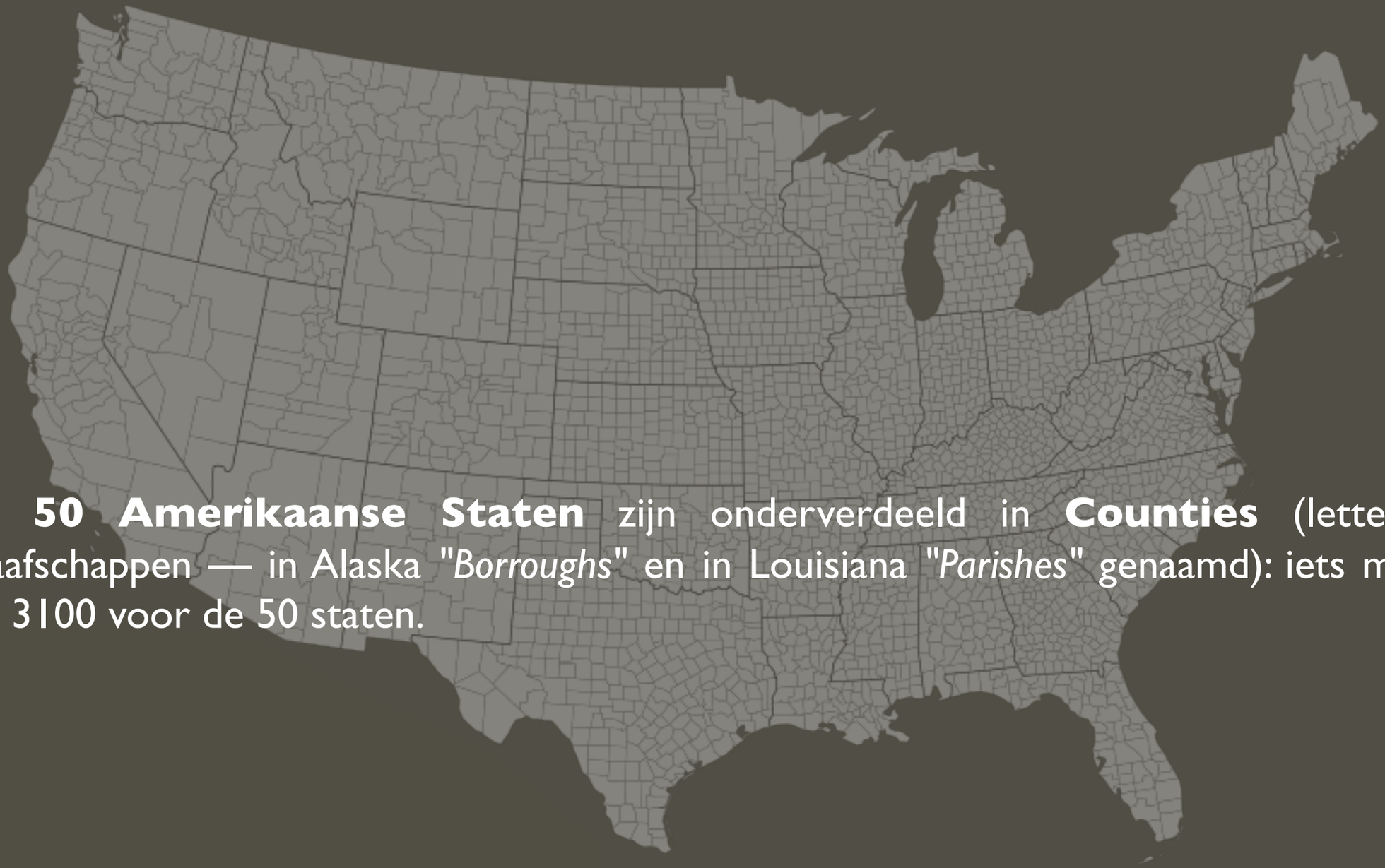
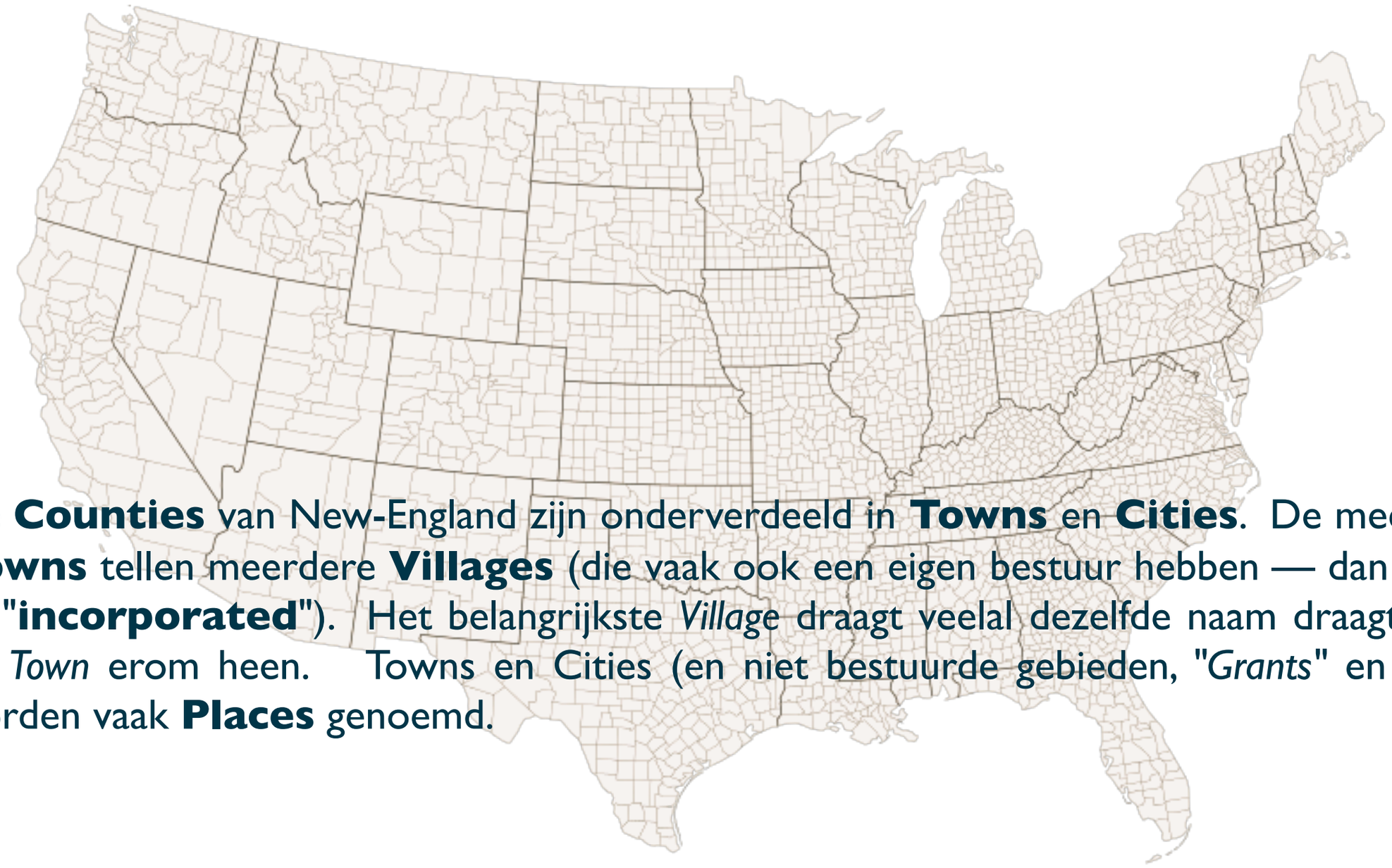
Towns & Villages & Houses (and Trees)



De 50 Amerikaanse Staten zijn onderverdeeld in **Counties** (letterlijk Graafschappen — in Alaska "*Borroughs*" en in Louisiana "*Parishes*" genaamd): iets meer dan 3100 voor de 50 staten.

