



BONNES NOUVELLES

News Letter

June 1994

Number 11

1994 ANNUAL MEETING

As mentioned in the two previous News Letters, the 1994 Annual Meeting of the DELANO KINDRED will be held at the historic "Plimoth Plantation" near Plymouth, Massachusetts on Saturday, 6 August 1994 in the Accomack Room.

Advance reservations are mandatory to avoid a 25% surcharge for the dinner. We have included a reservation form with this Bonnes Nouvelles for your convenience. We suggest you mail your reservation form prior to 7 July so that it will be received prior to the 28 July advance reservation cutoff date.

The tentative schedule for Saturday 6 August 1994 in the Accomack Room is as follows:

9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Registration
2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Annual Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.	Dinner
6:45 p.m. - 8:15 p.m.	Speaker(s)

As you may know, the "Plimoth Plantation" is a "living museum" with a scale replica of the 1627 Pilgrim Village of Plimoth. A replica of the Cooke house where Philippe DE LA NOYE lived during his early years in the Plymouth Colony with his uncle Francis and his aunt Hester Cooke is included in the village. Other "living exhibits" include Hobbamock's (Wampanoag Indian) homesite near the village and the replica of the Mayflower (docked in town at Plymouth Harbor). There are also displays of Pilgrim artifacts in the main building at the Plantation Headquarters. We suggest you register early that Saturday in order to take advantage of the time before the Annual Meeting to see these exhibits.

Accommodation. We have blocked rooms at the Governor Bradford Motor Inn (800-332-1620) for Friday and Saturday nights, 5 and 6 August at a group rate of \$68 per room (single or double) plus 9.7% tax. If you care to reserve a room there, please tell the reservation representative that you are with the DELANO KINDRED GROUP. These rooms will be blocked until 7 July 1994.

The Governor Bradford is close to the waterfront where the Mayflower II and the Plymouth Rock are located. Scheduled ferries to Provincetown, at the end of Cape Cod, depart from the dock across the street near the Governor Bradford. It is also within walking distance (3 to 5 blocks) to historic eateries such as Jenny's Mill and the Mug and Muffin (a breakfast must).

Annual Meeting Agenda. The Annual Meeting Agenda will include the election of Officers and Directors for two year terms and one member of the Nominating Committee for a three-year term. There will also be reports by various officers and committee chairs as well as a report on plans for the future. All members in good standing are welcome to participate.

CANADIAN DELANOS

PART III

In the second part of this series on the Descendants and Ancestors of Charlie DELANO by Mr. John Paterson, we covered the daughters Ruth Ann (1843-1891) and Rebecca (1849-1923). In this part of the series we intend to cover the descendants of Charles and Hannah Vanderbeck DELANO's sons Elkhana (c 1834-1910) and Alexander (c 1838-1910).

ELKHANA DELANO (C 1834 - 1910)

Elkhana, the first son of Charles and Hannah DELANO was, according to the New Brunswick census reports, born in 1834 in the Miramichi area of New Brunswick. He was probably named after his uncle Elkhana Delano of Winslow, ME (GHAHD pgs. 268 - 271). He married widow Ann Taylor Robinson in December 1856 in Northumberland County, New Brunswick. Ann had previously married Timothy Robinson who was known to Elkhana's parents because, as Paterson discovered, Timothy Robinson, as a witness, signed the marriage certificate of Charles and Hannah DELANO in 1832. Ann (c 1814-1910) was 20 years older than Elkhana and had five children by her previous marriage. They were:

Daniel Robinson
Lydia Robinson (married Alexander DELANO)
Isabella Robinson
Janet Robinson
James Robinson

According to census data, Elkhana's occupation was as a farmer. In later years he was also a fisherman. Elkhana and Ann had a daughter named Sarah Jane DELANO (c 1857-1894). She married William Parks and had four children.

ALEXANDER DELANO (C 1838-1910)

Alexander, was the second son of Charles and Hannah Vanderbeck DELANO. Alexander was born in Northumberland County, New Brunswick, on 6 April 1838. He was baptized on 7 September 1840 in the Chatham, N.B. Anglican Church. He died at the age of 74 on 24 Jan. 1910 and is buried in the Ferguson Presbyterian Church, Millerton, N.B. cemetery. Alexander was a farmer and in later years was also a lumberman.

On 21 February 1862 in Derby, Parish, Northumberland County, Alexander married Lydia Robinson, the daughter of Ann Robinson and step-daughter of Elkhana DELANO (Alexander's older

brother). Alexander and Lydia had twelve children who are listed below. Lydia Robinson died on 11 November 1887 at the age of 45. She is buried with her husband in the Millerton N.B. cemetery.

The children of Alexander and Lydia Robinson DELANO are as follows:

1. Ann Elizabeth DELANO (1862-?) was born on 20 April 1862 in (Derby?) N.B. She was baptized in the Blackville Presbyterian Church on 9 Nov. On 13 November 1883 Ann married Albert Bryenton in Mr. Bryenton's office, in Miramichi, N.B. Albert Bryenton was from Derby Parish and was apparently in some sort of business because he had an office. They had five children, the first two David Newton Bryenton and Lydia Laura Bryenton being twins born on 19 Feb. 1885. Howard Dudley Bryenton born 13 Mar 1886, Thomas Everett Bryenton born 21 July 1887 and Florence Lorine Bryenton born 11 Nov. 1891. Paterson could find no record of Ann Elizabeth's death.

2. Jessie J. (Janet) DELANO (1869-1951) was born 2 Feb. 1864 in Derby Parish. She was baptized at the Blackville Presbyterian Church on 22 Nov. There is no record that Jessie married. She was living in Derby in 1936. She died in 1951 and is buried in the Presbyterian Church cemetery in Millerton, N.B.

3. Mary Hannah DELANO (1866-1950) was born on 3 Feb. (or 3 June) 1866 (in Derby Parish?) N.B. She was baptized on 13 August at the Blackville Presbyterian Church. She was living in Derby Parish in 1936 as was her sister Jessie (aged 72 years). There is no record that Mary Hannah married. She died 1950 and is buried in the same cemetery as her sister Jessie.

