

The Genealogy History and Alliances of the
American House of Delano 1621 to 1899

COMPILED BY MAJOR JOEL ANDREW DELANO

WITH THE HISTORY AND HERALDRY OF THE MAISON DE
FRANCHIMONT AND DE LANNOY TO DELANO, 1096 TO 1621

AND THE ROYAL ANCESTRY OF LANNOY FROM GUELPH, PRINCE
OF THE SCYRRI, TO PHILIPPE DE LANNOY, 476 A. D. TO 1621
INCLUDING OTHER ROYAL LINES AND A LIST OF THE LANNOY
CHEVALIERS DE LA TOISON D'OR [GOLDEN FLEECE]

ARRANGED BY MORTIMER DELANO DE LANNOY

PURSUIVANT-OF-ARMES

MEMBER NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
SOCIÉTÉ SUISSE D'HERALDIQUE AND HEROLD SOCIETY ZU BERLIN

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY
JOEL ANDREW DELANO AND MORTIMER DELANO DE LANNOY



: De la Roche de Lagnoy :

Fig. 1.

: This Work Limited To 400 Copies :

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Delano de Lannoy coat-armor 2. Armes of Baudouin de Lannoy "le Bégue" displayed as a chevalier 1429 in corner armes of duc de Bourgogne 3. Crown, mantle, & armes of Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck Chef de Lannoy. 4 Armes of Lannoy & Barbançon 5. of L'y Manüel & Burgundy 6 Hue de L'y seal 1338 7 Knt. Gol. Fl. in robes. 8 L'y 9 Hugh de L'y 1429 10 L'y & Molembais—(3, 4, 5, 8, 9 & 10 fr. Siebmachers Wappenbuch: Hohe Adel—pub. Nurnberg Ger.) I. Anct. map of Lannoy & Flanders (fr. Vredius 1650) time Bald. Ferreo. 862 A.D.—L'y in centre—II Chateau (Schloss) "Bentlage" 1850 Westphalen Res. of Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck (fr. old colored plate Duncker Hofbuchhandler Berlin) III Painting (1218) in Leiden gallery Holl. of Marie (le Mahieu) de Lannoy abt. 1650 (mother of Phil. 1621) IV Plymouth Leyden St. 1622 (By permission of A. S. Burbank Plymouth Mass. copy. '91) ("De Rasieres, who visited Plymouth soon after its settlement, thus describes the appearance of the place: "New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east towards the sea coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot of eight hundred (yards) long leading down the hill, with a (street) crossing in the middle northwards to the rivulet and southwards to the land. The houses are constructed of hewn planks with gardens also enclosed behind, and the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and court yards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against a sudden attack, and at the ends of the street there are three wooden gates. In the centre on the cross street stands the Governor's house, before which is a square enclosure upon which four patereros (steen stucken) are mounted so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house with a flat roof made of thick sawn planks stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays. They assemble by beat of drum each with his musket or firelock, in front of the captain's door; they have their cloaks on and place themselves in order three abreast, and are led by a sergeant without beat of drum. Behind comes the Governor in a long robe; beside him on the right hand comes the

preacher with his cloak on, and on the left hand the captain with his side arms and cloak on and with a small cane in his hand, and so they march in good order and each sets his arms down near him.")

V The "Hartford" famous flagship of Admiral Farragut in Civil War Designed & built by Naval Cons. Edward Hart Delano (Fr. Harpers Weekly 1865 by permission) VI Mortimer Delano of N. Y. '99 VII Maj. Joel Andrew Delano of Grove Mich VIII Lemuel Delano house 1778 Sunderland Mass built 1717 (photo. '92 by Church) IX Benj. Delano house Kingston Mass built ? 1800 (Daniel Webster when thrown fr. carriage was entertained there until recovery) X Seth Delano house Fairhaven Mass built 1811 XI Richard Delano house built 1773 (sacked by British '78 bayonet marks showing) XII Jesse Delano houses 1840; 1 & 2 State St corner Whitehall N. Y. (about 1896) opposite Battery Park then the aristocratic quarter XIII Res. of Dr. De Lano Rockville Centre L. I. XIV Bertie E, Josie A & Nora M, daus. Maj. J. A. Delano XV Priscilla (Delano) 1793-1897 Ohio XVI Clotilde M Green XVII Marian J Blackman XVIII Hon. Columbus Delano XIX Prof. Edward Chandler Delano of Sodus Centre N. Y. XX Capt Amasa Delano 1763-1823 XXI Hon. Milton De Lano Canastota N. Y. XXII Commander Francis H Delano U. S. N. (taken Lima Peru) XXIII Gen. Avery De Lano Andrews (when Maj. Squadron "A" '98) XXIV Miss Nancy Perry Delano of New Bedford Mass. XXV Rufus J Delano of St. Louis Mo. XXVI Dennis D Delano of Mich XXVII Sylvester Delano 1797-1872 XXVIII Zebulon Delano 1767-1851 XXIX Sarah A (Delano) Price 1808-72 XXX Lewis Hiram De Lano 1819 XXXI Silas Burton De Lano 1810-92 XXXII Nathan Delano 1774-1855 XXXIII Ellery Lewis De Lano & fam. Wenatchee Wash. XXXIV Mr & Mrs Loring L De Lano Atlantic I. XXXV Thos. De Lano Ticonderoga N. Y. & son XXXVI Frank Thos. De Lano M.D. Rockville Centre L. I. & son XXXVII Philip I De Lano XXXVIII Philip De la Noye Ellis XXXIX Etta Reba Delano XL Prosper Z Delano 1830-95 XLI Alma Collins-Delano XLII Alice L M Thornton XLIII Joseph R Delano 1801-64 XLIV Lucius M Goff XLV Willie De Lano Whitney, Clarendon N. Y. (& fencing machine) XLVI Geo. E Delano Trenton Mo XLVII Clayton H De Lano XLVIII James M De Lano Ticonderoga XLIX Mary (Delano) Ely 1818-'49 L Capt. Paul Delano 1775-1842 LI Paul H Delano 1806-81 Chili S. A. LII Mrs (Delano) Walbaum, Valparaiso LIII Chas. Delano, Chili. LIV Jas. De Lano d. 1879 Buffalo N. Y. LV Jas. K De Lano of do. LVI Ed. K Delano do. LVII Frank L Beyer do. LVIII Jas. De Lano Wood do. LIX Jesse Delano N. Y. 1780-1867 LX Albert Delano Newark 1865 LXI 7th Regt. N. Y. at camp Co "G" 1861-5 Civil War Serg't. Thos. E Delano in center LXII Special uniform of 7th '61 Thos. E stands at right end, wears chevrons & sword LXIII Mr & Mrs Thos E Delano Mr & Mrs Mortimer Delano & Priscilla; Southampton L. I. 1896. LXIV Priscilla Alden Delano—do. '96—LXV Fr. painting of Abisha Delano made London Eng. & son LXVI William H

Delano LXVII Mrs Abisha D'o & LXVIII Abisha Delano (fr. the paintings by Gilbert Stuart of Bos. 1793) LXIX & LXX Mr & Mrs (Delano-Schenck) Thomas S Townsend of N. Y. LXXI Capt. Thomas Delano age 24 of N. Y. (fr. painting 1831 by De Rose LXXII Pres. & Gen. Grant—taken during Civil War— (By permission of Knight & Brown; 5th Ave N. Y. fr. Campfire & Battle-Field, N. Y. J. Williams & Co p. 107 Shiloh 1862) LXXIII & LXXIV Mr & Mrs (Delano-Swan) John D. Townsend of N. Y. LXXV Rev. J. R. Fisher of Newark LXXVI W. G. Fisher (late of Denver) LXXVII "4 Gens" Mrs. W'm Fiske (Delano), dau. Mrs McClintock; Mrs Adams & dau. Holyoke Mass LXXVIII Mortimer C Delano (late of N. Y.) LXXIX "Sunset House" Niagara Falls Res. late Barna L Delano M.D. LXXX Christopher Delano (late of N. Y.) LXXXI Samuel Ervin Delano: (taken Bath Me. 1899) Head of the House of Delano LXXXII Felix Nicolas de Lannoy of Ga. 1850 LXXXIII Dr C. W. de Lannoy: Physician, Surgeon & Oculist, Telluride Col. LXXXIV "Playing hospital tent in Rocky Mts." '98 photo. by Dr de L'y: his ch. Juliette, Frank, Paul & Felix de Lannoy LXXXV & LXXXVI Lannoy cross reliquary (fr. Dr de Lannoy) with seal of L'y attached; said to be more anct. than 15 cent. (Cuts in Gen. are: Seal of M. D'o P. A. '95 anct. armes of Lannoy on letter fr. do. & on back of this book; 2 Orders Gol. Fl. at chap. on do. & Delano de Lannoy armes on cover) : Total 102 :

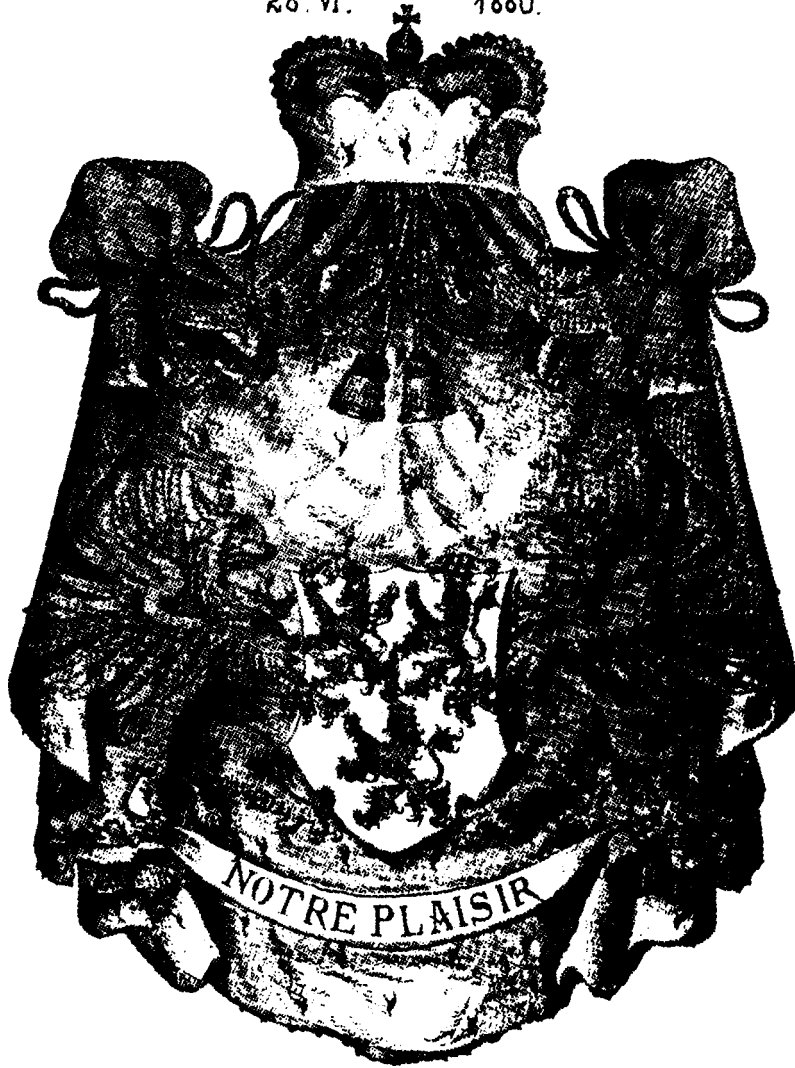


Fig. 3.
Hd. I. S. H. B.

HOHER ADEL DEUTSCHLANDS.

Taf. 10.

FURST v. RHEINA-WÖLBECK.
L.A.G. O. v. 15 Oct. 1840. u. 17. Juni 1878. Dipl vom.
28. VI. 1880.



V. LANNOY-BAUDOIN seign. de TURCOING.



JEAN de LANNOY seign. de MOLEMBAIS etc. † 1560.



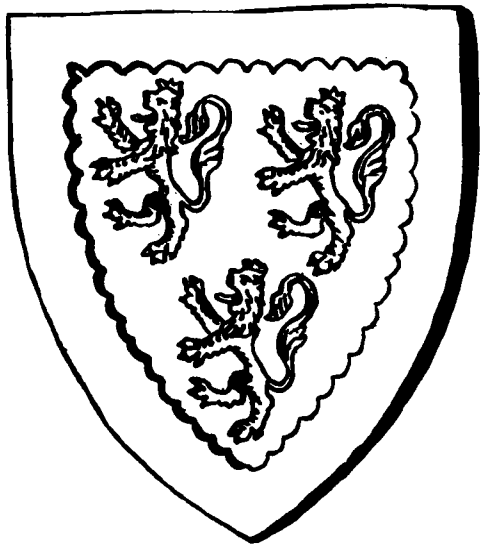


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

HOHER ADEL DEUTSCHLANDS .

M. I. S. H. B.

Taf. 16

DE LANNOY

Srmmwppn.



Fig. 8.

HUGO de
† 1461

LANNOY.

BAUDOIN de
dit le Beggue

LANNOY.
1430.



Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

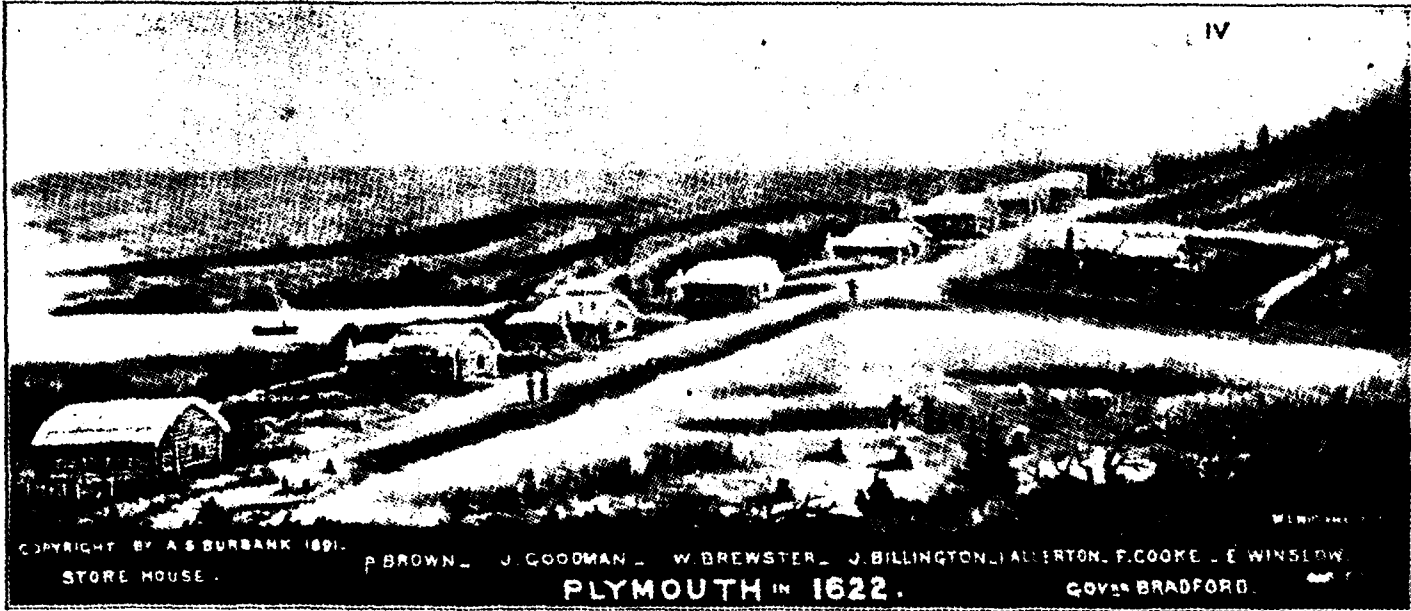


LOCORVM OBSCVRIORVM NOMINA HODIERNA.

I.	A Delfringhem, <i>Elber.</i>	Maceriz, <i>Maferole.</i>	Rien, <i>Wangraesschap des</i>
	Agnion fl. <i>As.</i> (<i>dinghe.</i>)	Marcis, <i>Martische.</i>	Rodenburgum, <i>Ardenburg.</i>
	Alnetum, <i>Lannoy.</i>	Medenatum, <i>Melanthou.</i>	Sabucerum, <i>Souché.</i>
	Alta ripa, <i>Hauterive.</i>	Merebecchi, <i>Merebêche.</i>	Sandeshova, <i>Sirupot.</i>
	Blandinium, <i>S. Pieter.</i>	Minariacû, <i>E.ferre, Stroyer.</i>	Scarpbautû, <i>Blanchebourg.</i>
	Bellus locus, <i>Beau lieu &c.</i>	Monasteriolum, <i>Monstreal.</i>	Spinetum, <i>Espinoy.</i>
	Crepicordium, <i>Crevecoeur.</i>	Nobiliacum, <i>S. Paff.</i>	Ticlivinni, <i>Ditchehenne.</i>
	Centula, <i>S. Richier.</i>	Portus Iccius, <i>'t. Schercken.</i>	Trellingebem, <i>Deertiche.</i>
	Isa, <i>Lille, Wyffet.</i>	Pabula, <i>Pevele.</i>	Vedelgeia, <i>Chasseau de Camb.</i>
	Lamiflitum, <i>Sluys.</i>	Ponticum, <i>Abbeville.</i>	S. Willebrordi, <i>S. Werbelinghe.</i>
	Lutofa, <i>Leuse.</i>	Quercetum, <i>Quessoy.</i>	Winebriga, <i>S. Michiels.</i>







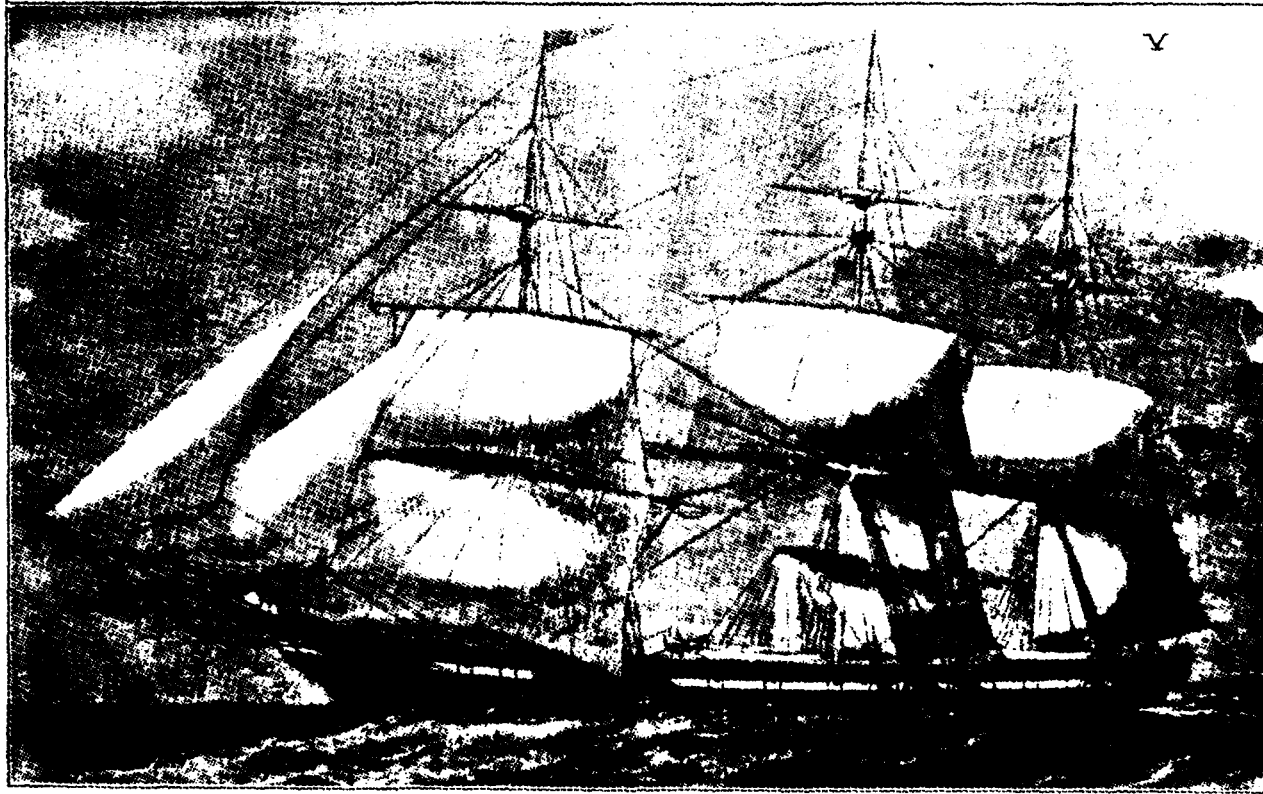
COPYRIGHT BY A. S. BURBANK 1891.

STORE HOUSE.

P. BROWN. J. GOODMAN. W. BREWSTER. J. BILLINGTON. J. ALLERTON. F. COOKE. E. WINSLOW.

PLYMOUTH IN 1622.

GOV. BRADFORD.



"Fr. Harpers Wkly."



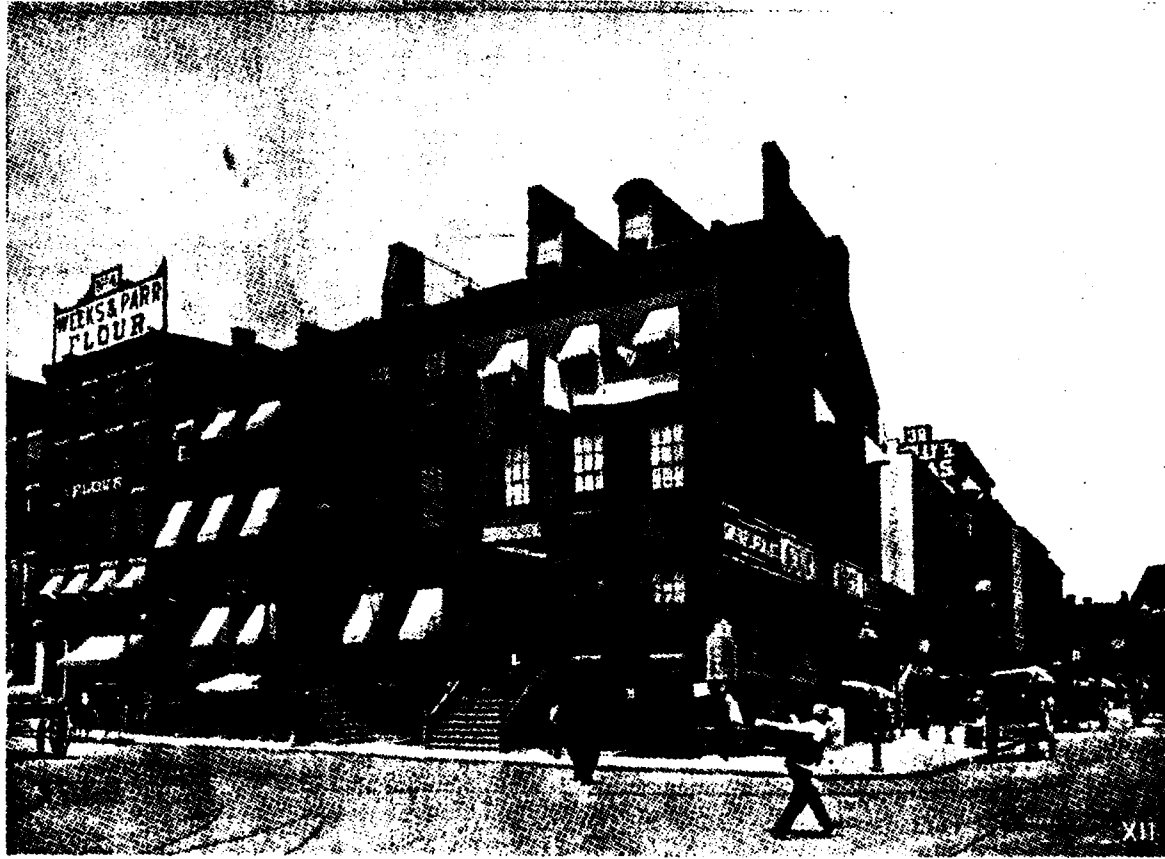
VIII



IX

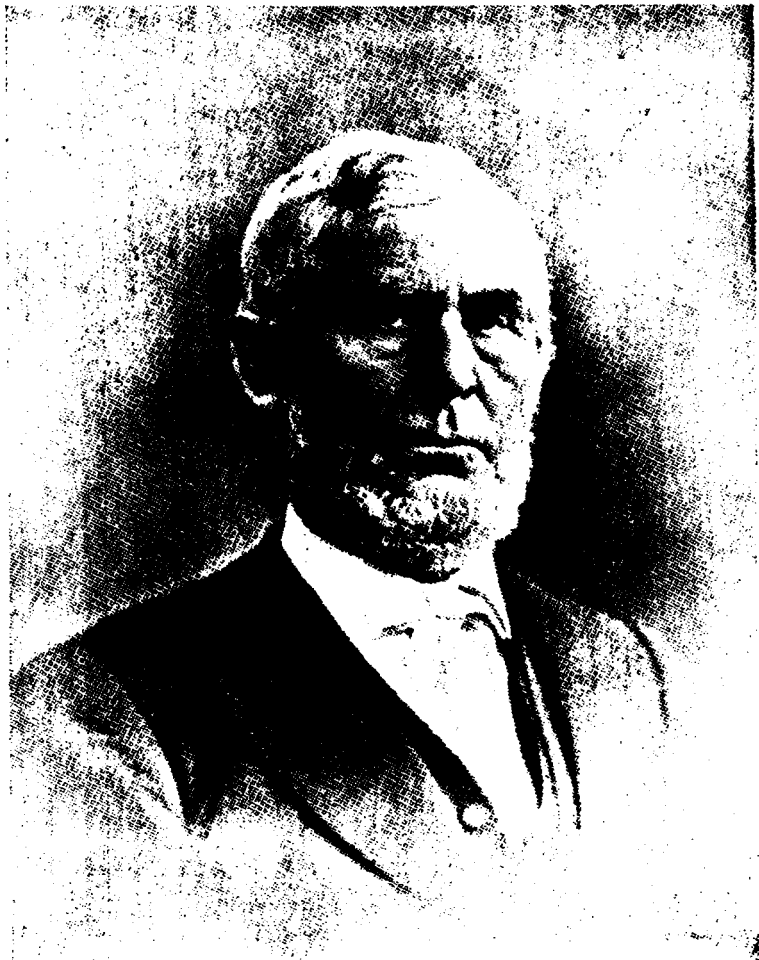


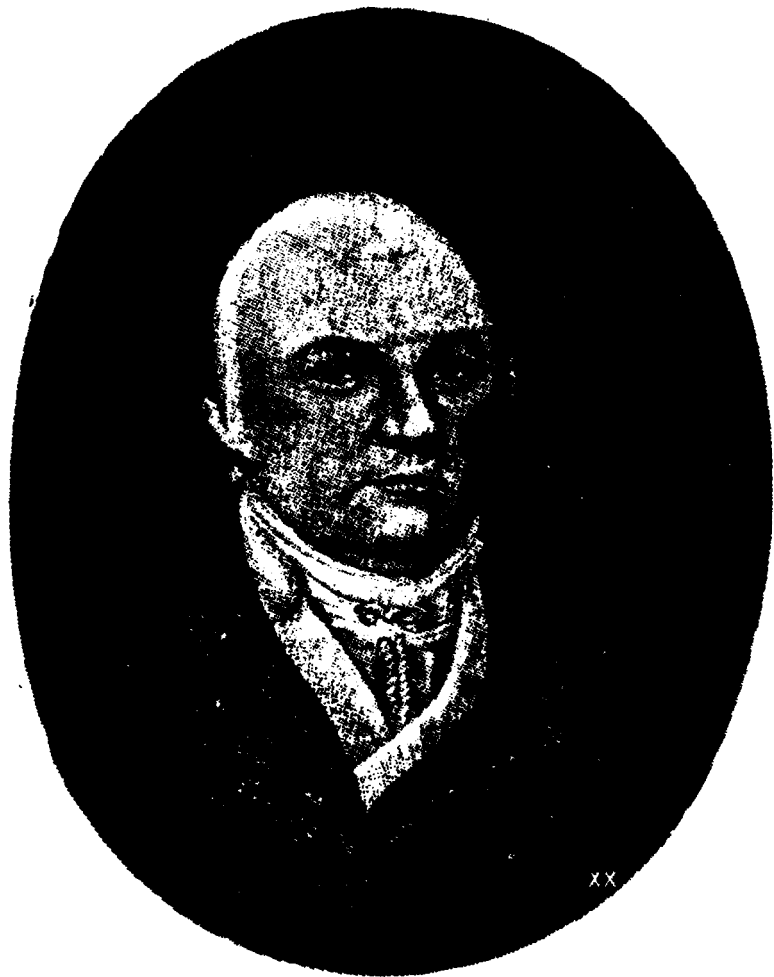






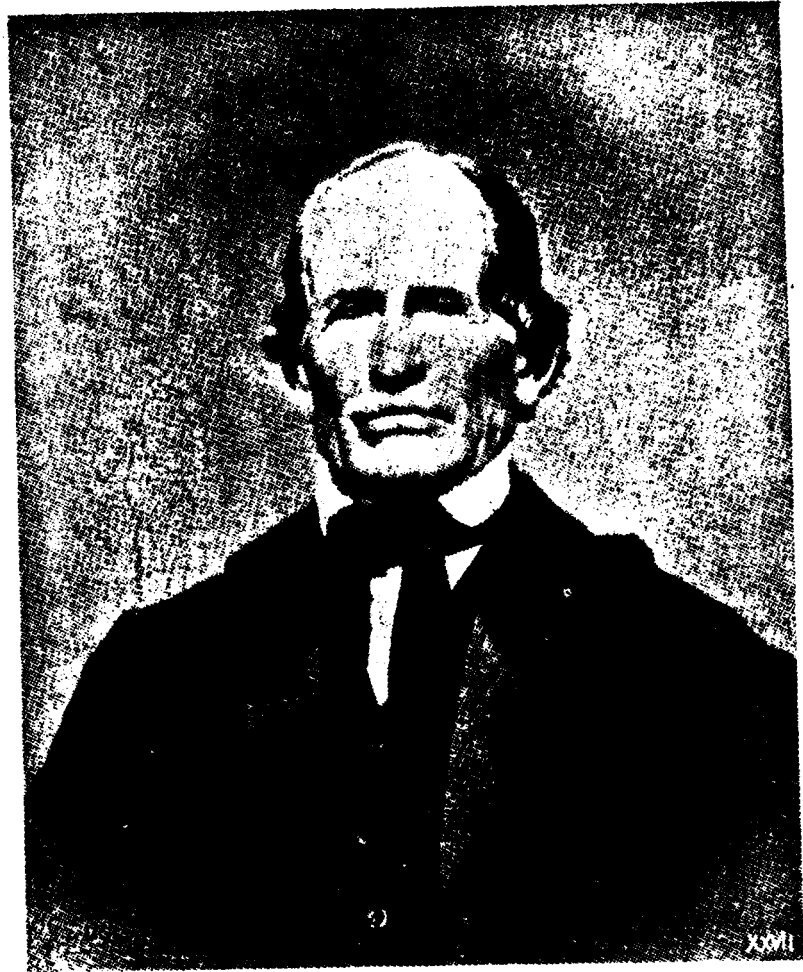
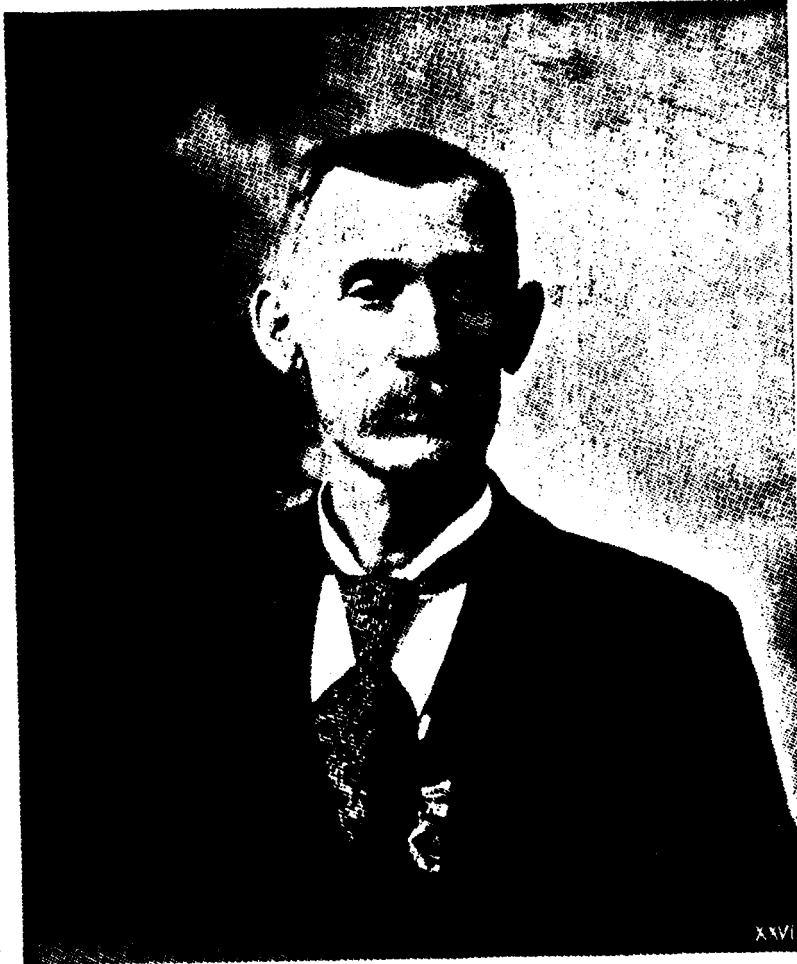




