



BONNES NOUVELLES

News Letter

June 2001

Number 37

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.



SEQUIN ISLAND LIGHT (Courtesy of the Friends of Sequin Island)

One of the 2001 Reunion tours is a boat trip to Sequin Island. Sequin Island Light is located at the mouth of the Kennebec River, two miles south of Georgetown, about 12 miles south of Bath, ME. The light tower is only 35 feet high, yet the light is 180 feet above mean sea level. It is one of the highest lights along the rocky Maine coast, thanks to the island's 145-foot elevation. Sequin Island is the second foggiest point on the state's coast and holds the Maine record for the most fog in any one year - 31 percent of the year. In the early days, the fog signal was a bell that was very heavy and was tolled by hand. This meant that in that record year the bell was tolled over 113 days.

In 1797 the island was wooded, but today there are mostly low scrub bushes and many rocks. It is probable that the lighthouse keeper's need of fuel virtually eliminated trees on the island. The island's rocky terrain and exposure to the wind reduced the chances for the wooded areas to regenerate faster than they were cut down.

The first keeper of the Sequin Island light, from 1796 to 1801 was John Ladislaus Polereczky, a Major in the French Light Cavalry. He was of Slovack extraction, and had aided the Continental Army in the Revolution. Polereczky may have served with Jonathan DELANO⁵ (David⁴, Jonathan³, Dr. Thomas², Philippe¹) of Duxbury (DIFP #404 & GHAAHD p. 268), whom he apparently held in high esteem. The Major was also a friend and comrade-in-arms of both Generals Dearborn and Lincoln, who were involved with the inspection, operation and maintenance of the lighthouses on the Atlantic Coast. Consequently, upon his retirement, Polereczky recommended Jonathan for the position. Thus Jonathan DELANO became the second keeper to the Sequin Island Light in 1801.

Jonathan DELANO had married Ruth DELANO⁵ (Amasa/Amaziah⁴, Jonathan³, Dr. Thomas², Philippe¹), daughter of Amasa/Amaziah and Ruth (Sampson) DELANO (DIFP # # # (unassigned) p. 80 & GHAAHD p. 230), in Duxbury on 14 Sept. 1774. Jonathan and Ruth took their family of three sons and three daughters and moved north to Woolwich, Me, just across the Kennebec River from Bath. They arrived there before 4 July 1789, the birth date of their fourth son, Spencer DELANO. Jonathan served as light keeper through the War of 1812. **Cousin John Paterson** of Thorold, Ontario, in researching his connection through Charles Delano, a grandson of Jonathan, cites the Georgetown, ME records which state that Jonathan "...from that island saw smoke and heard cannon in the famous battle between the BOXER and the ENTERPRISE." (War of 1812).

According to page 272 of the GHAAHD, not only did Jonathan DELANO hold the post of light keeper, but his son Spencer DELANO and his grandson George Melvin DELANO also

served stints as keepers of the Sequin Island Light. Rebecca Ann McCobb DELANO, George Melvin's older sister, recalls that she was born on Sequin Island while her father, a Ship's Carpenter at the time, was on a voyage. In her late years, Rebecca told of her grandfather (Jonathan DELANO) rowing her to the mainland to school. When the seas were rough she would be frightened, but she said her grandfather Jonathan would laugh at her. Genealogical data from various sources suggest that there were four DELANO keepers of the Sequin Island Light. Bearing in mind that Spencer DELANO was away at sea as a Ship's Carpenter, and after looking at the birth places of Jonathan's grandchildren, it appears that Spencer's older brother Thomas (GHAAHD p. 268) may also have tended the light, perhaps helping his father Jonathan.

SIX GENERATIONS OF DELANOs IN MAYFLOWER SOCIETY "SILVER BOOK"

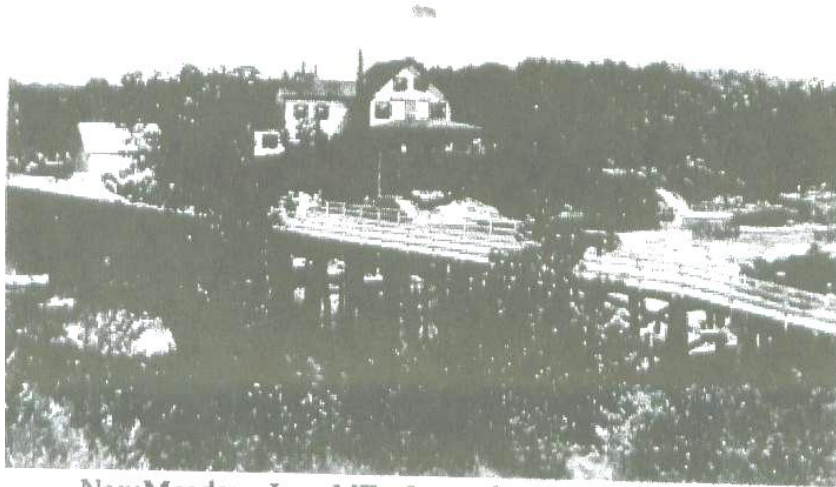
Our genealogist, Muriel C. Cushing, is in the process of correcting the compilation of the generations 1 through 6 of Philippe De La Noye that will be in the same format as the DIFP, except that it will have a hard cover like those Mayflower genealogical publications called "Silver Books". When the DELANO Genealogy published will now be updated with genealogically documented data to six generations which is two generations beyond the DIFP and will also be published with a hard cover. At the present time Muriel hopes that she will be able to complete these corrections by the end of the summer. We are hopeful that it will then be approved for publication.

