

Belgian Laces



Pierre Joseph Redoute

1789-1840

Master flower painter of the 19th century. He was called the “Raphael of Flowers” by early 19th century writers. He was court painter and preceptor in four regimes and was sought after by the leading naturalists and botanists of his time.

http://www.ulg.ac.be/wittert/fr/flori/opera/redoute/redoute_notice.html

BELGIAN LACES

ISSN 1046-0462

Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association
Founded in 1976

Our principal objective is:

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

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Dues to THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS with subscription to BELGIAN LACES

Are:

In the US	\$12.00 a year
In Canada	\$12.00 a year in US funds
Other Countries	\$14.00 a year in US funds

Subscribers in Europe, please add US \$4.00 if you wish to receive your magazine per airmail.
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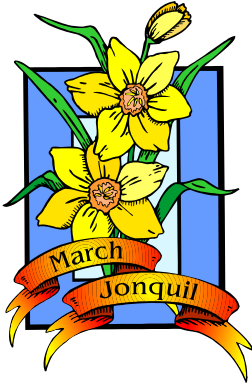
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from The Belgian Researchers, Inc

Reformatted 2005 - ISSN 1554-2432

Belgian Laces Vol 17 #62



Dear Members,

Pierre and I hope you all had a happy holiday season with family and friends, good cheer and some good Belgian cooking. We also hope that those of you that were caught in the Winter flooding in the West, the Mid-West or in Belgium will have had a chance to save your belongings, found plenty of help and elbow-grease in the clean up and that you can start looking at 1995 with a more relaxed eye. It has been serious for quite a few of you and we want to let you know that your "Belgian Family per Extension has been thinking of all of the people hit by the unpredictability of Mother Nature. We here in the North-Eastern corner of Oregon have been spared the floods, the earthquakes (so far...) and besides a cold-spell and a good snow pack in November which was rained away just before Christmas. we have enjoyed a very mild but rather wet winter. In spite of the elevation of our valley (3400 feet), the tulip bulbs are up. the snow bells are blooming and we suppose (and hope) that Spring has Sprung for real.

Now onto Researchers news: we start the year with another healthy number of new members: seventeen applications have come in since November, most of them since the New Year. But ... unfortunately we still have a good number of members that have not renewed their subscription. Please, do remember that the organization stands and falls with its paying members: your membership barely covers the cost of the printing and mailing of the newsletter, and the postage for all the correspondence that Pierre takes care of for the membership. Office supplies, purchase and service of our personal computers and good old-fashioned hard WORK is provided by Pierre and myself on a completely voluntary basis. When your contribution slacks off, it will have to go at the expense of the organization. But .. we hope that you just forgot and that the reminder included in the newsletter will send you straight to your pocket book and have you make out the check for \$15.00 for the four issues of Belgian Laces.

Compliments keep coming in to our office here, praising the quality of our publication, the value of the printed information as well as the individual assistance that Pierre provides, and wishing us continued success. We want to pass on these compliments to our contributors and to all who assist others in their research. This issue of Belgian Laces is again loaded with good information! We received a very interesting and invaluable article from James F. Delforge, with a long listing of Belgian settlers in South Charleston, WV.. and from MaryAnn Defnet there is the long list of Belgians registering their "first papers - their "Declaration of Intent to become an US. Citizen in Door County, WI. Thank you both for the effort involved in this kind of research. The lists will prove to be of invaluable help in genealogical research to a good number of the members

I have a little anecdote to share with you: Pierre and I where in Portland, Or. to take our grandson to the airport. On our way from there to Bend, where we were to spend Christmas with our daughter and her beautiful little family, we stopped at a service station on Powell Blvd. A broadly-smiling lady ran up to the car and motioned for me to roll down the window: "Excuse me", she said, 'are you Belgian?' - Upon our affirmative answer, she continued: "I noticed your B bumper sticker, and have been following you for a while, hoping you would stop somewhere Hello, I'm Belgian too My name is Martha Blommaerts". With a good Flemish name! Pierre lumped out of the car, got one of our flyers (which he always carries, wherever we go) out of his briefcase, we exchanged cards (or cheek address labels!), shook hands and laughed as if we had found a long lost friend again... Then we separated with the promise to stay in contact' When we returned home after the holidays there was Martha's subscription to The Belgian Researchers mentioning that in all the excitement we had forgotten to give her our name! Sorry, Martha - it was after all just the day before Christmas and all children" are excited at that time of the year, right! We have told our little story to a lot of friends we saw since. and all of that just because we sport a B on our car!! Since then we have received subscriptions from three other members in the Portland area and we suppose that it is the work of our Martha. Wel bedankt, Martha and keep up the good work. We will just have to have a Belgian day in the Portland - Salem area some time soon. We have quite a few members in Oregon and Washington now!

See what a little identifying bumper sticker can do! If the membership is interested, we could consider printing our own sticker - either: The Belgian Researchers, or Being Belgian is Beautiful, or Honk if you're Belgian tool or should we try to buy some plain B's from Belgium , a golden B on a blue background surrounded by the stars of the European Union - or does anyone know of an outlet already in the States? Moline, maybe?). They are not cheap however. Suggestions will be appreciated!

Due to lack of space in this issue of Belgian Laces we had to eliminate Recipes, Belgian Gleanings, Events of Interests and Did You Know. But the material we received this time is so important and so full of information that I trust nobody will miss them nor be upset!

We're off to another good year. With the prospect of continuous help and cooperation of the membership The Belgian Researchers will keep on being a driving force in the distribution of cultural and historical information for people of Belgian descent. To all of you ,THANK YOU and KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK !

Leen

Belgian Laces Vol 17 #62
DOORNIK - TOURNAI

by Leen J Inghels

This year we will feature some remarkable architectural monuments on the cover of Belgian Laces. We chose the 11th and 12th centuries (the period of Romanesque architecture) to introduce the patrimonial treasures that still can be discovered and admired in the country of origin of your ancestors. We will start with Doornik / Tournai because of its importance in the earliest historical as well as medieval times of Belgium. A number of Belgian cities have preserved and revered their Romanesque heritage and we would like to introduce our readers to the vestiges that have withstood time, wars and modernization or "restoration" which so often "killed" the beauty of the concept of the original architects and engineers. Tournai (as this city will be referred to from now on, because of its situation in Walloon Belgium since the reorganization of Belgium in three communities: Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels) is the only city in Belgium that still reflects the 12th century in the architecture of a good number of its historic buildings: the cathedral which was started and finished in the 11th century, as well as the belfry churches and homes all of that same century.

But the earliest records of that beautiful city go much further into history which started as a Roman settlement in the century before Christ, over 2000 years ago! The Romans called it "Turris Nerviorum" or "Tower of the Nervians", a Germanic tribe which inhabited the area at the time of the Roman invasions.

After the Roman Empire fell in the 4th century AD, we find records referring to the city in 577 AD as "Tornacum". The name "Tournai" is mentioned as early as 1142. The city continued to play an important role in the development of western Europe. Its real significance in the history of Europe, however, was only discovered in the 17th century, when a severely handicapped workman made the following unbelievable discovery digging the foundations of the wall in the garden of Tournai's Church of St. Brice, he stumbled upon a tomb "*of dazzling sights, its contents an explosion of colors that leaped and sparkled even in the dim light On the decaying remains of a royal cloak were hundreds of bees made of pure gold the symbol of majesty Underneath them: a skeleton. Around it hundreds of gold and silver coins bearing a single kingly image; several weapons; (he ornately-decorated, exquisitely beautiful handle of a sword; rings and bracelets:...*"

Most importantly stunned experts, who came to evaluate the find, discovered a date and an inscription: **482 - Regis (King)**.

In 1653 this workman had found the fifth century tomb of Childeric - King of the Franks, father of the great Clovis, founder of the Merovingian Dynasty! The discovery proved that Tournai had been the very first capital of Europe after it had liberated itself from the 400 years of Roman dominance! The importance of the discovery for Belgium as well as France and the whole of Europe was illustrated again about 150 years later when Napoleon chose Childeric's cloak with the emblem of the golden bees for his own coronation in 1804. But the *Cathedral de Notre Dame* is the most important and imposing monument still standing today, miraculously spared

from the destructions of WWII which took a severe toll on the city's treasures. The Cathedral is featured on the cover of this issue of Belgian Laces. Begun in 1110 this monumental structure with its 5 majestic bell towers took only 50 years to complete. It was constructed entirely in Romanesque style, with heavy walls, small windows, four stories of rounded arches in the transept and the bell towers alike. A later Bishop decided the construction was behind the times and had the Choir of the Cathedral demolished and rebuild it in the Gothic style, characteristic of the following century. This transformation is clearly visible on the left hand side of the photo on the cover, where the Choir shows the succession of beautiful symmetrical "Flying Buttresses" supporting the now thinner walls of the Choir, which is twice its original height and almost as long as the Romanesque nave. The pointed arches above the enlarged windows (on three levels) allow the light to flow through stained glass windows into the enormous building. Two circular chapels end the Romanesque transept which supports the five square bell towers and seems to join the two different architectural styles in a happy union. The main entrance to the cathedral is preceded by a porch, which is covered entirely by statues, depicting scenes from the Old Testament; some of these have been decapitated by the iconoclasts of the Reformation. Inside the Cathedral, one art piece upon the other graces the walls, the chapitiaux and the alters. Among the many paintings of early masters we want to mention Rubens' 'Souls in Purgatory'.

As is customary in Cathedrals in Europe, each has a 'treasure' which is usually exhibited in the crypt. Tournai is no exception; its treasure is called 'One of the Seven Wonders of Belgium'. Besides a 6th-century Byzantine cross-reliquary, and the chasuble from St. Thomas a Becket, there are the three reliquaries deserving special mention. A reliquary is a wooden chest ornately carved and often covered by precious metals and gems. They retain bones of Saints, or pieces of skin or cloth taken from a garment belonging to a Saint; pieces of the cross or a drop of the blood of Jesus; etc. One of the reliquaries is in vermeil (gilded silver) dated 1205, crafted by the most famous Mosan goldsmith Nicholas of Verdun. It took 27 kilos (about 60 lb.) of silver and 1 1/2 kilos (3.3 lb.) of gold to cover and decorate the chest. The second (in silver) is from around 1247 and is attributed to a pupil of Nicholas.

