	USA	Belgium	47	Princeton
Gilgen, Magdalene	10	F	Child	USA	Belgium	44	Princeton
Gilgen, Rudolph	16	F	Child	USA	Belgium	43	Princeton
Gosselen, Joseph	22	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	10	Vierge Marie
Greim, M	38			USA	Belgium	2	Humboldt (4)
Grein, F B	53	M	Cabinet maker	USA	Belgium	197	Roger Stewart
Grosch, Catherine	23	F	Farmer	USA	Belgium	180	Art Union
Grosch, Nicolas	17	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	179	Art Union
Hacher, David	33	M	Laborer	USA	Belgium	56	Princeton
Haine, Anna	10	F		USA	Belgium	31	Princeton
Haine, Daniel	43	M	Carpenter	USA	Belgium	28	Princeton
Haine, Daniel	8	M	Child	USA	Belgium	32	Princeton
Haine, David	2	M	Child	USA	Belgium	33	Princeton
Haine, Elisabeth	12	F		USA	Belgium	30	Princeton
Haine, Marie	40	F		USA	Belgium	29	Princeton
Hauschild, Frederick	39	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	118	Princeton
Hegner, Lorenz	24	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	141	Princeton
Herff, Therese	26	F		USA	Gand	80	J Z
Hethem, Jacob	19	M	Mason	USA	Belgium	99	Princeton
Hofer, Joseph	21	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	127	Princeton
Hoffmann, Anna	10	F		USA	Gand	74	J Z
Hoffmann, August	30	M		USA	Gand	72	J Z
Hoffmann, Wilhelmine	22	F		USA	Gand	73	J Z
Hosle, Elisabeth	37	F		USA	Belgium	17	Princeton
Hosle, Elisabeth	15	F	Child	USA	Belgium	20	Princeton
Hosle, Hilarius	38	M	Labourer	USA	Belgium	16	Princeton
Hosle, Margareth	26	F	?	USA	Belgium	18	Princeton

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Hosle, Marie	17	F	Child	USA	Belgium	19	Princeton
Hosle, Marie	15	F	Child	USA	Belgium	21	Princeton
Hubert, Charles	2			USA	Belgium	2	Baltic (2)
Hubert, Eliza	30			USA	Belgium	1	Baltic (2)
Huger, Casper	14	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	142	Princeton
Hungenhofer, Franz	23	M	Joiner	USA	Belgium	88	Princeton
Hungenhofer, George	22	M	Painter	USA	Belgium	87	Princeton
Isempzsie,	40	M		USA	Gand	104	J Z
Jack, Alexander	48	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	1	Vierge Marie
Jack, Blandine	28	F		USA	Belgium	6	Vierge Marie
Jack, Emma	6m	F		USA	Belgium	4	Vierge Marie
Jack, Flora	30	F		USA	Belgium	2	Vierge Marie
Jack, Hector	6m	M		USA	Belgium	8	Vierge Marie
Jack, Maria	2	F		USA	Belgium	3	Vierge Marie
Jack, Oscar	2	M		USA	Belgium	7	Vierge Marie
Jack, Y Appolitia	43	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	5	Vierge Marie
Jardin, Anna	48	F		USA	Gand	93	J Z
Jardin, Catharina	11	F		USA	Gand	96	J Z
Jardin, Elizabeth	17	F		USA	Gand	95	J Z
Jardin, Johan	48	M		USA	Gand	92	J Z
Jardin, Johann	10	M		USA	Gand	97	J Z
Jardin, Margaretha	19	F		USA	Gand	94	J Z
Jommier, Jacob	29	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	135	Princeton
Kem, Christian W	24	F	Laborer	USA	Belgium	62	Princeton
Kielm, Henri	35	F	Merchant	USA	Belgium	205	Arctic
Klein, Carl Fred	23	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	119	Princeton
Kox, Adrian	45	M		USA	Belgium	95	Princeton
Krockenberg, Frederick	30	M	Laborer	USA	Belgium	22	Princeton
Landschoot, M	65	F		USA	Maldeghem	49	J Z
Landschoot, Thérèse	26	M		USA	Maldeghem	50	J Z
Lause, Alfred	9m	M	Child	USA	Belgium	15	Princeton
Lause, Charles	7	M	Child	USA	Belgium	14	Princeton
Lause, Emillie	9	F	Child	USA	Belgium	13	Princeton
Lause, Eugenne	19	M	Labourer	USA	Belgium	8	Princeton
Lause, Joseph	22	M	Labourer	USA	Belgium	7	Princeton
Lause, Louise	15	F	Servant	USA	Belgium	10	Princeton
Lause, Marie	43	F	Labourer?	USA	Belgium	6	Princeton
Lause, Marie	17	F	Servant	USA	Belgium	9	Princeton
Lause, Rosine	12	F	Servant	USA	Belgium	11	Princeton
Lause, Zephania	11	F	Child	USA	Belgium	12	Princeton
Le Roi, Celius	35	M	Tailor	USA	Antwerp	202	Jane E Walsh
Leg, Anna	33	F		USA	Belgium	247	Mary Annah
Leg, Anna	6	F		USA	Belgium	248	Mary Annah
Leg, Franz	37	M	Laborer	USA	Belgium	246	Mary Annah
Leg, William	4	M		USA	Belgium	249	Mary Annah
Leney, Caterine	56	F		USA	Belgium	107	Princeton
Leney, Conrad	56	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	106	Princeton
Leney, Conrad	16	M		USA	Belgium	109	Princeton
Leney, Peter	18	M		USA	Belgium	108	Princeton
Lund, Carl	26	M		USA	Gand	57	J Z
Lunz, Georg	45	M	Farmer	USA	Belgium	128	Princeton
Maese, Constantin	31	M	Farmer	New York	Belgium	36	Wm H Wharton
Maier, Carl	22	M		USA	Gand	56	J Z
Maller, Anne	8	F		USA	Belgium	85	Princeton
Maller, Catherine	40	F		USA	Belgium	82	Princeton
Maller, Coringneau	9	F		USA	Belgium	83	Princeton
Maller, Jean	43	M	Carpenter	USA	Belgium	81	Princeton
Maller, Jean	15	M	Painter	USA	Belgium	84	Princeton
Maller, Nicolas	6m	M		USA	Belgium	86	Princeton
Martel, F	43		Farmer	USA	Belgium	1	Humboldt (4)
Mather, Bernhard	35	M		USA	Belgium	97	Princeton
Mather, Michael	27	M		USA	Belgium	96	Princeton

**DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION: Brown County, Wisconsin**

A continuing series, submitted by Mary Ann Defnet

*The place of birth is included on these later Declarations to aid the researcher. Names appear as written by the Clerk or the immigrant and are not always correct. If known, corrections are in parentheses. These Declarations are on file at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Birth</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Port</b>	<b>Arrival</b>	<b>Declaration</b>
DE CAUWER, Marguerite	27 Dec 1895	Beveren	New York	3 Apr 1922	22 June 1922
DELIE, Camille Achille	25 Mar 1870	Zorvalbeke	New York	7 Sept 1920	3 Apr 1922
BE VOLDER, Louis		18 Oct 1873	New York	6 May 1891	20 Mar 1922
MAES, Alfred	15 Jul 1872	Charleroi	New York	Feb 1881	21 Sept 1922
NUTHALS, Eugene	16 Sep 1881	St Joris Weert	Eew Ybrk	7 Apr 1906	26 June 1922
NUTHALS, Victor	14 Mar 1885	St Joris Weert	New York	4 Jan 1907	23 Jan 1922
PEETERS, Constant	27 Oct 1871	Weert St George	New York	25 Aug 1905	7 Aug 1922
ROMIER, Frank	5 Mar 1865		Portland, Me	2 Apr 1872	3 Oct 1922
STERCKX, Pierre C. A.	11 Sep 1898		New York	7 Apr 1906	17 Nov 1922
STIENNON, Oscar Aloysius	19 Sep 1890	Charleroi	New York	15 Jan 1893	9 Sept 1922
VAN EFFE, Maximilien	29 Aug 1880	Heverlee	New York	29 Aug 1920	27 Mar 1922
VERSCHORE, Charles	14 Aug 1880		New York	4 Mar 1909	23 Feb 1922
VONCKX, Joseph	29 Oct 1871		New York	28 Sep 1906	29 Apr 1922
ZICOT, Therese	25 Mar 1859	Opprebais	New York	8 Jan 1837	1-Sep-1923
DE CLERC, William	29 Jul 1890	Louvain	New York	12 Mar 1891	4-Aug-1925
STACH, Gus	19 Jan 1860	Otene (Ottignies)?	New York	4 Mar 1890	2-Mar-1925
CAPELLE, Gustave	13 Aug 1876	Meux	New York	14-Jan-1920	26-Feb-1924
CAPELLE, Leo	22 Jun 1887	Burcelle (Brussels)?	New York	1863	18-Mar-1924
COOPMANS, Philip	26 Apr 1877	Heverlee	New York	6 Apr 1906	6 Jan 1926
DELIE, Gaston Maurice	8 Jul 1905	St Andre Bruges	New York	7 Sep 1920	29 Sep 1926
DENIS, Emile	9 Oct 1855	Greuz	Detroit	May 1861	29 Jan 1926
DERENNE, Anna	4 Jul 1870	Daussoulx	New York	Oct 1871	24 Sept 1926
LAGERS, William Otis (OLISLAGERS, William)	23 Nov 1882	Liege	New York	11 Apr 1893	17 Aug 1926
MATHOT, Eugene	7 Dec 1860	Sauveniere	New York	29 Mar 1907	25 Oct 1926
ROLLIN, Victor	1 Feb 1870	St. Penis	New York	Oct 1871	5 Mar 1926
VAN HOFF, Emily	7 Feb 1867	Weert St George	New York	15 Apr 1893	5 Oct 1926
VERGUTS, Joanna	16 Dec 1871	Verrebroek	New York	20 Feb 1904	15 June 1926
VERGUTS, Raymond	6 June 1894	Kieldrecht	New York	20 Feb 1904	15 June 1926
LEONARD, Jules	11 Jul 1890	Chatelet	New York	25 Nov 1912	7 Apr 1927
SCHAUWERS, Felix	12 Dec 1854	Bossut-Gottechain	New York	24 Jun 1890	21 Feb 1927
VAN STEENBERGEN, Camiel	10 Apr 1896	Beveren.	New York	20 Oct 1922	11 May 1927
COPPENS, Henry Louis	13 Dec 1894	Weert St George	New York	4 Apr 1906	27-Feb-1928
COPPENS, Julius Wm.	15 May 1900	Weert St George	New York	4 Apr 1906	28-Feb-1928
VANNIEUWENHOVEN, Emil	1 Aug 1878	St Joris Weert	New York	12 Dec 1927	30-Apr-1928
VANNIEUWENHOVEN, Anna.	12 Nov 1884	St Joris Weert	New York	12 Dec 1927	26-Apr-1928
VONCKX, Arthur Daniel	21 May 1902	Louvain	New York	27 Apr 1907	11-Jan-1928
JACQUET, Charles	8 May 1856	Emperor (?)	New York	Mar 1891	9-May-1929
PEETERS, Philip	21 Feb 1903	Weert St George	New York	15-Aug-1903	2-May-1930
VERMEIREN, Marie Zelig Falque	9 Nov 1871	Chatelet	New York	21 Sept 1883	7-Jul-1930

## The VANEYCK emigrants to Wisconsin

By JM SABLON

Listed in "Genealogie van de familie Van Eyck", by Chris & Jeroen Morias, published in WF Huldenberg, 2003

*As they were some others Van Eyck who emigrated to the USA, I make a list of them: For all the Van Eyck in bold I have the ancestors back to the couple Joannes Van Eyck x Overijse 12 Nov 1650 Petronella Van Schaebroeck.*

**Symbols:** ° = born                      X = married                      + = died

Joannes Baptista Van Eyck ° Ottenburg 17 nov 1827, + Kewaunee County WI 13 Oct 1908, son of **Joannes Baptista Van Eyck and Elisabeth Schyes**; he x Ottenburg 19 Aug 1852 Elisabetha Depre ° Ottenburg 16 Feb 1822, + Kewaunee County WI 30 Apr 1894, daughter of Franciscus Depre and Maria Th. Scheers. They have had 3 children : Theresia, Pauline and Joannes Baptista.

Maria Theresia Van Eyck ° Ottenburg 18 May 1833, + Kewaunee County WI 8 May 1906, daughter of **Joannes Baptista Van Eyck and Elisabeth Schyes**. She x Josephus Lemmens ° Ottenburg 20 May 1836, he + Casco-Luxemburg Township, Kewaunee County WI 18 Dec 1908, son of Egidius Lemmens and Maria Th. Guns.

Joanna Maria Van Eyck ° Ottenburg 3 Nov 1836, + Luxemburg Kewaunee WI 23 Oct 1916, daughter of **Joannes Baptista Van Eyck and Elisabeth Schyes**. She x Ottenburg 4 May 1861 Jeronimus Gillis ° Ottenburg 27 Oct 1835, + Luxemburg Township, Kewaunee County WI 10 Nov 1909, son of Petrus Gillis and Maria Josepha Lurquin.

Catharina Van Eyck ° Ottenburg 24 Jun 1840, + Luxemburg Kewaunee WI 13 May 1922; daughter of **Joannes Baptista Van Eyck and Elisabeth Schyes**. She x Ottenburg 30 Jan 1866 Jacobus Alsteen ° Huldenberg 26 Jun 1834, + Red River Township, Kewaunee County WI 27 Nov 1921, son of Joannes Baptista Alsteen and Lucia Debois.

Joannes Van Eyck ° Huldenberg 10 Mar 1838, + Green Bay, Brown WI 6 Apr 1902, son of **Antonius Van Eyck and Clara Verbist**. He x ? 1869 Anna Maria Smits ° St Agatha Rode 31 Jan 1849, + ?; daughter' of Jacobus Smits and Joanna Maria Leonard. They have had 8 children : Ferdinand ° Bellevue 1841; John ° Bellevue 9 Feb 1874; Frank ° Bellevue 4 Mar 1876; Pauline ° Humbolt Township, Brown County WI; Frank ° ? 4 Mar 1881; Philippus ° Bellevue 9 Ap 1884; Ludovicus ° ? 21 May 1889; Alphonse ° Preble, Brown County WI 26 Aug 1893.

Theodore Van Eyck ° ? Jun 1881, + after 1918; son of **Joannes Franciscus Van Eyck and Joanna Maria Smets**. He x ? ? Emma Catherine Splan ° ? 10 Mar 1888, + ? in 1920. They have had 4 children born at Green Bay, Brown County WI: Lucille 9 Sept 1909; Margaret ° 29 Jan 1913; Patrick Louis ° 17 Mar 1915; Catherine Clara ° 8 Mar 1916.

Martin Van Eyck ° Preble, Brown County WI 12 Ap 1892, + Littke Chute, Outagamie County WI 15 Aug 1953, son of **Joannes Baptista Van Eyck and Theodora De Groot**. He x ? ? Hattie Van Haelst. They have had 4 children : Rita ° Little Chute 31 Mar 1932; Joseph ° 1933; Peter; Charles.

Frank Van Eyck ° ? 31 July 1894, + 1953, son of **Joannes Baptista Van Eyck and Theodora De Groot**. He x ? ? Cecilia Wulgaert. They have had 8 children : Cyrillius ° 5 Aug 1917, + Mittle Chute 20 Mar 1976; Agnes, Vincent, Paul, Francis, Loretta, Nicholas, Theresa.

### Festival celebrates Belgian roots

Green Bay Press-Gazette (WI) - July 11, 2005

By Adam Wise, [awise@greenbaypressgazette.com](mailto:awise@greenbaypressgazette.com)



<http://www.wisconsinlions.org/mag/2005october.pdf#search=brussels%20WI%20Belgian%20days>

BRUSSELS -- The 44th annual **Belgian Days** drew large weekend crowds to Brussels Town Park looking to experience a bit of Belgian culture and taste some of its classic dishes.

Hosted by the local Lions Club, the event featured a kids play area, a garden-tractor pull on Saturday and a parade Sunday morning to celebrate the town's rich Belgian heritage.

Brussels was founded in 1858 by Belgian families and is known for its brick homes, log barns and special foods.

Barb Chisholm, a member of the Peninsula Belgian American Club, said its mission is to preserve the Belgian heritage that is so deeply entrenched in this western corner of Kewaunee and Door counties.

"This area here is the largest contingent of Belgians in the United States," she said. "We also sponsor Belgian exchange."

Chisholm said through the exchange program, families are hosted in Wisconsin or Belgium every other year to experience one another's culture.

"There are 17 (Belgians) that are here now," she said.

"They live in host family homes and then next year we reciprocate and let them host families."

Mary Chaudoir, another club member working at Belgian Days, visited Belgium last year and said the experience was wonderful.

