

Belgian Laces



**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 **BELGIAN LACES**

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Dear Members

After this issue of Belgian Laces was put together, I received a very interesting article from Leonard Stonestreet on the reopening of the only WWI Memorial in this country. It is located in Kansas City, Missouri and more information is available online at <http://www.libertymemorialmuseum.org/>

This prompted me to add some more pages to our ever growing Belgian Laces!

I can't promise you that we will keep up the 34 pages but the way it looks, we are continuing to have more information to pass along than we have room. It's good news for me to have so many participate so actively!

No more has been learned about purchasing a subscription to Ancestry.com as I could not confirm that everyone could access it from their home. I know this is disappointing but might have been a costly mistake as their rates increased to over \$1700 for 2007. Oh well... Let me encourage you to take advantage of your local Family History Centers where Ancestry.com is accessible for FREE.

We are continuing with several extractions projects and I encourage you to check our webpage regularly as Guy and I try to keep things up to date. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~inbr/index.html>

Wishing you all the Best of New Years with blessings aplenty! Talk to you again soon!!!

Régine

Enormous diamond sold in Antwerp



(picture Belga)

In Antwerp the sale of an enormous diamond raised 9.81 million euros. The diamond is the 15th largest raw diamond ever found. The diamond was discovered in Lesotho, in Southern Africa last August and it has been called **Lesotho Promise**. It is about as big as a human hand. The gem is a 603 carat white diamond of a particularly unusual color and as such the largest that has been dug up there in over a century.

South African Diamond Corporation, the new owner says the know-how and technology to cut a stone of this size is only present in Antwerp. The raw diamond was handed over to its new owners in the premises of the **Antwerp High Diamond Council**. The stone was sold in a secret auction in Antwerp.

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Books in Review

Santo Tomas Guatemala, 2006

By Huguette DeClerk



(in French with Dutch or English compendiums)

150 pages

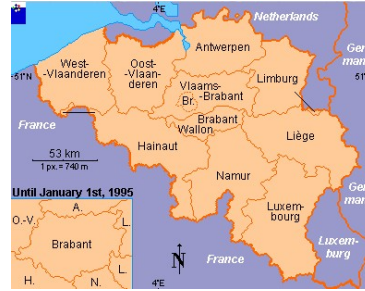
Belgium: 20€+ 2.5€shipping/handling

European Community: 20€+ 8€shipping/handling

Canada/US: 20€+ 10€shipping/handling

Belgian Municipalities

By Huguette DeClerk



in English - sold in the US and Canada only
no illustrations, 18€+ shipping/handling
with illustrations, 21€ + shipping/handling
contains a listing of ALL Belgian communities
and also the ones with the most emigrants

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Belgium

Captured German Trench & Operations Maps from the Public Record Office Archive

By Peter Chasseaud

Prize-winning* Consultant on 1914-18 and 1939-45 military survey and mapping,
Historian & cartobibliographer of British, French and German mapping in the First World War
http://www.naval-military-press.com/FMPro?-db=nmp_Orders.fp5&-format=nmpweb/findbook.htm&ReqID=CD07&-new

On CD-Rom



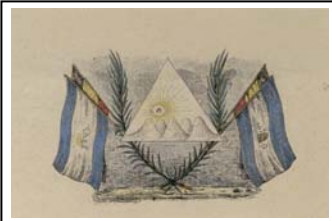
These 192 large scale maps captured by British and Allied forces in the First World War were subject to analysis and interpretation by Haig's General Staff Intelligence Department at GHQ in France (some include the original British intelligence notes). They provide an excellent sample of the various types of trench and operations maps used by German forces on the Western Front from 1916 to 1918. The whole of the German front facing the British forces is represented in this collection – from the North Sea at Nieuport, past the Ypres Salient and the Messines. The topography also indicates the crucial nature of the battlefield geology: the low-lying coastal polder and Lys valley areas; the deadly clay conditions of the Ypres Salient, aggravated by shell-fire and rain, in places created a porridge in which men and mules drowned, guns sank out of sight to be marked by flags, and tanks became bogged.

Minimum system requirements: Pentium (or equivalent) PC, quad speed CD-ROM drive, 32Mb of available RAM, SVGA display (thousands of colours or more), 20Mb free hard disk space and Windows™ 98/2000/NT/XP.

Recommended System Requirements: Pentium III PC with 48X CD-ROM drive, 128Mb of RAM and an SVGA monitor.

TO GUATEMALA: A BELGIAN COLONY IN VERA PAZ

By Huguette DeClerck, Ixelles, Belgium



Flag of the Belgian Colonization Company with beehive motif (Santo Tomás as the “land of milk and honey”)

Source:
MappaMundi, Knokke, Belgium

In 1830, after having been for 15 years a part of the Dutch kingdom, Belgium became an independent state. But independence did not make the people happier. Quite the contrary. The young democracy was to face a dreadful depression.

As with other European countries, the new state had to accomplish its transition from aristocratic rule and an agrarian economy to a liberal democracy based on an industrial and capitalist economy. It took almost two decades before industrial development made its breakthrough. Finally, in 1850, with the dawning of the merchant and industrial society, Belgium took its place in the world of industrial nations.

Throughout these first twenty years, the conservative landowners dominated economic policy and used their power to safeguard their own interests. Although the King was trying to

change, little was done to adapt the country to the new society. The conservative rule was the main cause of this stagnation. Since 1830, commercial development had been hampered by a combination of diplomatic, economical and agricultural crises made even worse by a vertiginous demographical growth.

The export of manufactured products and the import of raw materials were adversely affected by the loss of the Dutch colonial empire and the post-revolution restrictions imposed on the activities of Antwerp harbour.

In the meantime, the technical revolution had crushed the traditional textile cottage industry. Domestic workers lost their jobs, trade and mills stagnated and unemployment spread all over the country. This crisis turned the workers into proletarian paupers.

Finally, the agricultural crisis tolled the death knell: potatoes got damaged, the harvest failed. Prices soared and hunger haunted the working class. In Flanders, famine claimed thousands of victims and in most rural districts the situation got reached crisis point. People died and many impoverished land workers left their villages for the main cities, which became overcrowded, insalubrious and crime-ridden.

One fourth of the Belgian population was composed of paupers who had no other choice than to survive by begging or stealing. The middle and upper classes and the Belgian authorities feared the health hazards and social unrest that could be brought on by such a situation: proliferation of diseases, urban riots or worse, a proletarian revolution. Something had to be done. Emigration seemed the only way out.

In 1831 a first group of South Luxemburgers sailed to the United States. Others followed. Leaving Flanders or the Ardennes, they crossed the Atlantic in greater and greater numbers in search of better living conditions.

The King also considered emigration, or rather colonization, as the best way to save his overcrowded kingdom. Since the very first years of his reign he had been in search of a colony where Belgium might open new markets, benefit from cheap raw materials and settle a part of his expanding population. Among others, Crete, Cuba and Texas had been proposed but all these projects, about fifty attempts, failed.

Finally, in 1841 he would appear to have been successful.

A British Corporation proposed to the Belgian political and financial worlds the purchase of the district of Santo Tomas (province of Vera Paz) on the Atlantic coast of Guatemala.

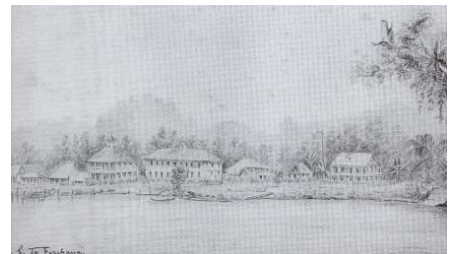
The politicians had little, or not interest in the colonial project but some businessmen (among which close friends of his Majesty) were on the contrary, enthusiastic and ready to try their luck if the King showed his willingness to help them. He did.

The *Compagnie Belge de Colonisation* (CBC), a joint-stock company was created in 1841. The chairman was **Count Th. von Hompesch**, a German gentleman living in Brussels and married to a Belgian (and wealthy) lady. Others included the **Viscounts F. de Merode** and **d'Arrivabene** and several other members of the nobility, high society and the financial sector. Also involved was a speculator of dubious character: **Obert**.

To favorably influence the parliament and public opinion and to give a more serious tone to the adventure, a group of some would-be experts were sent to Guatemala to meet the National authorities and to visit Santo Tomas and its surroundings. They sailed on the “Louise Marie”, leaving Ostend with sophisticated scientific equipment. Leading this expedition: **Colonel De Puydt**, officer, engineer and M.P. Back at home, he drew up a positive and even eulogistic report. Although the captain and the doctor of the “Louise Marie” contradicted his statements, the colonel’s optimistic words were the only ones considered.

No market study had been carried out and no soil had been analyzed but it did not matter: the King and his friends and a part of the financial and business world wanted their dream to come true.

The Government and the members of Parliament remained rather suspicious but they did not want to contradict their Sovereign and kept silent. Besides, over one third of the representatives were appointed officials who would not contradict their King.



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Furthermore, Leopold I, who was considered all over Europe as an excellent diplomat, was in fact acting as Belgium's minister of Foreign Affairs.

Without waiting any longer the Company opened a subscription campaign. To entice European investors, it launched an expensive publicity campaign describing Vera Paz as the new Eldorado.

At the same time, to incite colonists, workers and even soldiers to emigrate the most unbelievable promises were made: the Colony of Santo Tomas was described as a welfare state!

To please the King, the Belgian Government and even the Church participated actively in both campaigns. **Jean-Baptiste Nothomb**, the Home Secretary, talked the local authorities into buying shares in the Company. A few did and seized the opportunity to send their beggars and other undesirables overseas.

But generally speaking, the success was not really as great as the promoters had expected. Most Belgians were reluctant to emigrate and possible investors remained wary. Nevertheless, von Hompesch remained optimistic enough to send the members of the staff and the workers engaged by the Company plus a few soldiers to Santo Thomas as early as March 1843. They carried with them all the necessary material and supplies to ensure their settlement and survival.

According to the contract signed the year before by Belgium and Guatemala, five thousand European settlers would settle in Vera-Paz. The king's dream became a reality, the adventure started.

But the dream quickly turned into a nightmare. Everything went wrong from the very beginning. Already on the first ship - the Theodore - discipline was not respected and when the emigrants landed on the beach of Santo-Tomas, most of them ran riot. The captain in charge was unable to keep them under control and unfortunately, the expected famous engineer **Simon** who was supposed to direct the Establishment died on his way to Guatemala.

Some passengers immediately returned to Belgium. The others were discouraged but had good reasons not to return to Europe. Many became alcoholics or delinquents while others sank into deep depression. A few real pioneers, skilled workers and honest clerks, who had crossed the ocean with a better life in mind, did their best to succeed. They had to be healthy and strong to go on working and keeping faith.

In Santo Thomas life was hard and unsafe.

There was not enough food. The supplies brought from home were spoiled. Unfamiliar with their environment and ill equipped, the European peasants were unable to cultivate the ground. A dietary



Esmenjaud family

deficiency was the consequence.

To set up decent lodgings was also a problem. The prefabricated houses were placed close to the marshes, an unhealthy area, and put together ignoring all the recommendations of the builder. They offered no protection to their inhabitants: only walls, no doors, no windows and almost no adequate roof, just leaves!

Worst of all, night and day, myriads of mosquitoes and other insects pestered the people. But the landscape was marvellous! The settlers were furious and revolted. Neither **Captain Philippot**, nor the priests could impose their will. When more emigrants arrived, mostly families with children, the situation got even worse.

Between the first group of CBC workers, were numerous drunkards and professional delinquents who created a criminal climate and attracted to the Colony the dishonest gentry from the surroundings. Santo-Tomas was unsafe.

The following arrivals brought to the colony some pioneer minded types but also many sick, handicapped or enfeebled settlers incapable of working and most of the time unable to survive.

When, in March 1844, **Major Guillaumot** and his soldiers took over the direction of the Colony, the conditions of life seemed to improve. He was authoritative and probably too military minded but at least a certain order was respected. Without the dreadful epidemic of the summer 1844, which killed more than one third of the habitants and incited others to leave, the Major might have succeeded. This was coupled with the fact that he accused certain important personalities of corruption, making himself powerful enemies. In Brussels, the Major became the scapegoat for the Company.

But Guillaumot or not, this ill-prepared enterprise was bound to turn into a fiasco. The environment was unhealthy, but particularly so in the swampy area where the village had unfortunately been founded. But if diseases (malaria, influenza, dysentery and others sicknesses) had obviously been exacerbated by dietary deficiencies and dreadful living conditions, it is an acknowledged fact that they were responsible for the death of the poor creatures who were already doomed before they left Europe.

By the end of the year, the Major was about to leave Central America. The settlers who had survived and had remained in Santo-Tomas were expecting some help from Belgium.

But in Brussels, the owners of the Company remained blind and deaf. Thanks to God, when the hecatomb was known, the press and the Parliament finally reacted. But it took several weeks before the bad news reached Europe and more than two years for a ship to come to repatriate those who wanted to come back to their fatherland. Those who stayed in Santo-Thomas, most of them, had in 1850 to face another epidemic; this time it was typhoid fever.

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Finally, the Europeans who remained in Guatemala after 1850 adapted themselves to the climate and integrated into the social life of their new country. A few years later, the majority of them were enjoying a rather comfortable existence. Some even became wealthy.

Nevertheless it's a sad story. Many settlers lost their lives and the shareholders lost their money. The wealthy Count von Hompesch was ruined and died in prison.

Neither the shareholders of the Company, nor the Belgian officials had taken their decisions with full knowledge of what they wanted to do or how they were going to carry out their idea.

Was Santo-Tomas supposed to be a Belgian Colony with a purposeful control of the area by the Belgian State or just a Concession? Was it to be no more than a commercial settlement ruled by a charter company? Or had this, so-called "Belgian" colonial enterprise established in the harbour of Santo-Thomas something to do with the project for an inter-oceanic canal?

Luxembourgers (Ardenne-Arlon-Gaume) in Guatemala

Extracted from "*Luxembourgeois dans le Monde*" by Jean Ducat

	Name	Born	Emigrated	From
S	BONTEMPS , Marie	abt 1810, Rulles	abt 1845	Rulles
S	DEWATTINE , Delphine	1836, Leuze	1845	Meuno
H	DUPARQUE , Jean-Baptiste	1795, Izel	1843	Izel
W	DUFOUR , Marie	1804, Izel	1843	Izel
C1	DUPARQUE , M-Jeanne	1828, Izel	1843	Izel
C2	DUPARQUE , M-Therese	1830, Izel	1843	Izel
C3	DUPARQUE , Henri-J	1835, Izel	1843	Izel
C4	DUPARQUE , J.B Emile	1839, Izel	1843	Izel
S	ESMENJAUD ¹ , Guillaume	1819, Muno	1845	Muno
S	GENONCEAUX , Alex	abt 1825, Haut-Fays	1843	Haut Fays
S	GENONCEAUX , Louis	abt 1795, Haut-Fays	1843	Haut Fays
H	GUERLOT , Jean-Bapt.	1798, Meix-Virton	1844	Meix-Virton
W	GRAFFETIAUX , Josephine + 4 children	1804, Azy , Meix-Virton	1844 1844	Meix-Virton Meix-Virton
H	HANS , + wife	, Pin	abt 1843	Pin
S	HANUS , Nicolas	abt 1824, Herbeumont	1843	Herbeumont
S	MAILY , Godefroid	abt 1812, Muno	1844	Muno
S	MATHIEU , Michel	abt 1819, Rossignol	1844	Rossignol
S	MOREAU , J-Jacques	abt 1820, Rossignol	1844	Rossignol
S	MUNO , Christophe	abt 1792, Muno	1893	Muno
S	TRIGAUX , Gustave	1839, Muno	1845	Muno
H	VREUCOP , Pierre	1804, Verviers	1844	Sainte-Marie
W	HABRAN , Marie	, Sainte-Marie	1844	Sainte-Marie
C1	VREUCOP, Marie-J	abt 1830, Tintigny	1844	Sainte-Marie
C2	VREUCOP, Rodolph	abt 1833, Gerouville	1844	Sainte-Marie
C3	VREUCOP, Maximilien	abt 1834, Sainte-Marie	1844	Sainte-Marie
C4	VREUCOP, Charles	abt 1837, Gerouville	1844	Sainte-Marie
C5	VREUCOP, Jean-Baptiste	abt 1842, Bastogne	1844	Sainte-Marie

¹ Camille and J-Baptiste ESMENJAUD, b in Santo Tomas, Guatemala, respectively 1869 and 1865, left Muno in 1905 to go to Louisiana, USA)

Belgian Laces Vol#29-111 The Rochambeau Affair

By Guy Gallez

This article continues the topic discussed in Belgian Lace Vol #28-107 April 2006 concerning the economic crisis in Flanders. Many of these Flemings found themselves without any resources and forced to take refuge in institutions that could come to their aid. While housed in these homes, some put their hopes for a better life in emigrating to America.. Failure was often their lot however due to lack of material means upon arrival in the United States, which left them as poor there as they had been in Belgium prior to departure.



Merxplas Prison

Homes for Beggars

To better understand what follows, we need to first explain the role of homes for beggars and agricultural colonies.

A 1833 law set up these homes for beggars, heirs to the homes established under the French regime which prescribed the creation of such places for each Department in the Empire.

The agricultural colonies born of Fourier's and other phalansterian theories and set up by the Dutch regime were disappearing. The city vagrants that were sent there had little aptitude for farm work. They neglected the crops and the cattle entrusted to them were dying from lack of care. The Belgian revolution would see the end of these colonies.

The only one to survive was in Merxplas-Ryckevorsel opened in 1823 as a repressive colonie for repeat beggars. In 1831, the role of Merxplas was confirmed by the Belgian government, the provincial governors were pressed to send there only "... those among the poor who were utterly dishonorable, devoid of any means, home or family, habitual offenders and vagabonds, and professional beggars". When Merxplas closed in 1842, those who still resided there (their number had consistently decreased from 846 in 1826 to 258 in 1836) were scattered among the homes for beggars.

Homes set up by the French in 1809 remained: Hoogstraten, Rekheim and La Cambre. These provincial homes played the multiple role of home for the aged, reform schools, confinement home for the habitual offender and workshops. A report on these homes explains that they "... have become a sort of places of refuge for a portion of the working population (in the cities where there were some), who prefers residing there a while over earning a living for themselves.

In 1850 there were 5 such homes in Belgium: Mons, Bruges, Hoogstraten in the Province of Antwerp, Rekheim in the Limburg and La Cambre near Brussels. The home in Namur had closed in 1837 for lack of funds. La Cambre would close in 1866 and Mons in 1872. In the 1870s, Hoogstraten would become a farm house, Bruges would become a place for women and Rekheim (now spelled "Rekem") would welcome the invalids from Liège, Limburg and Luxembourg.