KINDRED CRAFTERS

The Craft Display will be repeated at the 2001 Reunion. Our talented members will have the opportunity to exhibit an example of a favorite craft. This is a show only, not a sale or a contest. Categories include, but are not limited to, painting, needlework, woodwork, etc. Other crafts are welcome. Each person will be responsible for the security of his own item. The DELANO KINDRED will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the item. If you have a craft and wish to participate please fill out the form inserted in this newsletter and send it to Dorothea A. Harris at the address on the form.

2001 REUNION AND ANNUAL MEETING CELEBRATING THE DELANOs OF MAINE AND THEIR MARITIME HERITAGE

The New Meadows Inn in West Bath, Maine, located on the New Meadows River half way between Brunswick and Bath on Old Route 1, will be the location of our 2001 Reunion and Annual Meeting starting Friday afternoon, 3 August, 2001 through Saturday evening 4 August 2001. The original inn, built in 1878, opened to accommodate passengers of the New Meadows Steamboat Company. The very same shore dinner served over a century ago to the first passengers still appears on the Inn's menu today—complete right down to the pickles and lobster stew.



New Meadows Inn, ME Inn and Town Bridge 1898

Getting There: The New Meadows Inn is easy to find. From Brunswick, ME: take Old Route 1 (Bath Road), west through Harding to the New Meadows River and there it is. From Bath: take Bath Road east to the New Meadows River. You can also take new U.S. 1, which is a limited access expressway between Brunswick and Bath, and take the New Meadows Road south turning east on Old Route 1 towards the New Meadows River. We have inserted a map to aid in following the directions to the Inn.

Advance Reservations: To adequately plan and support the meals, tours, and other reunion events, we must have advance notice of those who plan to participate in each event. Since all of these events are self-funded, it would help if you would send the necessary funds for all the events in which you plan to participate. If you find that you can not attend, please let us know prior to 21 July and we will refund your costs including the registration fees for those in your party.

Tour Events: We are offering two tour events on Saturday, 4 August.

2 ½ HOUR BOAT CRUISE TO SEE SEQUIN ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

Aboard the YANKEE, with Capt. Nick Sewell

Sequin Island Lighthouse is located near the mouth of the Kennebec River. Commissioned in 1795 by George Washington,

the second light keeper (1801-1822) was

Jonathan **Delano**. Other members of the Delano family followed him.

This lighthouse is one of a few remaining with an operational 1st

Order Fresnel Lens. Because it

is located on a rocky island with

steep accesses, we will not attempt to disembark, but will enjoy the view from the boat.

The tour group will meet at the Hermit Island Dock at 1:15 p.m. for a 1:30 p.m. departure. The dock is about a 30-minute drive from New Meadows. We hope to have car-pools for this trip. If you would like a box lunch orders for box lunches (and payment for them) will be taken at the Registration Desk on Friday afternoon. The lunches will be waiting for you at the dock. Capt. Nick suggests that we spend a few minutes of relaxation and enjoy lunch in Sequin Harbor. He also encourages you to bring a jacket and light rain gear. It can be chilly on the water in Maine, even in the summer! (Please note: this is not a luxury cruise ship!)

The cost of this 2-½ hour cruise is a bargain at \$25.00 per person. (This does not include lunch). We must have a minimum of 25 passengers. The maximum number is 37. Reservations must be made and paid for by **June 15, 2001.**



For those who don't wish to go to sea, we offer an alternative Saturday afternoon activity, the Maine Maritime Museum, in Bath, offers a world class collection of nautical antiquities and boat building displays. A group rate admission price of \$7.00 per person is available. This requires that we purchase a minimum of 10 tickets. The regular price is \$9.00. Please make your reservation and pay for these tickets by **July 15, 2001.**

Lunch is on your own. A list of nearby restaurants will be available at the registration table. We hope to have car pools to the museum.