"It's a great event that you learn a lot about your heritage and what your ancestors were like," she said. "You learn a lot about the Walloon language, the old language, their hospitality and how well they take care of each other."

Chaudoir said the whole experience is tailored to allow the people taking part in the program to trace the history of their family.

"We find our ancestors, our cousins and then we stay with them," she said. "The whole thing is to find our genealogy where we have come from in Belgium."

The cultural celebration featured classic Belgian dishes at the food stands including trippe (a bratwurst cooked with cabbage), Belgian pies (cherry, poppy seed, prune, raisin and rice) made of sweet bread dough and chicken booyah.

According to the locals, the ingredient that makes Belgian cooking different from other cultures is the amount of nutmeg used in many of the dishes.

Lyle DeBroux, a Lions Club member since 1970, said that Belgian Days is the club's major event of the year.

According to DeBroux, the club uses the funds generated from the event for the maintenance of Brussels Town Park, donations to area organizations and scholarships for area students.



**THE IMMIGRATION**

by Maria Vanhaelemeesch

**Rotterdam, May 4, 1954**

*Dearest mother, brothers, sisters, and the whole family:*

*We left Ruddervoorde this morning at 4:45 a.m. Leon and I hadn't even gone to bed. We took a nap in the car. The trip to Rotterdam went smoothly, the only hitch being a half hour delay at the Dutch border. -*

*We arrived in Rotterdam around '10 a.m. Immediately; porters took our luggage and trunks inside. We went to eat and had a sandwich in the canteen with Jan Desmet and Sylvere. We were allowed on the ship around 11:30 a.m. Jan and Sylvere accompanied us as far as the quay where we said our goodbyes.*

*Jules, who loathed leaving, said he felt as if he was still in Ruddervoorde. They guided us through a wooden gate. We had to walk on carpets where the soles of our shoes were disinfected. We also had to open our mouth and say "ah". Leon had to pass by several desks where all our papers were thoroughly checked. It is just like going to vote, where several people sitting behind desks check out all the papers to ensure everything is in order.*

*Finally, about 12:30 p.m. we boarded the ship, the Zuiderkruis. A steward showed us to our cabin, no. 112. A bout 3 by 4 meters, it contained 5 single beds two of them being bunk beds, above each bed is a small foldaway shelf and a glass in a cup holder and a light. There is a mirrored washstand and dresser, small individual closets on top of which lay the swimming jackets. Pierre, of course, had to try one on. A gainst the side stood a small folding chair. A small carpet decorated the floor. In the far wall, we spotted a small round window with flowered curtains on both sides. Each bed has its own yellow silk curtains. Under the beds are some racks for our suitcases. It took us about 5 minutes to check everything out.*

*The loudspeaker just outside our cabin door announced a meal would be served in the dining hall below. A ll of us went. It was a big place filled with tables for six. A young fellow sat with us. The tables were covered with beautiful embroidered tablecloths. A fter the soup we received stewed meat, potatoes and Brussels sprouts. Dessert was an apple. Excellently prepared, it was a very tasty meal. There were menus displayed at each table.*

*A fterwards, Leon shaved, while Pierre and I took a half hour nap. Later on, we walked the deck and took a couple of pictures. The cold and strong draft made us retire to the cabin. Then Leon took a nap. Jules lay on his bunk reading a book. Pierre and A nne-Marie went back outside, but frequently reported through the round window on the loading of the ship. They brought some beautiful cars on board, they said. M eanwhile, it is 3:30 p.m., Leon is still asleep. The children ask me to come outside. We inspect the reading rooms, containing small marble tables and wicker chairs. It seems to be a very clean and beautiful ship. Pierre comes to tell us that almost everybody is on deck to witness the departure. We too go up. The ship leaves dockside at 4 p.m. Three other boats, loaded with people, come to see us off. A ll this waving and calling is quite moving. Two tugboats, the Titan and the Canada, attach cables to the Zuiderkruis, one fore' one aft. The whole procedure is being explained over the loud speaker. The sirens start to wail. The band is playing. A nd so, slowly; (we did not even feel it) the ship departs. The quay is packed with a huge throng, everybody waving, yelling, and calling. - You remember, Sylvere, it is the same quay where you accompanied us. The three boats follow us as far as the end of the channel, as far as the sea. We hear people singing "farewell", "till we meet again". Some laughed, some cried. Very moving, and so, we were on our way. Pretty soon there was only water to be seen with the exception of the occasional passing ship.*

*Leon and I returned to our cabin. H e fell asleep, while I started this letter. Suddenly, the loudspeaker announced safety exercises. A ll passengers had to wear their swimming jackets (life jackets) and report to their lifeboat station. Ours was no. 8. This was designed to teach us how to find our lifeboat in case of trouble. The life jacket makes me look like a fat toad. The others find it hilarious. Every one is laughing and joking.*

*They serve the evening meal around 7 p - excellent tomato soup, pork fillets, cauliflower with potatoes. Dessert is ice cream. A ll the tables are decorated mostly with Easter lilies, but some with roses. H ow beautiful!*

*A fter supper, we walked on deck for a while. There was nothing to be seen but the grey sea.*

*Back in our cabin, after saying our evening prayers, we went to sleep. A round 8 p.m. the loudspeaker announced some kind of party. Due to the closed door, we could not make out what it was all about. We decide to remain in our room, We go to sleep. A round midnight I woke up. A nne Marie talked in her sleep about you, grandmother. M ost of her mumbling I couldn't make out. I had trouble falling asleep again. I just catnapped. A bout 3 a.m. A nne-Marie sat up in bed, complaining of a stomach-ache. M aybe seasickness, I thought. H owever, after a couple of hours, she seems to feel better.*



<http://www.treklens.com/gallery/Europe/Belgium/Flanders/West-Vlaanderen/photo7674.htm>

### May 5

*I got up around 6 a.m. After washing and dressing, I awoke the rest. At about quarter to eight, the children who went outside come to tell us they see an island. We go and have a look for ourselves. I am working on my correspondence but have trouble writing because the ship's vibrations make my hand shake. It's caused by the engines Leon says*

*The sea is calm and the ship is only rolling slightly. In the distance we spot another ship. It looks pretty large. But, of course, at these distances it is hard to make an accurate estimate. We also spot the chalk cliffs of the English coastline.*

*We go for breakfast. It is 6:30 a.m. Belgian time, 7:30 a.m. ship time. The meal consists of porridge, white, brown and 'raisin bread, an egg, cheese, sausage, jam, and coffee, all according to one's choice. Not bad eh, Jean? We are served by small stature brown-skinned servants. There must be a hundred of them. Jules thinks they are Malaysians or Indonesians. Service is prompt. Yesterday, for lunch, these fellows wore a striped 'jacket and black trousers and black cap. Last night they wore a white jacket. This morning it is the striped one again.*

*Leon's tablemate comes from Brussels. The one across from us also. He is on his way to Montreal. His sister lives there. He claims he used to be a Maitre D in a Brussels Hotel. Later he became a salesman of print shop material. Five years ago, he visited Ruddervoorde. He says the reason he is emigrating to Canada is due to the fact there is little opportunity for the middle class in Belgium. He hopes to open a restaurant or hotel in Montreal. The fellow next to Leon, he is a fat one, states he is a fur merchant who found it hard to make a decent living in Belgium.*

*'Pierre is seasick. He vomits a lot. It started earlier in the morning. But come breakfast time, he looked better. Now he really has it. He lies down on his bed. Anne Marie does not look very good either, she claims not to be sick but I think she is not feeling that great. The ship is rolling more than yesterday, a lot more now, it must be because we are now on the open seas. Walking in the corridors, it is 3 to 4 paces forward, then 3 to 4 paces backward. The sea is rough. We spot a few freighters. I try writing again. It is very difficult. Suddenly, I feel queasy. I vomit in the 'wash basin. It makes me feel a little better but it is not over yet. Anne-Marie cries because she finds it impossible to vomit. She stays in bed. Jules, who spends a lot of time on deck is not sick at all neither is Leon.*

*One of the dark-skinned servants comes to make up the beds and clean the room. It is 11 a.m. in Ruddervoorde, but on the ship it is only 9:45 a.m. The sea is getting rougher and rougher. It starts to rain. The ship is rolling quite heavily now.*