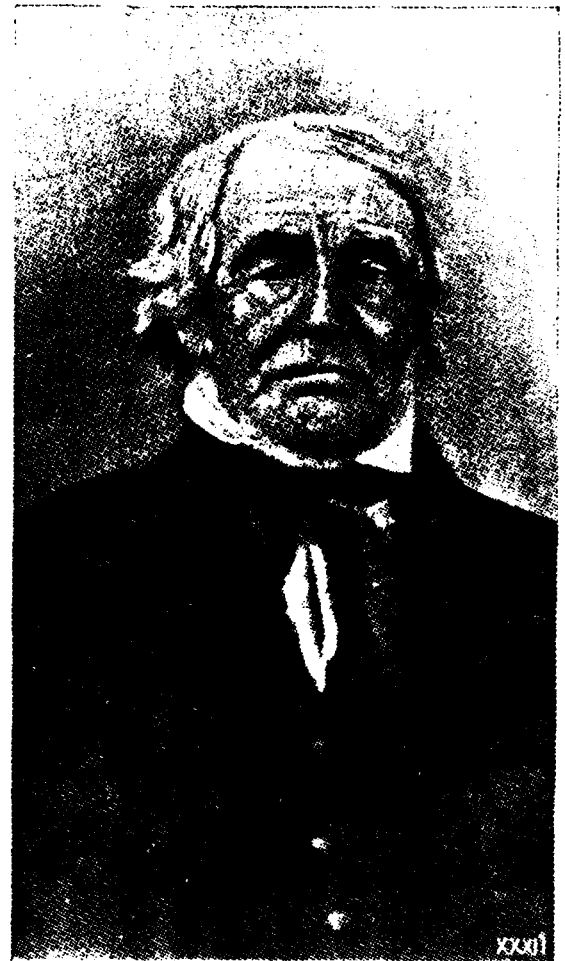
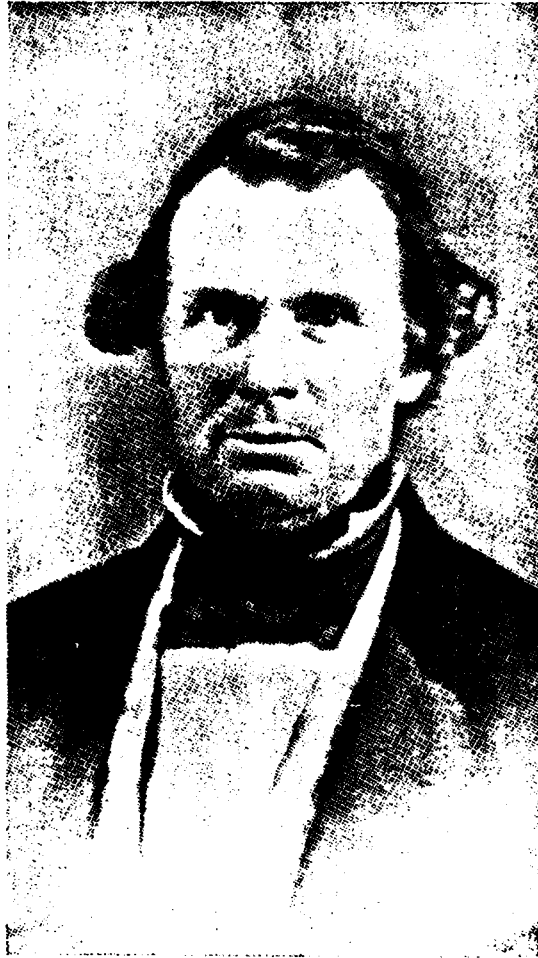
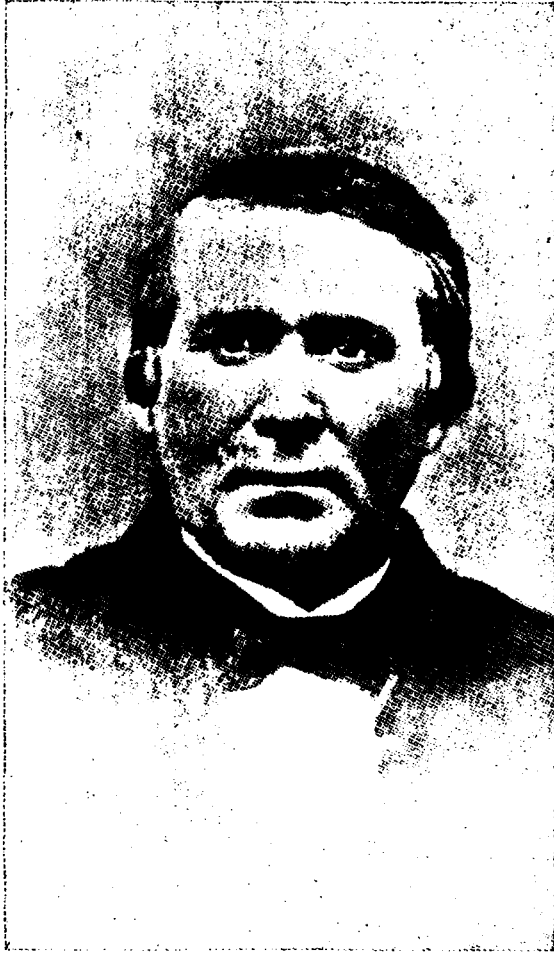




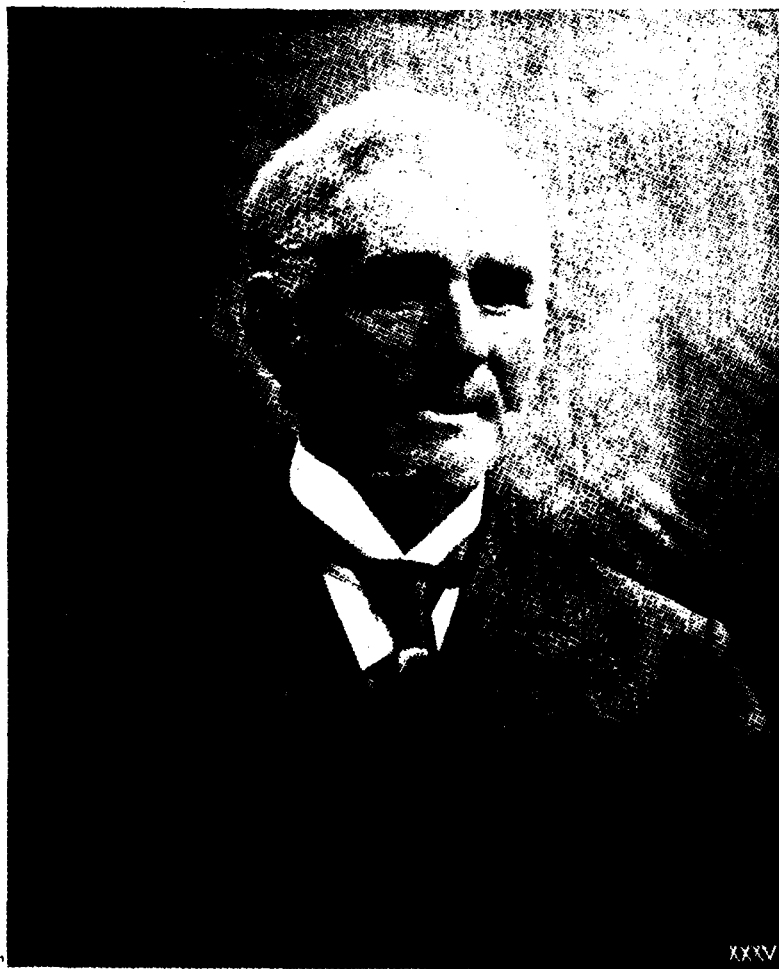


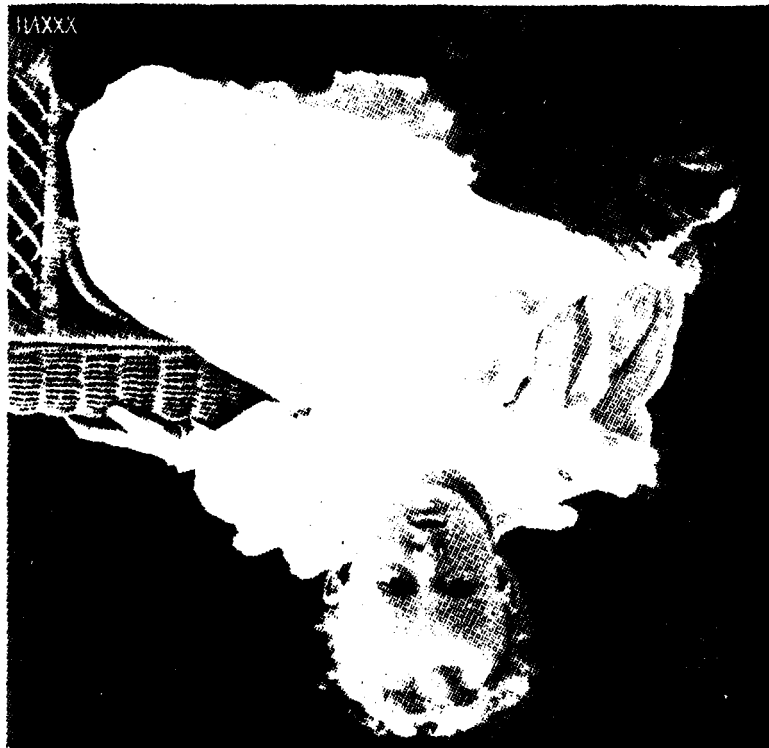




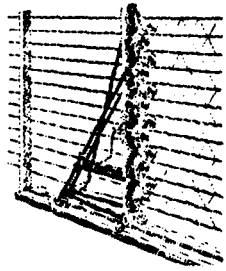


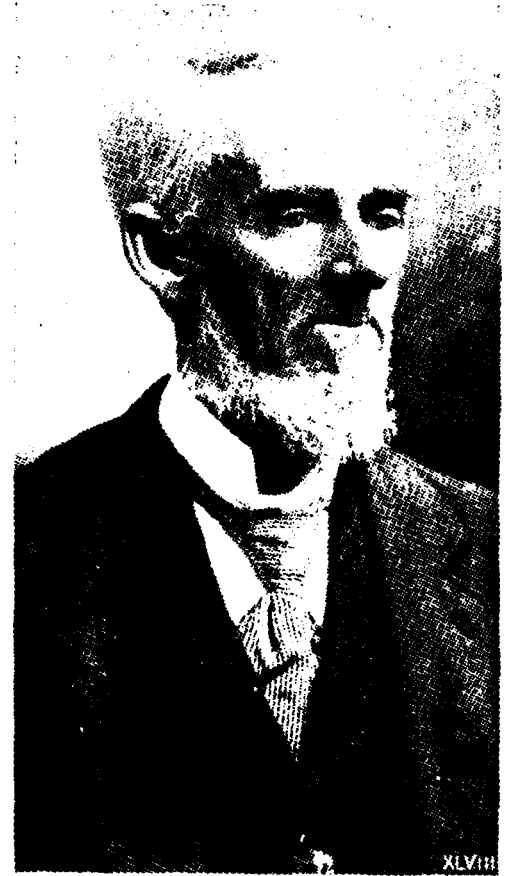
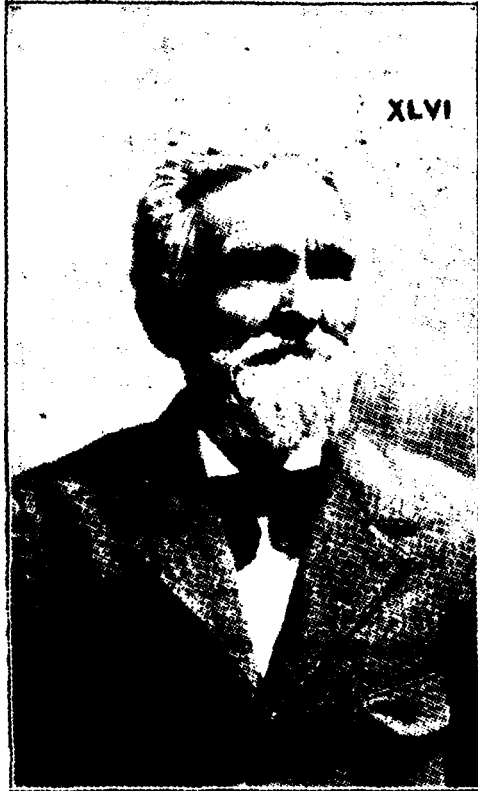


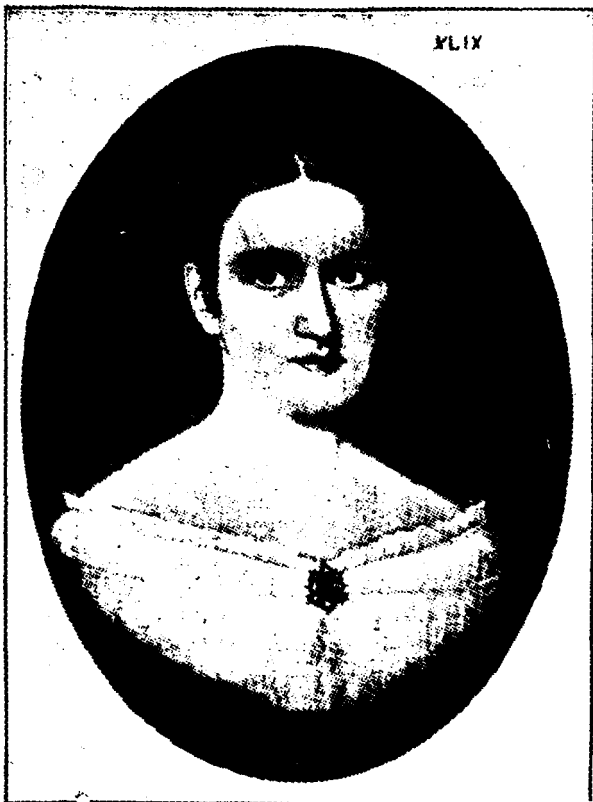


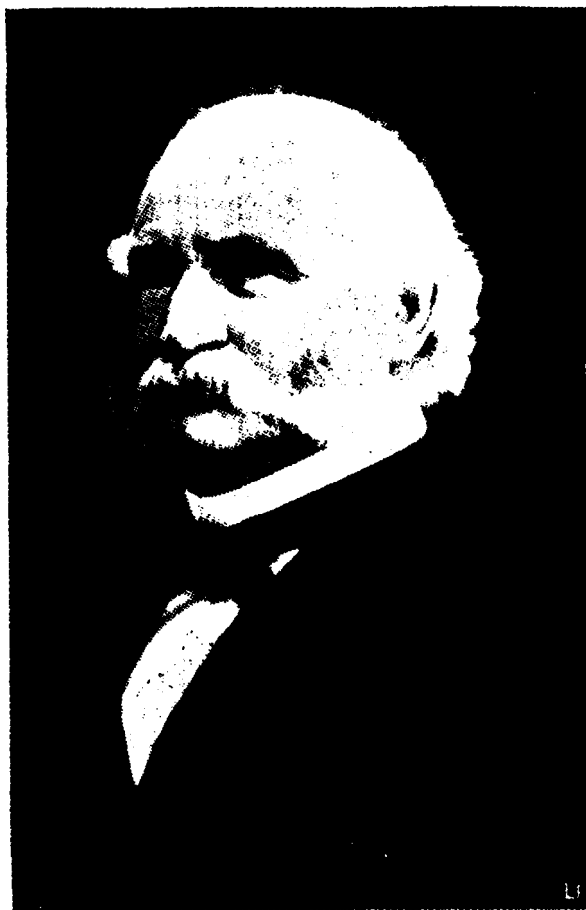








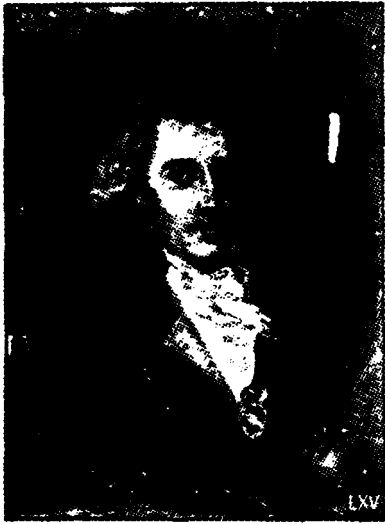


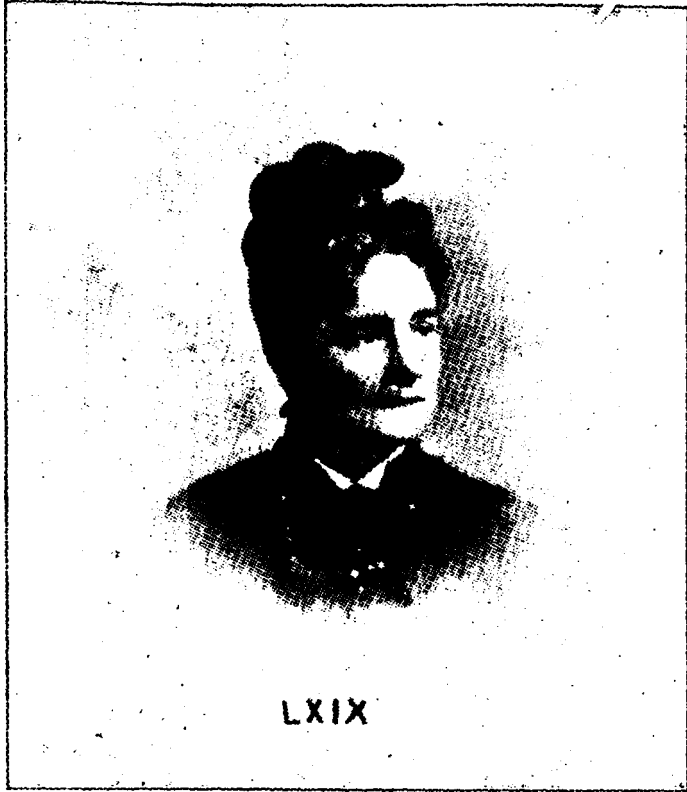


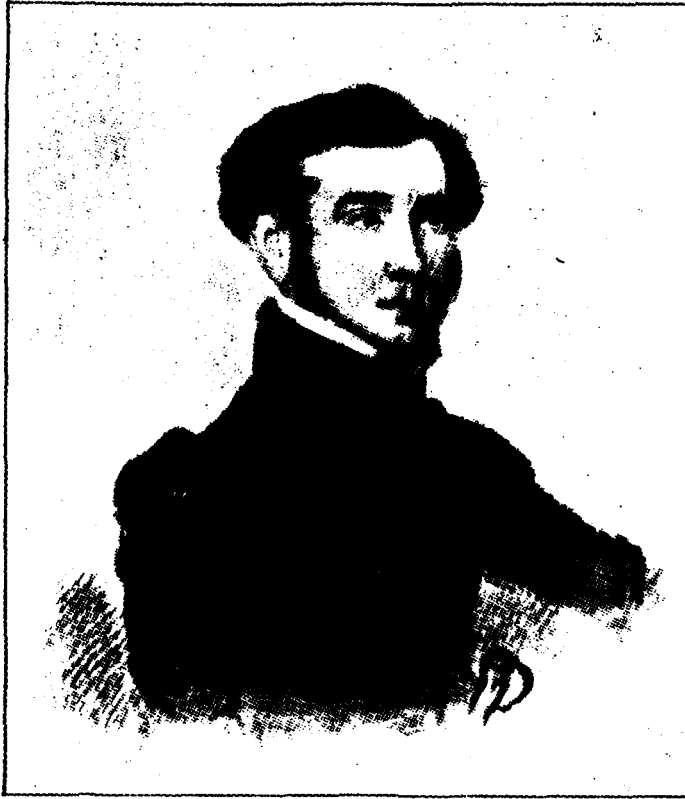








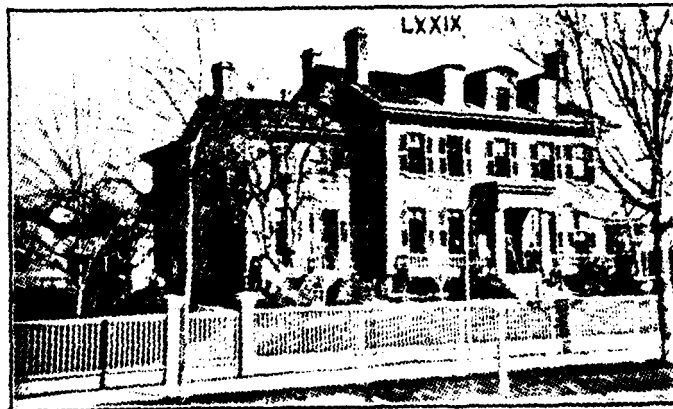


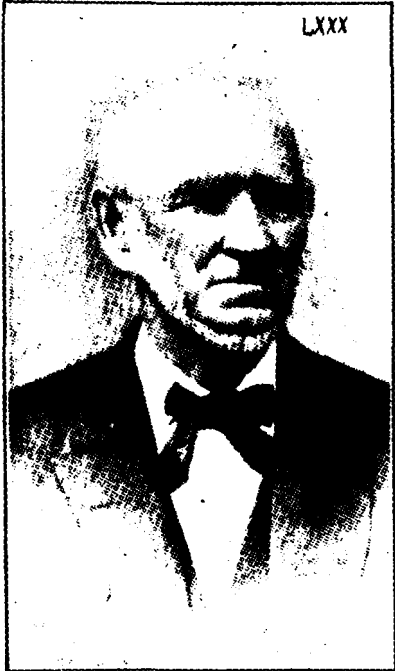


"Fr. Knight & Brown."

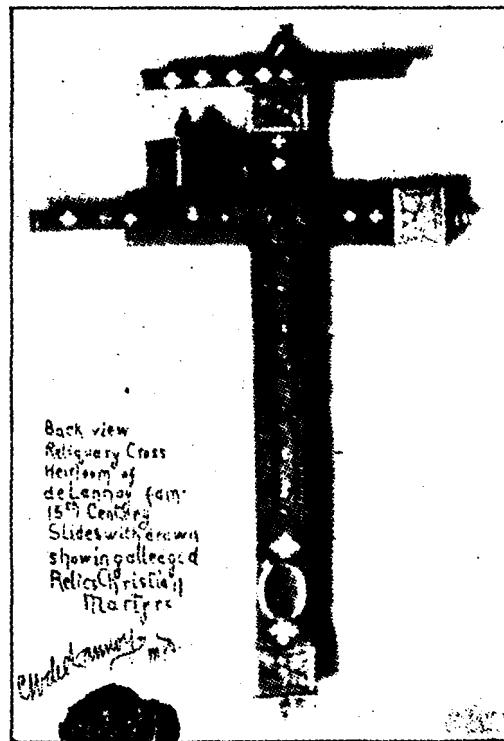
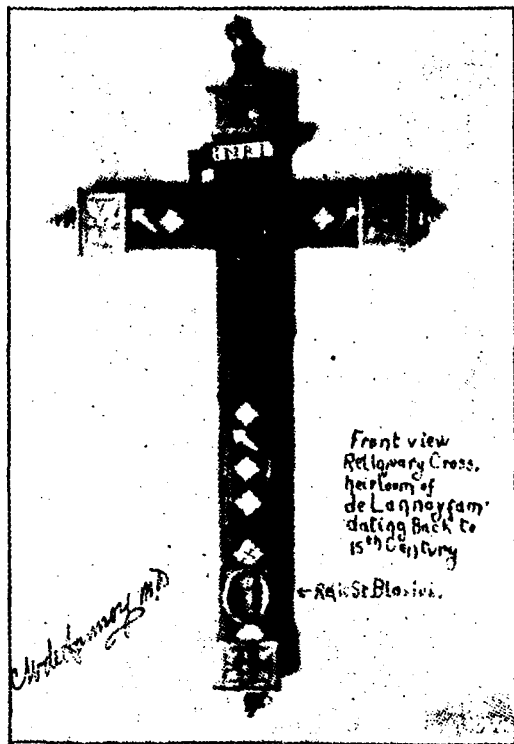












: SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS :

- 1 Illustrations
- 2 Towns of Delano
- 3 Honor Roll
- 4 Book the First
- 5 Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck
- 6 Explanation of terms
- 7 The Armes illustrated
- 8 The Coat-armor of Delano de Lannoy
- 9 The Inherited Right to Bear Coat-Armor in America
- 10 Introduction
- 11 The American Line in Brief
- 12 History of Lannoy
- 13 History of the Golden Fleece
- 14 Royal descents of Lannoy & Franchimont
- 15 The Royal Chart of Lannoy
- 16 Book the Second
- 17 Introduction by Major Delano
- 18 Philippe De La Noye & daughters D. 99
- 19 Part I Philip Delano Jr p. 105
- 20 Part II Dr Thomas Delano p. 153
- 21 Part III John Delano 237
- 22 Part IV Lt Jonathan Delano 294
- 23 Part V Samuel Delano 507
- 24 Part VI Unknown Branches
- 25 War Records
- 26 General Index
- 27 Record blanks

THE TOWNS OF DELANO IN THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

- Delano in Kern County California population 1890—401
Delano in Winnebago Co. Iowa —
Delano in Wright Co. Minnesota pop. 857
Delano in Schuylkill Co Pennsylvania
(Named for Warren Delano of N. Y. who owned land there)
Delano in Butler Co Penna. pop. 182
Delano Junction Penna pop. 65
Delano or De Lano in Pierce Co Washington (named by Mr
De Lano the founder)
Delano County—1875—in South Dakota
Delano (town) in Ontario Canada
Lannoy in Flanders France pop. 1900

Note: Many were named for Hon Columbus Delano

—HONOR ROLL—

The first military service rendered by this family in America was that of Philippe De La Noye (Delanoy or Lannoy) in the first Colonial War known as the "Pequot War" 1636-8 [Hist. of Plymouth 1835—p. 82—"Furnished 56 men (1637) for that service, who marched under Captain Miles Standish; but the war ended before their arrival at scene of action" Between Pequot Indians of Conn & Puritans, who under Mason fought & killed 600 Ind's]

Those who have served in Congress—

Hon Columbus Delano—Ohio

Hon Charles Delano—Massachusetts

Hon Milton De Lano—New York

Head of the House of Delano
Samuel Ervin Delano Esquire of Bellevue

Genealogist & Compiler
Major Joel Andrew Delano of Grove

Additional Genealogist
Prof. Edward Chandler Delano of Sodus Centre

Pursuivant-of-Armes
Mortimer Delano of New-York

BOOK THE FIRST

THE HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL

HISTORY OF THE MAISON

de FRANCHIMONT & de LANNOY

: From 476 to 1621 A.D. :

[Commonly called Delano in America]

“Race and birth is what we are by the will of God
Rank and class is but the shell of artificial life.”

Edited by Mortimer Delano de Lannoy

1899

The Present Head of the House of Lannoy is:

His Princely Grace

Edgar Honoré Marie de Lannoy

comte de Lannoy de Clervaux

&

PRINCE de Rheina-Wolbeck

(Fürst von Rheina-Wolbeck)

Being

the Hereditary CHIEF of the

House of Lannoy

(Chef de la Maison de Lannoy)

(See plate of Armes & Chateau)

: EXPLANATION OF TERMS :

abt.—about
ances.—ancestor
anct—ancient
b.—born
bapt.—baptised
bâtard—bastard
bet.—between
Bourgogne—Burgundy
br.—branch
bur.—buried
ch.—children
ch.—church
cht.—chart
d.—died
dau.—daughter of
de—of
de la—of the
des.—descent, descendant, descending
dict.—dictionary
diff.—differenced
do, ditto—the same repeated
d. y.—died young
fam.—family
Fig.—figure
fr.—from
Fürst—Prince of the domain
Gen.—genealogy.
gen.—generation
graf, comte—count, earl
herzog, duc—duke
hist.—history
H. R. E. or Saint Empire—Holy Roman Empire
K. or k.—killed
liv.—lived or living
m.—marriage, or married to
maison—house, family line
marquis—marquess
pop.—population
poss.—possibly
prob.—probably

ref.—refer to
Res.—residence
Ritter, Chevalier—Knight, knt.
roi—king
seigneur—lord
seigneurie—lordship or estate
sieur—sir
Toison d'Or—Golden Fleece
unm.—unmarried
van & von—of
van der—of the
vicomte—viscount
wid.—widow

Information identifying unconnected coat-armors with the lines of Lannoy to which they belong will be received with pleasure and a suitable acknowledgement. The color or metal of the shield is given first, then the principal charge on that shield or field and then any additional bearings follow.

Dexter—right sinister—left

Quarterly means a division into four parts

Upper half—1 & 2 lower half—3 & 4

Tinctures:

Called metals:

Or—gold, yellow—or.

Argent—silver, white—arg.

Colors:

Gules—red—gu.

Azure—blue—az.

Vert, sinople—green—v. or sin.

Sable—black—sa.

Purpure—purple—[mauve & sometimes a crimson]—purp.

Proper—the natural color of any object blazoned—ppr.

“Heraldry is the scientific arrangement of forms upon a shield to represent the surname.”

The ch. are understood to have been born at place of parents' marriage, except when otherwise indicated. Present Res. if not given is at place of m. or where the youngest ch. was born. In all other cases ditto will give place of b. d. Res. m. etc. When place of death is not given it is at pl. of m. or Res.

: THE ARMES ILLUSTRATED :

Figure

1.—The complete achievement of the house of Delano [Lannoy & Barbançon.]

2.—Knight & war-horse bearing armes of Lannoy & Molembais see 10—

2A.—Armes of Lannoy ville used by the Mayor: sa. a chief arg.

3.—The achievement of the Princes von Rheina-Wolbeck.

4.—The armes of the seigneurs de Tourcoing: Lannoy, en surtout Barbançon.

5.—The armes of Jean de Lannoy, seigneur de Molembais (presumed ancestor of Philippe 1621).

Lannoy grand-quarters 1 & 4 quarterly-quartered Manuel & Leon 2 & 3 en surtout the full armes of Philippe "le Bon" duc de Bourgogne (Burgundy) 1 & 4, Bourgogne modern. 2, Bourgogne ancient & Brabant. 3, B. anct. & Luxembourg, sur le tout Flandres.

6.—The ancient armes of Franchimont used by Hue seigneur de Lannoy 1338 (diff. with bordure).

7.—A Knight (Chevalier) in the robes collar & fleece of the Order de la Toison d'Or (Golden Fleece).

8.—Armes of Lannoy (branch not known). Crest used: An eagle's head between wings.

9.—Hugh de Lannoy 1429. "Master of the Arbalestriers" bore Lannoy diff. by the "filet en bordure"; as shown here.

10.—The armes of Baudouin "le Bégue" de Lannoy Gov. de Lille: Being Lannoy surmounted by Molembais.

Cover.—Armes of Delano de Lannoy (outline).

Back.—The Order of the Golden Fleece.

THE COMPLETE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE
HOUSE OF DELANO de LANNOY

ARMORIAL BEARINGS

QUARTERLY

ARMES: 1st & 4th—Argent, three lions rampant sinople—vert—2 & 1, armed & tongues gules crowned or. [Lannoy]: 2d & 3d—Argent, three lions rampant gules 2 & 1 armed crowned & tongues or [Barbançon].

CREST: The head & neck of a unicorn argent accornée crinée & onglée or. Placed upon the ducally crowned helmet.

MANTLING: Argent and sinople—vert.

MOTTO: Bonnes Nouvelles—good tidings.

SUPPORTERS: Two unicorns argent, accornées crinées & onglées or. Placed to dexter & sinister.

BANNERS: To dexter—White, 3 lions rampant vert armed & tongues gules, crowns yellow. To sinister—White, 3 lions rampant gules armed tongues & crowns yellow.

The whole supported upon a terrace of nature.

Arranged according to strict HERALDIC law & the line of descent which proclaims this branch of Lannoy by the "Lannoy Pursuivant-of-Armes." [See Figure 1.]

FLAG: The quartered armes of Lannoy & Barbançon—Field in white; lions green & red; crowns, tongues & claws in yellow.

BADGE: The head of a unicorn in silver & gold [argent & or].

"From Vogue May 9-16-23-30 1895"

THE INHERITED RIGHT TO BEAR COAT-ARMOR
IN AMERICA

BY MORTIMER DELANO PURSUIVANT-OF-ARMES

At the time the English began the settlement of America, there were two classes of people in England, from one of which came eventually the Puritans; from the other the Cavaliers. The first made New England; the latter formed the Virginia aristocracy. Many of the settlers were gentlemen; both classes included descendants of the best families of their respective countries—men of high educational attainments representing the various learned professions. Some were graduates of Cambridge or Oxford; others, younger sons seeking a new home, either as bachelors or family men. Nearly all the early settlers were not only entitled to bear coat-armor, but were punctilious in its use. These are the families represented in the early history of heraldry in America.

The position assumed by this select few has stimulated research in genealogy and heraldry—the same right being continually established by other American families. Intercourse was, as we all know, maintained with the old home and old friends, as well as the slow means of communication would permit.

What is said in this regard to New England may be applied to the plantations of Rhode Island, Virginia, the city of New Amsterdam and its great outlying estates, ruled over by the Patroons, the Georgia and Carolina grants, and the Louisiana settlements, with the aristocratic French emigrées. Out from this varied lot of European names and families came the American nation.

One finds that the settlers bore the coat-armor pertaining to their families. Not one, probably, of all these early immigrants had the slightest intention or desire to alienate the new lands from the protection of the crown. They were loyal each to his fatherland—over a century must pass before the break would begin. Why should they? Their old homes held many and dear relatives. Alone in a wild land their thoughts would naturally dwell on old ways and home customs, many of which they reestablished in the new land. That the use of coat-armor was one of these imported

old-home customs becomes apparent to all who take the trouble to study the every-day history of Colonial times. There was also constant influx of Europeans into the plantations and colonies, bringing the latest news and fashions, keeping alive the interest in European life and customs. And all this helped to continue the use of official and family coat-armor.

The French Huguenots added their ancestral armes to the growing roll of American heraldry. Men who were otherwise quick to discard foolish and useless customs, respected and continued with their surnames the use of seals and armes. We accepted the common law of England through ancestors who engrafted heraldry upon this country. That it may with honor be extensively developed, there should be little doubt from the present survey of the subject.

Puritan and Cavalier both respected and looked to their fatherland. Differing in religion, they both accepted, without question, the custom long established by usage of coat-armor, as seen in their seals, bookplates, stained-glass windows and tombstones. To them a coat-of-arms was the one mark of esteem which all in a family might use, showing thereby that inseparable bond of kinship happily being revived to-day. They were animated by a pardonable pride to possess one thing, by right of lineal descent, which could not be taken away, stolen, or used by another. In a kingdom one may be dispossessed of coat-armor by royal order, but Americans are more fortunate, for no power can deprive them of the family name and its coat-of-arms.

The fact is indisputable that the different families retained their surnames as used by them before the establishment of the Republic. No thought was ever entertained of doing otherwise, and coat-armor, including the crest, is the direct personal attachment of a name.

As descendants of the European houses who used coat-of-arms, we find the settlers of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, called Puritans, with which are included many Huguenot families coming from Leyden and other ports of Holland. Then the Dutch of New Amsterdam, now known as the Knickerbocker families. All through the south, as in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, are found the Cavalier descendants. This list comprises the families who are known to have borne armes, not only before the Revolution, but after the Republic was established, and all of their descendants to-day who possess or are aware of this inherited right still use seals and armes upon family plate, carriages, etc. That dishonest as well as ignorant people use coat-armor belonging to others, or false armes, does not in the least affect those who bear armes by right of lineal descent which can be established beyond dispute. Unfortunately there are people who assume a thing to be theirs by right of desire. The law discourages this method of acquiring personal property, and as heraldic achievements are strictly incorporeal hereditaments, the law should protect their rightful owners.

It must not be thought that only the families mentioned have

American coat-armor. On the contrary, many have found them in later times through pedigree research and genealogical records, and these are American armes just as much as the achievements brought over by the early settlers.

Some will doubtless ask how Americans can use that which belongs to a kingdom and connected with titled rank. In answer, first look at the Republic of Switzerland, which has had a regular established heraldry for centuries, its families being proud of their ancient descent, which coat-armor often denotes as well as proves to those who understand it.

Up to 1775 the United States was under the crown, having royal governors for each colony. Thus, all official business, deeds, records and papers requiring seals were impressed with the governor's coat-of-arms, and in private matters with the armes of those interested.

Deeds to estates, personal property, etc., were in all cases, with a few Tory exceptions, allowed to hold as legal. Coat-armor, being personal property, was naturally included in this acceptance of things, once connected with a kingdom. We have the proof of this in the continued use of armes by the founders of the Republic, as Washington, Adams, Clinton, Franklin, and Jay.

But most conclusive of all the mass of proof of the American right to use coat-armor is set forth in these words of Washington:

“ It is far from my design to intimate any opinion that heraldry, Coat-armor, etc., might not be rendered conducive to public and private use with us, or that they can have any tendency unfriendly to the purest spirit of Republicanism. On the contrary, a different conclusion is deducible from the practice of Congress and the States, all of which have established some kind of Armorial Devices to authenticate their official instruments.”—From page 22 J. F. Schroeder, D.D., “ Maxims of Washington, Political, Social, Moral and Religious.”

Heraldry, though applied to coat-armor, is in truth a term for the work of the herald, and is much more than blazoning and marshalling armes. The coat-of-arms is literally a dignified trade mark, in the genealogical sense, or badge of the name and family to which it pretends. It is useful for the identification of persons and property, and is more to be relied on in research than the family names, which, by reason of variations in spelling in old records, etc., are difficult to follow, while the accuracy of a coat-of-arms can always be relied on. It shows connection, descent and important marriages—being a guide to historians, genealogists and pedigree compilers. It began seven hundred years ago as an aid to the identification of persons, and to-day it exists exactly in the same sense. The use of heraldic bearings is not indicative of rank or title. It is, and always has been, the distinction of a house, whether commoners, gentles or nobles. In all countries is this true to-day, and in them all men, if gentlemen—as we in America understand the term—are entitled to this name distinc-

tion, for legal as well as social purposes. Equally true is this of the helmet, crest, mantle or flourish and motto. Supporters, particularly in England, are the part of the coat-of-arms whole, which belongs to those ennobled as a notice to that effect. But in this country there is no reason why they should not be used when inherited. In this country we preach that all men are equal, and long before that doctrine was accepted politically, coat-armor made all men above servants equal. There is absolutely no class or distinction in heraldic bearings, all coat-armor is complete, and finished, and equal, one shield to another, the arms of a king are no more, no less, and no better than those of the poorest commoner of the kingdom. Men have made a distinction as royal, noble, and commoner, but it is a purely personal attribute having no connection or relation with the usage of coat-armor. Indeed, many English and Continental families are far older and of a purer blood than most of the ennobled and royal houses of Europe to-day. In fact, abroad, as here at home, the true nobility of a country is the old families who seek no tinsel distinctions, but are content to be the backbone of the country. And these are the folk who bear coat-armor. In the English roll of arms to-day, there are some sixty-six thousand blazonings. Of these, less than three thousand are in the peerage and baronetage, the others are the gentry or people of England.