Hugo d'Qignies; the third is a later work from a silversmith in Bruges (Brugge) and dates from 1511.

On the second Sunday in September the reliquaries are paraded through the streets of Tournai to commemorate the city's delivery of the plaque in 1092. Every Saturday and Sunday mornings there is the colorful market (oh, how I miss going to the markets). Carillon concerts enliven Summer Sundays.

Sources: Le Patrimoine Maieur de Wallonie, Ouvrage réalisé par Freddy Joris. Chef de Cabinet du Ministre Robert, Collignon (and others), 1993. - Dr. Theo Luykx: Kulturhistorische Atlas van België, Uitgeverij Elsevier, Brussel 1954.

A. Frommer: A Masterpiece called Belgium, Prentice Hall NY.NY. .1989.

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FRANÇOIS JOSEPH ALEXANDRE DELFORGE

by James Franklin Delforge (Grandson)

François Joseph Alexandre Deltorge was known in America as Frank Delforge. His name was spelled Franciscus Delforge on his second marriage license (1899) in Belgium.

François Delforge, the son of Pierre Delforge and Marguerite Mascaux Delforge, was born in Montigniessur-Sambre, Belgium on the 8th of October 1858. (Ed. The spelling of the above names are shown in the 'register of population from 1846 to 1856' as supplied by J.L. Delaet of the Ville de Charleroi, Administration Général - Archives in Charleroi, Belgium).

My grandfather told me that as a boy he had a very large dog and a cart. He would hook the dog to the cart and sell coal in the winter to help his parents. He didn't have fond memories of his childhood, as his parents were very poor and were just able to scratch out a living. One winter was so cold that his dog froze to death.

He first emigrated to America in 1881. It is my understanding that he worked in the glass factory in Belgium but was not a Guild (union) member and could not find steady work. He could not make enough money to buy a meritship into the Guild. Times were very hard and he could not make a living. The price of a ticket to America at the time was about \$25.- He bought a ticket and sailed to America. He was not married at the time. He arrived in Baltimore, Maryland and found work opening oysters on the dock for about 10 cents a day. He would eat by going to a local bar and pay 5 cents for a mug of beer. At the end of the bar there was always a lot of food, if you bought a mug of beer you could have all you could eat. His luck was not very good as he couldn't find a reasonable job, therefore, he returned to Belgium.

He married Eugenie Cornil about 1885 as their first child Bertha was born on the 11th of July 1888. Their second child Francine was born on the 19th of January 1889. About this time he heard that if he became a member of the Glass Workers Guild he could get a job at a new glass plant in America. He borrowed enough money from a friend, (who was also going to work in the American glass plant), to buy the membership and went to America in 1888 or 1889. The plant was located in Anderson, Madison County, Indiana. His wife did not go with him. She did go in 1890, after François had enough money to send for her. It must be remembered that she traveled alone with two small children and could not speak English. All she had was a note, in English, pinned to her clothing, stating who she was and where she wanted to go, with just enough money to get there. That took a lot of guts. (Note: my grandfather lived in America almost seventy years and never learned to speak English, despite the fact that he knew Americans and traveled widely in the United States and to Belgium several times. He always lived in a Belgian Community)

The Belgian glass workers (at least in South Charleston) only worked nine months a year. They felt it was too hot to work near the glass furnaces in the summer. Because they made very good wages, many of the Belgian men would return to Belgium during the summers. I asked my grandfather once how much money he made in a month working in the glass industry. He said he made an average of \$100.- a month. In the early 1900's that was a lot of money. The average American made far less than that. The glass plants were owned by the working members of the Guild.

François became a citizen of the United States of America at Madison County, Indiana, Court House on the 30th of January 1890.

His third child George was born on the 30th of January 1895 in Anderson, Indiana. The natural gas that was used to make glass gave out in Anderson between 1895 and 1898. The plant was moved to Alexandria, Indiana. At Alexandria, his wife Eugénie died in 1898.

Faced with three motherless children, he returned to Belgium to find a new wife. During that time his sister Ermine Delforge Bastin, who lived in Hartford City, Indiana took care of the children. François married Elisa Doffiny in Jumet-Houbois Belgium on the 20th of August 1899. (Note: in America his new wife went by the name "Elisabeth".) He and Elisa returned to Alexandria, Indiana to live.

The following year François bought stock in the Banner Window Glass Company at Shirley, Indiana. They moved to Shirley and lived there until the spring of 1906. when they moved to Salem, West Virginia. The "Banner" had closed because of low gas pressure and was moving to South Charleston, West Virginia. François moved his family to South Charleston in 1907. (Each move was brought about by the depletion of gas supply.) South Charleston proved to have a steady gas supply. The plant operated there until it closed in 1921. When the plant closed François retired and continued to live in South Charleston until 1931 when Elisa died. Upon Elisa's death he moved to Shreveport, Louisiana to live with his daughter Bertha Delforge Cornil. He resided in Shreveport until his death on the 28th of December 1957 at the age of 99.

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BELGIAN FAMILIES THAT SETTLED IN SOUTH CHARLESTON, WV - prepared by James F. Delforge

Names	Relation	Birth	Death	Arrival Date
ANCION Georges				
AUCREMAN Berthe				
AUSLEUR John	husband			
AUSLEUR Alice	wife			
BARIA Alexander	Hb			
BARIA Alice	wf			
BARIA Paul	Son			
BARIA Simon	Sn			
BARRIAT Charlot	Hb	22 Jul 1845	12-Jan-1950	1907
BARRIAT Leonia	Wf	1846	1916	1907
BARRIAT Fred	Sn			1907
BARRIAT Henry	Sn			1907
BERGER Octave	Hb	13 Oct 1886	19-Oct-1952	
BERGER Augusta	Wf	2 Jan 1886	9-May-1971	
BOUGAMONT George	Hb	25 Jun 1876	9-Aug-1968	1907
BOUGAMONT Augusta	Wf	15 Dec 1879	11-Dec-1946	1907
BOUGAMONT Charles	Sn			1907
BOUGAMONT Helen	Da			1907
BRASSEUR Joe				1907
BRAIGODE Joseph	Hb			
BRAIGODE Therese	Wf	14 Mar 1855	2-May-1934	
BRAIGODE Joseph C,	Sn	1892	1951	
BRIGODE Lillian V.	Sons wife	1894	1976	
BRUNET Rene A.		1891	1987	
BRUNET Mae E.		1895	1953	
CASTIN				
CASTIN Agnes	Da			
CHAMPAGNE Jules	Hb			1907
CHAMPAGNE Erma	Wf			1907
CHAMPAGNE Edith	Da			1907
CHAMPAGNE Emma	Da			1907
COLLARD Leon J.	Hb	5 Apr 1868	30-May-1946	
COLLARD Marie C	Wf	5 Jul 1884	2-Apr-1974	
CORNIL Emile	Mother	1860	1932	
CORNIL Francis	Da			
CORNIL Gaston	Sn			
CORNIL Nellie	Da			
DANDOIS Felix				1907
DEHAENAUT Fernand	Hb			1907
DEHAENAUT Tillie	Wf			1907
DEHAENAUT George	Sn			1907
DEHAENAUT Fenand	Sn			1907
DELBAERT Leon Joseph	Hb	31 May 1889	16-Nov-1942	1907
DELBAERT Mabel Bays	Wf	24-Mar-1901	12-Sep-1950	1907
DELBAERT Martha (Barker)	Da		1909	1907
DELFORGE Francois	Hb	1858	10-Jan-1957	1907
DELFORGE Elisa	Wf	1859	1931	1907
DELFORGE George	Sn	30 Jan 1895	21-Sep-1986	1907
DELFORGE Francine (BEZIT)	Da	19 Jan 1889	17-Nov-1986	1907
DELMOTTE Edgar	Hb			1907
DELMOTTE Rosa	Wf			1907
DELMOTTE Octavia (LAYDEN)	Da			1907
DELMOTTE Simone (Henry)	Da			1907
DUBOIS Baudoin	Hb	1852	1931	
DUBOIS Sylvia	Wf			
DUBOIS Camille	Sn			
DUBOIS Blanche	Da			
DUCHATEAUX Gasto				
DUMONT Camille	Hb	3 Jun 1864	8-Oct-1942	1907