*4:45 p.m. ship time – It rained the whole morning. Strong seas buffet the ship. Some waves even crash on our little porthole window. Jules comes inside, claiming to feel tired. Fifteen minutes later he vomits. A little later, it is Anne-Marie's turn. Only Leon seems unaffected, though he complains of a headache. Just before noon a servant came to see how many were sick and we replied two of us Pierre and Anne Marie. They brought 2 sandwiches for each of them, with fillet d'Anvers. He also has some apples. By the time it was time for our noon meal nobody felt like eating anymore. It went that fast. Instead we all crawl into our beds. At 4:45 pm Jules decides to go outside again and I started writing again with the rolling of the ship.*

*"I'll never set foot on a ship again," Anne Marie groans. "I'll take a plane instead", she vows. Pierre keeps quiet. He appears to be very sick. We vomit or feel like it all the time. Not Leon but he says it will come. 10 p.m. – Leon has it too. He even ran out to vomit. We take turns at the washstand. At times there are 2 or 3 of us crowded around the thing. The sea is very stormy. We literally fly up, down, up, down, sideways, front wards, back wards. We feel all very sick.*

### May 6

*Pierre is still the sickest. Jules and Anne-Marie feel a little better. At least they quit omitting 'We stay' in bed. The ship is quiet as a tomb. Everyone else must be sick too. If you want to get up, you have to hold on to something, otherwise you fall down. It must be, quite a storm out there. I'm trying to write again but it is almost impossible. I hope you can read these scribbles.*

*Just before lunch, we leave the cabin for a few minutes. Leon, Jules and I go the dining hall. They serve vegetable soup with meatballs, potatoes and spinach. We try to eat. Jules does not finish his meal. He vomits again. Then it is Leon's turn. He barely makes it back to the room. We lay on our beds. Pierre and Anne-Marie remain inside our cabin. Supper time comes and goes. Nobody feels like eating. We stay in bed.*

### May 7

*There have been two shows for the kids and one for the adults, but we were unable to go, we were that sick. There will be another show tonight and Leon plans on going.*

*All but me had a good night's sleep probably because we were in bed all day the previous day. We arise early and went outside. There is still a strong breeze. The fresh air feels good after being cooped up. I have breakfast alone. The others go back to bed till around 9 o'clock. A lady stewardess comes and requests everyone on deck. The captain wants to inspect the cabins.*

*We all went topside then, Pierre and Anne-Marie are still sick by noon Jules had a headache and they do not go for lunch. A servant brings them a ham sandwich. Leon and I went for lunch then. Lunch is brown bean soup, fried chicken with carrots and potatoes, strawberry tarts for dessert. It is a fine meal. We spend the afternoon on deck again until now, 5 o'clock, where they served us cookies and tea. However, the constant rolling of the ship still makes us feel ill at ease. We are being served from silver trays. All utensils, vegetable trays, sauce cups, forks, spoons, knives, etc., are made from pure silver. We feel like rich big shots. The kids are still outside, soon, about 6:30 pm we will be going for supper. If all remains well, we intend to go to the show after supper. It starts at 8 o'clock.*

*On deck we see quite a few acquaintances (look alikes), such as Achille Vandierendonck, one of the Couckens, René Wile, Fred Stroobandt, Doren from Andriesens and several others. This kept us occupied all afternoon. A round lunchtime, we spotted some sharks on both sides of the ship. We also saw a lone seagull and a sea swallow. Time goes so much faster on deck. This is the first day that we can remain outside.*

- VANHECKE, Hubertine**; of Tillsonburg, Ontario, Canada; born Jul 1,1897 Grimingen, Belgium; died Dec 7,1995; husband Arthur VANHECKE (1968); daughter of Serafien MASFRANK & Maria VANKERCKHOVE
- VANHECKE, Irma**; Tillsonburg ON Canada; born Jun 8,1908 Belgium; came to Canada in 1971; died Apr 10,1985
- VANHEUKELOM, Marie**, born Oct 26,1905, Kerkhoven, Belgium died June 15,1990, daughter of Joseph Hulsmans & Louise
- VANHOOREN, Alois Maurice**; RR #1, Simcoe ON Canada; born Mar 27,1907 Leke,West Flanders, Belgium; died Feb 17,1986; son of August VANHOOREN & Pharailde DEKIEN
- VANHOOREN, Arthur Jerome**; RR 2, St Williams, ON, Canada; born Nov 20,1904 Leke, West Flanders, Belgium; died Nov 12,1988; son of August VANHOOREN & Pharailda DEKIEN
- VANHOOREN, Margaret**; of Otterville, ON, Canada; born Torhout, Belgium; came to Canada in 1927; died Mar 10,1993; age 91st year; husband Henry VANHOOREN 1967; daughter of Honore KOEKUYT & Julia ASSEL
- VANHOOREN, Marguerite**; of Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Kokelaere, W.F., Belgium; died Dec 14,1994; age 87th year; husband Prudent VANHOOREN (May 17,1967); daughter of Francisco DECLERQUE & Mary Louise VANDENBROEKE
- VANHOOREN, Marguerite**; RR #1, Otterville ON; bron Handzame, Belgium; came to Canada in 1926; died Mar 14,1984; in 81st year; daughter of Alois VANTOMME & Sidonie LINS
- VANHOVE, Anna Marie**; of Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Dec 11,1896 Beveren-Waas, East Flanders, Belgium; husband Camiel VANHOVE (Oct 19,1972); died Jan 22,1992; daughter of Joseph & Elodie VAN DAM
- VANLANDSCHOOT, Cyriel**, born July 6,1902, Maldegem, East Flanders, Belgium, died June 24,1990, son of Karel VanLandschoot & Alonie Meire
- VANLANDSCHOOT, Maurice**;RR #1, Walsingham ON Canada; born Jan 3,1898 Maldegem, East Flanders, Belgium; died Oct 15,1985; son of Fernamd VANLANDSCHOOT & Emily VANDEWEGE
- VANLAEKEN, Maurice**, born Dec 19,1897, Eegem, West Flanders, Belgium, died Jan 26,1990, son of Camiel Van Laeken & Eugenia Mareel
- VANLENT, Emma**; Langton,ON, Canada; born Sep 29,1892 Moerbeke, West FLanders, Belgium; died Jun 9,1988; daughter of Alphonsius DUYM & Maria VANDERDE
- VANLOY, Josef**; Aylmer ON Canada; born Belgium; died Nov 13,1986; aged 77th year
- VANLUCHEM, Eugenie**, bron Jan 9,1898, Veurne, West Flanders, Belgium, died Aug 10,1990, daughter of Jerome Demeulenaere & Matilda Hughhe
- VANMAELE, Willy**, born Oost, Niewkerke, Belgium, died Jan 20,1990 son of Gerarda Planche & Leopold VanMaele
- VANMAELE, Zoe Marie**; of Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Apr 26,1915 Joris Ten Distel, West FLanders, Belgium;died Feb 26,1993; husband Michael VANMAELE May 2,1971; daughter of August SYNAEVE & Prudence DUYTSCHAEVER
- VAN MASSENHOVE DE SMET, MARY M.** , 87, Superior, Wis., died April 27, 2001; born June 6, 1913, to August and Adronie Gevaert Van Massenhove; united in marriage to Achiel De Smet, Sept. 17, 1935, in Superior; member of St. Anthony's Parish and Belgian Club Auxiliary; preceded in death by husband in 1998 and brothers Cyril and Louie Van Massenhove. Survivors; sons Charles (Joanne) De Smet, Superior; Jerry (Kathy) De Smet of Marshfield,Wis; daughters Jan (Dave) Gotelaere of Superior; Sue (Paul) Swaab of West Allis, Wis; brother Leo (Stella) Van Massenhove of Superior; sisters Adrienne Balcer of Superior and Jean (Leo) Gray of Lakeville, Minn; 13 grandchildren; 19 great-grandchildren; a great-great-grandson; numerous nieces and nephews. Visitation Sunday in Lenroot-Maetzold Funeral Home, Superior; Mass of Christian Burial at St. Anthony's Catholic Church with Rev. Fr. Leon Flaherty. Interment in St. Francis Cemetery, Superior. Memorials to St. Anthony Church. \*Superior Daily Telegram\*
- VANOPSTAL, Frank**; of Springford, ON, Canada; born Nov 19,1932 Veltem-Beisem, Belgium; died Mar 5,1993; wife Magda VANOPSTAL; son of Dominique VANOPSTAL & Maria LUOLOVICA
- VANOOTEGHEM, Emily**; of RR 1, Norwich, Ontario, Canada; born Belgium; came to Canada in 1927; died Mar 29,1995; age 89th year; husband Gerard VANOOTEGHEM 1984; former Emellienne DEHENS
- VANOOTEGHEM, Gerard J**; RR #1, Norwich ON; born in Kurne, Belgium; came to Canada in 1927; died Apr 16,1984; age 81st year; son of Peter VANOOTEGHEM & Matilda MAURICA
- VANOOTEGHEM, Louise**; RR #1, Norwich ON Canada; born Belgium; came to Canada in 1951; died July 16, 1986; aged 50th year; daughter of Marcel VANEXEM & Julia WILLS

## Belgian Laces Vol#28-106 January 2006

**VAN OVERMEIREN, Edward** 83, Superior, Wisconsin: longtime Allouez resident, died Friday, June 1, 2001. Son of Elizabeth Heirman and Theo Van Overmeiren, survived by his wife Marian; four daughters; three sons; a sister (Lorraine Johnson); 12 grandchildren; 13 great-grandchildren; and nieces and nephews. Visitation 5 p.m. Tuesday with rosary at 6 in Lenroot-Maetzold Funeral Home, Superior. Mass of Christian burial at 10:30 a.m. Wed. in St. Anthony's Catholic Church. Burial in St Francis Cemetery. Duluth News Tribune, June 2, 2001.