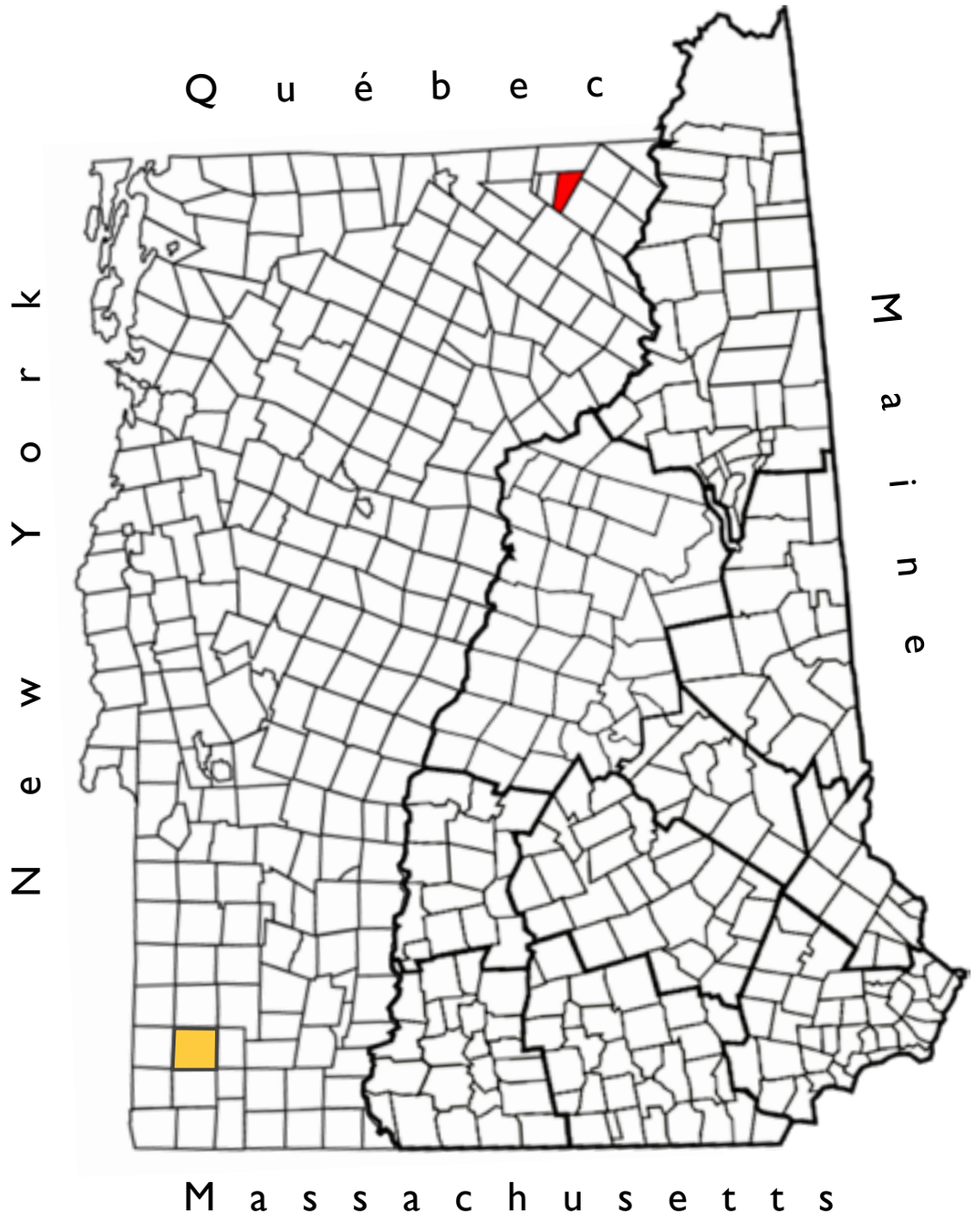
Les 50 États américains sont divisés en **Counties** (les Contés — appelés "*Borroughs*" en Alaska, et "*Parishes*", ou paroisses, en Louisiane): un peu plus de 3100 pour les 50 États.



De **Counties** van New-England zijn onderverdeeld in **Towns** en **Cities**. De meeste **Towns** tellen meerdere **Villages** (die vaak ook een eigen bestuur hebben — dan zijn ze "**incorporated**"). Het belangrijkste *Village* draagt veelal dezelfde naam draagt als de *Town* erom heen. Towns en Cities (en niet bestuurde gebieden, "*Grants*" en zo) worden vaak **Places** genoemd.

Les **comtés** de la Nouvelle-Angleterre sont divisés en **Towns** et **Cities**. La plupart des **Towns** comptent plusieurs **Villages** (qui eux aussi peuvent avoir une forme de gouvernance — ils sont alors "**incorporated**"). Le principal *Village* porte souvent le même nom que la *Town* dont il fait partie. Les Towns et les Cities (et les territoires non gouvernés, comme les "*Grants*") sont souvent identifiés sous le terme générique de **Places**.

Towns and ***cities*** of **Vermont** and **New Hampshire**



Dit zijn de **255 "*places*" van Vermont** *(237 towns, 9 cities, 5 unincorporated areas, 4 gores)* en de **234 *"places"* van New Hampshire** *(221 towns, 13 cities)*.
(De kaart van New Hampshire toont ook de 10 *Counties*.)

• **Gores** zijn weinig of niet bevolkte gebieden die na de opdeling in gemeenten als het ware zijn "overgebleven". Rood gekleurd is het grootste van alle *gores* van Vermont: **Avery's Gore**, 46 km2, geen inwoners.

• **Unincorporated areas** (gemeentevrije gebieden) zijn veelal gebieden die wel een lokaal bestuur hebben gehad, dat echter omwille van de ontvolking (of soms faillissement) werd afgeschaft. Geel gekleurd is **Glastenbury** (115 km2), ooit meer dan 200 inwoners, nu een spookstad met 16 mensen.

Voici les **255 "*places*" du Vermont** *(237 towns, 9 cities, 5 unincorporated areas, 4 gores)* et les **234 *"places"* du New Hampshire** *(221 towns, 13 cities)*.
(La carte du New Hampshire dessine aussi les 10 *Counties*.)

• Les **Gores** sont des territoires peu ou pas habités, les "résidus" après la division du pays en communes.
Marqué en rouge le plus étendu des *gores* du Vermont: **Avery's Gore**, 46 km2, aucun habitant.

• Les **unincorporated areas** (territoires non municipalisés) sont souvent des territoires qui ont connu une organisation municipale, mais qui a été supprimée suite au dépeuplement (ou parfois la faillite). Marqué en jaune **Glastenbury** (115 km2) autrefois plus de 200 habitants, maintenant une ville fantôme de 16 habitants.

Towns and ***cities*** of **Vermont** and **New Hampshire**

De op de volgende pagina's *cursief* gezette namen zijn ***"unincorporated areas"***.
De ***gores*** komen in deze lijst niet voor.
De ***places*** in **geel** gezet komen in dit of in andere albums aan bod.
Andere bezochte stadjes liggen in Massachusetts (Williamstown, North Adams...)
of in New York (Berlin...).

Sur les pages ci-après, les noms *en italique* sont des ***"unincorporated areas"***.
La liste ne mentionne pas les ***gores***.
Les ***places*** marquées en **jaune** sont mentionnées dans un des ces albums.
D'autres villes visitées sont au Massachusetts (Williamstown, North Adams...)
ou dans l'état de New York (Berlin...).

Addison — Albany — Alburgh — Andover — Arlington — Athens — *Averill* — Bakersfield — Baltimore — Barnard — Barnet — Barre — Barton — Belvidere — Bennington — Benson — Berkshire — Berlin — Bethel — Bloomfield — Bolton — Bradford — Braintree — Brandon — Brattleboro — Bridgewater — Bridport — Brighton — Bristol — Brookfield — Brookline — Brownington — Brunswick — Burke — Burlington — Cabot — Calais — Cambridge — Canaan — Castleton — Cavendish — Charleston — Charlotte — Chelsea — Chester — Chittenden — Clarendon — Colchester — Concord — Corinth — Cornwall — Coventry — Craftsbury — Danby — Danville — Derby — Dorset — Dover — Dummerston — Duxbury — East Haven — East Montpelier — Eden — Elmore — Enosburgh — Essex — Fair Haven — Fairfax — Fairfield — Fairlee — Fayston — Ferdinand — Ferrisburg — Fletcher — Franklin — Georgia — *Glastenbury* — Glover — Goshen — Grafton — Granby — Grand Isle — Granville — Greensboro — Groton — Guildhall — Guilford — Halifax — Hancock — Hardwick — Hartford — Hartland — Highgate — Hinesburg — Holland — Hubbardton — Huntington — Hyde Park — Ira — Irasburg — Isle La Motte — Jamaica — Jay — Jericho — Johnson — Killington — Kirby — Landgrove — Leicester — Lemington — *Lewis* — Lincoln — Londonderry — Lowell — Ludlow — Lunenburg — Lyndon — Maidstone — Manchester — Marlboro — Marshfield — Mendon — Middlebury — Middlesex — Middletown Springs — Milton — Monkton — Montgomery — Montpelier — Moretown — Morgan — Morristown — Mount Holly — Mount Tabor — New Haven — Newark — Newbury — Newfane — Newport — North Hero — Northfield — Norton — Norwich — Orange — Orwell — Panton — Pawlet — Peacham — Peru — Pittsfield — Pittsford — Plainfield — Plymouth — Pomfret — Poultney — Pownal — Proctor — Putney — Randolph — Reading — Readsboro — Richford — Richmond — Ripton — Rochester — Rockingham — Roxbury — Royalton — Rupert — Rutland — Ryegate — Salisbury — Sandgate — Searsburg — Shaftsbury — Sharon — Sheffield — Shelburne — Sheldon — Shoreham — Shrewsbury — Somerset — South Burlington — South Hero — Springfield — St. Albans — St. George — St. Johnsbury — Stafford — Starksboro — Stockbridge — Stowe — Strafford — Stratton — Sudbury — Sunderland — Sutton — Swanton — Thetford — Tinmouth — Topsham — Townshend — Troy — Tunbridge — Underhill — Vergennes — Vernon — Vershire — Victory — Waitsfield — Walden — Wallingford — Waltham — Wardsboro — Warren — Washington — Waterbury — Waterford — Waterville — Weathersfield — Wells — West Fairlee — West Haven — West Rutland — West Windsor — Westfield — Westford — Westminster — Westmore — Weston — Weybridge — Wheelock — Whiting — Whitingham — Williamstown — Williston — Wilmington — Windham — Windsor — Winhall — Winooski — Wolcott — Woodbury — Woodford — Woodstock — Worcester