In Europe the roll contains over one hundred thousand names, of which not over ten thousand are ennobled with titles. The French considered a gentleman as being noble—indicated by “de”—and all were equal as such—also true of their coat-armor. Their descendants here to-day have the same right as those of English descent. So it is true of the Dutch, German and other settlers from the continent.

Again, we find coat-armor in the earliest times was closely connected with the bearing of surnames, the one begetting the other. These being called *armes parlantes*, canting arms, or arms which denote through the charge the surname; as castle & lion for Castile and Leon—stand and dish for Standish—sharp fusils for Montacute, Corbeau for Corbet, Herons for Heron, falcon for Falconer, swineherd for Swinbourne, penfeathers for Coupenne, hironnelles for Arundell, hammers for Hamerton, cottonhanks for Cotton, oxen for Oxenden, column for Colonna, broken bread for Frangipani, bear for Ursini, suns for Pierson, apples for Appleton, rose for Roosevelt, fox heads for Foxcroft, cranes for Cranstovn, three hands conjoined for Tremain. Thus is shown the close connection between heraldry and the surname. The latter began with designating the place of residence, abode, occupation and personal attributes.

Not until after the XIII century were surnames established, and almost, if not at the same time, heraldry became a regulated usage. So from the first, arms and surnames in Europe have been synonymous for centuries. A man without armor, was one *ignobilis* or non noble—that is, not bearing coat-armor—and it was unnecessary for him to have a surname, as he was either a

vassal, servitor, retainer or peasant. When he had gained or assumed a surname then the possession of coat-armor soon followed. As to the right of inheriting a name that is so established as to be understood and never disputed. A grant of coat-armor indicates an attachment to name, and implies that it is a hereditament—never going with a title or estate, but strictly and solely with the name to the immediate heir. As we accepted the right of inheriting family names, and through usage the right to bear armes jointly, naturally it follows that the right still exists, only ending when all branches of the house are extinct. In fact, the right cannot be vacated by disuse on the part of a family in the line of descent, as is often the case, and any generation after, first establishing the right by connecting the lineage thus broken, can claim and bear the coat-of-arms.

Another positive proof of the American use of armes is the Gore Roll, a collection of ninety-nine coat-armors, painted by hand, and once the property of Gore, a Boston carriage-maker, dating from 1701 to 1724.

We now come to the official seals and coats-of-arms of the United States and the several States. The following will show most effectively that coat-armor has been and still is officially used and, consequently, recognized by the National and State Governments.

The Department of State published, in 1892, an account of the formation and adoption of the Great Seal of the United States. In 1776 Dr. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were a committee to adopt a form for an official seal. The one they devised was finally refused—quarterly of six, one each for England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Holland. After passing through several stages of modification the present form was adopted in 1885. The President has a semi-official seal. The State Departments, the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, and the Department of Justice also have their proper official arms. Each State, on being admitted to the Union, adopted an official seal and coat-of-arms.

The arms of the thirteen original States underwent various changes, some coming from the royal or colonial governors' coat-armor and seals. William Penn's arms were on the early seals of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Lord Baltimore's arms were also used for the same purpose in Maryland. The royal seal of England was used for Massachusetts until 1775. New Jersey used, in 1664, the seal of Berkeley and Carteret. The history of these seals is an interesting proof of the official recognition of the growth of American coat-armor.

The ecclesiastical and corporation seals form another distinct proof, sanctioned by use, of the right to bear coat-armor in this country. First is the great seal of the House of Bishops, the members having diocesan seals for official use, as the Bishops of California, Minnesota, New Jersey, Maryland, and Bishop Coxe of New York. Bishop Potter of this city impales his family arms with those of the State—dexter. The city of Philadelphia has an

official seal or coat-of-arms, and also Harvard College and the Society of Colonial Wars, the above being examples of a few out of the long list of corporations using such to-day. All individuals may use their own proper and legal seals, either representing their family arms or some selected device. Book-plates have been and are being used more than ever for the display of heraldic designs, utilizing the family coat-armor.

No surer or more convincing proof can be offered as evidence of a custom than habitual usage.

In closing, I can do no better than add that which Palliot, the great French authority of the seventeenth century, names armory, "La Vraye Et Parfaite Science Des Armoiries." The true and perfect—true because it cannot be falsely represented, and perfect because it indicates name and descent at a glance.

INTRODUCTION & GENERAL NOTE

The path back to the past knows but one true division line marked off at regular intervals by nature and that is the "generation." In each is found the real history of the civilised world. Could the details of every family since its beginning and adoption by general use of the surname, have been preserved in writing we would have a perfect history of every state, city, and town in Europe and America. This will be found true in time to come regarding thousands of genealogies already written. The designating individuals with two or more christian or given names is now absolutely necessary to distinguish persons of the same family. Before 1800 it was rare that a person had more than one given name joining his surname. In time to come it will be necessary to have from five to six or even more personal names to identify the various members using a common surname.

To those who have given this subject thought the invention of the surname is a wonderful thing. Usage has developed a certain sound inflected properly which indicates to the listener the name of a family, and denotes that such who use it belong to that particular house or family, in most cases derived from a common progenitor. But even before this a system of indicating the father of each person—above the peasant or serf—was in use. It came down from the dawn of known history, the Hebrew "ben" always connecting father and son—the Roman "filius"—the Welsh "ap," the Gaelic "mac" and "o'," the Norman "fitz."

Between these two usages heraldry began and many surnames sprang from the heraldic device or charge. It is undoubtedly here that the idea of a generic or birth-right surname began, and there is little doubt of armorial bearings being the real source of many modern surnames.

An idea of the real significance of ancestral progenitors may be gained by reading the following:

As we go back there are 2 parents, then 4 grandparents, then 8, and so on. As each generation is added, the number of grandparents increase. Thus: In the 11th gen. there are 1,024 distinct surnames, the 15th gen. has increased to 16,384 ancestors. There are many families who trace back this distance with ease and certainty in the paternal surname, but is there one among them who can give even half out of the above number of ancestral surnames.

At the 20th gen.—it is true—you number 524,288 progenitors, all of the same period or generation and this is only to about 1200 A.D. There are families who trace back with perfect truth to the year 900. Now the 25th gen. gives 16,777,216 fathers and mothers with the proper number of greats prefixed, and now we are only to the Norman Conquest 1066. Here is the 30th gen. (being about 900 A.D.) in round numbers just 512 millions or one-third the population of the world to-day. The 50th gen. would make a good sized family genealogy by itself—being loosely stated at over “500 trillions”—a valuable book. Now we approach the beginning of the Christian Era—could any person trace back to 1 A.D. or about the 60th gen. and give the names of all his progenitors, he would have in his list 530,000,000,000,000,000, or 530 thousand trillions. At that time either the world must have been overpopulated or else one couple was progenitor to a good many brothers and sisters, making the civilized world afterward rather closely connected. In fact the figures are beyond comprehension. It all shows that thousands of people living to-day have had the same ancestor not many generations back. Those who boast royal descent forget that they are merely one of perhaps an hundred thousand others counting that royal personage in a roundabout way as one of their many progenitors.

Literally speaking or rather telling the truth there is no such distinction as royalty—those who at different periods achieved such positions were themselves, or descendants of, seigneurs—lords of the demesne—chiefs, etc. Consequently by counting back, all kings are reduced to not only collateral relatives but often younger sons of your lineal progenitor. Surnames and coat-armors decrease in number as the 20th gen. is approached, so those who wish to work out all their paternal and maternal ancestors must stop assigning to them armes and surnames after the 30th gen. Progenitors might then be known by numbers. The whole number of progenitors including your father and mother, to the 10th gen., adds up 1,022; most every one has that number it is supposed. The 20th gen. makes your total 1,048,574, not many as yet, but the 25th gives some 33 millions and there we had better stop as the population of the world is inadequate to furnishing sufficient ancestors, not to mention cousins.

When we consider that all those who have gone before were absolutely required, to give us being and a country to live in it is but little to do in return to put together a list of their names and actions. Can we offer our coming generations better food for study, reflection and serious ambition than this, to emulate their forefathers in the best they did? All truly great men have loved and respected the memory of their forefathers. It is only the small narrow minded selfish being who fails to comprehend the past and its relation to our inherited qualities.

The study of heraldry develops an entirely new way of seeing life, as it is. We no longer imagine that class or clique distinctions are a separate caste each above the other, graded in these days by money power. On the contrary there are only two

classes in life, not theory but practice. The first is made up of all the armorial families of the world and include the imperial, royal, princely, ducal, all the titled nobles, the earldoms, countships, baronies, lordships, seigneuries, knights and gentle houses, they are all equal armorially to one another and inherit coat-armor equally—it is in reality an enormous brotherhood of Heraldic houses. The second is of all who are not—but in our times as well as the past one may easily rise to the social first class, it being under certain conditions free to enter.

The descendants of the 2d class whose forefathers were peasants, tradesmen, bourgeois, clerks, artisans, mechanics, serfs, retainers, villains, tenants, soldiers, bastards and waifs, can and have risen to the first class and form to-day a large part of the boasted forefathers of many a haughty line. And now I think I have reached the true point of genealogies, a beginning, and will show that in the case of the most ancient lines they and theirs undoubtedly began in tribes, clans, and septs, their parentage lost and life a commune. We all can trace, when possible, back to but a dim and uncertain light. Intensely interesting to those who see within the meaning of all things and value at its true politic worth the glitter of title and power of precedence.

An attempt has been made to give some data about each allied family—the whole line or the earliest ancestor in America & their origin in Europe. The coat-armors when indicated as of that family are inherited. When given as “of Eng.” or some place on the Continent—means nothing is known about the right; armes are thus given to indicate the standing of the family in Europe. Only a search can prove in this case the connection. When uncommon surnames appear the armes are given to locate the family and in such case the origin is almost always one. It is presumed until shown otherwise that each family acquired their surname by birth and not by assumption or adoption. Mistakes will be corrected whenever those who know have the kindness to inform the authors.

Such surnames as appear without notes, genealogies, or reference to Savage's Gen. Dict. are hopeless and cannot be found in the armorial rolls of Europe.

When uncommon fornames are prevalent in a line or its branches: or one or two names run in a line continually, it often indicates the cadette armes to be used in America.

All coat-armor is inherited with the surname, from the founder if he bore such. Grants after 1500 A.D. may belong entirely to one line of a family tho' they are all from one progenitor. Armes cannot be used then except by descendants of the one line.

Confirmation of old grants after 1800 A.D. even do not prevent inheritance of the old coat. Also be sure that the Conf. is not a new grant so disguised as to give a pretence of an ancient armor.

Coat-armors are not a mark of rank or distinction any more than the surname is. All gentles & nobles must bear such. If the Amer. fam. has always been of gentle rank then the armes must exist as a birth-right.

[1.—“ Genuine and lawful arms recorded in some country ” (with an Heraldic College) ” where the pedigrees exist connecting without question the present people with the old recorded people.”

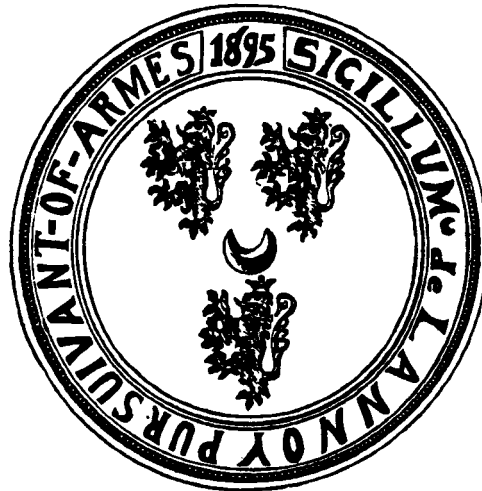
2.—“ Genuine arms where the descent is traditional and may be probable.”

3.—“ The rest.” (?)]

Many people & many books have contributed to this work. A few are—M. Joriaux of Paris, Herr Adolf Meyer of Berlin, Miss Fisher, the late Dr Barna Delano, the “ Record ” Ed. by Mr R. H. Greene A.M. LLB.—Astor Library, genealogies, magazines, etc without number; the Mayors of Tourcoing & Lannoy, Dr. Frank DeLano Mrs Samuel Clark, Mrs John D Townsend, Prof. E C Delano & Mr. Burford DeLannoy of Eng. & Mrs Felix de Lannoy of Pa. Mrs. Thomas S Townsend & M. E. G. De Lanoy

MORTIMER DELANO.

New-York, Jan—1899



THE AMERICAN LINE IN BRIEF

Gen.

- 1-A Arnulphe de Franchimont 1139.
- 2-A Conrad de Franchimont.
- 3-A Hellin marquis de Franchimont m. Agnes dau. of Othon duke of Bavaria.
- 4-A Hellin II de Franchimont m. Agnis de Duras.
- 5-A Jean de Franchimont m. Mahienne de Lannoy, 1310 to Hugues de Lannoy 1096 A.D.
- 6-A Hugues de Lannoy.
- 7-A Guillebert de Lannoy (Gilbert).
- 8-A Baudouin "le Bégue."
- 9-A Baudouin de Lannoy.
- 10-A Philippe de Lannoy m. Magdelaine de Bourgogne.
- 11-A Jean de Lannoy.
- 12-A Gysbert (Gilbert) de Lannoy 1545, grandson of 10-A.
- 13-A Jean de Lannoy, of Leiden.
- 14-A Philippe de Lannoy to America 1621
- 15-A Had: Philip jr., Thomas, John, Jonathan, & Samuel Delano. [23d] [8 generations to 1897]
["A" refers to the lineal descent & the figure denotes the generation.]

LANNOY

The beginning is naturally with the ancient town of Lannoy of which there is little enough written. In an ancient map of Flandria inscribed "Carolus Caluus Imp.—Balduino Ferrero et Iudithae . . . etc" at the time of their reigns Charles the Bald of France and his son-in-law Baldwin Bras-de-fer 1st comte of Flanders, thus making the date about 863—is found a few miles from Isla, now Lille, a town called Alnetum later known as L'Annois and Lannoy. That the town is even older is possible for this country was under the rule of the Franks in the fifth century A.D. the monarchy having been established by Clovis 481. The meaning of the name is not known. In ancient chartes it is variously spelled L'Annois L'Annoe L'Aulnais L'Aulnoy. It is more often called Alnetum. The illustrious family which bears this name is called in old latin works "Alnetanam familiam." See Olivarius Vredius 3 vols. "Historiae et Genealogica Comitum Flandriae 1650." See old map.)

Lannoy is given as the title of a comté (countship) in Flandres. It is some six miles from Lille to the east. Tourcoing lies above to the east, while to the South East is Tournay. Baedekers Guide-Book describes it as an ancient decayed town once prominent in the Middle ages, and now reached by a drive from the nearest railway station at Roubaix, to the north. Flandres has formed a part of France since 1667, Lannoy now being in the "department de la Nord, France."

Lannoy to-day is a small manufacturing town, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lille. The population is 1904. [Lippincotts Gazetter of the World, for 1895.]

The first lord of Lannoy mentioned is Hugues de Lannoy spoken of as a knight at the Tournoi d'Anchin in 1096. A Simon de Alneto also appears in the list. A charte des Chanoines [Cannons] de St. Pierre á Lille mentions Gilbert de Lannoy 1171 A.D. Again we find Hugues de Lannoy in the charte de l'Abbaye de St. Aubert de l'année 1186 A.D.

"Hu in 1186 with consent of wife, Richilde de Sainghin & children Hugues, Jacquenard and Jean."—(From Histoire Genealogique de Neufville par Abraham C. de Neufville 1869 Amsterdam Holl.)

Lannoy or Lannois Abbaye de France in Beauvoisis diocese de Beauvais Ordre de Cisteaux founded in 1137 by Jean seigneur de Rocherolles whose tomb is in the church. This seems to be but an outline of the lords of Lannoy before 1310 and all that can be found to date, though it is possible that this "Manuscript des de Lannoy commencing in 1096 and terminating in 1760" contains a more detailed account from 1096 to 1312. With the last seigneur de Lannoy and de Lys of the old house, is taken up that Franchimont to whom Mahut or Mahienne the heiress of Lannoy and Lys was married in 1312 or [1310].

It is a curious fact that as heiress of the seigneuries de Lannoy and Lys she did not carry the armes to join or impale with her husband, Jean de Franchimont, who kept his armes and bequeathed them with the surname of Lannoy to his descendants.

See "Les plus anciennes armoiries Françaises," 1127-1300 par L. Bouly de Lesdain Archives Héraldiques Suisses No. 2, 1897, pub. at Neuchatel Switzerland.

In this work, at page 76, foot-note 19—appears what is undoubtedly the old armes of Lannoy, differenced.

"Jean d'Aulnoy: trois tierces sous un chef. [time 1238 A.D.]" from Demay "sceaux de la Flandre" No. 468. One form of Lannoy was written Aulnoy. This Jean was also of Flanders. The name is in English "John of Aulnoy or Annois." Armes: 3 tierces under a chief [a tierce is a kind of narrow bar drawn in pairs of 3 each across the shield]. The colors not recorded. At fig. 2-B (letter fr. M. leMaire de Lannoy) is the ancient coat-armor of Lannoy or "Annois"—sable, a chief argent—to sinister is a coat blazoned as "Lannoy"—it may be the armes used for the seigneurie of Lys, in 1300, surmounted by the mural crown for cities. Also the following armes: "de l'Aunoy" which have been

differenced from old Lannoy, Annoy or Aulnoy—: Aunoy in Artois—Or, on a chief gu, 3 crescents arg.—Aunoy in Picardie—(fam. extinct end of 15th cent.) Or, a chief gu. charged with a franc-quartier of the Montmorency armes “ Or, cross gu. bet. 16 eagles az.” Aunoy in Flemish France—gu. 3 fesses arg. on a chief az, 3 étoiles or. Aunoy: Or, chief gu. charged with a mullet sable to dexter. A new & valuable work in the press, and which contains heraldic seals data etc. about Lannoy Barbançon etc. is “ Sceaux Armoriés des Pays-Bas etc.” by J. Th. de Raadt Soc. Belge de Lib. 16 rue Treuren berg Bruxelles.

Lannoy, le 17 Mars 1898.

Le Maire de la Ville de Lannoy
Monsieur Mortimer Delano de Lannoy
Poursuivant-of-Arms à New York

DEPARTEMENT DU NORD

ARRONDISSEMENT DE LILLE

MAIRIE DE LANNOY

Chef-lieu du Canton



FIG. 2 A-B.

Monsieur:—En réponse à votre honorée, je m'empresse de vous informer que, relativement à la genealogie des anciens seigneurs de Lannoy, la question est assez simple, mais il faut pour cela faire beaucoup de recherches et conséquemment employer du monde.

Les archives de Lannoy sont très compliquées et ne pourrais vous satisfaire du jour au lendemain.

Je sais que la ville de Lannoy a en l'honneur de recevoir il y a deux ans, la visite

d'un jeune comte de Lannoy (Received a visit 2 years ago fr. a young Comte de Lannoy), il faut aussi faire des recherches pour savoir où il existe.

Tout cela évidemment nécessite des dépenses, qu'il me serait difficile de vous dire dès maintenant.

Pour payer ce travail et ces recherches qui nécessiteront peut être des déplacements, veuillez avoir l'obligeance de m'envoyer 30 francs d'acompte.

Si la dépense doit être plus forte, je vous en préviendrai en vous envoyant les renseignements que vous jugerez devoir me demander et que vous voudrez bien spécifier dans votre réponse.

A partir de ce jour, je commence à faire vérifier les archives afin de gagner du temps.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée

Le Maire

OSCAR BETREMIEUX.

N. B.—Vous pouvez continuer à écrire en anglais et si ça vous plaisait mieux, je puis vous répondre en anglais.

FRANCHIMONT

The seigneurie de Franchimont was situated in Normandy, west of Flanders. Normandie was a duchy first under Hrolf the Viking in 911 A.D. The exact location of Franchimont is not apparently known, it was raised into an estate or manor by:

1-A ARNULPHE de FRANCHIMONT [or Arnulf] seigneur of the castle and domain of Franchimont in Normandie 1139 A.D. "Created a comte by the Emp. Conrad," "m. a dau. of the seigneur d'Ivoy." [Genealogical Copie de la famille de Lannoy from 1139 to 1866.] His son was:

2-A CONRAD de FRANCHIMONT [1175 ?] seigneur de Franchimont. Became GOVERNOR of the pays du LIEGE & Gov. of Bouillion (district of Liège) under Henry of Limburg, Bishop of Liège. Went to Italy with him and was charged by the Emperor (Frederick Barbarossa 1152-90 or Henry VI) to guard the "Relics of the Three Kings" when the precious depot was sent to Cologne. "He m. 1166 Ermingarde Walcourt or Wallecourt of Namur." His son was:

3-A HELLIN de FRANCHIMONT [1225] comte and marquis de Franchimont. He married: Agnes the daughter of Othon 1st or Otho duc de Baviere (duke of Bavaria) & comte Palatine [she founded the monastery or convent of Saint Agnès]. See the Royal Chart of Lannoy and charts "A" "C" & "D," they had Hellin II. Agnes m. Hellin I (abt. 1245) ? born after 1229 dau. of Othon duc de Bavaria m. Agnes (about 1225 ? or later) dau. of Henry VI m. Agnes in 1193 A.D. Othon: was the son of Louys I, made duke of Bavaria in 1215 by the Emp. Fred. II—He married: Agnes dau. of Henry VI. duc de Saxe & de Bavaria & his wife Agnes comtesse palatine du Rhin [dau. of Conrad comte palatine of the Rhine & duke of Swabia 1156 of the Hohenstaufen line]—see Royal chart—Hohenstaufen Armes: Arg. sometimes or, 3 lions léopardés gu. in pale Hen. VI was the son of Hen. V "the Lion" & Matilda of England see charts. Armes of Othon I duke of Bavaria: Bore: Losangé en bande d'azur & d'argent of 21 pieces. Armes of duchy of Saxony Burelé of sable & or, 10 pieces: a crancelin (wreath or crown) sinople posed in bande, over all. Note fr. Ency. Brit. Vol XVIII p. 166. In 1156 the Palatinate (Pfalz) was granted by the Emperor Frederick I to his step-brother duke Conrad de Swabia who was succeeded by his son-in-law Henry duc de Brunswick (father of Agnes) (son of Henry the lion): In 1215 A.D. Frederick II the Emperor punished Henry for opposing him, by granting the Palatinate & duchy to Louis or Louys I duc de Bavaria whose son (Otho) Agnes m. Otho II (or I of this line). In 1256 their heirs were Louis II & Henry.

[Vredius Table IV p. 115]

"Agnes, Comtesse Palatine du Rhin. Otho, Duc de Baviere, Voyez Miraeus, dessus, fol. 114. Chronica Augustensis: Henricus, Dux Bavariae ab Imp. ejicitur: Otto, Palatinus Comes de Scyramei

subjicitur vel substituitur. Ad. anno 1180. Henricus, Dux Saxoniae privatur Docatu Bavariae & ei Comes de Scheuren substituitur, qui duravit annos quatuor & obiit Ad ann 1177. Reuf nerus, fol 480: Henricus Junior &c., ex Palatina tulit Henricum ante parentem defunctum &c. Irmgarden consortem Hermanni, Marchionis Badeni; Agnetem nuptam Othoni, Duci Bajoriae, qui socero, in Palatinatu Rheni & Electoratu successit. Agnes, Ducissa Bavariae, idus Aprilis peperit filium, quivocatus est Ludovicus. Ad anno 1229. Anno 1240 Otho, Dux Bavariae, mittens Ludovicum filium suum, cum exercitu; ad terram illam, sibi civitatos Linz & Anasum, cum magna parte illius provinciae subjugavit."

4-A HELLIN II de FRANCHIMONT [1275] Marquis de Franchimont. He married 1225?: Agnis daughter of Guilbert Gysbert or Gilbert comte de Duras who married: Gertrude de Namur they had 2 sons 1st Balderic 2d Jean. Armes of Duras: Sable, semé (powdered) of fleur-de-lis or. The ancient armes of France same with the field azure instead of sable 1st used by Louis VIII 1223-6. The family of Duras is of the pays de Liège and on the evidence of the armes may have been connected with the royal house of France. The armes certainly originated about the same time. See Royal chart. Of Namur: The ancient comtes de Namur comtes de la Roche & de Durbuy, comtes de Luxembourg from 1136-96 Berenger comte de Namur lived 908 A.D. later came Henry comte de Namur had Godfrey de Namur had Alix de Namur m. 1171 abt. Baudouin IV comte de Haynault. Robert de Namur (a bend wavy) about 1300. Armes: Or, a lion sable, armed, tongue, and crown gules, some bore a cotice diff. gules brochant sur le tout (over all). Crest: a pair of wings sable.

The comtes de Namur held the office of "Advocati" of the Abbey Andenne but misusing their power the Emperor H. R. E. Henry the III, 1046, obliged Albert comte de Namur, to restore and hold only as a fief of the Empire [see Eccles. Her. Woodward 1894]. Albert comte de Namur was living 1000 A.D. Philippe marquis de Namur 1206 William de Flandre comte de Namur 1350. Whether Gertrude was of the old house or the later Haynault-Flanders house of Namur is unknown but from the date she is probably of the last.

[Eldest son and heir to Hellin II]

BALDERIC de FRANCHIMONT 3d marquis de Franchimont (1300) Chevalier (Knight) (Ritter) Joined Henry de Gueldres Prince-Bishop of Liège. He married: Ida de Rochefort, Rochefort d'Ailly—Auvergne & Forez in France. Armes: Gules, a bande ondée (wavy) argent, accompanied with 6 merlettes argent posed in orle—Tenants: 2 angels, dalmatics azure, they had a daughter & heiress of the blood

WALBURGE de FRANCHIMONT (Wilburge) she married: Gisbert (Gysbert) comte de Tourinnes. The armes of Tourinnes not found. They probably bore the armes of Franchimont. They had one son

THEOBALD marquis de Franchimont & comte de Tourinnes—He became a chanoine [cannon] of Saint Lambert at Liége. He bequeathed at his death to this chapter the marquisate de Franchimont and all its dependencies. (1451.) Thus ended the senior line or house of Franchimont. Armes of Franchimont: Arg: 3 lions sinople armed & tongued gu. & crowned or. [see fig. 3]. This line became one in the person of Jean II seigneur de Lannoy Governor of Holland & 4th Chancellor of the Golden Fleece—1451—Who thereupon bore Franchimont in full [see Siebmacher Hohe Adel & Alm. de Gotha—Rheina-Wolbeck]. He became at this time (1451) the head of both Lannoy and Franchimont.

THE FRANCHIMONT & LANNOY COAT-ARMOR

When the Franchimont armes were first in use we cannot tell but like all the most ancient bearings they were undoubtedly among the first to be assumed and inherited by son and grandson. From the general data it would seem that the coat-armor originated with Conrad de Franchimont who was governor of the region of Liége [see pedigree], date about or just before 1200 A.D., his son Hellin became the marquis de Franchimont and bore supposedly "Argent, 3 lions rampant sinople—vert", so did Hellin II and his eldest son Balderic his grandson Théobald the last marquis de Franchimont, who bequeathed to the chapter at Liége the marquisate, apparently about 1451. The See of Liége was founded 130 A.D. and transferred to Liége 709. It was a principality of the Holy Roman Empire, the Prince-bishop belonging to the circle of Westphalia, he bore among other titles that of marquis de Franchimont, clearly that bequeathed about 1451. Franchimont and the other titles were taken from the bishop and given by the king of France to the house of la Tour d'Auvergne. A Treatise On Ecclesiastical Heraldry by John Woodward LL.D. 1894 Scotland.

The author further says that "the marquisate of Franchimont appears to have been in possession of the See in the eleventh century when the bishop vindicated his right to it against the claim of the duke of Lorraine." This is hardly possible unless the marquisate was given by Henry of Limburg to the Franchimonts for they had already possessed since 1139 the seigneurie de Franchimont in Normandie. The coat-armor is 3d in the quartered coat of the Prince-bishops of Liége [Lüttich] "Argent, three lions rampant vert (armed gules) MARQUISATE OF FRANCHIMONT"—Balderic and Jean de Franchimont inherited the armes of their father Hellin II—which are—Argent, trois lions rampant de sinople armé et lampassé de gueules, couronne d'or—2 & 1—Being a silver shield with 3 green lions with gold crowns, claws & tongues red. Balderic carried the full coat of Franchimont which was finally incorporated by the bishops of Liége. Jean, the second son, differenced or used a brisure the proof of which is shown later on. This new Franchimont coat-armor was—Argent, 3 lions sinople crowned or, with a BORDURE en-

grêlee gules and this was, with the various brisures, used by his descendants. One authority states that Jean preserved the armes of Franchimont—arg. 3 lions des sinople. Thus his descendants inherited the FRANCHIMONT coat-armor and assumed the heiress surname of LANNOY as their own. [See figures 2, 6 & 9.] [There was a knight called Jean d'Allery 1310 of Picardy, and much later this house adopted the surname de Lannoy with the armes [Argent, 3 lions sinople armé & lamp. de gules, couronne d'or] Rietstap vol. I. 1895—it is also claimed that 2 authentic chartes in Picardie 25 & 26, give d'Allery. It is very clearly an error and refers not to our Lannoy in Flandres but to LANNOY d'AMERAUCOURT in Picardie 1300, and which is probably from Lannoy ancient. The connection by a marriage d'Allery with Lannoy is in some obscure way brought in at this date—there can be no other clear reason for their using the Franchimont coat-armor and furthermore there is no authority for that usage. When and by what right did Allery use the Franchimont armes?]

[2d son of Hellin II]

5-A JEAN de FRANCHIMONT. About the year 1300 A.D. Jean passed into Flanders with a suite of Franchimontois retainers and followers in number [3000] three thousand, whom he brought to the assistance of Gui de Dampiere comte de Flanders [1225-1305 did homage to St. Louis 1251 & 1294 his dau. m. Edward pr. of Eng.] See Vredius. The fame and power of this seigneur de Franchimont must have been indeed great to lead and control as his own such a large body of followers. He married Mahienne, Mayenne or Mahaud de Lannoy daughter and sole heiress of the last seigneur de Lannoy and de Lys, from whom her husband assumed the seigneurie de Lannoy and their issue bore the surname of Lannoy ever after. The date of this marriage is generally given as 1312, but this would make their eldest son who married in 1329 only sixteen at that date, for this and other reasons the date more likely is 1310. Jean married a second wife; Isabeau de Cléry, but had by her no children. The descendants of JEAN & MAHIENNE de FRANCHIMONT seigneur & dame de LANNOY & de LYS, are as follows: [they had but one child] [also a son ?] Wallerand de Lannoy (doubtful) seigneur de Lannoy & de Lys married Isobel de Clary—[Possibly meant for 2d wife of Jean]. No further account found. From the Annuaire de la Noblesse. The son and heir was—

6-A HUGUES de LANNOY [sometimes Hue or Hues]. He was born about 1311 and died in June 1349. Succeeded as seigneur de LANNOY & de LYS. Married in 1329 Marguerite dame de Mingoal daughter of Gilles de Maingoal or Mingoal a Peer of the chateau de Béthune. She died aged 70 years and was buried beside her husband in the entry to the choir of the church at Lys. Upon her tomb is the Maingoal coat-armor, color unknown, being a shield or écusson charged with a bande or bend. Hue de Lannoy chevalier gave a quittance the 23d of May 1338 to

Nicolas le Gros, lieutenant of the King's war Treasury. To which is affixed his official seal in red wax, a shield bearing three lions within a bordure engrêlée—engrailed—[Paris cabinet of M. Clairambault]—see Fig. 6. Hue was a seigneur from his father Jean and inherited his coat-armor differenced with a bordure. Proving that Jean (5-A) bore as a younger son the bordure for a brisure or difference. [This being a charge used to denote younger branches of families.] As a brisure the bordure was used from 1251-75 in the proportion shown by 4, but from 1301 to 1325 it had increased to 18. "Archives Héraldique Suisses Oct. No. 10, 1896." They had the following sons Founder progenitors of the various family lines of Lannoy in Flandres, Holland, France, Westphalia, Italy, England and America. I—Robert. II—Hugues. III—Guillebert. IV—Jean "Percheval."

I: ROBERT de LANNOY seigneur de Maingoval & de LYS in 1349. He died without issue about 1366. His will or testament 1366 was witnessed by HUES GILBERT & JEAN called PERCHEVAL [meaning valley-head], his brothers. Furthermore "Percheval" differenced with a brisure the shield of his seal thus: a border or hem? (ourlet) placed upon the shoulder of one of the lions. [fr. Pere Anselmes Gen.] Ourlet may mean Bourlet; this would explain the brisure much better. Bourlet is a wreath of several ribbons twisted into a hoop or circle. In this case the bourlet placed upon the shoulder would be used like & resemble a ring or annulet. IV: JEAN de LANNOY called "PERCHEVAL" [Probably the youngest son] seigneur de la Motterie & d'Ogimont Married: Marie de Cordes surnamed Vaudupont (or Waudripont); dame d'Ogimont & de Waudricourt. [One gen. places him as the 5th son of Gilbert IV & Cath. Molembais—but this is very unlikely.] "A daughter was Marguerite de Lannoy married to Louis le Val—but it is not certain from which of these brothers was her father." His armes are: Lannoy differenced with an ourlet (bourlet ?) upon the shoulder of one of the lions. Not stated which Lannoy, with or without bordure, probably the former, they had a dau. Jeanne & Jean de Lannoy who follows: see Motterie Line: Armes of Cordes de Waudripont; of Belgium. Ancient armes: Or, semé de trèfles az., with 2 huchets (horns) adossés gu. garnished az., brochant over all. Crest: Head & neck of a griffon or, between a wing or & az. This is apparently the crest used in fig. 8.

RAOUL de LANNOY & JEAN de LANNOY appear as écuyers (esquires) in the company of the seigneur de Vierville incorporated in that of Henry de Thienville sire du Mesnil-Garnier September 1368—cabinet de Gaignieres—Probably younger sons who left no issue, or Jean is Jean "Percheval" and Raoul possibly a 5th son.

Bibliography of Lannoy Genealogies

Vredius Gen. Com. Flandres in 3 vols.—Annuaire de la Noblesse de France. La Belgique Héraldique, par Ch. Poplimont, p. 187—Tome VI Paris 1866 Carion pub. 64 rue Bonaparte. Siebmachers

Wappenbuch—Hohe Adel see Rheina-Wolbeck Nurnberg 1888. Hist. Gen. de Neufville—1869. Almanach de Gotha Rheina-Wolbeck 1895-7. Copie d'une Gen. de Lannoy 1139—1866. MSS. Gen. de Lannoy en Flandre 1096-1760. Old French Gens. in 10 vols. Généalogie de la Maison de Lannoy Paris 1667—fol. These works contain various lines of Lannoy complete; for such refer to vols. named. All the lines are mentioned in this work, but some branches are not in full. In Dict. Hist. et Her. de la Noblesse Francaise. Vol. I, 1896 by Mailhol Lannoy is given as being apparently extinct in France.

II: HUGUES II de LANNOY succeeded his brother Robert 1366 and was living in 1373 seigneur de Lannoy de Lys & de Maingoval. He made in 1373 an endowment in the church at Lys where later he was buried. Married: Marie de Berlaimont or Berlaymont daughter of Fastre de Berlaimont chevalier. Coat-armor: Azure, a bande—bend—argent charged with three eagles sable. Hugue II, inherited & bore his fathers' armes: Arg. 3 lions rampant sinople crowned or, with a bordure engrailed gules: They had: Jean "le Ramager" who follows.