If you wish to take the Sequin Island boat tour, we request you mail your reservations on the form included in this issue to George DeLano in time to be received by **15 June 2001**. If you plan to take the alternate tour to the Maine Maritime Museum or participate in some other Saturday afternoon event, he will need your reservation by **15 July 2001**.

Accommodations: The New Meadows Inn will not reserve a block of rooms, because of the limited number of rooms and cabins available. We did block rooms at the **Comfort Inn** in Brunswick. To take advantage of the group rate at the Comfort Inn [ph: (207) 729-1129] you must make your room reservation by **30 June 2001**. In making your reservation refer to code **KP21/DELANO**. For those who wish to stay in Bath there is a **Holiday Inn** in available. There are many other motels. Bed & Breakfast establishments, cabins, cottages and campgrounds in the area. Please see the accommodation details inserted in this newsletter.

2001 Banquet Dinner, Saturday 4 August. The dinner entrees include a choice of Baked Haddock, a New Meadows Inn specialty, or for those on a low salt diet, tasty chicken. Dinners include: Salad, Rolls & Butter, Dessert, Coffee or Tea. All costs include sales tax and gratuity.

Banquet Speaker. We are pleased that Philip Jermain of The Friends of Sequin has

agreed to be the speaker for the Delano Kindred banquet on August 4, 2001. His 30 minute program will cover some of the current and past history of the Sequin Island Lighthouse.

Tentative Schedule of Events At the 2001 DELANO KINDRED Reunion, New Meadows Inn, Maine

Friday, 3 August 2001

4:00 p.m. -- 6:00 p.m. Registration in the Tontine Room.

6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. Welcome Buffet with no host bar, fellowship and Pleasantries; featuring Craft Exhibits, Genealogical and Book Displays as well as Genealogical Consultations.

Saturday, 4 August 2001

8:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m. Late Registration

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a. m. 2001 Annual Meeting and Elections

11:00 a.m. – 11:30 a. m. 2001 Reunion Group Photo

11:30 a. m. – 1:00 p.m. Lunch – Individual Option

1:15 p.m.-- Afternoon Activities. Meet at Hermit Island Dock for the Cruise to Sequin Island. OR Meet at the Maine Maritime Museum.

6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. 2001 Reunion Banquet with Speaker.

FAIRHAVEN's (& some DELANO COUSINS') ROLE IN PROBABLY THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE OF THE U. S. REVOLUTION

As the 4th of July approaches, we think about the better known stories of the U.S. Revolution. U.S. Cousins were brought up on the stories of the Boston Tea Party, Paul

Revere's Ride, and the Battle at Lexington and Concord, but not too many of us know about how the villages, nestled at the southern end of the Massachusetts Bay Colony along Buzzards Bay, would become part of the Revolutionary history. Already, there had been a direct connection with the Boston Tea Party of 16 December 1773. A local ship, the DARTMOUTH, was one of the three ship boarded in Boston harbor by the Sons of Liberty disguised as Indians.

Within a month after the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord the "first naval battle" of the Revolution (disputed by some historians in Machiasport, Maine) would occur along the coast of Buzzards Bay. Captain John Linzee in his 20-gun British sloop FALCON captured two Colonial sloops out of Bedford (in those days the name for the settlements on both sides of Acushnet River). Linzee manned the Colonial sloops intending to raid and haul off sheep from Martha's Vineyard.

When word of his dastardly plan reached the Fairhaven side of the Acushnet River, platoons of two militia companies under Capt. **Daniel Egery** and Capt. **Nathaniel Pope** organized a foray of 25 men to recapture the sloops. With all the troops hidden below decks, the sloop SUCCESS, with only Egery, Pope and a drummer boy on deck, slid out of Fairhaven towards Sciticut Neck where the first captured sloop lay anchored. As the SUCCESS stealthily drew abreast of the captured sloop, a drum tap signaled the troops to board and capture the British crew.

The other sloop nearby got underway, sailing towards the sound of the commotion. Having sent the captured crew ashore, the SUCCESS turned to do battle with the second sloop. It turned out to be a brief episode in which the sloop's commander, along with several of his crew, was wounded. According to early historical accounts the banks of Fairhaven's Fort Point [where Fort Phoenix is today] was "literally black with admiring spectators and the very rocks roared with shouts as the triumphant vessel entered the harbor."

This rebellious behavior did not go unnoticed by some of the neighboring "Quakerish" population living on the New Bedford side of the Acushnet River. Worried about the possible retaliatory consequences by Capt. Linzee in the FALCON, a delegation of concerned New Bedfordians crossed the river to release the British prisoners. But Egery and Pope had already sent the prisoners north to Taunton where they were jailed until the Provincial Congress in Watertown decided to release them.