4. Martha Jane DELANO (1868-after 1936) was born on 18 March 1868 (in Derby Parish?). She was baptized on 20 Feb. 1872 with her younger sister Isabella at the Blackville church. On 7 Jan. 1891 she married John A. Parks of Derby. They had at least one son named Lawrence who was born on 18 Jan. 1892. In 1936 Martha was living in Upper Derby. There is apparently no information about her death.

5. Isabella Robinson Bell DELANO (1871-before 1936). Isabella was born on 9 June 1871. She was baptized with her sister Martha as mentioned above. She married (on?) a Mr. George and they had a daughter Marion George. Apparently the George's moved to St. Paul, Minnesota because the GHAHD reports Isabella's residence as 674 East 6th St. in St. Paul. It is

believed she died before 1936 since her daughter Marion (of St. Paul, Minn.) was named in her brother James will.

6. George Washington DELANO (1873-1955) was born on 22 March. George was a twin. He and his twin brother James were baptized at the Blackville church on 18 Jan. 1875. Both he and his twin brother were woodsmen. George married Bertha E. Parks (b. 16 Jan. 1888, d. 2 June 1962). There is no information about children. Both George and Bertha Parks DELANO were buried in the Millerton Cemetery. George died on 26 Oct. 1955 and Bertha died on 2 June 1962.

7. James William DELANO (1873-1936), twin brother of George married Edith B _____. They lived in Derby Parish and had at least one child William. James died on 21 Jan. 1936 and is buried in the Millerton cemetery.

8. Ella DELANO (1878-after 1936). Ella was born on 3 Feb. 1878 and was baptized in the Blackville Church one year later. Information suggests that she never married since she is listed as Ella DELANO as next of kin at the time of her brother James' death in 1936. She moved to St. Paul, Minnesota and was living there in 1936.

9. Timothy DELANO b(?) d(?). Paterson reports scant information about Timothy. The GHAHD places him between Ella and David R. DELANO as the 9th child.

10. David Robinson DELANO (1881-1959). David was born on 3 March 1881 and was baptized on the 10th of March. David's occupation was as a scaler who marked trees for cutting. David married Anna Bella Parks (1884-1959). They had one child Raymond Alvin (1911-1917). David R. DELANO, his wife Anna and son, Alvin, are all buried in the Millerton cemetery.

11. Albert B. DELANO (1884-1887). Albert was born on 10 March 1884, died at the age of two years and 11 months on 19 Feb. 1887. He is buried with her parents in the Millerton cemetery.

The reader will note that members of the Parks family married with the daughters and sons of Elkhana and Alexander DELANO. Unfortunately we do not have information about the Parks family.

In our next newsletter Charles DELANO's son Abraham (c 1845-1878) will be presented.

EUROPEAN PLACES WITH A DELANO-DE LANNOY CONNECTION PART III

In our March News Letter #10, we followed Philippe De La Noye back to Leiden, Holland, the place of his birth via Canterbury, England. In continuing our series back in time following American DELANO-de Lannoy branch of the Franchimont-de Lannoy "pedigree" line back to the early 1500's, we start with Philippe's father Jean and end near the start of modern history (1500) with the birth of Philippe's great grandfather Jean de Lannoy, seigneur de Molembais, de Solre-le-Chateau and de Cauroy¹ who was born before 1511.

The 16th century was tumultuous for Netherlands (the low countries) which included not only what is now called the Netherlands, but also included what is now Belgium, Luxembourg, and the portions of north and eastern France that were then Flanders and Burgundy, respectively. To put the political and religious history in perspective, we have included a companion article which attempts to outline the significant happenings that impact on our travels back in our line of descent.

As mentioned in Part II of our series Philippe's father Jean de Lannoy, aged 34 years, died in Leiden in 1604 making Philippe about two years old at the time of his death. On his notice of marriage to Marie le Mahieu, Jean indicates he is unmarried and he is from Lille.² His birthplace, according to the descendance chart of President Bush³, is Tourcoing (about 7 miles N.E. of Lille). Although Lille and Tourcoing are now in northern France near Belgium, both cities were then in the Flanderen Netherlands which was under Spanish rule. Tourcoing, as well as Lille, were well known since 1350 as wool weaving centers.

Jean's father, Gysbert de Lannoy was born at Tourcoing in 1545.⁴ Gysbert is Flemish for Gilbert. Although we do not know the name of Jean's mother, we know Jean had a brother Jacques. Gysbert was raised a Roman Catholic. At sometime before his father's death in 1560 it is believed Gysbert became a Huguenot. To become a Huguenot was quite sufficient to cause his being disinherited at the time of his father's death. Gysbert's father, not only was seigneur of some of the lands and towns nearby Tourcoing, but he was a Knight of the Golden Fleece and Chamberlain to Charles V, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was also governor of the Province of Hainaut

(now the Belgian land between Tournai and Brussels). A Knight of the Golden Fleece must have had Roman Catholic ancestors on both sides for eight generations. You can imagine the shock Jean must have felt when he learned that his teenaged son became a Protestant. Disinheritance caused the removal of Gysbert's name from all records. The proof that Gysbert is the disinherited son of Jean (seigneur, knight and governor) and Jeanne de Ligne, dame de Barbancon, is provided in the GHAAHD on pages 47 and 48.

Jean de Lannoy, seigneur de Molembais, de Solre-le-Chateau, and de Cauroy was born about 1511. He married Jeanne de Ligne, dame de Barbancon and daughter of Louis de Ligne, seigneur de Barbancon and Marie de Berghes. In addition to Gysbert they had a daughter Marie who married, but had no children.

In 1546, Jean de Lannoy was knighted in the Order of the Golden Fleece (Toison d'Or) as knight number 208. As a Knight of the Golden Fleece (as well as being Chamberlain), he was present at the ceremony of his Emperor Charles V, Holy Roman Empire (H.R.E.) in the great hall of the Palace in Brussels on 25 October 1555.⁵ At that ceremony, Charles V gave the Spanish Netherlands to his son Philip II. Upon abdication as Emperor in 1556, Charles became King Charles I of Spain. As a knight, Jean was also present at the meeting of the Knights of the Golden Fleece held on 29 July 1559 at St. Bavo's Cathedral in Ghent. The meeting was called by Philip II the ruler of the Spanish Netherlands and who was about to succeed his father Charles I as king of Spain. This meeting was the second commemorated meeting of the Order at this Cathedral. The first meeting in this Cathedral had been held 110 years earlier in 1445, when Jean's great, great grandfather's brother Guillebert de Lannoy (1386-1462) founder knight number 12 attended. A photograph of Guillebert's Coat of Arms in that Cathedral are shown in the article on Book Plates and Coats of Arms.