JEAN I de LANNOY surnamed "le ramager" (the singer or warbler) seigneur de Lannoy de Lys & de Maingoval (son of Hugues II). He built the chateau de Lannoy [castle at Lannoy] where we find "Jean de Lannoy écuyer (esquire) who was at a review with six other écuyers of his company April 22 1378." "Jean de Lannoy one of nine écuyers of the company of Binart du Perray écuyers (esquires) de la company de Pierre de Havesquerque, seigneur de Raisse chevalier, captain of the ville d'Ardres, in Sept. 1410." "Jean de Lannoy one of fifteen écuyers of the company of Antoine de Lay chev. Boch who was killed at Rosay in Brie Oct. 3 1411." "Jean de Lannoy one of the écuyers of the company of Guy de Laval seigneur de Gaure écuyer banneret, who was killed at Pontoise Oct. 4 1411." He married: Jeanne de Croy daughter of Jean seigneur de Croy GRAND-BOUTEILLER de FRANCE (killed at Agincourt 1415) (Chief Butler to the KING 1405 ?) & wife Marguerite de Craon—who remarried Jean seig. de Sombresse—Armes Croy: Arg., 3 fascés gules—see chap. on Gold. Fleece—they had a 2d son Antoine de Lannoy seigneur de MAINGOVAL who follows succeeded to his bro. & the eldest son and LANNOY heir Jean II. Note: Jean "le Ramager" is called the first Jean de Lannoy showing that Jean de Franchimont was not counted as a Lannoy.

JEAN II de LANNOY seigneur de Lannoy & de Lys. He was created a Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR in 1451 (L) & was the fourth CHANCELLOR of that Order, under the duc de Bourgogne—He was an AMBASSADOR to England for the treaty of Peace with France 1453, being the end of the "Hundred years' War" [Louis XI King of France & Henry VI of Eng.]. He was captain of "cent hommes d'armes" (100 men at arms) in the war against the Gantois. Gouverneur of the cities of LILLE, Douay & Orchies, Bailly d'Amiens Captain of Dourlens (Doullens ?) and instituted in 1458 GOVERNOR of HOLLANDE, Zelande &

Frise (Friesland). He acquired the estates or seigneuries de Rummes, Sebourg & le chateau de la Marche. He died 1497 & was interred in the Church of Lannoy. His succession to the head of Franchimont & Lannoy. Being already the Chief of Lannoy he in 1451 inherited from his kinsman Théobald marquis de Franchimont & comte de Tourinnes the RIGHT to bear the full undifferenced coat-armor of Franchimont now called Lannoy [see Golden Fleece Hist. Chev. L " bore Lannoy plain "]. Thus laying aside his father & grand-father's coat of " Lannoy with a bordure engrailed gules." In this way the House of Lannoy came to bear the full armes of Franchimont. He married 1st: Jeanne de Poix dame de Brimeu dau. of Louis de Poix seigneur de Brimeu & de Saint Messant had Jeanne de Lannoy dame de Brimeu m. Philippes de Hornes seigneur de Gaesbeck son of Jean de Hornes seigneur de Baussignies & wife Marguerite de la Tremoille. Married 2d: Jeanne de Ligne dau. of Michel de Ligne, seigneur de Barbançon & wife Bonne d'Abbeville. Armes: Arg. 3 lions gu. (see Tourcoing line). 1—Bonne dame de Lannoy married her relative PHILIPPES de LANNOY seigneur de Santes & de Rollaincourt. She died 1453 (see Willerval line). 2—Marie de Lannoy dame de Sebourg m. Jean seigneur de Beaufort in Artois. 3—Jacqueline de Lannoy m. Jean de Henin seigneur de Fontaines.

SEIGNEURS de MAINGOVAL

ANTOINE de LANNOY seigneur de Maingoval [succeeds his bro. Jean II in 1497] [son of Jean de Lannoy & Jeanne de Croy] Premiere Maitre d'Hotel of the Emperor MAXIMILIEN I 1493 1519 married: Marie de Ville dau. of Quentin de Ville seigneur d'Andregmes & his wife Jeanne dame de SANZELLES they had: Jean III who follows—Jeanne de Lannoy married 1st. Philippes Villain seigneur de Lille 2d. Philippes de Poitiers seigneur de la Ferté who died without children in 1503. JEAN III de LANNOY seigneur de Maingoval de Rienlay & de Sanzelles—died in 1498 and was interred at Cannes de Valenciennes married 1st. Catharine de NEUVILLE of the Great maison de Neufville [Eustache de Neufville 1047-1101 d'Arras in Artois. Armes ancient: Or, fretté de gules.] they had: Jean IV who follows. (Jean III) married 2d, Philipote de Lalain dame de Rienlay dau. of Simon de Lalain seigneur de Hantes they had CHARLES lord of Sanzelles [see same further on]. Also a natural son: ANTOINE; bâtard de Maingoval, who was gentleman to the duc d'Arschot married: Goueux—in the chatellénie de Roman they had 1st Baudouin de Lannoy he had 1—Thierry de Lannoy 2—Antoine de Lannoy & 2d Robert de Lannoy—who died in the war and was unmarried. His children differenced the armes of Lannoy with a brisure of a rose gules, placed in the middle of the shield, between the three lions (fesse point). This family became known as Lannoy of Frise in (Friesland) the Netherlands. Armes: Arg., (3) trois lions sinople, armé et lampassé gu., crowns

or, accompanied with a rose gules, boutoné or; en abime (in the center of the field). Cimier (crest): A moor issuant ceinture (belted) arg., tenant (holding) in right hand an arrow (flèche) or, in barre (bend sinister) the point on high, the left hand resting on his hip. all ppr. Tenants (supporters): 2 moors (Mores) belted arg., each holding in his free hand an arrow or.

JEAN IV de LANNOY seigneur de Molembais & d'Andregmes married 1st Marguerite de Flandres called or surnamed de Praet in Brabant; they had: 1—Antoine de Lannoy seigneur de Molembais écuyer [esquire] to the Emperor CHARLES V 1519-56 died unmarried. 2 & 3—Jacques and Louis died young. 4—Louise de Lannoy dame d'Andregnies m. Louis seigneur de Revol. He married 2d Philippe de Plaines widow of Pierre de Bourbon seigneur de Carency & princes de Carency [extinct 1515] they had: 1st Nicolas de Lannoy seigneur de Molembais & de Rienlay born 1505 died at the Haye 1540 who married: Anne de Lalain [dau. of Artus de Lalain seigneur de Bugnicourt & wife Jeanne de Habart dame de Noyelles-Wyon] they had: Charles de Lannoy seigneur de Molembais died in Spain unmarried [age 21 yrs. 8 months] 1540-61—buried at Madrid in Church of St. Claire & Bonne de Lannoy dame de Molembais de Rienlay de Bugnicourt & de Herdant sénéchale d'Ostrevant she married Sept. 7 1554, Philippe de St. Aldegonde seigneur de Noircannes lieutenant, captain-general & grand bailly de Haynault, died at Utrecht Mar. 5 1574—His widow was living in 1592. 2d—Claude de Lannoy married Charles du Bois seigneur des Querdes [son of Jean du Bois seigneur du Bois, d'Annequin & de Noyelles & his 2d wife Jeanne du Bois dame de Bours].

[The son of Jean III & Philipote de Lalain]

CHARLES de LANNOY seigneur de SANZELLES [born in Flandres & died at Gayette near Naples 1527 & buried at Naples, church of S. Anna dei Lombardi (built 1411) on the Piazza di Monte Oliveto—madonna chapel. In the right transept is his tomb in marble surmounted by the recumbent figure of this great man. Baedeker's South Italy]. Created a Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR in 1516 [CXXXVI] Gouverneur de Tournay in 1521 & (Viceroy de) VICEROY of NAPLES in 1522. Declared captain-general of the armies of the EMPEROR CHARLES V 1519-56, of Spain; in Italy, and a Spanish Grandee of the first class. It was in 1523, after the death of Prosper Colonna, that he was GENERAL-in-CHIEF. At the battle of PAVIA 1525 he took FRANCOIS I king of FRANCE, his prisoner. After the treaty he released him near Fontarabia. Francois then offered to him the duchy of Burgundy; with which he would have become the Duc de Bourgogne, but the deputies of France objected to dismembering the monarchy. Charles V created him PRINCE de SULMONA comte d'ASTI and comte de la ROCHE in Ardenne. [The principality was near Naples] AMBASSADOR to France 1526-7. Was a friend of Adrian VI the POPE—he married: Françoise de Montbel dau. of Jacque de Montbel (Savoie) chevalier,

comte d'Entremonts & de Montbel seigneur d'Espine & his 1st wife Jeanne de St. Maure they had: 6 chil.: 1st Charles de Lannoy seigneur de Sanzelles he was muet (dumb) 2d Clement de Lannoy died before his father (1527) married 1st Yoland des Usins they had: I: Antoine de Lannoy m. Jeanne de Cardonne II: Caesar de Lannoy seigneur de Pratello (through his mother) m. Dorothée Aquaviva or d'Acquaviva (Naples) III: Marie—religieuse IV: Jeanne de Lannoy m. Laurent Papacoda marquis de Capode vico C't married 2d Hyppolite Castriotti no issue. 3d Phil. who follows 4th Ferdinand de Lannoy qualified (duke) duc de Bajonne, married Isabeau (Isabel) de la Palu dau. of Jean de la Palu comte de Varax & de Claudine de Rye, his 2d wife—Fam. Ext. 1607—Marguerite Perrenot de Granvelle (maison de Rye de la Palud (Bresse) comtes de Varax & de la Roche—extinct Aug. 8 1657—) 5th Georges de Lannoy qualified also duc de Bajonne (after his bro.) m. Julia Carlona 6th Pompey de Lannoy destined to the Church [following the edition of this work 1712 "Pere Anselme," not found among the chil. of Chas. in the Hist. Toison d'Or par Maurice 1667].

[The 3d son of Chas. the Viceroy]

PHILIPPES de LANNOY Prince di Sulmona (2d) (Sulmone) Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR (CXCVII). Served with the duc d'Albe (general & uncle of Charles V) at the siege of Thunis (Tunis 1535) & of Gonlette. Was wounded at the siege of Algerice (Algiers 1541) and again with the Prince de Salerne (Salerno) he defeated the famous General Strozzy in 1544. He commanded the Spanish and Italian cavalry in the war against the Protestants d'Allemagne (of Germany) in 1546. He carried himself valliantly at the battle of Muhlberg on April 24, 1547 where John Frederick I duc de Saxe (elector of Saxony) was made prisoner. He died in 1597 (this date is asserted). First married (after 1528): Isabelle Colonna [widow of Louis II de Gonzague comte de Sabionetta died 1528] the daughter of Vespasien Colonna duc de Trajetto & 1st wife Beatrix Appiana de Piombino dau. of Jaque IV Appiani seigneur de Piombino 1473 & Victoire Piccolimini to Piccolomo 1100 A.D. Appiani armes: Lozangé, arg. & purpure, sometimes gules. Colonna: Patricians of Rome in the 11th century Ducs di Venosa 1418, Amalfi 1419, Marsi 1465, Trajetto 1493, Zagarolo 1569. Princes: di Salerno 1419 & Colonna. Armes: Gu., a column arg. base, capital, & crown or. They had 6 chil.: 1—Charles de Lannoy Prince de Sulmona, (3d) Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR (CCXXXVII) born after 1528 died 1568—no issue m. Constance Caretto dau. of the Marquis de Final. 2—Prosper de L died without children. 3—Horace de Lannoy (don Horatio) [b. after 1530 ?] died 1597 Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR (CCLXIX) (4th) Prince de Sulmona (after his eldest bro.) married: Antoinette d'Avalos dau. of Alfonse d'Avalos marquis de Pescaire & du Guasto & wife Marie d'Arragon dau. of Ferdinand duc de Montalto [see Maurice] Avalos of Naples m. de Pescara & de Guasto—see Rietstap—[Horace died without children one author states].

They had (3): Philippe de Lannoy (the 5th) Prince de Sulmona & last. Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR lived 1600 died before 1605 m. Porcia de Guevarra—end—their son died & two daus. The principality di Sulmona on the extinction of the above house was conferred Nov. 10, 1605 upon the Borghese family of Rome (still hold it) "Sulmona or Sulmo was a city of the Peligni 211 B.C. A Roman colony under Augustus & Ovid was born there Chas. V erected it into a principality which he bestowed upon Charles Lannoy of 'Pavia' celebrity."—Ency. Brit. 9th Ed. 4—Beatrix de Lannoy was the 2d wife of: Alfonse de Guevara comte de Potencia son of Jean de Guevara comte de P—— & wife Porcia Ptolomea [Alf. widower of Beatrix d'Avalos]. 5—Marie—religious. 6—Victoire de Lannoy m. Albert d'Aquaviva duc d'Atry. Acquaviva: Originally of Germany passed into Naples 10th century. In 1199 was one of the 7 grand houses of the Kingdom Conti (count) di Sanflaviano 1382 Montorio 1383 Sanvalentino 1395 Giulianova 1417 Palena 1467 Marquis di Bellante 1383 Bitonto 1480 Duchi (dukes) Gravina 1460 Martina 1481 Termoli 1496. Princes di Teramo 1484 ducs di Atri 1401 & 1790. The armes quarter: Aragon, Hungary, Anjou, Jerusalem & Aquaviva—Az. a lion or.

Philippe [2d prince & 3d son Chas. the Viceroy] married 2d: Eléonore Doria della Noya. From this marriage descends the maison de Noya now residing at Mola di Bari Italy (Mola is 12 miles from the city of Bari on the Adriatic). Enfeoffed of the following estates di Bitetto 1744, Grumo, Noci, Guardia, Capriata, Caramanico, Magnavalle, Prata, Montemesole, Quaranta, Ruvalai, Tino, S. Paolo, Vulernai, Francienes, Sancelles, etc. Conti (counts) di Potenza 1600—d'Asti & di Venafro. Duchi di Bojano—Barons di Bitetto—Francesco Noya di Bitetto, baron & cav. (knight) Mauriziano 1808-74 m. Giuseppina Noya di Bitetto baroness 1810-84 had 1—Chief: Vincenzo Noya di Bitetto—baron—[baroni di Bitetto] unmarried born Mar. 31 1832 died Jan. 27 1896. 2—Carlo Noya di Bitetto 1835-92 m. 1853 to Ottavia Casolini 1832-83 had A: Francesco born 1854 m. 1884 Matilde b. 1862 [dau. of Giovanni De Biase & Cecilia Rossi]. B: Alfredo Noya di Bitetto born 1860 captain in the Royal Carabinieri m. 1894 Benedetta b. 1869 dau. of Vito-Sante Alberotanza & Maria Caporusso. C: Maria Giuseppa Amalia Noya di Bitetto born 1868 m. May 6 1890 to: Goffredo di Crolla lanza cavaliere (knt.) consul to Argentine Repub. & proffesor (French language & literature) & Director of the Giornale-Araldico Genealogico-Diplomatico (Heraldic Journal) & Secretary of Correspondence of the Royal Accademia Araldica Italiano. Family originally of Milano It. about 1147 A.D. (Armes) Arma: Tiercé en fasce (fesse) 1st Argent, an eagle displayed sable, 2d Or, a lion leopardito gules holding a lance sa. posed on shoulder. 3d Arg., 3 fascies ondées gu. (fesses wavy). Crest: the lion issuant gu.—Supporters: 2 griffons spaccati sa. & gu.—Devise: Né per crollar si spezza. D: Guglielmo Ferdinando b. 1871. 3—Nicoletta b. 1837 m. 1868 Francesco Lamberti patrician, cav. Maur & Ord. Crown of Italy. 4—Ettore b. 1838 m. 1874 to Agnese b. 1850 dau. of [Vito Alberotanza & Benedetta Noya

di Bitetto they had A: Maria b. 1875 B: Benedetta b. 1877 C: Bianca b. 1879 D: Ernestina b. 1885. 5—Maria Gaetana b. 1840 m. Antonio Claudi de St.-Mihiel. 6—Ferdinando Augusto 1841-94 Comm. Knt. Ord. Crown of Italy & cav. Maur. m. 1875 to Giulia b. 1847 dau. of Vincenzo Palmieri, marquis di Monferrato & Rosalba Noya di Bitetto baroness they had A: Vito Rodolfo b. 1878 B: Edgardo b. 1881 C: Manrico b. 1882 D: Olga b. 1887 E: Evelina b. 1888. 7—Errico b. 1842. 8—Alfredo b. 1849 m. 1866 Caterina Cascella had A: Maria b. 1887 B: Gilda b. 1888 C: Violetta b. 1891 D: Ernani b. 1892 E: Armando b. 1895. 9—Ernesto b. 1852—cav. Crown Italy—Arma: D'azzurro a tre leoni (3 lions) d'oro, coronati dello stesso, linguati di rosso (crowns or & tongues red). Cimier: Un leone uscente e coronato d'oro (crest: a lion issuant) [see: *Annuario Della Nobiltà Italiana—Anno XVIII 1896 Bari*]. This coat is differenced from Lannoy by change of tinctures—Az. & or for Arg. & vert.

Armorial Bearings of Viceroy of Naples 1527

His father Jean III bore Lannoy with the "bordure engrailed gules," which was discontinued by the Viceroy who bore Lannoy differenced with a crescent gules in centre point [en coeur]. Philippe (his son) Resumed the armes of his grand-father & bore Lannoy with the bordure engrailed gules [see fig. 6]. Charles & Horace de Lannoy (Brabant) Princes de Sulmone. Armes: Quarterly: 1 & 4, arg., 3 lions sinople of Lannoy. 2 & 3 gules, a column argent, the base & capital or, surmounted with a crown or, for Colonna (their mother). Cimier: The head & neck of a wolf natural, between a vol-banneret argent (wings cut off square at top) Lambrequin: Argent & sinople.

Feb. 24, 1525, the "bloody" battle of Pavia was fought. "Immediately after the Diet of Worms (1521) Charles left Germany and he did not come back for about eight years. During this time his thoughts were chiefly taken up by his great struggle with Francis I., of France, who had seized the Duchy of Milan. In 1525 Francis was made prisoner at the battle of Pavia. He was taken to Madrid, and was not set free till he had agreed to very hard terms; but he did not keep the treaty he had signed." [James Sime.]

Lannoi (Lannoy)

Francis I of France, after a brilliant campaign, in which he drove back the imperialists from Provence to the Milanese, very unwisely employed his army in sieges, instead of pursuing his enemies with vigor to the other side of the Carnic Alps. Accumulating errors he weakened an army of 40,000 men by dividing it; detaching from it a body of 10,000 soldiers upon an expedition into the kingdom of Naples.

After having taken Milan he commenced the siege of Pavia.

That city, well fortified, had for governor Antonio de Leva, a great captain, commanding a numerous and warlike garrison.

The French monarch attacked the place with vigor, but he evinced indecision in his points of attack. The siege was protracted. Pavia was reduced to extremity; the garrison mutinied more than once for want of pay; the governor was even in dread of seeing the city delivered up to the French by his unruly troops; but his genius equally firm and fertile in resources, contrived to keep them to their duty. (Charles de) Lannoi, viceroy of Naples for Charles V., was informed of the distress of Pavia.

The taking of that place might complete the disbanding of the imperial troops for want of money and subsistence; he felt that this was the moment to venture to attack his enemy, and to attempt an action, hazardous without doubt, but which might re-establish the affairs of Charles V. in Italy. He set out then, accompanied by the Marquis de-Pascara and the constable de Bourbon. At his approach, the French monarch called a council; prudence would have commanded him to avoid an engagement, to raise the siege, and to refresh and enlarge his army: "Sire," said La-Trémouille to him, "the true honor in war is to succeed."

"A defeat can never be justified by a battle; you risk your army, your person, and your kingdom, and you risk nothing by raising the siege." The monarch was deaf to the councils of wisdom; his romantic spirit fancied that his honor would be compromised.

The Admiral Bonnevert promised so to dispose his troops that he should conquer his enemies, that the imperialists should not dare to attack him, and that Pavia should fall into his hands. The king followed this fatal and pernicious advice. The troops were nearly equal in numbers on both sides, each reckoning about 30,000 men. The imperialists first fell upon the rear guard of the French, placed at the castle and in the park of Mirabel. They expected to carry it if the king did not come to its assistance; and if he did come, they should make him lose the advantage of the position in which he was fortified.

What Lannoi anticipated, happened. Scarcely did the French monarch perceive the danger of his brother-in-law the Duke of Alençon, who commanded the rear guard, than, impatient to signalize himself he rushed forward at the head of his cavalry, and fell upon the imperialists. His artillery, placed with much skill by Gailon-de-Genouillac, and served with much spirit, fired at first with such success, that every volley carried away a file. The Spanish infantry being unable to resist this terrible fire precipitately broke their ranks, to seek shelter, in great disorder, in a hollow way. Such a brilliant commencement dazzled Francis; he forgot that he owed all his success to his artillery, believed himself already the conqueror, and came out from his lines.

This inconsiderate movement placed the prince between his own artillery and the fugitives and rendered his cannon useless. The face of the battle was changed in a moment; the viceroy advanced with the *gend'armerie* and a body of arquebusiers; the King was pressed on all sides. The French *gend'armerie* did not; in this

battle, sustain its ancient reputation; it was beaten and almost destroyed by 2,000 Biscayans, of astonishing agility, who, separating by platoons of ten, twenty, or thirty men, attacked it with inconceivable celerity and address. They were seen, all at once making a discharge, disappearing at the moment they should be in turn attacked, and reappearing unexpectedly, again to disappear. It is said that Antonio de Leva had, for some time trained these arquebusiers to fight thus in platoons between the squadrons of the Spanish cavalry, and that he had borrowed the manouever from the Greeks. A stratagem of Pescara's contributed still further to the success of the day. This general having approached the enemy's camp a little before the commencement of the battle, returned to his own to announce that the King of France had just published in his army a prohibition, under a capital punishment, to grant quarter to any Spaniard.

This information although false, produced so strong an impression upon his troops, that almost all the imperialists swore to spare the life of no Frenchman, and to die sooner than surrender. This oath rendered the Spaniards equally invincible in fight and ferocious after victory.

The French monarch sustained the powerful charges of the enemy like a hero. Francis of Loraine, and Richard de la Pole, the last heir of the house of Suffolk, endeavored, with some companies of Lansque'nets, to disengage him; but they were killed, and the soldiers instantly turned their backs. Bonnevet perished fighting, and was regretted by nobody. Louis-de-la Trémouille shared the same fate; nearly 9,000 warriors, all gentlemen, were left lifeless on the field of battle. The *mélée* was terrible around the king.

Left almost alone in the midst of a host of enemies, he inspired terror in all who ventured to approach him.

He had already immolated five of his assailants, when his horse was killed, the monarch fell, and a rush was made to seize him. Springing up, he recovered himself and killed two more Spaniards. At this moment Molac-de-Kercardo, first gentleman of the chamber, perceived the peril of his master, and dispersed or killed all who stood in the way of his zeal.

He placed himself before his exhausted Sovereign, protected him with his sword, and checked the savage impetuosity of the Spanish soldiery, but Kercardo fell while defending the king, who refused to surrender to anybody but the Viceroy of Naples: "Monsieur de-Lannoi," said he, "there is the sword of a king who deserves consideration, since before parting with it, he has employed it in shedding the blood of several of your people, and who is not made prisoner by cowardice, but by a reverse of fortune." Lannoi fell on his knees, received the arms of the king with respect, and kissed his hand, while presenting him with another sword, saying, "I beg your pardon, your Majesty will accept of mine, which has spared the blood of many of your subjects. It is not becoming in an officer of the emperor to behold a king disarmed although a prisoner." Francis was taken to Madrid and held as a prisoner for thirteen

months and released. (Charles de) Lannoi was offered the Duchy of Burgundy by the King of France provided the deputies were willing. They objected to the king dismembering the French monarchy. Fr. "The Battle Roll," An Encyclopedia of the most famous battles and sieges in all ages. By Elbert Perce. 1858.

III: GUILLEBERT de LANNOY 7-A [Guibert or Gilbert] seigneur de Santes, de Willerval, de Rollancourt & de Beaumont Married: Catherine de Molembais dame & heiress. Coat-armor of Molembais: argent, four fasces (bars) azure. Guillebert bore: Lannoy Argent, 3 lions sinople differenced by a FILET en BORDURE engrailed gules. This is a very narrow border—a diminutive of the bordure [see fig. 9] Proving the bearer to be a younger son of Hue 1338 who bore the bordure and left it to his eldest son Robert, who left it to the next eldest son, his brother Hugues II [see figs. 6 & 2]. They had: A: Hugues (VII) 1st son no issue B: Gilbert (XII) 2d son C: Baudouin (XIX) 3d son 8-A "le bégue" Tourcoing House. All three were founder Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece. B: GILBERT de LANNOY A councillor and chamberlain to the duc de BOURGOGNE [duke of Burgundy Philippe the Good 1419-67] & ambassador to England. Created a founder Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR in 1429 [knight of the golden fleece] he died 1462. He was seigneur de Lannoy, de Santes, de Rollaincourt & de Boulers. For Armes Bore: Argent, 3 lions sinople—differenced by a filet en bordure engrailed gules, the whole differenced again by a label—lambel—azure of 3 points (lambeau). He had:—2 sons— 1—PIERRE de LANNOY Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR (& Philippe who follows)—no issue—For Armes Bore: His fathers' coat in full (no lambeau) the whole again differenced in center point with a STAR of SIX POINTS—Etoile—The seigneuries & estates of Lannoy Santes Rollaincourt Boulers etc. went finally to his great-great-grand-daughter (her tris ayeul) Françoise de Lannoy and her husband Maximilien comte d'Egmond—as follows—2—PHILIPPE DE LANNOY s. de Willerval [2d son of Gilbert]—22 Dec. 1498 —m. Marguerite dame de Dampiere dau of Walerand de Chastillon seigneur de Dampiere & Jeanne de Savoisy—see Royal chart —had Guilbert de Lannoy seigneur de Willerval Pierre de Lannoy seigneur de Dampierre & de Beaumont —21 July 1494—Philippe II de Lannoy died 1535 14 Oct. Chevalier de la Toison d'Or Baron de Rollaincourt seigneur de Santes m. Bonne dame de Lannoy & Sebourg lived 1500 [Rollincourt armes: Arg., 3 mallets gules]. He was Councillor & Chamberlain to the Emperor Gouverneur & Capitaine des Tournay & Tournesiz they had Jeanne m. Henry Baron de Berselles Marguerite m. Jean d'Oignies Hugues de Lannoy died 1525 or 1527 seigneur de Wahagnies & de Tronchiennes, chevalier m. Marie de Bossut had Françoise de Lannoy m. Maximilian d'Egmond d. 1548—comte de Buren Chev. de la Toison d'Or had Anne d'Egmond who died 1558 m. William de Nassau "the Silent" Prince d'Orange—[Founder of the Dutch Republic] Born 1533 Assas. 1584—he married 3 times after 1558—had

Philippe William de Nassau Prince d'Orange d. 1618 or 1608 ? m. 1606 Leonor or Eléonore de Bourbon b. 1587 d. 1619 dau. of Henry I, Prince de Condé. Armes of Lannoy de Willerval:—Brabant—Bore: Lannoy armes a la bordure engrailed de gules. [ar, 3 lions vert & bord. eng. gu.] (see fig. 6). (Crest) Cimier: a lion rampant de sinople entre un vol d'argent [lion between 2 wings].

A: [1st son of Guillebert] HUGUES de LANNOY (Hue) seigneur de Santes chevalier councillor & chamberlain du Roy (to the KING). Born 1384. He was noted for his courage & fervour in the war of Prusse (Prussia) against the Turks and the Tartars, and on his return was worthily employed by Jean duc de Bourgogne [killed 1419] his Prince in the dispute which he had in France with those of the maison d'Orleans (house of Orleans). He was later captain de Poitiers & of Montargis & created "Maitre des Arbalestriers du Roy" MASTER of the ARBALESTRIERS of the KING [Charles VI & Charles VII of France] by lettres given at Saint Pharon de Meaux January 22 1421. He exercised again this charge the 4th November 1422 (accession of Chas. VII) —A company of Cross-bowmen to command whom was one of the highest honors—(see André d'Espéron) "money-changer of the Treasure" and was made captain de laville (city) de Compiègne June 20 1421—HENRY VI (1422) King of England in consideration of the services which Hugues had rendered to the King Charles VI (d. 1380) his grandfather & to the King of England his father (Henry V d. 1422) gave to him the estate of Argies and the others which had fallen to Pierre de Bourbon sire de Preaux and which went consequently to the seigneur d'Offemont, which he sold in 1429 to Jacques de Crevecoeur seigneur de Thoisy. Philippe "le bon" duke of Burgundy created him the seventh Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR (VII) in 1429. In 1433 he was Gouverneur des pais d'Hollande de Zelande & de la Basse-Frise [GOVERNOR of HOLLAND; Zealand and Lower-Friesland] [Stadtholter von Holland]. He was himself famous in many sieges and combats in France and in Holland, and was also employed in many treaties and (ambassade) embassies with the Christian Princes. Made several voyages, to Saint Jacques in Galice (Galicia) and to Rome Italy. At last having renounced all the charges pensions and honours of the Court, he died the first of May 1456 aged 72 years and unmarried. (1461 sometimes given ?). Was interred at the Collegiate Church of Saint Pierre de Lille (St. Peter at Lille), as borne on his epitaph (which gives the data Olivier de la Marche speaks very honorably in his memoirs, and said, of him: "Hue de Lannoy seigneur de Santes fut un des notables, des sages, des vaillans and des preu d'hommes chevaliers de son temps et fit moult de beaux voyages eut charge et ordonnance de plusieurs notables ambassades, executa la guerre et fit armes en clos de sa personne contre Jean duc de Sommerset et ailleurs et étoit de ja fort vieil a celui temps et la raison pourquoy j'écris longuement de lui c'est pour ces vertus et qu'il le valloit"— [Hue de Lannoy lord of Santes was one of the most eminent, wise, valiant honorable and true knights of his times. He made

many voyages (travels), had the charge and ruling of many notable embassies, performed in person on the field-of-arms in the war against John Beaufort Duke of Somerset L't. Gen. of the realm of France for Eng. 1443 to 4 and elsewhere, and was already very much worn out at that time, and the reason why I write a long time of him, it is for his virtues and that he is worthy of it]. . . .
" His armes of the three lions sinople are contained in the catalog of those who have been Captains " : Armorial Bearings : He used the coat borne by his father (Guillebert) Argent, 3 lions rampant sinople, crowned or, armed & tongues gules differenced by a " Filet en Bordure engrailed gules." Crest: The unicorn head erased argent, mane & horn or. *Histoire Généalogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France—Par le Pere Anselme continué par M. Du Fourny* 9 volumes. A Paris Libraires Associez 1733 from Tome Huitieme (8th vol.) Page 72.

Fr. a Hist. of the Netherlands

" His first patron was the infamous John of Bavaria, the warlike Bishop of Liége, surnamed, from his cruelty to his own subjects, Jean Sans Pitié. On his death-bed this stormy prelate recommended Jan Van Eyck, " his painter and varlet de chambre," to the magnificent Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy.

Of all the rich and rebellious towns of Flanders, Bruges, in the time of the Van Eycks, was the richest and the most flourishing. This prosperous commercial city was the favorite residence of the good Duke Philippe, who more frequently held his court there than in any other of his domains. Could there be more favorable conditions for the development of the fine arts? A prosperous city, with a wealthy bourgeois class, and a magnificent court, ruled over by a despotic monarch, who loved art for its own sake as well as from motives of ostentation. It was to this city and this court that Jan Van Eyck came, in the early part of the fifteenth century, accredited by the recommendation of Jean Sans Pitié, who not only left his painter, but likewise his dominions, to Philippe le Bon. In 1428 he was employed on more open and important service. Philippe, who had already lost two wives, desired again to enter into matrimony, and being pleased with the description he had received of Isabel of Portugal, he sent an embassy to that country to negotiate a marriage. With his ambassadors, Hue de Lannoy, and the Sire de Roubaix, he associated his painter, who was to paint the portrait of the young princess, and to send it home at once to Flanders, for Philippe to judge of, we may presume, before finally committing himself to the alliance. The ship in which the embassy from Bruges sailed was driven by reason of bad weather to put into three English ports, Sandwich, Plymouth and Falmouth, on her outward voyage, so that it is probable England had the honor of a visit from the great Flemish painter. Finally, however, Portugal was reached in safety, December 18, 1428, and Jan Van Eyck obtained sittings from the lovely Isabel, and sent her portrait painted " bien au vif " to her suitor. After having thus ac-

completed his commission, he went on a pleasure tour through Portugal and some parts of Spain, returning to Lisbon the following July, when the portrait and the negotiations having proved successful marriage of Philippe of Burgundy and Isabel of Portugal was celebrated by proxy with great splendor, the feasts and rejoicings on the occasion lasting until September, when the youthful bride at last set sail for her husband's dominions.

8-A c: BAUDOUIN de LANNOY—surnamed “le Bégue” (the stammerer) [Baldwin 3d son of Guillebert] seigneur de Molembais GOUVERNEUR de LILLE (L'Isle). In 1429 he became a FOUNDER chevalier de l'ordre de la TOISON d'OR [XIX] [Golden Fleece] he died 1474 married 1st: Marie de Melles dame de Caucourt & de Dolhain, died without issue 31 May 1433 m. 2d: Adrienne de Berlaymont dit de Floyon dame de Solre-le-Chateau, died 29 April 1439 daughter of Jacques de Berlaymont seigneur de Solre-le-Chateau & his wife Catherine de Robersart they had one son who follows 9-A “Baudouin.” Resided in the Pays de Lille [country or suburb] Flandres. Armorial Bearings: Argent, three lions rampant sinople, armed & tongued gules, crowned or, en coeur or abismé [center point] an écusson de Molembais: Argent, four fasces azure [fesses or bars] Casque crowned or—Crest: Head & neck of a unicorn erased argent, horn & mane or. (Mantling) Lambrequin: Argent and sinople. [see figs. 2 & 10]. From his mother he inherited the lordship of Molembais, “He relinquished his father's filet en bordure” & used as above—His devise or motto was: BONNES NOUVELLES—meaning “Good Tidings” or News. The Knights of the Golden fleece surrounded their shields with chain and fleece in gold

9-A BAUDOUIN de LANNOY s. de Molembais & de Solre-le-Chateau—born before 1439 died 7 May 1501. He was a Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR (LXXXIX), Chamberlain & Premier Maitre (Master) d'Hotel de Marie de Bourgogne & Maximilien arch-duke d'Austria [1459-1519]—after 1477. Served with the duc de Bourgogne at the siege of Beauvais in 1472—& was Gouverneur de Zutphen he married: Michelle d'Esne dame de Conroy daughter of Amé (Anne) seigneur d'Esne d'Haullien & (wife?) Habilan de Mannilla. She died 22 April 1511 they had Philliporte de Lannoy Anne de Lannoy Hughs de Lannoy a priest at Liége & the heir Philippe who follows. Armorial Bearings: bore Lannoy in full differenced en surtout an écusson with the armes de Berlaymont, Barry of six vair and gules. Crest, mantling & motto the same as borne by his father Baudouin of Molembais. He was knighted by Maximilien the Emperor [1493-1519]—10-A PHILIPPE de LANNOY (Lannoi s. de Molembais, de Solre-le-Chateau & de Conroy (or Cauroy) born before 1501 died 12 September 1543. Created in 1531 a chevalier de la TOISON d'OR [Gold. Fleece] (CLXXXIII) & also a Knight of the Golden Cross by the Emperor Charles V, between 1519 & '43. Councillor & Chamberlain of the Emperor Chief of the Finances Grand-Master d'Hotel of the Queen of Hungary & Bohemia & the Seigneur de TOURCOING—Armorial Bearings:

bore Lannoy in full differenced en surtout an écusson with the armes d'Esne: Sable, ten lozenges conjoined argent, placed 3, 3, 3 & 1. [called an inescutcheon in Eng. Heraldry or escutcheon of pretence] he married 1st Magdelaine de Bourgogne [Burgundy]—also called Marguerite, Margareta, Madeline & Marie — dame de Falaise born about 1489 died 1511 they had one son Jean who follows: She was the daughter of BAUDOIN bâtard de Bourgogne & de Lille seigneur de Falais, de Bredam, de Sommerdick & de Manilly & baron de Bangnuolo. Envoy to Spain 1488 b. 1445 d. 1508. He was taken prisoner at Nancy 1477 & a ransom was paid on another occasion 1490, of 12,000 livres (abt. 60,000 \$) m. 1488 Marie Manuel de la Cerda dau. of (A) Jean Manuel de Villena who m. Aldonce de Figuera. The evidence as follows is in favor of the alliance being Figuera or Figueroa—The recognised natural son of Philippe “le Bon” by Catherine dau. of Martin de Tiesferies Ecuyer & Richarde de la Blaque duc de Bourgogne 1396-1467. See the Royal chart & chart B. Armes: Or, an écusson de Burgundy placed in chevron.