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DUMONT Marie	Wf	23 Nov 1865	17-Jan-1932	1907
DUMONT Edgar Alfred	Sn	30 Apr 1892	12-Dec-1980	1907
DUMONT Nell (Jarvis)	Sons wife	20 Jul 1895	29-Dec-1979	
DUMONT Alice Da				1907
DUMONT Blanche	Da			1907
DUPIERREUX Isidore	Hb	22 Jun 1852	18-Jul-1908	1907
DUPIERREUX Marcelline	Wf			1907
DUPIERREUX Arthur	Sn			1907
DUPIERREUX Gus	Sn			1907
FARLEY Florent	Gd Father	1889	1928	
FARLEY Alfred Butch	Hb			
FARLEY Mattie	Wf			
FARLEY Christopher	Sn			
FARLEY Alphonse	Hb			
FARLEY Irene	Wf			
FARLEY Leo	Sn			
FARLEY Mildred	Da			
GASTINEAU Lucien Owen				1907
GILFIRT Fred				1907
GINION Firmin J.		27 Jan 1857	15-Jan-1918	1907
GINION Glemengethe		12 Apr 1850	4-Aug-1919	1907
GINION John				1907
GOFFAUX Joseph		1859	1938	
HAUTEM Hubert	Hb	26 May 1846	19-Oct-1929	
HAUTEM Ann	Wf	14 Jun 1849	5-Jul-1933	
HAUTEM Arthur Sn				
HAUTEM Euranie (Mondron)	Da	31 May 1888	7-Jul-1974	
HENCRON George	Hb	11 Jan 1884	7-Jul-1975	
HENCHON Julia	Wf	10 Oct 1888	17-Nov-1959	
HENCHON Tony				
HENRY Adriane				1907
HENRY Frank	Hb	11 Jan 1884	7-Jul-1975	1907
HENRY Marie Brichaux	Wf	25 Oct 1875	27-Jul-1960	1907
HENRY George	Sn			1907
HENRY Oscar Francis	Sn	25 Jun 1895	14-Apr-1955	1907
HENRY Rene Arthur	Sn	13-Oct-1900	17-Feb-1938	1907
HIERSOUX John J.	Hb	1870	1946	
HIERSOUX Bertha H.	Wf	1871	1948	
HIERSOUX Roger J.	Sn	5 Sep 1895	8-Jul-1956	
JACQUET Antoine	Hb	1857	1938	
JACQUET Juliette	Wf	1862	1937	
JACQUET Ray F.	Sn	1886	1965	
JACQUET Ted	Sn			
LACHAPELLE Arthur	Hb	May 1876	14-Mar-1920	1907
LACHAPELLE Anne	Wf	18 Sep 1880	10-Nov-1967	1907
LACHAPELLE Arthur Jr.	Sn		1905	1907
LAING Earl				
LARMOYEUX Gustave	Hb	10 Feb 1870	4-Sep-1948	1907
LARMOYEUX Anqelique	Wf	9 Oct 1872	2-Jan-1957	1907
LARMOYEUX Henry A.	Sn	1894	1960	1907
LARMOYEUX Jessie F.	Sons wife	1895	1978	1907
LARMOYEUX Mary (Mascot)	Da			
LEFEVRE Aime J.	Hb	1865	1935	1907
LEFEVRE Elmire	Wf	1866	1948	1907
LEFEVRE Fred	So			
LEFEVRE Denise (Flavion)	Da			
LORIAUX Emile	Hb	21 Apr 1874	18-Oct-1950	
LORIAUX Irma	Wf	19 Jul 1873	13-Nov-1933	
LORIAUX Julia	Da			
MASCOT Edgar	Hb			
MASCOT Eugenie	Wf			
MESHNER				
MEYERS Frank				
MEYERS Jules				

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MICHAUX Edgar O.	Hb	1890	1974	1910
MICHAUX Sadie S.	Wf	1892	1982	1910
MONDRON Ernest Sr	Hb	13 Jul 1865	13-Mar-1942	1907
MONDRON Aurelie Maret	Wf	1 Jan 1868	14-Sep-1948	1907
MONIN Eugene	Hb	1855	1928	1907
MONIN Leontine	Wf	1857	1930	1907
MONIN Henriette Lute	Da			1907
NATITIS Roger	Hb			1907
NATITIS Octavie	Wf			1907
PACOT Joseph	Hb	1 Jan 1874	19-Feb-1935	1907
PACOT Appoline H.	Wf	18 Apr 1876	21-Jan-1963	1907
PACOT George N.	Sn	21-Sep-1900	19-Nov-1978	1907
PACOT Lois Ferroll	Sons wife	3-Dec-1901	30-Sep-1972	
PACOT Fred	Sn			1907
PACOT Carmen	Da			1907
PET Cornill	Hb			1907
PET Vester	Sn			1907
PET Rosie	Da			1907
PETIT Renri	Hb			1907
PETIT Marie	Wf			1907
PETIT Renee	Da			1907
PETIT Henry Jr.	Sn			1907
QUINET Joseph H.	Hb	1867	1959	1907
QUINET Marie J.	Wf	1864	1932	1907
QUINET Modest	Sn			1907
QUINET Leon	Sn			1907
QUINET Reta	Da			1907
RANSON Hyacinthe	Hb	1883	1970	
RANSON Igly	Da			
RANSON Ida	Da			
ROUSSEAUX Joe				
TERRY Emile				
TERRY Hector				
VARLET John				1907
WATERLOO Louis	Hb	1857	1927	1907
WATERLOO Arthemise	Wf	1866	1955	1907
WATERLOO Jules	Sn			1907
WATERLOO Emma I..	Da	1887	1952	1907
WAZELLE Antoine J.	Hb	1881	1952	
WAZELLE Aline G.	Wf	1880	1948	
WAZELLE Jules R.	Sn	1905	1948	
WAZELLE Mary N.	Sons wife	1910	1951	
WITTESH...				
ZELLER George P.	Hb	1895	1959	1911
ZELLER Pearl J. (Graley)	Wf	1899	1940	1911
ZELLER Gus	Sn			1911
ZELLER Charles	Sn			
ZELLER Paul	Sn			
ZELLER Julia	Da			
ZELLER Jeannette	Da			
ZELLER Mary	Da			

Note #1. The arrival dates were supplied by George Delforqe

Note #2. The names between (..) are the maiden names

Note #3. DANDOIS Felix, CHAMPAGNE Jules, WATERLOO Louis, and LEFEVRE Elmire contacted and arranged with the Kanawha Land Company the location of the BANNER WINDOW GLASS COMPANY.

Note #4. Euranie MONDRON HAUTEM was the first Belgian child to be born in South Charleston.

Note 45. The first method of buying meat in South Charleston was by Meat-wagon.

Note #6. Most birth and death dates were recorded from Cemetery Grave Markers.

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FROM GREZ-DOICEAU TO WISCONSIN
Part two 1846. **END OF POPULATION GROWTH**

by Father Jean Ducat
with collaboration b~ Mary-Ann Defnet

The winter of 1844-45 had been a very rough one in Belgium. The winter-fields, which had been sown with wheat, suffered a lot because of a severe freeze and had to be replaced by a potato crop. At the end of July many Flemish farmers discovered symptoms of infestation of *Phytophthora* on their plants just when the crop was very promising. It didn't take long for other areas to become infested. The potato plague extended to the whole country and spread very rapidly over most of Europe. The crops were doomed and the potatoes rotted.

Almost all European countries encountered the same problem. In the fall of 1845 Belgian potato production decreased from 850 million stons to 110 millions, or about 15 per cent of the regular production. In Flanders, Namur and Luxembourg provinces the situation was even worse the yield per hectare (about 2 1/2 acres) dwindled to about 12 % of the normal crop

The implication to the market was immediate chiefly because of the scarcity of the potatoes, but also because those that were available were not as rich in starch nor would they keep as usual. In December 1845 the price of potatoes was twice as much as in August, three times as much as the year before. One can understand the impact this had on the economy when one realizes that over the years the potato had become the basic food of the farmer and the working class alike. This caused confusion among the population. Many replaced potatoes by turnips and in many areas agricultural day-laborers accepted to work for a small salary and for everyday food like bread and oats. Consequently the grain prices went up too. The climatic conditions of the beginning of 1846 didn't help the situation when the combination of a late frost followed by a hot and dry summer-reduced the grain production as well. Even a better potato production could not have balanced the food needs. Farmers did not accept the sound advice of the government to reduce their production. On the contrary they increased the planted areas by 30%, which compounded the problem. Consequently it took 10 years to suppress the disease. The years 1848, 1850 to 1852 and 1854 still showed a deficit of 50% in potato production. It was only in the year 1856 that this precious plant, that had become an indispensable

food staple for the general public, started again to produce about 3/4 of the production it enjoyed before the disease. Rye and oats production suffered also during these ten years. Most significantly during 1853 and 1855, when the production fell by about 1/3. As to be expected, the prices of these foods jumped significantly during 1846 and 1847 and again in 1853 and 1855. The privations and sufferings among the less privileged classes worsened, while many farmers and landowners enriched themselves...

But misfortunes seldom come alone:

Belgium was hit by a devastating cholera epidemic in 1848. Moreover and simultaneously a profound social and economic change was taking place: a crisis was in the making that affected the old traditional ways of manufacturing goods in the rural areas. The stronghold of the village economy was centered around home-weaving and other cottage industries. With the advances in technology, new industries developed in the urban centers.

The technological development and the competition of the "new industries" on the one hand, the development of communication systems and the urbanization on the other, progressively affected and eventually destroyed the cottage industries as well as other rural industries. Independent workers and small businesses couldn't compete with big factories since new technology was not accessible to the small home enterprises. Home weaving which was one of the main cottage industries disappeared little by little and drew Flanders down in deep troubled times. But it wasn't only the weaving industry that was affected by the industrial revolution. Many other home enterprises, like distilleries, sugar mills, flour mills, gunsmiths, cutlery and hatter shops were similarly affected. Most of these small rural activities were doomed, faced with the competition of mechanized and well equipped factories. Consequently, all Brabant Walloon and Hesbaya Namuroise areas were severely affected by the rapid and profound changes which were undoing the equilibrium of the rural economy.

With the development of communications, railroads and highways, most villages now had access to a new and larger universe

nothing should remain as it was before. Henceforth nothing was like it was before.

In the year 1850, the conditions were right for the start of a massive rural exodus, which was to continue for an entire century and almost depopulated many areas of the Brabant Walloon, the Hesbaye Namuroise and even the Condroz, the Ardennes, the Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse and East Hainaut.

The first phase of the crisis did not yet start the flow of emigration. During the years 1846 and 1847 the number of emigrants remained low: the population of Grez-Doiceau, (about 3000 people in the 1846 census) as well as that of the whole of Brabant Walloon and the Hesbaye Namuroise remained relatively stable in a deeply shaken economy. The motto seemed to be: .. Let's wait and see!.. The potato blight will not last forever!.. There still is hope!

The demographic statistics of the area showed that the crisis clearly affected the birth curve the generations of 1847 to 1851 were less productive than in the years 1842 to 1846.

The recrudescence of the crisis in the years 1852 and 1855 suddenly unlatched a rural exodus. In 1850 about twenty people had moved to Brussels, but this was a very small number compared with the phenomenal move of the following years. In 1852, a few more adventurous ones left: 15 made their way to Belgium's capital Brussels: five others opted for Charleroi, attracted by its industrialization. But something completely new and unexpected happened: two families decided to emigrate to the United States!

Ambroise DEGODT, 41 years of age, weaver, living in Doiceau, his second wife, Marie Louise FERON, 28, and their six children: Jean-Joseph, 20; Marie- Catherine, 15; Marie-Gudule, 12; Marie Josephine, 10 (all from the first marriage) Rachel, 5, and Norberl-Roberl, 3, from the second marriage.

Alexandre LEURQUIN, 38, also a weaver, living in Gastuche, his wife Eleonore, 38, and their son Jean-Baptiste, 9 years old.