In commemoration of the meetings of the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Coats of Arms of the member knights in attendance were struck in the meeting area. Therefore today one may visit St. Bavo's Cathedral in Ghent and see two coats of arms of the de Lannoy knights. Guillebert's arms along with all the coats of arms of the knights who attended the 1445 meeting are hung above the choir stalls in the cathedral. Jean's arms are hung with the member knights in attendance in 1559 near the north? portal (the side portal on the



*The Processional Cross of the Four Evangelists
Notre Dame Cathedral, Tournai*

right when facing the altar).

As chamberlain to Emperor Charles V, H.R.E., Jean was a high noble in the Charles Court. As such he would have been involved in the decisions of that court which may have involved conflicts with France and Charles' unsuccessful attempts to put down the Protestants.

In 1559 Jean became governor and Captain-General of Hainault. His domains of Molembais and Solre-le-Chateau are at the northwest and southeast ends of that province, respectively. Molembais is located about seven miles north of Tournai and about 1 mile off Belgium Route 48 that runs between Brussels and Tournai. Road maps indicate there is a chateau still standing at Molembais. Unfortunately, your author, when visiting the area in 1990 did not have time to investigate the relationship of the chateau to seigneurs of Molembais.

In the Treasury of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Tournai (about 22 miles east of Tourcoing and Lille), there is a silver processional cross of the four evange-

lists purported to have the coat of arms of Jean de Lannoy enameled on the back (see accompanying photo). In the Church at St. Jacques (also in Tournai) there is an epitaph to Louis de Lannoy, Jean's nephew, who died 22 Nov. 1554.

Jean's younger, half brother,⁵ Baudoin was the seigneur of Tourcoing and Beauvois. A coffer which contains his "heart and entrails" was discovered at the time the Church of St. Christopher in Tourcoing was enlarged in 1860. The coffer was moved Musée de Tourcoing.⁶ The other domain of Jean de Lannoy was Couroy. The village of le Cauroy is in the old province of Artois which is now in France about 20 miles east of Arras on route 339. A chateau is there also.

Barbencon, Belgium, part of the domain of Jean's wife, Jeanne de Ligne, is 3 miles east of Beaumont (about 22 miles S.W. of Charleroi) on Belgium route 40. This puts Barbencon about 10 miles E.N.E. of Solre-le-Chateau.

Ligne is about 60 miles west of Tourcoing and about 14 miles south of St. Omer, France.

¹ Note: The GHAARD states Jean was the seigneur de Conroy, however, his grandfather Boudouin II married Michell D'Esne dame de Cauroy (also called Cogroy in the GHAARD). The descendance chart received from Rev. Lowell A. Barker states the name is Cauroy.

² Leiden Judicial Archives, nr. 89, vol. c., folio 142, January 13, 1596.

³ Schelghass, Theodor N., Record Office, City of Leyden, and Roberts, Garry B., Boston, Brochure "Descent of President George Bush from Leyden Pilgrims Francis Cooke and Hester Mahieu" 1989.

⁴ GHAARD, pgs 47 & 51. Page 51 cites the sources of data as the Archives of Leiden, Mr. Rammelman Elserier in September 1879, and H.F.G. Gerlings, etc.

⁵ Cambridge Modern History, Vol. III, pg. 182.

⁶ "Histoire des Seigneurs de Tourcoing" par l'abbé Provost in Communal Library in Tourcoing. See GHAARD pg. 45.

SOME HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE 16TH CENTURY

Seigneur Jean de Lannoy, Philippe De La Noye's great, great grandfather was born in Tourcoing (a few miles north of Lille) in 1511. He was born at the time of the Hapsburg family's "rise to dominance through a series of marriages and inheritances" which "illustrated the 'dynasticism' which characterized European politics" from the 1500's "until the French Revolution. In the person of emperor Charles V, Holy Roman Empire (H.R.E.) in 1500-1558, four inheritances came together. From his paternal grandfather he received Austria and from his paternal grandmother the 'Burgundian inheritance' comprising Franche Comté and the Netherlands. His maternal grandparents were Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. From the former he received Aragon and its Mediterranean dependencies, from the latter Castile and its new American Empire."¹ Charles V (then Duke of Burgundy) was

born in Ghent eleven years before Seigneur Jean. Both Ghent and Tourcoing were part of the Province of Flanders belonging to the Netherlands.

The 16th century was the period of the Protestant Reformation. "In fact, Charles' most serious problem—except possibly for the Turkish advance—was this great revolution the world of medieval Latin Christendom."²

1513-1519

To set the stage, in October 1513, the Treaty of Lille in which England, the H.R.E. and Spain agreed to fight against France. France was threatening the countries in northern Italy. In 1545 King Francis I of France obtained a foothold in northern Italy with his victory in the Battle of Marignano. In 1516 Duke Charles of Burgundy, ruler of the Netherlands and Flanders, became Charles I, King of Spain. One year later, Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenburg. Charles I King of Spain became Archduke of Austria in 1519 and was elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and became known as Charles V.

1520-1529

In 1521 Martin Luther was excommunicated by the Pope Leo X. Emperor Charles V, H.R.E. ordered Luther to appear before a diet (meeting) of princes, nobles and clergymen in Worms, Germany in April of that year. In 1525 Francis I, King of France, was captured during the battle of Pavia (Italy) and was taken prisoner by Charles de Lannoy, Viceroy and General-in-Chief of Naples. Charles de Lannoy was the grand uncle, once removed, of Seigneur Jean de Lannoy. In accordance with the Treaty of Madrid, in 1526, France renounced suzerainty of Flanders, Artois, and Tournai, thus firmly placing areas under the control of the Netherlands, Spain, the H.R.E. and the Hapsbergs.