The maison de Manuel

Vredius Tabulae XIX p 407—“ Il espousa MARINE Manuel, fille de Jean Manuel de la Cerde, comte de Sintra & de Leonor d'Avelaneda, autres disent de Marie de Cordona & autres encor font ceste Dame de Falais fille de Jean Manuel Seigneur de Belmont & d'Aldonse de la Vega Ce seigneur Espagnol estoit descendu de l'Infant Dom Manuel, fils de Ferdinand III du nom Roy de Castille.” This was St. Ferd. III King of Castile & Leon 1200-52 & later Juan Manuel duc de Peñafiel abt. 1325 is found. But nothing appears to give any final proof of either connection. The Cordovas comtes de Figueroa use in their quartered coat “Manuel & Leon.” The Manuel family bore for armes: of Castile “Manuel & Leon” of Spain comtes d'Atalaya “Portugal & Manuel” of Belmont “Manuel & Leon.” (A) Jean Manuel bore Manuel: Gules, a winged hand holding a sword in pale or. & Leon: Argent, a lion gules—[see Royal chart fig. 5]. It is very apparent that this may be “Jean-Manuel bâtard de Portugal & the founder de la maison MANUEL” his half-brother Alfonse V king of Portugal lived 1432-81—Jean was the 3d child of Edouard I King of Portugal, died 1438—his birth must have been prior to that date, but after 1434 this coincides with the date of the m. 1488 of Marie Manuel, his dau. ?—Her brother was Jean Manuel de la Cerda seigneur de Belmonte & de Campos, and a Chevalier de la Toison d'Or. His birth and position must have been higher than usual to have secured for him this Honor. [10-A Philippe (Delannoy) of Tourcoing] (after 1511) married: 2d Françoise de Barbençon dame de Beauvois d. 1559 daughter of Jean de Barbançon seigneur de Cany they had 1—Baudouin de Lannoy born after 1512 died 11 October 1559 seigneur de Tourcoing & de Beauvois Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR in 1546 (CCXXXIII) Gouverneur de Tournais [Governor of Tournais] (Tournay) he married: Adrienne de

Hornes they had 2 sons & 1 dau. Françoise died young Philippe de Lannoy died 22 Nov. 1554 his epitaph at Tournai Church of St. Jacques Louis de Lannoy died unmarried. "A coffer in the muvée de Tourcoing (museum) contains his "Heart & entrails." It was found at the time of the enlargement of the Church of St. Christophe in 1860, bearing an inscription: "Hic jacent intestina cum corde illustrissimi dni, Balduini de Lannoy equitis, velleris aurati dni III, temporalis de Torcoing, obiit ano 1559 XI oct., orate pro illo." "Here lies the intestines with the heart of the illustrious lord Bau. de Lannoy chev. fleece of gold, 3d lord temporal of Tourcoing d. etc.—pray for him." 2—Philippe de Lannoy seigneur de Tourcoing & de Beauvois from 1559 to his death in Rome 1594 buried at Lavinia (b. before 1543 ?) married: Jeanne de Blois youngest daughter of Louis de Blois seigneur de Fuston they had Philippe de Lannoy died 1594 aged 14 yr. 3—Louis de Lannoy, prothonotaire apostolique (2 or 6) daus. as one author states Marie & Catherine died young. 4th ? François de Lannoy seigneur de Tourcoing from 1594 to 1603. Not apparent whether son of "Philippe of Tourcoing" or "Baudouin d. 1559." End of the Tourcoing seigneurie. The armes of Lannoy de Tourcoing house [as borne by Baudouin 1512-59]. D'argent a trois (3) lions de sinople arm. et lamp. de gules crowned or—En coeur un ecusson argent—Charge de trois (3) lions de gules crowned or—Casque crowned—(Barbançon). Cimier—une tête et col de licorne argent accornée et crinée or—[Unicorn head]—out of a ducal crown or. Lamb'q'n—argent et de sinople—[See figs. 1 & 4]. Phil. (2) & Fran. (4) are sons of Bau. (d. 1559) according to this work [by letter]. "Histoire des Seigneurs de Tourcoing" par l'abbé Provost—in the Bibliothèque Communale at Tourcoing.

[The son of 10-A Philippe & Magd. de Burgundy]

11-A JEAN de LANNOY seigneur de Molembais de Solre-le-Chateau & de Conroy born before or about 1511 died 25 May 1560. Made Chevalier de la TOISON d'OR in 1546 (CCVIII), Chamberlain to the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire Charles V—1519 to 1556: Gouverneur de Haynaut & captain-general of the same province of Flanders in 1559 [Hainault]. He married: Jeanne de Ligne dame de Barbançon daughter of Louis de Ligne seigneur de BARBANCON & his wife Marie de Berghes they had a daughter and a son ? 12-A Gysbert the "Huguenot" who follows with the proofs which place him in this line—Marie de Lannoy dame de Molembais & de Solre-le-Chateau she died without issue 22 May 1567. She married: Jean de Glymes marquis de Berghes comte de Valhain & Chevalier de la Toison d'Or of Brabant—Made comtes de Glymes & of the H. R. Emp. in Dec. 22 1643—Created comtes de Walhain April 1532, marquis May 1533 & prince de Berghes 23 May 1686 [Bergues sur l'Escaud or d'Escalup or Bergen-sur-le-Zoom] Rietstap. It is noticeable that Marie (d. 1567) is not called in the genealogies, as a rule, an heiress-

of-the-blood. Nor does her husband appear to assume the seigneries of Molembais etc. customary in such cases. It seems that the seigneries etc. went to Yolande de Lannoy (her aunt) & then to Marie de Lannoy (a neice).

[Vredius 1642 Tabulae XIX page 408-9]

De Sainte-Marthe: Margareta Burgundica—Philippus Lannoyus, Dominus Molembasii "MARGUERITE de Bourgogne epousa PHILIPPES de Lanoy Seign. de Molembais, Chevalier de l'ordre de la Toison d'Or. Il fut pere de Jean de Lanoy qui de Jeanne de Ligne, sa femme, eut Marie de Lannoy, Dame de Molembais & de solre, femme de Jean Marquis de Bergues sur l'Escaud; mais ils n'eurent enfans." Also stated that: "Jean de Lannoy Seigneur de Molembais, succeda á son (to his) oncle de Falais es terres de la Plate" (uncle's estates). This was Philippe de Bourgogne seigneur de Falais & de Sommerdick, who died unmarried 1542—"Heuterus: MARIA Lannoia Molembaise ac Solre Castelli Domina, nupsit IOANNI Bergensi Bergis ad Scaldim Marchioni secundo (2d marquis de Berghes) ac Hannoniorum Praefecto, sed uterique, nullis procreatis liberis, obiit.—MS vetus: Yolent de Lannoy, Marquise de Bergues Dame de S. Adolfs-landt, dict (called) Oetkens plate & de Soute lande; lesquelles deux terres doivent par son trespas succeder aux enfans de Bredam ses plus proches heritiers du costé de sa grande mere [which 2 estates at her decease went to the children of Bredam, her nearest heirs in line of her grand-mother]. Item. Advisamentum vetus: Pour fonder le droict qui compete á Messieurs de Fromont & Someldyck es terres de S. Adolfs-lant & Soutelandt, conviendroit bien esplicher, tant le testament de feue la Dame de Ravestein, que aussi le partage fait apres le trespas de Mons. Philippe de Bourgonge, seigneur de Phalaix, sans hoirs, d'entre le seigneur de Bredam & le seigneur de Molembaix de functs, aussy seroit il bon de veoir le contract antenuptial du viel (old) seigneur de Molembaix & de la Dame Marguerite de Bourgonge, grand pere & mere de la Marquise de functe, de cujus successione agitur." "Heuterus: Margareta Burgunda nupsit Philippo Lannoio: Molembesii Domino. Idem: Philippus Lannoius Molembaisae ac Solre, Castelli Dominus. Eques Aurei Velleris: [Knit. of Gold. Fleece] primo duxit Margaretam Burgundicam: deinde Franciscam Barbansoniam." Armorial Bearings: [of Jean de Lannoy] Grand quarters I & IV: Argent, 3 lions rampant sinople armed & tongued gules, crowned or. [Lannoy] Quarterly quarter II & III; 1 & 4 gules, a winged hand holding a sword in pale or [Manuel] 2 & 3 argent, a lion (gules) purple [Leon] En surtout the full undifferenced quartered coat-armor of Burgundy (borne by Philippe III "le Bon") 1 & 4: Azure, 3 fleur-de-lis or (France) a bordure goboné argent & gules (Burgundy-modern) 2: a—Bendy of six azure & or, a bordure gules (Burgundy-ancient) b—sable, a lion or (Brabant) 3: a—(Burgundy-ancient) b—argent, a lion gules (Luxembourg) sur le tout (over

all) or, a lion sable (Flandres). Crest: a unicorn's head argent, accornée & crinée (horn & mane) or., out of a ducal crown or, placed on the helmet. Mantling: argent & sinople (vert) [see figure 5].

[The supposed disinherited son of Jean]

12-A GYSBERT de LANNOY [Gilbert] [La Noye or Lannoi]. He was born at Tourcoing in 1545 of the Roman Catholic faith, but became a Protestant, probably just after the time of the siege of Tourcoing 1556 by the Protestants [commonly & at first, 1560, called in derision "Huguenots"—confederates]. To become such was quite sufficient to cause his being disinherited at the time of Jean's death in 1560—He may have resided at Tournay in Hainaut for his son Jean was there 1599. [This city was captured in 1581 by the duke of Parma.] It is certain that he must have been Philippe's (10-A) grandson. (Gysbert or Gyselbert is the Dutch or *Nederlandsch* for Gilbert—a fam. name.) Gysbert's sons were: Jean de Lannoy born about 1570—& Jacques de Lannoy who married a young girl of Courtrai, May 1601. Recorded in the Walloon Church. Armes of Gysbert: A curious discovery was made when a coat-of-arms used by Dr Barna Delano was sent me—proving to be those of Barbançon—this and Gysbert's birth at Tourcoing placed the line without question in that house. Dr Barna Delano while in Paris, early in 1870, applied to the "Collège Héraldique" college of Heraldry then in official existence under the 2d empire—Napoleon III: the armes given him as his by right of inheritance were BARBANCON: Argent, 3 lions gules—Crest: the unicorn used by the TOURCOING house of Lannoy. On his return to America he had a die made and used on note-paper, a sheet of which is water-marked 1873. Why the college should have granted to him this coat instead of Lannoy plain is a mystery! unless the reason was that "Gysbert the disinherited son had these by right from his mother? Jeanne de Ligne, dame de Barbançon. Note: Philippe d. 1543 & 2d wife Françoise de Barbençon left B—armes to their son Baudouin d. 1559 see Tourcoing branch armes. In this case there would have been no reason for separating the Lannoy & Barbençon armes for Gysbert. He could have used them or the mothers armes of Hornes. But not Barbençon alone, except that were his mothers name. Had he used Lannoy & Barbençon then the Tourcoing house would have been meant, or his father's? coat-armor of Lannoy Manuel & Burgundy: then he would have been the heir—Could this have been known in 1870? The armes are therefore Barbançon borne through Gysbert's supposed mother Jeanne de Ligne. Who used the same coat as Françoise de Barbançon, [their fathers were doubtless kinsmen]. From "Heraldry: Woodward & Burnett" Vol 2, 492. "The princes of Arenberg . . . bear en surtout the arms of Ligne: Or, a bend gules, quartered with those of Barbançon Arg. 3 lions rampant gules, crowned or. . . . for Margaret, sis & heir. of the last count of Arenberg married Jean baron of Ligne & Barbançon . . . Prince H.R.E. 1565." Also Barbançon

(ducs & princes) of Brabant, now extinct, bear: Arg., 3 lions gules, armed, lampassé & crowned or. Cry: Barbançon! The house of Ligne seigneurs de Barbançon used the Barbançon armes. It was with considerable hesitation and doubt that I placed "Gysbert" as son of Jean—for more than a year I sifted and criticised the data, let others judge, while: For general proof we have—1st The change of religious faith—often causing disinheritance & the removal of the name from all records, that future heirs might not inherit (as Louis XIV did 1685). 2d The Barbançon armes & Lannoy crest given to Dr Delano 1870 by the College of Heraldry at Paris. 3d Gysbert names his son Jean & who names his son Philippe 1621, Gysbert's supposed father being Jean & grandfather Philippe. 4th Marie de Lannoy not being designated the "heirress." 5th The birthplace of Gysbert being Tourcoing (1545). The births registered there do not begin until 1594—6th That there is certainly strong proof of Gysbert being a grand-son of 10-A Philippe de Lannoy. Finally: Gysbert was of the Tourcoing house and a descendant is given the armes of Barbançon, which would in Heraldic law place him as above.

13-A JEAN de LANNOY or Lanoy was born about 1570 & died in Leiden 1604 he married at the Walloon church (Tournai) January 13, 1596: Marie le MAHIEU of a Brabant family. Armes: Gules, a chevron or, accompanied in chief of 2 besants argent, & in pointe of a quintefeuille (cinquefoil) or.— they had 1st Esaie (Isaiah) de Lanoy baptised in the church of Tournai Hanau [Belgium] "le fils de Jean et MARIE le 26 March 1599 [M. le Maire de Tournai failed to find this in the Registres de l'Etat-Civil-Jan 30 1896]. They were living in Leiden Holland September 26 1602.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE

14-A 2d PHILIPPE de Lannoy (La Noye). He was baptised in the Walloon church December 6th 1603, b. 1602. Those present were, his parents & Tonnette de Lannoy (Antoinette) & Marguerite de Lannoy [Marie de Lanoy married in 1605 her 2d husband Jean Pesyn or Pesin (Tournaisis). Armes: Arg. 2 palmes sinople posed in saltire: & a cerf natural over all (sur le tout). She had no children by this m. One reads in—"de Beschryving der Stad Leiden 1762 1-st deel bl. 323"—[Description of the town of Leiden 1762 part I page 323]—by Frans van Mieris, of a home for the congregation of the French Church having been built on the Pieters Kernhof by Jan Pesyn and Maria de Lanoy who died 1650—Above the entrance, which seems to have been added later on bearing the date 1633 or 1655, are inscribed in stone the following verses—

' Hier ziet men int het puin van een bonnvallig nest
 Een fraai geboungesticht door auchtlooze echtgenooten
 Voor veel behoefligen schoon ereemden die verstooten
 Zqu uit hun Vaderlandt en eredig hier gevest.'

TRANSLATION

' Here you see of the ruins of a dilapidated hut—
By a childless couple a fine structure built—for poor
Strangers who were cast out from their Fatherland and
peaceably here lived.'

[Referring to the Pilgrims, the Walloons, Huguenots etc.]

Also in a museum here in Leiden called the Leidsche Lakenhal are still to be seen in oils two portraits of Jan Pesyn, two of Maria de Lanoy and one of her daughter by Jean de Lannoy. Photographs of these may be procured one of which is reproduced in this history. [On one of the Hospice buildings, where Robinson lived; a copper commemoration plate was placed by the pilgrim descendants in 1891 ?] 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]. Pastor John Robinson 1575-1625 there took refuge and doubtless with him others of his congregation. This acquaintance with the pilgrims undoubtedly led the youth only 18 years old to join them later on. "In 1611 John Robinson & others bought a house in the Kloksteeg where the "Pesyn's Hof now stands (near St. Peters church) Leyden Holland." As there is no record of a building for Pilgrim worship it follows that they probably used the Pesyn-Lannoy hospice, they were also restricted to worship in private houses. "The will of Marie de la Noye concerning this foundation is now in Leiden—1893." Dr W N du Rien—Sec. & Lib. of the Un'ty. Notice here that Philippe (1621) writes his surname both de Lanoy de Lanoie & de La Noye; also that Peter (1689) of New Amsterdam writes his surname both d'Lanoy, de Lannoy & de La Noy: & Jean of Eng. is de la Noy. This is sufficient evidence to definitely place the surname and the common origin of the emigrés. The Lannoy's were never a French family, being of pure Norman & Flemish blood, much superior to the English, French German etc. in civilisation during the later middle ages (900 A.D. to 1453).

Philippe died in Bridgewater Mass. 1681. He was married first in 1634 & 2d 1657 & had five sons & four daughters. He used the names peculiar to this line; Thus Philippe—Jean—? Gysbert—Jean—Philippe—(1621)—Philip Jr. & John (Jean). He appears on Hotten's List of Emigrés to America as: "Philip De La Noye." He left Leiden to join the ship "Fortune" the first vessel to follow the "Mayflower." It came from London England bringing the Patent of Government, John Pierce & 35 colonists. They landed at Plymouth Massachusetts on November the eleventh 1621. It was at this time that the Narragansets sent the famous bundle of arrows tied with a snake skin to Gov. Bradford, who returned it stuffed with powder and bullets.

Passenger List of the "Fortune 1621."—Robt Cushman W'm Hilton John Winslow W'm Coner John Adams W'm Tench John Cannon Wm Wright Rob't Hickes Thos. Prince (aft. Gov.) Stephen

Dean Moses Simonson (Simmons) Philip De La Noye (Delano) Edward Bompasse (Bumpus or Bump) Clement Brigges Jas. Steward (or, t) W'm Pitts W'm Palmer Jonathan Brewster Bennet Morgan Thos. Flavil Hugh Stacie (Stacy) W'm Beale Thos Cushman Austin Nicolas (Nicholas) Widow Foord Thos Morton W'm Bassite (Bassett). He was about the FIRST Huguenot in New England to found a house and leave descendants. Who are now known as the Delano's. This surname was changed by usage from de La Noye (de Lannoy) to de Lano & Delano—in the 2d generation. [Huguenots: Dutch settlements—New York 1623 & '5, L. I. 1632 N. E. 1650 & later Georgia, Va. etc 1660 etc & 1630. Maine, Annapolis, Florida & Canada were visited by Huguenots, before and just after 1608 but very doubtful if a single family left any descendants.] “Hypocrisie Unmasked by Gov. Winslow” states: “Philip de La Noye . . . from Leyden born of French parents; who coming to age of discernment, demanded also communion with us, and proving himself to be come of such parents as were in full communion with the French churches, was hereupon admitted by the church of Plymouth . . . and upon letters of recommendation from the church of Plymouth, hee was also admitted into fellowship with the church at Duxbury.” In Baird's History of the Huguenot Emigration to America Vol. 1, p-158 it is stated that: “W'm Molines & his daughter Priscilla, afterward the wife of John Alden, and Philip De la Noye and others remained in Leyden.” Major Delano will from this landing in America 1621 carry forward the history of ten generations to our own times (1899).

From “The Pilgrim Fathers of New England”

By John Brown B.A. D.D. 1896

“In the month of November the Nanset Indians passed on to Plymouth the intelligence that a ship was seen making her way into the Cape harbour. What could it be? No vessel had been seen since the Mayflower left, nor were they expecting any till the spring came round. England and France were then at war; could it be that these were Frenchmen, with hostile intent? A cannon was at once fired from the battery, to call in all who were out in the fields, and soon every man who could shoulder a musket fell into his place, and stood on the outlook. The alarm turned out to be needless. The stranger drawing nearer proved to be a friend, for the English flag was seen floating at her masthead. It was the ship Fortune, bringing thirty-five new colonists, among them being William Brewster's eldest son, John Winslow a brother of Edward, and Robert Cushman. ‘The plantation’ says Bradford, ‘was glad of this addition to its strength,’ . . . In addition to her passengers, the Fortune brought the colonists a patent of their land from the Council of New England, drawn up in the name of John Pierce and his associates, . . . This document, bearing date June 1, 1621, is still preserved in the Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth, and bears the signatures and seals of the Duke of Lenox, the

Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Warwick, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, . . . gave to Pierce and each of his associates a hundred acres of land." Thus our forefather Philippe De La Noye (Lannoy) arrived in the new land. The following will also show that Philippe acted as a soldier. "Standish further placed all able to bear arms under a general muster or training, forming with the new-comers a battalion some fifty strong." Philippe's (15-A) sons were: 1—Philip Delano or De La Noye Jr—1640 2—Dr Thomas Delano or De La Noye—1642 3—John Delano or De La Noye—1644 4—L't Jonathan Delano or De La Noye—1648 5—& Samuel Delano or De La Noye—1659. The Leiden Holland data & "Gysbert 1545" was obtained in its raw and meagre state from Mr Rammelman Elserier (W. I. C. R.—Elsevier) September 1879 "Archiviste de Leide" (died 1884 ?) & H. F. G. Gerlings, "Leidsche Bankvereeniging" & the John A Delano, Diary & Edward Delano's visit to Amsterdam in 1852 when he was presented by W. R. Manderly to Monsieur de Lannoy, who gave him the impression of his arms (Arg. 3 lions). [Nothing has been obtained to show who this Lannoy was, but he may have been of the Holland branch; which see.] Mr R. E. adds that: "His lists of births marriages baptisms & deaths give de Lannoi—de Lannoy—de Lano—de la No—de la Noye—de la Noy—de Lannoy—de Lanno—de Lonoy—de Launoy & Lano' often the parish clerk spelt as he pleased. No doubt but that 'de Lannoy' was the cultivated way of spelling, some used 'de la Noye' other spellings are corruptions."

Tourcoing 13 avril 1895

[COPY]

[ARCHIVES Communales TOURCOING]

Monsieur, J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que de minut'cuses recherches ont été faites dans nos Archives concernant la famille De Lannoy dont on compte au certain nombre de branches à Tourcoing. Nos plus anciens registres remontent: pour les naissances à 1594 [births] pour les mariages à 1629 [marriages] et pour les de'cès à 1737 [deaths] Pour le voyez, il nous est de toute impossibilité d'établir la généalogie dont vous nous entretenez. Neanmoins, dans l'espoir que cela pourra vous être utile, je vous donne ci-dessous toutes les naissances des De Lannoy ou Delannoy de 1594 a 1620: [births] 4 jan. 1619—Jeanne Delannoy fille d'Ambroise [De Lannoy] et de Marguerite Desurmont 24 aout 1605—Pierre Delannoy [son of] Guillaume [de Lannoy] 20 fevrier 1611—Guillaume Delannoy [ditto] 26 dec. 1612—Marie Delannoy [dau of] Guillaume [de Lannoy] & Antoinette Bouche 17 jan. 1616—Caterine [ditto] 18 mars 1618—Antoinette [ditto] 18 juillet 1610—Madeleine Delannoy [dau. of] Jacques [de Lannoy] 24 nov. 1611—Philippe Delannoy [son of] [ditto] 12 janvier 1614—Jean Delannoy [son of] Jacques [de Lannoy] &

Marie Delannoy 20 nov. 1615—Caterine [dau of ditto] 18 juin 1618—Marie [ditto] 2 avril 1595—Madeleine Delannoy [dau. of] Jean & Marguerite Bouche 24 août 1596—Gilles [son of] Jean & ? 7 nov 1597—Marguerite [dau. of] Jean & Agnes Deberghe 4 mai 1599—Jean [son of] Jean & ? 17 dec. 1600—Marie [dau. of ditto] 27 oct. 1608—François [son of ditto] 14 nov. 1610—Jeanne [dau. of ditto] 9 avril 1611—Jeanne Delannoy [dau. of] Jean [de Lannoy] & ? 18 juin 1612—Pierre Delannoy [son of ditto] 3 mars 1613—Pierre [son of] Jean & Agnes 30 sept. 1614—Marie [dau. of ditto] Delebergue 3 sept. 1615—Marguerite [dau of] Jean & Marguerite Holbecaz 7 avril 1617—Jean [son of] Jean & ? 1 oct 1617—Marie [dau of] Jean & Caterine Cateau 17 sept 1619—Jacques [son of] Jean & Agnes Deberghue 4 nov 1619—Vincent [son of] Jean & Jeanne Lerouge 4 sept 1597—Catherine Delannoy [dau of] Philippe [de Lannoy] & Paschasie de Le Voye 14 Dec 1598—Marie [dau of] Philippe & ? 20 nov 1595—Marguerite Delannoy [dau. of] Pierre [de Lannoy] & ? 26 fev. 1597—Marie [dau. of] Pierre & Petronille Deletombe 14 avril 1598—Antoinette [dau of] Pierre & Jeanne de la Rue 11 jan 1599—Rose [dau of] Pierre & ? 1 sept 1599—Elisabeth [ditto] 30 nov 1600—Antoinette [ditto] 26 jan 1601—Marie [ditto] 17 mars 1601—Jeanne [ditto] 12 mars 1603—Pierre [son of ditto] 4 juillet 1605—Catherine [dau. of ditto] 26 jan 1606—Gilles [son of ditto] 12 sept. 1610—Jacques [ditto] 10 sept. 1595—Jean Delannoy [son of] Vincent [de Lannoy] & Marie Descamps 17 oct. 1598—Elisabeth [dau of] Vincent & ? 15 mars 1601—Pétronille [ditto] 11 février 1605—Vincent [son of ditto] 13 juillet 1611—Marguerite [dau of ditto] 13 avril 1615—Gabriel [ditto] & Marie Decamp 19 sept 1595—Pétronille Delannoy—Nous ne possédons rien sur Gysbert de Lannoy (1545)

. . . This letter is finished at the pages on the seigneurs de Tourcoing—The birth register begins 1594 thus excluding “Gysbert 1545” This list of “Delannoy or de Lannoy” appear to be all of one branch & doubtless came from some younger son or cadette of the Tourcoing house [or even earlier branches] of Lannoy, it is now apparently extinct, at least in Tourcoing. The writing Lannoy as Delannoy is simply an old and common clerical error. . . . Received from Monsieur le Maire de Tourcoing by Mortimer Delano.

The principal families taken from the list & arranged are: “when chil were born” 1595—Vincent de Lannoy & wife Marie Descamps & 1615—Vincent de Lannoy & wife Marie Decamp [the same persons] 1595—Jean de Lannoy & wife Marguerite Bouche 1597—Jean de Lannoy & wife Agnes Deberghe (de Berghe) & 1619—Jean de Lannoy & wife Agnes Deberghue—same—& 1613—Jean de Lannoy & wife Agnes De le bergue (de le Bergue) [the same persons] 1597—Pierre de Lannoy & wife Petronille Deletombe 1598—Pierre de Lannoy & wife Jeanne de la Rue 1597—Philippe de Lannoy & wife Paschasie de le Voye 1614—Jacques de Lannoy & wife Marie de Lannoy 1612—Guillaume de Lannoy & wife Antoinette Bouche 1615—Jean de Lannoy & wife Mar-

guerite Holbecaz 1617—Jean de Lannoy & wife Caterine Cateau 1619—Jean de Lannoy & wife Jeanne Lerouge 1619—Ambroise de Lannoy & wife Marguerite Desurmont [de Surmont or de-sur-Mont ?] From the data I have been able to examine it appears that the lords of Tourcoing & the cadette families were all extinct by 1700, if not earlier. Tourcoing is seven miles from Lille & has almost joined Roubaix. It has been famous since 1350 for woollen manufactures—It was besieged in 1477 & by the Huguenots 1556. Population over 65000.

Motterie Line of Lannoy

[See IV son of 6-A HUGUES]

Gen.

1—JEAN de LANNOY seigneur de la Motterie & d'Ogimont "Percheval" m. Marie de Cordes, dame d'Ogimont—liv. in 1366—had—Jean (2) & a dau. Jeanne m. Gerard de Coustre. 2—JEAN de LANNOY seigneur de la Motterie & d'Ogimont (1400 or later) m. Isabelle du Mez, surnamed de Croix. Armes: 1 & 4 or, canton gu. for Mez. 2 & 3 arg. croix az. for Croix had 1—ANTOINE of Tournaisis 2—Jeanne m. Thomas de Maillet, seig. de Berlette 3—Robert, founder of the d'Ogimont branch. 4—Eleonore m. Colard de Beuvieres, seig. de Lauson. 5—Pierre founder of seigneurie d'Hardiplancque (to follow). 6—JEAN de LANNOY seig. de Fourves, m. Jeanne, heiress of Baudimont, they had Jeanne dame de Baudimont, m. Pierre du Prez. 3—ANTOINE de LANNOY seig. de la Motterie m. Philippote Abonnel Abbanel ditte Gros in French Flandres: 1433 A.D. Armes: Gu. fasce arg., bet. 3 heads of moors, wreathed arg—they had 4—ANTOINE de LANNOY seig. de la Motterie m. 1540, Jacqueline du Bois de Hoves—they had 5—LOUIS de LANNOY seig. de la Motterie, de Wasmes & du Moulin—died July 1565—m. 1st, Marie Boulangier widow of Jean de Breton seig. de Mauville m. 2nd, Michelle d'Oignies. Armes: Gu, 3 heads of Moors arg, wreathed or. 1—had—JACQUES (6) 2—Jeanne m.—Jean de Hermin Lietard, seig. de Cuvillers, & baron de Fosseux. 3—Claude de Lannoy [Chevalier to the Archduke Albert at Lille 1559-1621] seig. du Moulin, 1600—m. Helene de Bonniere de Sonastre, dame de Fresnes & de Loz. They had—Helen dame de Moulin, de Fresnes & de Loz who m.—Jean Baptiste de Thiennes baron de Montigny. 6—JACQUES de LANNOY, seig. de la Motterie, de Wasmes, d'Outrebecq, & de Carrery—died 1587 m.—Susanne de Noyelles, dame de Ponchel, will dated 1590 1—they had—Guillaume de Lannoy, seig. de Wasmes—no alliance 2—ADRIEN (7) 3—Claude, founder of the Comtes de la Motterie (follows) 4—Valentin, founder of seig. de Leeuwerghen. See Holl. Line—5—Marc, prior de Saint Brice. 6—Anne, canoness at Mons. 7—Susanne, canoness at Mons. 8—Adrienne canoness at Mons, abbess & princess of the Chapetre N Nuvelles 9—Marguerite, canoness at Monterge. 10—Helene, canoness at Monterge. 7—ADRIEN de LANNOY, seig. de Wasmes, de Toufflers, d'Outrebecqu & du Ponchel: m. 1st,

Honorine Bauduin, d.—1617—dau. of Jacque, seig. de Mauville, de Villers, de Wagnonville & Anne de Longueval. m. 2nd, Catherine du Mez, surnamed de Croix. See armes for Gen—2—had FRANCOIS (8)

Chief de Lannoy

8—FRANCOIS, Comte de LANNOY, seigneur de Wasmes, de Toufflers & d'Outrebecq, governor of Bourbourg—b. 1608—d. 1693 m. Mechtilde de Bergh, de Trips & du Munsterbilsen 1st had —CHARLES FRANCOIS 2—Adrienne Philippine Therese, d. 1710 canoness de Nevelles [lady of honor to Marie Theresa of Spain wife of Louis XIV] m. 1675 Jacques Marie de la Baume, marquis de Saint Martin, comte de Montreval & de Brausion, brigadier of Louis XIV armies, killed at the battle of Neerwinde, 1693. 3—Marie Joseph, comte de Lannoy [chamberlain to the Emperor Leopold] m. Claire Hippolyte de Starehemberg. They had—Marie Françoise, b. 1685—d. 1724 m., Maximilian comte de Starehemberg field marshal of the Imperial Army & governor of Vienne. [Of Austria c'ts 1643 & 1739 Princes de Starhemberg 1765 "arg. sur gu. panthere naissant az."] 4—Ernestine Catherine, dame de la Croix—étoile m. comte de Herberstein.

Chief of Lannoy—at this time

9—CHARLES FRANCOIS, comte de LANNOY, baron de Wasmes, seig. d'Outrebecq & de Maufait: b. 23 May 1644 d. 31 July 1726 m. 1st Marie du Fief, dame d'Espierres—Tournaisis—m. 2nd, Marie Catherine Alexie du Bois, de Frennes & dame de Regnauville m. 3rd, Isabelle Petitpas (no issue) Lille 1600 Armes: sa, 3 fasces arg. [By 1st wife] (1)—they had, Joseph de Lannoy, killed at the siege of Gibraltar 1704—no alliance. (2)—& Robert Larmor de Lannoy baron de Wasmes, seigneur d'Espierres, d'Outrebecq & comte d'Annapes: brigadier of his majestie's armies, major of the gardes wallonnes 1727 m., Marie Antoinette de Robles, comtesse d'Annapes, widow of Michael Maxmilian de Grand, marquis de Hern & daus. Marie Charlottre m., 1696, Philippe Albert de Kessel, comte de Wattignies, seig. de Flers & de Sesquin Brabant extinct 1747—Armes: Or, a sautoir brétesées et contre brét., sa. Anne Françoise, died without marriage—1725 Charlotte, no alliance Chas. Fran. (9) had by 2nd wife: (3) Gilles de Lannoy, captain of the regiment d'Isenghein: no alliance (4) PIERRE MAXMILIEN de Lannoy (10) (5) Charles Francois founder of the seig. de Wattignies—see Gen. 11-A—Marie Françoise Alexie d. 1756, m. Charles Alexander Bernard, comte de Ballene, seig. de Esque lines m. 2nd Charles Joseph de Schynkle seig. de Westproke.

Chief of Lannoy

10—PIERRE MAXIMILIEN, comte de LANNOY & d'Annapes, baron de Wasmes, seigneur d'Estrees, d'Espierres, de Maufait, de Regnauville, de Waudrecq, de Lannoy, de Capel-de Guigny

& du Zunthove—[He was legatee of his brother (2 son ?), Constantine Robert Lamoral] captain of the gardes, brigadier of the army of his majesty: m. in 1728, Marie Françoise Eleanore d'Angeville dau. of Nazaire Joseph, marquis d'Angeville & Marie Anne Antoinette Hangouart d'Avelin. Angeville armes: sinople, 3 fasces or. they had FRANCOIS FERDINAND de Lannoy (11-B) & Marie Therese Robertine b. 1729 m. Ignace Godefroid de Lannoy, comte de Beaurepaire, seigneur de Caucourt b. 1723, son of Charles Ignace Francois de Lannoy & d'Alix Babe Françoise Guye de Saint Vaart, & Marie Françoise Jacqueline d. 1761—ursuline nun at Tournai & Irani Albertine 11-B—François Ferdinand comte de Lannoy & d'Annapes baron de Wasmes etc. seigneur d'Estrees, de Regnauville de Waudrecq, de Quinquempoix, de Guigny, & de Capel b. 1732—Col. in the Grenadiers of France 1758 maréchal de camp (field-marshal) mem. état noble d'Artois m. 1756 Marie Francois Constance Antoinette d'Assignies dau & heir-ess of Charles Francois Florent, marquis d'Assignies they had Constance Marie de Lannoy d 1797 m. 7 Aug 1780 Charles Florent de Nassau comte de Corroy 1748-1809—no issue—11-A—Charles François de Lannoy seigneur de Wattignies—(par donation de son (nephew) neveu) Philippe Charles de Kessel (son) fils of Philippe Albert de-Kessel & Marie Charlotte de Lannoy he d. 1758 26 Aug, captain in regt of Solre-infantry. m. 1st Honorine Charlotte le Prince called du Chastel, dame de Rayneval, died without children in 1739—2d by contract of June 3 1740: Marie Caroline Françoise le Clément du Vault dau of Gédéon seigneur de l'Héroulle & of Françoise Albertine Bernard called du Bois Had 1—Charles Francois (12) 2—Augustin François Joseph founder of the branch of seigneurs de la Chaussée (see Chaussée) 3—Marie Charlotte Joséphe born Dec 14 1744 d Oct 13 1768 Canonness of Chapitre de Denain 12—Charles Francois de Lannoy comte de Lannoy & de Wattignies born Mar 25 1741 m. at Lille Mar 28 1762 2 daughters & no sons.