These homes housed two kinds of vagrants and beggars: those condemned and those who came in on their own. Their maintenance fees, fixed by the law of 1833, were paid by the cities where they resided, or paid by the state if no domicile had been established. The Provinces were expected to subsidize the towns who could not cover these expenses.

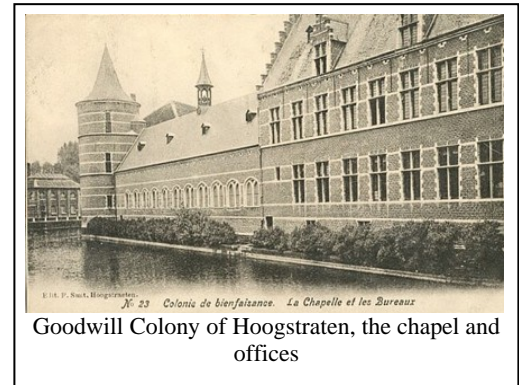
According to the vagrancy laws, condemned individuals were those who upon release from detention through a police tribunal, were brought before the governor who decided whether they were temporarily without means of survival and ordered them to stay at a home for a time. They could be freed if the town in which they resided could find them employment.

Those who sought shelter in these homes willingly were many. These places were used both as hospitals for the aged and infirm and as for the beggars and vagrants. Meant to avoid abuse and to lighten the towns' burden, the law of April 3rd, 1848 actually complicated the open access to those who would go there on their own. These willing souls would now have to obtain the written consent from the administration from the town who would have to pay for their maintenance. Besides the length of their stay was considerably reduced as they could be released after an only 30 days-stay. Foreigners without residency in Belgium were taken back to the borders, the sick and invalid transferred to a hospital, a hospice or a special institution, charged to their respective towns of



Hoogstraten, Beggars' Home

residence. The following year, restrictions were also applied to the condemned beggars and vagrants. They can be freed after 6 months and only a year in case of repeat offense. The provincial governor where the homes are located decided on their release. This reform didn't bring about much change however: many let themselves be condemned so as to force the towns to provide for their maintenance.



Goodwill Colony of Hoogstraten, the chapel and offices

Emigration of beggars and vagrants held in the beggars homes

The idea to have the towns pay for the emigration expenses of needy families and individuals surfaced around 1847, in the middle of the economy crisis. The town of Mol had already done something like that in 1847, but Antwerp was the first city to send its beggars to the United States. In the Fall of 1849, Antwerp's mayor, J.-F. Loos, made the proposal to the beggars to send them to the USA. The first to take advantage of this offer was J. Leemans, tailor, 35y old. On September 25th, 1849, he had been convicted to 3 months detention for a confidence scheme. Upon his release he had been convicted again for vagrancy. On January 2nd, 1850 the police tribunal condemned him to 5 days imprisonment and the idea was immediately proposed to ask the Governor if there was a case to release him after he served his time. The police commissioner who had received the request, confirmed that Leemans would be confined in Hoogstraten until Spring when better wethaer could allow his removal to other lands at a reasonable price. Means to send him to America would be provided by the town. Leemans had agreed as early as January 9th and he remained available to the City administration who provided him with a ticket to New York for February 27th. The ticket cost 125F and was paid with the credits the city held for the residents of Hoogstraten.

Of course this idea caught on and encouraged Mechelen, Lier and Turnhout in July 1850 to follow in Antwerp's footsteps. Mechelen was quick to act and on Aug 9th, sponsored the emigration of 13 beggars held at Hoogstraten. Preparations to this effect didn't go unnoticed by these colonies of beggars and other cities followed.

Governor Teichmann (Antwerp Province) became increasingly active in promoting this solution to rid the beggars homes of their residents. He set himself up as emigration coordinator and made agreements with ship companies. He also handled the transit of these would-be emigrants through Antwerp where they waited to board the ships, and he managed all expenses relative to their boarding.

He didn't miss an opportunity to explain this system of emigration to the cities of the Province, the directors of the beggars homes and to authorities of other provinces. That is how, in October 1850, he had already presented this solution to Charles de Brouckère, mayor of Brussels who didn't pursue the idea.

This concept didn't really become generalized the national government organized the departure of beggars depending on the state treasury. In the second half of 1850, discussions between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior were moving along. Crossings had to be organized, setting destinations for the emigrants and finding the necessary funds in the State coffers. The Treasury gave permission to take money from the funds destined to the use of beggars homes and the first load of emigrants, paid by the state, organized by Teichmann set sails on February 17th, 1851.

Charles Rogier had in turn insisted with the governors of both Flanders, provinces that were most touched by the economic crisis, that they should follow the example of the Province of Antwerp and look for volunteers in the beggars home in Brugge. The other provinces followed and the homes in Mons, Bruges, Rekem and La Cambre provided about 10 candidates in March 1851.

The towns would not be left behind. Brussels, this time followed. 61 beggars, wards of the city of Brussels, residents of La Cambres, asked to leave. Their application was accepted by the city council of Brussels in late June 1851. Sic other residents of La Cambre, wards of the city of Louvain applied. In Rekem, 52 convicts applied with their respective hometowns.

The police station handled transport of these willing emigrants to the Antwerp prison where they were held un a "transit room" while awaiting departure. They were sent for to board just before the boat was ready to lift anchor. The crossing cost about 180 Fr. And included 2nd class passage, food for 77 days, use of a kitchen to prepare their meals. They also received clothing and toiletries and 15 Fr pocket money. 45 fr was spent on basic clothing: a pair of trousers, a sweater, a pair of overalls, a towel, a brush, a comb, soap, needles and thread, a mattress and a pillow, a blanket, a pipe and tobacco and items to cook with.

This amounted to quite a sum and many smaller towns could not afford it. A cheaper solution existed. It entailed enlisting these applicants as sailors and had already been in use with convicts since 1850 and only cost 110 Fr. This solution was also adopted for the residents of the beggars homes in 1852.

Discretion was kept about this traffic as the American and the Port of New York Authorities forbade the emigration of convicts and people without means of support. This 1830 directive was reinforced in 1851, arranging to return to their country of origins any emigrant found to be without means of existence upon arrival.

After some hesitation, the ministers concerned, at the insistence of the Governor of Antwerp, applied the principle of sending the residents of these beggar homes to America. To avoid any difficulty with the American authorities, it was then recommended to give pocket money to the emigrants, and also to help them procure employment before their departure.



**Official List of persons who left the Beggars Homes and prisons,
and emigrated to the US thanks to Mr Thielens,
since January 1st, 1853 until December 31st, 1854. (Part1)**

By Guy Gallez

Note : The ship manifests enabled me to add the age and occupation given by these emigrants. However some could not be found in these same lists.

Nr	Name as stated in Belgium	Name as on the ship manifest	Age	Occupation	Origin
1 Mar 1853 - Princess Victoria (British) - New York					
1	DELANG Johan	Langly, Johann	23	Laborer	Anvers
2	NEMAKENS Jean	Verskekens, Jean	29	Laborer	Deurne
3	BRASSEUR Louis	Brussine, Louis	24	Laborer	Dinant
4	TORDEUR Pierre	not found !			Hale
19 Mar 1853 - Marie Thérèse (Belgian) - New York					
5	VERHOEVEN Joseph	Verhoeden, Joseph	45	Not stated	Anvers
6	BLAND Jean Baptiste	Orban, Baptist	40	Not stated	Anvers
4 Apr 1853 - Espindola (American) - New York					
7	VANDENABLE Pierre François	Vandenable, Pierre	26	Farmer	Schoringe
20 May 1853 - Vierge Marie (Belgian) - New York					
8	GOOTELEN Joseph	Gosselen, Joseph	22	Farmer	Turnhout
9	FRANQUI Henri	Frangin, Henry	38	Farmer	Anvers
3 Jun 1853 - Columbia (American) - New York					
10	MESTDAG Pierre	Mestdag, Pierre	25	Farmer	Anvers
11	GOOSSENS Pierre Jean	Gossens, Pierre Jean	19	Farmer	Brecht
12	VANCAMP Henry	Van Camp, Henry C V	40	Baker	Merxem
11 Jul 1853 - Colombo (American) - New York					
13	PLOUVIER Jules	Fluvier, Prosper	18	Mec	Everghem
14	POLL Prosper	Poll, Prosper	40	Mec	Ypres
3 Aug 1853 - John Rutledge (American) - New York					
15	REMACH Jean	Keenach, Jean	50	Laborer	Namur
16	TASSET Xavier	Forret, Xavier	25	Shoemaker	Namur
17	HOCECK Louis	Hock, Louis	32	Laborer	Namur
18	DEKESSEL Léopold	DeKenel, Leop.	19	Laborer	Namur
6 Sep 1853 - Montainer (American) - New Orléans					
19	HUGO Jean	Hugot, Jean	33	smith	Anvers
29 Sep 1853 - Alabama (British) - New Orléans					
20	HOFMAN Christophe	Hofmann, Christophe	52		Anvers
21	DETIENNE Antoine	Detienne, Antoine	28		Anvers
22	GODFRIED Frans	Godfried, Jean	28		Anvers
23	DETIENNE Désiré	Detienne, Désiré	18		Anvers
4 Oct 1853 - Statesman (American) - New York					
24	BAETENS Pierre	Bartins, P	32	Laborer	Impre
5 Oct 1853 - Stanislas (Belgian) - New York					
25	CASLO Jean Francois	Caslo, Jh G	31	Laborer	Niels
19 Oct 1853 - J. W. Hicks (American) - New-Orleans					
26	SCHOONEJANS Jules	Schoenjans, Jules	28	carter	Leeuw St Pierre
27	BAILLY Alexandre	Baily, Alexandre	21	tanner	Bruxelles

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28	DEWAEELS François	Dewaels, Francois	20	tanner	Bruxelles
29	BEAUFORT Jean J.	Beaufort, Jean	22	barber	Bruxelles
30	VLEMINCKX Jean Baptiste	Fleminks, Jean	24	smith	Bruxelles
31	DEWINTER Paul	Dewelis, Paul	19	tailor	Bruxelles
32	MECHAIN Benoit	Mohain, Benoit	19	tailor	Bruxelles
33	VANDENBOSCH Henri	Vandin Bosch, Henri	24	printer	Bruxelles
34	DEVISSCHER Jean Baptiste	Devischer, Jean	34	painter	Bruxelles
35	DEBRANDT Gérard	De Branws, Gerard	19	smith	Bruxelles
36	DELMOTTE Antoine	Delbirth, Anson	35	laborer	Bruxelles
37	MINET Prosper	Menis, Prosper	19	smith	Bruxelles
38	DEBAISIEUX Edouard Alphonse	De Baisvem, Edolf	25	baker	Bruxelles
39	DECAMPS Ang. Pos.	Decoupt, August	24	porter	Bruxelles
40	DERYCKE Pierre	De Byenke, Pierre	28	smith	Bruxelles
41	ROELAND Joseph	Melant, Joseph	19	tanner	Bruxelles
42	OTS Jean Baptiste	Obs, Jean Bapt	35	carpenter	Bruxelles
43	VAN EYCK Charles S.	Van Eyck, Chs	26	farmer	Bruxelles
44	LARDINOIS François	Lardonnois, Francois	33	printer	Bruxelles
45	TRAPPENIERS François	Trappenis, Francois	21	C spinner	Bruxelles
46	BONRETFrançois Gustave	Bonrest, F G	38	printer	Bruxelles
47	SMED Pierre	Snud, Pierre	26	stone cutter	Bruxelles
48	DEWALSCH Louis	De Walsche, Louis	40	farmer	Bruxelles
49	MERNS Jean Baptiste	Marni, Jean B	47	C spinner	Bruxelles
50	FAEN Philippe J.	Jean, Philips	18	C spinner	Bruxelles
51	MERLEBACH Jean Baptiste	Marlibash, Jean B	26	tailor	Bruxelles
52	DEBELVRE Félix Charles	De Baluve, Felix	19	paper maker	Bruxelles
53	D(O)MBERTI Pierrre	Duberth, Pierre	32	baker	Bruxelles
54	CORBEELS Joseph	Carbals, Joseph	25	porter	Bruxelles
55	VAN ZEEBROECK Louis	Van Seebrack, Louis	40	tailor	Bruxelles
56	HEYN Martin	Hegin, Martin	48	Shoemaker	Bruxelles
57	NENS Henri	Lens, Henri	44	smith	Diest
58	LEROUX Guillaume	Lerous, Grullasin	20	tailor	Bruxelles
59	SMITS Jean Antoine	Schmirt, Jean Ant.	34	block maker	Wolverthem
60	GULDENTOP Joseph	Gulalusop, Joseph	20	sail maker	Bruxelles
61	ENCKAERT Félicien	not found !			Alost
62	RICHART Adrien	Birlairt, ad	18	tanner	Bruxelles
63	VAN HEROM François	Van Herom, Francois	35	sawyer	Bruxelles
64	BOCAGE Lindon	Bocage, Lindin	34	farmer	Bruxelles
65	GELPKENS Janion	Gelpkem, Jenion	19	tin smith	Bruxelles
66	LEJEUNE Dieudonné	Lyeren, Deuden	23	farmer	Bruxelles
67	MANIAC Pierre	Manim, Pierre	43	painter	St Gilles Les Termonde
68	BULINCKX Jen Baptiste	Bulinsky, Jean B	32	tailor	Bruxelles
69	DEBAVAY Corneille	De Bavay, Cornill	24	tailor	Bruxelles
70	VANHUMBEECK Jos	Van Heinbuck, Joseph	22	farmer	Bruxelles
71	POOS François	Joos, Francois	40	barber	Diest
72	ROOSEN Pierre	Proosen, Pierre	38	baker	Bruxelles
73	VAN POPPEL Charles	Van Poppel, Chs	19	butcher	Bruxelles
74	BORREMANNS Max	Bormans, Max	40	smith	St Josse Ten Noode
75	BENDERS Philippe	Birdis, Philique	19	laborer	Bruxelles
76	VASTENSAEGER Jos	Vosbensuges, Jos	22	painter	Bruxelles
77	KEVELS Joseph	not found !			Bruxelles
78	DEVILLE Pierre Jean	Deville, Purri	47	tailor	Maline
79	MATET Jean Baptiste	Mabe, Jean B	41	laborer	Ucle
80	LEMINEUR Herman	Lemineur, Herman	31	printer	St Servais
81	OBCHETTE Englebert	Ubchett, Engblire	47	tailor	Namur
82	DINKELMANS Jean François	Kinkilmans, Jean	28	tanner	Maline
83	DENYN Jean aptiste	Deniges, Jean Bapt	18	tailor	Gand
84	HUYBRECHTS Pierre	Hingbriche, Pierre	21	mason	Braselaere
85	PETERS Guillaume	Guillaume, Peter	44	carpenter	Arlon
86	DEMAN Auguste	Deman, Auguse	27	merchant	Anvers

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Brief History of Lace Making in Flanders*

By Guido J. Deboeck



"De kantwerkster", (1669-1671)
By Jan Vermeer

According to **Pat Earnshaw**, "the word 'lace' is derived from the Latin *laqueus* meaning a noose, a hole outlined by a rope, string or thread. So the term 'lace' covers a great variety of ornamental openwork fabrics formed by the looping, plaiting, twisting or knotting of threads of flax, silk, gold, silver, cotton, mohair or aloe, whether done by hand or by machine."²

The origin of lace is unclear. Some authors assume that the manufacturing of lace started during Ancient Rome, based on the discovery of small bone cylinders in the shape of bobbins. The ancient Persians, Greeks, Chinese, and Egyptians made a kind of lace, but little is known about its appearance. The arts of drawn thread work and netting practiced by the ancient Egyptians were completely lost for centuries. They were rediscovered in the 15th century in Italy.

The first references to lace can be found in the Milanese Sforza family in 1493³. The earliest specimens of Italian lace were produced in convents. Nuns had the time, patience, and skill to produce these works of art. As a decoration lace has long been important to

religion.

In the fifteenth century Charles the Fifth decreed that lace making was to be taught in the schools and convents. During the renaissance and enlightenment, the making of lace was firmly based within the domain of fashion. Lace was designed to replace embroidery so that with ease one could transform dresses to follow different styles of fashion. Unlike embroidery, lace could be removed from a costume or dress and be replaced by another.

The history of lace making in Flanders spans some 300 years, from the mid 16th to the mid 20th century. This history is so long because the craftsmen and designers were willing to adapt to constant changing styles and techniques. The pedigrees of lace making are shown on the next page. Many of the categories and varieties of lace mentioned on these pedigrees will be discussed later.

Why did lace making develop in Flanders? Flanders provided all the essential ingredients to make lace. Flanders had mainly sandy soil, which is perfect for growing flax. Flax is the oldest and strongest vegetable fiber, ideal for lace making. Flanders was long known for producing the best quality flax thread in the world.

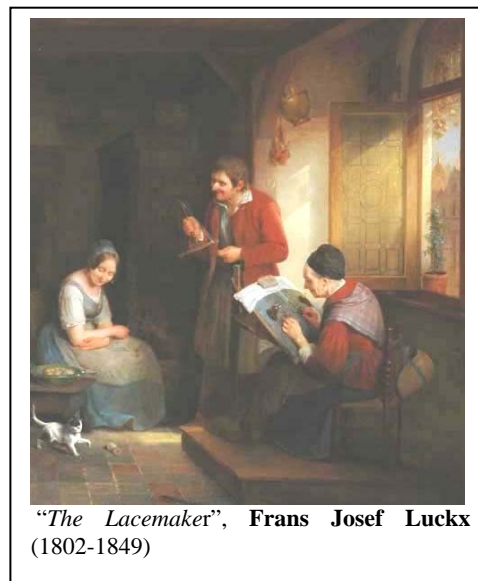
In the 1700s one fourth of the population in Flanders was growing flax, spinning linen threads and weaving linen fabrics. **Anne Marie Claeys** wrote that during the 16th and 17th century when lace making knew its biggest growth, that many Flemish lace makers were sent abroad to teach other women the art of lace making. Nuns traveled with their lace pillows, which is why nowadays in India and China, Flemish lace is being produced. Others who emigrated to America, Canada, New Zealand or Australia continued to make lace based on Flemish techniques⁴.

Flanders had plenty of skilled labor. It also had capital and good communications, especially with Spain, which from 1516 onwards claimed Flanders as part of the Spanish Netherlands.

The earliest made lace dated from the mid 16th century and evolved from embroidery. Embroidered laces appeared primarily on the seams, cuffs and collars of garments. This can be seen on many portraits painted by Flemish and Dutch painters. The Spanish dictated the form of early Flemish braided laces.