The decision to leave home and family must have been a very difficult one, and was probably discussed and weighted during many long evenings of winter and spring 1852. The crisis had not diminished in 1852. but was this a sufficient argument to justify the major decision of an emigration to such a distant and strange place as America?

Other elements played a role and have to be taken into consideration. The first one is purely economic: both DEGODT and LEURQUIN were weavers, and the new mechanization of the textile industry which had started in 1840, strongly impacted and finally undid the viability of home weaving. The second is demographic and directly bound to the overpopulation which saw its culmination

during the years 1820 and 1830. By the 1850's these generations (the "Baby Boomers") had reached maturity and were faced with many obstacles to start a family of their own the area was unable to guarantee them work, the land was over cultivated and no new land was available. One should remember that these were the "sine-qua-non" considerations to start a home and family in rural Belgium as well as in the rest of Europe One must be able to provide for his family. In the beginning these young people waited and often postponed their marriage, hoping for better times. The first years of the crisis were not yet too alarming, but by 1850, it became obvious that young people saw themselves forced move away.

This same choice was forced upon many families that found themselves in similar difficulties. The only way to survive was to leave the village. Some of these people owned a little land, a few acres maybe, but not enough to sustain a family, and then the crisis lasted too long. The decision to leave the village was taken in many a household of Grez, and was influenced also by the enticing information arriving from here and there, about the possibility of a better future.., somewhere else.

First there was talk about Brussels, the capital of the young Belgian state. Independence had given this new country an economic as well as a demographic impulse. Brussels offered positions in the new administration, in developing industries, in the new railroad which was extending all over the country and over Europe. Alluring jobs also developed in the service level: many young people from the country side went to the big city to go "en service": to become a domestic or a servant. This tendency to move to the city also brought a new importance to the lives of many people: an emancipation from- and a rupture with their traditional attachment to the rural world.

Then there was Charle,oi in the province of Hainaut that became very attractive. The rapid industrialization in this city did not go unnoticed in rural Brabant, in spite of the distance. The young people were attracted by the new activities, the radical change of life. which was easier for them to accept than for their parents. Attractive salaries, a wind of liberty and emancipation b~ew fresh air into the country side and lured them to the industrialized centers.

One thing that they didn't realize n the beginning was that their living conditions and moraiity would rapidly deteriorate.

Then there was America. Since the year 1840 this far-away country had become a pole of considerable attraction for the whole of Western Europe. The clearing of the Midwest was in full swing, and information about it

circulated everywhere in Europe. In the year 1847. more than 8000 Netherlanders emigrated to the United States. Luxemburgers and Germans also emigrated in large numbers before 1850.

But Belgians were very slow to follow, aside from an initiative to emigrate a group of indigents citizens from Flanders after the severe agricultural crisis of the year 1846. But for Brabarit, there is no record of any movement of emigratton to America before 1850, in spite of the fact that most of the Dutch and Germans going to America were leaving from Antwerp.

The Belgian Port of Antwerp played a considerable role in the emigration of West Europeans to the New World: the Germans. hut also the Russians, the Austro-Hungarians and the Dutch were the largest contingents to embark from this harbor. This was mainly due to certain measures taken by the Belgian Government as early as 1837 to favor the supremacy of the Port of Antwerp as prime port of departure for emigration to America. The government had past several laws to protect the emigrants of the abuses of ship owners, to respect honest passage prices and to control the living conditions on the ships. Besides these measures, the government tried to provide a satisfying stay in the Antwerp metropolis for the emigrants prior to embarking. The Belgian government even offered special refunds and rebates on its railroad system to emigrants from as far away as Prussia, to help them with the transportation of

people and goods if they would use the Port of Antwerp as port of embarkation I

By the year 1852, three elements encouraged the emigration:

- an attractive region: the United States of America = the pull factor

- a repulsive region: the Brabant Wallon and the Hesbaye Namuroise = the push factor

- regular ship transportation which established the indispensable link between the two worlds as well as an important facilitator in the circulation of information about the opportunities in America...

In spite of the 10.000 kilometers which separated them, the gates of emigration between these two countries opened wide. By the end of the decade, more than 5000 people from Brabant had followed the families DEGODT and LEURQUIN.

For as much as we know, these two families embarked in Antwerp on the American Ship NEW HAMPSHIRE, on 7 September 1852. they arrived in New York the 3rd of October of the same year. After that we don't know much, only that Ambroise DEGODT worked in a cotton factory somewhere around Philadelphia. We don't know if Alexandre LEURQUIN followed the same route but, we do know that later on the two families joined the Belgian colony in the North of Wisconsin.

(to be continued in the next Belgian Laces)
Translation Pierre & Leen Inghels

From
the Library of
the Massachusetts Horticulture Society

ROSE

by **Pierre Joseph Redouté**,
Rosa Gallica .Aurelianensis,
from Choix des Plus Belles Fleurs,
published in parts 1827.

Redouté has been described as the greatest of all 19th century flower artists. His paintings renowned for their perfection of composition and color, display the true "character" of a flower.



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PIERRE JOSEPH REDOUTE
1759 - 1840

By Micheline Gaudette

In the world of the 18th century, an artist had to have great abilities and the right sponsor to be able to rise to eminence. **Pierre Joseph REDOUTE** was lucky to have had both plus the social skills that helped him survive the turbulence experienced by Europe during that century and well into the next.

Pierre Joseph REDOUTE was born in Saint Hubert, Belgium, but lived most of his adult life in France. He was the son of Charles Jacques (Jamagne, 1715- 1776), and grandson of Jean Jacques (1687-1752 lived at Dinant), both painters.

At an early age (13 ?). and after one year of studies in Liege, **Pierre PEDOUTE** started traveling through Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland, painting portraits and religious scenes. Like many other painters, to supplement his income, he also worked as interior decorator in homes of upper-class families. While in Holland, Pierre became interested in the Dutch flower painters. In 1782, Pierre moved to Paris where his brother Antoine Ferdinand (1756 - 1809) was enjoying much success as an interior decorator. Pierre began drawing flowers, and some of his works were reproduced in color engravings by **Gilles Antoine DEMARTEAU** (Liege, 1750- 1802), another Belgian, nephew of the famous Gilles DEMARTEAU (1722-1776) engraver to the King of France. From Gilles Antoine, Pierre learned the first principles of engraving and printing in color.

If there ever was a magical place for Pierre REDOUTE, it had to be the King's Garden (as it was known then and is now known as the Museum of Natural History), there he met Professor **Gerard VAN SPAENDONCK** , a Dutch man, who taught flower painting, took a special interest in Pierre, and greatly influenced the development of his artist~ abilities. It was also in the King's Garden that Pierre met and became the protégé of **Charles-Louis L'HERITIER de BRUTELLE**, a great amateur botanist and a man of influence and wealth who recognized his talents, took him under his protection and train~ him as a botanical artist. Eventually Pierre REDOUTE and his younger brother Henri, (also an artist who had followed Napoleon to Egypt), would become part of The King's Garden staff.

L'HERITIER taught REDOUTE how to dissect flowers, how to draw them, as well as to present their characteristics in precise details. Pierre REDOUTE did the lion's share of the drawings found in the botanical books published by L'HERITIER. and when his benefactor left for England, he followed him (1787) and began drawing flowers of famed English gardens. He stayed in England one year.

Back in France in 1788, Pierre REDOUTE was becoming famous and was appointed Queen Marie- Antoinette's official painter of flowers. After Marie-Antoinette's demise, he became Empress Josephine's (Napoleon's first wife) painter, then Empress Marie-Louise's (Napoleon's second wife) painter, and later on Queen Marie-Amelie's painter.

Pierre REDOUTE was a prolific artist who made hundreds of drawings which were published in botanical and art books (at least 63). Everyone loved his flowers (you probably do too), but perhaps the most acclaimed were his "ROSES", a collection of 170 colored plates published between 1817 and 1824. Around 1824, Pierre began teaching (he was then 65!) and counted Louise-Marie d'ORLEANS, future Queen of Belgium among his numerous students.

His private life remained pretty much that, very private; we know he married a woman much younger than he was, they had three children who remained single. Pierre REDOUTE never starved, but lived in a grand style which brought him to the brink of bankruptcy toward the end of his life. He was painting a lily when he died on June 19, 1840, he was almost 81 years old - still the Grand Master of flower painting.

Said **Frans STAFLEU** (1963) "... he let the world a priceless heritage in his books, his prints, and the paintings. He brought the art of flower painting to unexpected heights, and by immortalizing his botanical subjects he immortalized himself 7

SOURCES:

PARISSE J., REDOUTE de SAINT HUBERT, in "La Meuse" Jan. 22/23, 1994. graciously provided by Jacques DETRO.

STAFLEU, F.A., REDOUTE - Peintre de Fleurs, in A Catalogue of Redouteana, Hunt Botanical Library, Pittsburgh. PA. 1963.

Drawing of "Rose" by Pierre REDOUTE. graciously provided by Howard THOMAS.

Picture of Pierre Joseph Redoute, graciously provided by Jacques DETRO.

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THE WISCONSIN CORNER

by Mary-Ann DEFNET

News from Wsconsin's Belgian community is rather sparse at this time of the year. It is worth mentioning that the 42 members of the Peninsula Belgian-American Club who spent three weeks in Belgium last September had a marvelous trip. They took part in several celebrations commemorating the 50th anniversary at the Liberation. Four members of the group who are veterans of World War II received special honors from the Mayor of the City of Charleroi, and the group attended very touching ceremonies at Bastogne.

Several of the first-time visitors found ancestral homes and cousins still living in those vdlages. These exchange trips will continue as the Wallonie-Wisconsin Societe of Belgium is already planning their 1995 voyage to Wisconsin.