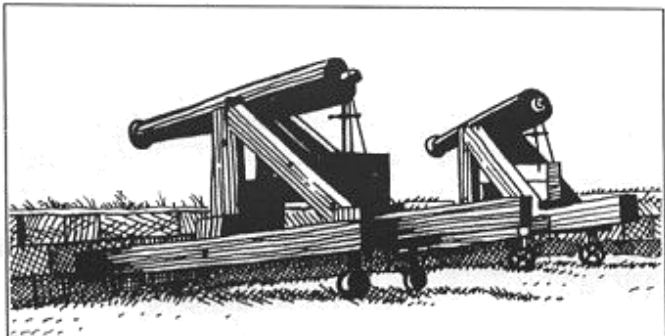
How were these Captains in the militia related to DELANOs? Well, behind every man of an "Allied Family" is a good DELANO woman. Capt. Daniel Egery married **Deborah Delano**⁴ (DIFP 156, Jethro³, Lt. Jonathan², Philippe¹). Cousin **Muriel Cushing**, our genealogist, says that Capt. Nathaniel Pope was Uncle to Seth Pope, who later married a Rebecca Delano. Although she is still searching for proof, Muriel believes this is **Rebecca Delano** was the daughter of **Joseph and Phebe (Leonard) Delano**⁵ (Nathan⁴, Jethro³, Lt. Jonathan², Philippe¹). Although the GHAARD, on page 462, indicates this Rebecca to be unmarried, Muriel says this Rebecca is the only Rebecca Delano that would "fit" as Nathaniel Pope's wife. Interestingly, this Rebecca's uncle would be Capt. Paul Delano Tripp, who fought in Chile's War for Independence.



The Fort Phoenix Epilogue

Shortly after the battle the townspeople petitioned the Provincial Government to build a small fortress for the harbor's protection. Under the direction of Capt. Benjamin Dillingham and Eleazah Hathaway, a small fortress was built on

Nolscot Point (now Fort Point) in 1777. The fort's cannon included captured British cannon. One small cannon, cast in 1690, was taken by from the British by Capt. John Paul Jones.



In 1778 a British force returned to put an end to rebellious privateers that sailed from the mouth of the Acushnet River. A force of 5,000 troops stormed ashore on the New Bedford side, burning storehouses, rope works, and putting 70 vessels out of commission. The force then marched north, crossed the river, and wreaked havoc through Acushnet town southwards to Fairhaven. The fort's garrison was overwhelmed and the powder magazine was blown up. Major Israel Fearing with the Wareham militia arrived to drive the British away. The Fort then became known as Fort Fearing, but after it was rebuilt in 1784 it became known as Fort Phoenix.

As a side anecdote, in the "History of Scotic Neck" by Mabel L. Potter, it is said that **Jethro Delano**³, refused to leave home when the British force under General Grey came to the Neck after being discouraged from attacking Fairhaven. "No one would harm him," he said. And they didn't--but after they embarked, he decided on a venture from which his wife could not dissuade him--went to the beach and signaled to go aboard a vessel that was there to pick up the British troops. The commander ordered men to get him and treat him kindly--which they did--offered various wines, of which he did not partake but was told they would sail on Thursday "you can tell your neighbors," the commander said.

Fort Phoenix saw action in the War of 1812, when the HMS NIMROD attacked in 1814. The 100 troops stationed at the Fort discouraged the plans for a British landing party.

The NIMROD sailed up the coast of Buzzards Bay and eventually attacked Wareham.

The fort was reactivated during the Civil War and received newer, heavier cannon. A new fortress, Fort Taber, was built on the New Bedford side of the Acushnet River. The two fortresses discouraged Confederate raiders such as the CCS ALABAMA from attacking the area's whaling fleet.

The fort was abandoned in 1876. In 1885 someone wanted to purchase the cannon and place them on their estate in New York. **Capt. Warren Delano II**⁶ (Warren⁵, Ephriam⁴, Thomas³, Lt. Jonathan², Philippe¹) offered to purchase the five cannon to keep them at the fort if the newly formed Fairhaven Improvement Association would raise money to buy new carriages for the guns. Thus the original five cannon were saved and still stand at Fort Phoenix.

In 1932 Congress authorized the sale of Fort Phoenix. Neither the Commonwealth of Massachusetts nor Bristol County offered to buy it. Mrs. Urban H. Broughton, daughter of Fairhaven benefactor, Henry Huddleston Rogers, purchased the property and, in 1933, presented it to the Town as a public park.