Late in the 16th century Flemish lace became identifiable according to the place it was produced. Flanders abandoned embroidery in favor of braiding (which is like twisting three or more threads into a thick cord). As the threads were wound on bobbins, the technique was called bobbin lace, which is different

from needle lace that originated in Italy. The differences between bobbin and needle lace categories are described in a box. In essence, needle lace is made with one thread and one needle; bobbin lace can involve many threads and many needles. The Flemish braided laces stayed in fashion for 75 years.



"The Lacemaker", **Frans Josef Luckx**
(1802-1849)

² Pat Earnshaw, author of *The Identification of Lace* (1980)

³ Sforza was a ruling family of Renaissance Italy, based in Milan. The dynasty was founded by Muzio Attendolo, called Sforza (from *sforzare*, to exert or force) (Cotignola, 1369 - near Pescara, 1424) a condottiere from the Romagna serving the Angevin kings of Naples. He was the most successful dynast of the condottieri. His son Francesco Sforza ruled Milan for the first half of the Renaissance era, acquiring the title of Duke of Milan from the extinct Visconti family in 1447. While there were many good rulers in the family, there were also a number of despots, many of which were mentally unstable. This family would later join with the Borgia Family, through the arranged marriage of Lucrezia Borgia to Giovanni Sforza (who was the son of Galeazzo Maria Sforza).

⁴ Claeys, Anne-Marie: In Brugge herleeft het kantklossen (In Bruges lace making is reviving), Libelle-Rosita, nr 22, June 4th, 1982.

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In the 17th century the wealthy Dutch steered away from the stiff collars and adopted falling collars. Jan Vermeer (1632-1675) a Dutch painter painted *The Lace maker*, which shows a lady bend over a cushion with her fingers moving the bobbins. In the latter half of the century fashion shifted to France and the court of Louis XIV. Flemish lace makers experimented with less geometric forms, barely patterned webs, designs that resembled a traditional woven fabric.

In Binche, a town in Hainaut province near Valenciennes, a continuous bobbin lace was made with designs that include barely recognizable flowers and tiny leaf patterns. It was called ***Binche lace***. It was usually two inches wide with straight edges on a ground that is often based on the snowflake stitch. Another continuous bobbin lace made near Antwerp consisted of symmetrical designs mainly of potted flowers. This type was called ***Pottenkant*** (“potten” is Flemish for pots) and was heavier than Binche lace.

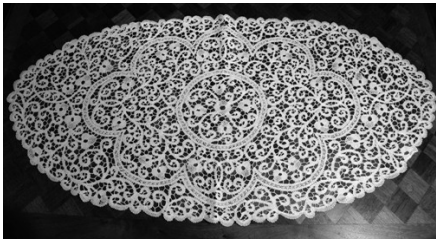


Figure 1 - Example of ***Flemish Rococo Lace***: a flower arrangement composed of little flowers with small threads. Made in the 19th and 20th century mainly in Bruges, Brussels, Alost and Tielt (from Deboeck Personal Lace Collection).

could occupy 4 to 5 people and with which they could produce 4 to 5 ell per day (an ell is 27 inches). Many young girls lived in charity institutions and learned lace making from nuns. All of them worked hard and long days for hourly wages that were miserable.

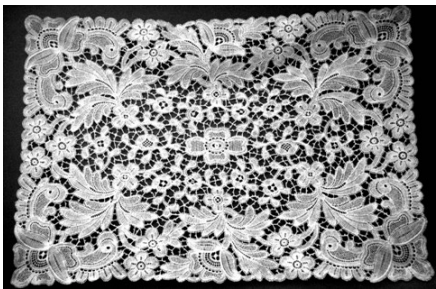


Figure 2 - Example of ***Duchesse Lace*** of Bruges: very fine lace with flower motives connected with threads. Typical flower in the middle surrounded by detailed motives composed of flowers and leaves around it. Originated in 1850 under the guidance of Maria-Hendrika, wife of Leopold II, who was Duchesse of Brabant (from Deboeck Personal Lace Collection).

When the French were defeated and the Treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, Flanders was put under Austrian control and renamed Austrian Netherlands. The Dutch closed the river Scheldt, which effectively halted the production of Pottenkant, but manufacturing of lace in Binche continued.

Binche lace designs made in Valenciennes evolved in the 18th century to a distinct type of lace called ***Valenciennes***. This is a continuous bobbin lace based on a woven background surrounded by a row of tiny pinholes, but no cordonnet (traceerdraad). The ground developed a characteristic round or diamond shape mesh. It is from the records of Valenciennes that we know about 18th century lace industry, which moved steadily into the industrial age.

Women and young girls were the ones who made lace. Some women helped with the agrarian work, but when there was little to do on the land they worked at home. Spinning, weaving, and lace making provided additional income. Lots of farmers in the first half of the 18th century had a weaving loom at home that

In Mechelen and Brussels new forms of lace developed. Mechelen, which is Malines in French, produced ***Mechlin***, a continuous bobbin lace made with designs that include complex floral arrangements on a ground. Mechelin uses a wide variety of stitches according to traditional patterns, but with no original designs, meandering vines and assorted textures.

A variation of Mechelin is ***Point d'Angleterre***⁵, also a continuous bobbin lace. From the back, the ground threads are visible as they pass unused under the toile (background) work. Other variations came from Lille in France. ***Lille lace*** is similar to Mechelin; it generally uses a simple background; and appears slightly fuzzy.

Mechelin, Point d'Angleterre and Lille laces were well suited for narrow edgings, lappets, sleeve ruffles and neckties, which were part of the fashion in the 18th century.

In Brussels and Brabant non-continuous lace developed. ***Brussels lace*** is very loosely woven toile, grounded by either mesh or brides that link individually created small ornaments, woven motifs such as flowers or leaves.

By the end of the 18th century and the turn of the 19th century social and political upheavals changed the dress code. Women wore silk and cotton dresses embellished with embroidered muslin rather than lace. There was

instability in Flemish lace production and lace making came under the treat of machines. Inventors and engineers had experimented since the mid 18th century with machines that simulated the motions of a hand knitter. More about the machines that were invented can be found in the next section.

The Flemish lace making would not have survived were it not for a turning point that came in 1830 when Belgium became independent. New nationalism emerged and local industries revived. Flemish lace makers created two new types of lace: Duchesse and Point de Gaze

⁵ Both the art and the fine materials for lace making were limited in England. In 1662 such huge sums of money were going out of the country for the material that Parliament prohibited its importation. This posed a problem for merchants who had to fill large orders for the court of Charles II. They began smuggling the choicest Brussels lace into England and selling it as “English point.” Today Brussels lace is still called point d'Angleterre. Source: In Britannica Student Encyclopedia. Retrieved July 18, 2006, from Encyclopædia Britannica.

A lappet is a decorative flap or fold in a ceremonial headdress or garment. They were a feature of women's headgear until the early 20th century. They remain strongly associated with religion. Each bishop's mitre contains two lappets. The most famous usage of lappets occurs on the Papal Tiara.

Duchesse lace also called **Point de Flandre** is widely regarded as the most beautiful of the pillow (or bobbin) laces. It is pure white and has a graceful rhythmic pattern. The designs consist of leaves, flowers, and scrolls. It emerged from the 18th century Brussels lace: it is a non-continuous bobbin lace; toile woven in whole and half stitches embellished with rolled work; generally grounded with brides. It could have been named after Marie-Henriette, wife of King Leopold II, also Duchesse of Brabant. Since one could purchase single elements Duchesse lace became available to a wide segment of society. Bridal veils of the Flemish Duchesse lace are often heirloom treasures.

Point de Gaze lace is more original and more impressive than Duchesse. It is a needle lace; toile of various Alençon filling stitches, surrounded by a cordonnet; a ground of needle made loops; various floral designs, including the typical tiered rose pedals. It was made in great quantities and contained Victorian elements.

Late in the 19th century, related to Duchesse lace and the English Honiton or bobbin lace was Rosaline, a non-continuous pillow lace based on toile of whole or half stitches with some rolled work and with crinkled edges; sometimes embellished with small needle made rings.

The designs of **Rosaline** consist of random assortment of poorly drawn flowers and leaves linked together by haphazard brides. It was named after the Italian needle lace with similar look. Despite its lack of style Rosaline became very popular lace, which survived into the 20th century.

The end of Flemish lace making as an art came as a result of the deterioration of style in Duchesse and Point de Gaze and the tremendous popularity of mediocre Rosaline. Advanced technology, which we will discuss in the next section, allowed the mechanical duplication of the most complex styles.

Today, two main techniques are still practiced in Flanders. The first, a needle lace, is still manufactured in the region of Alost (Aalst). It is called Renaissance or Brussels lace because it is mostly sold in Brussels. The second type, the bobbin lace, is a specialty of Bruges, a magnificent city located in the north west of Flanders. This is a very expensive type of lace to make and is therefore no longer manufactured for commercial purposes. There are no lace factories anymore in Brussels or Bruges.

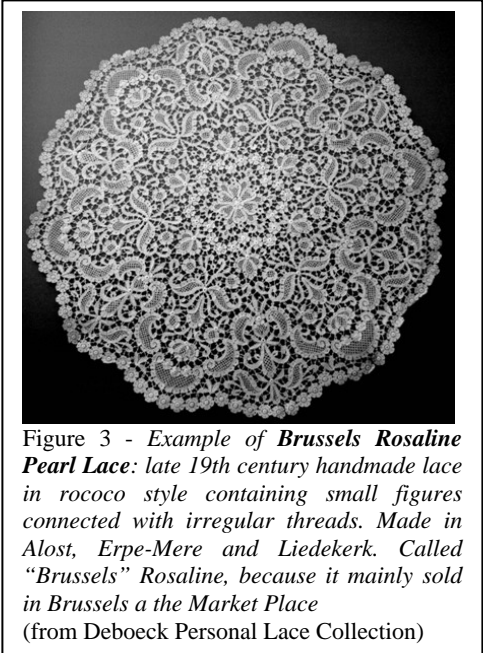


Figure 3 - Example of **Brussels Rosaline Pearl Lace**: late 19th century handmade lace in rococo style containing small figures connected with irregular threads. Made in Alost, Erpe-Mere and Liedekerck. Called "Brussels" Rosaline, because it mainly sold in Brussels at the Market Place (from Deboeck Personal Lace Collection)

*** This article is an extract from a forthcoming book "Traveling Back in Time with Classic and Genetic Genealogy: History of Flemish Families, Emigration, Lace making and Beer Brewing". Copies of this book will become available in 2007 and can be preordered by writing to the author: guido@dokus.com**

Just For Laughs: Wondering why we enjoy genealogy?... Here's a site that gives you an example... <http://members.aol.com/LAAYMEDLEY/>

The Van Gogh Family Tree

After much careful research, it has been discovered that the artist Vincent Van Gogh had many relatives.

Among them were:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| His obnoxious brother | Please Gogh | The ballroom dancing aunt | Tan Gogh |
| His dizzy aunt | Verti Gogh | A sister who loved disco | Go Gogh |
| The brother who ate prunes | Gotta Gogh | The bird lover uncle | Flamin Gogh |
| The constipated uncle | Cant Gogh | His nephew psychoanalyst | E Gogh |
| The brother who worked at a convenience store | Stopn Gogh | The fruit loving cousin | Man Gogh |
| The grandfather from Yugoslavia | U Gogh | An aunt who taught positive thinking | Wayto Gogh |
| The brother who bleached his clothes white | Hue Gogh | The little bouncy nephew | Poe Gogh |
| The cousin from Illinois | Chica Gogh | His niece who travels the country in a van | Winnie Bay Gogh |
| His magician uncle | Wherediddy Gogh | His co-dependent wife | Dont Gogh nee Leaveme |
| His Italian uncle | Day Gogh | (this is my addition.....I always try to include allied families) | |
| His Mexican cousin | Amee Gogh | His third cousin the mechanic | Car Gogh |
| The Mexican cousin's American half brother | Grin Gogh | (thoughts of a friend) | |
| The nephew who drove a stage coach | Wellsfar Gogh | Borrowed from "Joke of the Day" | |

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Belgians on the 1900 US Census - Georgia

Carrollton, Carroll, GA

BIDEZ, Rena V	Head	Jun 1870	Belgium Belgium Belgium		cotton dealer
BIDEZ, Mary R	Wife	Mar 1869	Georgia Georgia Georgia		
BIDEZ, Royal V	son	Sep 1888	Georgia Belgium Georgia		at school
BIDEZ, Robt Lee	son	Apr 1890	Georgia Belgium Georgia		at school
BIDEZ, Paul R	son	Jan 1892	Georgia Belgium Georgia		at school
BIDEZ, Earnest B	son	May 1894	Georgia Belgium Georgia		
BIDEZ, Mark D	son	Feb 1896	Georgia Belgium Georgia		
BIDEZ, Earle Felton	son	Oct 1897	Georgia Belgium Georgia		

Savannah, Chatham, GA

St Paul, St Hermance	sister	1862	Belgium Belgium Belgium		nurse
JASNIE, August	Head	Oct 1863	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1885/15 -	- surgeon?
JASNIE, Nellie	wife	Sep 1857	Georgia Ireland Ireland		
JASNIE, Henry	son	Jan 1897	Georgia Belgium Georgia		
GOLDEN, Leon C	boarder	Feb 1860	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1895/5 - Na	car painter
FREEMAN, Thomas	Head	Dec 1848	Belgium Germany Germany	1855/45 - Na	watchman Gen
FREEMAN, Susan	wife	Mar 1850 - 2/1	Georgia Georgia Georgia		
NAGELS, Frank	inmate	Jul 1849	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1870/30 - al	watchman
DEDECINE, Enir	Head	Sep 1857	Norway Norway Norway	1895/5 - al	Clerk
DEDECINE, Freda	wife	Jan 1864- 0/0	Belgium Belgium Belgium	?	

Calvary, Decatur, GA

DUBOIS, Leon?	Head	Mar 1868	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1888/12 - Al	Asst Mgr.
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Chauncey, Dodge, GA

VANQUATTHEM, D	Boarder	Jul 1865	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1894/6 - Al	Page Master?
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Cave Springs, Floyd, GA

CORPUT, Felix	Head	Apr 1840	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1851/49	Farmer & merchant
CORPUT, Martha	wife	Nov 1843 - 3/2	Georgia Georgia Georgia		
CORPUT, Jessie	daughter	Feb 1870	Florida Belgium Belgium		no occupation
HOGUE, Addie	Sis-in-law	May 1859	Georgia Georgia Georgia		no occupation

Atlanta Ward 2, Fulton, GA

VAN GRITLAND, Eman	Head	Apr 1842	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1865/35 Na	Physician
VAN GRITLAND, Jessie	wife	Jan 1863 - 7/4	Georgia Georgia Georgia		
VAN GRITLAND, Willie	son	May 1889	Belgium Georgia Georgia		at school
VAN GRITLAND, Bertie	daughter	Mar 1892	Belgium Georgia Georgia		at school
VAN GRITLAND, Emile	son	Feb 1894	Belgium Georgia Georgia		
VAN GRITLAND, Jessie Jr.;	daughter	Jan 1896	Belgium Georgia Georgia		
PHILLIPS, Amelia	mother-in-law	May 1840 - 4/2	Georgia Georgia Georgia		

Atlanta Ward 3, Fulton, GA

CROUGH, Jacob	Head	Jan 1849	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1880/20 - Na	Night watch
CROUGH, Jane	wife	Oct 1849 - 14/9	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1880/20	
CROUGH, Gertrude	daughter	Apr 1876	Belgium Belgium Belgium	1880/20	Seamstress
CROUGH, Robert	son	Oct 1880	Nebraska Belgium Belgium		?
CROUGH, Ida	daughter	Jan 1882	Nebraska Belgium Belgium		Seamstress
CROUGH, Willie	son	Dec 1884	Nebraska Belgium Belgium		?
CROUGH, Clara	daughter	Oct 1888	Nebraska Belgium Belgium		
CROUGH, Charlie	son	Feb 1891	Georgia Belgium Belgium		
CROUGH, Harry	son	Mar 1895	Georgia Belgium Belgium		

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Atlanta Ward 4, Fulton, GA

HORINE, Edgar M	Head	Jan 1860	Illinois	Kentucky	Ohio		
HORINE, Louise D	wife	Aug 1869 - 4/3	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium		at school
HORINE, Louise S	daughter	May 1887	Illinois	Illinois	Belgium		
HORINE, Moi	daughter	Jun 1895	Georgia	Illinois	Belgium		
HORINE, Laurent?	daughter	Jul 1897	Georgia	Illinois	Belgium		

CORPUT, Van D E	Head	Sep 1824	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1850/50 - Al	architect
CORPUT, Mary	wife	May 1849 - 6/3	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1849/51	
CORPUT, Rex D	son	Aug 1874	Georgia	Belgium	Belgium		architect
CORPUT, Jessie S	D-in-law	Apr 1878 - 0/0	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia		
CORPUT, Mat Van	sister	Nov 1832	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium		

Atlanta Ward 5, Fulton, GA

ARENTS, Frank	Head	Aug 1828	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1864/35 - Al	
ARENTS, Minnie M L	wife	Jan 1865 - 5/3	Georgia	Germany	Georgia		
ARENTS, Pansy E	daughter	Dec 1889	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		at school
ARENTS, Lilly E	daughter	Jan 1894	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		at school
ARENTS, Violet F	daughter	Feb 1897	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		

LAMBERT, Joseph	Head	Jan 1833	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1855/45 - Na	Contractor
LAMBERT, Mary	wife	Jun 1843 - 10/9	Georgia	Ireland	Georgia		
LAMBERT, Michael	son	Jan 1876	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		Carpenter
LAMBERT, Edward	son	Jan 1878	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		Bar Tender
LAMBERT, Clement	son	Oct 1880	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		works Gen. Electric
LAMBERT, Thomas	son	Aug 1882	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		at school
LAMBERT, ?	daughter	Feb 1885	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		at school

Atlanta Ward 6, Fulton, GA

DE GIVE, Lawrence	Head	Jan 1828	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1860/40 - Al	Counsel of Belgium
DE GIVE, Pauline	wife	Dec 1834 - 2/2	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium		
DE GIVE, Henry	son	Aug 1869	Virginia	Belgium	Belgium		Manager (Theater)
DE GIVE, Catherine	d-in-law	Aug 1875	Georgia	Ireland	Georgia		
DE GIVE, Julius	son	Aug 1871	Georgia	Belgium	Belgium		Manager (Theater)

WILLCOX, Harris R	lodger	Dec 1862	Belgium	Georgia	Georgia		Insurance agent
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Gordon County, GA

TABURIAUX, Julian	Head	Sep 1837	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1844/56	Farmer
TABURIAUX, Elisabeth	wife	Apr 1838	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia		
TABURIAUX, Mary V	daughter	Feb 1870	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		
TABURIAUX, Ella	daughter	Jul 1872	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		
TABURIAUX, Clement	son	Mar 1878	Georgia	Belgium	Georgia		Farm laborer

Augusta Ward 4, Richmond, GA

GIBNER, August R	Head	May 1862	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia		day laborer
GIBNER, Agnes	wife	Nov 1865 - 6/4	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1873/27	
GIBNER, Theresa	daughter	Sep 1886	Georgia	Georgia	Belgium		at school
GIBNER, Emma	daughter	Nov 1888	California	Georgia	Belgium		at school
GIBNER, Agnes A	daughter	Dec 1890	California	Georgia	Belgium		at school
GIBNER, August O	son	Jun 1894	Georgia	Georgia	Belgium		

Augusta Ward 5, Richmond, GA

BEEBIGEN, Ed	Head	1850	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	1880/20 - Na	cotton mill slasher
BEEBIGEN, George	wife	Dec 1863 - 0/0	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia		cotton mill weaver

Brussels on the Senne – Part 2

Translated from texts by Sagalas Francisco Dos Santos and Jonathan Lago
Colette Schyns, Denise Vandemeulebroucke, Philippe Fermont, Guy Fox, Lucie Taelman

Current photos courtesy of Pierre Ribeauffossé

<http://www.brunette.brucity.be/lepage/eaufinal/LEPAGE2000/Lago/assaindelasenne.htm>



VanMoer 1870

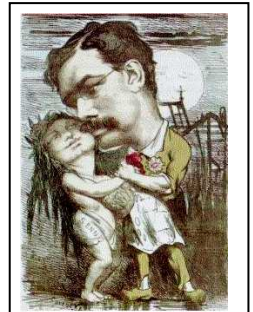
Cleaning the Senne :

Around 1850, the authorities began to fight nuisances. In 1861, a technical commission was organized under by Minister Anspach and studied several solutions. And in 1865 the first attempts at cleaning the Senne were approved:
- to build a large main boulevard over the Senne in its most populated area thus entombing the stench;
- to separate sewage water from river water and redirect it to a purification plant to be built in Buda;



In 1867 work began with the building of two large 18' x 12' central wells and of two lateral sewer drains to channel the used water from each side of the river.