1530-1539

In 1530 the Augsburg Confession, a short summary of the religious teachings of Martin Luther, was prepared for Charles V, H.R.E., who called a diet in that German city. Charles summoned representatives of opposing groups to end the religious quarrels in the Empire. The confession was too "Protestant" in tone for Charles so he rejected it.³ John Calvin, in 1533, declared himself a Protestant and moved from France to Basel Switzerland in 1534. In Basel, Calvin published the first edition of his Institutes of the Christian Religion (1536). This book sets forth Calvin's basic ideas. It is recognized as a masterpiece of Reformation literature.⁴ Eventually Calvin moved to Geneva.

1540-1549

Gysbert, son of Seigneur Jean de Lannoy and Jeanne de Ligne, dame de Barbencon was born in 1545. In 1546 Seigneur Jean de Lannoy was knighted in the Order of Golden Fleece (Knight #208). It is possible at this time or shortly thereafter he became Chamberlain to Emperor Charles V. In the same year followers of John Calvin became organized. "Many Protestants in Germany, Switzerland and France were insisting that people—not just kings and bishops—should share in political and religious policy making. This idea influenced Calvin and his followers in France, England, Scotland and the Netherlands."⁵ In France and much of the Netherlands, the Calvinist Protestants were known as Huguenots. In 1547 Henry II succeeded his father (Francis I) as King of France. Henry's policy against the Huguenots was more severe than his father's. A Second Criminal Court of the Parliament of Paris, known as the *Chambre Ardente*, was established in Paris for the "Trial of Heretics" on the October 8th of that year.⁶ Huguenots were tormented and their lands taken away. These actions helped start the destructive French religious wars as well as uprisings in the Netherlands.

1550-1559

The Huguenot influence continued to grow. In 1555 Charles V, H.R.E. in a ceremony in Brussels bestowed upon his son King Philip the seventeen provinces of the Burgundian Netherlands. Philip was already the King of Naples, Sicily and the Duke of Milan. Also, he was the King-Consort of England to Queen Mary I. (Queen Mary I was a devout Roman Catholic and tried to bring England back to the Roman Catholic Church. In her attempt, she revived some of the severe laws against heresy or disbelief in church doctrine. She was known as "Bloody Mary" because of the resulting persecution.) The ceremony took place on Friday 25 October 1555 in the great hall of the Place in Brussels. Present were the deputies of the burgundian Provinces, the great nobles and the Knights of the Golden Fleece.⁷ Seigneur Jean de Lannoy Chamberlain to Charles V and Knight of the Golden Fleece would have attended this ceremony. Also in 1555, Seigneur Jean would probably have been present at the Peace of Augsburg when Charles V was obliged to let each German member state of the H.R.E. be Roman Catholic or Lutheran. Also in this year, at the insistence of the Cardinal of Lorraine, edicts were drawn establishing in France an Inquisition after

the Spanish pattern.⁸ In 1556 Charles V abdicated as H.R.E. leaving some of his possessions to his brother Ferdinand I (1503-1564). Thus arose the Spanish and Austrian branches of the Hapsburg family. Also in 1556, the Siege of Tourcoing took place.⁹ Although widespread Protestant uprisings did not take place until ten years later, this "siege" is believed to be associated with the influence of the Huguenots. It is suspected that at about this time Gysbert de Lannoy became a Huguenot and was subsequently disinherited. In 1558 Charles I of Spain (formerly Charles V, H.R.E.) died and his son King Philip II also became King of Spain. On 26 May 1559 the first synod of the French Protestant Church was opened in Paris. In July 1559 King Philip II summoned the Chapter of the Golden Fleece to assemble in Ghent.¹⁰ We know Seigneur Jean de Lannoy was there because, according to custom, his arms are hung with the rest of the member knights who attended near the north portico of St. Bavo's Cathedral in the center of Ghent. About one month after he presided at this meeting, Philip left the Netherlands for Spain. He appointed Margaret of Parma to act as Regent of the Netherlands before he departed.

1560-1569

Seigneur Jean de Lannoy died in 1560. In this year Spanish troops enforced the Edicts against heresy (renewed by Pope Pious IV in 1560) in the Netherlands. In protest William of Orange and the Duke Edgemont, both of whom were commanders in the Spanish army in the Netherlands, resigned and absented themselves from the council of state of which they were also members. The Regent (Duchess Margaret of Parma) found it very difficult in getting civil authorities to carry out the executions for heresy meted out by the Inquisition. In France, King Francis II (Henry II's eldest son) died after reigning one year. His ten year old brother Charles IX became King of France. One of the most influential advisors to Charles IX was Admiral Gaspard de Coligny a Huguenot leader. The Guise family (headed by the Duke of Guise and his brother Cardinal Guise) lead the Catholic, anti-Huguenot group. They had been influencing Francis II against the Huguenots. The Queen mother, Catherine di Medici, essentially took over the rule of France in Charles IX's early years. For a time she encouraged the Huguenots as a balance of power against the Guise family. Feelings between the Huguenots and the Catholics in France became bitter and civil war eventually broke out.

In 1566 the religious wars in the Netherlands started on 14 August when bands of Protestants made havoc in Conrai, Valenciennes and Tournai. In 1567 John de Marnix, seigneur of Thoulouse and one of the most able among the confederates (Huguenots) had no trouble in rounding up a band of 2,000 calvinist zealots hoping to gain possession of Antwerp. The Duchess (Regent of the Netherlands) on hearing of his outbreak lost no time in dispatching a picket force of Walloons under the command of Philip de Lannoy, Prince of Sulmona with an order "to exterminate the miscreants without mercy"¹¹ Philippe was the uncle, once removed, of Seigneur Jean de Lannoy and was the commander of the Spanish army in the Netherlands at that time.