We thank Cousins **Dorothea Harris** and **Muriel Cushing** for providing the information about Daniel Egery and Nathaniel Pope and other historical background. We also thank the Millicent Library of Fairhaven for providing some additional information and artwork about Fort Phoenix.

NEW MEMBERS

We are happy to welcome our new members who have joined our Society since March. They are:

Florida

Edward Delano Sullivan of Fort Lauderdale

Elizabeth W. Sullivan of Fort Lauderdale

Texas

Geneva Delano Crain of Lometa

Mexico

Malcolm Otis Delano of Ajijic in Jalisco

Virginia

Malcom P. Northam of Alexandria

WELCOME ABOARD COUSINS!! *We are delighted you have joined us!!*

SOME GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE VROUWEKERK

Cousin **Sandy Delano** sent in a 3 May Associated Press story reported that the Dutch City of Leiden was “revising its to plans demolish the ruin” of the Vrouwekerk, According to the AP writer, Arthur Max. He quoted Leiden Councilman Alexander Pechtold, the Alderman for Culture and Monuments, as saying that the Onze Lieve Vrouwekerk, or Church of Our Dear Lady, was deemed “an important monument” and would be preserved.

Pechtold told the AP that the council had not made a final decision, but was studying a new development plan “to leave some of the remains” of the historic church at the center of the public plaza. “We decided to rethink the whole problem. We are considering the concerns expressed in the United States It may be that the old plan is outdated,” he said.

While this is indeed good news, we are not “out of the woods” yet. **Dr. Jeremy Bangs** has been meeting Mr. Pechtold, the Leiden archivist, and others concerned about the redevelopment program around the Vrouwekerk the last few weeks. Dr. Bangs says that although Mr. Pechtold has decided to support preservation of the Vrouwekerk, the Alderman works in a coalition context that can be compared to walking in a minefield. Pechtold wants to prepare a proposal that maintains the historic walls but removes the historically inaccurate and structurally unnecessary additions of the 1980’s. The Alderman makes the reservation that the Town Council has the final decision authority with respect to new plans that are still being drawn up. So while the news seems to be good, Dr. Bangs remains cautious.

We thank Cousin Sandy Delano for bringing this good news to our attention!

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE TWO PAUL DELANOs OF CHILE IS PLANNED

Cousin **Marcela Moreno-Sepulveda** tells us that she and **Cousin Jorge Andres Delano** are collaborating in an effort to write the biographies of Capt. Paul Delano Tripp and Paul Hinckley Delano of Chile. It is intended that biographies

of all the descendants of Paul Hinckley Delano, who was progenitor of all the DELANOs of Chile, be included. Cousin Marcela reports that she has over two hundred descendants of Paul Hinckley in her branch alone. Some of her relatives are grandchildren of Paul Hinckley and range between 80 and 100 years old. This is a tremendous undertaking when one considers that Paul Hinckley had 26 children-therefore 26 branches of the Chilean DELANOs. The biographies will include photographs and traditions passed “orally” among the family members. We wish Cousins Marcela and Jorge success in this significant endeavor.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST REVIEWS THE DIFP

We are pleased to include the review of *Philippe De Lannoy or Philip Delano of the FORTUNE 1621 and His Descendants for Four Generations* (known as the DIFP) which recently appeared in The American Genealogist (TAG), Vol. 75, No. 1 on page 79. As you know our genealogist, Cousin **Muriel C. Cushing** compiled the DIFP. It was edited by Margaret Harris Stover, CG, and previewed by Ann S. Lainhart (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants) in 1999. Robert Charles Anderson, the editor of TAG wrote the review. He wrote:

“The Mayflower Five Generations volumes appear in silver covers and the Mayflower Families in Progress series in pink. Now we have a book with a green cover, also published by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, containing information on the first five generations of descent from Philip¹ Delano. The motivation for this book appears to be the large number of marriages between descendants of Philip Delano and descendants of various *Mayflower* passengers, with the result that most of the descendants of Delano have Mayflower ancestry.

The sketches are prepared in the standard manner of the other publications issued by this society, with brief notes at the end of each sketch keyed to the particular section of the sketch to which they refer. Although not specifically so stated, this compilation is apparently intended to be accepted in the same manner as the Families in Progress books. (This Delano genealogy is also pare-bound, and has ordering information for the Families in Progress volumes on the inside of the front cover.)

The only other Delano genealogy, published in 1899, had an extremely eccentric arrangement, and what little there was of value in it could be found only with great difficulty. All students of the Delano family will be pleased to own this new genealogy, arranged and compiled in the modern style benefiting from all the research of the twentieth century.”