In 1871, these would prove insufficient due to the great migration to the city, especially outside the old ramparts.



Anspach and the Senne,

caricature published in the March 8th, 1868 edition of L'Espiegle (Archives de la ville de Bruxelles)

Around 1880, the Province of Brabant once again decided to form a technical commission. Following these discussions, the idea was put forth of a second hydraulic axis parallel to the Senne which could absorb the river's overflow. The nearby canal offered a possible solution to the Senne's flood waters while it would be detoured in the middle.

They built spillways near the canal at Lembeek and Anderlecht to control the water crests; this didn't solve the local flooding problems.

Vaulting the Senne: Why?

At the beginning the Senne was very important to the city. It carried the materials that fortified the peasants soil. It brought work to the population by attracting industries. It facilitated the transport or merchandise. The city could do business more easily with other Belgian cities. But the Senne was also an enemy: it flooded the city regularly.

The river was particularly dirty because waste waters were being dumped in it, turning it into a cesspool. The Senne's capricious course caused frequent floodings which rapidly spread bacteria and caused cholera epidemics. This was one of the reasons given when they first discussed covering the Senne.



At the beginning of the 19th century the Senne's flow became too weak to enable navigation and to quickly flush the city's waste water. Some neighborhoods of the city were overpopulated, hygiene left much to be desired and illnesses spread quickly.



Caricature showing how to protect oneself from cholera: you had to bandage your body with linen soaked in campher or in lime chloride and to breathe into plants hidden in your pockets or in your ears.

In 1866, the Senne floodings caused a cholera epidemic that killed 3,469 residents of Brussels: during the Summer of 1866, they

numbered 66 deaths a day. After that epidemic, **Jules Anspach**, mayor of Brussels, decided to build a cover over the river. On October 2nd, 1865, the mayor presented his plan to the City Council.

How and When did they cover the Senne?

Works began on May 6th, 1867 after Leopold II laid the first brick.

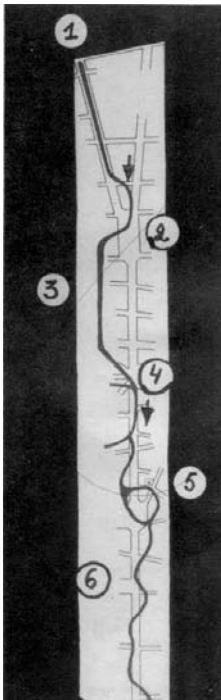
The boulevards that cover the Senne.

The Senne's bed became the Central Boulevards' axis in 1872

- 1: exiting at the Boulevard du Jardin Botanique (Botanical Gardens)
- 2: Place De Brouckère
- 3: old port of Brussels
- 4: la Bourse (Financial Market)
- 5: Place Fontainas
- 6: Place Anneessens

Past this map is the entry of the Senne at the Boulevard du Midi.

The arrows indicate the locations depicted by Van Moer and Ghémar.



The Great Lock

In the 11th century, the Old Lock, called Spoy or Spuy, was made of several doors and one lock, complemented later by another at the confluence of both arms of the Senne in the 14th century. The Great Lock (La Grande

Ecluse) was already drawn on the first blueprints of the City of Brussels in the 16th century.

When on February 24th, 1808, the architect Auguste Payen acquires the Grande Ecluse for the sum of 3,400 francs, he destroyed the building except for its sluiceway mechanism and the ceiling over the first floor which were preserved for the construction of a new building finished in 1840.

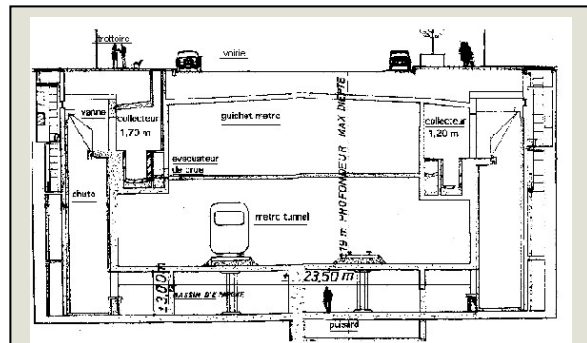
In spite of this reconstruction and an extension project, it was decided to tear it down again and align it with the boulevard. In the 19th century, the outside of the future Boulevard Poincaré still presented a rural landscape. The Senne was bordered by fields and big trees. Then it entered the city. There the river entered through an old lock that the residents called "la Grande



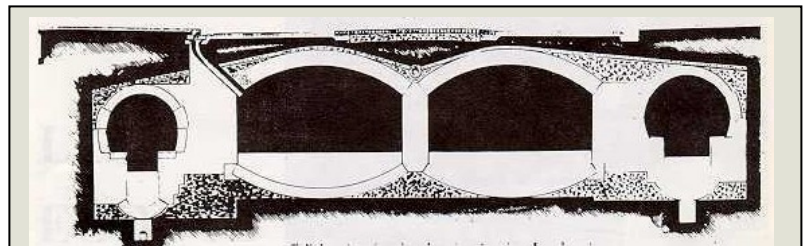
The *Rue Marché au Charbon* was only a portion of the business route that crossed the city from East to West in the 11th century. The *Rue de la Petite Ile* was absorbed by the southern part of the *Rue Marché au Charbon* when they created the *Place Fontainas* in 1867. This square is now located on the small island of the Senne, which was also called *Ile d'Overmolen*.

Ecluse " or "Grote Spuy" (right in the middle of today's Boulevard du Midi). This "Grande Ecluse" gave its name to a square known today as Place de la Constitution. This location was also known as "Ecluse des Blanchisseries" (Laundry Lock), as the inhabitants hung their washed clothes to dry there. Today it is the site of restaurant called "La Grande Ecluse".

The "Grande Ecluse" like the "Petite Ecluse" were used as powder stores. The Senne also served as a viaduc above a ditch where many desperate people ended. In 1858, a certain "Jean-Baptiste, le gablier", nicknamed Baptiste the gangster, a real escape artist, managed to evade the guards by swimming across the Senne...



Brussels Subway



Crosscut of the Senne Covering under the main arteries in the City of Brussels. The outside canals collect the waster water while the center canals enclose the Senne. Around the 1950s, the Senne's course was altered.

Belgian Laces Vol#29-111
Pennsylvania and West Virginia Obituaries

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

Edmund VIGNOUL died in 1938 . Edmund Vignoul, aged 43, veteran of the World war and a member of the Point Marion American Legion, died suddenly at 8:30 Tuesday morning in Clarksburg, W. Va., from Heart disease. He served overseas for a number of months. Funeral services will be held at 10:30 Thursday morning in Clarksburg, followed by a military burial in charge of the Legion in Evergreen Memorial cemetery, Point Marion. The Legion will conduct the last rites. Mr. Vignoul was born March 14, 1895 in Belgium a son of Leon and Marie Vignoul. He was married to **Beatrice Warman**, daughter of Clark and Emma Warman, of Point Marion. In addition to his widow, he leaves two children, Florence Marie and Edmund, Jr., and a brother, Leon of Clarksburg. - August 31, 1938 - Herald Standard

E. A. LAGNEAUX, aged 63 years and 4 days, died at his home in Fairchance, Fayette County, Tuesday night March 12, 1929 at 10 o'clock of complications. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ella Wilson Lagneaux. Mr. Lagneaux was born in Charleroi, Belgium on March 8, 1866. He immigrated to the United States in 1889, settling at Charleroi, Pa., where he worked for six years in a plate glass factory. From Charleroi he went to New York for nine years and then returned to Point Marion in 1904 where he opened a bakery. In 1906 he disposed of his bakery to **Leon Hackett** and moved to Fairchance where he opened another bakery which he later disposed of. Mr. Lagneaux returned to Europe with his first wife where she died five months after arriving there and was buried at Charleroi. Belgium. In 1898, Mr. Lagneaux married again and they lived in Fairchance. Mr. Lagneaux had made 30 trips across the Atlantic in his lifetime. Soon after his arrival in this country in 1889, Mr. Lagneaux took out his first naturalization papers. He was a member of the Odd Fellows. Brief funeral services will be held at the home Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, followed by additional services in the Fairchance Presbyterian church with the Rev. Mr. Douglas officiating. Burial will be in Maple Grove cemetery, Fairchance. - (The Charleroi Mail - 3/15/1929)

Georgie Emile MATON, one of the most widely known and highly respected residents of Point Marion, died suddenly at 12:30 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, January 3, 1935. In his home only a short time after returning from his morning's work. Mr. Maton was a native of Jaumet, Belgium having been born there August 20, 1866. After serving several years with the King's Army in the Belgian Congo, he returned and took up the glass trade. He went to Point Marion with the advent there of the handmade window glass industry. He also served for a number of years as doorman at Barney's theater. Surviving are: his widow, **Mary Maton**, and two daughters, Mrs. **Anna Fahey** and Miss **Georgianna Maton**. Funeral arrangements will be announced later - January 4, 1935

George DRUGMAND, whose death was reported in last week's issue of the Record, was a student in the eighth grade of Imperial school, and his teacher and classmates offer the following as a tribute of respect to his memory.

*Poem cut - **The February 4 issue of the Record was badly damaged, and the obit mentioned was not on any of the available pages, so Victoria Hospodar included this to mark the death.* *From a separate column he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. **E. J. DRUGMAND** - Feb. 11, 1910 McDonald PA Record -

Mrs. **Roberta BELL BEAUMARIAGE**, 60, of Hickory, Pa., sister of Mrs. **Volena LIGHTHIZER** of Route 4, died at 4:30 p.m. Friday (January 21) at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. Surviving besides her sister are her husband, **Jules N.**

Long Ago: July 30, 1943 McDonald Record-Outlook
Twenty-five Years Ago: July 20, 1918

Fernand A. THOMASSY, 16, son of the **Desire THOMASSYs** of Fifth street, McDonald, lost his life when some powder ignited and exploded. A brother, Water, was burned about the neck and hands in coming to the aid of his brother.

August 19, 1910 McDonald PA Record

Will Celebrate Golden Wedding

On next Monday, August 22 Mr and Mrs. **Leon BERGER** of Laurel Hill will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr Berger is 72 years of age. He was born in the village of Dampremy, Belgium January 21, 1835. On August 22, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss **Amelia CASTERMAN**. Mrs Berger was born in Roux, Belgium, December 3, 1835.

Twenty-three years ago they came to America, settling in Iowa. After residing in that place six years they came to McDonald where they have made their home ever since. Mr. and Mrs Berger are both very well known among the residents of McDonald and are respected and esteemed by all who know them. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of this place. Mr. Berger, who is an invalid, has not been able to work for sixteen year(s), during which time Mrs Berger, who is hale and hearty at 75years of age, has earned the livelihood for herself and husabnd by raising chickens and garden produce. They have resided at Laurel Hill about three years, having lived on North Avenue before that time. They have no children. A picture of the aged couple and a sketch of their life will appear in Monday's issue of the Pittsburg Times.

CELEBRATED THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING



Mr. and Mrs. Leon Berger observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Monday, August 22, by giving a reception to their numerous friends at their home at Miller's Crossing, east of town. (Photo by Lewis, McDonald)

BEAUMARIAGE⁶; three daughters, Mrs. **Patricia RHODES** of Monroeville, Pa., Mrs. Phyllis FLYNN of Washington, Pa., and Mrs. **Nancy PRYOR** of McDonald, Pa.; one son, **Gerry BEAUMARIAGE** of the home; two other sisters, Mrs. **Bernice CARTER** and Mrs. **Mary BEAUMARIAGE**, both of Hickory, Pa.; and one brother, **Danny BELL** of Anchor Point, Alaska. One son, **Richard**, is deceased. The body will remain at the Robert Wylie Funeral Home in Houston, Pa., until noon Monday when it will be taken to Venice church at 2 p.m. Burial will be in Mount Prospect Cemetery at Hickory.
The Times Recorder Zanesville, Ohio 1-23-1966

Belgians Injured or Killed in Pennsylvania Mines

<http://patheoldminer.rootsweb.com>

Allegheny County:

Champion Mine, North Fayette Twp

Bennett, Joseph: Pick Miner, Age 49, married; two ribs broken and head injured by being struck by the dilly trip of mine cars while he was traveling on the dilly road in the mine, June 2, 1903.

Jelvia, Frank: Pick Miner, Age 31, married, 3 children; instantly killed by a fall of roof at the face of a pillar on a butt entry while drawing posts to make a fall June 8, 1917.

Vermmlen, Polidor: Pick Miner, Age 36, married; leg fractured by a fall of roof on a butt entry while taking down loose roof, Aug. 22, 1916.

Chalfant Mine, Noblestown

Burge, Valentine: Pick Miner, Age 50, married; leg fractured by a fall of coal at the face of a room, Oct. 2, 1916.

Dearow, Baptist: Mule Driver, Age 23, single; eyebrow and arm severely cut and bruised. Kicked by a mule, June 17, 1916.

Delipne, Felex: Machine Miner, Age 72, married. Side injured. He was lifting a tee-iron rail on an entry and stumbled and fell under the same, Dec. 7, 1916.)

Nickel Plate Mine, McDonald

Paskin, Desire: Pick Miner, Age 44, married; foot severely injured by falling coal and slate, Sept. 15, 1900.

Creighton Mine, Creighton

Pignolet, Edward: Machine Miner, Age 38, married, 2 children; fatally injured by a fall of coal at the face of a room, June 21, 1916

Hite Mine, Creighton

Dufour, L.: Coal Loader, Age 18, single. Body burned by an explosion of powder ignited by a spark falling from his lamp while in the act of filling a charge from a can near the face of his room, April 29, 1907.

Mining classes

Feb. 24, 1911 McDonald PA Record

John MCVICKER, superintendent of the **Chalfant (sic) mine** of the **Fayette Coal Company** at Noblestown, has been conducting a class in coal mining since November. The class, forty in number, meets every Monday evening at seven o'clock in the store of the **Noblestown Supply Company** of which **Desire THOMASSY** is manager.

The students are mostly young men, though there are several middle-aged men of family who are availing themselves of this opportunity to acquire more knowledge concerning their chose occupation. Fully half of the students are from McDonald. No tuition fee is charged and all are welcomed.

Mr. MCVICKER has received a number of letters from applicants who desire to enter. He has not had time to answer these letters and he desires to make it known through these columns that all who wish may come.

Last Monday evening the following fire boss questions were taken up section by section, and thoroughly discussed:

- When, where and how would you instruct the men as to the use of danger signals to get the best results?

- Could an explosion occur from a sudden outburst of marsh gas under a high pressure, and if so, under what circumstances?

- If an explosion occurred in a safety lamp, or if it should suddenly become filled with flame, what would your mode of procedure to insure your safety?

- What instructions as a fire boss would you give to the men in your section in regard to the use of safety lamps, assuming them not to be familiar with their use and when and where should these instructions be given to them to secure the best results?

- What duties should be assumed by a fire boss, while acting as assistant to the mine foreman, when on his second visit through the mine or any part thereof?

The questions, of which each on had been given a typewritten copy, were first answered by the students, informally, and when the salient points had been drawn out, Mr. MCVICKER gathered them up and drove them home using apt illustrations and citing instances from his long and extensive experiences in practical mining. On completing the lesson for the evening,

questions were freely asked by the students. Black damp, white damp and marsh gas, how to detect their presence, and how to make harmless or get rid of them entirely, wee among the questions answered.

Quite a number of this class will take the examination for fire bosses to be held in Carnegie next month.

Mr. MCVICKER is doing a good work and he is doing it solely for the good of the mining industry and the men that follow it. Most mine disasters can be avoided. Lack of knowledge and heedlessness are responsible for the los of many lives, and the maiming of many more.

Mr. MCVICKER, when he was at Monongahela, was instructor in the YMCA which had a thoroughly organized and well equipped department of mining, the classes being a part of the regular course in the night school.

⁶ Jules Beaumariage was born in Pennsylvania of Belgian parents

Pan Handle Mine, Borland

Mardoff, John: Pick Miner, single. Leg injured, necessitating amputation; he fell under a mine car, March 26, 1900.



Part of the coal mining village of Beaverdale, PA, where the Logan Coal Company operated.
<http://www.coalcampusa.com/westpa/windber/misc/misc.htm>

Beaverdale was a private town, although the Logan Coal Company built stretches of worker housing throughout the town. The housing in the picture along Jefferson Avenue was Logan-built housing. Further up Jefferson Avenue, in the opposite direction of the photo, the housing was private, not company-built. They also built some housing in the village of Onnalinda, further down PA-869 on the way to Blue Knob State Park and what he calls 'the Shaft house on the road to Portage.' ... On the road across the creek in Beaverdale near the Roman Catholic cemetery. My great-grandparents moved into the house in the late 1920s when it was still owned by Logan Coal. They rented their half of the duplex for many years from the coal company with rent deducted from my great-grandfather's paycheck. My grandfather said that Johnstown Coke and Coal took over the mines in Beaverdale sometime in the 1940s. In 1953, the houses were placed up for sale and the miners that were renting were given the first option to purchase their half of the duplex or the entire home. My great-grandparents bought their half and my grandparents bought the other half. The store in the background of the picture was in fact a company store. "

Laurel Hill #1 Mine, McDonald

Trionet, Elmont: Pick Miner, Age 37, married, 3 children. Fatally injured by a small piece of slate, about three pounds, falling on him and striking him on the base of the brain and spinal cord, June 16, 1903. He died of paralysis June 24, 1903.