1570-1579

In 1570 (about), Philippe De La Noye's father, Jean de Lannoy was born in Tourcoing. In 1571, Count Louis of Nassau led the Protestant rebellion in the Province of Hainault. Louis and William of Orange offered to surrender the Provinces of Flanders and Artois to France in return for decisive aid against Spain. Admiral de Coligny convinced King Charles IX to send Huguenot troops to join Louis of Nassau.¹² Worried that this action would start a war with Spain, Catherine de Medici and the Guise Family convinced Charles IX to stop these troops before they reached the Netherlands. Catherine de Medici now feared that Adm. de Coligny had too much power. She allied herself with the Duke of Guise and convinced Charles IX to carry out the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. In the next several days, thousands of Huguenots in France were murdered. In 1573 and 1574 the Spanish lay siege to Leiden and other cities in the Netherlands. Leiden was saved when the dykes were opened and the land flooded. In 1574 Charles IX of France died and his brother Henry III became King of France. On 5 January 1579 a group of Roman Catholic nobles from Hainault, Doui, Artois and Lille, inspired by the Bishop of Arras formed what became known as the League of Arras for the protection of their property and religion. One can expect that there were de Lannoys in this league. On the 29th of the same month the Netherland Provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Gronigan, Utrecht, and Gelderling formed the Union of Utrecht for the defense of their faith and liberty. On May 19, 1579 the League of Arras signed an agreement with the Duke of Parma through which the League bound itself to tolerate no other religion but Roman Catholic.¹³ Thus Spain regained the Southern

Provinces of the Netherlands and set the stage for the division between the Dutch and Spanish Netherlands.

1580-1589

On 26 July 1581 the Union of Utrecht declared their independence from Spain becoming what later was known as the Dutch Republic. The Duke of Parma captured the City of Tournai in that year.¹⁴ In 1588 Philip II of Spain sent the "invincible Armada" against England. The armada was defeated by Queen Elizabeth's Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Francis Drake. In 1589, the French Civil War between Henry Duke of Guise, King Henry III who had allied himself with Henry of Navarre and the Huguenots, came to a close with the ending of the Siege of Paris. When Henry III was assassinated, Henry of Navarre became King and was known as King Henry IV of France. Although Henry IV was a Huguenot, he became a Roman Catholic in order to be successful as a king in a predominately Roman Catholic country. He did not forget the Huguenots and on 13 April 1598 he issued the Edict of Nantes. Under the Edict, Huguenots, in 75 towns and cities where Calvinism prevailed, were given freedom of worship and complete political freedom.

1590-1599

By 1592 Jean de Lannoy's mother-in-law Jeanne le Mahieu, was in Canterbury, England. There she gave birth to Hester Mahieu (who became Philippe De La Noye's aunt) that year. It is probable that Philippe's mother Marie was there also—See Newsletter #10. On January 13, 1596, the Mahieus were in Leiden with Jean de Lannoy. On that date Jean de Lannoy married Marie de Mahieu with her mother Jeanne le Mahieu in attendance.¹⁵

¹ Rand McNally Atlas of World History, 1957, pg. 64.

² *Ibid.*

³ World Book Encyclopedia, 1979, Vol. 1, pg. 857.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, pg. 58.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Cambridge Modern History, University of Cambridge, England, Vol. II, pg. 292.

⁷ *Ibid.* Vol. II, pg. 182.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pg. 293.

⁹ GHAARD, pg. 47.

¹⁰ Cambridge Modern History, Vol. III, pg. 187.

¹¹ Cambridge Modern History, Vol. III, pg. 211.

¹² Durant, W. *The Story of Civilization*, Chapt. XVII, pg. 347-348.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pg. 454.

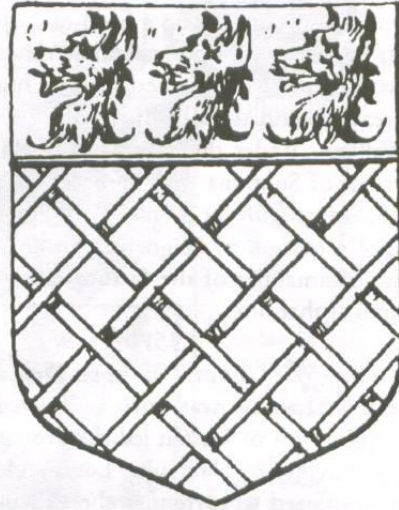
¹⁴ GHAARD, Pg. 47.

¹⁵ See Endnote 3 in European Places with a DELANO-de Lannoy Connection, Part III in this Newsletter.

COAT OF ARMS

Many of our members including your editor have been puzzled by the fact that there seems to be two different coats of arms in our heritage.

First there is the traditional heraldry of the Franchimont-de Lannoy coat of arms documented in the GHAHHD by Mortimer DELANO Pursuivant-of-Arms. This coat of arms (see page 9 of Newsletter #9) has been adopted by the DELANO KINDRED. The other coat of arms which has three wolves heads has been referenced in several books of heraldry in the United States. This coat of arms is attributed to "Philippe De La Noye from Leydon" through "his grandson Jonathan de Lano who settled at Tolland, Conn., 1722"¹ This same coat of arms is also attributed to: "Philippe de la Noye, or de la Noue, of noble French decent, came to America from Leyden, Holland, in the good ship *Fortune* in 1621. The family coat of arms brought over by the emigrant is that of the celebrated Huguenot warrior, Captain de la Noue, called Bras de Fer, (arm of iron) who was issued of the ancient family of the de la Noue of Brittany."² In a search of the GHAHHD we have found an oblique reference to a coat of arms with three wolves heads in the GHAHHD section about the House of Lannoy in England on page 73. This is said to be the arms of the Middleton family in Shropshire "on a bend vert 3 wolves' heads erased." Although there are three wolves heads on the Middleton coat of arms, they are in a different arrangement than the arms of Jonathan DELANO of Tolland.



DELANO. PHILIPPE DE LA NOYE,
from Leydon, Holland, to Plymouth, Mass., 1621.
His grandson Jonathan de Lano settled at
Tolland, Conn., 1722.

While it is believed that the Francimont-de Lannoy coat of arms is hereditarily correct, the three wolves heads coat of arms of Jonathan (de Lannoy) DELANO of Tolland, has a distinct Huguenot tradition which may have satisfied the protestant religious and political feelings of some of our ancestors in the 1600s and early 1700. The editor would appreciate any further information concerning the early history of the three wolves heads coat of arms. See the accompanying illustration.

¹ Matthews, *American Armory and Blue Book*, Addendum, pg. 25, Crest Publ. Co., New York, 1907, 1962.