Declarations of Intention - Door County

While the Door County court was established in 1851, most of the early Belgian settlers there made their DeclaratEon of Intention to Become a Citizen of the United States in Brown County Circuit Court. The first recorded in Door County was in September of 1870. From then until 1885, the following Belgians made their Declaration of Intent (often called 'first papers'):

#	Name	Birth Year	Port / Month / Year	Declaration date
1	A. Desire HENQUINET	1839	Portland/Apr. 1870	19 Sept 1870
22	Maximilian COUNART	1842	New York/July 1856	5 Nov. 1870
23	Joseph WAUTIER	1849	New York/June 1869	5 Nov. 1870
21	August HERLACHE	1849	New York/June 1856	5 Nov. 1870
25	Joseph COUNART	1848	Green Bay/July 1856	7 Nov. 1870
26	Ernile COUNART	1846	Green Bay/July 1856	7 Nov. 1870
27	Olivier VRANKEN	1849	New York/May 1856	7 Nov. 1870
36	Celestin PARINS	1842	New York/Oct. 1869	26 Nov. 1870
37	Auguste BALZA	1842	Chicago/June 1857	30 Dec. 1870
39	Joseph HUSSIN	1842	New York/Aug. 1856	15 Feb. 1871
55	J. F. FLEMAL	1835	New York/July 1864	15 May 1871
58	Joseph ENGLEBERT	1842	New York/Mar 1856	11 July 1871
61	Hector DEFRENNE	1847	Detroit/August 1871	27 Oct. 1871
62	Louis COULLARD/COLART	1832	New York/May 1870	27 Oct. 1871
63	Prosper BAUDHUIN	1841	Boston/August 1870	27 Oct. 1871
64	Eugene LEMPEREUR	1845	Detroit/June 1856	27 Oct. 1871
65	Gaspard DURY	1830	Boston/July 1870	27 Oct. 1871
66	Antoine VIRLEE	1836	Detroit/June 1870	27 Oct. 1871
88	A. CHARDIER -	1850	Green Bay/June 1858	30 March 1872
134	Antoine BUSSAR/BERWART	1840	New York/April 1869	26 Oct. 1872
135	Gustave CALBAT	1838	New York/Oct 1858	26 Oct. 1872
136	Charles JANKARD/JEANQUART	1817	New York/April 1870	26 Oct. 1872
137	Isidore ROLLIN	1830	New York/Oct 1871	26 Oct. 1872
137 ½	Emil JEANQUART	1847	New York/April 1870	26 Oct. 1872
138	J.B. DREIZE	1833	Green Bay/Oct 1871	26 Oct. 1872
139	A phonse OUARTEMONT	1848	Green Bay/Oct 1856	26 Oct. 1872
140	Alexandre GLEMIER/GLIME	1843	New York/April 1872	26 Oct. 1872
141	D.J BAUDHUIN	1816	Boston/August 1870	26 Oct. 1872
142	Desire MUTKIM/MOTQUIN	1845	Green Bay/Oct 1871	26 Oct. 1872
143	Pierre BOURNONVILLE	1822	Milwaukee/Mayl 871	28 Oct 1872
144	Joseph BOURNONVILLE	1821	Milwaukee/Oct 1871	28 Oct 1872
145	J J. MUTKIN/MOTQUIN	1819	GreenBay/Oct 1871	28 Oct 1872

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#	Name	Birth Year	Port / Month / Year	Declaration date
181	Elie SIMON	1844	Green Bay/June 1856	12 Nov. 1872
197	Oliver CORBUSIER	1848	New York/July 1858	29 March 1873
198	Florent SACOTTE	1842	New York/Sept 1856	29 March 1873
215	Chartes DECAMP	1848	Boston/April 1871	1 April 1873
276	Julhus DUBOIS	1849	Detroit/August 1871	3 Nov 1873
277	Hubert BOURNONVILLE	1837	Portland/April 1869	3 Nov 1873
278	Antoine CONNARD	1850	Detroit/June 1856	3 Nov 1873
279	John SOUVIGNER	1847	New York/May 1867	3 Nov 1873
280	August DRESSE/DREIZE	1829	Portland/April 1872	3 Nov 1873
281	Nicolas DRESSE/DREIZE	1810	Portland/April 1872	3 Nov 1873
282	Joseph ROMIER	1830	Portland/April 1872	3 Nov 1873
283	Gregoire WAUTIER	1818	New York/April 1870	3 Nov 1873
284	Herman MARANTEN	1829	New York/Sept 1870	3 Nov 1873
285	Joseph DALEMONT	1853	New York/August 1856	2 April 1874
301	J.J ALBERT	1822	New York/July 1871	4 April 1874
302	Hubert dos .DELONGVILLE	1839	New York /August 1855	4 April 1874
314	Louis BERO	1848	New York/June 1856	9 April 1874
318	P J ALBERT	1828	Detroit/November 1872	13 June 1874
359	Joseph BAUDHUIN	1807	Boston/September 1870	27 Oct 1874
367	Isidore LIBERT	1853	Detroit/August 1873	31 Oct 1874
388	Clement HERLACHE	1848	New York/Sept 1856	31 Oct 1874
369	Nicolas J. JAUOUET	1848	Boston/November 1870	2 Nov 1874
370	Francois GILOT	1829	New York/Sept 1871	2 Nov 1874
371	Gregoire Alexa CHAUDOIR	1850	Detroit/June 1871	2 Nov 1874
372	Justn Pierre CHAUDOIR	1842	Detroit/August 1873	2 Nov 1874
373	Melchoir Jos.LATOUR	1824	Portland/March 1871	2 Nov 1874
374	Jean-Baptiste DESTREE	1842	Detroit/June 1870	2 Nov 1874
375	Charles Joseph DECAMP	1819	New York/January 1874	2 Nov 1874
378	Pierre Joseph JENKINS	1802	New York /October 1888	2 Nov 1874
377	John B JADIN	1835	New York/ May 1870	2 Nov 1874
379	Francois Jos. DUBOIS	1841	Detroit/ June 1871	2 Nov 1874
380	Pierre WILLEMS	1833	Port Huron/August 1872	2 Nov 1874
381	Hubert LEBEDELLE	1842	Detroit/April 1870	2 Nov 1874
382	Joseph NEVILLE	1845	New York/Sept 1856	2 Nov 1874
383	Antoi ne VERAVERNE (?)	1827	Detroit/November 1870	2 Nov 1874
385	Frank I J. DESTREE	1852	Detroit/May 1873	2 Nov 1874
386	Desire DUBOIS	1852	Detroit/October 1873	2 Nov 1874
387	Dieudonne MALLEN	1806	Detroit/August 1871	2 Nov 1874
388	GLullaume BIERWART	1840	Baltimore/October 1873	2 Nov 1874
389	J Bte DELWICHE	1845	Detroit/April 1855	2 Nov 1874
390	Pierre J. MALLEN	1849	Detroit/August 1871	2 Nov 1874
391	Martin BAUDHUIN	1846	Detroit/May 1870	2 Nov 1874
392	Marcellin BAUDHUIN	1851	Detroit/May 1870	2 Nov 1874
393	Pierre BAUDHUIN	1837	Detroit/May 1870	2 Nov 1874
394	Gustave Joseph PENSIS	1847	Detroit/May 1870	2 Nov 1874
395	Euqene SIMON	1850	Portland/March 1872	2 Nov 1874
396	N. Joseph FONTAINE	1842	New York/January 1874	2 Nov 1874
401	Louis Joseph GENIN	1824	New York/July 1871	9 March 1875
402	Felix GIGOT	1850	New York/November 1855	9 March 1875
431	Francois SACOTTE	1829	New York/October 1858	20 July 1875
471	Victor EVRARD	1847	Buffalo/June 1856	4 April 1876
472	Joseph DAGNEAU	1844	New York/May 1856	4 April 1876
474	Felicten LESUISSE	1844	Portland/March 1872	22 May 1876
565	John DECLEW/DECLOUX	1844	New York/July 1888	7 Nov 1876

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#	Name	Birth Year	Port / Month / Year	Declaration date
588	Xavier GATTIE/GATHY	1835	New York/May 1870	7 Nov 1876
567	Theophile JACQUART	1850	New York/August 1870	7 Nov 1876
568	Alphonse DEBROUX	1851	New York/June 1855	8 Nov 1876
588	Constant LECAPITAINE	1849	Green Bay/June 1856	28 Sept 1877
605	Joseph LACOURT	1850	Green Bay/June 1856	2 April 1878
608	Theophile BURRO/BERO	1849	New York/October 1857	2 April 1878
640	Felix BAUER	1856	Detroit/June 1873	5 Nov 1878
642	Eugene BAJA	1857	Detroit/June 1869	9 Nov 1878
648	Ntcolas LIBERT	1848	Milwaukee/July 1871	3 Sept. 1879
649	Henri LEFEVRE	1846	New York/September 1871	27 Sept. 1879
669	Gustave DUBOIS	1849	New York/July 1857	15 Feb 1880
702	Isidore BOUCHONVILLE	(Form not completed)		15 Feb 1880
704	Fritz HARDER	1815	New York/October 1873	2 Oct 1880
	(born in Belgium, but came from Germany)			2 Oct 1880
743	Frank DAMES	1835	New York/May 1870	2 Nov 1880
748	Adolphe BOSMAN	1844	Phi ladelphia/April 1880	16 Dec 1880
832	Olivier DEBAUCHE	1841	PhiladelphialMay 1880	14 Feb 1882
833	Edward ZEPHERIN	1852	New York/June 1856	3/4 Feb 1882
843	Eugene DUBOIS	1856	Chicago/September 1873	1 April 1882
956	Frank BERO	1855	New York/Nov 1855	26 Oct 1882
990	Jutien HENRY	1859	New York/Sept 1872	4 Nov 1882
993	Desire TALLIA	1855	New York/Sept 1864	4 Nov 1882
994	Gregowe Jos. DEMENY	1838	New York/October 1880	4 Nov 1882
995	Louis MATTI/MATHY	1861	Philadelphia/May 1879	4 Nov 1882
996	Desire MAES	1881	New York/February 1881	6 Nov 1882
1041	Joseph THAYS	1854	Green Bay/July 1863	7 Nov 1882
1057	Francois SIMON	1855	Portland/March 1872	2 April 1883
1088	Emile JAUMAIN	1837	Boston/January 1883	26 March 1884
1369	Jean Baptiste EVRARD	1840	New York/May 1880	29 Oct 1884
1370	A. BAJA	1845	New York/August 1880	29 Oct 1884
1371	J. B. FLAHAUX	1838	New York/May 1881	29 Oct 1884
1372	Francois STIMART	1853	Philadelphia/Sep 1880	29 Oct 1884
1439	Hubert BOURGEOIS	1859	New York/May 1871	3 Nov 1884
1440	Jules PARMENTIER	1860	New York/March 1873	3 Nov 1884
1441	Victor CHARNIER	1883	New York/October 1870	3 Nov 1884
1500	Charles MATHY	1840	Philadelphia/April 1880	17 March 1885

*Please note that many of these people could not spell their names Those given here with a (/) slash show the spelling as given on the Declaration; the second is the probable spelling. Those marked with an asterisk may be

(88) CHARLIER /CHARNIER,
 (376) JENQUINNE / JENKENS and
 (993) TAHLIER /TILLIARD.