Addison — Albany — Alburgh — Andover — Arlington — Athens — *Averill* — Bakersfield — Baltimore — Barnard — Barnet — Barre — Barton — Belvidere — **Bennington** — Benson — Berkshire — Berlin — Bethel — Bloomfield — Bolton — Bradford — Braintree — Brandon — Brattleboro — Bridgewater — Bridport — Brighton — Bristol — Brookfield — Brookline — Brownington — Brunswick — Burke — Burlington — Cabot — Calais — **Cambridge** — Canaan — Castleton — Cavendish — Charleston — Charlotte — Chelsea — Chester — Chittenden — Clarendon — Colchester — Concord — Corinth — Cornwall — Coventry — **Craftsbury** — Danby — Danville — Derby — Dorset — Dover — Dummerston — **Duxbury** — East Haven — East Montpelier — Eden — Elmore — Enosburgh — Essex — Fair Haven — Fairfax — Fairfield — Fairlee — Fayston — *Ferdinand* — Ferrisburg — Fletcher — Franklin — Georgia — *Glastenbury* — Glover — Goshen — Grafton — Granby — **Grand Isle** — **Granville** — Greensboro — Groton — Guildhall — Guilford — Halifax — Hancock — Hardwick — Hartford — Hartland — Highgate — Hinesburg — Holland — Hubbardton — Huntington — Hyde Park — Ira — Irasburg — Isle La Motte — **Jamaica** — Jay — Jericho — Johnson — Killington — Kirby — Landgrove — Leicester — Lemington — *Lewis* — Lincoln — **Londonderry** — Lowell — **Ludlow** — Lunenburg — Lyndon — Maidstone — **Manchester** — Marlboro — Marshfield — Mendon — **Middlebury** — Middlesex — Middletown Springs — Milton — Monkton — Montgomery — Montpelier — Moretown — Morgan — Morristown — Mount Holly — Mount Tabor — New Haven — Newark — Newbury — Newfane — Newport — **North Hero** — Northfield — Norton — Norwich — Orange — Orwell — Panton — Pawlet — Peacham — Peru — Pittsfield — Pittsford — Plainfield — Plymouth — Pomfret — **Poultney** — Pownal — Proctor — Putney — Randolph — Reading — Readsboro — Richford — Richmond — **Ripton** — Rochester — Rockingham — Roxbury — Royalton — Rupert — Rutland — Ryegate — Salisbury — Sandgate — Searsburg — Shaftsbury — Sharon — Sheffield — Shelburne — Sheldon — Shoreham — Shrewsbury — *Somerset* — South-Burlington — **South Hero** — Springfield — St. Albans — St. George — St. Johnsbury — Stamford — Stannard — Starksboro — Stockbridge — **Stowe** — Strafford — Stratton — **Sudbury** — Sunderland — Sutton — **Swanton** — Thetford — Tinmouth — Topsham — Townshend — Troy — Tunbridge — Underhill — Vergennes — Vernon — Vershire — Victory — Waitsfield — Walden — Wallingford — Waltham — Wardsboro — Warren — Washington — Waterbury — Waterford — Waterville — Weathersfield — Wells — West Fairlee — West Haven — West Rutland — West Windsor — Westfield — Westford — Westminster — Westmore — Weston — Weybridge — Wheelock — Whiting — Whitingham — Williamstown — Williston — Wilmington — Windham — Windsor — Winhall — Winooski — Wolcott — Woodbury — Woodford — Woodstock — Worcester

Acworth — Albany — Alexandria — Allenstown — Alstead — Alton — Amherst — Andover — Antrim — Ashland — Atkinson — Auburn — Barnstead — Barrington — Bartlett — Bath — Bedford — Belmont — Bennington — Benton — Berlin — Bethlehem — Boscawen — Bow — Bradford — Brentwood — Bridgewater — Bristol — Brookfield — Brookline — Campton — **Canaan** — Candia — Canterbury — Carroll — Center Harbor — Charlestown — Chatham — Chester — Chesterfield — Chichester — Claremont — Clarksville — Colebrook — Columbia — Concord — Conway — Cornish — Croydon — Dalton — Danbury — Danville — Deerfield — Deering — Derry — Dorchester — Dover — Dublin — Dummer — Dunbarton — Durham — East Kingston — Easton — Eaton — Effingham — Ellsworth — Enfield — Epping — Epsom — Errol — Exeter — Farmington — Fitzwilliam — Francestown — Franconia — Franklin — Freedom — Fremont — Gilford — Gilmanton — Gilsum — Goffstown — Gorham — Goshen — Grafton — Grantham — Greenfield — Greenland — Greenville — Groton — Hampstead — Hampton — Hampton Falls — Hancock — Hanover — Harrisville — Hart's Location — Haverhill — Hebron — Henniker — Hill — Hillsborough — Hinsdale — Holderness — Hollis — Hooksett — Hopkinton — Hudson — Jackson — Jaffrey — Jefferson — Keene — Kensington — Kingston — Laconia — Lancaster — Landaff — Langdon — **Lebanon** — Lee — Lempster — **Lincoln** — Lisbon — Litchfield — Littleton — Londonderry — Loudon — Lyman — Lyme — Lyndeborough — Madbury — Madison — Manchester — Marlborough — Marlow — Mason — Meredith — Merrimack — Middleton — Milan — Milford — Milton — Monroe — Mont Vernon — Moultonborough — Nashua — Nelson — New Boston — New Castle — New Durham — New Hampton — New Ipswich — New London — Newbury — Newfields — Newington — Newmarket — Newport — Newton — North Hampton — Northfield — Northumberland — Northwood — Nottingham — Orange — Orford — Ossipee — Pelham — Pembroke — Peterborough — Piermont — Pittsburg — Pittsfield — Plainfield — Plaistow — Plymouth — Portsmouth — Randolph — Raymond — Richmond — Rindge — Rochester — Rollinsford — Roxbury — Rumney — Rye — Salem — Salisbury — Sanbornton — Sandown — Sandwich — Seabrook — Sharon — Shelburne — Somersworth — South Hampton — Springfield — Stark — Stewartstown — Stoddard — Strafford — Stratford — Stratham — Sugar Hill — Sullivan — Sunapee — Surry — Sutton — Swanzey — Tamworth — Temple — Thornton — Tilton — Troy — Tuftonboro — Unity — Wakefield — Walpole — Warner — Warren — Washington — Waterville Valley — Weare — Webster — Wentworth — Westmoreland — Whitefield — Wilmot — Wilton — Winchester — Windham — Windsor — Wolfeboro — Woodstock

Omtrent Amerikaanse plaatsnamen

Wie op reis in Amerika bij het binnenrijden van een dorp het bord "Woodstock" ziet staan, moet niet denken dat hij even later ook de beroemde wei van boer Max Yasgur zal zien, waar de gitaar van Jimmy Hendrix vandaag nog nazindert. Er zijn niet minder dan 17 Woodstock's in de *States*, en ook nog 4 in Canada. [Het echte Woodstock ligt in de staat New York; maar de festivalweide van 1969 lag in het dorpje Bethel, zo'n 70 km daar vandaan.]
In Amerika schrijf je naast een plaatsnaam bijna steeds de naam van de staat (bijvoorbeeld VT, of NH, CT, NY…). Anders denk je dat het Concord waar je bent (of denkt te komen), en dat in New Hampshire (NH) of Vermont (VT) ligt, ook het Concord van H.D. Thoreau is, om maar een voorbeeld te noemen. (Het Concord waar hij zijn hut bij het meer bouwde ligt in Massachusetts, MT).