**VANPAMEL, Maurice**; born Ruislede, Belgium; died Apr 13,1983; 82nd yr; son of Modest VANPAMEL & Eugenie VANDEWIELE

**VANPAEMEL, Gustaf (Steve)**, born Ruddervoorde, Belgium, died Mar 26,1990 son of Edward VanPaemel & Maria Vreye

**VANPARYS, Richard C**, born Torhout, Belgium died June 1,1989 s/o Camiel Verduyn & Emily Bostoan step s/o Charles VanParys

**VANPUYENBROECK, Frank Camiel**; of RR1, Aylmer, Ontario, Canada; born Feb 1,1924 Laarne, East Flanders, Belgium; died Dec 9,1995; wife Elmire DEDYCKER; son of Benedict & Ann(Raes) VANPUYENBROECK

**VANQUAETHAM, Nelly Helen**; of RR 2, Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Nov 8,1941 Belgium; died Feb 9,1994; husband Steve VANQUAETHAM, daughter of Andre & Elisabeth VERBRUGGE

**VANROYEN, John Edward**; of Delhi, ON, Canada; born St. Niklaas, Belgium; died Feb 23,1994; age 75th year; wife Joset DERUYSSCHER; son of Albert Josef VANROYEN (1966) & Ester MENEVE (1975)

**VANRYBROECK, Lucien J**; Tillsonburg ON Canada; born Syssele, West Flanders, Belgium; came to Canada in 1948; died Mar 22,1986; son of Richard & Zulma VANRYBROECK

**VANRYBROECK, Zulma**; Tillsonburg ON Canada; born May 27,1902 Sysseele, West Flanders, Belgium; came to Canada in 1948; died June 10,1986; daughter of Napoleon BUYSE & Marie DEMEYER

**VANSEVENANT, Maurice L**; of RR 1, Eden, ON, Canada; born Jan 29,1911 Kockelaere, West FLanders, Belgium; died Oct 11,1993; wife Maria NAERT 1976; son of Oscar VANSEVENANT & Bertha COUCKE

**VANSEVENANT, Omer**; Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Mar 2,1918 Ichtegem, West Flanders, Belgium; died May 2,1988; son of Charles VANSEVENANT & Lisa MOSTREY

**VANSLEMBROUCK, Evelyn**; of Langton, Ontario, Canada; born Dec 11,1911 Kemzeke, E.F., Belgium; died Sep 24,1995; husband Omer J.VANSLEMBROUCK (Mar 9,1973)

**VANTORRE, Margareta**; of RR 1, Norwich, Ontario, Canada; born Meulebeke, Belgium; came to Canada in 1930; died Sep 25,1995; age 96th year; husband Alphonse VANTORRE 1982; daughter of August MADDENS & Maria BROUCKAERT

**VANWALLEGHEM, Andre T**; Delhi, ON, Canada; born Menen, West Flanders, Belgium; died Sept 28,1988; age 82nd year; son of Alfonse VANWALLEGHEM & Emma VANGHELUWE

**VANWYNSBERGHE, Robert Jules**; Tillsonburg ON Canada; born Jun 14,1914 Zwevegem, West Flanders, Belgium; died Nov 2,1985; son of Jules VANWYNSBERGHE & Maria NAESSENS

**VERBAUWHEDE, Rene**; Delhi, ON, Canada; born Vyve St. Baafs, Belgium; came to Canada in 1926; died Nov 14,1988; age 88th year; son of Alphonse & Leonie VERBAUWHEDE

**VERBEKE, Gustaaf**; Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Jul 30,1900 Leke, West Flanders, Belgium; came to Canada in 1925; died Oct 9,1988; son of Karl VERBEKE

**VERBUYST, Marie**; Delhi, ON, Canada; born Belsele Wass, Belgium; came to Canada in 1939; died Feb 22,1988; age 81sy year; daughter of Polidoor DEMAERE & Theresia STEELS

**VERBEKE, Julia J**; born Nov 12,1904 Couclelaere, West Flanders, Belgium; died Aug 22,1983; daughter of Gustaaf ROELS & Leonie SINNAEVE

**VERBRUGGE, Michael Gustav**; of Straffordville, ON, Canada; born Jan 18,1932 Menin, West Flanders, Belgium; died Dec 23,1994; wife Betty COX; son of Marcel VERBRUGGE & Rachel REMMERY

**VERBRUGGE, Rachel**; of Straffordville, ON, Canada; born Oct 18,1907 Mennen, Belgium; husband Marcel G VERBRUGGE (1987); died Mar 19,1992

**VERBUYST, Gerard**; born Jan 12,1899 St Gilles, East Flanders, Belgium; died Sept 23,1983; son of Mr & Mrs Alois VERBUYST

**VERHAEGHE, Joanna**; Delhi ON Canada; born Grimbergen, Belgium; died Aug 14,1986; aged 86th year; daughter of Cornelius CNOP & Catharina WILLEMS

**VERHAVERBEKE, Robert L**; of Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Spe 10,1928 Clerken, W.F. Belgium; died Aug 21,1993; wife Loraine D'HULSTER; son of Oscar VERHAVERBEKE & Elisa MACKELBERGH

**Belgians in the 1901 Canadian Census: Lorne, Lisgar, Manitoba**

4.6	Doroo, Frank	M	7 Jan 1858	Belgium	head	1897
4.6	Doroo, Emma	F	21 Mar 1865	Belgium	wife	1897
4.6	Doroo, Raymond P	M	5 Nov 1885	Belgium	son	1897
4.6	Doroo, Remi	F	13 Oct 1886	Belgium	son	1897
4.6	Doroo, Marie	F	5 Jul 1888	Belgium	daughter	1897
4.6	Doroo, Victor	M	1 Mar 1891	Belgium	son	1897
4.6	Doroo, Emma H	F	24 Jan 1895	Belgium	daughter	1897
4.6	Doroo, Augusta P	F	11 Jan 1896	Belgium	daughter	1897
4.6	Doroo, Gerardus P	M	29-Apr-1900	Manitoba	son	
4.7	John J Frare	M	Nov 12 1830	Belgium	head	1890
4.7	Van Hoolan, Francis	M	16 Dec 1850	Belgium	head	1895
4.7	Van Hoolan, Leocadia	F	22 Feb 1858	Belgium	wife	1895
4.7	Van Hoolan, Emma	F	16 Oct 1882	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.7	Van Hoolan, Elode	F	30 Sep 1884	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.7	Van Hoolan, Clothieled	F	14 Feb 1887	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.8	Van Hoolan, Marie H	F	2 Sep 1889	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.8	Van Hoolan, Mary L	F	23 Oct 1892	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.8	Van Hoolan, Virginia E	F	23 Oct 1892	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.8	Van Hoolan, Selina M	F	17 Mar 1895	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.8	Van Hoolan, Joseph H	M	3 Jun 1899	Manitoba	son	
4.8	Ruydene, Camelle	F	25 Aug 1899	Manitoba	gddaughter	
4.8	Servis, Joseph	M	29 Sep 1840	Belgium	head	1892
4.8	Servis, Hubert	M	20 Oct 1830	Belgium	brother	1892
4.8	Arnould, George	M	23 Jul 1875	Belgium	head	1890
4.8	Arnould, Mary	F	6 Jul 1899	Manitoba	daughter	
4.8	Arnould, Alphonse	M	19-Nov-00	Manitoba	son	
4.8	Arnould, Adele	F	20 May 1880	Belgium	wife	1888
4.8	Van Brenlet,	M	5 Apr 1886	Belgium	aborer	1892
4.8	Lebogt, Alphonse	M	5 Dec 1878	Belgium	lodger	1888
4.8	Rigaux, Joseph	M	27 May 1833	Belgium	head	1897
4.8	Rigaux, Silvie	F	10 Jul 1844	Belgium	wife	1897
4.8	Rigaux, Remi	M	13 Aug 1869	Belgium	son	1895
4.8	Rigaux, Arthur	M	10 Dec 1881	Belgium	son	1897
4.8	Rigaux, Renella	F	17 Feb 1895	Belgium	daughter	1895
4.8	Rigaux, Cre---	M	10 May 1876	Belgium	son	1896
4.8	Van Heck, --ctor	M	10 Jul 1870	Belgium	head	1900
4.8	Eregos, Remi	M	15 Jun 1869	Belgium	head	1900
4.8	Eregos, Melanie	F	18 Oct 1868	Belgium	wife	1900
4.8	Eregos, Mary	F	16 Apr 1899	Belgium	daughter	1900
4.8	Fefi, Joseph	M	11 May 1873	Belgium	head	1890
4.8	Fefi, Flora	F	1 Aug 1871	Quebec	wife	
4.8	Fefi, Mary	F	25 Sep 1896	Manitoba	daughter	
4.8	Fefi, Maria	F	10 Jul 1893	Manitoba	daughter	
4.9	Fefi, Adolph	M	12 Jul 1898	Manitoba	son	
5.1	Forgel, Jean B	M	3 Mar 1842	Belgium	head	1888
5.1	Forgel, Catherine	F	25 Jul 1849	Belgium	wife	1888
5.1	Godon, Joseph	M	1871	Manitoba	head	
5.1	Godon, Marie A	F	29 Sep 1874	Belgium	wife	1888
5.1	Godon, Alphonse	M	17 Apr 1896	Manitoba	son	
5.1	Godon, Marie Lidia	F	25 Jun 1894	Manitoba	daughter	
5.1	Godon, Marie F	F	14-Mar-1900	Manitoba	daughter	