REFERENCE: - Door Series: Volumes land 2, 1870-1882 and 1882-1902. Archives, Area Research Center. University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

QUERIES ... QUERIES ... QUERIES...

At the office of The Belgian Researchers there is a file for each query submitted. When you respond to a query or when you receive a response, please send us a copy of the information, so that we can stay informed of the status of the research. When someone answers your Query, be sure to acknowledge receipt. This is just common courtesy and lets the members know that their response was received - and their effort appreciated!

95.266 - GUNS Henry b. 28 Jan.1856 in Oud Heverlee, Belgium, son of Jean Baptiste b. 30 Jul. 1823 and **Joanna Delqui** b.5 Sept. 1829:- Henry left Belgium for the United States in Oct.1883 with his wife Angeline b. Oct.1857 and two children. The 1900 census shows them living in Bellevue (Washington?) with the children William b Apr 1879 Lizzie b Mar 1883, Frank b. May 1885, Ballera b Jul.1889; Mary b. Oct. 1891: Corrine b. Sept. 1893 and Albert b. May 1896. I also own a document that shows his living in Tacoma, Wash, in 1902. Any information on this side of the family would be greatly appreciated. **Georgette Guns - Ophemstraat 46 - B 3050 Oud Heverlee - Belg.** or The Belgian Researchers will forward.

95.267 - We are interested in corresponding with Belgians whose ancestors arrived at the port of New Orleans, La., stayed in Central Louisiana and then moved out to the West Coast around the turn of the century. **Jerome and Audrey C. Vandersypen - 3207 Hynson Street - Alexandria LA. 71301-5426**

95.268 -Emigrants from VERREBROEK, Belg. Researching the population history of my native village Verrebroek, situated in the polders in Flanders, I found that an important number of inhabitants emigrated to the United States between 1850 and 1920. Many returned to Belgium, most often with children born di the States. Many of them stayed, and those are the names I'm mainly interested in. So often on the official papers, the origin of the emigrants is listed as "Belgium" - without giving the name of the village, and the descendants might not know from which village their ancestors came So here follows a list of the family names in interested in: **Ba(e)tens - Bleyenbergh - Bollens - Bolssens - Cappaert - Cleys - D'Olieslager - . De Backer - De Bock - De Bruyn - De Caluwe, - De Jonghe - Dc Man - De Maeyer - De Man, Franck - Franssens - Heirman - Janssens - Lambrechts - Laureys - Lokermans - Lorie - Lossie - Pauwels - Picavet - Piessens - Rotthier - Sleuwaert - Snoeck - Strobbers - Tilleman - Van Bogget - Van Cauleren - Van den Branden - Van Eetvelt - Van G(h)eem - Van Oppens - Van Removrtel - Verbrae(c)ken Vercauteren - Verellen - Vermeiren - Voet -Weyn -**

Zaman. Presently my database contains some 45,000 individuals and spans from the 13th century to 1994. If anyone needs information on immigrants from the Waas Land area, I'm prepared to help, Free of Charge; the only thing I expect in return is information about "my" immigrants and their descendants. I hope to be in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan in June 1995. Would love to have some prior contacts **JAG. Picavet - Doom 9 - 9150 Kruibeke - Belgium. Tel & Fax (32)3-7741011** or The Belgian Researchers will forward.

96.269 - Lieftring / Liefclering -/Leeffering -Muss / Moos / Maus - Would like to share information on the following families: Carl (Charles) Lieftring - came to the US 1854 (first to New York; to Wis. in 1865) with his five children. Catharina and husband Peter **Nothom**; Susanna; John B Nicklas and Charles. All from Hachy, Prov. of Luxembourg, Belg. Henry Muss & Margaret **Colteaux or Cullisch** family came to New York state Ca. 1845 from Heinstert, Prov. of Luxembourg, Belg. They had Ca. II children. **Carolyn Kneisl - mel Box 90- Kerkhoven, MN 56252-9732**

95.270 - BELGIAN CLUBS: Would like to know if there are any Belgian Clubs that have published a history of their organization (in English)- **Yvonne Persyn - Vlamingen in the Wereld rep. - 1127 W. Kirk Place - San Antonio, TX 78226.**

95.271 - FITE - .Johannes (my ancestor) son of Pietre, married Catharina Elisabeth (last name unknown) - Landed in Philadelphia. Penn 28 September 1749 with two brothers Heinrich and Hans Jacob. One sister Catharina remained in Germany They are supposed to be descended from Jan Fyt - famous Dutch painter from Antwerp. I have not been able to trace the lineage between Jan Fyt (b.1611 - d. 1661 m. Joanna **Van de Zande**) and the three File-boys who landed in Penn. in 1749. Can anyone help? **Jane Bozman - 632 Vivian Drive - Nashville, Tennessee37211 -USA**

95.272 - VALCQ - Looking for the birthplace in Belgium of Joseph Valcq who emigrated as a single person in 1855. Passenger list of

‘Telegraph’ has a Joseph Valcke about same age, coming from Roeselare, West Flanders, but descendants say French or Walloon was spoken to the home. Note from Editor: *It was quite common in the 19th and early 20th century for Flemish residents to speak French. As mentioned in previous Belgian Laces all education beyond the elementary grades was in French in all of Belgium, which often made for that language being spoken in the home. In the case of Roeselare, its proximity to the French border makes French the common language of communication.*

Mary Ann Defnet (see 95.273)

95.273 - VAN HECKE Need information on Polydore/Paul Van Hecke, b. 19 March 1861 in Meerendree, Belg.: son of Augustus Van Hecke and Francisca **Meuleman**. Emigration between 1880 and 1900. Only clue is a photo found in the belongings of a nephew who died in 1976. This photo has the inscription: “**AN HECKE - WAKA 1928.**” Polidore (Paul I Poll) must have been 67 years old at the time. Did he live in Mishawaka. IN or is there another city with the name ending in ..WAKA? Family in Belgium (new member Robert Van Hecke) wants info on date and place of marriage, death as weB as on any descendants. **MA. Defnet -253 Little Road, Green Bay, WI - 54301** or to this office.

95. 274 - Mr. Andre HUET, producer of ‘INEDITS’, a Belgian television program showing clips of old family movies, would like to receive copies of old family movies taken by American I Canadian people of Belgian descent. Can you oblige him? His address: Andre HUET RTBF Charleroi - Passage de la Bourse - 6000 Charleroi, Belgium.

95. 275- QUARTIER / CIJARTIER / CARTIER

Am looking for namesakes in the US. of my grgrand-mother **Jeanne-Philippine Quarteer**. Her ancestors Came from Schelle, Province Antwerpen, where they held important positions in the community. After the French revolution (1794) this family was scattered and we believe that some may have emigrated to the US. It’s also possible that some established in the US. prior to that date. I’ll be happy to share the data have. I use the “Gedcom

Standard draft release 5.3” which is described by the Fain. HEst. Dep. of the LDS Church in Salt Lake City. I would make a diskette in English if requested.

Joanna Dries - De Braekeleerstraat 55 - 5-2018 Antwerpen - Belgium or The Belgian Researchers will forward.

95. 276- DELBROOK/ DEL BROUCKE -

I’ve been researching for many years the birthplace of my Flemish grandfather Victor Henry Delbrook (Delbrouck(e), who came to America around 1890. According to his death record he was born 19 February 1872 in Belgium, the son of Joseph and Margaret. He had six brothers and three sisters, but he was the only one who came to the USA. According to the family he was born in Brussels or maybe Charleroi. - While I was in Brussels I could not find any records. I have also written to the Office of the Population in Brussels = NOTHING - no result. According to an insurance application his father died 1885 at the age of 63, his mother died 1895 at the age of 66. I don’t know how accurate these records are. Can anyone help me out of this dead-end?

Margaret Delbrook Villa - 1243 Diana Lane - Santa Barbara CA 93103

95.277 - JEANSON / DAVISTER - Nicholas Jeanson b. 1723? d. 1803 in St. Denis, Namur: m. 1 August 1761 in St. Denis Namur with Jeanne Davister , b? died 18 November 1786 in St. Denis Namur. I’m looking for the parents and other missing into on both of these ancestors. **Bernice K. Barrett - 4407 Highway 22 East - Lena WI 64139- 9627**

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

- 537 Henry P. LEFEBURE - Hagerstown MD
- 538 Warren C. VAN MALE - Zion IL
- 539 E.& A. BOUCHONVILLE - Court St Etienne - Belgium
- 540 Jean DETKIER - Bellevue WA
- 541 Fernond FOIJQUAERT - Wetterer. - Belgium
- 542 Martha A. BLOMMAERTS - Portland OP
- 543 Don MONYETTE - Waukegan IL
- 544 Robert VAN HECKE - Brussels - Belgium
- 545 M.& L. LOQYENS VAN DEN KERKI-fof- Gresham OR
- 546 Anne-Marie SIMPSON - Lake Oswego OR
- 547 Helen STICKA - Gresham OR
- 548 Jane BOZMAN - Nashville TN
- 549 Roger L. VAN DORPE - Farmington M~
- 550 Raymond C. GOBIN - Schaurrburg IL
- 551 Rev. Leon J. FLAHERTY C.P.P.S. - Columbus OH
- 552 Tina SAMPSON - Victoria CANADA
- 553 Geraldine D. BRYANT - St Albans ~

FROM & TO FROM & TO

To ALL members: it has been brought to our attention again that some of our members do not acknowledge research done by fellow members. As we pride ourselves in the cooperation of the membership in helping one another, in sharing information and even in doing research “pure et simple” it should also be self evident that these researchers receive at least a Thank You - ever, if the research done is not successful. Somebody still went out of his or her way to help you. It’s just a matter of simple courtesy, right! - We here at the office of **The Belgian Researchers** want to take this opportunity to express OUT gratitude to the faithful researchers in the US., in Belgium and in France for all their good services. I’m thinking here especially of **Howard Thomas, Micheline Gaudette, Mary Ann Defnet, Paul Heerbrant, Paul Callens, Sylvere Van Daele, Louis Van Den Brande and Michel Bury** and the many others who take the time and the trouble to answer your Queries. To all a heartfelt **THANK YOU!**

To ALL our contributors: first of all a great thank you for submitting your articles on time. it makes a big difference when we don’t have to hurry to beat the printer’s deadline. Now I have another request: as many of you write their articles on a computer. I would like to ask you to send in the articles on a diskette. I work with a Mac, but have installed a translator to read also Word or WordPerfect documents from IBM- compatibles. As I have to arrange and rearrange articles to “fit” in the quarterly, have to retype most of the material submitted. It would save a lot of time and effort if you could send your articles on diskettes. I would return the same as soon as I have transferred them, to my computer of course. **Thank You** -Leen.