Les toponymes en Amérique

Si, en voyage en Amérique, vous remarquez un panneau "Woodstock" sur le bord de la route, vous ne devez pas penser que le village en question est celui où sur la prairie de Max Yasgur la guitare de Jimmy Hendrix résonne encore. Il n'y a pas moins de 17 Woodstock aux États-Unis, et 4 au Canada. [Le vrai Woodstock se trouve dans l'état de New York; mais la célèbre prairie de 1969 se trouvait dans le village de Bethel, quelque 70 km plus loin.]
En Amérique, il est coutume d'accompagner un toponyme du nom de l'état (par exemple VT, ou NH, CT, NY…). Sinon, vous risquez de prendre votre Concord, situé au New Hampshire (NH) ou au Vermont (VT), pour celui où H.D. Thoreau construisit sa hutte au bord du lac (et qui se trouve au Massachusetts, MT).

Amerikaanse plaatsen hebben soms Amerindiaanse *("Native")* namen, al is dat zeldzaam — Jamaica, VT is een voorbeeld — het zijn veeleer de rivieren, de gebergten en de staten — heel uitgestrekte dingen — die zo'n namen dragen: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Taconics.... Vaker dragen ze de naam van een nationale of lokale held (Washington, Lincoln, Pennsylvania, Bennington, Craftsbury…). Maar er zijn vooral veel Europese plaatsnamen, uit Engeland, Duitsland, Frankrijk, Nederland… of Palestina (Hanover, Montpelier, Canaan...).

De idee kan bestaan dat veel van die namen rechtstreeks uit Europa zijn overgebracht (een nieuwe nederzetting werd naar een Europese stad genoemd), maar zo eenvoudig is dat niet. Veel vaker zijn dergelijke namen met de interne Amerikaanse migratie meegereisd. Een groep uit Londonderry (New Hampshire) vestigde zich in Vermont, en noemde hun nieuwe nederzetting, enkele tientallen kilometer verder… ook Londonderry. Het kan verwarrend lijken, maar het is een manier om een vreemde, onherbergzame omgeving wat vertrouwder te maken.

Parfois, les lieux américains ont des noms amérindiens: "*Native*". C'est plutôt rare — Jamaica, VT en est un exemple —, car ce sont plus souvent les rivières, les massifs montagneux et les états — tout ce qui est très grand — qui portent de tels noms: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Taconics.... Plus souvent ils ont le nom d'un héros national ou local (Washington, Lincoln, Pennsylvania, Bennington, Craftsbury…). Mais il y a surtout des toponymes européens, d'Angleterre, d'Allemagne, de France, des Pays-Bas... ou de Palestine (Hanover, Montpelier, Canaan...).

On peut penser que ces noms viennent directement d'Europe (un nouveau village se nomme d'après une ville européenne), mais ce n'est pas aussi simple. Il arrivait souvent que de tels noms accompagnaient les migrations internes à l'Amérique. Ainsi, un groupe originaire de Londonderry (New Hampshire) pouvait-il s'installer dans le Vermont, quelques dizaines de kilomètres plus loin, et nommer son nouveau village comme l'ancien… Londonderry. Ça peut sembler confondant, mais c'est aussi une manière de rendre plus familier un nouvel environnement, encore hostile et inconnu.

1. **North-Hero, Grand-Isle, South-Hero, Vermont** — 10 mei 2013
2. **Stowe, Vermont** — 10-11 mei & 16-17 mei 2013
3. **Duxbury, Vermont** — 11 mei 2013
4. **Ripton, Vermont** — 11 mei 2013
5. **Middlebury, Vermont** — 11-12 mei 2013 > album **"Schools"**
6. **Sudbury, Vermont** — 12 mei 2013
7. **Poultney, Vermont** — 12 mei 2013 > albums **"Schools"** & **"Farms and Food"**
8. **Manchester Village, Vermont** — 12 mei 2013 > album **"Manchester Village"**
9. **Bennington, Vermont** — 12-13-14 mei 2013 > album **"Old Bennington"**

   ***Williamstown**, Massachusetts — 13 mei 2013* > album **"Schools"**

   ***North Adams**, Massachusetts — 13 mei 2013* > album **"MASS MoCA"**

   ***Berlin**, New York — 13 mei 2013* > album **"Schools"**
10. **Jamaica, Vermont** — 14 mei 2013 > album **"Work in Progress"**
11. **Londonderry, Vermont** — 14 mei 2013
12. **Ludlow, Vermont** — 14 mei 2013
13. **Lebanon, New Hampshire** — 14 mei 2013 > album **"Schools"**
14. **Lincoln, New Hampshire** — 14-15-16 mei 2013 > album **"White Mountains"**
15. **Craftsbury, Vermont** — 16 mei 2013
16. **Swanton, Vermont** — 17 mei 2013

Grand Isle Town

Grand Isle County *is one of several Vermont counties created from land ceded by the state of New York on January 15, 1777 when Vermont declared itself to be a distinct state from New York. The land originally was contested by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Netherlands* [New York], *but it remained undelineated until July 20, 1764 when King George III established the boundary between New Hampshire and New York along the west bank of the Connecticut River, north of Massachusetts and south of the parallel of 45 degrees north latitude. New York assigned the land gained to Albany County.* (wikipedia)

North-Hero & Grand-Isle & South-Hero, Vermont

Dit is een mooie manier om een reis door New England te beginnen.
In Montréal (Québec) neem je de A10, daarna de A35 naar Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, die nog wat verder overgaat in de R-133. Nog vóór de grens (bijvoorbeeld nabij Venise-en-Québec) kies je resoluut voor de kleinste wegen, die je naar een vriendelijke grenspost leiden (een groene kaart maken, wat vragen en antwoorden, enkele dollars, 15 minuten...), en je belandt op **Grand Isle**, dat in feite een schiereiland plus een reeks lage, geschakelde eilanden is, met bruggen en dijken aan elkaar verbonden. Een kleine veertig kilometer lang, midden het nog veel langere meer: **Lake Champlain**.

Voici un excellente façon de démarrer un séjour en Nouvelle Angleterre.
À Montréal (Québec), on prend l'A10, puis l'A35 vers Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, qui se transforme ensuite en R-133. Avant d'arriver à la frontière (par exemple du côté de Venise-en-Québec), on choisit résolument les petites routes, qui mènent vers un aimable poste-frontière (établir une carte verte, quelques questions et réponses, quelques dollars aussi, un quart d'heure...) et voilà **Grand Isle**, qui en fait est une presqu'île et une série de basses îles, reliées les unes aux autres par des ponts et des digues. Le tout sur une quarantaine de kilomètres, au milieu d'un lac encore bien plus grand: **Lake Champlain**.

Lake Champlain

North-Hero

North-Hero, the Hero's Welcome

North-Hero, the Hero's Welcome

South-Hero, Roosevelt Highway

HISTORIC LAKE ISLANDS

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

These Islands were first seen by a European in 1609, when Samuel de Champlain explored the Lake which bears his name and claimed them for the King of France. Ceded in 1763 to Britain, they became part of the Royal Colony of New York. After 1776, several American Revolutionary heroes received Land Grants here, and two Islands were so named. In 1783, this area joined the Free and Independent Republic of Vermont. Here is history and legend of the famous Allen family, the Green Mountain Boys, Rogers' Rangers, and many others.

VERMONT BOARD OF HISTORIC SITES, 1965

218
STOP
MOUNTAIN TRANSIT

Stowe *is a town in Lamoille County, Vermont, United States. The population was 4,314 at the 2010 census. Tourism is a significant industry.*

Stowe *lies in a broad, fertile valley between Mount Mansfield* [1339 m] *and other peaks of the Green Mountains to the west, and the Worcester Range to the east. The Waterbury River (or Little River, as it is presently known) with its main east and west branches and various tributaries, flows southward and, above Waterbury Center, empties into the large reservoir created by the flood control dam.* (wikipedia)