FREDERIC A. DELANO AND THE 1914 FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Today the Federal Reserve is frequently in the news as it takes actions that affect the U.S. Economy. Cousin John L. Delano of Helena, Montana forwarded the December 1999 issue of *The Region*, a quarterly magazine of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. In it was the picture (shown below) of the first Federal Reserve Board taken in 1914. Pictured in the foreground at the right of the table is Frederic Adrian Delano⁷ (Warren^{6,5}, Ephraim⁴, Thomas³, Lt. Jonathan², Philippe¹) GHAAHD pg. 505. In 1899 Frederic lived in Chicago, IL having married on 22 Nov. 1888 Matilda Annis daughter of James C. and Louisa (Green) Peasley. By 1893 they had three daughters.

Frederic was sworn in to the first Federal Reserve Board on 10 August 1914 representing the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. He was Vice Governor of the first Federal Reserve Board from August 1914 to August 1916. He retired in July 1918. He is pictured here with (starting clockwise from the left) H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Board; W.P.G. Harding; Paul M. Warburg; W.G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman; Charles S. Hamlin, Governor; John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency; and Adolph C. Miller.



The Banking Act of 1935 changed the name of the Board officially to Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and altered the terms of office and membership. After 1 February 1936, the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency no longer served on the Board. We thank Cousin John for sending in this photo and information about Frederic A. Delano.

THE PORTRAIT OF MARIA de LANNOY PESJIN

In preparation for their trip to Leiden in 1990 Cousins **George and Diana DeLano** wrote the Dutch Tourist Bureau (known as the VVV) in Leiden asking directions to the location of the Leiden Museum that houses the portraits of Maria (Marie) de Lannoy Pesjin (supposedly Marie Mahieu de Lannoy, the mother of our common ancestor, Philippe de Lannoy). They also asked for directions to the Jan Pesjinhof, the almshouses which, according to the GHAAHD, were established by Maria de Lannoy "before 1609". To their surprise they received a letter from Mr. T. N. Schelhaas, Gemeentearchief Leiden (Keeper of the Records of the City of Leiden). Mr. Schelhaas' letter, which has been referenced in various articles and the DIFP, is quoted below.

"In reply to your above mentioned letter to the VVV, which handed it to the Municipal Record Office for attention, I have to inform you as follows:

The reason you ask for information about Marie Mahieu, Jean de Lannoy and their son Philippe de Lannoy, is undoubtedly the fact that this Philippe de Lannoy is the ancestor of your American Delano-family.

To answer your letter, it is necessary to begin with the place where, nowadays, the portrait is hanging you hope to see during your visit to Leiden in May: The Jan Pesjinhof (an almshouse) in the Kloksteeg, near the Pieterskerk (= St. Peters Church). Unfortunately I have to tell you that the person, represented on this painting, is NOT Marie Mahieu the mother of Philippe de Lannoy, but Marie de Lannoy, wife of Jan Pesijn, the founder of the Jan Pesjinhof.

First a few data on the founders of the Jan Pesjinhof, as can be found in the Municipal Record Office:

Jan Besijn or Pesijn married Marie de Lannoy (or de la No) in Leiden, in the Walloon Church, the 17th of February 1636. The bridegroom came from Wallonia and she came from Bondu in Artois (North of France). Before their marriage they respectively lived at the Oude Singel (a canal) and in the St. Ursulasteeg (an alley), but never in the Kloksteeg, where the almshouse is situated. They only had one child: Marie who died in May 1652, when she was 14 years old. As they had no descendants, they found(ed) an almshouse by their will, which came into effect when the widow died in November 1680, living, at that time, at the St. Jacobsgracht (a canal). She was buried in St. Peters Church in the week of 23-30 November.

The building of the almshouse in the Kloksteeg was finished in 1683. It was merely by chance that the house of John Robinson, the spiritual leader and minister of the Pilgrim Fathers, had stood on this same spot. Many people try and have tried to find and construct a connection between the couple Jan Pesijn/Marie de Lannoy and the Pilgrim fathers: a connection that, in fact, does not exist at all.

A few data on the parents of Philippe de Lannoy:

This couple married in 1596. The notice of their marriage, in Judicial Archives nr. 89, vol.C, folio 142 reading (in English translation):

January 13, 1596: 'Jan Lano, unmarried' [from Torckangle (Tourcoing), witnessed by Pierre de Bu and Gysbert Lano, the groom's father, and Marie Mahieu]ⁱ 'from Lille (N. France) accompanied by Jane Mahieu, her mother and Anthonette Morth, her acquaintance'.

Since the baptismal registers of the Walloon Church begin in the year 1599, only two children of the above couple have been registered:

Jenne, baptized on May 6th 1601ⁱⁱ.

Philippe, baptized November 6th 1603.