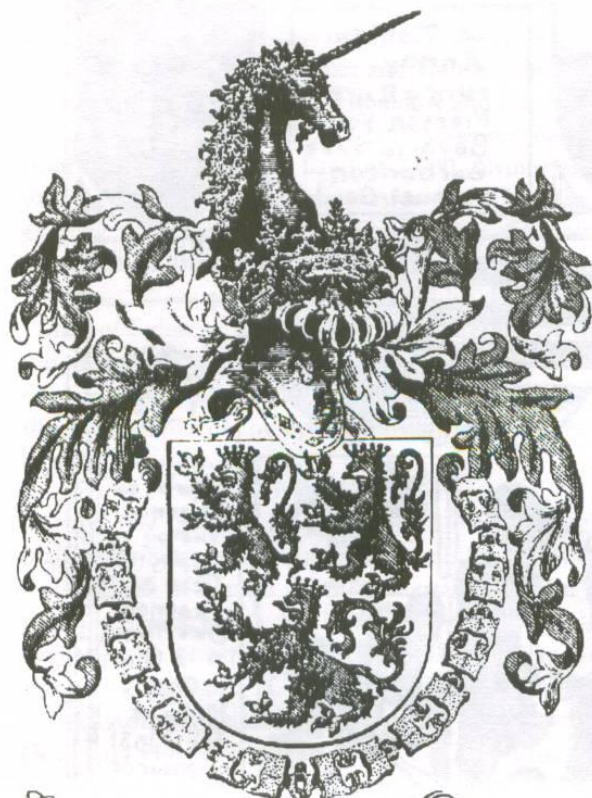
² Vermont, *American Heraldica*, pg. 46.

BOOKPLATES AND COATS OF ARMS

Many families in the late 1700s and in the 1800s used their coat of arms on bookplates of the books in their personal libraries. We were pleased to receive a copy of coat of arms of Lyman Delano's bookplate (GHAHHD pg. 506). This coat of arms is significant because it follows closely Gullibert de Lannoy's (1386-1462) coat of arms which is struck in St. Bavo's cathedral in Ghent. (Next page illustration #1.) We thank Lyman Delano of Greenwich, CT for sending us a copy of his grandfather Lyman's bookplate and allowing us to share it with our members

See the accompanying photograph and the article about "*European Places with a DELANO-de Lannoy Connection Part III*" (Page 3). You will note the Order of the Golden Fleece (the chain draped around the shield and holding the lamb). This indicates the owner of these arms was a Knight of the Golden Fleece. (Next page illustration #2.)

Another bookplate that was created by Mortimer Delano de Lannoy is shown on page 10 of this News Letter. In this bookplate Mortimer (the GHAHHD persuivant of arms) artistically shows the coats of arms of the families that are related to the de Lannoys. We understand that a colorized copy may still be obtained from Carpenter Studios, P.O. Box 1381, Tappahannock, VA 22560 (804) 443-5710 for a price of \$20.00.