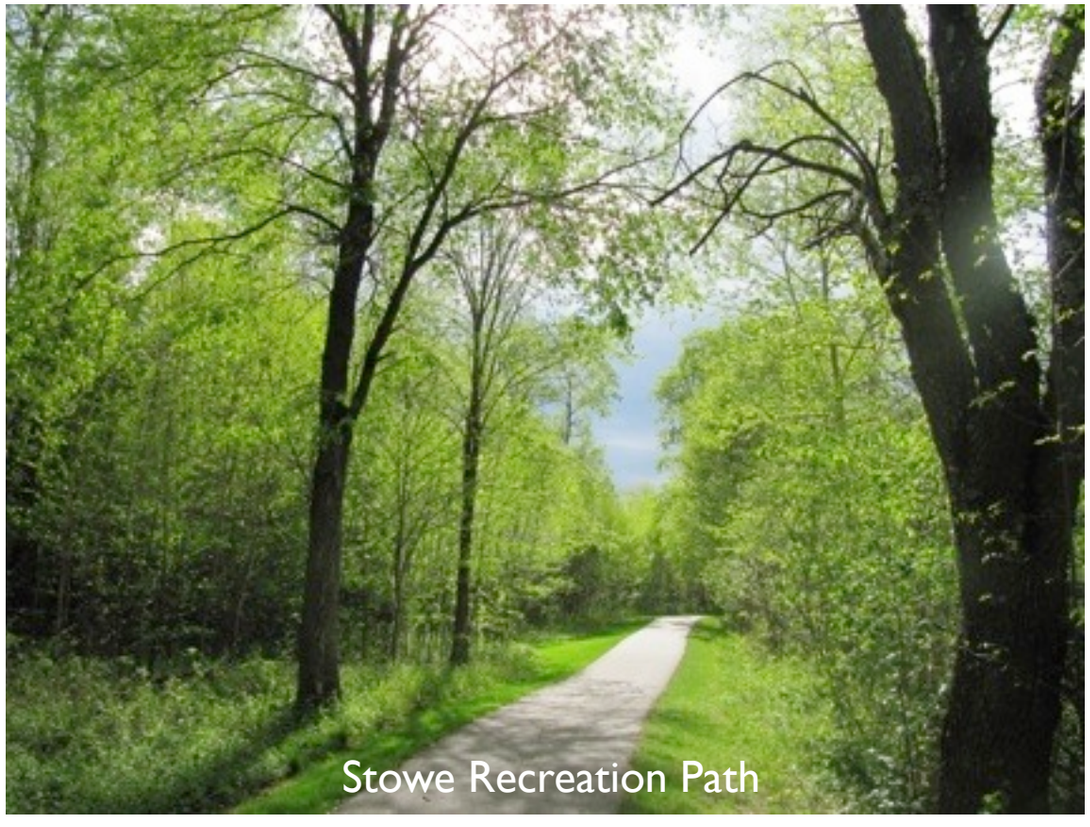
Stowe, Vermont

"Old Tyme"
VARIETY STORE
LACKEY'S
DRUG
SUNDRIES
NEWSPAPERS &
MAGAZINES
NEWS PAPERS

Main Street

Mount Mansfield

Stowe Community Church



Stowe Recreation Path

Stowe Recreation Path

Stowe Community Church

Building Site (Jeffersonville, env. Stowe)

Duxbury */ˈdʌksbɜri/ is a town in Washington County, Vermont, United States. The population was 1,337 at the 2010 census. It claims to be the only municipality in the United States which has an elected position of dogcatcher.* (wikipedia)

Duxbury, Vermont

Soccer ("football") on a Rainy Saturday Morning in Duxbury

Ripton *is a town in Addison County, Vermont, United States. The population was 556 at the 2000 census. The Bread Loaf Writers' Conference is held annually in Ripton. Jessica Ravitz of CNN said that the town "is the kind of place where cell service fails more often than it works and the country store is really just that. Otter Creek rages along snow-packed banks during springtime, Tibetan prayer flags wave outside a weather-worn home, and the fog lifts to reveal a white horse grazing in a field."* (wikipedia)

Ripton, Vermont

Community House

Town Offices

Community Church

Charlie Nardozzi

7 pm-Thurs-May 16

Vegetable &
Flower Gardens

$ 5 Donation

Renowned Horticulturist

At Ripton Community Church

Ripton (nabij Middlebury) kan een banaal dorp lijken, maar de jaarlijkse *Bread Loaf Writers' Conference* is al bijna 90 jaar een belangrijk literair evenement. Tien dagen lang, half augustus, worden er in het "*Bread Loaf Inn*" literaire lezingen en workshops gehouden. En elke eerste zaterdag van de maand is er in het *Community House* van Ripton een concert.

Ripton (près de Middlebury) peut sembler un village ordinaire, mais depuis bientôt 90 ans, l'annuelle *Bread Loaf Writers' Conference* est un événement littéraire majeur. Pendant dix jours, à la mi-août, la "*Bread Loaf Inn*" accueille des lectures et des ateliers littéraires. Et chaque premier samedi du mois, la *Community House* de Ripton accueille un concert.

Ripton Community Coffee House

One of the New Hampshire Grants, ***Middlebury*** *was chartered by Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth on November 2, 1761. The name "Middlebury" came from its location between the towns of Salisbury and New Haven* [Vermont]. *It was awarded to John Evarts and 62 others. The French and Indian Wars ended in 1763, and the first settlers arrived in 1766. John Chipman was the first to clear his land, Lot Seven. During the Revolutionary War, much of the town was burned in Carleton's Raid on November 6, 1778. After the war concluded in 1783, settlers returned to rebuild homes, clear forests and establish farms. Principal crops were grains and hay.* (wikipedia)

Middlebury, Vermont

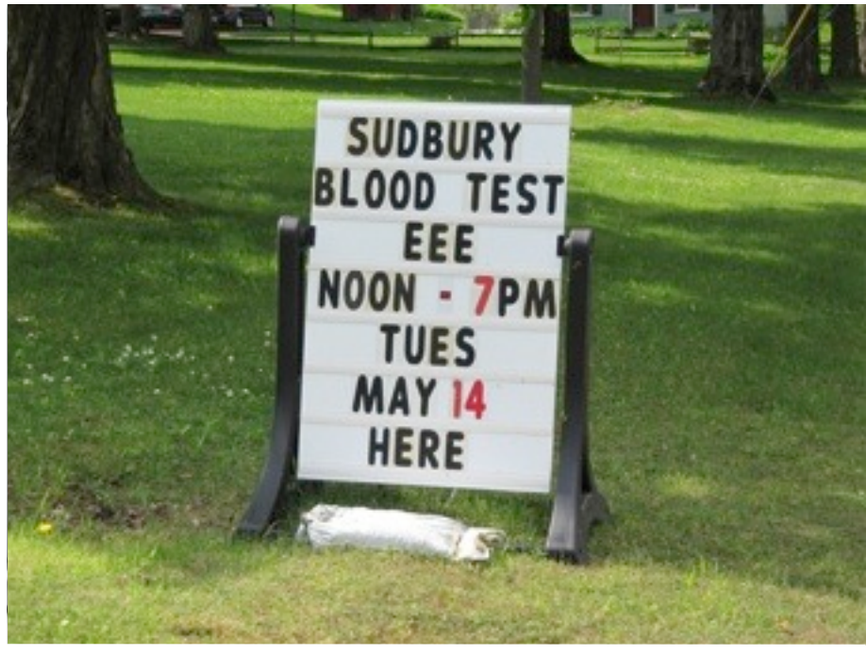
Congregational Church

Meer over Middlebury in het album **"Schools"** — Concernant Middlebury, voir aussi l'album **"Schools"**

Sudbury *is a town in Rutland County, Vermont, United States. The population was 560 at the 2010 census.* (wikipedia)

Sudbury, Vermont

Sudbury Congregational Church and Meeting House



the Honour Roll

utside when mosquitoes are acti
es with mosquito netting.
and make sure they are tightly c

e.
holding containers (including tr

tainers that are left outdoors, so

lebris that prevent drainage of r
lbarrows when not in use.
ts. Change it every three or four
chlorinated. Remove standing

rom collecting on your property

Program

MAMA MIA!

Come to
Sudbury Country School's
Spaghetti Dinner at the Town Hall

Spaghetti & Meatballs with Sauce,
Bread, Beverages & Dessert
Friday, May 17, 2013, 5-8 pm

$7 for people ages 12+, $3 for kids 11 and younger

ORDERS AVAILABLE TO GO!

Sudbury Meeting House • Route 30, Sudbury VT

Mail box

Poultney *is a town in Rutland County in the southwestern part of the U.S. state of Vermont. New York state is on its western border. Poultney is home to Green Mountain College, a private liberal arts college with about 820 students. The Village of Poultney is entirely within the town. The town population was 3,432 at the 2010 census.* (wikipedia)

Poultney *is a village in Rutland County of the U.S. state of Vermont. The village is entirely within the town of Poultney. The population was 1,612 at the 2010 census. Poultney is home to Green Mountain College.* (idem)

Meer over het Green Mountain College in het album **"Schools"**.
Concernant le Green Mountain College, voir aussi l'album **"Schools"**.

Poultney, Vermont

Poultney stond niet op mijn "reisplan" (voor zover ik dat had). Geen gids spreekt er over. Een hele verrassing — net als Williamstown, de dag nadien, dat weliswaar wél in de gidsen beschreven staat. Ik zag er een hogeschool (het *Green Mountain College for Liberal Arts* — meer daarover in het album **"Schools"**) en talrijke mooie huizen in het *Historic Downtown*. Ook enkele winkels trokken mijn aandacht (zie ook het hoofdstuk **"Farms and Food"** in het album "On the Road").
Hier volgt een uitgebreide reeks mooie huizen (en bomen!).

Poultney ne figurait pas sur mon "programme" (pour autant que j'en avais un). Pas un guide n'en parle. Toute une surprise — comme Williamstown, le lendemain, mais qui elle est mentionnée. J'y ai vu une haute école (le *Green Mountain College for Liberal Arts* — présenté dans l'album **"Schools"**) et plusieurs belles maisons dans le *Historic Downtown*. Quelques magasins retinrent aussi mon attention (voir le chapitre **"Farms and Food"** dans l'album "On the Road").
Suit donc une série de belles maisons (avec les arbres qui les accompagnent si souvent!).