From Myra Michaletz I purchased Micheline Gaudettes Republican Calendar and it is the best informational tool ever used! I enjoy my Belgian Laces very much; I found it very informative; I like the part on Belgium as well as the information on the States.

From Micheline Gaudette: Howard Thomas had given me such interesting (and funny) account of his “adventures” at the end of World War II (yes, he was old enough to serve), that it gave me the idea to have a section on “World War II - Stories’ (or any other appropriate title) in Belgian Laces . The contributions don’t have to be from former soldiers, anyone could participate, what were members doing during WW II? Sorry Micheline, for the delay in our printing this request We think it would be an excellent idea, and hope that our members will participate. Yes, Pierre has plenty of stories, but I’m afraid they would not be “funny” - Send your articles to Micheline Gaudette or to this office.

From Howard Thomas: I’ve just finished up Jean McMahon’s search for records on her grandfathers service during the Spanish-American war, and mailed her a packet of info I extracted by hand at the National Archives. I sent her some extra “reduced” Xeroxes of one record showing her grandfather and another Belgian **P. Van Nessche** from Antwerp, who served on the same U.S. Revenue Cutter

during the U.S. invasion of Cuba in 1898. I suggested she pass a copy along to you with a little short narrative explanation of what was going on, the thought being that you might consider printing in a future Laces. It’s quite interesting and somewhat unique that you have two Belgians serving on the same U.S. war vessel at the same time.

Sorry Howard, that this letter was not followed up in an issue of Belgian Laces last year! We reorganized Pierre’s office space and several mailings got kind of lost in the shuffle

To Jean McMahon: Hallo out there, Jean.. we agree with Howard, the story of your grandtather(which you had promised some time ago)) would make a great article for Laces.

From J.E. Gavert: Thank you for supplying me with the reprint of an article published in Belgian Laces in 1982, pertaining to “Belgians from Sweden”. In this article, a Mr. **Steg Gober** was mentioned as being able to provide information about the Walloons who emigrated to Sweden. I contacted him and received a very favorable reply, which helped me in my genealogical research. With the information in my possession, he was able to trace my ancestors to a Clas Gefvert, b.1595. There also is a son Abraham b. 1617. but the microfilm does not indicate the place of birth. It may not be in Sweden! - I would like to share an interesting bit of supplementary information received from Mr. Geber:

*The family (or families) **Gävert** has long been considered a real Walloon family and we have many members in our association with that name. But according to our experts, it is doubtful that the first emigrants really came from the Walloon district of Belgium, and not from a place in Germany. However, the distance between the Walloon district in Belgium and some places in Germany could be 100 miles, and it is more of an academic question if the family should be called a true Walloon family or not. Practically, we consider members of the family to be Walloon descendants and welcome them in our association. Thank you for supplying me with information which has enabled me to pursue my research.*

From Bob and Jeanne Koller: Our trip to Belgium was a delight! What a beautiful country! And the people are wonderful and generous! I was able to locate many of my mother’s and father’s ancestors’ descendants and found the homes and farms they left when they came to the United States. I’m looking forward to returning to the land of my ancestors. My husband truly enjoyed the kind hospitality and the many different Belgian beers! Our hosts were the Bouchonville’s in Court Saint Etienne. Emile Bouchonville is the president of the Club WallonieWisconsin. Herewith, please find our renewal plus a gift-membership for our gracious hosts.

From Paul Heerbrant: To you and all the readers of Belgian Laces, my best wishes for the New Year 1995. May this year be prosperous in your research,

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meetings and new members. Thank you for my subscription it is my great pleasure to stay in contact with the Belgo-Americans of the United States.

From Fred A. Halkett Jr.: About a year and a half ago I started my subscription to Belgian Laces to help me with my genealogical research. I asked and you kindly put a query for me in the 93.2 (Vol.15 #55). I am ever grateful to you because it was read by Mr. Paul Heerbrant who resides in Brussels, Belg. and who offered me his assistance. And what assistance it was! - need to tell you about it. - I have now a 3 x 4 foot family tree of the entire Halkett family back to 1329 in Scotland - counting my children it totals 22 generations! And all by Paut Heerbrant in his precise and beautiful penmanship. - After receiving Paul's comprehensive genealogical package, my wife and I, who had planned to take a month "holiday" in Provence, revised our plans. Now it was to visit the places my ancestors had lived - Belgium, The Netherlands and Scotland - and to meet Paul Heerbrant and his wife Christine. But it was more than just a meeting. We spent 10 glorious days in Belgium, mostly with our newly befriended host and hostess .- What a kind and wonderful couple they are. I hope someday that the Heerbrant's will visit the USA and come to Asheville. We would like to try, in some small measure, to reciprocate the kindness and generosity they extended to us this past fall. And to Belgian Laces thanks for being the vehicle that brought us together.

V/hat a wonderful testimony Fred. Thank you for sharing your appreciation with us!

From Shirley Johnson: My membership has paid off 100-fold, beyond my wildest dreams! A fellow researcher Michel Bury did a wonderful piece of research for me, tracing my lines back several more generations. It was through Belgian Laces that he undertook my project

From Mrs. Jean French Sometime ago I placed a query in **Belgian Laces** seeking information on my father's family in Belgium **Camille Victor Dumont**. To date I have received replies from **Louis Van Den Brande** and **Paul Heerbrant** (both from Belgium) and a wealth of information from **Michel Bury** (France). I do think we were only able to get this information through our query in Belgian Laces and the kind of cooperation of our friends and relatives abroad.

To Albert I. Protin: *For a book on Walloon traditions, try the Belgian Club in Charleroi or Pittsburgh PA. or the Belgian Tourist Office 745 Fifth Ave. New York, NY. 10151 (te1212-758-8130). They also have a very good little book A Masterpiece called Belgium. For Sweatshirts with a Belgian motive, look for 'International Sweats & Tees' in the shopping malls of larger cities. I found a beautiful sweat shirt in a suburb of Chicago. It says "**Belgian Pride**", has the Belgian Tri-color (black-gold-red) on a white background. My boys wear it 'with pride'. For a sweat or so with a Charleroi emblem, address yourself to: yule do*

Charleroi - - Service des Relations Publiques - 115, rue Joseph Wauters - 6020 Dampremy - Belgium.

By the way Albert please send us all you know about your Protin., Bontemps, Toussaint and Boulanger families. Pierre found an extensive source of information that he wants to share with you.

To the person in Chehalis, WA, who is a **BERWART /BIERWART** descendant contact John C. Wood, Jr. 50 Marsdale Court, Selkirk, New York 12158. He has your ancestry (in English) from Rhisnes, Belgium. {**Submitted by Mary Ann Defnet**}

From Jeanne Reince-Kollor: Thank you Pierre, for your help in writing to Emile & Andrée **Bouchonville** in Belgium, in regards to the "gift-subscription" we sent them. I also want to mention that I received a reply to my Query (94.260) from Father Jean Ducat, who located my ancestor **Warichaiet** in GrezDoizeau, Brabant I must also tell you - my mother passed away recently in Green Bay, WI. As we were all sitting around after a family meal with all her 29 grandchildren, I asked for them to say what they remembered most about Grandma. Would you believe - the oldest grandson said "Gallettes - waffle cookies!! At Christmas Grandma made Gallettes for all of us - packed in shoe boxes!!" I'll try to carry on the tradition, shoe box and all! - Yours - another Belgian who is proud to be Belgian! (signed) Jeanne.

Dear Jeanne, please accept our sincere condolences at the passing away of your Mother Yes, we know: for all Belgians , be they Flemish of Walloon, the Gallettes are the Christmas cookie. So glad you want to continue your mother's tradition, shoe box and all!

From Margaret Deckers: (Query 93.203) Today I received more replies from Belgium to my inquiry letters, which you translated and edited. In one letter I received copies of 5 birth certificates and the information from that relative of mine, who still lives in the house in Maaseik, Belgium which my ancestor- emigrant Peter Lambert sold in 1863 prior to leaving for the States.

To Margaret Decker *congratulations on your success. We are glad to have been of assistance to you. You will have to be patient a little longer for the translations of the documents you sent us. We are now facing the deadline for the Quarterly. As soon as these are all mailed, and out of the house, we will be gone for a couple of weeks of well deserved vacation. Bont worry we will take care of the translations upon our return in March.*

To anyone who has genealogical books or genealogical magazines that they no longer use or need: you might consider donating them to the library of The Belgian Researchers . We are actually in the process of making inventory of our library holdings. Please send your donations to our address 62073 Fruitdale Lane La Grande, Or. 97850.