Vircumins, Mr: Pick Miner married; killed May 23, 1900.

Vircumins, Victor : Age 18, single; killed by a fall of slate in a room; the father of the boy was to blame for permitting his son to work under loose slate, which should have been taken down, May 23, 1900.

Verceuman, Gustave: aged 17 years and 10 months, son of **Desire VERCEUMAN**, was instantly killed by a fall of slate at 2:** p.m. Wednesday, while at work with his father in the Laurel Hill Mine. [From the McDonald PA Outlook, May 26, 1900.]

Superior #1 Mine, Russellton, West Deer Twp.

Bastin, Albert: Mule Driver, Age 18, single; foot fractured. Run over by mine cars on an entry, May 13, 1916.

Reilly #2 Mine, Willock

Petit, Ubert: Coal Loader, Age 37, married; fatally injured by a fall of roof coal, Feb. 8, 1906.

Cambria County:

Logan #4 Mine, Beaverdale

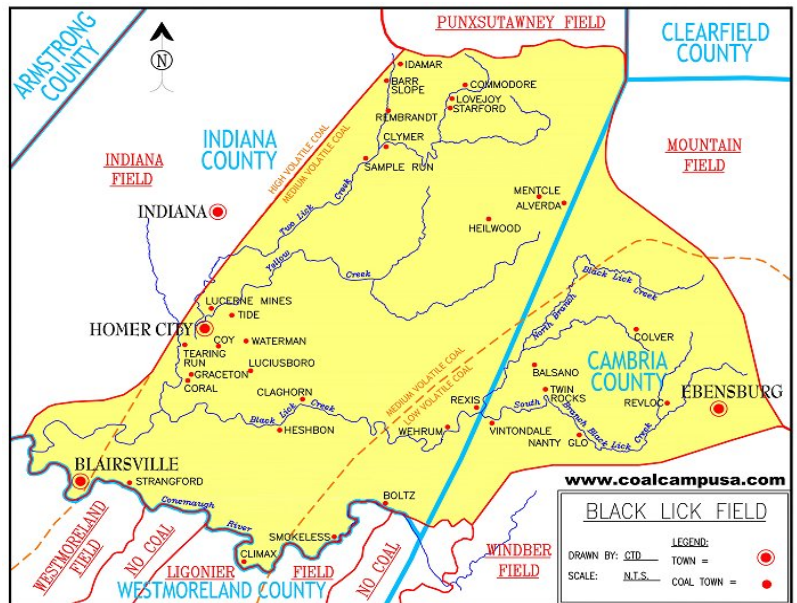
Vanderbaken, Leopold: Company Man, Age 48, married; leg broken by mine cars on the haulage road, Nov. 12, 1917.



This fan is still extant at the site of Johnstown Coal and Coke's coal preparation complex at Allendale, PA.



Berwind-White Coal Company office in downtown Windber



Belgians on the WWI Draft Cards: Wisconsin (part 2)

By Cindy Roberts

Name	Birth Date	Birthplace	Registration Place
Hantekeete, Ernest	30 May 1890	Bell..., Belgium	Pewaukee, Waukesha, WI
Hendricks, Theodore	10 Nov 1893	Calloe, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Hendrychse, Maurice	5 Mar 1895	Essen, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Heytens, Alfons	17 Feb 1892	Delt, Belgium	Delton, Sauk, WI
Heytens, Evon	11 Dec 1889	Thielt, Belgium	Baraboo, Sauk, WI
Jacquet, Louis	19 Sep 1889	St. Germain, Belgium, Europe	Preble, Brown, WI
Janquart, Frank	11 Apr 1889	Union, WI, Belgian	Lincoln, Kewaunee, WI
Jansen, Theophil	14 Jun 1886	Andenzk, East Flanders, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Janssens, Henry	28 Aug 1889	Haverlee, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Joos, Constant	15 Aug 1888	Merckem, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Joos, Ernest	4 May 1891	Merckem, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Kosteff, Tony	21 Jun 1891	Ste. Jere.-gily(?),Belgium	Summit, Waukesha, WI
Kuneol, Archibald	3 Apr 1897	Belgium	Salem, Kenosha, WI
Lacaeyse, Edmond	25 Aug 1889	Bussville, Belgium	Portland, Dodge, WI
Laluzerne, Eddie E	24 Jun 1896	Town of Red River WI, Belgian	Casco, Kewaunee, WI
Lambert, August	20 May 1887	Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Lanell, Allois	6 Jul 1892	Beveren, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Leemans, Joseph	8 Jun 1887	Doel, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Lefever, Arthur	15 Aug...	Lichtervelde, Belgium	Corless, Racine, WI
Lefever, Thomas	9 Jun 1888	Woelcapelle, Belgium	Gainsville, Milwaukee, WI
Lefevre, Felix	7 Jan 1891	Brussels, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Lefevre, Joseph W	19 Oct 1889	Brussels, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Leonard, Jule	11 Jul 1890	Chatelet, Hainaut, Belgium	Red River, Kewaunee, WI
Lievens, Alphonse	11 Jul 1889	Beveren, Belgium	Not Stated, Bayfield, WI
Lippens, Emil	4 Mar 1891	Evergem, Belgium	Mt. Pleasant, Racine, WI
Livrouw, Peter	26 Aug 1893	Thielt, Belgium	Pewaukee, Waukesha, WI
Lkears, Kammell	28 Jan 1894	East Stairnal, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Loke, Julius	17 Sep 1893	Engemander,Belgium	Everest, Cass, N.J.
Lucas, August	20 Nov 1887	Antwerp, Belgium	Greenfield, Milwaukee, WI
Malfruid, Fabian	14 Apr 1894	Town of Lincoln WI, Belgian	Lincoln, Kewaunee, WI
Maroo, Ivo Adolph	12 Mar 1891	Hessle, West Flanders, Belgium	Insonia, Jefferson, WI
Martens, Theodore William	5 Apr 1891	Brussels, Belgium	Oconto, Oconto, WI
Maton, Louis	30 Sep 1886	Belgium	Oakfield, Fond Du Lac, WI
Matten, Henry	1891	Hooleith, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Melotte, Felix Joseph	29 Dec 1888	Saint Werys, Belgium	Preble, Brown, WI
Merckx, Augustin	8 Apr 1896	Nieukerke, Belgium	Kaukauna, Outagamie, WI
Merckx, Frank John	11 Mar 1897	Beveren Waas, Belgium	Kaukauna, Outagamie, WI
Meulemans, Ferdinand Francis	23 Apr 1897	Weert St.Joris, Belgium	Kaukauna, Outagamie, WI
Meulemans, Henry Evarist	3 Apr 1889	Belgium	Kaukauna, Outagamie, WI
Michaux, Edmond Phil	1 Aug 1887	Blanden, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Milbean, John	13 Mar 1895	Antwerp, Belgium	Niagara, Marinette, WI
Milbouw, Henry	2 Dec 1887	Antwerp, Belgium	Niagara, Marinette, WI
Minjoun, Maurice	7 Nov 1897	Belgium	Salem, Kenosha, WI
Moelbrancke, Petrus	10 May 1892	Hanzorit, Belgium	Niagara, Marinette, WI
Moes, Edward Henry	26 Aug 1887	Duck Creek WI, Belgium	Oshkosh, Winnebago, WI
Motiff, Adolph	27 Mar 1893	Wert St. George, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Motiff, Alex	8 Dec 1887	Louvaine, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Naessens, Victor Joseph	14 Aug 1889	Lophem, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Neerdaels, Joseph Charles	26 May 1887	Blanden, Brauben, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Neve, Sylver	20 Oct 1886	Gilly Lam, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Noppe, Lowi	27 Feb 1888	Belgium Turtle, Rock, WI	
Nutaels, Philip	6 Jan 1889	Louvaine, Brabant, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Nuthals, Camile	10 May 1894	Wurt Sint Your, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Nyland, Leo	28 Feb 1894	Antwerp, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Olislagers, George	20 Dec 1886	Glau, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI

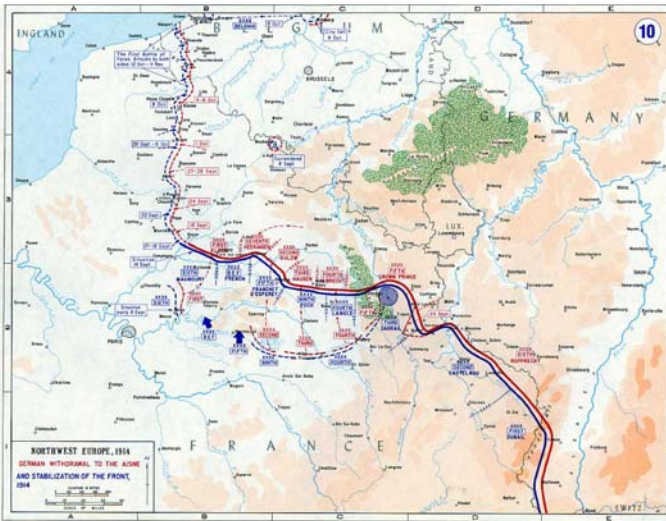
Belgian Laces Vol#29-111

Olislagers, Wm	23 Nov 1892	Liege, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Ostyn, Cyriel Camiel	5 May 1888	Beerlaers, Belgium	Door, Racine, WI
Paeps, John Eugene	10 Jun 1890	St. George, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Panis, Joseph	21 Jan 1891	Beveren, Belgium	Niagara, Marinette, WI
Peeters, Alphonse	8 Mar 1892	Werth, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Peeters, Frank	8 Jun 1891	Hoboken, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Peters, Frank	5 Mar 1889	Leich, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Pille, Hector	8 Aug 1887	Belgium	Parkland, Douglas, WI
Pinkels, Seraphien	25 Dec 1887	Ecllas (?), East Flanders, Belgium	Madison, Dane, WI
Pintens, Leo	21 Dec 1892	Dwight, Belgium	Harrison, Lincoln, WI
Polly, Jerome	13 Sep 1895	Clarton, Belgium	Beloit, Rock, WI
Pouilli, Cyriel	17 Dec 1886	Lanzernack, West Flanders, Belgium	Armenia, Juneau, WI
Priem, Henry	10 Dec 1886	Staden, Belgium	Amberg, Marinette, WI
Princen, August	23 May 1897	Oostmalle, Belgium	Manitowoc, Manitowoc, WI
Princen, Frank	1 Nov 1894	Oostmerlle, Belgium	Manitowoc, Manitowoc, WI
Pynckel, Joseph Francis	1 Nov 1889	Aclo, Belgium	Arlington, Columbia, WI
Ramboer, Julius	30 May 1888	Hauatzaeme, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Renier, Eli	1894	Brussels, Wisconsin, Belgian	Lincoln, Kewaunee, WI
Robbelin, Emil	1 Mar 1891	Belgium	Not Stated, Dane, WI
Roegiers, Camiel	8 May 1890	Assenede, Belgium	Janesville, Rock, WI
Rondeley, Cyriel	1 May 1888	Rolles, Belgium	Madison, Dane, WI
Roose, Leon	20 Jul 1892	Lichervelde, West Flanders, Belgium	Round Lake, Sawyer, WI
Roulon, Eugen Raymond	24 Sep 1891	Roeselare, Belgium	Meusing, Washburn, WI
Rowart, Emil	30 Jun 1897	Brussels, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Ryckaert, Solomon	10 Apr 1894	Ecloo, Belgium	Mt. Pleasant, Racine, WI
Sas, John Charles	12 Sep 1889	Antwerp, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Sas, Leo Frank	8 Nov 1892	Perchamps, Belgium	Greenfield, Milwaukee, WI
Schelstraete, Leon	20 Oct 1892	Belgium	Bloming Grove, Dane, WI
Schroeder, August	13 Apr 1887	Weert, St. George, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Sconzert, Joseph	27 Feb 1897	Town of Luxemburg, WI, Belgium	Luxemburg, Kewaunee, WI
Sevenants, Jule Edward	30 May 1888	Louvin, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Shaers, Adolph	26 Jun 1897	Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Shaers, Theophiel	7 Apr 1891	Ost Eskloo, Oost Vlanderen, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Silvercruys, Robert Frederic	17 Oct 1893	Tongres, Belgium	Madison, Dane, WI
Slaets, George	19 Apr 1889	Antwerp, Belgium	Green Bay, Brown, WI
Slock, Joseeph	1 Jan 1887	Belgium	Turtle, Rock, WI
Smet, Domien	19 Mar 1887	Beveren Waas, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Smith, Morris	8 Nov 1891	Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Smith, Peter	18 Aug 1887	Zwyndrecht, Belgium	Kimberly, Outagamie, WI
Smith, Victor	22 Mar 1891	Zwyndrecht, Belgium	Little Chute, Outagamie, WI
Snoeck, Joseph	17 Nov 1889	Enaarde, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Snoeck, Leo	24 Nov 1890	Bloberrg, Belgium	Not Stated, Florence, WI
Soetaert, Alidur	May 1883	Hoshiesen, Belgium	Mukwonago, Waukesha, WI
Soquet, Henry	13 Oct 1895	Town of Lincoln WI, Belgian	Lincoln, Kewaunee, WI
Strubbe, Julius	17 Feb 1889	Groueveles, West Flanders. Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Sturn, Gustof J	26 Jun 1889	Borserolrie, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Synhare, Marcel	4 Jul 1890	Deinze, Belgium	Monfort, Dane, WI
Tanghe, Cyril	8 Aug 1894	Covureyele ?, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Teytchaever, Ferofien	26 Apr 1896	Ecloo, Belgium	Mt. Pleasant, Racine, WI
Thys, Louis Theofiel	28 Jan 1892	Heist of danbury, Antwerp, Belgium	Clinton, Rock, WI
Tierentyn, Edmond	10 Feb 1890	Adegem, Belgium	Mt. Pleasant, Racine, WI
Tolpe, Henry	7 Sep 1890	Kladslo ?, Belgium	Dane, Dane, WI
Tommelimy, Alberic	24 Jul 1890	Lichterveld, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI
Troob, Wm	6 Aug 1888	Belgium	Not Stated, Chippewa, WI
Valent, Edmond	24 Apr 1893	Zomerghen, East Flanders, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Valent, Raymond Jos	08 Sep 1888	Tourenghen, East Flanders, Belgium	Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI
Van Cronenbroek, Lorent	31 Mar 1889	Tild..., East Flanders, Belgium	Superior, Douglas, WI

Mapping the Western Front 1914-1918

Dr Peter Chasseaud⁷, historian of military cartography presented 12 Oct. 2006 – In Flanders Field Museum

<http://www.naval-military-press.com/books/titles/CD07.htm>



All protagonists entered the war with small-scale, ungridded topographical maps, reproduced from pre-war national surveys, for the war of movement. However new weapon technologies and trench warfare required accurate large-scale (c.1:20,000) gridded maps, with tactical intelligence plotted from air-photos⁸, and the creation of a three-dimensional battlefield geometry matrix, for planning and controlling indirect artillery fire in ‘deep battle’ – a true ‘revolution in military affairs’. Existing general staff maps and survey sections and national survey departments rapidly responded by enlarging pre-war maps, but all armies had to improvise field survey organizations to survey, draw and print large-scale maps and to provide essential firing data for the artillery. The map became a vital part of a modern weapons system. A convergent evolution in technical competencies occurred: Britain did well except in photogrammetry⁹, while German strengths in artillery survey and photogrammetry were offset by serious weaknesses in sound-ranging and in standardizing projection, grids and map series. France, delayed by pre-war deficiencies, initially led in sound-ranging, soon produced effective survey and mapping, and led the British in photogrammetry. Britain printed 34 million war maps, France over 30 million, and Germany a staggering 775 million (including the Eastern Front).



Relief Shaded version of the Trench Map

GREAT WAR Trench Mapping Online: 3D Trench Maps are unique to LinesMan

<http://www.greatwardigital.com/> (does not apply to Belgium yet)

The four years of relatively static warfare, entailed the excavation of thousands of miles of trenches and static fortifications. In the intervening 90 years, much of this legacy has been filled in by man, and reclaimed by nature, and has disappeared from view into the rolling fields of France and Belgium. All that remains to locate the places where our ancestors fought and died, are the trench maps.

These maps are now few and far between. They reside in places such as the (UK) National Archives, the Imperial War Museum, and the Royal Geographical Society, and in smaller numbers in private collections throughout the world. Great War Digital have searched these institutions, and visited

numerous private collections over four years, to scan a selection of 750 maps in 1:10,000 scale.

The follow up product is still ongoing but so far totals 350 maps in 1:20,000 scale. (equivalent to 1400 maps at 1:10,000 scale) The geo-referencing of these maps has been a long project. It is not simply a case of comparing a modern map with the old, as they were produced in very different map projections. A map projection is the representation of a curved piece of the surface of the earth on a flat piece of paper, and there are many mathematical solutions for doing it. The problems, and solutions of 90 years ago were also very different. The Belgian maps were drawn using the Belgian Bonne projection, the primary triangulation of Belgium being done between 1851 and 1873, and the work completed in 1888. The Belgian triangulation was connected to France and was tied to the principal triangulations of Great Britain, by cross channel measures as a result of

⁷ Hon. Archivist of the Defence Surveyors Association, and has a special research interest in 1914-18 field survey and mapping. He has written three books and several articles on the subject, broadcast on radio, and assisted with TV documentaries. He is at present working on a comparative study of British, French and German mapping in the First World War.

⁸ 1914 - Lt. Lawes, British Flying Service, takes what is thought to be the first airphoto over enemy territory in WWI

1915 - Cameras especially designed for aerial use are being produced. Lt. Col. J.T.C. More Brabazon designed and produced the first practical aerial camera in collaboration with Thornton Pickard Ltd.

1918 - By this time in the war French aerial units were developing and printing as many as 10,000 photographs each night, during periods of intense activity. During the Meuse-Argonne offensive, 56,000 aerial prints were made and delivered to American Expeditionary Forces in four days

⁹ measurement technology in which the three-dimensional coordinates of points on an object are determined by measurements made in two or more photographic images taken from different positions (www.wikipedia.org)

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Anglo-French and Belgian co-operation in 1861-2. The spheroid of reference for latitudes, longitudes and azimuths was the old Delambre system devised in 1820 on the meridians of Paris and Peru, and became known as the spheroid of the Carte de France. The Belgians adopted the Bonne projection, and used the same spheroid of reference, and used as the initial meridian the longitude of the Old observatory. The initial parallel being 50 deg 24' of North latitude.