Poultney

enjoy it!

Welcome to

Historic Downtown

www.poultneyvt.com

Main Street — view from Green Mountain College towards the Historic Downtown

Main Street

PSBC

Poultney
Small Business
CENTER

The place to grow
your business

Space available
287-5294

DRAKE'S
HARMACY

Rx

STONE
VALLEY
COMMUNITY MARKET

236
Michael Scevner MD
(802) 287-2269

324

FOR
RENT

TWO EDITORS INN

38

THE WELLNESS CENTER
at Green Mountain College

262

Citizens Bank

Manchester Town

Manchester *is an incorporated village in the town of Manchester, Bennington County, Vermont, United States. The population was 602 at the 2000 census.*

Manchester Village *was first settled in 1761. Through the middle of the 19th century, Manchester was primarily a crossroads village and the site of several taverns and inns. The village's first inn was built in 1769 on the property that is now the site of the Equinox House. Settlement was slow until after the American Revolutionary War, when the area received an influx of settlers, as Vermont temporarily became the fastest growing U.S. state.* (wikipedia)

Manchester Village, Vermont

Meer over **Manchester-Village** in het gelijknamige album — Concernant **Manchester-Village**, voir aussi l'album éponyme

Bennington *is a town in Bennington County, Vermont, United States. The population was 15,764 at the 2010 census.*

First of the New Hampshire grants, Bennington was chartered on January 3, 1749 by Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth and named in his honor. It was granted to William Williams and 61 others, mostly from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The town was first settled in 1761 by four families from Hardwick and two from Amherst, Massachusetts.

The town is known primarily for the Battle of Bennington, fought during the Revolutionary War (the battle was actually fought a few miles to the west in New York). (wikipedia)

Bennington, Vermont

Madison Brewing Company

Vermont Department of Health

Vermont Mill Properties

Main Street

Main Street

...meer huizen in het album **"Old Bennington"**

...davantage de maisons dans l'album **"Old Bennington"**

Large Scale Retail in North-Bennington

"*Monument Plaza*": Wal-Mart, Price Chopper, etc. total 14.000m2

omtrent grootwinkelontwikkelingen in Vermont

au sujet de la grande distribution au Vermont

"***Vermont pioneered a cooperative approach to large-scale development*** *on a statewide level in 1970 with Act 250, which arose in response to the arrival of Vermont's first interstate highway in the late 1960s.*"

(source: Institute for Local Self Reliance — "*Strengthening communities for more than 35 years!*")

Act 250 *requires developments of regional impact to obtain approval both from the local town and from one of nine regional commissions, known as District Environmental Commissions. In most cases, commercial developments require Act 250 review when they encompass ten or more acres* [4 hectares] *of land (...).*

Act 250 approval depends on meeting several conditions that focus on the project's environmental and economic impact. In addition to the law's criteria concerning water and air pollution, energy conservation, and soil erosion, Act 250 specifies that developments must not place unreasonable fiscal burdens on the ability of local governments to provide education and other services, must not exhaust the town's ability to accommodate growth, and must be consistent with local land use policies. Act 250 discourages scattered development by requiring a project to be contiguous to existing settlements unless the tax revenue generated by the development exceeds the additional cost of public services required by the project. Act 250 also considers a development's impact on scenic and historic sites.

Act 250 has limited the number of large-scale retailers in Vermont. *The state was the last U.S. frontier for Wal-Mart, which built its first store there in 1995. Vermont now has four Wal-Mart stores, but as a result of Act 250, three of these are about half the size of a typical Wal-Mart and were located in existing buildings. In* ***Bennington****, Wal-Mart opened a 52,000 square foot* [4830 m2] *store in a former Woolworth's building (...).*

(source: Institute for Local Self Reliance — "*Strengthening communities for more than 35 years!*")

De Wet 250 uit 1970 heeft er voor gezorgd dat er
in Vermont slechts weinig grootwinkels zijn.
La loi 250 de 1970 a permis de limiter le développement
des grandes surfaces commerciales au Vermont.

Meer over Bennington in het album **"Old Bennington"** — Concernant Bennington, voir aussi l'album **"Old Bennington"**

Jamaica *is a town in Windham County, Vermont, United States. The population was 946 at the 2000 census. Jamaica includes the villages of East Jamaica and Rawsonville.*

Its ZIP code is 05343. The town is home to Jamaica State Park, noted for scenic camping spots and various swimming holes, including Hamilton Falls. The nearest large town is Brattleboro.
(wikipedia)

Jamaica, Vermont

Jamaica Town Hall

GROCERIES • FRESH CUT MEATS • BEER • WINE • T-SHIRTS • SUNDRIES • ICE

Jamaica dankt zijn naam niét aan het Caribische eiland,
maar aan een Indiaans woord voor "*bever*".

Jamaica ne doit pas son nom à l'île des Caraïbes,
mais à un mot amérindien pour "*bièvre*" ou "*castor*".

meer over Jamaïca (en de aanleg van een trottoir) in het album **"Work in Progress"**
concernant Jamaïca (et l'aménagement d'un trottoir), voir aussi l'album **"Work in Progress"**

Londonderry *is a town in Windham County, Vermont, United States. It is bounded on the north by Landgrove and Weston, on the east by Windham, on the south by Jamaica and on the west by Winhall and Landgrove. The population was 1,709 at the 2000 census. Londonderry also includes the village of South Londonderry.*

Londonderry was first chartered in 1770 to a Col. James Rogers and was known as Kent which then included what is now Windham. The town was again chartered by act of the new Vermont Legislature on April 20, 1714. [sic. Moet zijn: *1780* — ná de onafhankelijkheid van Vermont in 1777. Il faut lire: *1780* — après l'indépendance du Vermont en 1777.] *In this charter the township was named Londonderry after Londonderry in New Hampshire*. (wikipedia)

Londonderry, Vermont

3.99
3.95

Ludlow *is a town in Windsor County, Vermont, United States. The population was 1,963 at the 2010 census. Ludlow is the home of Okemo Mountain, a popular ski resort. It was named after Ludlow, Massachusetts which is less than 100 miles away.* (wikipedia)

Ludlow *is an incorporated village within the town of Ludlow, Windsor County, Vermont, United States. It is sometimes called Ludlow Village, to distinguish it from the surrounding town of the same name. The population was 811 at the 2010 census.* (idem)

Ludlow, Vermont

LUDLOW, VERMONT CHARTERED 1761

Book Discussion
May 23 7pm
Ludlow's Fletcher Memorial Library

a captivating look at the wonders and absurdities of human life as only a dog could tell it.

RACING in the RAIN

Books available at the Library

Join us for an lively book discussion of Garth Steins's RACING IN THE RAIN

Please use the rear entrance

Sponsored by The Friends of the Library

the perks of being a wallflower

SPRING STOR

FLETCHER M
TUESD
MAY 14T
AGES

READING!

Ludlow Walk for Local History

SATURDAY JUNE 1ST, 2013

The Black River Academy Museum & Historical Society invite walkers of all levels to participate in a 5K Fun Walk through Ludlow, Vermont. Refreshments will be provided after the walk. All proceeds to benefit the Black River Academy Museum.

COURSE

LOCATION/TIME

REGISTRATION FEES

Mother's Day Brunch

SALE

Community Event

May 16, 2013 7 PM
Ludlow Library

MOTORCYCLE GIRLS

Jane Bixby and Schatzi Brown
will tell of their adventures in two

Hoka Hey Motorcycle Challenge™ rallies.

In the rallies fearless riders from across the globe answer the challenge. Those who choose to take the journey are today's modern warriors – ready to test physical, mental and emotional boundaries.
They traveled 15,000 miles, over 48 states, sleeping next to their motorcycles under the stars, following all rules.

sponsored by

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

Please use rear entrance

Services We Provide
Meal Preparation, House Keeping
Dressing, Grooming, Respite
Medication Reminders
Companionship, Grocery Shopping
Transportation

Missing member of the Seiple family

Please help us find Pancake
If seen call 802.236.3865
Last seen near transfer station

EE!

t up for seniors.

uter you need to set up?

55 7402

ions are not included.