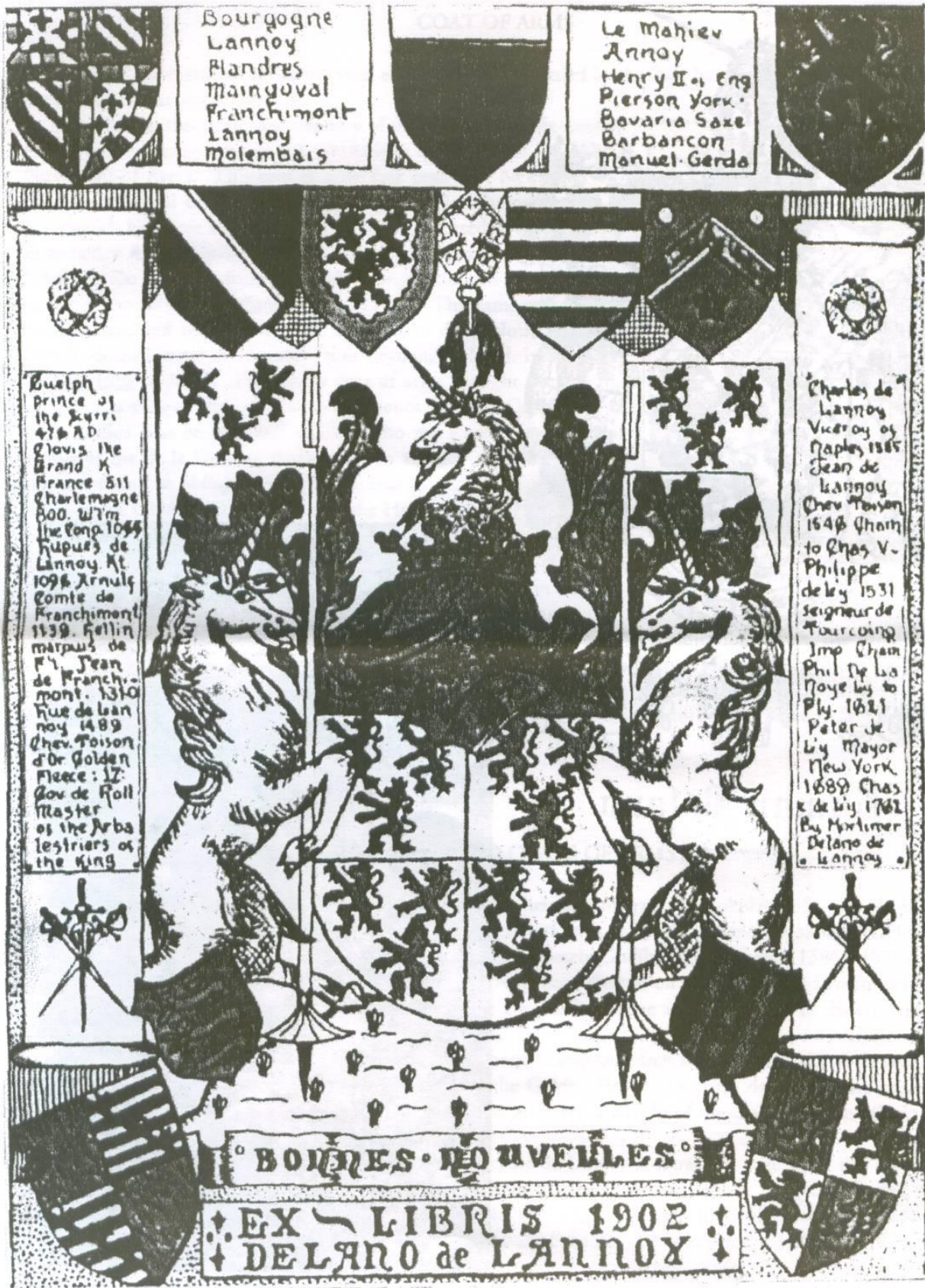
L'Un  *Lannoy*

Lyman Delano

Illustration #1

Illustration #2





Bourgogne
Lannoy
Blandres
Maingouval
Franchimont
Lannoy
Molembais

Le Mahiev
Annoy
Henry II, Eng
Pierson York
Bovaria Saxe
Barbancon
Manuel Gerde

Ruelph
prince of
the Xurri
476 AD
Glovis the
Grand K
France 511
Charlemagne
800. Wm
the Conq 1066
Rupus de
Lannoy Kt
1096 Arnulf
Comte de
Franchimont
1139. Rollin
marquis de
F. Jean
de Franchi-
mont. 1310
Rue de Lan-
noy 1489
Chev. Toison
d'Or Golden
Fleece: 12
Gov de Roll
Master
of the Arba-
lestriers of
the King

Charles de
Lannoy
Viceroy of
Naples 1385
Jean de
Lannoy
Chev Toison
1546 Cham-
to Rhas V.
Philippe
de la 1531
seigneur de
Tourcoing
Imp Cham
Phil de la
Toison 1531
Ply. 1621
Peter de
la Mayor
New York
1689 Chas
de la 1762
By Mortimer
Delano de
Lannoy

° BOMNES · NOUVELLES °

EX LIBRIS 1902
DELANO de LANNON

MURIEL'S CORNER

Hi Cousins,

This may seem rather basic to many of you, but I understand that some members are really stymied as to where or how to research their families. Your libraries can be one of your greatest assets as she can track down information available on published sources in your own library or in others. Ask your librarian to give you a short tour to show what genealogical information they have and where it is located.

Many libraries now carry Index files on microfiche (I.G.I.) put out by the Church of Latter-Day Saints (LDS). This is the most comprehensive collection of genealogical records in the world. Here you can find birth and marriage dates as well as the places the events occurred of nearly every town in the U.S. They also list the names and addresses of people who are doing family research so you may find someone who is looking for the same family as you.

You need to determine your research locale, which is simply the area where you know your family lived and where you will be able to obtain the most records. Should your research locale be in another city or state, you can write such research sources as:

1. Public libraries which may already have a family history on your ancestor or a local history book in which your ancestor may be mentioned.

2. Genealogical Societies usually have a local newsletter and always glad to print a query for you.

3. Historical Societies also have a lot of research material on families of the area. More and more local people who realize the value of their records are donating their research.

You may be lucky enough to have your research in your own area where you can find town reports that lists births, marriages and deaths. This will save you money in obtaining vital records and a trip to your city hall. Many libraries also have the vital records of surrounding towns.

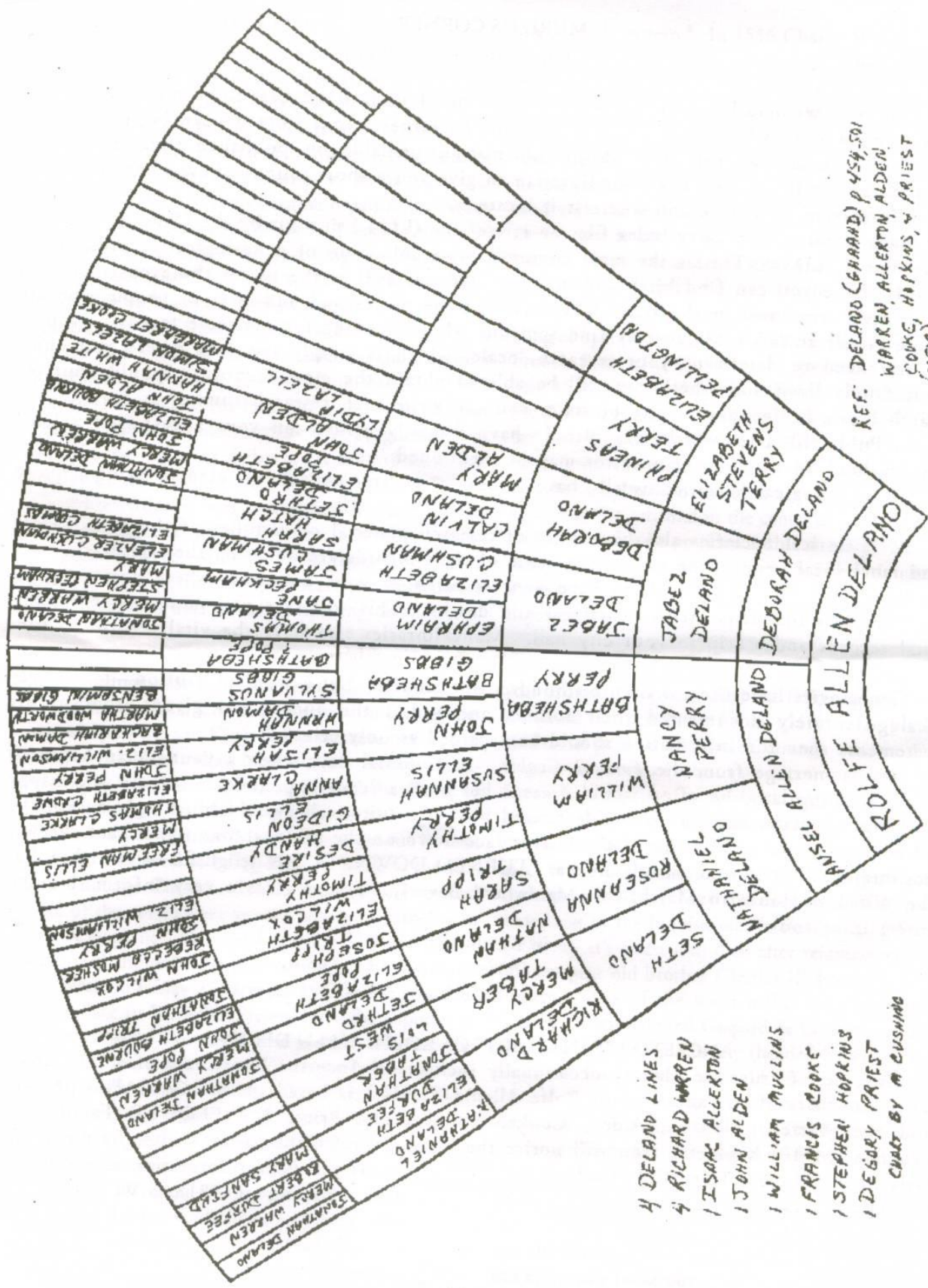
Genealogies have been written on hundreds of families, but a word of caution—former genealogists rarely documented their sources and unless the author has given proof of his statements then the information should be regarded as only “clues.”