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5.1	Nick, Desire S	M	26 Feb 1840	Belgium	head	1890
5.1	Nick, Justine M	M	4 Sep 1842	Belgium	wife	1890
5.1	Agarand, Marcel	M	9 Aug 1879	Belgium	son-in-law	1890
5.1	Agarand, Anaise	F	1 Dec 1879	Belgium	wife	1890
5.1	Devastin, Xavier	M	3 Nov 1835	Belgium	head	1889
5.3	Henrard, Joseph	M	13 Sep 1861	Belgium	head	1889
5.4	Matnot, Eloi	M	21 Feb 1853	Belgium	head	1888
5.4	Allard, Joseph	M	7 Nov 1869	Belgium	head	1888
5.4	Allard, Honorine	F	21 Feb 1865	Belgium	wife	1892
5.4	Allard, Jule	M	6 Dec 1893	Manitoba	son	
5.4	Allard, Albert	M	13 Apr 1895	Manitoba	son	
5.4	Joseph Renaud	M	4 Feb 1880	Belgium	employee	1894
5.4	Trottier, Elie	M	28 Dec 1870	USA	head	1881
5.4	Trottier, Emilie	F	9 Jan 1871	Belgium	wife	1888
5.4	Trottier, Elise	F	24 Jun 1893	Manitoba	daughter	
5.4	Trottier, Jules	M	3 Apr 1894	Manitoba	son	
5.4	Trottier, Joseph	M	28 Dec 1896	Manitoba	son	
5.4	Trottier, Wilfred	M	3 Dec 1898	Manitoba	son	
5.4	Trottier, Julien	M	22-Nov-1900	Manitoba	son	
5.4	Lonnaux, Simon	M	23 Jun 1852	Belgium	head	1892
5.5	Volcher, Paul	M	5 Jan 1855	Belgium	head	1889
5.5	Roland, Francois	M	19 May 1854	Belgium	head	1891
5.5	Roland, Marie M	F	24 Dec 1858	Belgium	wife	1895
5.5	Roland, Emile	M	15 May 1882	Belgium	son	1895
5.5	Roland, Alice	F	24 Jun 1886	Belgium	daughter	1895
5.5	Roland, Maria	F	3 Nov 1887	Belgium	daughter	1895
5.5	Roland, Oscor	M	21 Oct 1890	Belgium	son	1895
5.5	Roland, Ilda	F	26 Feb 1893	Belgium	daughter	1895
5.5	Roland, Julia	F	29 Nov 1894	Belgium	daughter	1895
5.5	Hutlet, Joseph	M	11 Jan 1842	Belgium	head	1892
5.5	Hutlet, Felicite	F	20 Apr 1844	Belgium	wife	1892
5.5	Hutlet, August	M	9 Oct 1879	Belgium	son	1892
5.6	Hutlet, Albertine	F	8 Dec 1881	Belgium	daughter	1892
5.6	Hutlet, Gaston	M	2 Sep 1884	Belgium	son	1892
5.6	Hutlet, Elisabeth	F	16 Aug 1816	Belgium	mother	1893
5.6	Delichte, Leonard	M	19 Mar 1838	Belgium	head	1892
5.6	Delichte, Ursela	F	20 Jun 1839	Belgium	wife	1892
5.6	Delichte, Theophise	M	5 Apr 1873	Belgium	son	1892
5.6	Delichte, August	M	20 Jun 1875	Belgium	son	1892
5.6	Delichte, Alphonse	M	21 Jul 1878	Belgium	son	1892
5.7	Delichte, Octave	M	4 Mar 1873	Belgium	head	1896
5.7	Delichte, Augusta	F	4 Jun 1875	Belgium	wife	1896
5.7	Delichte, Harry	M	12 Jan 1896	USA	son	1896
5.7	Delichte, Mary	F	14 Feb 1897	Manitoba	daughter	
5.7	Delichte, Nora	F	26 Jan 1899	Manitoba	daughter	
5.7	Delichte, Rene	M	14-Mar-1900	Manitoba	son	
5.7	Lebeau, Vaste	M	1882	Quebec	head	
5.7	Lebeau, Catherine	F	1854	Belgium	wife	1892
5.7	Choque, Lucie	F	14 Apr 1882	Belgium	step daughter	1892
5.7	Choque, Michel	M	29 Jan 1884	Belgium	step son	1892
5.7	Choque, Maria	F	3 Mar 1887	Belgium	step daughter	1892
5.7	Choque, Marie B	F	17 Apr 1889	Belgium	step daughter	1892
5.7	Lebeau, Rosa	F	7 Jun 1896	Manitoba	daughter	
5.9	Jacque, Jule	M	14 Jul 1874	Belgium	servant	1888



### Milking it for all it's worth: Horse milk's in fashion again

[http://www.expatica.com/source/site\\_article.asp?subchannel\\_id=24&story\\_id=13789&name=The+Belgian+horse+milk+industry](http://www.expatica.com/source/site_article.asp?subchannel_id=24&story_id=13789&name=The+Belgian+horse+milk+industry)

*The Mongolians drink it. Empress Sissi used to bathe in it every day and until WWI it was sold door-to-door in Europe. Now horse milk is becoming popular in Belgium once again. Susan Wilander finds out more.*

In contrast to horse meat, horse milk tastes very mild and light. In these health conscious times, it seems made for success.

Horse milk is extremely rich in vitamins and minerals, but has a very low fat percentage (1.25 percent) compared with cow milk (3.7 percent). No wonder that many athletes drink it for refreshment and energy!

There are about 30 horse dairy farms in Belgium, most of them in Flanders.

#### Horse milk

contains a lot of **vitamins:** A, B1, B2, B6, B12, C and K,

**Minerals:** iron, potassium, calcium and phosphorus and **micronutrients**

It is rich in albumin-(this makes the milk easily digestible) and low-fat (1%), which is for a large part polyunsaturated

Nadine and Frans De Brabander started their horse dairy farm in 1997 after a family member was prescribed mares milk for a metabolic illness. At first the Brabanderhof farm had just four mares and Nadine took care of them herself. But very soon the milk got popular and the number of horses increased. Nadine's husband Frans joined the workforce and several other family members followed suit.