(See Gen. 6th 3d son Claude)

3d Claude de Lannoy [son of Jacques (6) d. 1587] comte de la Motterie 1608 chevalier de la Toison d'Or [Knt. Golden Fleece] see also "L—Clervaux Line" (From Jean "Percheval" line) also Philippe de Lannoy comte de la Motterie died of a wound in 1658 had 2 sons: François Hiacinthe de Lannoy de la Motterie—comte de Lannoy died 1725 aged 77—& Claude Maximilien de Lannoy comte de la Motterie [see Jean's 2d gen.—3d son Pierre] Pierre de Lannoy founder of the seigneurie d'Hardiplanques—seigneurs des Marais & d'Herpinghen had a 2d son: Jacques or Jean de Lannoy seigneur d'Hardiplanques Several generations follow down to Louis de Lannoy seigneur de Hautpont who had Jean Baptiste de Lannoy Charles de Lannoy Anne de Lannoy Prob. extinct.

The Lannoy-Clervaux Line

Hugues de Lannoy s. de Lannoy & Lys 1311-49 had 4 sons (see 1st Lannoy) the 4th was Jean dit "Percheval" liv. 1366 already given in "Motterie Line" [One authority erroneously places him as a son of Guillebert s. de Santes & Beaumont 7-A] Jean II de

Lannoy seigneur de la Motterie & d'Ogimont "Percheval"—1366
 —had Jean III de Lannoy seigneur de la Motterie & d'Ogimont (2)
 had Antoine de Lannoy (3) [see "Motterie Line"] had Antoine
 II de Lannoy (4) had Louis de Lannoy (5) s. de Wasmes &
 Moulin d. 1565 Jacques s. de Wasmes d. 1587 (6) had a 3d son—
 3d Claude de Lannoy comte de la Motterie—1608—"Chevalier de
 la Toison d'Or" Gouverneur (von) de Maastricht and a Feld-
 marshall (Field-marshal) Netherlands (Philippe IV made him a
 comte) had Albert Eugene de Lannoy comte de Lannoy baron de
 Clervaux m. Anna Margareta de Reede heiress of Bouland Jule-
 mont and Trembleur had François-Ferdinand de Lannoy comte
 de Lannoy & seigneur de Trembleur m. baroness von der Horst
 heiress von Ham. Armes: parti, 1—arg. plein 2—gu, treillissé arg.
 had Adrian Damien Gerard Ernst de Lannoy comte de Lannoy
 & de Clervaux seigneur de Ham, Bouland & Trembleur had Adrian
 Jean Baptiste de Lannoy comte de Lannoy baron de Clervaux &
 du St. Emp. [H.R.E.] gentilhomme de l'Etat noble de Liège (gen-
 tleman of the noble estate) seigneur de Ham, Trembleur, & Neuf-
 ville. he married 17 August 1753: Constance Polyxène de Wigna-
 court—chanoinesse de Maubeuge died 1823 W—armes: arg. 3
 fleurs-de-lis au pied coupé .gu.—1 ne library formed by the comte
 de Lannoy passed to his widow and was dispersed at the time of her
 death—"Catalogue d'une superbe collection de livres
 (books) provenant de la succession de Mme la comtesse de Wigna-
 court douairiere (dowager) de M. le comte de Lannoy—Liège,
 Rongier, 1823, in—80." A book-stamp of armes & crest of Lan-
 noy is shown in Guigard's Armorial du Bibliophile Vol. 2, 1890—
 they had: Florent Stanislaus Amour de Lannoy. died Sept. 23 1836
 comte de Lannoy de Clervaux Prince de Rheina-Wolbeck "The
 principality was obtained by marriage on May 7, 1785 to the prin-
 cessé Clementine Josephine Franzisca Therese de Looz-Corswarem
 Corswarem Looz born 29 June 1764 she died June 4, 1820 they
 had [Armes: quarterly: 1 & 4—burelé or & gu. (Looz) 2 & 3—or, 2
 fesses sable (Diest) sur le tout (over all) ermine, 2 fesses gules (Cor-
 swarem) She [Princesse Clementine] was the eldest daughter of
 Wilhelm Joseph reigning duc (herzog) & comte von Looz-Cor-
 swarem & Fürsten von Rheina-Wolbeck—1792—Grafen von Looz,
 Horne, Nyel & Corswarem of the House of Heinaut & Hesbaye
 His sons were Karl—1769-1822 Joseph Arnold—1770-1827 Thus
 the principality on the 7 Sept 1839 passed to the house of Lannoy
 The family of Looz-et-Corswarem is of the Chateau de Bonlez
 province de Brabant Belgium Descendants of Arnold II de Los
 (of Limbourg) in 1082 A.D.: seigneurs de Ghoer & de Corswarem—
 1140 A.D. seigneurs de Niel 1300—de Hierges 1500—François Ier
 de Looz—Corswarem in 1600—Duc de Looz et Corswarem 1734—
 Present duke is Charles Leopold Auguste Louis Philippe duc de
 Looz-Corswarem—born 1833 succeeded 1896—m. & has 2 daus]
 Napoleon de Lannoy born Nov. 17 1807 died Mar. 7 1874 (Grafen)
 comte de Lannoy de Clervaux Prince de Rheina-Wolbeck [Furst
 von R-W] married Oct. 19 1830: Marie Augustine comtesse de
 Liedekerke-Beaufort b. Feb. 21 1809 d. Dec. 21 1891 comtes in

Armes: Quarterly: 1 & 4; gules, 3 lions or, armed, tongues & crowns azure. Liedekerke—2 & 3 Ermine, a bande coticée gules, Beaufort—Supporters: 2 griffons or. they had 2 sons Arthur Napoleon Auguste Alexandre Clement de Lannoy: Prince de Rheina-Wolbeck comte de Lannoy—Clervaux born at Liège February 19, 1833 died at Bentlage March 7 1895 never married [succeeded by his brother] Fürstlichen Gnaden EDGAR HONORE MARIE de Lannoy Comte de Lannoy-Clervaux PRINCE de RHEINA-WOLBECK & the Present CHIEF or Head of Lannoy born at Liège August 16 1835 Resides at the Chateau de Bentlage and is unmarried—Comtes of St. Emp. (H.R.E.) Feb. 10 1526 Lannoy de Clervaux, at the court Royal of France Prussian title of Prince of Rheina-Wolbeck, order of primogeniture, title is hereditary, Sept 7 1839 with the qualification of "Fürstlichen Gnaden" (Grace princiere) Berlin Oct. 15 1840 Diplome dated Ems 28 June 1880 Hereditary Member of the Chamber of seigneurs (lords) of Prussia: Oct. 12 1854 Prussian title of "Durchlaucht" in favor of the Prince. Berlin Oct. 22 1861 Catholiques in religion, family seat the (schloss) Chateau de Bentlage, cercle de Steinfurt: Westphalia, Regence de Münster Prussia—Rheina on the Ems in Westpfalen see Almanach de Gotha for 1896, 1895—122 dy'r. p. 509 & 1843 p. 156, 1848 p. 178 Armorial Bearings [see fig. 3] Armes: Argent, three lions rampant de sinople, armé, lampassé de gules crowned or. Crest: the unicorn head of Lannoy? Supporters: 2 Griffons or (gold) Devise: Votre Plaisir Manteau: Purple, doubled with ermine; surmounted with the crown of a Prince of the St. Empire (H.R.E.)

—Chaussée—

Augustin Francois Joseph de Lannoy comte de Lannoy seigneur de la Chaussée Letters patent Aug. 29 1776 born 1745 m. at Tournay 1768—had Ferdinand Joseph comte de Lannoy b. 1772 d. 1823 m. 1807 A dau. only m. her "cousin german" Adrien comte de Lannoy 1834, & bro. Jacques Adrien Francois comte de Lannoy de la chaussee b. 1769 d. 1835 chamberlain to William I king of Holland (pay bas) m. 1791 & had 1st Adrien above 1834 3d—Paul comte de Lannoy b. chateau d'Hingene Anvers July 15 1810 2d—Gustave Ferdinand—b. Bruxelles Aug. 5 1800 He m. July 10 1827 & had 5 children 1st Charles Maximilien Lanormal comte de Lannoy b. 1828 m. 1862 issue? not known about 2d Ferdinand Charles Marie Joseph comte de Lannoy b 1833 m. 1858? & had 3 daus. Comtes de Lannoy de la Chaussée coat-armor—Brabant—1—Lannoy Armes—Casque crowned—(helmet) Cimier—une tête et col de licorne d'argent accornée et crinée d'or—[Unicorn head arg., horn & mane or] Supporters—deux griffons regardant or, arm et lamp. de gules—[2 griffins or, claws & tongues gu.] Manteau—de gules doublé d'hermine surmounted d'une couronne á cinq (5) fleurons—(Red, doubled erm. & crowned).

The Lannoy-Boissiere Line

Christopher seigneur de Lannoy Gouverneur d'Amiens (1600) married Charlotte de Villiers-Saint-Pol—dame d'honneur de la Queen "maid of honour" to Anne of Austria [wife of King Louis

XIII of France] their only son was: Charles comte de Lannoy chevalier de L'Ordre de Saint Esprit "Order of the Holy Ghost" councillor of State (1st) Premier Master d'Hotel du Roi (the King) & Gouverneur de la ville de Montreuil 1626 & 32 & 34 seigneur de la Boissiere died in 1649—married Anne d'Aumont widow of Antoine Potier, seigneur de sceaux. had Anne Elisabeth comtesse de Lannoy married 1st Nov. 25 1643—had issue—Bore the armes of Lannoy Supporters: 2 licornes (unicorns) argent Cimier (crest): the head of a unicorn argent & horn & mane or. The helmet crowned with a comtes crown.

SEIGNEURS de LESDAIN fr Jean "Percheval" had: Jean II de Lannoy [see that line] who had a 3d son Pierre de Lannoy, seigneur de la Motterie & d'Hardiplanques had Nicolas de Lannoy seigneur de Lesdain had Hugues de Lannoy s. de Lesdain had Nicolas II de Lannoy (1604) (see Pere Anselme's Gen. for line in full) he had Marie de Lannoy (This house ended with Antoine de Lannoy seigneur de Lesdain & d'Anglebert several generations later) she married (either before or about 1591) Odet de la Noue—died 1622 (15th gen.) seigneur de la Noue & de Teligny had Claude Marchal de la Noue Col of the Regt de la Noue extinct in male line 1650 From Annuaire de la Noblesse 1887 Genealogy de la Noue y (&) vicomte Oscar de Pole (Odet was the eldest son of the Haut & puissant lord, François III "Bras-de-fer" (iron-armed) 1531-91 14th gen. chevalier of the Order of the King & Gentleman of the Chamber du Roi, seigneur de la Noue-Briord Captain of the "Cinque-garde" (500 men-at-arms) & the greatest Protestant General of his time Lost his arm at the battle of Fontenoi or Fontenay-le-comte in 1570 & was killed at the siege of Lamballe 1591. Was author of several writings politic & military.) François' first wife was Marguerite or Madelene de Teligny—their 2d son was Theophile de la Noue seigneur de Teligny m. Anne Hatte—had 3 daus.—They are lineal descendants of the 1st gen. Garnier de la Noue who lived in 1152 The fief of La Noue is in the parish of Fresnay, county of Nantes, Bretagne—(Brittany) Charte of St Serge d'Angers & Salomon de la Noue in 1085 (de Nou) Armes: Argent, a trellis, sable, a chief gules charged with 3 wolves' heads erased or. Apparently differenced from the same armes bastonné (10 bastons sa.) instead of the trellis.

Written while a prisoner of war in the castle of Tourney by Odet husband of Marie de Lannoy

A PARADOX

By Odet De la Noue, Lorde of Teleignie

"That Adversitie is more necessaire Than Prosperite—and that of all Affliction Close Prison is most pleasant and most Profitable—
[On 25th May 1594 entered on Stationer's Reglster]

'Then may I well conclude with reason and assurance,
That there's no better state then to be kept in durance,
A sweeter kind of life I never proved then there;
Nor was I ever toucht with lesser griefe and care,

If that I care at all, it is for others cause,
 And for the miseries this time's corruption draws
 But being well assur'd that nothing here betideth
 Against GOD'S ordinance and will, that all things guideth;
 And knowing him to be good, just, and most of might,
 I gladly yeeld my selfe to the order he hath plight, ?
 For hee it is, that now makes me accept so well
 And like of his estate which others hate as Hell;
 He 'tis, that heretofore vouchsaf't me reliif
 When as I was opprest with a more grievous grief;
 He 'tis from whom I hope in time to come no lesse
 Although a hundred-fold were doubtful my distresse
 Yea, hee it is that makes me profit every day;
 And also so content in this estate to stay,
 That of my libertie I am not now so faine
 To think my libertie a happier life to gain;
 For, I were well content from hence no more to go
 If I might profit most my friends and country so.
 Now here I humbly pray—expecting such an end—
 The Lord still towards me his favour to extend;
 And that He will vouchsafe still to all at like grace
 To all that for like cause are handled in like case."

[Furnished by Miss N. P. Delano of New Bedford]

Maison de Lannoy in Picardie

This line has not been found in the several pedigrees, that the line is of Flemish Lannoy there can be no doubt for the "gold chain" for some generations surrounded the shield of the Lannoy armes in memory of his bravery Raoul de Lannoy He was at the siege of Quesnoy or after Hesdin in 1477 and was there decorated for bravery by Louis XI King of France—"One of the principal recompenses for brave knights (chevaliers) consisted in a gold chain placed around the neck, the links being in number according to their merit of valour The king in placing this on the brave Raoul said—"Par la Pâque-Dieu, mon ami, vous êtes trop furieux en un combat; il vous faut enchaisner, car je ne veux point vous perdre, désirant me servir de vous plus d'une fois"— [By the God of Easter! my friend you are very furious in a combat, if your fault is chained it is because I do not wish to see you lost and desire you to serve me many times yet] He was the first to mount the breach The chain was of 500 escus or écus value (abt. \$600.) He received also the command of a company of footmen. Raoul bore for armes: Argent, 10 annelets gules (annulets or rings) placed 3, 3, 3, & 1—This is probably an assumption or new grant to commemorate the decoration for the armes do not appear to have been afterward used by any family of Lannoy See La Vraye etc. by Palliot Paris 1660 & Hist. du Blason Eysenbach 1848 & Science des Armoiries parle marquis de Magny Paris 1846.

Lannoy d'Ameraucourt

This line of Lannoy appears as the seigneurs d'Obriscout et

d'Ameraucourt and comtes de Lannoy They are allied to Charlemagne the emperor through Jean de Lannoy chevalier who m. in 1300 Blanche de Vermandois: their son was held over the baptismal font by his uncle Hugues de Vermandois who gave to him the estate of Obriscout and charged him and his descendants to bear the armes of Vermandois which was done Coat-armor: Or and azure chequy. (following MM. de St Marthe) This line doubtless came from the old house of Lannoy either long before the heiress married Franchimont in 1310 or at that time through some cadet of Lannoy Here again there is no mention of the old Lannoy coat-armor. Item: Jean de Launoy, chambellan du roi bore in 1480 (un échiquete) a checker [chamberlain to the King] The family is now extinct?—This line of Vermandois is apparently of the Line from Herbert II comte de Vermandois [see royal chart] Coat-armor Lannoy d'Ameraucourt [Picardie] Echiqueté d'or et d'azur, de quatre tires. (checkered or & azure of 4 rows).

LANNOY or LAUNOY in NORMANDY

In the register of the chamber of comptes is mentioned BENOIT de LANOY ecuyer 1452 Later seigneurs de Clermont The genealogy of this house is brief and claims no connection with Lannoy of Flandres Given in an old French Gen. Coll. of ten vols. The line is extinct or unknown after 1648 Coat-Armor: Argent, an eagle displayed sable. See the "Notes on the Lannoys of the 'Dossier' of this family," there will be found many resident in Normandy Final research will doubtless show an origin from ancient Lannoy 1096.

House of Lannoy in Holland & New Amsterdam (New-York)

From: Jacques de Lannoy seigneur de la Motterie etc. overl 1587 (died) [see Motterie line gen. 6] he had also a 4th son Valentin de Lannoy who founded the seigneurie de Leeuwerghen Henri Martin de Lannoy had Arnold de Lannoy of Leiden 1635 geb. 16 May 1623 [Abraham de Lannoy also Jean de Lannoy Oct 6 1632] overl 14 Oct. 1668 had Dr Arnold de Lannoy geb. 1654 overl. 14 July 1710—[20 Feb 1816 Brab. sept. diploma 8 June 1710 Fr. Nederland Adel Wappenboch 1883 Rietstap] Armorial Bearings: de Lannoy [Brabant sept.] [AN. 20 fev. 1816] D'argent á trois lions de sinople armé et lampassé de gules couronne or—Cimier: un lion de l'écu issuant tenant une épée arg. garnie d'or. Supporters: deux licornes d'arg. accornées crinées et onglées d'or. Rietstap Vol 2d "argent, three lions vert rampant armed & tongues gules, crowned or (gold) Helmet argent & or with crest a demi-lion vert, armed & tongued gules, crowned or. dexter paw holds a naked sword or & argent, mantle-flourish argent & vert. Supporters: on a green leaf flourish two unicorns rampant argent horns & manes or."

Notes:

1895 a "De Lannoy et Fils, Library at Ostend Belgium" & in 1897 appear as "Chas. De Lannoy & Fils" [My letters un ans.] 1—Philippe de Lanoy of AMSTERDAM Holland m. Courienne Catalaine Nov 17 1618 2—Andri de Lannoy bapt. NOV 2 1623 "NO 222—LANNOY—de—Messire Jean de Lannoy dit de

Mongeval né en Mars 1594 Chevalier Seigneur de Reijnenbourg Echevin du pays du Franc de Bruges en 1639—porta—[bears] Ecartele au 1 et 4 d'argent a trois lions de sinople couronnes armés et lampasses d'or—au 2 et 3 de gueules au lion d'argent couronne d'or; et la queue en sautoir de meme qui est de Bronchorst le tout ente d'or en pointe—” “Recueil Heraldique par F van Dyke Bruges 1851” This Jean is of the Maingoval line [Mongeval] & lord of Reijnenbourg An alderman of the country of Bruges in 1639—Armes are quartered: 1 & 4 Lannoy 2 & 3 gu. a lion arg., with his tail of 2 pieces crossed this is the armes of the Bronchorst fam. in Gueldre. In base of shield a small division of gold. His name appears in the list of “Consuls et Senators Perpetuis Terrae Francae in Flandria” Senator of the Septentrionalis District “Domino (lord) Ioanni de Lannoy Equiti, Domino de Rijnenburgh, &c.” Hist. Comitum Flandrae, Vredius Brugis 1650—1897 “Le Bulletin Heraldique de France” As Chevaliers de l'ordre de “St. Lazare et de Notre Dame du Mont-Carmel (1000-1789) Created a chevalier on 22 March 1717—Nicolas de Lannoy bore: “D'argent, au chevron de gueules” (Argent, a chevron gules) also on the 25 February 1723 Jacques-François de la Rue de Lannoy, chevalier de St. Louis, Lieutenant au régiment des Gardes françaises avec brevet de Colonel (Col. Reg't of French Guards) gentilhomme du duc d'Orléans (Gentleman to the duke of Orleans) bore: “D'argent, a 3 fascés de gueules” (Argent, 3 fesses gules) Literature of Holland Item: “The Baroness Juliana Cornelia de Lannoy (1738-1782) was a writer of considerable talent, also of the school of Voltaire; her poems were highly esteemed by Bilderdijk, and she has a neatness of touch and clearness of penetration that give vivacity to her studies of social life” (Ency. Brit. 9th Ed. vol. XII) —her line not recorded—Armes de Lannoy of Holland Arg., 3 lions sinople armed & tongues gules, crowned or. Crest: head & neck of unicorn arg. Item: “La Mer Polaire” (The Polar Sea) Voyages etc—par Ferd. De Lanoye 2d-ed. Paris 1865 Hachette & Co—The dedication to “Jules Simon” sig. F'd de Lanoye Paris le 15 Nov 1863 Item: Fr. “Katy of Catoctin” By Geo. A Townsend—pub. Appleton & Co 1886 p. 473—foot note—(this remarkable fact is brought to light) “Inscription in the Catholic Cathedral Cemetery Baltimore Md—Jesus, Mary, Joseph, Pray for the soul of Mary Christine Adelaide Delannoy wife of Junius Brutus Booth, Tragedian. She died in Balt. Mar. the 9th 1858” etc—Col. F. A. Burr possesses the marital correspondence between J B Booth Sr and his first wife. His cruelty in leaving her and his child in London without bread, suggests the heartlessness of an assassin's father. Edmund Kean contributed to send the deserted wife to Amer.”—Marie Delannoy—b. 1792—Belgium—br. of Lannoy m. Lon. 1815 (not divorced until 1850) Junius B. Booth 1796-1852 (They had a son who 1859 returned to Lon.) 1821 he deserted her & went to M'd m. 2d Mary Holmes: had chil.: one being the famous Amer. tragic actor Edwin Booth 1833-93—Junius s. of Richard b. 1756 ? s. of John Booth of Lon.

The first of the Holland house of Lannoy in New Amsterdam [New-York] appears to have been Abram or Abraham de la Noy From the Council Minutes of New Amsterdam: for January 24 1652—Resolution: grant permission to Abraham de la Noy to retail wines by small measure & lease to him the city tavern. "Abram d' La Noy—made schoolmaster in N. Ams. 1667-8 From this date to that which follows I have found nothing though it is quite possible data may exist. This Abraham (1652) & the Abraham m. in 1681 may be the same. In list of town payments for 1671 again in 1673 at New Haerlem Abraham de La Noy appears. In 1678—Oct 27, Engelberth Lott fr. Midwout married Cornelia de la Noy [New-York] In 1680 Isaac van Velck—widower married Catalyntje de la Noy [New-York] Abram had a dau. Mary married in 1681 In 1681 Aug 23, Abraham De la Noy fr. Haerlem in Holland married Cornelia Toll, widow It is possible that Abram & Pieter were brothers, as they both came from Haerlem Holland. A—In 1680 April 22—Pieter de la Noy from Haerlem Holland, was married to Elizabeth de Potter widow of Isaac Bedlow He had a daughter Catharine married 1684 From Dutch Church Marriage Records Also mention of Dorothea de la Noy & Cornelia de Lannoy Jacobus de Lannoy m. to Catharina Beekman, jonge dochter mentions Maria de Lannoy Reformed dutch church (March 27 1709) Abraham de Lanoy m. to Margerieje Kloppers (July 17 1709) John de la Noy had a dau. Mary who married in 1779 a Riker of Harlem New-York John De la Noy had a dau. Elizabeth who married in 1808, Benj. Mercer of Long Island Record of Ref. Dutch Ch. in N. Y. C.—Baptisms— 2 July 1755 mention of John de Lannoy 2 Nov. 1755 "Ouders" Jakob Broúwer, Maria de Lanoy—"Kinder" Maria 10 Dec. 1755 mention Catharina de Lanoy "Ouders" 11 July 1756 Jan de Lanoy, Maria Crankheit kind. Jannetje—mention Maria de Lanoy 5 Dec. 1756 Abraham de Lanoy, Hester Koning kind. Johannis 15 May 1757 Abraham Le Noy, Ariaantje Montanje—kind. Samson Apr 5 1758 Jakob Brouwer Maria de Lanoy kind. Petronella Jan Lanoy Maria Krankheit & Abraham Lanoy Júnr. & Helena Lanoy appear Nov. 7, 1759. Kind. Maria Sept. 26, 1762 Jan de La Noy & Lena de La Noy 22 July 1764 Abraham de La Noy, Lena do. etc 26 Sept '64 Maria do. 4 Nov Jan do. 3 Aug 1766 Abraham de La Noy etc 17 Aug '66 Lena de La Noy etc 20 Aug 1767 Maria La Noy etc 11 Oct '67 Cornelia de La Noy; Hendrik Sikkels etc. 3 July 1768 Cornelia de Lanoy 2 Oct '68 Abraham de La Noy Lena do. etc 1 Sept 1769 Jane de Lanoy etc 11 Feb 1770 Frans Lanoy, Simon Lanoy, etc 16 Dec '70 Abraham La Noy John de Lanoy Jane do. etc 23 July 1775 Abraham de Lanoy Junior Jane de Lanoy etc (This is all that can be found to date Des. after 1808 not known.)

A—PETER (Pierre) de Lannoy [De La Noy] Appointed by William & Mary of England and elected the first Mayor of the City of New-York October 14 1689 Dec. 14 1689 ordered that Peter de Lannoy be commissioned for receiving their Majesties revenues in the Province of New York He was Judge of the Court of

Admiralty Sept. 17 1690 & Judge of Court of Oyer & Terminer. " Committee of Safety " appointing Jacob Leisler to be Capt. of the Fort—signed and sealed by P De La Noy [L. S.] & others June 8 1689 Again P. De La Noy Aug 16 1689 " Leisler's Proc. confirming the Elect. by the Citizens of the Mayor " etc " Whereas by order of ye Comm. of Safety . . . and votes of ye freeholders Come to Peter De La Noy Esq. for Mayor " " Appointment of Leisler's Council Dec 11 1689 Present Pieter Delanooy Mayor " " Ordered that Mr Pieter d'la Noy etc " " Present at a council Dec 16 1689 Pieter d'Lanoy " " Fort W'm N. York 28 oct. 1689. Gent'm— . . . (ends with) weareupon such good Terms of breaking of Papists and arbitrary Yokes from our necks forever . . . yr Loveing friendes (others and) Pietr de Lanoy " L't Gov. & Council Mar. 4 1689 P D La Noy " Certificate for lead N-Y 30 Apr 1690 Copy Signed Pr Delanoy, Collr Endorsed Mr de Lanoy Coll's Cert " " Att a Court of Admiralty held in the City hall, etc. Sept. 17 1690 Present Pieter dLanoy Esqr Judge etc." " Anno Regni Regis Golielmi et Mariae &c New York To the honble Pieter D'Lanoy President & the rest . . . 11 Nov 1690 Geo: Brewerton Regr " " Meeting of the worshipfull Mayor Aldermen etc Feb'y 6 1690-1 Present P De la Noy Mayr " Another document curiously signed P: De Lay Noy & signed to " Nicholas Bayard's Claim " who sewed for false imprisonment (14 months) during late rebellion, at the hands of etc. Peter Lanoy & 19 others (amt of £5000) Sept 7th 1691

To his Excelency Coll: Benjamine Ffletcher Capn Generall and Governor of the province of New Yorke &c.

The Humble Peticon of Peter Delanoy

SHEWETH

That during the administration of Capn Jacob Leisler decd in this province hee your petitionr was nominated and appointed Collector and Receiver generall by virtue of wch offices severall branches of their Maties revenue past through his hands for the payment of wch money hee did from time to time give acct to the said Leisler for and full Satisfaccon did make for the money soe recd besides your Peticonr did advance on his own acct above four hundred pounds the most of wch was to Expediate the Albany fforces to resist the ffrench of Canada — But soe it is may it please your Excellency that on the arrivall of Coll: Henry Sloughter the late Governour he was requir'd on a Certaine day to appeare before him and Councill and then and there produce all his accounts wch he accordingly did whereupon the said Governour and Councill without Audit or any Judiciall processe caused your Peticonr to be committed into the custody of the Sheriffe of the City and County of New Yorke, where hee still remains a prisnor to his great damage &c — And hee now being Inform'd that your Excellency hath orders to Inspect said matter from the Lords of the Treasury and make report to them of the same He humbly supplicates your Excellency that he him release from this his Confinemt being ready and willing at all times to attend any person or persons whom your

Excellency shall nominate to Audit said accts of your Peticonr and whatsoever their said Lordshipps shall award in that matter he is ready to submitt to, This hee humbly offerrs to your Excellency's mature Consideration in all humility and prays hee may be releas'd from his now Confinment and as in Duty bound shall every pray &c.

Endorsed

PR D:LANOY

Pr DeLanoy peticon
debated in Council

This is the time of Leisler's revolution? He deposed the Jacobite L't Gov. Nicholson & proclaimed W'm & Mary 1689 He assumed the L't Gov.'s position, but laid down his power in 1691 Gov. Sloughter hesitated to sign the warrant which so unjustly caused his execution for treason? A paper says that "he appointed Peter D Lanoy to collect the Rev's. allowing him a great salary & all the perquisites of that office—" Gov. Leisler and the others were cleared of all charges made against them, by Parliament at London Nothing more is found about Peter de Lannoy after the Peticion (1691)—Note: the various forms of Lannoy & the exact similarity of signatures Philippe De La Noye 1621 Abraham & Peter De La Noy 1652 & 1671 all from Holland.

FIRST MAYORS OF NEW YORK.

Mayor Van Wyck (92d) has had two predecessors as first Mayor of New York—the first Mayor the city had and the first Mayor elected by the people.

Seventy-seven Mayors have preceded Mr. Van Wyck in the office of Mayor of New York. Of these twelve were appointed by British Governors of the province. The others were elected by vote of the people.

Thomas Willett was the first Mayor. In 1664 the British wrested New York from the Dutch and Col. Nicholls was made Governor. The next year he appointed Thomas Willett Mayor, to govern the city in company with five Aldermen and a Sheriff. Willett was one of the Plymouth Pilgrims, but had been for fifteen years a merchant in New Amsterdam. He was not a political partisan, and was selected because he could unite the Dutch and English in support of the new form of municipal government. Willett's influence with the Governor obtained the first establishment in this island of trial by jury.

The city was then only a village of 1,500 inhabitants who lived in eighteen streets, all below what is now Wall street. It had only one church, the Dutch Reformed, inside the old fort at Battery place. Under Willett the service of the Church of England was performed there and permission was given to the people to build a Lutheran church.

For twenty-four years the people were apparently content with appointed Mayors. Then, in 1689, they demanded a man who should be chosen by themselves. A religious war was imminent and the city was divided against itself. It was amid shouts of "No

Popery" that Pieter De Lanoy, a Hollander, was elected Mayor—the first to receive the office by the franchise of the people. On Oct. 14, protected by a guard of soldiers, he took his office in the old City Hall in Coenties slip. He reconciled the opposing factions.

The northern boundary of the city then was still Wall street. The public treasury held about \$3,865, and a year later the assessed value of all city real estate was \$78,231.

FORMER MAYORS OF NEW YORK.

1. Thomas Willett, 1665; 2. Thomas Delavall, 1666; 3. Thomas Willett, 1667; 4. Cornelius Steenwyck, 1668-1670; 5. Thomas Delavall; 6. Matthias Nicolls, 1672; 7. John Lawrence, 1673; 8. William Darvall, 1675; 9. Nicholas de Meyer, 1676; 10. S. Van Cortlandt, 1677; 11. Thomas Delavall, 1678; 12. Francis Rombouts, 1679; 13. William Dyer, 1680-1681; 14. Cornelius Steenwyck, 1682-1683; 15. Gabriel Minvielle, 1684; 16. Nicholas Bayard, 1685; 17. S. Van Cortlandt, 1686-1687; 18. Peter de la Noy, 1689-1690.

The following list of Delanoy des. now 1899 residing in and about New-York "Adeline Delanoy widow of Everett Delanoy Charles E. Delanoy—Frederick W. Delanoy—Daniel A. Delanoy—John A. Delanoy—Armes: Are apparently the Holland branch of Lannoy coat, with the demi-lion crest—William C Delanoy m. Annie W Corlies Res. 261 W. 84 St Mem: Grolier & Union League Clubs—Edwin P Delanoy—Res. 431 5th Ave Mem: Union League & Larchmont Yacht Club (brothers and Insurance brokers at No 2 Wall St.) Eliz. Peshine (wid. John A) Delanoy d. Mamaroneck N. Y. 10 Mar. '99

GENEALOGY OF THE DELANOY FAMILY

Commencing From ABRAHAM 1742

(by E. G. De Lanoy of Yonkers)

Abraham Delanoy Sr., b. Sept. 7, 1742; d. Jan'y 23, 1795.

Rachel Martling, his wife, m. Sept. 28, 1764; b. Mar. 5, 1744; d. Aug. 25, 1822.

Children:

- 1 John Delanoy, New York, b. Sept. 29, 1765.
- 2 Abraham, New York, b. July 22, 1766; d. 1795.
- 3 William, New York, b. Sept. 18, 1768.
- 4 Jane, b. Dec. 6, 1770; d. July 9, 1772 ?
- 5 Daniel, Phillipsburgh, b. Sept. 20, 1774.
- 6 Mary, Phillipsburgh, b. Sept. 19, 1776.
- 7 James, Phillipsburgh, b. July 2, 1779.
- 8 Rachel, Fishkill, b. Sept. 19, 1781.
- 9 David, Phillipsburgh, b. July 29, 1783.
- 10 Sarah, Phillipsburgh, b. Feb'y 4, 1787.
- 11 Henry, Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 23, 1789.

1 John Delanoy m. June 18, 1785, Susannah Davids wid. of John Hoper Martling & Davids see "Raymond's Tarrytown" Ch.—a Rachel, Phillipsburgh, b. Oct. 16, 1787.

- b Balechey, Phillipsburgh, b. Dec. 4, 1789; d. Jan. 9, 1790.
 - c Susannah, Phillipsburgh, b. Mar. 12, 1791.
 - d Mary, Tarrytown, Apl. 26, 1794.
 - e William, Sparta, b. Oct. 5, 1796; Drowned at Sing Sing, June 23, 1805.
- 2 Abraham Delanoy, Jr., m. April 4, 1790, Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Martling. He d. 30 Nov., 1814.
- Ch.—a Rachel, b. Mar. 16, 1791.
- b William, b. Jan. 7, 1795; d. Dec. 20, 1823.
 - c Jane, b. Dec. 22, 1792; d. 1810.
 - d Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1796.
 - e Isaac, b. Apl. 6, 1799.
 - f John, b. June 1, 1801.
 - g Henry, b. July 1, 1804; d. Sept. 20, 1806.
 - h Katharine, b. Nov. 11, 1808.
- John Bennett m. (a) Rachel July 22, 1810; dau. Sarah d. 21 Apr. 1821.
- 3 William Delanoy, m. 11 June, 1795, Mary Seely. He d. 7 May, 1818.
- Ch.—a James, b. Mar. 17, 1796.
- b Jesse, b. July 14, 1797; d. Nov. 20, 1801.
 - c Pamela, b. Mar. 25, 1799.
 - d Matilda, b. Mar. 30, 1801.
 - e Richard B., b. Mar. 10, 1803.
 - f Jesse (2d), b. Nov. 11, 1804.
- 5 Daniel Delanoy, m. 23 July, 1795, Mary Minnerly. She d. 19 Apr., 1803.
- Ch.—a Jane, b. Apr. 5, 1796.
- b Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1797; d. ditto.
 - c Abraham, Jan. 21, 1799.
 - d James, Oct. 16, 1801.
- 7 James Delanoy, m. 24 Nov. 1799, Catharine Minnerly.
- Ch.—a Jane, b. Dec. 9, 1800.
- b Abraham M., b. Dec. 20, 1802.
 - c Daniel, b. Feb'y 5, 1805.
 - d Annie, b. Mar. 15, 1807; d. July 2, 1808.
 - e Edward, b. Mar. 18, 1809.
 - f Sinthy, b. Nov. 14, 1811.
 - g Henry, b. Jan. 25, 1814.
 - h Mahaley, b. May 11, 1816.
- 9 David Delanoy, m. Apl. 24, 1803, Elizabeth Minnerly. He d. 1864.
- Ch.—a Mary, b. Mar. 9, 1804.
- b James, b. Dec. 5, 1805.
 - c Stephen, b. Feb'y 25, 1808.
 - d Madison, b. Aug. 24, 1816.
 - e Harriett, b. Dec. 21, 1818; d. 1820.
- 4 Jane Delanoy, m. 10 Sept. 1791, David Wilson. She d. 8 Apr. 1800.
- Ch.—a Abraham, b. Nov. 26, 1792; d. Dec. 2, 1792.
- b Rachel, b. Jan. 16, 1794; d. in snowstorm, 1802.