ZUMBA

at the Ludlow Community Center

Tues & Thurs mornings 8:30 - 9:30

Ludlow Woolen Company, 1865, in Ludlow Village Historic District
(National Register of Historic Places, 2007)

THE MILL
Great location in the heart of Ludlow village. Catch the Okemo shuttle bus in winter and enjoy the soothing sounds of the Black River in the summer!
Unique unit offering 2 bdrms./2 baths, w/open living/dining area with fireplace, and kitchen.
$149,000.
Exclusive

Exclusive.
$189,000.
"THE MILL"
This cozy condo unit has much to offer - two bedrooms, open kitchen/dining/living space with fireplace, & deck overlooking the rambling Black River. Hop on the Okemo shuttle bus to go skiing or stroll the village shops & restuarants.
$149,000.
Exclusive

149,000 $

Blue Sky
TRADING COMPANY
JEWELRY
AND
UNIQUE GIFTS
FLEECE
ON EARTH
guarante
MORT
Primary Homes
SPEED LIMIT
30
BERKSHI
BANK
ENTRANCE

Benjamin
Moore

Lebanon *local /ˈlɛbənən/ is a city in Grafton County, New Hampshire, United States. The population was 13,151 at the 2010 census. Lebanon is located in western New Hampshire, south of Hanover, near the Connecticut River.* (wikipedia)

Lebanon was chartered as a town by Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth on July 4, 1761, one of 16 along the Connecticut River. It was named for Lebanon, Connecticut, from where many early settlers had come or would come, including the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, who arrived in 1770 and founded Dartmouth College. Lebanon, Connecticut was the original home of Moor's Indian Charity School, the antecedent of Dartmouth College. (idem)

Lebanon, New Hampshire

Elk huis zijn boom. – À chaque maison son arbre.

Meer over Lebanon in het album **"Schools"** — Concernant Lebanon, voir aussi l'album **"Schools"**

In 1764, Colonial Governor Benning Wentworth granted 32,456 acres (131.34 km2) to a group of approximately 70 land investors from Connecticut. (...) The town was settled about 1782. The 1790 census indicates that it had 22 inhabitants. Rocky soil yielded poor farming, but the area's abundant timber, combined with water power to run sawmills on the Pemigewasset River and its East Branch, helped Lincoln develop into a center for logging. (...)

Tourism is today the principal business. Nearby Loon Mountain has long drawn skiers, and in recent years has attempted to convert itself into a four-season attraction. The Flume is one of the most visited attractions in the state. Discovered in 1808, it is a natural canyon extending 800 feet (240 m) at the base of Mount Liberty. Walls of Conway granite rise to a height of 70 to 90 feet (21 to 27 m) and are only 12 to 20 feet (2.5 to 6.0 m) apart.
(wikipedia)

Lincoln, New Hampshire

GH
PIZZA
& GREEK RESTAURANT
ICE CREAM
Delights
11 TO 11
Coca-Cola
ENTRANCE ONLY
EXIT
Mobil

Meer over Lincoln in het album **"White Mountains"** — Concernant Lincoln, voir aussi l'album **"White Mountains"**

Craftsbury *is a town in Orleans County, Vermont, United States. The population was 1,136 at the 2000 census. The town includes the four unincorporated villages of Craftsbury Common, Mill Village, North Craftsbury and East Craftsbury. (wikipedia)*

The state granted the town to Ebenezer Crafts, Timothy Newell, and sixty-two associates, on November 6, 1780. They named it Minden. It was changed to Craftsbury, in honor of Ebenezer Crafts, on October 27, 1790. Crafts was the first settler in the county.
North Craftsbury was settled by the earliest pioneers, and was for many years the center of business and trade (...). Continuing trouble with American Indians led to the successive founding of Craftsbury village (in a valley), East Craftsbury (on higher ground) and ***Craftsbury Common*** *(on a hilltop).*

The militia was drilled here on the common while such training took place. All the public and religious meetings were held here. (idem)

Craftsbury, Vermont

Craftsbury Common is trots op zijn *Green*. Dit plein had oorspronkelijk een militaire en politieke functie. Alle openbare vergaderingen vonden er plaats. Rond het plein staan enkele huizen en een winkel, en meerdere openbare gebouwen, het ene al plechtiger dan het andere: een gemeentehuis, een kerk, een bibliotheek, een school en een postkantoor.

Craftsbury Common est fière de son *Green,* une grande place verte, créée pour des besoins militaires et politiques. Toutes les réunions publiques y eurent lieu. Outre quelques maisons et un magasin, plusieurs bâtiments publics entourent la place, les uns plus solennels que les autres: une maison communale, une église, une bibliothèque, une école et un bureau de poste.

Zowel het plein als het dorp vormde het decor van **Alfred Hitchcocks** "*The Trouble with Harry*" uit 1955. Toen de filmploeg op 27 september 1954 in Craftsbury aankwam, rekende ze op prachtige herfstkleuren (de streek staat bekend om haar esdoorns, én om hun kleuren en siroop). Omdat de meeste bladeren echter al gevallen waren, hebben ze die dan maar terug aan de bomen gekleefd.

Le village et son *Green* ont été le décor du film d'**Alfred Hitchcock** "*Mais qui a tué Harry?*" en 1955. Arrivant le 27 septembre 1954 à Craftsbury, l'équipe de tournage dut constater que la plupart des arbres avaient déjà perdu leurs feuillages, alors qu'elle avait compté y trouver la splendeur automnale des érables (aussi célèbres pour leur sirop). De nombreuses feuilles furent donc recollées.

Craftsbury Public Library

School

Swanton *is a town in Franklin County, Vermont. The population was 6,427 at the 2010 census.*

In [July] 2013, human artifacts dating from 7,000 years ago were found near the Missisquoi River, including a Neville type stone object that might have been attached to a spear. (wikipedia)

Swanton *is a village in the town of Swanton in Franklin County, Vermont, United States. It is sometimes called Swanton Village to distinguish it from the surrounding town of the same name. The population was 2,548 at the 2000 census. It was founded in 1888.* (idem)

Swanton, Vermont

the Green, on Grand Avenue, Swanton Village

First Street, Swanton Village

the Green

United States Public Post Office

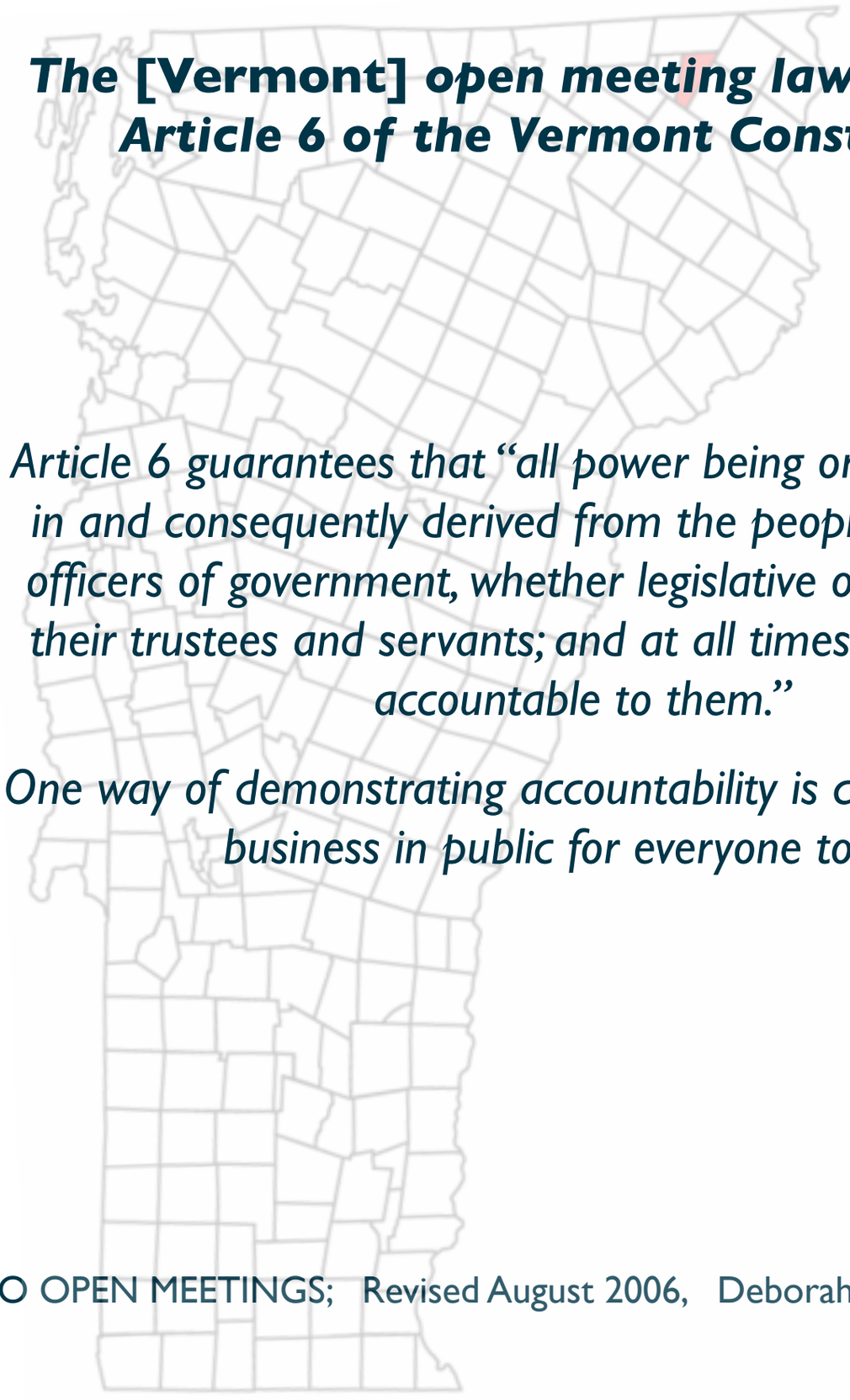
Swanton Public Library

Een belangrijk kenmerk van de *Towns* en *Cities* van New England is hun direct democratisch bestuur: ze organiseren jaarlijkse **Open Town Meetings** waarop alle burgers kunnen meestemmen, onder meer over de gemeentelijke begroting (in Vermont de eerste dinsdag van maart). Ze genieten daarbij financieel en juridisch advies, en controle op het goede verloop van de stemverrichtingen. Gemeenten met meer dan 6000 inwoners hebben de *mogelijkheid* dit direct democratisch bestuur door een gekozen raad te vervangen.