Jan Lano/de Lannoy died between November 1603 and February 1605, for his widow remarried on March 6th with the woolcomber Robert Mannoo, widower of Simone Pachte (notice of marriage on Febr. 18th in Judicial Archives nr. 89, Vol.F. fol. 20).

From the above data I hope it will become clear to you that Marie Mahieu and Marie de Lannoy (the person in the painting) can not be the same woman. It is also impossible for Marie Mahieu to have found the Jan Pesijnhof, because:

- The Jan Pesijnhof was built between 1680 and 1683.
- At that time Marie Mahieu had been dead for more than 50 years.
- At that time it also was more than 60 years ago that the Pilgrims left Leiden.

Lano/de la No/de Lannoy was a very common name in 17th century Leiden, where many textile-workers, coming from Flanders and the North of France, were working in the cloth-industry. Although Marie de Lannoy (wife of Jan Pesijn) and Philippe de Lannoy and his father Jean have the same family-name, investigations done by co-operators of the Municipal Record Office did not manage to find any proof of a family connection between Marie and both men.

These are the facts and unless they have been announced to the writer, much of the misunderstanding in this case has been caused by Mr. Daniel W. Delano jr.'s book: "Franklin Roosevelt and the Delano Influence", 1946ⁱⁱⁱ.

This book, of which we have a copy in our library, contains a great number of mistakes, as far as I can see especially in Book I ("Whence came the Delanos?"). Unfortunately this book is the main (if not the only) source from which most people have their information about the history of the Delanos in the period before Philippe de Lannoy's coming to America.

The fact remains that Philippe de Lannoy is one of our^{iv} ancestors and that he was baptized in the Walloon Church. ...

Yours sincerely,
Mr. T. N. Schelhaas
Keeper of the records of the City of Leiden."

From this letter it is clear that the picture of a Maria or Marie de Lannoy Pesjin (or Pesyn) in plate III in the illustration section at the front of the GHAARD is not Philippe de Lannoy's mother, but rather another Maria de Lannoy. Although it may give Philippe's descendants a pleasant feeling when reading the GHAARD assertion on page 49 that the Jan Pesijnhof almshouse was established by Maria de Lannoy, it is clearly incorrect.^v Unfortunately, we are left with an erroneous family "tradition."

¹ TAG vol. 53 p. 172 quotes the complete marriage record as follows: "Jan Lano, jongman van Torchangle, geassisteert mit Piere de Bu ende Gijsbert Lano, des brydegoms vader, mit Marie Mahieu van de Lyle geassisteert mit Jane Mahieu haer moeder ende Anthonette Morth haer bekende"

¹ Leverland states Jenne's baptism date was 18 March 1601, Leveland, B.N. "Het Geslacht van Jan de Lannoy," *Ons Voorgeslacht, Orgaan van de Zuidhollandse vereniging voor Genealogie*, 9 [1954]: 79-85.

¹ It should be noted, in fairness to Daniel W. Delano Jr., that he took many of the assertions contained GHAARD at face value although, in many cases, he "romanticized them as part of his "literary license".

¹ Note that Mr. Schelhasse includes Philippe de Lannoy as one of his ancestors.

¹ GHAARD p. 49 "Marie de Lannoy was apparently of some service to the Pilgrims at Leiden as she established there before 1609 twelve houses or a hospice for those who were driven from their native land [per inscription]"

LT. JONATHAN DELANO AND KING PHILIP'S WAR 1675-1676

Much of what we know about the battles with the Indians during the period know as King Philip's War comes from the diary of Capt. Benjamin Church^{vi}. When Massasoit's second son Metacom (known as King Philip), came to be the uniting chief of the Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Nipmuck, and other native Indian tribes near the New England colonies, he directed sporadic attacks against the outlying settlements. Later, as he became better organized and bolder, these attacks became more frequent and bloodier, finally threatening Plymouth town itself. In Dartmouth Township, the villages that are now New Bedford, Acushnet, and Fairhaven were not spared from these attacks though not as bloody as others further inland and to the west.

Capt. Church was called upon by the Plymouth Colony to organize the various English forces, militias and friendly Indians into a strong defensive force to defeat King Philip. After the attacks on the villages in Dartmouth Township in which Lt. Jonathan's second cousin John Cooke's house was burned, Church writes about raiding the Indian strongholds in the Great Cedar Swamp to the north of these settlements. In his diary he mentions a Mr. Dillano who genealogists are fairly certain is Lt. Jonathan Delano. We learn that Lt. Jonathan is acquainted with the local Indians and knows their language.

In the raid Church's force starts out from the ruins of John Cook's house in Acushnet towards the swamp stronghold to the north. The description of the episodes in Church's Diary follows:

"...And, appointing the ruins of John Cook's^{vii} house at Cushnet for at the place to meet at, each company set out briskly to try their fortunes."