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PASSENGER LISTS

prepared by Micheline GAUDETTE & Howard THOMAS

File: Emigrants 1856

Report: From Belgium

Names	From	Left	Ship	Year Date	Ar. Year Date
ALEXANDER Alexis	Meux*			1856 Apr14	
ARIVAGUS Paul RADELET N Catherine MT JM PI JO	Meux*			1856 Apr 15	
BAUGNIET Clement PAQUET Augustine FR FL FR	Mehaigne*			1856 Feb 28	
BELIN Jean Baptiste DLHEN Justine IS HE AD JB JO PI S /Jandrain				1856 Apr 28	
BERCKMANS Jean MERCENIER Therese MP	Bomal*			1856 Apr 20	
BEULE Johann Godfreid, 25,M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
BLACKMOND? Geo	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
BOHN Magdalena, 22 F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
BOLAIN Caroline	Meux			1856 Apr 14	
BOUCHER Francois Jos; LADURON Julie JB LO EL LE FR CO/Bomal*				1856 Feb 4	
BRESSON Melchior 34, Catharina 30, J	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
BREUSCH Johannes 48 Catharina 43 J C C C H	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
BRONS Rosalie see LECLERQ Jean	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
BRUGNINGS Jeanne 36 see DEVROOM Antoine	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
BUCHELER Gerard 22, Jacques, 20, M, farmer	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
CHALLE Pierre Jos.	Liernu			1856 Mar 8	
CHANGELON Jean Joseph MELON Rose HE VI JJ MT FL GA VI/ Mt .St.Andre*				1856 Apr 16	
CLABOTS Petrus 56, MICHAUX Maria 57 G J	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
CLABOTS Anna 34 see CLEERMANS Hendrick	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
CLABOTS Jean, 27, H	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
CLABOTS Petrus, 30, N	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
CLEERMANS Hendrick 43 CLABOTS Anna 34 P G H	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
CLEERMANS, Charles, 29, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
CORBET Desire MALAISE Therese FL MT JU VI CE FR	Autre-Eglise			1856 Feb 20	
COULOM Edouard	Geest-Gerompont			1856 Feb 28	
CUISSET? Desire Jos. 32M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
DACHELET.... GHEYNE Marie Anne JU MAR ROS	Mt.St.Andre			1856 Jun 18	
DAHIN Theodor Jos.27, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
DAHMEN Gottlieb 31 Catherine 32 C M H A	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
DAHMEN Heinrich, 29, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
DAUM Barbara, 23, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
DE VROOM Antoine 38, BRUGNINGS Jeanne 36 ,J E L S A/Germany	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
DE VROOM Sidonie, 3 M?	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856. Sep 6
DEBAUCHE Auguste	Geest-Gerompont			1856 Jun 13	
DESTECHE Pierre Jos. BOUCHER Josephine Rosalie	Mt.St.Andre			1856 Feb 26	
DETRY Jean Baptiste JALLET Marie Jos JJ MT JO HE LE M/Geest-Gerompont				1856 Jun 13	
DUCHENE Jean Baptiste	Liernu			1856 Jul 14	
DUCHENE Jean Jos.Celestin	Liernu			1856 Jul 14	
DUPONT Eugene LADURON Julie	Meux*			1856 Apr 14	
DUPONT Louis Ghislain	Meux			1856 Mar 5	
DUPUIS Ferdinand	Liernu			1856 Mar 8	
DUPUIS Theodore	Liernu			1856 Mar 8	
ECKERS Johannes 29 F?	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY.1856 Sep 6
ECKSTEIN Johann, 26, F?	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
EICHTEN Mrs	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
EICHTEN? F.	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
EVEN Wilhelm, 25, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
EVRARD Charles Jos.	Mt.St.Andre			1856 Feb 26	
EVRARD Pierre Jos. BAYE Marie Therese JO AL VI	Mt.St.Andre			1856 Mar 27	
FEUCHT Barbara, 22, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6

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File: Emigrants 1856

Report: From Belgium

Names	From	Left	Ship	Year Date	Ar. Year Date
FISCHER Jacob, 20, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
FLAMANT Leopold	Mt.St.Andre			1856 Feb 26	
FRANCOIS Jean Jos. BOLAIN Jeanne TH GU MJ LA FE AU/Meux				1856 Apr 14	
GARDIEN Octavie	Liernu			1856 Jul 14	
GENIESSE Gilain	Liernu			1856 Mar 8	
GOSIN Amelie left with RAMOISY family	Huppaye			1856 Jun 11	
GUEULETTE Charles LECOCQ Marie Therese JO DE JU AN PH/Meux				1856 Apr 14	
GUEULETTE Florent PIETTE...	Meux			1856 Apr 14	
HOSTECK?, Louis, 29, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
HOUGARDY Joseph FU MA HO	Autre-Eglise			1856 Mar 30	
INGEBOS Constant	Jandrain			1856 Jun 1	
INGEBOS... HUES Charlotte CO HE PR VI	Jandrain			1856 Jun 15	
JANQUART Therese	Meux			1856 Mar 5	
JAUQUET Pierre DUPUIS Marie Therese JO FE JB	Meux			1856 Apr 15	
JOHANNES Eugene 47, VANDERMISSEN Maria J C G P T E G/Germany		AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
JUNG Amalia 22, Margaretha, 26, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KERST Anna M. 23, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KERST Hubert, 29, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KERST Joh. Michel, 25, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KERST Maria C. 59	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KERST Peter, 26, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KERST Suzanna, 19, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KRETZER Carl Fred., 36 M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
KRING Elisabeth 29, Charlotte, 23, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
LADURON Maximilien HERBIGNAT Anne Jos. LO GE NJ AL JB/Meux				1856 Apr 14	
LAISSE Jean Baptiste FRANCOIS Catherine JB AM CA OC JE/Meux				1856 Apr 14	
LAISSE Joseph BAUDHUIN Marie Therese CA AL FR MJ/ Meux				1856 Apr 14	
LANDUYT Louis, 22, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
LECLERQ Jean 45 BRONS Rosalie 37 M M G V	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
LEUZE Wilhlem 27 Jacob, 19, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
LEVETTE Jacobus, 45, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
LIRoux... RAVET Anne Marie MAX	Wastinnes			1856 Feb 28	
LPPZE Pierre MASSUY Marie Therese MT EL VI	Wasseiges			1856 Mar 23	
LOTZ Wilhem, 35, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
LOUETTE Catherine	Liernu			1856 Jul 14	
MARTEAU Charles MATHY Therese CH JU VI JO	Jandrain			1856 Apr 25	
MARTIN Hortense	Mt.St.Andre*			1856 Mar 27	
MARTIN Justine	Mt.St.Andre			1856 Mar 27	
MASSUY Paul	Wasseiges			1856 Mar 23	
MATHY Jacques	Jandrain			1856 Apr 25	
MATHY Pierre Jos. EVRARD Marie Therese AN LO HE RO AU?/ Mt.St.Andre				1856 Feb 26	
MEUSES Wilhelm, 22, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
MICHAUX Maria see CLABOTS Petrus	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
MONGIN Philippe CHRISTIERNE MT ME	Meux			1856 Apr 14	
NAZE Prosper.	Liernu			1856 Mar 8	
NAZE Virginie	Liernu			1856 Mar 8	
NEUVILLE... DELSAUX Marie Jos. NI CA HE JA JU GI	Liernu			1856 Jul 14	
NICKALS? Francis, 25, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
NICKEL Leonard 24 Anna, 25, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6

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File: Emigrants 1856
Report: From Belgium

Names	From	Left	Ship	Year Date	Ar. Year Date
NIERSCHORE? Maria, 27, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
NIET Jean B.6, Maria ½ with NIERSCHORE?	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
OTTER Ada 44 Ann. 46 G W E J JR A B J	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
OTTER C Barbara 30 N C	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
OTTER Heinrich, 25, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
RAMOISY Charles AM FX AU VI .JB DI	Huppaye*			1856 Jun 11	
RELLING Margaretha, 18F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
ROKKER Hendrick, 21, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
ROPS Abraham, 27, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
ROTH Nicolaus 54 M I	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
SCHAUER Johannes,37 F?	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
SCHMIDT Dorothea,33,F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
SCHNEIDER Anton 45 Anna 44 J J W W	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
SCHRODER Anna see VAN ERMEN Jean	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
SENTE Clementin Joseph AM	Wastinnes			1856 Feb 28	
SERON? RADELET Josephine SY	Meux			1856 Apr 14	
SPRENGER Peter, 25, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
SPRIMONT Ignace THUNUS Clement. CA CA EU MJ IS	Huppaye*			1856 Apr 4	
STAUVENS Jos. 36, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
STOMMEL? Aug, 33, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
T'KINT David, 29, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
TASQUIN Jean Baptiste	Liernu			1856 Feb 6	
TASQUIN Marie Therese	Liernu			1856 Feb 6	
THELEN, Michel, 25, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
THIELENS Henri 57 Pierre 13	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
THILMANS Rosina, 49 see VERDOOT Henri	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
TRUMPHALTER Johan, 13F?	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VAN ERMEN Jean 98, SCHRODER Anna 57 P L A G	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VAN LIELEGEM? Francois, 28, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VAN LONGELEN? Anna Cath. 18 M?	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VAN LONGELEN? Frans.22 M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VAN LONGELEN Jean, 52 M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VANAISSE Alfred, 37, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VANDENBERGH Maria, 27, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VANDENBERGH, Virginia 2,F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VANDERMISSEN Joseph DISTECHE Clemence HO JO EU ER/ Huppaye				1856 Apr 24	
VANDERMISSEN Mari a see JOHANNES Eugene	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
VERDOOT Henri 49 THILMAN Rosina 49 F T P E M R	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
WALE? Pet. 21, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
WALKER Christian 57 Anna 28 M19 C34 C J	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
WEILER Leopold, 29, M	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
WEHA Maria, 57, F	Germany	AN	Graham Pol		NY 1856 Sep 6
ZICOT Lambert LAMBERT Julienne EU MTF JO ED	Meux*			1856 Apr 14	
BACCUS (widower of) CHARLIER Henri RO HO JO MJ HE AD AU/ Mt.St.Andre				1857 Apr 15	
LEMENAGER Jean Jos. FX DI EU CA CE	Wastinnes*			1857 Mar 14	
GUNIOT Josephine	Wastinnes			1858 Feb 16	
GUNIOT Victoire Jos	Wastinnes			1860 Dec 17	
SEHA Adolphine Jos.	Maleves			1865 Nov 17	