Horse dairy farms often use ponies, but De Brabanders opted for Belgian draught horses. "This breed is very calm and good natured, which is essential when you're working in close kicking distance. They are also very large horses, 800-900 kg, and thus you get a lot more milk than from a 300 kg pony. But they do eat more too!" Nadine laughs. At the moment there are 57 mares at the farm, three stallions, and 30-40 foals. No foal, no milk "Horses are different from cows in that mares need to have their foals with them to lactate. We milk the horses five times a day and the production is 1-1.5 litres at a time. During the night, foals do the job," Nadine explains.



Horses are milked with the same kind of milking machines as cows.

Horse milk is very easily digestible, because it has a high albumin (a protein manufactured by the liver to maintain 'osmotic pressure' that causes fluid to remain within the blood stream instead of leaking out into the tissues) content. Even new born babies can drink it. "We get customers here with doctor's referrals nowadays," Nadine says.

The De Brabanders pay a lot of attention to their horses' diet. All feed is natural: grass, hay, cereals, beets, herbs, carrots and apples. The feed not only affects the taste of the milk, but is important for the contents too.

As a large amount of their production is used as a treatment for illnesses, the milk must be of premium quality. Weekly examinations in a laboratory guarantee its cleanliness.

"We sell about 80 percent of our production directly from the farm. It's the best way, as we can advise customers. In supermarkets or even health food stores the staff are often ignorant about horse milk. We've had people complaining to us after they've been given incorrect information," Nadine explains.

The milk is not only good for internal use; it can enhance the exterior as well.

Horse milk is surprisingly popular in Belgium. There are about 30 horse dairy farms, most of them in Flanders. However, just a couple of them are as large as the Brabanderhof, where horse milk is the main livelihood.

"We are expanding. At the moment we're building a new stable and facilities for groups. We have lots of groups visiting us, from schoolchildren to pensioners. It's a very important way to inform people. They see a video on how the farm works and get to taste the milk," Nadine says.

"Our best advertisements are our happy customers. We could promise wonders to customers, but if the milk didn't work in practise, they wouldn't return. Now they're coming back and bringing their friends too," Nadine says.

Horse milk is sold fresh, frozen or as milk powder. The De Brabanders also make yoghurt and have horse milk liquor made in Ghent.

The milk is not only good for internal use, it can enhance the exterior as well. Cosmetics like shampoo, body and foot lotions, and special creams certainly give that Sissi-feeling to any aspiring empress.

You can buy the milk directly at the farm shop, which is open every day, or order it by phone, fax or e-mail, and have it delivered at your home.

More information: <http://paardenmelk.be>

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Belgian Laces Vol#28-106 January 2006

## FROM THE KING BAUDOUIN FOUNDATION : Do you remember why you came?

Celebrate your heritage with the stories and memories of the Red Star Line



Dear Belgian in America,

Whether you arrived in America a couple of years ago, have lived here for a decade or whether you were born here and heard the story of the Red Star Line directly from your (great)grandparents, you are part of a story about remembering beginnings that changed your life.

Anywhere between 1873 and 1935, the **RED STAR LINE** brought people from all over Europe to the Promised Land. The voyage was not

without danger, tension and uncertainty but that didn't stop nearly 3 million European emigrants from leaving Antwerp on a 2 week trip of major discomfort to America.

Among them were farmers, vagabonds, paupers as well as known families like those of Albert Einstein and the legendary composer Irving Berlin. Their primary concern wasn't about 'the rising crime rate' or 'poor education for the kids' – but about things like 'failing crops', 'avoiding cholera' or 'massive unemployment'. Theirs was a story of survival, desperation and hope.

For many the seed of that hope was planted on the little Island ('t Eilandje) in Antwerp, which was their last port of call: the gateway through which passage to the New World became reality.

The cost of a ticket was often not enough to guarantee passage.

Before embarking one of the 70 Red Star Line steamboat ships, the emigrants were submitted to severe medical exams and administrative controls. They may not have been as rigorous as the ones on Ellis Island, but were often heart wrenching nonetheless in case you didn't 'pass'.

Today the 3 original Red Star Line buildings where medical control, 'disinfection' and admission took place, still exist on the Montevideostraat and the Rijnkaai in Antwerp's South quarter. But they have been empty for a long time. Just like our collective memory of that significant historical period. That's why the city of Antwerp has purchased these buildings:

- To fill our collective memory with stories of human emotion and physical trials from the largest emigration wave in Belgian history.
- To celebrate the hopeful turning point in the lives of nearly 3 million people, including the Jews from Eastern Europe and Russia who were not only driven by poverty but also by continuing oppression and persecutions.
- And finally to honor these stories in a contemporary context so that they can become a source of inspiration for us all.

With that in mind the city of Antwerp has chosen Beyer Blinder Belle Architects & Planners LLP from New York to restore the Red Star Line buildings into their historical significance.

These architects of the Ellis Island Immigration Museum and Grand Central Station will bring their particular experience to transform the buildings into a place of reflection and remembrance.

The renovation of the Red Star Line buildings will take pretty much what it takes to renovate a house: planning, concept development, design, then the brickwork, roofing, carpentry, plumbing, electricity. And a whole team of specialists and workmen to complete it successfully. This is expensive. In 1982 the American people contributed generously to the repair and restoration of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Similarly, we have to raise a substantial part of the estimated \$8.5 MILLION needed to realize this project, from private individuals – people like you. It would make us very happy to count you among our supporters.

Just like we are very happy that we have a professional partnership with the Ellis Island Immigration Museum in New York for the scientific and genealogical research of this endeavor.

With the Red Star Line buildings restored, you and a million other visitors will be able to experience the missing piece in the puzzle of European emigration to the States. It will finally be possible to experience the journey from the beginning to the end.

As the Statue of Liberty stands as the icon of the free world on the arrival side, the Red Star Line will stand as the gateway of hope on the departure side. Thus the memory of the immigrants finally comes full circle.

"The Red Star Line stands as one of the greatest symbols of mass migration to the New World and, as such, it is deeply associated with the history of America's legendary immigrant receiving stations, Ellis Island and Castle Garden." – Barry Moreno, Ellis Island Immigration Museum.

Please join us in our efforts to celebrate your historic legacy from its beginning and share it with the world. We ask you to write us a check for \$100 or more and you will receive the following:

- A special selection of Red Star Line postcards for a \$100 donation
- A poster of the many vessels in the Red Star Line fleet for a \$250 donation
- The newly published book on the Red Star Line for a \$500 donation

And of course your gift is maximum tax deductible, thanks to our partnership with KBFUS, a public charity affiliated with the Brussels-based King Baudouin Foundation.

Write your check to KBFUS/RSL and \$96 of every \$100 will go directly to the Red Star Line for the restoration of the buildings.

Return your check with the attached form and reserve your place of recognition in history.

Your name will be gratefully mentioned on the Red Star Line website ([www.redstarline.be](http://www.redstarline.be)) as well as in the catalogue of the Red Star Line exhibition. If you prefer to remain anonymous you can mention so on the enclosed reply card.

Since September 1990, people from all over the world have been able to visit Ellis Island in New York to recall the trials of the immigrants before admission to America. And soon, with your help, people will also celebrate the stories of the Red Star Line: a vessel of hope for some, a journey of danger for others, but definitely a rite of passage for all.

**The first 100 givers will ALSO get a FREE TICKET to the Red Star Line Exhibit which opens April 2006 in the South Street Seaport Museum in New York.** So don't wait and send your check now!



With warmest regards and thanks from the City of Antwerp,

Philip Heylen, Vice-Mayor for Culture, Libraries and Monument Conservation

Ludo Van Campenhout, Vice-Mayor for Urban Planning Urban Development, Public Works, Economy and Tourism

Grote Markt 1 – 2000 Antwerpen - [college@stad.antwerpen.be](mailto:college@stad.antwerpen.be)

<http://www.kbfus.org/index.html?current=10&page=10&page2=10&lang=en>



## Researching Online: Internet Links of Interest

### Immigration Experience/passenger Lists:

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

Up to this point, there have been a few Red Star Line exhibits in Antwerp. The latest was a display of Red Star Line collections in the Maritime Museum at the Het Steen in Antwerp. Now through this web page, we find out that there will be a permanent memorial built in Antwerp containing collections, artifacts and photographs of Red Star Line history.

January 2008 is the scheduled date for the opening of the Museum on the River (MAS) which will be constructed on the docks of Antwerp on the Schelde River. Like the web page illustrates, this is a museum depicting the city, its people and its history.

The Red Star Memorial, which is completely different from the MAS will be constructed across the street from the docks of the Schelde River and the docks in which millions of immigrants left Europe on their way to America and Canada. This memorial will be constructed partly from the old Red Star Line buildings as illustrated on the web page listed in your email letter. To see these buildings, go to the main web page, locate Red Star Line header and drag down to buildings. It could be that both the **Red Star Line Memorial** and the Museum on the River (MAS) will open at the same time.