"Captain Church, with his English soldiers, followed their track until they came near entering a mirey swamp, when the Captain heard a whistle in the rear (which was a note for a halt). Looking behind him, he saw William Fobes^{viii} start out of the company and made towards him, who hastened to meet him as fast as he could. Fobes told him they had discovered abundance of Indians, and, if he pleased to go a few steps back, he might see them himself. He did so and saw them across the swamp. Observing them, he perceived they were gathering hurtleberry's, and that they had no apprehensions of their being so near them. The Captain supposed them to be chiefly women, and therefore, calling on Mr. Dillano,^{ix} who was acquainted with the ground and the Indian language, and another named Mr. Barns, with these two men he takes right through the swamp as fast as he could and orders the rest to hasten after them."

"Captain Church with Dillano and Burns (Barns), having good horses, spurred on and were soon among the thickest of the Indians, and out of sight of their own men. Among the enemy was an Indian woman who, with her husband, had been drove off from Rhode Island notwithstanding they had an house upon Mr. Sanford's^x land and had planted an orchard before the war, yet the inhabitants would not be satisfied till they were sent off. And Captain Church with his family, living then at the said Sanford's became acquainted with them, who thought it very hard to turn off such old, quiet people; but in the end it proved a Providence and an advantage to him and his family, as you may see afterwards."

"This Indian woman knew Captain Church and, as soon as she saw him, held up both her hands and came running towards him crying aloud, "Church! Church! Church!"

"Captain Church bid her stop the rest of the Indians and tell them, the way to save their lives was not to run but yield themselves prisoners, and he would not kill them. So, with her help and Dillano's, who could call to them in their own language, many of them stopped and surrendered themselves; others scampering and casting away their baskets, betook themselves to the thickets, but Captain Church, being on horseback, soon came up with them and laid hold on a gun that was in the hand of the foremost of the company, pulled it from him, and told him he must go back. And, when he had turned them, he began to look about him to see where he was, and what was become of his company, hoping they might be all as well employed as himself, but could find none but Dillano, who was very busy gathering up prisoners. The Captain drove his [prisoners] that he had stopped to the rest, inquiring of Dillano for their company, but could have no news of them. But, moving back, picked up now and then a skulking prisoner by the way...."

¹ Church, Benjamin Col., "Diary of King Philip's War 1675-1676, Lockwood Pub. Little Compton, RI, 1996

² Ibid. p. 134, John Cooke son of Francis Cooke. John arrived on the MAYFLOWER with his father. He married Sarah Warren, sister of Church's mother Elizabeth Warren. John Cooke was the first settler of Acushnet and a deputy for many years.

³ Ibid. William Forbes, son of a Duxbury settler who was one of the founders of Bridgewater, MA, married Elizabeth Southworth, younger sister of Church's wife Alice. He settled in Little Compton, RI, and served on Church's Third Expedition in 1692.

⁴ Ibid. p. 135, Dexter says this was probably Jonathan Delano, son of Philip who arrived in the *FORTUNE* in 1621 and was one of the first settlers of Duxbury.

⁵ Ibid. Peleg Sanford, a leading citizen and soldier who lived in what is now Middletown, then Newport, about eight miles down the Island from Tripp's ferry. He was with Church at the killing of Philip. He succeeded Cranston as Governor in 1680.

(Pages 12-16 were blank)

ⁱ TAG vol. 53 p. 172 quotes the complete marriage record as follows: “Jan Lano, jongman van Torchangle, geassisteert mit Piere de Bu ende Gijsbert Lano, des brydegoms vader, mit Marie Mahieu van de Lyle geassisteert mit Jane Mahieu haer moeder ende Anthonette Morth haer bekende”

ⁱⁱ Leverland states Jenne’s baptism date was 18 March 1601, Leveland, B.N. “Het Geslacht van Jan de Lannoy,” *Ons Voorgeslacht, Orgaan van de Zuidhollandse vereniging voor Genealogie*, 9 [1954]: 79-85.

ⁱⁱⁱ It should be noted, in fairness to Daniel W. Delano Jr., that he took many of the assertions contained GHAARD at face value although, in many cases, he “romanticized them as part of his “literary license”.

^{iv} Note that Mr. Schelhasse includes Philippe de Lannoy as one of his ancestors.

^v GHAARD p. 49 “Marie de Lannoy was apparently of some service to the Pilgrims at Leiden as she established there before 1609 twelve houses or a hospice for those who were driven from their native land [per inscription]”

^{vi} Church, Benjamin Col., “Diary of King Philip’s War 1675-1676, Lockwood Pub. Little Compton, RI, 1996

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