The British Army inherited this system in the early part of the war. They knew at the time, the limitations of the Bonne projection, (for it preserved only bearing and not distance, causing the artillery many problems) but were unable to convert to a better system, due to limitations of resource. They adopted the French Lambert system after the Great War. (co-incidentally still used on the modern IGN). They therefore extrapolated the Belgian system of maps south across France, as an expedient. Its limitation had to be accepted and worked with. They then set about marking them up with the trench lines that were being dug continuously.



The problem then was to take all this information and come up with a solution to convert the legacy of British Army maps to a functioning GPS interface. Some people have tried the known point comparison method, with some success. But for the numbers of maps that we have been doing, this method is not practical, or accurate enough. It relies on cross referencing old points with new, 4 points per map, old and new makes 8 points, x 1200 maps = 9600 points. If just one church or crossroads has moved, or is recorded wrongly, the method is no good, and this is very likely, as can be shown graphically with

moved junctions etc, even churches have often not quite been put back in the same place. Also it works only on localised areas, where the projection differences are negligible enough to be ignored, but the further away you go from the matched point, the greater the error, and errors over distances become significant.



The method employed has been to go to grass roots cartography, With the acknowledged help of a friend in the telecoms industry, "Jason Spiller", whose knowledge and ability surpasses me in almost every respect. He enabled a mathematical transform between Bonne and WGS 84. With the help of some detailed research into the mathematical base, he was able to produce a computer program, which enabled the conversion to be repeatably accurate. If one is to pass a system on to others as a satellite navigation system, one has to be confident in the maths, and confident enough that it will work from one end of the country to the other. (especially if you don't live there to check it) Plus it needs to be quick and reliable. A mathematical transform was the only sure way to achieve this, and it is to my knowledge the only computational system that has been used to date. This sets our product apart, as being totally unique.

We have therefore put the hard work into the front end, and have produced a co-ordinate transform system, that will geo reference into any software, without the need for the system to recognize Bonne projections. We have been testing it fully since its initial trial

in 2001 in MapInfo software, and found it to be accurate right across Belgium and France. Having converted to Memory-Map, it has further been tested in the field by a battlefield touring company, [Kingshead Adventures](http://www.kingsheadadventures.com) <http://www.kingsheadadventures.com> on an almost continuous basis for the past year, with excellent results.



Accuracy: Here there are many factors.

Having now tested many maps in France it can safely be said that the 1918 maps are far more accurate than the 1915. The British Army refined them constantly from aerial survey. This partly accounts for the numerous editions.

It is also unquestionable that the British side of the line is better mapped than the German, as obviously it was possible to allow direct survey. Don't forget that the maps in paper format, have not only survived a war, but also nearly a hundred years of storage, either flat, folded or hanging. Therefore some may have stretched, or shrunk.

Additionally the scanning process turns a map into a pixel image. Sometimes the map is creased. The transfer process may induce slight errors. It must also be remembered that these maps were merely drawings, and drawings often contain errors.

Modern GPS's can also return some mad locations sometimes, especially if located near trees or buildings, or when travelling at speed. Having said all that, to sum up, the maths at the time was good, and considering that GPS could never have been conceived when these maps were produced, I have been amazed at how accurately they interface with a WGS 84 Satellite Datum.

Accuracy on average varies between approximately 3 to 10m. The main apparent variation being the fact that many of the mapped roads were single track in 1916, but are now built as double width carriageway, so often an impression of inaccuracy can be given.

A small number of roads have moved slightly, much of the mapped areas were obliterated by shelling, subsequent development can potentially put roads where roads were not before. But in general, this is not significant.

Belgians in the 1901 Canadian Census: British Columbia**New Westminster**

image#	Name	Birthdate	place	Relationship	Immigr/Natur.	SubDistrict
2.12	ROBERT, Jennie	18 Jun 1866	Belgium	head	1881	New Westminster
2.30	GODDYN, Adolph	12 Apr 1862	Belgium	lodger	1888/1894	New Westminster
6.18	GOSSEUX, Dominique	1849	Belgium	patient in asylum		New Westminster
4.10	DE VRIENDT, Charles	15 Apr 1860	Belgium	"Father"	1882	New Westminster
2.19	RADELET, Octave	Jun 1870	Belgium	head		Richmond
2.19	RADELET, Nellie	Jun 1877	England	wife	1881	Richmond
2.19	RADELET, Lawrence	21 Aug 1897	British Columbia	son		Richmond
2.19	RADELET, Harold	13 Sep 1898	British Columbia	son		Richmond
2.19	RADELET, May	2 Dec 1899	British Columbia	daughter		Richmond
2.19	RADELET, Violet	14-Mar-1901	British Columbia	daughter		Richmond

Yale & Cariboo

image#	Name	Birthdate	place	Relationship	Immigr/Natur.	SubDistrict
Kootenay West, Revelstoke Riding SubDistrict						
1.2	DAEN, Joseph	21 Jul 1880	Belgium	head	1895	
1.2	MUYLAERT, Camil	7 Sep 1879	Belgium	lodger	1900	
1.2	DAEN, Philman	15 Jan 1883	Belgium	lodger	1899	
3.27	HENRY, Ernest	10 Aug 1855	Belgium	head	1876	Rossland Riding
4.2	VONSPER, Drick	1 Jun.1877	Belgium	lodger	1894	Rossland Riding
5.22	BONNER, William	1 Jan 1868	USA	head	1895/1895	Rossland Riding
5.22	BONNER, Leone	8 Jan 1879	Belgium	wife	1895	Rossland Riding
5.22	BONNER, Mahle	15-Oct-1900	British Columbia	daughter		Rossland Riding
8.2	CLAIS, Louis	11 Apr 1845	Belgium	lodger	1900	Rossland Riding
20.3	AEREIN, Adolph	10 Aug 1863	Belgium	head	1897	Rossland Riding
2.8	VAN DEN EEDE, Fred	2 Mar 1860	Belgium	lodger	1889/1894	Cariboo
2.9	DEMERBE, Auguste	24 Feb 1873	Belgium	lodger	1891	Cariboo

Kootenay East, North Riding SubDistrict

1.2	DAEM, Edmond	16 Jan 1883	Belgium	boarder	1897	
2.11	ROBBINS, Samuel	13 Mar 1865	Belgium	head	1892	
2.11	ROBBINS, Jeanne A S	10 Mar 1872	Belgium	wife	1892	
2.11	ROBBINS, Albert G E	22 Dec 1891	Belgium	son	1897	
2.11	ROBBINS, Samuel G J	26 Mar 1893	British Columbia	son		
2.11	ROBBINS, Eric R L	7 Oct 1895	British Columbia	son		
2.11	ROBBINS, Jeanne F V	8 Feb 1899	British Columbia	daughter		

Kootenay East, South Riding SubDistrict

6.22	SIKULLAERT, Charles	2 Mar 1847	Belgium	lodger	1898	
7.4	LEJOUR, Joseph	8 Jun 1852	Belgium	head	1887	
7.4	LEJOUR, Ludivine	4 Nov 1856	Belgium	wife	1887	
7.4	BAKER, Julius	13 Oct 1848	Belgium	lodger	1887	
7.4	TIMERMENS, Jean	15 Nov 1874	Belgium	lodger	1889	
7.4	FRISE, Albert	10 Jun 1870	Belgium	lodger	1889	
8.1	VAN HULLE, Prosper	28 Nov 1860	France	head	1887	
8.1	VAN HULLE, Bonne	7 Feb 1868	Belgium	wife	1887	
8.1	VAN HULLE, Alice	9 May 1888	Belgium	daughter	1887	
8.1	VAN HULLE, Mary	9 Apr 1891	Alberta	daughter		
8.1	VAN HULLE, Eva	15 Dec 1893	Alberta	daughter		
8.1	VAN HULLE, Arthur	7 Feb 1895	Alberta	son		

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image#	Name	Birthdate	place	Relationship	Immigr/Natur.	SubDistrict
8.1	VAN HULLE, Rossa	18 Dec 1899	British Columbia	daughter		
8.1	VAN HULLE, Claude	17-Feb-1900	British Columbia	son		
8.1	VAN HULLE, Julius	10-Jul-1901	British Columbia	son		
8.1	BRUX, Diaise	24 Jun 1887	Belgium	brother in law	1890	
8.13	VELKEIL, Alfons	17 Dec 1876	Belgium	lodger	1898	
8.13	ZOETHEM, Louis	9 Nov 1870	Belgium	lodger	1898	
8.22	MIGO, Cornil	25 Dec 1857	Belgium	head	1898	
8.22	SAXSONS, Victor	3 Apr 1858	Belgium	head	1895	
8.25	DAYE, Mary	16 Apr 1866	Belgium	head	1887	
8.25	DAYE, Morris	16 Dec 1885	Belgium	son	1887	
8.25	DAYE, Bernard	20 Nov 1887	Nova Scotia	son		
8.25	DAYE, Adel	23 Oct 1890	Nova Scotia	daughter		
8.25	DAYE, Prosper	6 Apr 1893	Alberta	son		
8.25	DAYE, Alex	24 Dec 1895	Alberta	son		
8.25	DAYE, August	24 Aug 1898	Alberta	son		
2.5	ROETS, Julius J.	29 Feb 1860	Belgium	head	1895	Kootenay West, Nelson Riding
1.3	WARDELL, James	4 Jan 1873	Belgium	lodger	1896	Lillooet West

Belgians in the 1901 Canadian Census: Manitoba, Winnipeg – Part 1

image#	Name	Birthdate	place	Relationship	Immigr/Natur.	SubDistrict
3.12	Bosouis, Conde(?)	M/26 Sep 1887/Belgium		wife	1889/1892	Ward 1
3.12	Bosouis, Emerald	F/6 Aug 1889/Belgium		domestic	1889/1892	Ward 1
3.12	Bosouis, Mary	F/8 Feb 1897/Manitoba		daughter		
3.12	Bosouis, Joseph	M/13 Aug 1898/Manitoba		son		
3.12	Husteff, Cappens	M/1871/Belgium		domestic	1886/1892	
1.2	Johnen, Arnold	M/15 Sep 1850/Germany		Head	1893/1897	
1.2	Johnen, Mary Josephine	F/2 Feb 1853/Belgium		wife	1893	Ward 2
1.2	Johnen, Catherine	F/25 Mar 1884/US			1893	
1.2	Johnen, John	M/17 Apr 1886/US			1893	
1.2	Johnen, Clementina	F/8 Sep 1889/US			1893	
1.2	Johnen, Enes	F/25 Apr 1890/US			1893	
1.2	Johnen, Clara	F/14 Jul 1893/US				
3.5	Graham, Mary	F/4 Jul 1881/Belgium		servant	1899	Ward 2
3.8	Bissiou(?), Celestin	M/29 Jun 1859/Belgium		head	1887/1892	Ward 2
3.8	Bissiou(?), Matilda	F/3 Mar 1862/Belgium		wife	1887	Ward 2
3.8	Bissiou(?), Bertha	F/3 Nov 1884/Belgium		daughter	1887	Ward 2
3.8	Pirson, Apolline	F/26 Jul 1837/Belgium		mother in law	1896	Ward 2
3.9	Leon, August V	M/26 Nov 1851/Belgium		head	1892	Ward 2
3.9	Leon, Sylvie	F/5 Mar 1856/Belgium		wife	1892	Ward 2
3.9	Leon, Augusta	F/13 Feb 1878/Belgium		daughter	1892	Ward 2
3.9	Leon, Fernan	M/21 Apr 1880/Belgium		son	1892	Ward 2
3.9	Leon, Esther	F/21 Apr 1885/Belgium		daughter	1892	Ward 2
3.9	Leon, Jennie	F/7 Jan 1892/Quebec		daughter		
3.9	Leon, Gabriel	F/7 May 1894/Manitoba		daughter		
3.9	De Monk, Mary	F/17 Oct 1862/Belgium		lodger	1892	Ward 2
4.11	VanElslander, Aledor	M/21 Apr 1879/Belgium		chef (cook)	1896	Ward 2
8.8	Maetlo(?), Hans	M/3 May 1848/England		head	1887	
8.8	Maetlo(?), Ellen	F/14 Nov 1848/England		wife	1887	
8.8	Maetlo(?), Ida	F/31 Dec 1877/Belgium		daughter	1887	Ward 2
8.8	Maetlo, Victor	M/17 Feb 1889/Manitoba		son		
8.8	Maetlo, Harold	M/31 Jun 1894/Manitoba		son		

A celebration of Nations: Couple from Belgium chose Canada because they wanted the best

By Peter Epp, CHATHAM THIS WEEK – October 14, 2006

<http://www.chathamthisweek.com/Front%20Page/index.html>

Submitted by Elaine Putman

At 73, Dan Vandenbroere is semi-retired from carpentry, and still wears a pencil in his ear and carried a tape measure in his pocket. He and his wife Simone emigrated from Belgium in 1959.¹⁰

Dan Vandenbroere says he has never been afraid of hard work. and so when he and his wife Simone and their two young children emigrated from Belgium to Canada in 1959, he had no difficulty finding work.

"We first came to Kent Bridge and worked in the beet fields on a farm for six weeks. I had worked hard in Belgium, and so I didn't mind blocking beets. It didn't seem to be too bad of a job."

After six weeks on the farm, Dan secured work as a carpenter, his chosen trade in Belgium. He's rarely been without work since, and at age 73 is semi-retired, preferring to keep active.

"I think we came at the best possible time," he says. "There was plenty of work in the early 1960s, and for me, as a skilled carpenter, it never let up. I worked for one contractor for seven years, and I was out of work for just three weeks, and that was because we had a hard winter. I was never without a job, and that's what I love about this country. If you're ambitious, and if you're willing to work, you can make a good living in Canada. I've no regrets. I've had a much better life in Canada than had I stayed in Belgium."

Dan and Simone were both born and raised in Langemark, a small town of about 3,500 near Ypres. His father was a carpenter, and when Dan chose the same trade, he attended a three-year course at a skilled trades school.

"That's the way they do things over there. If you want to be a carpenter, you go to carpenter's school. If you want to be a plumber, you go to plumber's school. I think it's a good thing. At least you have a trade."

He and Simone married, and they had two boys. And Dan found work as a carpenter. But he admits it was a challenge sometimes staying ahead in post-war Europe. *"We lived close to the French border, and you could get work in France, and I did. But by the late 1950s the value of the franc was falling and there were general strikes, and the economy was unsettled. That's why we came to Canada."*

Dan left behind his parents and his three brothers and three sisters. None of them ever followed him to Canada. He and Simone arrived in Canada in 1959. *"In Belgium, people used to say that Canada was heaven, and I found that out pretty quickly when I came here. It is heaven. I've never regretted my decision to come here."*

Once in Canada, the Vandenbroeres gave birth to a daughter. All three of their children - Ron, Fred and Christine - still live in the Chatham-Kent, and the couple has five grandchildren.

Upon reflection, Dan says probably the biggest problem he and Simone faced when they came to Canada was their initial difficulty with the English language. But he said they both caught on relatively quickly, and after six months didn't believe that they were at a disadvantage. They both became Canadians in the late 1960s, and remain proud of their citizenship, as well as of their accomplishments and their contributions. *"This is a wonderful country," says Dan. "You know, we could have moved to any country, to Australia, South Africa, or the United States, but we chose Canada, because we wanted the best."*

Belgian-Canadian Obituaries

By Elaine Putman

The London Free Press, London, Ontario - Sunday, July 16, 2006

Peacefully at his residence surrounded by his family, on Friday, July 14, 2006, **Henry Joseph Raaymakers**, age 74, of Chatham, beloved husband of 47 years to **Germaine (VanDenBerghe) Raaymakers**. Born in Belgium in 1931, Son of the late **Anna (Lemmens) and Frans Raaymakers**. Henry owned and operated Henry's T.V. Sales and Service on William St. S. (note i.e. Chatham) for over 35 years. He came to Canada in 1951, and for 25 years was the Sacristan at St. Joseph's Church. In April of 2006 he received the Bene Merenti Award, the highest honour awarded a lay person by the Vatican. Loving father of Timothy "Tim" Raaymakers and his wife Margaret and Darlene Couture all of Chatham. Cherished grandfather of Karianne, Kassondra and Kyle Couture, Laura, Michelle, Joseph and Emily Raaymakers. Dear brother of Mary Teeuwen of London, Cornelia Jackson of Amherstburg and Marcel Raaymakers and his wife Louise of Burlington. Also sadly missed by many nieces and nephews. He is predeceased by 2 brothers, John and George Raaymakers. Friends and relatives may call at the Hinnegan-Peskeski Funeral Home 156 William St. S. Chatham from 7-9 p.m. Sunday and again on Monday 2-4 and 7-9 p.m. where parish prayers will be held on Monday at 7 p.m. Henry will lie in state at St. Joseph's Church from 9:30 until 11 on Tuesday morning (July 18th) following which there will be a Mass of the Resurrection celebrated at 11 a.m. Burial will be in St. Anthony's Cemetery, Chatham. Donations to St. Joseph's Church Restoration Fund would be appreciated. Online condolences welcomed at www.peskeski.com

Blenheim News Tribune, Blenheim, Ontario - p 20 - March 9, 1955

Mr. August VanGheluwe, highly respected former Blenheim district farmer passed away Monday in St. Thomas at the age of 76 after a 2 year illness. Son of the late **Henry VanGheluwe and Sarah vanderpeta** (note - should read **VandePutte**), he was born in Belgium and came to Canada in 1909. Mr. VanGheluwe first lived in Alberta before coming to this district in 1928 where he farmed in Raleigh and Harwich Township. He was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Surviving are one brother Theophil of Blenheim, two sisters residing in Belgium and several nieces and nephews. Remains are resting at the Needham-Ford funeral Home where prayers will be offered on Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Services will be conducted on Thursday at 10:00a.m at St. Mary's Church by Rev. Willibroerd. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery.

¹⁰ Note the two sons were born in Belgium only Christine was born in Canada. Christine married Kevin Haven, son of Wayne Havens and Helen Pepper. Wayne's mother is Godelieva. Beun Havens.

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The Chatham Daily News, Chatham, Ontario - 28 December 1976
BLENHEIM - Funeral for **Theo (Theophil) VanGheluwe** of 82 Wyandotte Street, Chatham, and formerly of Blenheim, who died at the age of 93 in St Joseph's Hospital, Chatham on December 22, (1976) was held at St Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Dec. 24 with Father Omer DeRoo officiating. Prayers were offered at the J.L. Ford Funeral Home on Dec. 23. Pallbearers were Julian Casier, Nick Van DeVoort, Andrew Lesy, Andrew VanTorre, Albert Van De Wiele and Edward (should read Henry) Ternoey. Alphonse DeWitte was organist and Soloist. Burial was in Evergreen Cemetery, Blenheim.