Une caractéristique des *Towns* et des *Cities* de Nouvelle Angleterre est leur démocratie directe: elles organisent des **Open Town Meetings** annuelles (au Vermont le premier mardi du mois de mars) lors desquelles tous les citoyens peuvent participer au vote, entre autres pour approuver le budget municipal. Pour ce faire, ils bénéficient d'assistance financière et juridique, et d'un contrôle sur le bon déroulement des opérations de vote. Les communes de plus de 6000 habitants ont la *possibilité* de remplacer cette administration démocratique directe par un conseil de représentants.

Inzake **openbaarheid van bestuur** worden zeer hoge eisen gesteld. Die beperken zich overigens niet tot de gemeenten, of tot de *Counties* en de Staat, maar gelden ook voor andere bestuursorganen (zoals bijvoorbeeld *School Districts*).

La **transparence de l'administration** est une exigence forte, pas seulement pour les communes, ou pour l'État et ses comtés, mais aussi pour les autres administrations (par exemple les Districts scolaires).



The [Vermont] open meeting law is based on Article 6 of the Vermont Constitution.

Article 6 guarantees that "all power being originally inherent in and consequently derived from the people, therefore, all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants; and at all times, in a legal way, accountable to them."

One way of demonstrating accountability is conducting public business in public for everyone to see.

source: A GUIDE TO OPEN MEETINGS; Revised August 2006, Deborah Markowitz, Vermont Secretary of State

MEETINGS OF A PUBLIC BODY MUST BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

• • •

Public must be given notice of the meeting. Public must be allowed to attend the meeting and be heard. Minutes of the meeting must be taken.

- *WHO DOES THE OPEN MEETING LAW APPLY TO?*

This open meeting law applies to all boards, councils and commissions of the state and its political sub-divisions (i.e. municipalities), including subcommittees of these bodies. This means the open meeting law governs meetings of selectboards, planning commissions, boards of civil authority, recreation commissions, municipal public library trustees, auditors, listers, etc.

- *WHEN DOES THE OPEN MEETING LAW APPLY?*

Whenever a quorum (a majority) of a public body meets to discuss the business of the board or to take action, the open meeting law will apply. This means that if a majority of a board find themselves together at a social function they must take care not to discuss the business of the board!

- *WHAT IS THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO BE HEARD?*

At an open meeting the public must be given a reasonable opportunity to comment on matters considered by the board, subject to reasonable rules set by the chair of the board. (...)

source: A GUIDE TO OPEN MEETINGS; Revised August 2006, Deborah Markowitz, Vermont Secretary of State

- *WHAT DO MINUTES OF THE BOARD NEED TO INCLUDE?*

Minutes must at least include the names of all members of the public body present at the meeting, and other active participants, and all motions, proposals, and resolutions made, and their dispositions, and the results of any votes taken. Minutes are public records, which must be available for public inspection within five days after the meeting.

- *WHEN CAN A BOARD MEET IN PRIVATE?*

- A board may meet in private to deliberate in connection with a quasi-judicial hearing. This is not an open meeting and does not have to be warned.

- A board may only go into executive session upon a majority vote of the board (2/3 vote of a state board), on a motion made in open meeting, that indicates the reason for going into executive session. The only permissible reasons for going into executive session are set out in 1 V.S.A. § 313 (...).

- A board may invite into executive session its attorney, administrative staff and persons who are subjects of the discussion or whose information is needed.

- No decision may be made in executive session. Decisions may be made in deliberative session so long as there is a written decision that is public record.

source: A GUIDE TO OPEN MEETINGS; Revised August 2006, Deborah Markowitz, Vermont Secretary of State

de wet van Vermont houdende openbaarheid van bestuur
toegepast op schoolbesturen
la loi du Vermont, relative à la transparence de l'administration
appliquée à l'administration des écoles

Vermont School Board Association

Vermont Open Meeting Law

"According to 16 V.S.A. §554, school boards must follow ***Vermont's open meeting law*** *(1 V.S.A. §§312-314).* ***Under that law, all meetings of a public body are declared to be open at all times.*** *No resolution, policy, appointment, or formal action will be valid unless it was taken or made at an open meeting. A meeting is defined as a quorum of the members of a school board gathered for the purpose of discussing the business of the board or for the purpose of taking action. This means that all school board meetings, including meetings of committees and subcommittees, must be open to the public and must give reasonable opportunity for public participation. (...) School boards are also required to afford a reasonable opportunity to any person in the school district to appear before the board and express views in regard to any matter considered by the board, and if requested to do so, must offer reasons for its action in writing."*

[Een beetje verder kan men lezen — Un peu plus loin, on peut lire...]

B.2.1 Board Member Electronic Communications Standards

School board members should follow the same standards when communicating electronically as are required under Vermont's Open Meeting Law for conducting regular school business. Just as a majority of the board members may not meet to deliberate on school issues without notifying the public, a quorum of the board may not deliberate or make decisions using electronic systems.
Though, there is little case law that provides definitive procedures, the following suggestions should guide school board actions.

What Board Members Can Do Electronically:

- *Send individual email to another board member or administrator to share information. The electronic dialogue may not involve the majority of board members in simultaneous communication and, thus, violate the open meeting law quorum standard.*
- *Receive board packet information in advance of each meeting.*
- *Solicit opinions and feedback from citizens on school related issues.*
- *Conduct a legal meeting via e-mail or Internet chat if the board follows the open meeting law requirements (e.g. legally warn that an electronic board meeting will be conducted and indicate how community members may observe and participate in the electronic meeting.)*

School Board Members Should Not:

- *Share confidential information via email.*
- *Use electronic communications to make school district decisions, as doing so prevents community members and administrators from being able to observe board deliberations and participate in the meeting.*
- *Convene a quorum of board members simultaneously on-line to host discussions or vote on issues unless Open Meeting Law requirements have been followed.*

In most cases, email is considered a public record subject to disclosure under the Vermont Access to Public Records Act (1 V.S.A. § 315-319). Email is also very traceable, given that it is stored within the Internet service provider's system where, email archives can be requested by interested parties, members of the press, or through a court subpoena.

Good advice to follow is to never communicate anything using email that you would not share in an open meeting.

In feite hebben vele *Towns* en *Cities,* behalve de wetten van de Staat en de *Union,* ook hun eigen "grondwet" (**Charter**), die bepaalt hoe en volgens welke regels ze democratisch bestuurd moeten worden.
De gemeenten van Vermont en New Hampshire, die in de 18de eeuw gesticht werden, kregen vaak een democratisch charter nog vóór er kolonisten waren. Idealiter waren die toekomstige gemeenten toen 6 mijl op 6 mijl groot (bijna 10 op 10 km). Ze werden in 36 stukken (van elk ongeveer 260 hectare) verdeeld, waarvan één stuk voor de openbare school bestemd werd.

Beaucoup de *Towns* et *Cities* ont en quelque sorte leur propre "constitution" (**Charter**), qui s'ajoute aux lois fédérales et à celles de l'État, et qui définit leurs règles de fonctionnement démocratique.
Les municipalités du Vermont et du New Hampshire, créées au 18ème siècle, ont souvent fait l'objet d'une telle charte de démocratique locale avant même l'arrivée des colons. Idéalement, ces futures municipalités mesuraient 6 milles sur 6 (presque 10 km sur 10). Elles étaient divisées en 36 morceaux (d'environ 260 hectares chacun), dont un était destiné à la construction de l'école publique.

meer omtrent scholen en onderwijs in het album **"Schools"**
concernant l'enseignement et les écoles, voir aussi l'album **"Schools"**

foto's Jef Van Staeyen, mei 2013
kaarten: Wikimedia commons (of bewerkingen van)