- c William, Twins, b. Jan. 16, 1794; lived one week.
- d Daniel, b. Aug. 28, 1795; d. Oct. 28, 1795.
- e Mary, b. Nov. 5, 1796; drowned at 6 yrs.
- f⁺ Jane, b. Dec. 20, 1798.
- 8 Rachel Delanoy, m. 3 Nov. 1797, Richd Bartlett.
- Ch.—a Daniel, b. June 20, 1799.
- b Richard, b. May 20, 1800; d. Aug. 19, 1800.
- c Mahaley, b. Nov. 10, 1804.
- d Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1806.
- e Hiram, b. May 22, 1809.
- f William, b. June 19, 1813.
- g Rachel, b. Oct. 5, 1815.
- 6 Mary Delanoy, m. 6 June, 1799, John Minnerly.
- Ch.—a David, b. Mar. 20, 1800.
- b Nancy, b. Jan'y 1, 1801.
- c James, b. Oct. 14, 1803.
- d Lanson, b. Aug. 30, 1805.
- e Henry, b. Sept. 10, 1807; d. Oct., 1807.
- f Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1808.
- g Rachel, b. Dec. 4, 1810.
- h Perry, b. Oct. 15, 1812.
- i Abraham D., b. Feb'y 18, 1814.
- j Caroline, b. Mar. 28, 1816.
- ? Magdalene (or Mary) Delanoy, m. 4 Mar., 1804, Alanson Worden. (Worden Gen. 1868.)
- Ch.—a Delilah, b. May 2, 1806.
- b Harry, b. Nov. 23, 1807.
- c George Washington, b. Nov. 19, 1809.
- d Rhoda, b. Mar. 6, 1811.
- e Phuridy, b. Dec. 12, 1813.
- f Nathaniel, b. Oct. 8, 1814.
- g Arthur, b. Nov. 28, 1816.
- h Johnson, b. May 27, 1819.
- 11 Henry Delanoy, m. 25 Feb., 1815, Sally Hammond. He d. 3 Oct., 1854; she d. 24 June, 1866.
- Ch.—a Margaret, b. Apl. 8, 1816.
- b Pamela, b. Jan'y 17, 1818.
- c William Henry, b. Mar. 12, 1820; d. May 1, 1891.
- d Rachel, b. Feb'y 20, 1822.
- e Charlotte E., b. Jan'y 20, 1824.
- f States H., b. Jan'y 28, 1826.
- g Abraham, b. Dec. 17, 1827.
- h Isaac Martling, b. Oct. 21, 1830 (Athens, N. Y.).
- i John Jay, b. Jan'y 22, 1833.
- c 11 William Henry Delanoy, m. 2 Jan., 1841, Margaret Ann Cook.
- Ch.—c 1 Henry P., b. Mar. 8, 1842.
- c 2 Mary F., b. Jan'y 5, 1844.
- c 3 Ann Eliza, b. Jan'y 26, 1846.
- c 4 William M.,
- c 5 John M., twins, b. Oct. 11, 1848.

- c 6 Emma, b. Jan. 23, 1852; d. Mar. 10, 1868.
- c 7 Edwin, b. Sept. 12, 1854.
- f 11 States H. De Lanoy, m. 23 Sept., 1849, Cintha Minnerley.
- Ch.—f 1 Melvinda, b. Aug. 5, 1850.
- f 2 John Jay, b. June 8, 1853.
- f 3 Ezalene, b. Oct. 3, 1856; d. May 19, 1863.
- f 4 Allen Amasa, b. June 8, 1860.
- f 5 Dora, b. Mar. 13, 1866.
- i 11 John Jay Delanoy, m. 18 Nov. 1858, Elizabeth Wildy.
- Ch.—i 1 Fredrick, b. Aug. 23, 1859; d. May 1, 1861.
- i 2 Hattie M., b. Apr. 22, 1862; m. 27 July, 1886, Sidney L. Vanderbilt; ch. Harry L. (fam. of N. Am. & Holl. abt. 1650, van der Bilt of Zélande Holl. Armes, ancient: Tiercé in pale—1—or, a demi-eagle sa. 2—arg.; an. S. contourné, brochant on an iron bar in pale sa. 3—sa. 3 acorns or.)
- i 3 Beulah B., b. Apr. 27, 1868; m. 1891, Mr. Purdy; ch., Raymond.
- d 11 Rachel Delanoy, m. 9 Apr., 1845, George Scofield. She d. 10 May, 1892.
- Ch.—d 1 Sarah, b. Jan'y 7, 1849.
- d 2 Emily, b. Aug. 12, 1850; d. Aug. 13, 1851.
- d 3 George Henry, b. May 22, 1852.
- d 4 Fredrick, b. May 10, 1854; d. Dec. 12, 1854.
- d 5 Charles, b. Apl. 5, 1856.
- b 11 Pamela Delanoy, m. Aug. 19, 1837, Nathaniel Cooper. She d. 14 Jan., 1864.
- Ch.—b 1 Judson A., Haverstraw, b. June 10, 1838; d. June 14, 1842.
- b 2 Sarah Jane, Haverstraw, b. Dec. 2, 1840.
- b 3 Elizabeth Ann, Haverstraw, b. June 27, 1841; d. Sept. 14, 1842.
- b 4 George Martin, b. June 19, 1844; d. Sept. 14, 1848.
- b 5 John P., b. Jan'y 31, 1846; d. Dec. 17, 1848.
- b 6 Elizabeth Ann (2), b. Apl. 22, 1848.
- b 7 Hester D., b. June 14, 1850.
- b 8 Ira, b. Feb'y 18, 1853.
- b 9 Elsie, b. Jan'y 13, 1857.
- b 10 Henry D., b. Dec. 22, 1855.
- e 11 Charlotte Delanoy, m. Apl. 17, 1847, Edgar Minnerley.
- Ch.—William Henry Wildy Edgar Celes Derious Harry F. Clarency Desdamona. All d. y. Watson July 23, 1853. Res. N. Y. C.
- a 11 Margaret Delanoy, m. 1st John Patterson.
- Ch.—Edw. Patterson.
- John
- Elizabeth
- Sarah
- Lizzie, m. Abraham De Revere of Tarrytown.
- m. 2d Abraham Bird.
- Ch.—Ida, m. 1875, Mr. Wiley; ch. Edward, Edith, & Barron.

Annie, m. 1880, Fred'k Lovett; ch. Fred'k.

h 11 Isaac M. Delanoy (connected with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. over 40 yrs.) m. Cornelia Melvina Wandell (b. Aug. 14, 1827, at Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.; d. 1 Apr., 1889, at Hastings), Tarrytown, Westchester Co., Sept. 24, 1851, by the Rev. Mr. Harris.

Ch.—1 son b. & d. Aug. 31, 1852.

2 Harry De Lanoy, b. Aug. 7th, 1853, Tarrytown.

3 Evert G., b. Jan'y 2d, 1856.

4 Elmer Ellsworth, b. Jan'y 20, 1858.

5 Marion, b. May 12, 1860.

6 Ernest, b. Sept. 15, 1863, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.

2 Harry De Lanoy, m. Cornelia Nelson McCormick at Cold-spring, Oct. 14th, 1877, by Rev. F. M. North.

Ch.—Harry Nelson De Lanoy, b. Aug. 22nd, 1878, Tarrytown.

Cornelius Manderville Nelson De Lanoy, b. Feb'y 19th, 1887, at Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

3 Evert Garrett De Lanoy, m. Ida Dykman at Cold Spring Mar. 12th, 1879, by Rev. F. Mason North. Res. 131 Buena Vista Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Ch.—a Evert Dykman De Lanoy, b. Jan'y 4, 1880, New York.

b Ella Melvina, b. Jan'y 19, 1881, Cold Spring.

c Jennie Mabel, b. Mar. 26, 1883, Yonkers.

d Chester Hamlin, b. Mar. 13, 1886, & d. 26 July.

e Wellington Laurence, b. Jan. 15th, 1891; d. Jan. 3, 1892.

4 Elmer Ellsworth De Lanoy, m. Minnie L. Smith, Tarrytown, by Rev. J. S. Spencer, Sept. 7, 1887—has ch.

5 Marion De Lanoy, m. to Susie E. Rupley, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1882, at Peekskill, N. Y., by Rev. B. H. Birch. Son b. & d. Sept. 8, 1883, at Cold Spring. He d. June 6th, 1884, do. from an injury.

6 Ernest De Lanoy, m. Addella A. Jermain, Sept. 12, 1889, by Rev. A. D. Vail, White Plains, N. Y.—has ch.

(Mr E. G. De Lanoy was, under Pres Harrison, Ass't Collector & Cashier 2d Dist Internal Rev. N. Y. C.—Gen'l Man. Telegraph N. Y. C. & H. R. R. to Buffalo—later in the Standard Oil Co—etc.)

The House of Lannoy in America—1850—Armes used: "the Lions on a shield" as in Lannoy proper—Charles de Lannoy Councillor of Court of Appeals at Brussels Belgium—d. abt. 1873 had 2 daus (Caroline who m. ? & d. 1897 Anna who m. ?) they had a cousin Charles de Lannoy—(these were about the last of the family known) & Felix de Lannoy b. Antwerp Bel. abt 1827 d. 1888 He came to Georgia abt 1850 m. 1853 1st to Sarah J Ring she d. 1857 In 1861 on account of the Civil War he went to Chester Penn. m. 2d 1859 to Martha A Crosby (Res. 617 E 14 St Chester—who kindly furnished these records—Mar. 1898) (Crosby Gen. 1877) (Dr de Lannoy now of Telluride Col.—who follows—spent 8 yrs with his gr-father Judge Chas. Cyprien de L Holds a parchment gen. tree of titles armes etc of this br. also a reliquary cross traced to an ancestral Archbishop; of ivory, silver etc with bones of "St Blasius—3d cent." & part of "True Cross" "see 2-A Conrad de Franchimont & Relics of 3 Ks.") He had 1 Dr Clarence W de

Lannoy—b. 1855 m. 1885 Minnie Sleppy—ch. a—Felix Nicolas Jr. b. 1885 b—Norman d. 1890 c—Clarence d. 1890 d—Frank (Charles Francis) b. 1889 e—Paul Aloysius, b. 1892 f—Juliette Caroline de Voigts b. 1893 g—Jacques Thomas b. 1895 h—Carl d. 1896—i—Norbert Bertram b. 1898 Res. Leadville Col. 2 Sarah Constance de Lannoy—b. 1857 m. 1882 Benjamin F Morley—ch. a—Sylvanus G. b—Morley c—Constance de Lannoy d—James Henry e—Alice Evelyn f—Eleanor F 4 Anne E de Lannoy—b. 1862 5 Helen M de Lannoy—b. 1865 m. 1892 Silas G. Comfort Ch. a—Martha de Lannoy—b Frederic de Lannoy Comfort 3. George Crosby de Lannoy b. 1860 of Chester m. 29 Apr. 1895 Louisa Victoria dau of (William Snowden 2d who m. Adelaide dau of Dr Gustavus Warfield: (Richard Warfield to M'd 1637)—Thomas Gen. p. 513—son of Richard H. Snowden Snowden armes: arg. on fesse az. bet. 3 escallops gu.—3 mullets or. (1776) Maj. Thomas Snowden had Richard & Nicholas who m. Eliz. Warfield Thomas, they had Henry L. Snowden m. 12 Dec 1878 Mary Victoria dau of Thomas Hughes Birkey, bro. of W'm. J. A. Birkey Sr. sons of John Y Birkey—s. of Peter below (Rich. Snowden m. 1st Eliza & 2d Louisa Victoria daus. of Dr Chas. Alex. Warfield) Dr Birkey Sr. had Henry Birkey M.D. and William Jukes Alcock Birkey Jr. M.D. both of Newportville Penn.—(Pierre) Peter Birkey 1744-1826 (Corporal in Armands legion 2d Troop 1776-83) known personally to Washington & was in battles of Brandywine Germantown, etc. son of Adolphus de la Barriere fr. France abt. 1720-6 d. abt. 1745 for family reasons assumed the name of his friend, "Bergey" which became Birkey—of Wulmsdorf etc Penn.—" Pierre de la Barriere m. 1746 Marie Bergey—his father Pierre sieur de Cucolle m. 1706 & was prob. the father of Adolph."

Généalogie De la Barrieres

(Archives de la Noblesse etc Joriaux)

Nobles, messires, ecuyers, chevaliers, seigneurs de la Tucolle, la Barriere, Sigalas, Dondas, Clawerie, l'Isle, Caplisse;—en Albret, Agenois, Condomois Bordelois, etc.

Armes: " Degueules, à 3 chevrons d'or, herminés de sable."

Guillaume de la Barriere bien-faiteur-de l'abbay de Bonneval au diocèse de Rhodéz en 1196, viviat encore en 1219 (de Courcelles, histoire des Paris de France, l. v.).

Guillaume de La Barriere, chevalier, vivait en 1241. C'ets peut être le même que celui qui précède, et il peut avoir en pour fils (Ibid.).

Guillaume de La Barriere qui fut teinoin-de l'hommage rendu le 22 avril 1252, a l'abbaye-de Culle, par Raymond vi, vicomte de Turenne (Ibid.).

I. Noble Pierre de La Barriere, 1st du nom, ecuyer, seigneur de Dondas et de la maison noble de Sigalas, habitant de Conneins, naquit en 1490. Il possédait une immense fortune, de entre autres bein celui de La Barriere dans le paroisse de la Gruère en Agenois. On a de lui un acte-d'e'change qu'il passa le pénultième du mois de janvier 1548 (v. st.) Avec Jean Dureau, dit Fichol. Il fit sont testament, à lâge de Fans, le 26 juillet 1560, devant

Fayas, notaire royal de Conneins; par-cet acte, il donne 300 livres tournoi-ses à l'hopital de bonneires pour il entretenement des pauvres, et nomme ses enfants issus de ses deux mariages contracté avec: 1st Jeanne de Vacque; 2d Sebille de La Vinceur, au nombre de six.

II. Francois de La Barriere, ecuyer, gouverneur pour le Roi-de la ville de Conneins, comme le prouvent trois lettres des 29 avril et 8 fevrier 1591, et 11 avril 1592, recut diverses reconnaissances de bien fonds les 14 mars, 22 mars, 21 mai et 9 juin 1600 et 13 avril 1601. Il fit son testament le 22 mars 1609.

III. Noble Jean de La Barriere, ecuyer, 1st du nom capitaine au régiment de Citrans, deuxième consul de Conneins fut choisi par les habitants de cette ville pour haranguer le-duc de Mayenne à son passage en 1618. Il epousa, par contrat du 25 fevrier 1613 insinué au greffe de la Gruère le 21 mai de la même année, damoiselle Marie de Peyrusse—fille de noble Arnaud de Peyrusse, 1st du nom, écuyer, seigt de la maison noble de Bonnegarde, et de demoiselle Peyronne de la Rose; veuve en premieres noces de Guilhem de bastaing, ecuyer, sieur de Bellot.

Marie de Peyrusse fournit en son nom et celui-de ses enfants, le-dénombrément de ses biens au domaine du Roi, le 15 mai 1625; aux mêmes qualitäts, elle fit une acquisition le 7 mai 1651. De son mariage etaient provenus:

IV. Noble Jean de La Barriere, ecuyer, II-du nam; capitaine au régiment francais commandé par M. le duc Candalle, par brevet royal du 10 février 1649, fut nommé énsuit Colonel du regiment de milices destiné à renforcu la ville de Bayone, sous le gouvernement du maréchal d'Abbret, comme le contaste un-certificat de-ce dernier, en date du 25 juin 1674. Habitant du lien de La Barriere juridiction de La Gruère, en Condomois, il passa divers actes en son nom, les 2 et 13 mars, 1651, et obtint le 15 juin 1666, de monseigneur Louis de Lorraine, evêque-de Condom, le confirmation d'un droit de banc et de Sepulture dans une Chapelle de l'églisé de La Marque paroisse-de Saint-Etienne du Seilhan. Il fit son testament le 5 mai 1675—et nom—ma ses dix enfants—issus—de son mariage, contracté le 14 décembre 1654, avec damoiselle Françoise de Mettau, de " la Ville d'Aiguillon. Celle-ci était fille-de feu Mr Me Bertrand de Mettau, lieutenant particulier au siège d'Aiguillon et de damoiselle Marie de Parailhoux. Etant veuve, elle fit un échange de biens, le 28 decembre 1675.

V. Noble Pierre de La Barriere du nom, écuyer, sieur de la Cucolle, par succession de la damoiselle de Courrier, sa soeur, fut substitué a son frere aîné par le testament de leur perè; nommé sous-lieutenant d'une compagnie au régiment de Champagne, par brevet du 2 décembre 1691, et lieutenant de la même compagnie, le 15 février 1696 il se trouvait en garnison à Bordeaux le 6 février 1699, époque à laquelle il fit faire l'enregistrement de ses armoiries dans l'Armorial Général de France, registre Guienne: " Degueules à 3 chevrons d'or, herminés de sable." En 1701, il etait, capitaine au regiment de Champagne. Habitant de la Cucolle, juridiction de Durance, en Albret, il fut assigné à produire ses titres de noblesse,

le 18 avril 1708, et fut maintenu dans les qualités de noble et d'écuyer, selon jugement rendu à Bordeaux, le 5 Septembre 1716, par Guillaume—Urbain de Lamoignon de Courson, intendant de Guienne.

Pierre de La Barriere fut porté sur la taxe de la noblesse de Guienne, le 15 Septembre 1725: Il fit, le 8 juin 1740, son testament qui fut ouvert le 5 Septembre 1746, et dans lequel il nomma ses sept enfants. Il avait épousé, par articles de mariage; en date du 19 janvier 1706, damoiselle Anne de Beaujon fille de Jean de Beaujon, lieutenant re maire du lieu et juridiction de la Gruère, en Condomois, et de damoiselle Esther de Massac. Anne de Beaujon testa le 3 novembre 1749. Dudit mariage étaient provenus—1st Pierre, dont l'article suit; 2d Noble Jean, dit Barès, moit au port de Paix, ile Saint Domingue; 3d Noble Joseph-Castille capitaine au régiment de Brie, chevalier de l'Ordre royal et militaire de St Louis, incarcéré sous la République, et mis en liberté le 7 vendémiaire au III., Adolphus (line here 1725 to Penn.); 4th Noble Joseph-Cyrille pretre bernardin; 5th Anne, religieuse au convent de Prouillan, ipres Condom; 6th Francois; 7th Marthe.

VI. Noble Pierre de la Barriere, III—du nom, ecuyer, né le 6 mars 1712, fut nommé cadet-gentilhomme dans la compagnie de Monsieur de Mornésia, le 28 janvier 1731, successivement lieutenant de milices à H, et cadet dans la compagnie de Metz, il fut nommé, le 20 juillet 1733, lieutenant de la compagnie du capitaine de Mérac dans le bataillon de milices de Baritault de la Généralité de Bordeaux, il servit ensuite dans les troupes réglées comme lieutenant en second, et fut élevé au grade de lieutenant en premier dans la compagnie de Lusignan, au regiment d'infanterie de Pezé, le 1st août 1734, il servait comme lieutenant dans le régiment du Roi, le 26 mai 1758, époque à laquelle le comte de Biron lui écrivit pour lui annoncer que Sa Majesté lui accordait 200 livres de pension, à l'occasion des blessures-graves qu'il avait reçues à la bataille de Pavie et de ses longs et honorables.

Pierre, épousa, par contrat passé le 10 Septembre 1746, damoiselle Marie Bergey, fille de Mr Me Raymond Bergey, docteur de la faculté de Montpellier, habitant de la ville de Marmande, et de feu demoiselle Catherine Agougue de Laune. Il transigea le 28 Septembre 1753 avec Françoise et Marthe de La Barriere ses soeurs; fut taxé avec sa mère à capitation de la noblesse d'élection d'Aginois, pour une somme de 23 livres 8 sols. le 22 juillet 1758, et fut reconnu pour noble, peu de temps après par les maire et consuls de la Gruère réunis en Jurade. Il le 4 janvier 1772, son testament clos et cacheté, qui fut ouvert le 3 octobre suivant Enfin, le 15 Septembre 1772, et peu de jours avant sa mort, voulant faire entrer son fils unique parmi les élèves de l'Ecole royale militaire il requit procès-verbal de ses titres devant Jean Alexandre Pouget, avocat en Parlement subdélégué de l'intendance de Guienne au département de Casteljaloux.

THE HOUSE OF LANNOY IN ENGLAND

Lannoy of Hammersmith Armes: Azure, a chevron between two swans in chief & a pair of shears in base all argent Also called "Delaney" same armes & crest: A swan statant between wings proper. Lannoy of Hammersmith: From "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica" Dec. 1897 Pub. Lon. p. 262—Middleton Pedigree. By G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum Esq. F.S.A. Jean de la Noy (Lannoy) (fr. Flandres ?) He was mercer to Queen Elizabeth (1558-1602) A descendant was the following: Benjamin 1—De la Noy alias Lannoy, Merchant of St. Mary Axe, (b. abt. 1620 ?) London, buried at Stanstead Mountfichet 12 November 1675, will dated 9 November 1675: proved 28 June 1676. He m. Anne 4th dau of Timothy Middleton (of Stanstead Mountfichet Essex—1590-1655 At Oxford 1605 Grays Inn 1607 Entered his pedigree 1634 High Sheriff of Essex 1644 m. 1614 Martha dau. & heir. of Robert Johnson Sheriff of Lon. 1617-18—Arms: Az. chev. bet. 3 falcons or) Proved her husband's will; bur. same place 19 Aug. 1686 M. Armes: Arg., on a bend vert 3 wolves' heads erased arg.—(They descend from Ririd ap David of Gwyth (abt. 1400) & his wife Cecilia heiress of Philip grt-grd-son of Sir Alexander Middleton of Middleton Shropshire (abt. 1300) Gov. of Montgomery Castle) they had 4 chil. "1 to 4" (Both Jean & Benj. write "de la Noy" as "Peter 1689 & Philippe 1621" did—thus De la Noy or Noye & Lannoy) 1—Middleton 2 Lannoy eldest son: of Kings College Cambridge—B.A. 1669 M.A. 1673 2—Sir Timothy 2 Lannoy Knt, Turkey Merchant: mentioned as a younger son 9 Nov. 1675 In 1693 with his bro.-in-law Geo. Treadway he purchased the villa at Hammersmith, late the property of (the famous) Prince Rupert (who d. 1682) built by Sir Nicholas Crispe. Died 12 Sept. 1718 aged 73 (b. 1645) & bur. 30 Sept. in Hammersmith Church, where there is a monument in script. Adm'on granted to his son James 7 Oct. 1718 & one 22 Jan. 1723-4 to Jane relict & Executrix of James—Arms: Azure, a chevron between two geese in chief and a pair of shears in base argent; impaling, Argent, a fesse azure (Evidently his wife's coat-armor; possibly Burkin of Lon.) [This is apparently a recent grant to himself or Father The Lannoy armes either forgotten or unused] He m. Elizabeth d. 19 Jan. & bur. 27th at H— 1700-1 aged 38—They had 5 chil. "a. to e." a—James 3 Lannoy only son & heir died 13 Jan. 1723-4 "An eminent Turkey Merchant. He lay in state at his house at Hammersmith & was buried in the chapel there in a very sumptuous manner. The procession being lighted by 200 wax-tapers" ('Brit. Jour.' 25 Jan. 1724, quoted in Lowndes 'Environs of Lon.' II, 410) Bur. 28 (? 18) Jan. 1723-4 at Ham. Will dated 1 July 1719—Proved 17 Jan. 1723-4 by relict & Ex.—He m. Jane only dau. of Thomas Frederick Esq of Westminster (who m. Leonora dau & heir. of Charles Maresco of Lon.) & sis. to Sir John Frederick 1st Baronet—d. 13 June 1748 aged 55 yrs. & bur. St Olave's Old Jewry Will 1748 Prov. by John, Earl of Craufurd & Geo. Ross

1750—Frederick armes: Or, on a chief az, 3 doves arg.—of the Westminster fam.—(She m. 2d 1726 James Murray—2d duke of Athole d. 1764—no sons survived)—they had: aa—Leonora 4 Lannoy only dau. bapt. 23 June 1720 at Fulham. In 1748 she sold the house at Hammersmith then tenanted by the Duke & Duchess of Athole, to Geo. Dodington, later lord Melcombe She m. ? (Marriages, Gentlemen's Mag. "1748 Sept 14" Captain Godson of a "Man-of-War to Miss Lanoy of Hammersmith"—No doubt this is Leo. 4, did they leave des. ?—Godson armes: Gu, a fesse bet. 6 martlets or)—b. Leonora 3 Lannoy bapt. 30 Sept. 1692 bur. 4 Feb. 1693 at H. c. Diana 3 Lannoy bapt. 17 Oct 1696 at H. m. 1716 Geo. Knapp d. Catherine 3 Lannoy bapt 4 Oct 1698 at H. god-dau. of her uncle Sam'l., alive 28 Dec 1703 when left £500. by him. e. Martha 3 Lannoy bapt 18 Dec 1699 bur. 5 Dec 1700 at H.—(of Benj.) 3—Samuel 2 Lannoy, mentioned as younger son 9 Nov. 1675. He was a Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital. Will "of Fulham, Middlesex, Merchant" 28 Dec. 1703; prov. 1703-4 by bro. Timothy; he left "the black Pad or Saddle horse which I now commonly ride upon to my cousin James Wittewronge Esq. bur. 5 Jan. 1703 at H.—(of Benj.) 4—Anne 2 Lannoy mentioned 9 Nov. 1675: marr. licence, Vicar-General 2 Nov. 1686, spinster aged abt. 28 at her own disposal, alleged by Timothy Lannoy. To be married at St. Peter le Poor. On 28 Dec. 1703 her bro. Samuel left her "my bagg and little Trunk of Rings, meddalls stones and Jewells to be distributed amongst herself, her children and our brother Lannoy's children." In 1709 she quitted claim to the premises purchased by her brother and husband in Hammersmith and Fulham for £6900. Alive 1 July 1719 She m. George Treadway, Turkey Merch't aged 40 1686 Will of Fulham & bur. 1702 at H.—they had 2 sons & 5 daus. (Armes: Arg. a chev. az. bet. 3 trefoils vert.) Treadway ch. are—Geo., Timothy, Anne, Elizabeth, Catherine bapt 1692, Mary bapt 1693 alive 1703 & Diana bapt. 1694 bur. 1695 at H— Item: a John Lillingdine m. 1728 Ann De Launoy. The family of Lannoy or Lanoy of Bletsho in Bedfordshire bear: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or. Crest: A chevalier's, head armed with helmet & plume proper—The armes show no connection with the Flemish house of Lannoy—I am indebted to the kindness of Mr Burford Delannoy for this account of his branch of Lannoy—Avenue V— Southard-on-Sea England Dear Sir—I give you pedigree as I have it. You will see a missing link, which I wish I could find. The Peter de Lannoy I understand, was one of the fleeing Huguenots. You will observe that I have retained my mothers name Yours etc B. Delannoy— Rec'd June 12, 1897 1-gen. Peter de Lannoy [a huguenot] citizen of London Member of Parliament for Southwark (a district of Lon.)—[1650] He was doubtless of the Holland fam. as the name "Peter" appears there—Armes: Argent, 3 lions rampant vert, crowns or, armed & tongued gules Crest: a demi-lion of the shield [Being the coat of the Holland fam's.] 2 ? — de Lannoy m. l'Estherne ? (a Thomas de Lannoy of Lon. was a grantee, about 1702, of the "West Jersey Society of London") had 3—

John or Jean de Lannoy de l'Estherne [possibly his mother's surname] d. 1725 m. Mary Cler le Mires died before 1724 [probably of "le Mire" fam. in Brabant] they had 4—John or Jean de Lannoy b. 1695 d. 1757 m. 1716 Ann Druge of Canterbury died 1766 they had 5—John de Lannoy b. 1717 d. July 11, 1789 m. Sept 30, 1758 Rachel Lecluse they had 6—Thomas de Lannoy b. Sept 13, 1755 d. March 19, 1830 m. Jan. 14, 1785 Martha Pitman b. 1764 d. 1837 Mar. 19—they had 7—Thomas Robert Delannoy b. Aug. 30, 1787 d. Mar. 12, 1830 m. Sept. 5, 18—? Mary Marshall they had—8—Fanny de Lannoy b. Mar. 25, 1828 m. July 14, 1853 Her son assumed the surname of Lannoy 9—Burford Delannoy—1897 Thomas is used in the 6 & 7 gens. this suggests that "Thomas of Lon. 1702" may be the son of Peter 1-gen. & father of John 3-gen. Items: Lon. Directory for 1867 "Victor Lannoy—artist—86 St Johns wood terrace N. W." "de Lannoy & Nash—Manchester Warehousemen 14 Friday St. E. C." Coat-Armors of various cadette branches of the House of Lannoy, their lines not being fully worked out or known. Lannoy de Carnoy of Flandre française (French Flanders)—year 16 May 1642—Armes: Arg. 3 lions rampant sinople, arm., lamp. gu. & crown or. with a chief or, charged with a savage issuant of carnation (flesh color) belted & crowned with ivy (lierre), tenant (holding) in dexter hand a buckler (rondache) & in his sinister a club (massue) proper. Cimier: (crest) The savage issuant. Lannoy of Anvers year 1 August 1689 Armes: Arg., 3 lions azure, arm., lampassé & crowned gules. Casque crowned (helmet) Cimier: A lion of the shield (écu) issuant. Supporters: 2 léopards lionnés or. (lions regardant) Lannoy of Cambrésis Armes: Sinople, charged with five chevrons or. Lannoy of Lorraine year 14 April 1563 Armes: Azure, a ciboire (pyx) or: a chief argent charged with a flame gules. Lannoy of Tournais Armes: Argent, a tree out of a terrace sinople A branch of this family established at Hamburg bears the same armes augmented with: a chief azure, charged with 2 étoiles or. (star 6 rays) Lannoy des Prets Country or district of Lille Armes: quarterly, 1 & 4 Argent, a lion rampant sinople, arm. lamp. & crown gules (Lannoy diff.) 2 & 3 Argent, three fasces (fesses) sinople "La terre & Seigneurie de Launoy a plusieurs valeureux & puissans Cheualiers & Seigneurs de la dicte noble famille & etc. White 3 lions crowned purple rampant 'Recherche des Antiquitez et Noblesse de Flandres par Philippe de l'Espinoy Douay MDCXXXI'—1631—" This curious blazon may refer to a Lannoy flag or banner, it does not appear in the rolls as a coat Lannoy du Petit-Cambrai French Flanders Armes: quarterly 1 & 4 argent, 3 lions sinople arm. lamp. & crown gules. 2 & 3 Azure, an étoile (6) or in chief and in pointe a montagne of 2 coupeaux sinople, (a conventional mountain of 2 summits) Lannoy from (Blason by Labitte) Armes: D'argent, à trois têtes de chien de gueules placed 2 & 1 (Arg., 3 dcgs heads gu.) The following rare and valuable list of papers chartes manuscripts parchments deeds etc relating to the maison de Lannoy, is well worth publishing in the genealogy of this house They offer much for

future investigation. Had there been time, and room in the book, the entire list with but a few exceptions would have been reproduced, as it is the existence of such papers is fully shown. Those who desire copies for themselves can procure such by writing to Paris per address giving the "number & date" I am deeply indebted to the kindness of Monsieur Louis Joriaux Directeur of the Archives de la Noblesse of Paris, for this most interesting and unique paper.

Archives De La Noblesse et du Collège Héraldique De France
Paris—68 rue de Miromesnil—1896 (M. Joriaux)

Dossier De La Famille de Lannoy (many parchments)

Dates	Des Chartes & No.	Analyse Des Chartes
58228	1346	Charte passée a Tournay dans laquelle il est question d'un Jakemes de Lannoy
4075	1351	(similar chart) relative à Jaques de Lanoit
96839	1359	another par Jehan de Lannoy dit Villepin (gives) quittance à Colart de la Piere
85415	1366	Registre des anciens cucillsirs de la seigneurie de Tourly Picardie—200 p.—(contains) Jehan de Lannoy Guillaume et Antoine Lannoy etc
85567	1369	Domaine du Roi—Vicomté de Vere (Normandie) Thomas de Lannoy pour sa seigneurie de Baatz
79555	1405	Charte fragment; nom de Guillaume de Lannoy
71053	1416	Quittance au Comte de Vertus (by his Secy.) Guerrin de Lannoy Secy.
84997	1447	Charte—question de N—— de Lannoy
92884	1452	Quittance par Marc de Lannoy, receiver-gen. des. finances au duché de Normandie—signe: de Lannoy (son scel brisé)
79469	1457	Acte notarie a Pont l'Evêque Norm. present Guille de Lannoy
86922	1462	Aveu (acknowledgement) Rendu par Fleury de Lannoy seigneur de Villodon Norm. cause dit fief
85026	1470	Role original, moustre, revue d'homme d'armes en Picardie sous Capt. Le Bastond—an archer was Pierret hoy de Lannoy
—	1479	Donation par testament Gillet de Lannoy (en Brie) fils Pierre et Deniset de Lannoy
94601	1495	Aveu par M Mallecran—(in which is) Jehan de Lannoy (Norm)
85474	1498	Charte (in it) Rolin de Lannoy (Norm)
96563	1500	Aveu par noble homme Richart de Lannoy écuyer à Guille de Bouteillier (Norm.)
—	1502	Aveu de fief de Troymanteau par Philippe de Lannoy Ecuyer seigneur de Molembais, de Solre-le-Casteau (Haynaut)
85109	1507	Contrat de fieffe, 10 acres par Jean de Pymont (in it) Phlot de Lannoy (Montvilliers Picardie)
95342	1519	Contrat de 50 liv. rente par Pierre Lyon chev. sgr. du Valales procureur de messire Nicolas de Lan-

- noy chevalier de l'ordre du Roi, Conseillier, s'gr
de Lannoy etc connetable de Boullenois etc Pi-
cardie
- 89362 1519 Acte relief par Guy La Personne (in it) Philippes de
Lannoy s'gr de Molambetz—tuteur de Michel de
Barbentson, s'gr de Canny Picardie
- 10509 1525 Vente tierce partie du fief & seigneurie des Eche-
lettes; par Etienne & Charles de la Motte (in it)
Jacques de Lannoy s'gr de Cotainville
- 1526 Lettres pat. l'Emp. romain roi de Germ, Aragon,
sicile—(creating) Charles de Lannoy & sa posterite
Comtes & Comtesses de Lannoy—St. Emp. R.
text latin
- 87404 1530 Noms des (parishes) Lande—payant au Roi etc
Raoul de Lannoy
- 88771 1555 Contrat de mariage de Francoys d'Argies avec noble
dame Françoise de Lannoy—Picardie—
- 92816 1560 Contrat de rente par messire Jehan de Lannoy—
present un Martin de Lannoy (Ile-de-Fr.)
- 95839 1560 ditto par Vincent de Lannoy (Norm) etc
- 84663 1560 Transaction entre Odart de Lannoy écuyer s'gr de
Moulinere & habitants (therein) Champagne
- 87328 1568 Acquisition entre Denis du Guerenard etc (in it)
Jehan de Lannoy
- 94801 1569 Traité de mariage entre Jehan de Montenay baron
etc & Marg. de Mornay; consentement de mère
Jehanne de Lannoy, veuve de Jehan de Montenay
- 50987 1575 Quitt. etc with Jacques de Lannoy des gardes français
du Corps du Roy (Orleans)
- 95092 1578 Relief 2 fiefs etc de Thimoleon Gouffer chev. & sieur
de Thois Mary de dame Anne de Lannoy (Flan.)
- 93902 1580 Trans. with messire Loys de Lannoy chev. capt. &
gov. de St. Dizier & his epouze
- 10537 1581 Acte notarié—Jehan de Lannoy chev. sgr. etc Charles
de Lannoy et autres Sig. Lannoy; C. Lannoy made
at Rambouillet
- 1582 Quitt.—messire Raoul de Lannoy chev. conseiller &
chamberlain du Roi Capt. de Centhomes d'Or-
donnances
- 84165 1586 Trans. entre Gaspard Coene bourgeois de Lille (in)
Jehan de Lannoy & femme
- 73001 1593 ditto—messire Savinian de Lannoy chev. de l'ordre
du Roy Enseigne de la Comp. de duc de Luxem-
bourg—(as) heritier de Lois de Lannoy (his father)
& Mlle Françoise Durantris
- 7351 1595 Vente par Robert de Lannoy (fils de Jehan) Norm.
- 12411 1604 Quitt. par dame Marye de Lannoy (sig.) veuve de
feu messire Jacques du Mansel, Gov. de Nantes—
Paris
- 94931 1609 Contrat de vente etc par noble dame Jehanne de Lan-
noy veuve de Jehan Ferey (Norm)