Courier Press, Wallaceburg, Ontario - June 28, 2006
In loving memory of **Joe Verstraeten**, father & grandfather (PIT), who passed away June 23, 2005 - HAPPY FATHER'S DAY AND HAPPY BIRTHDAY - June 20, 1942 - You are always in our hearts. (Verse) John, Lisa, Jayde-Ann, Trenten & Kanton

Courier Press - July 12, 2006 - Page 20 (photo of Ralph on bicycle)
In loving memory of our dad **Ralph Van Spybrooke**, who passed away eight years ago July 14, 1998
(verse) Always in our hearts, forever loved, sadly missed, your daughters Marlene and Marianne, sons-in-law Derek & Tony, & grandsons Ryan, Darren, Zachery, Jacob & Joshua.

Blenheim News Tribune, Blenheim, Ontario - p18, Thu Sep. 7. 1967
Requiem High Mass was said at 10:00 a.m. this morning (Thursday) at St. Mary's roman Catholic Church for **Alice** (name was anglicized should read **Alexis) VanGheluwe** R.R.#1 Blenheim, who died Monday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, following a heart attack. Mrs. VanGheluwe, 82 was born in Belgium. She came to Canada in 1905 (note-this is incorrect, she in fact came to Detroit Michigan to her father, Alfons Reynaert with her mother Celina Soete). She and her husband farmed for many years before retiring to live in Blenheim. A highly respected resident of the area, Mr. VanGheluwe was a member of St. Mary's Church and of the Catholic Women's League. Surviving are her husband, Theo, five daughters, Mrs. Ernest (Lena) DeBaene, Chatham, Mrs. Maurice (Zelma) DeClerck, Blenheim, Mrs. Gus (Florence) DeWachter, Merlin, Mrs. Alfred (Mary) Pepper, R.R.#2 Blenheim, Mrs. Lorraine Lockie, Windsor. One brother, Florent, Florida; 2 sisters Mrs. Helen DeMeerleer and Mrs. Henry DeMeerleer, both of Belgium (note - this is incorrect, the sisters were residents of Detroit Michigan area and Florida), eleven grandchildren and eight great grandchildren also survive. Services Thursday were in charge of Fr. Bernard. Prayers were offered at the J.L. Ford Funeral Home Wednesday Evening. Organist and soloist at the mass was Alphonse DeWitte. Burial was at Evergreen Cemetery.

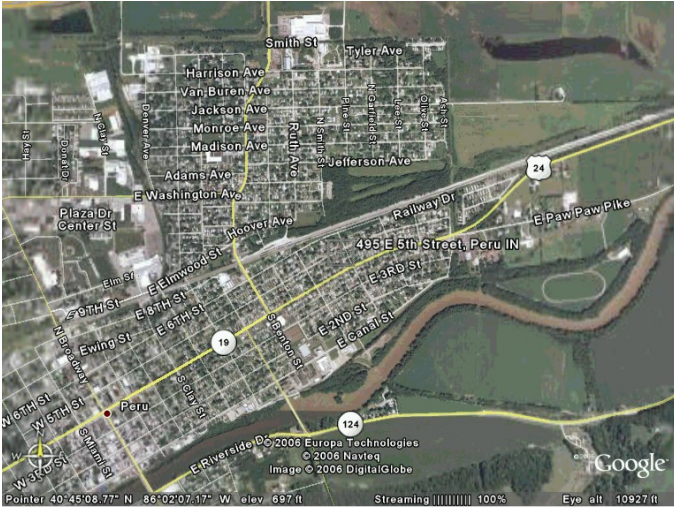
The Chatham Daily News, Chatham, Ontario, Canada - Mon, Jul 31, 2006
HOSTE, Eugene - a resident of Ridgetown, Eugene Hoste died at the Chatham-Kent Health Alliance on Saturday, July

29, 2006 at the age of 69. Born in Belgium, son of the late Achiel and Emerance (Lannoeye) Hoste. Beloved husband of Virginia (Steele) Hoste for 33 years. Loving father of Michelle Hoste of London and Lauren and Don Lockhart of St. Catherines. Brother of Herman and Christine Hoste of Seaforth. Maria and Omer Notebaert of Belgium and predeceased by Pierre Hoste, Georgine Hoste and Margriet Duitschhaever. Eugene was an active member of St. Michael's Catholic Church, the Cursillillo Movement and the Ridgetown Knights of Columbus. Family will receive friends at the Funeral Home, 76 Main Street East, Ridgetown on Monday from 7:00-9:00 p.m. and again on Tuesday from 2:00-3:00 p.m. and 7:00-9:00 p.m. Parish Prayers will be offered at 7:00p.m. on Tuesday from the Funeral Home. Funeral Mass will be celebrated at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, August 2, 2006 from St. Michael's Church, Ridgetown. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Ridgetown. Donations made by cheque, to the Heart and Stroke Foundation or the Diabetes Association appreciated. Online condolences may be left at www.mckinlayfuneralhome.com
Eugene was very religious and amiable man. On the night he died, he had attended 5 p.m. Mass and taken the Eucharist to some of the shutins of the parish. Returned home for Dinner and shortly after had a massive heart attack.
His wife Virginia is the secretary for St. Michael's Church.

The Chatham Daily News, Chatham, Ontario - Thu, July 27, 2006
DEDECKER, Mr. Joseph "Joe" - Of Port Lambton (note Ontario) passed away suddenly on Saturday, July 22, 2006 at the age of 69 years. Joe was born in Chatham township and was the son of the late **Prosper** and **Madeline (VanSpybrooke) Dedecker**. Beloved husband of **Carole (Fournie) Dedecker**. Loving father and father-in-law of Joe Jr. and Karen Dedecker of Wallaceburg (note Ontario). Dear grandfather of Brennan, Nathaniel, Christopher and Brianna. Kind brother and brother-in-law of Dolph and Sharon Dedecker of Rodney (note also, Ontario) and Leon and Trudy Dedecker of Aylmer (also Ontario). Predeceased by a daughter Cheryl Ann Dedecker. Resting at the ERIC R. NICHOLLS FUNERAL HOME 639 Elgin St. Wallaceburg until Friday, July 28, 2006, when visitation will be held from 2 to 4 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. The Funeral Mass will be celebrated on Saturday, July 29, 2006 at 10:30 a.m. from Sacred Heart Church, in Port Lambton. Knights of Columbus prayers Friday, July 29, (note this is a newspaper error as Friday is the 28) 2006 at 6:30 p.m. Interment in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Port Lambton, Ontario. Donations to the Sacred Heart Cemetery "Beautification Fund", the St. Clair river Trail or the Educational Bursary/Scholarship Program in memory of Joe Dedecker may be left at the funeral home.
Note from Elaine: "Joe was on a fishing trip. Loved to fish, though could not swim. Always wore a life jacket but for some reason was not wearing one when he fell from the boat into the water and drowned. He was longtime mayor in the Port Lambton area. Well respected and well liked."

Researching Online: Internet Links of Interest

Books Online: Historical books in a variety of languages
<http://books.google.com>
 Just choose "Full view", type a keyword and press search. Some of these books can be downloaded for free. Others have limited access rights due to copyrights but information on how to purchase them is given.



Belgian Historical Trivia

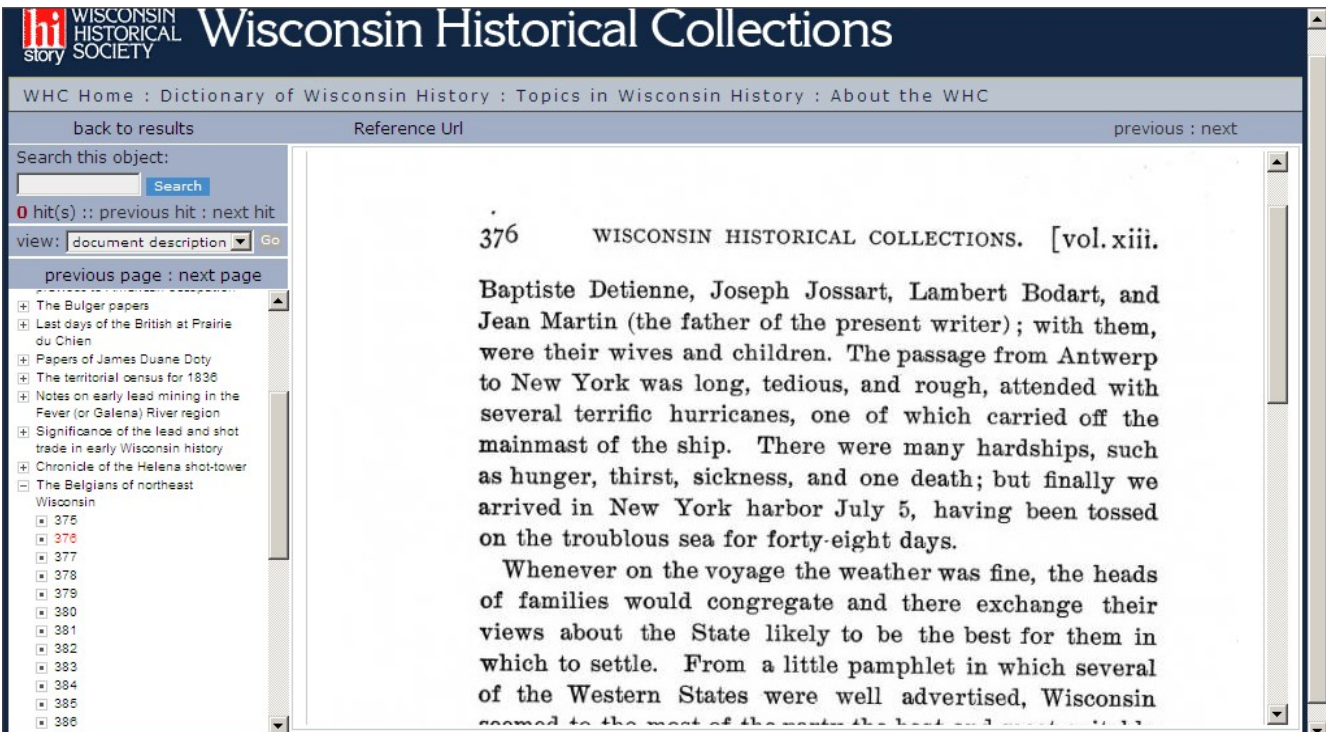
3 Apr 1877 – Death of **Jean-Baptiste Madou**, painter and lithographer. He served as Art teacher to the royal children. At his funerals, the mayor of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode announced that the location where the deceased lived would from then on be called "Place Madou".

On 3 Apr 1925 the aviator **Edmond Thieffry**, a WWI hero, linked Brussels and Leopoldville, after a 51 day flight. It was the first Belgium-Congo flight. Sabena opened a regular line on Feb 23, 1935, carrying 83 kilos of mail.

On **22 Apr 1915** marks the first time toxic gases are used in warfare. A yellowish-green cloud of chlorine gas crept towards the allied trenches at Steenstrate. Canadian and French soldiers were the first victims

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AMAZING program! Want to know more about a specific location? Dive right in. Google Earth combines satellite imagery, maps and the power of Google Search

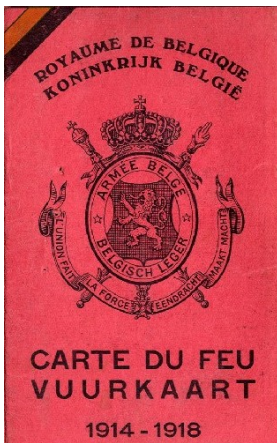
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Wisconsin Historical Collection: free access to books
 "The Belgians of NorthEast Wisconsin", by Xavier Martin ([Collections of the Historical Society of Wisconsin](http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/whc&CISOPTR=6128&CISOSHOW=5981), p375-396)
<http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/whc&CISOPTR=6128&CISOSHOW=5981>

Belgian Laces Vol#29-111
INDEXING THE GULDENBOEK DER VUURKAART

<http://www.tenboome.webruimtehosting.net/guldenboek/Guldenboekprojectotaal/goldenbook.htm>



What is the “Guldenboek der Vuurkaart”? (“Golden Book of the Firecard”)

The “Guldenboek” was published during the 30’s, with the last edition published in 1940, by publisher J. Rozez in Brussels. It contains names and pictures of veterans that were in possession of the “Fire Card” (Vuurkaart). The person that wanted to be mentioned in the book had to fill out a form on which he, among other things, had to declare which decorations he had received. With that same form he could also order the book. To control the supplied information, house calls were made at which time the necessary evidence had to be shown. Part of the receipts for the book went to the “*Fonds der Grootse verminkten en invallieden*”¹¹

The book could be purchased for 295 BEF cash. With a 100 BEF advance, the total amount was 310 BEF, or in monthly instalments for a final cost of 325 BEF.

There were several editions of the book: 8 in Dutch and 8 in French, with a number of additions. The information posted online covers those published in 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-1936, 1936-1937, 1937, 1937-1938, 1938-1939, and 1940. With the exception of the regiment descriptions, both versions were identical. The cover page shows a copy of a “Fire Card” (Vuurkaart). Each veteran who ordered a book received a personalized copy with “his” own “Fire Card” (Vuurkaart) on the cover. Holders of the “Fire Card” (Vuurkaart) could claim a number of benefits: 75% discounts on public transportation in Belgium (train, bus and tramway), the right to free medical examination with a number of assigned doctors and a substantial discount on prescribed medications (or even for free). Special forms had to be brought to the doctor for this purpose.

The frontstripes gave right to an allowance (beginning at the age of 45), paid quarterly with a “postassignatie”. The amount depended on the number of “frontstripes”.

The book also contained a brochure with information concerning the “frontstripes”, the decorations, and guidelines to obtain a disability pension. It is available online (open with Adobe Reader)

What information can be found in the books?

The names of the veterans, sometimes with a picture, the place of residence, rank and military decorations of the veterans is available. It is certain that not all veterans were included in the books. For one, notwithstanding some exceptions, you will not find names of soldiers killed in action in these books.



The symbols under the pictures represent the decorations the veteran had received:

“P” for a decoration with Palm.

“Front Str” (frontstrepen) and

“Kw Str” (kwetsuurstrepen) stand for “frontstripes” and “wound stripes”.

In French it is “Ch Fr” and “Ch Bl”

An example of a veteran, who certainly qualified to be in the book, is **Cyril**

Van Bossche. Cyril was born in Hamme, July 9th, 1893 and passed away there at the blessed age of 90 He DAILY visited the graves of his fallen comrades on the Hamme cemetery, rain or shine. Just as with Cyril’s, many names of veterans are not commemorated in the “Guldenboek”.

Do you know a story about, or have pictures or information concerning, a soldier that served during WWI? (It is not a prerequisite that he's mentioned in the Guldenboek) We make sure he gets an honourable place on the internet. All you need to do is send the information to them and they take care of the rest. You can see the results on their site.

¹¹ Fund for relief of the maimed and handicapped

Honoring America's Contribution to the War

By Sir John KEEGAN¹², Special to The Kansas City Star
Pictures by Fred Blocher



National WWI
Museum, by Mark
Cox

Any European must be astonished to discover at the gateway to America's Great Plains an enormous monument commemorating World War I.

It seems an unlikely location, particularly because it has no equivalent on our continent. There, of course, are numerous memorials to the war in Europe, from which most of the nine million victims of its battles came.

Every French village has its monument aux morts, usually a statue of a poilu - or infantryman - gazing eastward toward the German frontier. Every British village has one. Besides the monuments, there are cemeteries, hundreds and hundreds of cemeteries.

I feel that burden of tragedy. My father was a soldier in the Great War. It is difficult today, though certainly still heartrending, to recollect just how awful the casualties were.

By 1918, there were 630,000 war widows in France. German men had been killed at the rate of 465,600 a year for each of the four years the war lasted. The toll of losses in other combatant countries was comparable: 600,000 in Italy; more than a million in Russia; in Britain, 750,000 did not return.

In 1918, all the European armies had reached the point of exhaustion. France, Serbia, Belgium, Great Britain and Germany had been fighting since August 1914; Italy since 1915, and all had suffered

hundreds of thousands of casualties.

The Russian army had collapsed, the French army had nearly collapsed in 1917, and the British army had teetered in 1918. Only the German army, by the transfer of troops from the Russian front to France, was still able to sustain offensive effort. The allied commanders were wracked with anxiety at the prospect of a final German push. All that sustained their hopes was the arrival of the vanguard of the American Expeditionary Force.

The arrival of the Americans transformed the tempo of the war, enormously heartening the British and the French and deeply disheartening the Germans.

Having effectively defeated the Russians and Italians, and almost defeating the French and severely shaking the British, the Germans now found themselves confronted by an entirely new enemy - hundreds of thousands of fit, strong, energetic, young men bursting with self-confidence and determined to "get this thing over and get back home."

The newcomers fought as the unblooded French army had done in 1914, coming forward in dense masses and charging rifle fire as if it could not hurt them.

American troops played a key role in turning back the German offensives, where they fought as infantry with great effectiveness. The Americans continued appearing in France at the rate of 250,000 a month, numbers that the Germans had no way of matching.

As winter 1918 approached, the Germans at last agreed to an armistice.

What had it been about? The world still wonders. It is fashionable to say that its cost - nine million dead in battle, millions more disfigured and disabled - outweighed any reason for which it was fought.

Germany undoubtedly had been determined to dominate Europe. Had they prevailed, it would have been a world in which the strong dominated the weak and in which tyranny triumphed over democracy. It would have been a world in which empires were perpetuated. As it was, an immediate effect of the Allied victory was to bring several ruling empires to an end.

Am I saying that the war made the world a better place? Unfortunately, I am not.

The suffering caused by the war, the human tragedies it left, were on too large a scale for any realist to argue that it did good. But then, few wars do any good. And World War I, unfortunately, did not even solve the problems that set it in motion. The 1994 trouble in Sarajevo was a center point of the news, just as it was in 1914. In 2006, British troops are fighting in Mesopotamia just as they were in 1916.

We just have to accept that the First World War happened and that those who fought in it believed that they were doing the right thing. Harry S. Truman, future president of the United States, undoubtedly believed he was answering the call of duty when he marched off for war, and the memory of his service remained with him all his life and inspired the courage with which he defied his country's enemies in the first years of the Cold War.

We shall remember, too, all those Midwest mothers who saw their sons off to war but suffered the agony of their fears as they said goodbye. America's contribution to the Great War was of decisive importance and its undertaking of the call to intervention of the greatest importance.