Now a message from the *Fortune Cookie*. In Colonial days when a young man began to court a young lady, he often would present her with a “courting mirror.” If she was happy with his attention and was favorable toward him as a suitor, she would blushing accept the mirror. If, however, she placed the mirror face down on the table, it was signal that she was not interested, or in other words, he was “TURNED DOWN.” (This delightful origin I heard at the Winslow House in Marshfield, Ma. where Beverly Thomas gives a very informative and entertaining tour.)

In Kinship,
Muriel

ANCESTOR “FAN CHART” OF ROLFE ALLEN DELANO

As a new feature we plan to occasionally include an Ancestor Fan Chart of a DELANO. This fan chart of the ancestors of Rolfe Allen DELANO is based on the GHAHD pg. 454 and the Warren, Allerton, Alden, Cooke, Hopkins and Priest MAYFLOWER Families in Progress (MFIP) booklets. You will notice there are several blank areas in the chart particularly in the Phineas Terry and Elizabeth Pellington area. If you have information about any of the blank areas, please contact our Genealogist Muriel Cushing at 3818 S.W. 5th Place, Cape Coral, FL 33914.



REF: DELAND (GHARRD), P 454.501
 WARREN, ALLEXTON, ALDEN.
 COOKE, HOPKINS, & PRIEST
 (MFR)

- 4 DELAND LINES
 - 4 RICHARD WARREN
 - 1 ISAM ALLEXTON
 - 1 JOHN ALDEN
 - 1 WILLIAM MULLINS
 - 1 FRANCIS COOKE
 - 1 STEPHEN HOPKINS
 - 1 DEBORY PRIEST
- CHART BY M CUSHING

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

As you should be aware, our membership year runs from January through December each calendar year.

If you are already a 1993 member or applying to be a new member, please use the Membership form provided in this News Letter. Please print clearly and provide your membership number if you have one.

In accordance with the Bylaws of the Society, classes of membership are: Descendent Members (descendants 18 years or older and their husband or wife), Non-Voting Descendent Member (any descendant under 18 years of age), Associate Member (non-descendant—persons who are interested in furthering the purposes of the Society), and Honorary Members (persons whose nomination is approved by the Board).

Annual Membership dues fixed by the Board for calendar year 1994 are as follows:

- Descendent and Associate Membership -\$8.00
- Non-Voting Descendent Membership -\$6.00
- Family Membership for descendent family units (husband, wife and their children)\$20.00

Membership privileges include:

- Attending all meetings of the Society.
- Receiving copies of Society's news letter.

In addition, Descendent Members have the right to make motions and vote on all business transacted at all meetings.

For the calendar year 1994, the Society has not required any proof of descent from PHILIPPE DE LA NOYE.



**1994 MEMBERSHIP FORM (BN#11)
(PLEASE PRINT)**

Name of Primary Applicant Membership Number

Address

City State Zip

Phone Area Code Number

Names of Other Applicants and Relationship

- a. ____ 1994 Descendant Membership @\$8.00/person \$ _____
- b. ____ 1994 Descendant (under 18 yrs of age) Non-Voting Membership @\$6.00/person \$ _____
- c. ____ 1994 Family Membership @\$20.00 (husband, wife and children under 18 years) \$ _____

I certify that the above applicants are descendants of PHILIPPE DE LA NOYE

Primary Applicant Signature _____

d. ____ 1994 Associate Membership @\$8.00/person \$ _____

e. Our membership numbers are _____
Primary Applicant

Please make check
[payable in U.S. Funds]
payable to:
DELANO KINDRED INC.
P. O. Box 2635,
Duxbury, MA 02331
Attn.: Membership

THE DELANO KINDRED BONNES NOUVELLES

The DELANO KINDRED "*Bonnes Nouvelles*" is the official news letter of the DELANO KINDRED, Inc., Duxbury, MA. It is published quarterly and is mailed in the U.S. from Virginia Beach, VA, and in Canada from Niagara Falls, Ont. The Bonnes Nouvelles staff includes George DELANO (editor), Phillip DELANO (format, design and layout), Diana DELANO (U.S. distribution), Paul DELANO (Canadian distribution). Requests for back copies and comments may be requested by writing to the DELANO KINDRED, Inc., P.O. Box 2635, Duxbury, MA 02331; Attn. Editor. The cost is \$2.00 per copy.

It is planned to publish the next *Bonnes Nouvelles* #12 in September 1994 and the following four as follows: #13 (Dec. 1994); #14 (March 1995); #15 (June 1995); and #16 (Sept. 1995).

DELANO KINDRED

The DELANO KINDRED is a Society, incorporated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, organized exclusively for educational and charitable purposes to perpetuate the memory and genealogy of the ancestors and descendants of PHILIPPE DE LA NOYE, the progenitor of most DELANOs in the Americas, who arrived at Plymouth in 1621 on the FORTUNE. One issue of this News Letter is provided gratis to all nonmembers. Future issues will be provided to persons who are now or become members of the Society and have paid their annual dues.



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