We will have a chance to witness **Robert Vervoort's extensive collection** and artifacts of the Red Star Line and the White Star Line as early as **next April in New York City**. According to Mr. Vervoort, he will display his collection from **April through November of 2006**. Part of his collection will be displayed at Ellis Island but also at the South Street Pier. His display is just part of a larger Belgian exhibition that will also contain paintings of Van Mieghem and collections from the Antwerp museums.

I, for one, am making plans to visit New York City next year, that will include Liberty Island, Ellis Island and the South Street Pier. In October of 2002, I first visited the docks in Antwerp and the Red Star Line buildings to experience where my grandparents stepped on to the docks of Antwerp to aboard the S.S. Friesland on 28 March 1896 and headed for America. Now, it is my intention to visit Ellis Island to visit the location where my grandparents landed but also to attend this Belgian exhibition. Hopefully, many of our Belgian Researcher members will have that same opportunity.

**Don Van Houdenos**

### Glassworkers:

[http://www.genverre.com/verrieres\\_nonadh.htm](http://www.genverre.com/verrieres_nonadh.htm)

**Gas City (IN) Museum:** (link seems out of order)

[http://www.gascitymuseum.com/Home\\_Page.html](http://www.gascitymuseum.com/Home_Page.html)

210 W. North A Street, PO Box 192, Gas City  
765-674-1892

E-mail: [gascity\\_museum@hotmail.com](mailto:gascity_museum@hotmail.com)

### West Virginia Vital Records: <http://www.wvculture.org/vrr/>

The database has over 3.5 million names linked to 1.4 million original images of birth, marriage, and death records from **Calhoun, Gilmer, Hardy, Harrison, Mineral** and **Pendleton** counties. The record dates vary by county and type of record, but typically range from 1816 to 1929. Birth records are for the period 1853-1930, county death records for 1853-1969/1970, and county marriage records from the creation of the county until the late 1960s, all of which are searchable by name, county, and date.

**FamilySearch** filmed, scanned, and created the automatic index at the heart of the online database. Paul Nauta, manager of Public Affairs for FamilySearch said, "Birth, marriage, and death records together in a single database are particularly attractive to researchers because multiple generations of ancestors can be found on one document, and you can track their growth and whereabouts over time as noted by births, marriages, and deaths in the family." All users have to do is type in an ancestor's name to search the free database. They can also view a high quality, scanned image of the original document. The project required 2,500 volunteers and 64,000 hours to complete. West Virginia plans to add records from additional counties in the future.

## Belgian Historical Trivia



On **3 Apr 1925** the aviator **Edmond Thieffry**, a WWI hero linked Brussels to Leopoldville, after a journey of 51 days (for a total of only 75 hours and 25 minutes of flight).

This was the first recorded Belgium-Congo flight. The regular line was opened on February 23, 1935 by SABENA, with 83 kilos of mail.

**June 2, 1928** - Two Belgian aviators **Crooy et Groenen** beat the flight time record with refueling their DH9 airplane: **60 hours 7minutes.**

**22 June 1838** - 69 are killed in a firedamp explosion at the Seraing "L'Espérance" coal mine. The victims were for the most part women and children. They had not had the strength to go back to the surface once the fire started. The wounded examined displayed all the signs of being undernourished and exhausted.

**5 July 1874** - In London, Belgian, the Brugge-born Vincent de Groof, who called himself the Flying Man, launched his ornithopter (bat-shaped flying machine) from a shuttle balloon. The attempt failed and Vincent de Groof fell 80 feet (24.3 m) to his death, the first Belgian victim of the Conquest of the Skies.



## Jean-Michel Folon's Last Flight

<http://www.lemonde.fr/web/article/0,1-0@2-3246,36-702070@51-500073,0.html>

Jean-Michel Folon, the Belgium-born artist whose works appeared in galleries, magazines and subway stations around the world, died of leukemia Thursday October 20, 2005 in Monaco. He was 71.



Admired for his versatility across mediums, Folon was a painter, sculptor and cartoonist who decorated sets for operas, dabbled in animation and produced short films. He also participated in poster campaigns for causes close to his heart, like Amnesty International and Unicef.

He was born in Uccle, near Brussels, on March 1, 1934. In 1955 Folon abandoned his study of architecture and left Brussels for Paris to immerse himself in drawing. For 5 years he draws every day but as there is no interest for his work in France, he sends them to New York, where he finds his first success. The New Yorker and Esquire magazines first publish his drawings in 1960 without ever meeting him. Other American magazines, from Time and Fortune to the Atlantic Monthly, followed suit.

It was the upturn of his career with first exhibits in New York in 1969, then in Japan in 1970, followed by many more the whole world over.

In 1975, on the theme of Michel Colombier's music, he created the unforgettable end credits of Antenne 2's TV programming with its animated sun and flying men. *"I was immediately taken by his little men who flew into the sky and who went to sleep peacefully with our tv audience"*, explained Jacques Chancel who had hired him, to France Info. *"These little men truly set his popularity"*.

He also illustrated books by Borges, Bradbury, Kafka, Maupassant, Prévert, Vian<sup>4</sup>. In 1988, he created the "Universal Declaration of Rights of Man" for Amnesty International. 1990 witnessed his international renown with an exhibit of his work at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Understanding the importance of versatility, he also created theater backgrounds. In 1981, he worked for the Grand Théâtre in Geneva. In Brussels he created the projected images for Stravinsky's "History of the Soldier". In 1989, he worked for Goldoni in Venice and Rome and in 2004 created the scenery for the open-air Opera renditions of Puccini's "La Bohème" in Paris.

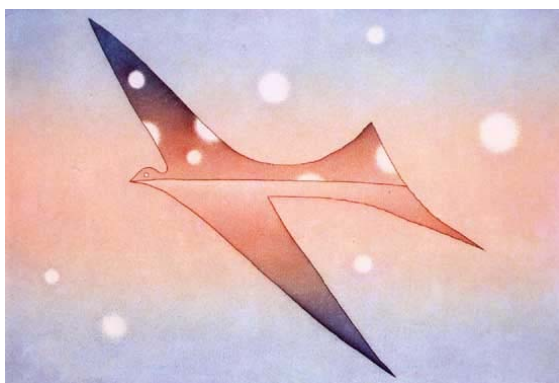
In October 2000, Folon returned to his native Belgium to create the Folon Foundation, at Solvay near Brussels, where much of his work is displayed.

"Jean-Michel Folon's talent is as big as his heart", said French President Jacques Chirac. *"Today I lose a personal friend and the Art world, a great painter, inspired poet who lighted our way with his colors and generosity."* He continued: *"this universal artist (...), master of all techniques, spoke to all without distinction, on all continents, and first of all to the weakest, from the children to those with handicaps, of the world's beauty and of the strength found in brotherhood and sharing"*.

Lieven De Buck, director of the Guy Pieters Gallery evoked his sculptures. *"There you find his personality, a charming man, sensitive and reserved in his work as well as in his words The same elements return: the little man with his hat, a bird, a dove. Each time it's a work full of poetry"*.

Last year, the last question posed to him by the periodical "L'Express" was: **"How would you like to meet your death?"**

His answer: **"as though I was flying"...**



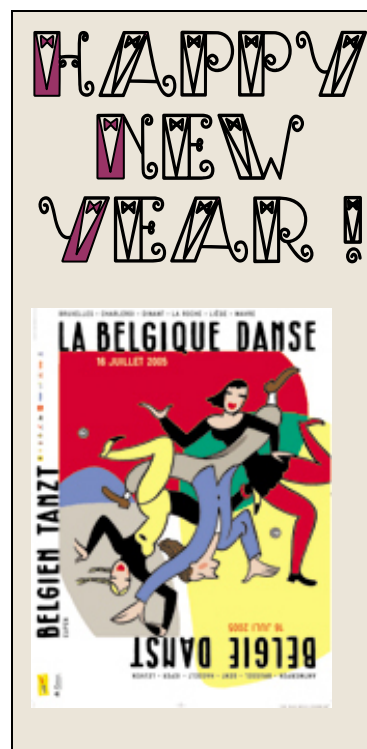
<sup>4</sup> "La Métamorphose" (Kafka, 1973), "Les Ruines circulaires" (Borges, 1974), "les Chroniques martiennes" (Bradbury), the complete works of Prévert (1979, 1980, 1982). Also Vian, Giono or Wells.

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