¹² **Sir John Keegan** of Bath, England, a military historian and lecturer, is author of *The First World War* (1998) and, most recently, *The Iraq War* (2004).

It inaugurated America's assumption of the responsibility for the regulation of world affairs, which has been the greatest constant of international relations all my life, for which I never cease to thank it, and to which this extraordinary monument and now brilliant museum are a permanent and fitting tribute.

IN THE TRENCHES:

That's where the craftsmen have been as they created displays for the new Liberty Memorial Museum

First published in "Star Magazine", The Kansas City Star, Nov 26, 2006, Cover Story by Matt Campbell

Photos by Fred Blocher

Submitted by Leonard Stonestreet

"I've been reading the various accounts about the Belgian soldiers of WWI that have been posted and though someone might be interested in reading about this Memorial which was built in 1927. This Memorial is a fantastic place to visit. It is loaded with all sorts of memorabilia. Before I retired at the end of '04, I delivered many yards of concrete to the location. So I spent many an hour watching the construction crews renovating the structure. And my dad took pride in telling me several times how many hours he spent down the street from where it is located. All the rock and concrete used was quarried at the site." Leonard Stonestreet

Not many designers know how to persuade 21st-century people to stop and look at the early 20th century in a new way. But Ralph Appelbaum Associates, widely regarded as the best and the largest inter[retive design firm in the world, has a crew of master persuaders.

Appelbaum has designed some of the nation's most acclaimed exhibits: The US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, the Rose Earth and Space Center in New York, the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia and the Clinton presidential Library in Little Rock, Ark.

The firm will unveil its latest wonders to KC at the new Liberty Memorial Museum, scheduled to open Saturday. The 30,000 square feet within this national World War I museum will be heavy on audio and video, tactile experiences and interactive computers. Visitors will:

- see portraits on plasma screens
- watch movies of dogfights
- hear voices of important people and the music of that era.
- observe troops in trenches enduring authentic-sounding bomb bursts.

The museum's centerpiece will be a projection screen 120 feet across and 3 stories high – the inside of the frieze that has faced Union Station since the Liberty Memorial opened. Five synchronized projectors will tell the story of America's entry into World War I

The world of museum building is a rather close one. The Appelbaum company has worked with several of the Liberty Memorial contractors before.

- Donna Lawrence Productions which produces video features, worked with Appelbaum on the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia and the William J Clinton Presidential Center in Little Rock.
- Second Story interactive Studios, which specializes in physically engaging the museum visitor, worked with Appelbaum on the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.
- Electronics Systems Inc., which knits the technologies together, worked with Appelbaum on the Singapore Discover Centre and the National Constitution Center.

ENTERING THE MUSEUM
DON'T MISS:

- 1 Poppies** – 9,000 red silk poppies lie beneath a glass bridge. Each flower represents 1,000 fallen military personnel.
- 2 Orientation theater** – A 12-minute film about the war.

Faces from a portrait wall in the lobby.

1914-1917 BEFORE THE U.S. ENTERED THE WAR
Journey through the start of war. Exhibit includes information about countries involved and types of equipment used.

DON'T MISS:

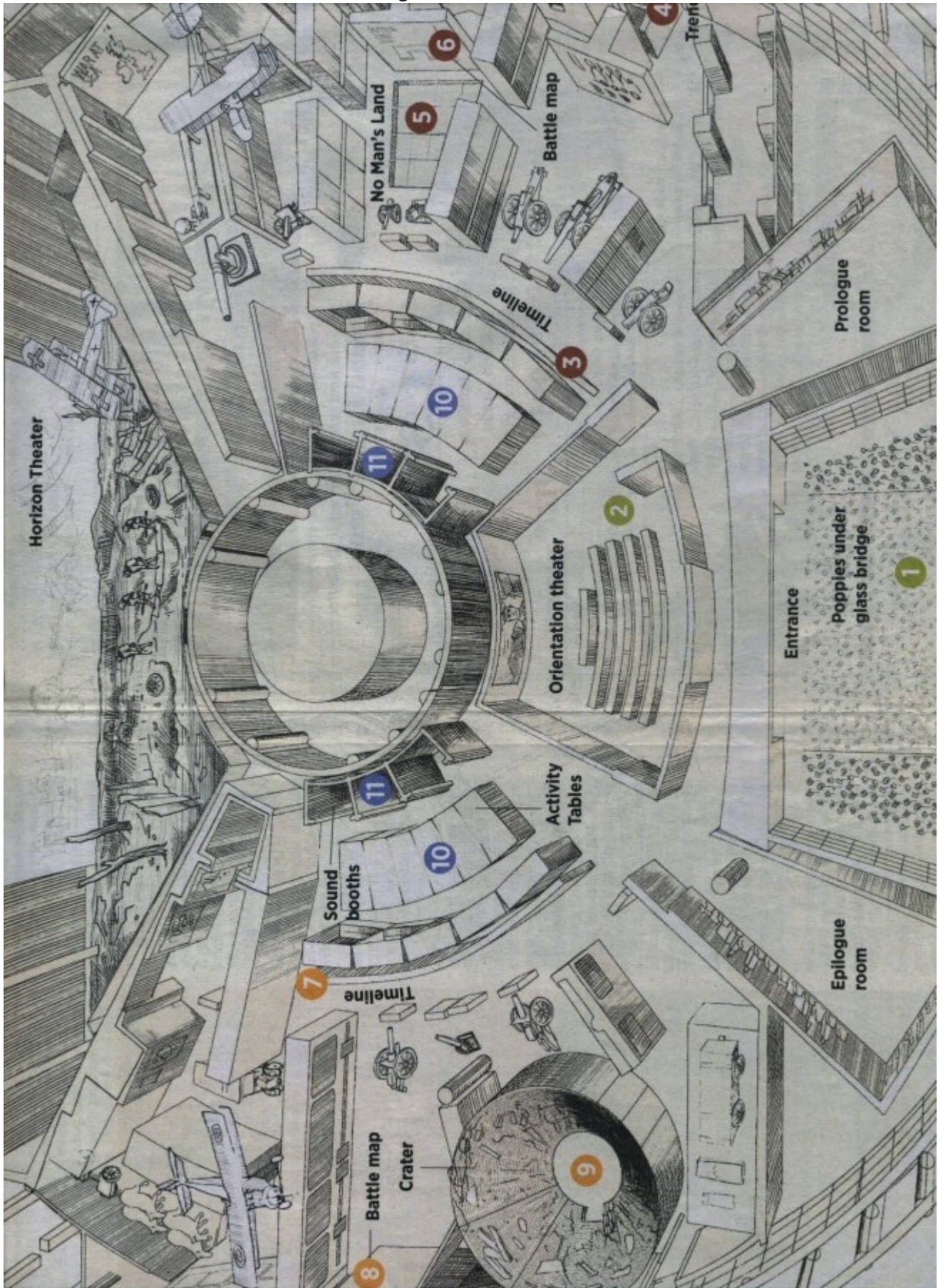
- 3 Timeline** – A month-by-month chronology of the war from 1914 to 1917, with photos and film clips.
- 4 Trench** – An 80-foot long replica with four distinct types depicted.
- 5 No Man's Land** – Walk over the glass floor and see debris from battle.
- 6 Animated Battle Map** – Watch the progression of various battles.

GLOBAL WAR
Top: Large graphics help to tell the scope of World War I. Right: A French North African uniform jacket.

HORIZON THEATER
Watch a 14-minute film about the state of the war in April 1917 and how the U.S. decided to fight.

The image projected is 100 feet wide
Five projectors are used to play the film
Four life-size models of British soldiers
A light show on a recreated battlefield corresponds with the film.

1919 Liberty Memorial Association raises money to build a World War I museum




**1917-1919
AFTER THE U.S.
ENTERED THE WAR**

Explore the second stage of the war. The exhibit includes information about Americans' forts, field hospitals, and the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

DON'T MISS:

- Timeline** — A month-by-month chronology from 1917 to 1919, with photos and film clips.
- Animated Battle maps** — Watch the progression of various battles
- Crater** — A 15-foot-deep crater that shows what would be left if an explosive hit and destroyed a building.



Top: Two important modes of transportation are part of the display at the museum. Mules are hitched to a cart and a replica of a French Nieuport hangs overhead. Left: An American soldier's trench knife and a U.S. Marine Corps helmet.

INTERACTIVE EXHIBITS

10 ACTIVITY TABLES
Visitors can play single-person or multiplayer activities on touchscreen panels.

Create your own:

- Propaganda poster
- World War I memorial

Learn how:

- Machine guns and early tanks worked
- Camouflage was used
- Kansas Citians experienced the war

11 SOUND BOOTHS

Listen to:

- Music from the time period
- Readings of "In Flanders Fields" and other poetry
- Passages from *All Quiet on the Western Front* and *A Farewell to Arms*
- Original recordings of Gen. John Pershing, President Woodrow Wilson, Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Each activity table has 12 stations.

HISTORICAL COLLECTION

In the new museum: Historical objects and documents **2,300**

In the public archives: WWI book titles **4,864**
Original WWI maps **600**
Original WWI posters **1,100**
WWI photos **13,000+**
Feet of WWI film **6,000**
Scrapbook pages **1,800**
Personal papers and correspondence **9,500**

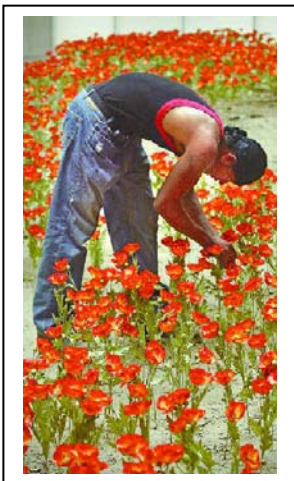
A German officer's Luger shown in the museum.

1994 Memorial closes because of safety concerns.

2002 Restored memorial reopens.

2004 Liberty Memorial Association resumes management; public approves \$20 million in bonds for new museum.

2006 Museum opens.



Where The Poppies Grow

By Matt Campbell

One of the first things visitors to the new museum see is a field of orange poppies beneath their feet.

Nine thousand poppies were "planted" beneath a glass bridge that leads from the lobby to the core exhibit. To the visitor, their meaning is not immediately clear.

The poppy field and other World War I experiences were created in a workshop in Rantoul, IL.

There, as many as 30 craftsmen of Taylor Studios also built 80 feet of trenches, a bomb crater and a section of no-man's land.

All were disassembled and trucked to the Liberty Memorial, where they were pieced back together.

The trench is actually a series of five sections that visitors can glimpse by sticking their heads into small portals.

Light effects simulate different times of day, as well as flares and bomb flashes. A soundtrack carries the distant rumble of artillery fire and machine guns and the words of the soldiers.

"The ambient tracks may be mixed with a surreal, slightly distorted quality to evoke the otherworldly character of the trench environment and the soldiers' experiences in them," the museum script states.

The last trench section is a place of death with no voices, just a red sky at dawn and frost on the ground.

"The passions that this war let loose destroyed a Europe that will never be again and turned the earth into something befouled with death," said museum designer Ralph Appelbaum. "Human beings ended up living in the trenches with the dead, rats and mud, trying to win just one more inch of land that, actually, when you looked at it you wouldn't want it."

Museum visitors will also get a sense of the mechanized devastation of the war at a walk-in crater meant to evoke a bombed French farmhouse.

The centerpiece of the museum is called the Horizon Theater, which deals with America's entry into the war, images are projected onto an enormous screen, below which is a re-creation of the no-man's land that laid waste to the Western Front.

Ironically, the churned earth gave rise to a profusion of life as dormant poppy seeds were exposed and germinated. The field of northern France became carpeted with blossoms after the war.

That gives the poppy field underneath the glass bridge new meaning for the departing museum visitor. Those 9,000 flowers are meant to represent 9 million who died in the war.

HOURS: Tue-Sun from 10 am to 5 pm (4:15 pm for the tower). The museum is closed on Mondays and also will be closed Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

ADMISSION: \$8 for people ages 12 through 64. Senior citizen admission is \$7. Children ages 6-11 are \$4, and under 6 is free. There is an extra fee for the tower elevator. Combination tickets for admission to the museum and tower may be purchased.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Call (816) 784-1918.

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Maroo, Ivo Adolph	19	Priem, Henry	20	Smet, Domien	20	VAN HULLE, Julius	24
Martens, Theodore William	19	Princen, August	20	Smith, Morris	20	VAN HULLE, Mary	23
MATET Jean Baptiste	8	Princen, Frank	20	Smith, Peter	20	VAN HULLE, Prosper	23
MATHIEU, Michel	4	Pryor, Nancy	17	Smith, Victor	20	VAN HULLE, Rossa	24
Maton, Georgie Emile	16	Pynckel, Joseph Francis	20	SMITS Jean Antoine	8	VAN POPPEL Charles	8
Maton, Louis	19	Raaymakers, Frans	25	Snoeck, Joseph	20	VAN ZEEBROECK Louis	8
Matten, Henry	19	Raaymakers, Henry Joseph	25	Snoeck, Leo	20	VANCAMP Henry	7
McVicker, John	17	RADELET, Harold	23	Soetaert, Alidur	20	Vandebroere, Dan	25
MECHAIN Benoit	8	RADELET, Lawrence	23	Soquet, Henry	20	VANDENABLE Pierre Fr	7
Melotte, Felix Joseph	19	RADELET, May	23	Strubbe, Julius	20	VanDenBerghe, Germaine	25
Merckx, Augustin	19	RADELET, Nellie	23	Sturn, Gustof J	20	VANDENBOSCH Henri	8
Merckx, Frank John	19	RADELET, Octave	23	Synhare, Marcel	20	Vanderbalsen, Leopold	18
MERLEBACH Jean Baptiste	8	RADELET, Violet	23	TABURIAUX, Clement	13	Vanderpeta, Sarah	25
MERNS Jean Baptiste	8	Ramboer, Julius	20	TABURIAUX, Elisabeth	13	VanElslander, Aledor	24
MESTDAG Pierre	7	REMACH Jean	7	TABURIAUX, Ella	13	VanGheluwe, Alice (Alexis)	26
Meulemans, Ferdinand Frs	19	Renier, Eli	20	TABURIAUX, Julian	13	VanGheluwe, August	25
Meulemans, Henry Evarist	19	Rhodes, Patricia	17	TABURIAUX, Mary V	13	VanGheluwe, Henry	25
Michaux, Edmound Phil	19	RICHART Adrien	8	Tanghe, Cyril	20	VanGheluwe, Theophil	26
MIGO, Cornil	24	Robbelin, Emil	20	TASSET Xavier	7	VANHUMBEECK Jos	8
Milbean, John	19	ROBBINS, Albert G E	23	Teytchaever, Ferofien	20	VANQUATTHEM, D	12
Milbouw, Henry	19	ROBBINS, Eric R L	23	Thieffry, Edmond	27	VanSpybrooke, Madeline	26
MINET Prosper	8	ROBBINS, Jeanne A S	23	Thomassy, Desire	17	VanSpybrooke, Ralph	26
Minjoun, Maurice	19	ROBBINS, Jeanne F V	23	Thys, Louis Theofiel	20	VASTENSAEGER Jos	8
Moelbrancke, Petrus	19	ROBBINS, Samuel	23	Tierentyn, Edmond	20	VELKEIL, Alfons	24
Moes, Edward Henry	19	ROBBINS, Samuel G J	23	TIMERMENS, Jean	23	Verceuman, Desire	18
MOREAU, J-Jacques	4	ROBERT, Jennie	23	Tolpe, Henry	20	Verceuman, Gustave	18
Motiff, Adolph	19	Roegiers, Camiel	20	Tommelimy, Alberic	20	VERHOEVEN Joseph	7
Motiff, Alex	19	ROELAND Joseph	p8	TORDEUR Pierre	7	Vermmlen, Polidor	17
MUNO, Christophe	4	ROETS, Julius J.	24	TRAPPENIERS François	8	Verstraeten, Joe	26
MUYLAERT, Camil	23	Rondeley, Cyriel	20	TRIGAUX, Gustave	4	Vignoul, Edmond	16
Naessens, Victor Joseph	19	Roose, Leon	20	Trionet, Elmont	18	Vircummins, Victor	18
NAGELS, Frank	12	ROOSEN Pierre	8	Troob, Wm	20	VLEMINCKX Jean Baptiste	8
Neerdaels, Joseph Charles	19	Roulon, Eugen Raymond	20	Valent, Edmond	20	Von Hompesch, Th (Count)	2
NEMAKENS Jean	7	Rowart, Emil	20	Valent, Raymond Jos	20	VONSPER, Drick	23
NENS Henri	8	Ryckaert, Solomon	20	Van Bossche, Cyrill	28	VREUCOP, Charles	4
Neve, Sylver	19	Sas, John Charles	20	Van Cronenbroek, Lorent	20	VREUCOP, Jean-Baptiste	4
Noppe, Lowi	19	Sas, Leo Frank	20	VAN DEN EEDE, Fred	23	VREUCOP, Marie-J	4
Nothomb, Jean Baptiste	3	SAXSONS, Victor	24	VAN EYCK Charles S.	8	VREUCOP, Maximilien	4
Nutaels, Philip	19	Schelstraete, Leon	20	VAN GRITLAND, Bertie	12	VREUCOP, Pierre	4
Nuthals, Camile	19	SCHOONEJANS Jules	7	VAN GRITLAND, Eman	12	VREUCOP, Rodolph	4
Nyland, Leo	19	Schroeder, August	20	VAN GRITLAND, Emile	12	WARDELL, James	24
OBCHETTE Englebert	8	Sconzert, Joseph	20	VAN GRITLAND, Jessie	12	Warman, Beatrice	16
Olislagers, George	19	Sevenants, Jule Edward	20	VAN GRITLAND, Jessie Jr	12	WILLCOX, Harris R	13
Olislagers, Wm	20	Shaers, Adolph	20	VAN GRITLAND, Willie	12	ZOETHEM, Louis	24
Ostyn, Cyriel Camiel	20	Shaers, Theophiel	20	VAN HEROM François	8		
OTS Jean Baptiste	8	SIKULLAERT, Charles	23	VAN HULLE, Alice	23		
Paeps, John Eugene	20	Silvercruys, Robert Frederic	20	VAN HULLE, Arthur	23		
Panis, Joseph	20	Slaets, George	20	VAN HULLE, Bonne	23		
Paskin, Desire	17						
Peeters, Alphonse	20						
Peeters, Frank	20						
PETERS Guillaume	8						
Peters, Frank	20						
Petitum Ubert	18						
Philippot (capt)	3						
PHILLIPS, Amelia	12						
Pignolet, Edward	17						
Pille, Hector	20						
Pinkels, Seraphien	20						
Pintens, Leo	20						
Pirson, Apolline	24						
PLOUVIER Jules	7						
POLL Prosper	7						
Polly, Jerome	20						