- 1614 Quitt. etc par Claude de Lannoy sieur de Houdan
Gov. pour le Roy du Comte d'Eu—sig: de Lannoy
—Houdan
- 13941 1615 (Similar to 1609 above)
- 1621 Acte devant les echevins de Tournay ou figure mes-
sire Louys de Lannoy Chev. & S'gr Hautpont
as procurer du S'gr de Guermonnal Gov. de
Gravelines about portail au Coll. de la Motte à
Douay
- 24700 1622 Aveu rendu à Phillippes de Lannoy, S'gr du Mesnil
etc Lieu't de Cent hommes d'armes du Roi; abt.
heritages de s'gn'ie de Bezu etc
- 96107 1625 Acte notarié (in it) messire Nicolas de Lannoy chev.
- 1607 Bail consente par Robert de La Rue de certaines
lands of noble s'gr messire Robert de Lannoy chev.
de l'ordre du Roy, sieur de Cricqueville
- 73685 1626 Quitt. delivrée par Charles comte de Lannoy chev.
s'gr de la Boissiere etc Gov. de Mortreuil-sur-Mer
(in it) Christof de Lannoy & sa femme sig: Charles
de Lannoy
- 15553 1629 Procuracy sig. & relative au Comte de Lannoy s'gr
de Brunoy
- 1632 Quitt. par Chas. comte deL etc (as in 1626 above)
- 12644 1632 Contrat entre le Roy represente par Mon's'gr. le Cte.
de Soissons (Louis de Bourbon) Gov. du Dauphiné
etc assisté de Monsieur le Comte de Lannoy Cons.
1st maitre d'Hotel de sa Majeste & Nicolas Boudet
—sigs: of Bourbon, Lannoy, etc
- 1634 Quitt. a Nicolas Le Page de Charles de Lannoy (sig.)
Gov. pour le Roy de citadelle de Montreuil
- 95468 1635 Attestation—figures Francois de Lannoy
- 2657 1637 Transport de 3350 liv. par heritiers de Francois de
la Chastigneraie en favor de Jehan de Lanoy—
bourgeois de Paris rep. par Phil. des Housseaux—
son procureur
- 74598 1643 Traité de mariage entre Claude Dauphin avocat Cour
du Parlement etc (in it) Tanneguy de Lannoy S'gr
de Cricqueville Pres't Cour du Par de Norm. Orig-
inal sig. de Lannoy etc
- 89718 1649 Extrait registres du Conseil privé du Roy entre
Francois d'Aguesseau s'gr de L'Ormaison &
others; and Charles de Lannoy chev. & Madeline
Le Maistre, sa femme
- 24779 1660 Constitution de rente (in it) Charles de Lannoy Cons.
du Roy Pres. en l'election de Pont l'Eveque
- 94914 1661 Attestation etc (in it) Jean de Lannoy sieur de la
Planche (Lisieux)
- 85397 1662 Accord entre Thomas Le Duc & Antoine de Lannoy
(ou Launay) & femme. Norm
- 85397 1662 Bet. same & Antoine's wife Marie Eudier
- 85397 1664 Quitt. par Marie Eudier etc

- 7244 1664 Traité du mariage conclu par Adrien de Lannoy fils
legitime et naturel de Adrien de Lannoy a Hon-
fleur Norm.
- 1675 Copie contrat de mariage de Jean Baptiste François
de Lannoy Chev. hereditaire s'gr Desprez etc
- 89432 1678 Contrat etc bet. Jean Chardon & Claude Marie de
Lannoy femme de Charles de St Pierre sieur de
Durand
- 1697 (April) Les Preuves de Noblesse de Louis Cezart
Comte de Lannoi presente pour etre reçu page de
la Grand Ecurie du Roy.—remontant a 1469
(armes: d'argent a 3 trois lions de sinople) (Im-
portant doc. 25 p. Cab. d'Hozier)
- 82092 1692 Rolle de la Moustre & revue de Mons de 47 hommes
d'armes sous Sieur de Lannoy du Carnoy, leur
Capt. sig: A de Lannoy du Carnoy.
- 1713 Les Preuves de la Noblesse de Joseph-Alard de Lan-
noi, presente (for) page (in) Grand Ecurie du Roi
(to the King) grand nombne de tetres et sa filiation
remontant a (to) 1390 Armes: d'argent à 3 lions
de sinople (14 pages folio Cab. d'Hozier)
- 58319 1722 Transaction etc portant delaissement etc & la rati-
fication etc par tous les heritiers de Henry du Bosc
par Marie-Anne de Lannoy veuve de Jean-Fran-
cois du Bosc et leurs enfants & parents
- 76492 1723 Certificat militaire delivré par (sig.) le Chev. de Lan-
noy Capt. Lannoy Co. Reg't de Boufflers (duc
de B).
- 70241 1727 Acte notarie—traités de mariage entre Charles Ernest
Francois de Boischet comte d'Erps & dame Adri-
enne Florence de Lannoy relative to the succession
etc
- 1731-34 Le Proces Verbal des Preuves de Noblesse filiation
& legitimation de noble Louis Charles Roger de
Lannoy, escuyer, (for his) entree dans l'ordre de
Sr. Jean de Jerusalem—this memoire is 234 p. in
folio MS. contient recherches par less commande-
ries de l'ordre pour seign's alliances etc Fr.
Archives du Grand Prieure de France & bore seal
of do. also Lannoy armes in color "arg. 3 lions
sin."
- 77049 1735 Procuracy gen. par Tobie de Montenacy & épouse
dame Jeanne de Lannoy (seal brisé) Lille
- 90397 1736 Lettre du le Barbier—au Tribunal de marechaux de
Franc—entre le sieur Clement de St Germain & la
Comtesse de Lannoy
- 2496 1743 Information par le Lieutenant des marechaux de Fr.
à Laon— (in it) Jacques de Lannoy—maitre chi-
rurgien—37 p. MS.
- 1755 About Mlle d'Espinois, niece of comte & comtesse
de Lannoy

- 1760 Certificate militaire par S'r. de Lannoy Capt. de Co. Lannoy Reg't des Gardes francaises
- 1769 Copie l'acte Capt. de Francois Joseph Henri comte de Lannoy & du St. Emp. R.
- 1777 Extrait mortuaire (seals of echevins de ville & duché de Cambrai) de veuve de Charles Francois Ignac, comte de Lannoy & du St. E. R. c. de Beaurepaire s. de Caucourt etc
- 1779 Les Huit quartiers de Noblesse (4 paternal 4 maternal) de Florent Stanislas Amour comte Lannoy de Clervaux—for Ordre de Malte
- 1780 Corres. à M. de la Croix Gen. Ordre de Malte; about entrée of the sieur de Lannoy & Clervaux
- 1789 Certificat par le comte de Lannoy a Henri Louis marquis d'Aigremont—seal of Lannoy
- 1694 Grand arbre genealogique pour Louis Cezar comte de Lannoy—page du Roi Grand Ecurie—70 personages de 1380-1694 armes; " arg. 3 lions sin." (Cab. d'Hozier)
- 1711-31 Notes etc Mercure de France abt. les comtes de Lannoy
- — MS. genealogie de Lannoy (Flandre) 1096-1760 (plusieurs branches)
- — Gen, tres complete famille de Lannoy—pub. 1866—fr. 1139—B. de P.
- — Ditto—to 1349 (pub. 1884) with sceaux armorial etc

Notes on the Lannoys who appear in the " Dossier De La Famille de Lannoy "

1346—Jakmes de Lannoy at Tournay (near Lannoy) not traced or noticed in the pedigrees 1351—Jacques de Lanoit at Tournay same ? 1359—Jehan de Lannoy at Tournay 1366—Jehan, Guillaume & Antoine de Lannoy etc Picardie These may be of the Ameraucourt branch allied to Vermandois 1369—Thomas de Lannoy seigneur de Baatz Normandie 1405—Guillaume de Lannoy 1416—Guerrin de Lannoy secretaire to the comte de Vertus 1452—Marc de Lannoy receiver general of finances for the duché de Normandie [his seal differenced] 1457—Guille de Lannoy of Pont l'Evêque Nor. 1462—Fleury de Lannoy Normandie 1470—Pierrethoy de Lannoy Picardie 1479—Gillet & 2 sons Pierre & Deniset de Lannoy 1495—Jehan de Lannoy Norm. 1502—Philippe de Lannoy Ecuyer seigneur de Molembais & de Solre-le-Chateau [see Molembais line] 1500—Richart de Lannoy Ecuyer Nor. [see the Norman house] 1519—messire Nicolas de Lannoy chevalier de l'ordre du Rois (King) seigneur de Lannoy etc. constable de Boullenois Picardie 1519—Philippes de Lannoy seigneur de Molambetz tutor to Michel de Barbençon seigneur de Canny [see Molembais & Barbençon line] 1525—Jacques de Lannoy seigneur de Cotainville 1526—Creation of Charles comte de Lannoy 1530—Raoulin de Lannoy Anjoumois 1560—Jehan

& Martin de Lannoy Ile de France 1560—Vincent de Lannoy [see Tourcoing list] 1560—Odart de Lannoy ecuyer seigneur de Moulinere (?) Champagne 1568—Jehan de Lannoy 1575—Jacques de Lannoy treasurer of the Kings French body-guard Orleans 1580—Loys de Lannoy chevalier capitaine & gouverneur de St Dizier 1581—Jehan, chevalier & Charles de Lannoy at Rambouillet 1582—messire Raoul de Lannoy chevalier conseiller & chamberlain to the King captain of 100 lances of ordonnance 1586—Jehan de Lannoy (Lille) 1593—messire Savinian de Lannoy chevalier de l'ordre du Roy Enseigne de la Compagnie de M'seigneur le duc de Luxembourg, heir of his father Lois de Lannoy [see above 1580] 1595—Robert son of Jehan de Lannoy Nor. 1614—Claude de Lannoy sieur de Houdan gouverneur du county d'Eu 1621—messire Louys de Lannoy chevalier seigneur de Hautpont Tournay 1622—Philippe de Lannoy seigneur de Mesnil Lieu't. 100 men at arms of the King 1625—Nicolas de Lannoy chevalier 1607—Robert de Lannoy chevalier de l'ordre du Roy sieur de Cricqueville & Robert de la Rue [see Tourcoing list & Jeanne de la Rue, a connection is apparent here] 1626 & 1632—Charles comte de Lannoy chevalier seigneur de la Boissiere etc gouverneur de la ville de Montreuil on the sea—& Christoffe de Lannoy [see Lannoy-Boissiere line] 1632 & 1634—monsieur le comte de Lannoy conseiller First master d'Hotel of His Majesty [same as 1626] 1635—François de Lannoy 1637—Jehan de Lannoy bourgeois de Paris 1643—Canneguy de Lannoy seigneur de Cricqueville Pres. in the Court etc Norm. [see above 1607 perhaps a son] 1649—Charles de Lannoy chevalier 1660—Charles de Lannoy councillor of the King President in the election of Pont l'Evêque 1661—Jean de Lannoy sieur de la Planche 1662—Anthoine de Lannoy or Launay in Normandie 1664—Anthoine de Lannoy sieur de la Danjouere & wife Marie Eudier Norm. 1664—Adrien de Lannoy son of Adrien Honfleur in Normandie 1675—messire Jean Baptiste François de Lannoy chevalier & seigneur Desprez 1697—"The Proofs of Noblesse" of Louis Cezart comte de Lannoy page of the Grand Mews of the King—traced to 1469—bears for armes: arg., 3 lions sinople etc. 1692—Review at Mons, sieur A de Lannoy du Carnoy captain of 47 men at arms [see armes de Carnoy] 1713—"Proofs of the Noblesse" of Joseph Alard de Lannoy page in the Grand Mews of the King Tracing lines back to 1390 1731-4—The process verbal of "Proofs of Noblesse" of the Noble Louis Charles Roger de Lannoy escuyer—for entrance into the order of St. John of Jerusalem An important memoir in folio 234 pages with the armes of Lannoy 1743—Jacques de Lannoy Master chirurgion at Laon 1769—François Joseph Henri comte de Lannoy of the Holy Roman Empire 1777 (died)—Charles François Ignac comte de Lannoy & H. R. Emp. comte de Beaurepaire seigneur de Caucourt, in the duché de Cambrai—left 2 sons 1779 & 1780—The 8 Quarters of Noblesse of Florent Stanislas Amour comte de Lannoy de Clervaux for entrance into the Order of Malta [see Lannoy de

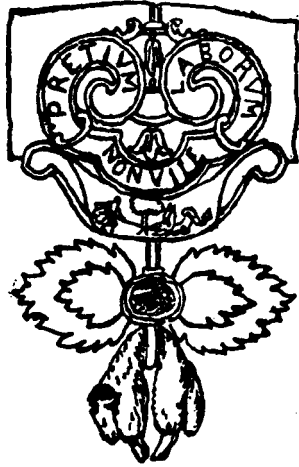
Clervaux line] M. de la Croix genealogist of the Order, relating to sieur de Lannoy de Clervaux 1789—Certificate to the comte de Lannoy with Lannoy armes, manteau and ducal crown 1694—Grand genealogical tree for Louis Cezar comte de Lannoi from 1380 armes of Lannoy [see 1697] Most of the persons herein can be traced to the various branches of Lannoy, a few of Picardie and Normandie

Other Franchimont coat-armors

Franchimont of Holland. Bears Azure, a chevron or, accompanied in base "pointe" with a half-moon or crescent or. Nothing further has been found relating to this house Franchimont de Frankenfeld of Austria in the year 1736—Bears quarterly: 1 & 4 or, an eagle sable 2 & 3 argent, a lion sinople, the jambe or limb sinister supported by a terrace sable placed in sinister base Helmet crowned—An imperial crown proper surmounted with the devise "Quid corona nobilius?" Lambrequin: Or & sable The 2d & 3d quarters show a Franchimont connection, but in what way I am unable to find.

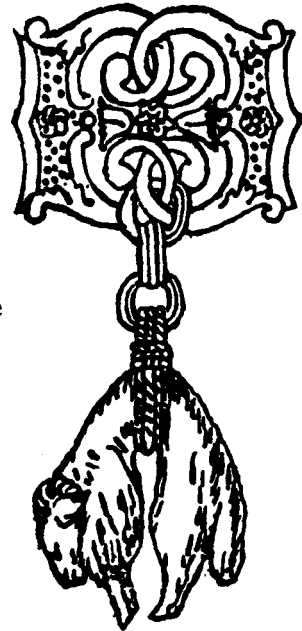
Gödel-Lannoy

This branch of Lannoy is of Styrie or the duchy of Styria Made barons of Belgium 12 January 1857 and chevaliers of Austria 8 February 1861 Barons of Austria 7 March 1871. They bore the coat-armor of Lannoy de Lannoy The crest being the lion issuant etc. holding between paws a buckler oval [round shield] charged with a cross of Jerusalem gules. Supporters: 2 lions or. Devise: "Obdura et vinces" Later as Barons of Austria 1871—They bore: Lannoy above with the "filiere" or filet-en-bordure enrailed gules. Crests: Three helmets crowned—1st The Lannoy lion etc. as above. 2d 2 Tridents or posed in saltire between a vol coupé argent & sinople [2 wings] 3d The Lannoy unicorn issuant holding between paws an oval buckler azure charged with a fesse ondée [wavy] argent, from which arises a piramide or. Supporters: 2 unicorns argent, horns & maines or. Lambrequin: Argent & sinople. Same Motto. The house of Gödel von Lannoy—of Styrie Chevaliers of Austria 7 February 1862 Barons of Austria 12 June 1873 Use the armes of the Barons 1871 Gödel-Lannoy—with a slight change in crests. Tridents loose & 3d buckler, gules across of Malta argent. Devise: "Rectitudo mea me sustinet Armorial Général—2 vols 1895—J. B. Rietstap



SPANISH ORDER.

A Brief Outline
of the Order of the
Golden Fleece
1429 to 1899



AUSTRIAN ORDER.

" HISTOIRE de l'ORDRE de la TOISON d'OR Depuis son Institution jusqu'a' la Cessation des Chapitres Generaux " par le Baron de REIFFENBERG Bruxelles 1830 [Vol. of Plates in folio] This history of the order of the Golden Fleece from 1429 to about 1700 begins with: Sommaire L'ordre de la Toison d'Or was instituted at Bruges Flandres January 10th 1429 by Philippe le bon duc de Bourgogne [Burgundy] & who married (3d time) the same day the Infanta Elisabeth (Isabelle) daughter of John King of Portugal. Philippe was the first CHIEF of the ORDER of the GOLDEN FLEECE—he was duc de Bourgogne, duc de Brabant, duc de Limbourg & duc de Luxembourg—Pair [Peer] de FRANCE, comte de FLANDRES, comte d'Artois, comte de Bourgogne, comte de Hainaut, comte de HOLLANDE, comte de Zelande, comte de Namur, & comte de Charolois. Marquis de St Empire, Holy Roman Emp., Seigneur de Frise seigneur de Salins & seigneur de Malines. His Court was the most brilliant and gorgeous in all EUROPE The center of ART LITERATURE and the skilled fine-arts Courtiers prelates scholars and soldiers came from all countries to see and study in this centre of culture and medieval civilisation. He rivaled his Cousin the KING of FRANCE and outshone the Court of ENGLAND He was the most powerful and puissant nobleman of his time and was in reality king though preferring to call himself " duke of BURGUNDY " His son CHARLES le Hardi, Bold, succeeded him in 1467 & was killed at Nancy 1476-7 He was the second CHIEF of this ORDER. His only child—daughter & heiress of all his possessions succeeded and became the most powerful alliance sought after in Europe. Marie de Bourgogne was duchesse de Brabant etc. comtesse de Flandres etc. she died when 26 years of age. In 1477 she married MAXIMILIEN archduke of

AUSTRIA & later EMPEROR, he died 1519 By his marriage he became the third CHIEF of this ORDER and the succession descended to the Austrian House of HAPSBURG The present GRAND MASTER de l'Ordre de la Toison d'Or, Austria, is S. M. I. et R. FRANCOIS-JOSEPH Charles: Emperor d'AUTRICHE. The ORDER is reserved to SOVEREIGNS GRAND PERSONNAGES and CHEVALIERS. The decoration consists of a sheeps fleece in gold pendant from a peculiar gold chain made up of alternating double fusils & pierres á feu (flints) interlaced & a motto, "Ante ferit quam micat" being the devise or badge of the Duke of Burgundy—A Red ribbon—[see heading] Some of the present CHEVALIERS of this ORDER, AUSTRIA, are: OTHON I king de BAVARIA & comte Palatin du Rhine, his uncle Prince LUITPOLD the Regent, ALBERT king of SAXONY, LEOPOLD II king of BELGIUM, UMBERTO I king of ITALIE, Jean II prince de Liechtenstein, Charles I king of Roumania etc. MAXIMILIAN & MARIE de BOURGOGNE had Philippe le Bel Archiduc d'AUSTRIA king of SPAIN d. 1506—His two sons were FERDINAND king of Hungary later Emperor 1556 who became king of Austria & the eldest son CHARLES V Emperor H. R. E. 1519 & king of ESPAGNE, Spain, who was the CHIEF or Grand Master of the SPANISH ORDER Now (1897) held by ALPHONSE XIII king of SPAIN, Castille, Leon, Aragon, Jerusalem, Navarre, Grenada, etc. comte de Habsbourg etc. The order differs slightly from Austria in having leaves just above the fleccc & a motto "Pretium Laborum Non Vile" Those who are Chevaliers: WILHELM II emperor of GERMANY [Allemagne], FREDERIC Grand-Duc de BADEN CHARLES-ALEXANDRE Grand-Duc de SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, ALBERT prince de PRUSSE & regent de Brunswick, CHRISTIAN IX king de DENMARK, GEORGE I king des HELLENES, Greece CARLOS I king de PORTUGAL, NICOLAS II Emperor & Autocrat of all the RUSSIAS & tsar of Moscow, OSCAR II king of SWEDEN & NORWAY, ABDUL-HAMID KHAN grand-sultan of Turkey, ALBERT EDWARD prince of WALES duke of Cornwall etc. Knight of the Garter, MUTSUHITO emperor of JAPAN, etc. The rightful CHIEF of this ORDER in SPAIN is Don CARLOS de BOURBON duc de Madrid & king d'ESPAGNE as CARLOS VII (Charles) The present duc d'ORLEANS is to be made a Chevalier of the Austrian ORDER. "The discovery that the Duke of Orleans is not eligible for the decoration of the Golden Fleece surprised the Court of Vienna. A new Knight of the Golden Fleece must have had Roman Catholic ancestors on both sides for eight generations, and his pedigree must be without flaw or stain for the same period. It appears not only that the Regent Orleans married an illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV (Mlle. de Blois), but also that the late Duchess of Orleans (Princess Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), the mother of the Count of Paris, was all her life a Protestant and a member of the Lutheran Church." After Charles V died in

1558 the Chiefs were the Spanish Kings. When Austria acquired the Spanish Netherlands in 1715 the office of Grand Master was claimed as going with these provinces. The dispute remains undecided.

The Order

Philippe "le Bon," being moved thereto with devout zeal to undertake the conquest of the Holy Land, founded this order of Knighthood. The SOVEREIGN is he to whom the dukedom of Burgundy doth lawfully descend. The number of these Knights at the first election were four and twenty, besides the Sovereign; all of Noble blood [afterwards increased by Emp. Charles V].—Their Habit a cassock of crimson velvet and over it a mantle of the same, lined with white which openeth on the right side, and is turned upon the left over the shoulder, embroidered round about with a border of FLAMES FUSILS and FLEECES, and a hood of crimson velvet on their heads. The collar is of gold wrought of flames and fusils, with the Toison or figure of a Golden Fleece: which Jason won at Colchos or as some suppose Gideon's Fleece, which signifies Fidelity or justice uncorrupted. And this COLLAR or TOIZON they are obliged—upon a penalty—always to wear, not to make any Alterations, and to sell or exchange it is deemed most unlawful. The SOVEREIGN hath in Himself authority absolutely to give and bestow this Honour, when and to whom he pleaseth, And whosoever entereth into the said dignity, must first renounce all other Orders of Knighthood—nevertheless all Emperors Kings and Dukes are excepted, unto whom it is dispenced, that they may wear the Ensigns of this order, if they be the Chief of their own Order. These with other Statutes and Ordinances the Knights are sworn to observe and keep. The Day of their Assembly . . . was once in three years unless the Sovereign otherwise pleaseth. To this Order doth belong four principal Officers viz: a CHANCELLOR, a TREASURER a REGISTER and a KING at ARMS called "TOISON d'OR." [FROM GUILLIM P.-at-A. 1724.] This Order was ranked then, as now, the first and Highest in all Europe. The CHEVALIERS take precedence of all save KINGS. They enjoy great honours and privileges. The Chancelier Germain bishop de Chalon, and an old Chronicle both assert that Philippe founded the ORDER upon the exploit of GIDEON a Judge in Israel after 1300 B.C. who slew the Midianites & used the miraculous fleece. Also to encourage his subjects to take great care of their flocks, whose wool formed a great part of the country's wealth. Thus representing patriotic bravery and home industry. The statutes also declare the recipient must prove four generations of noblesse both paternal & maternal. The armoiries of the Chevaliers were placed in the Church. The number of knights is not limited today. The ORDER was conferred from the foundation to our own times upon gentlemen of the highest distinction, such as statesmen, generals, princes, kings & Emperors. In fact it is more highly prized than any other decoration. It has more of an international character than orders usually possess. The histories

are: Hist. de la Toison-d'Or par Guillaume Filastre, évêque de Tournay abbé de St-Bertin & CHANCELIER of the ORDRE—2 vols. folio Paris 1517—Le blason des armoiries de tous les chevaliers de l'ordre de la Toison-d'Or, avec les noms surnoms titres et quartiers, éloges etc. par Jean Baptiste, Maurice héraut et roi d'armes de Sa Majesté Catholique: folio, la Haye 1667—Brux. Le Mausolée de la Toison d'Or, ou les Tombeaux des chevaliers de ce noble Ordre, contenant leurs éloges inscriptions devises épitaphes alliances et cris de guerre: in—12, Amsterdam—Desbordes 1689—Histoire du Blason Eysenbach—1848—Order of Toison d'Or—Statuta Ordinis—Latin, Brit. Mus. Kings MS 420 Rules and Ordinances of the Order of Knighthood called the Golden Fleece. On vellum and beautifully illuminated with Portraits and Arms of Knights of the Order, 15th cent. B—M Harl. MS 6199 The Statutes of the Order of the Golden Fleece: a vellum folio in french describing the ceremonials used at the installation of the English Kings & treatises on Heraldry etc. Stowe MS 211 B. M. Les Ordonnances de l'Ordre de la Toison d'Or: Anvers—folio. Le songe de la thoison dor: fait & copose par Michault Tailleuent, Paris. La Thoison d'Or by Guillaume Bishop of Tournay: Troyes 1530, fol. Armoiries des Chevaliers de l'ordre de la Thoison d'Or jusqu' a 1546—B-M Add. MS. 21938. Ordine de Cavalieri del Tosone da Sansovino Acad. Venet. Aldo 1558. "Liure de lordre du Thoison dor" containing the arms of all knights to 1559 in colours B-M Add. MS. 26713—Chevaliers de l'Ordre etc. Arms of the Knights with portraits of the Chiefs: Jan. 1429 to Aug. 1559—MS. No 230 Woburn Abbey. "Recoeil de toutes les Fêtes Chapitres de la tres noble Ordre du Thoison d'Or" 1429-1559; arms titles of Sovereigns & Knights & notes by the Rev. D T Powell B-M Add. MS. 20072—Ordenliche Beschreibung mit was stat. Ceremonien & Zierlichkeiten die Röm. Kay. May. etc— . . . Ertzhertzogen, Fürsten & Herrn den Orden dess Guldin Fluss in désem 85 Jahr—von Paul Zehendtner von Zehendtgrueb, Dilingen 1587 Extracts relating to Knights of the Golden Fleece by M. Lois Gollut 1592 B.M. Eg. MS 1906 f 177 Arms of the Knights of the Order of the Golden Fleece, from Institution 1429 to 1602 Arms emblazoned & Portraits B.M. Kings MS 421 Livre de l'ordre de la Thoison d'Or to 1559; names titles & arms & chapters of the Order 16th & 17th cents BM Add MS 21 939 Arms of Knights of the Gol. Fl. 16 & 17 cent. B-M Add MSS 20072, 21938, 26713, Eg MS 1906—A large & curious collect. of coats of arms coloured & in trick relating to Toison d'Or 17th cent. B-M Eg. MS 638 Statuts et Ord. du . . . Ordre 17 cent B-M. Eg MS 641 La Toyson d'Or Par Salomon Trissmosin Paris 1613 Le Blason des Armoiries de tous les Chev. de l'Ordre etc fr. Institu. to present par J. J. Chifflet—French & Italian, Antwerp 1632 Brevarium Historicum ordinis Aurei Velleris oder historie des Toison-ordens, der Ritter vom Guldenen Vlüss etc by Jules Chifflet Nurnberg 1741 Arius seu Aurei Velleris by Gott. Vendelinus, Ant. 1688 Hist. de la insigne Orden del Toyson de Oro By Julian de Pinedo y Salazar 3 vols

folio Madrid 1787 Arms of Knights Gol. Fleece 1429 to 1838
 "notes on their lives" Rev. D T Powell 2 vols folio B-M Add.
 MSS 17437 & 8 B-M—British Museum at London The house of
 LANNOY had 17 knights of the Toison d'Or, three of whom
 where FOUNDER chevaliers and four were in the order at the
 same time—[A greater number than any other family] The
 house having the largest number of chevaliers was that of CROY
 [allied to LANNOY] whose total is 28 with 2 FOUNDER
 knights included. Called by PHILIPPE le bon "our cousin,"
 La généalogie de la maison de Croy; par Jacques de Bye Anvers
 1620 Gives —1st. the descent from ADAM to JAPHET ? 2d an
 ancient history of Germany which gives from JAPHET to the
 Kings of HUNGARY [Hongrie] ? and attaching thereto the
 house of Croy [a much disputed point] The Croy armes & those
 of Hungary are but slightly differenced the one from the other.
 Raoul was seigneur de Croy 1213 [see Bulletin de la Soc. Her. et
 Gen. de France Mar 10 1880 2d yr. no 5]

PREMIERE CHAPITRE DE L'ORDRE

[The first chapter]

THE first fête of the 1st chapter was celebrated on Saint
 Andrews day 1431, the patron saint, in the Collegiate church of St
 Peter at LILLE—Flanders—The solemnity lasted three days with
 a different vestment for each day—1st was a scarlet robe sym-
 bolical of the blood to shed in defense of the Church of GOD. 2d
 was of black for the Devil and their sins to be prayed for, & 3d
 of white damask to represent a life of purity on earth. The grand
 manteau of the ORDER was scarlet furred with ermine and an
 antique hood [see figure 7].

THE 20 CHEVALIERS present were: Le SOUVERAN, Jean
 seigneur de Roulaix, Roland d'Witkerke seigneur de Hemsrode,
 Antoine de Vergy seigneur de Chauplitte, David de Brimeur
 seigneur de Ligny, HUE de LANNOY seigneur de Santes—
 VII, Jean de la Clyte seigneur de Commines, Antoine de Toulon-
 jon seigneur de Traves, Jean de la Trémouille seigneur de Jonvelle,
 GILBERT de LANNOY seigneur de Willerval—XII, Jean de
 Villers seigneur de l'Isle-Adam, Antoine seigneur de Croy, De
 Brimeu dit Florimont, Jacques de Brimeu seigneur de Grigny,
 BAUDOUIN de LANNOY gouverneur de LILLE—XIX,
 Pierre de Beaufremont seigneur de Chamy, Philippe seigneur de
 Ternant, Jean de Croy seigneur de Tour-sur-Marne, Jean seig-
 neur de Crequy, & Jean Germain CHANCELIER de l'ORDRE
 & Bishop de Nevers.

THE CHEVALIERS de LANNOY

No Date of Conferation Fornames Messire Died Number
 in roll of Chev.

1 1429 & 31 HUGUES [Hue] de LANNOY Gouverneur de
 Holland 1456—VII.

2 1429 & 31 GILBERT de LANNOY 1462—XII.

- 3 1429 & 31 BAUDOUIN [le bégue] de LANNOY Gov. of Lille 1474—XIX.
- 4 1451 JEAN II seigneur de LANNOY 4th CHANCELIER of the ORDER Gouverneur de Hollande 1497—L.
- 5 (1493) ? BAUDOUIN de LANNOY Gov. of Zutphen 1501—LXXXIX.
- 6 ? PIERRE de LANNOY seigneur de Fresnoy ?—XCVIII.
- 7 ? PHILIPPE II de LANNOY seigneur de Santes & Roulaincourt 1535—CLXXXII.
- 8 1531 PHILIPPE de LANNOY seigneur de Molembais 1543—CLXXXIII.
- 9 1546 JEAN de LANNOY en surtout Bourgogne armes 1560—CCVIII.
- 10 1546 BAUDOUIN de LANNOY 1559—CCXXXIII.
- 11 1516 CHARLES de LANNOY viceroy of Naples seigneur de Sanzelles 1527—CXXXVI.
- 12 ? PHILIPPES de LANNOY Prince de Sulmona 1597—CXCVII.
- 13 ? CHARLES de LANNOY bore Lannoy & Colonna armes 1568—CCXXXVII.
- 14 ? don HORATIO de LANNOY (Horace) 1597—CCLXIX.
- 15 ? PHILIPPE de LANNOY [1600] Prince di Sulmona—d. before 1605—?—?
- 16 ? CLAUDE de LANNOY (after 1600 liv.) 1608 comte de la Motterie Gov. of Maastricht ?—?
- 17 ? EUGENE-MARIE de LANNOY [line not recorded] 1755—?

The Differenced Lannoy armes

Hue (VII) bore Lannoy the écu brisé with a filet en bordure engrêlée gules. Gilbert (XII) bore Lannoy (VII) brisé with a lambeau (label) azure of 3 pendants in chief. Baudouin (XIX) bore Lannoy plain or the full armes en surtout Molembais. Jean II (L) bore Lannoy plain, having inherited from the last of the first line of Franchimont 1451 the armes in full. Baudouin (LXXXIX) bore Lannoy & Berlaymont. Philippe (CLXXXIII) bore Lannoy & d'Esne. Jean (CCVIII) bore Lannoy, Manuel, Léon & en surtout the full undifferenced armes of Burgundy see chart. Baudouin (CCXXXIII) bore Lannoy & Barbançon. Pierre (XCVIII) bore Lannoy (XII) differenced with a star (6) gules in centre point—no lambeau. Charles (CXXXVI) bore Lannoy plain brisé with a petit croissant [little crescent] gules in centre point. Philippe (CXCVII) bore Lannoy with the bordure engrailed gules. Charles (CCXXXVII) bore Lannoy plain quartering Colonna. Horace (CCLXIX) bore the same coat.

Devises Héraldiques or Mottos of Lannoy

1429 Used by Baudouin de Lannoy "le Bégue" "Bonnes Nouvelles" (Good Tidings) & by Delano de Lannoy 1896 1429 Used by Gilbert de Lannoy & later, to date 1896 by the Princes of Rheina-Wolbeck "Vostre Plaisir" (Your Pleasure) (votre) Lannoy de Folleville (Artois, Flandre) "Crain dons la mort mieux

en aurons" also "Cremons (craignons) Lannoi, mieulx en aurons" Lannoy (Flandre, Brabant) "Me quod urit insequor" (Je poursuis ce qui me consume) From Devises Hér. par M. Louis de la Roque—Paris 1890 ("a Lannoy went to Russia"—bet. 1600 & 1700 ?—one of his des. being: "Count Delanoff a Minister of Instruction" He ? is found thus in the Almanach de Gotha '97: Instruction publique—J. D. comte Délianow (pronounced del-lee-on-off) Secy d'Etat privé cons., senator & mem. Imp. Conseil)

A:

THE GUELPH OR WELF DESCENT, 476 A.D., IN BRIEF OF LANNOY

(The Scythians erected a kingdom in Northern Germany & became Franks or Franconians) (Marcomir 1st King of the Sicambri (Scyrri) now Holland etc—to Hen. IV 1141) (Armes of Bavaria Losangé en bande azure & argent)

- 1—Guelph prince of the Scyrri 476 A.D.
- 2—Guelph of Bavaria 590
- 3—Guelph chamberlain of France 613
- 4—Guelph comte of Bavaria 670
- 5—Adelbertus comte of Bavaria 756
- 6—Wolfhardus comte de Lucca 823
- 7—Boniface comte de Lucca 850
- 8—Adelbert duc de Tuscany 871
- 9—Boniface comte de Lucca 884
- 10—Segisfrede prince de Lucca 900
- 11—Adelbert marquis de Tuscany 952
- 12—Otbert comte palatine 974
- 13—Otbert marquis de Liguria 1014
- 14—Azo marquis d'Este 1030
- 15—Azo marquis d'Este 1097
- 16—Guelph (Welf) comte d'Altdorf & duc de Bavaria 1101
- 17—Henry III duc de Bavaria 1120
- 18—Henry IV duc de Bavaria & Saxe 1141
- 19—Henry V duc de Bavaria & Saxe 1195
- 20—Henry VI duc de Bavaria & Saxe 1200
- 21—Agnes married Othon duc of Bavaria
- 22—Agnes married Hellin marquis de Franchimont
Arnulf de Franchimont 1139 had Conrad Gov. of Liège
- 23—Hellin II marquis de Franchimont
- 24—Jean de Franchimont 1310
- 25—Hugues de Franchimont seigneur de LANNOY 1349—had—
- 26—Guillebert (Gilbert) de Lannoy
- 27—Baudouin de Lannoy "le bégue" chevalier Golden Fleece 1429
- 28—Baudouin de Lannoy chevalier Golden Fleece
- 29—Philippe de Lannoy chevalier Golden Fleece 1543 m. Magdeleine de Burgundy
- 30—Jean de Lannoy chev. Gol. Fleece 1560

- 31—Gysbert de Lannoy (Gilbert) 1545
- 32—Jean de Lannoy of Leiden 1604
- 33—Philippe de Lannoy [La Noye] 1681 to Plymouth Nov 11th 1621

(Founded the house of LANNOY in America commonly called DELANO "42 gens" 1899) (Gysbert is Dutch & Flemish for Guillebert etc)

B:

THE MEROVINGIAN DESCENT OF LANNOY

- 1—Priam king of the FRANKS 382 A.D.
- 2—Sunno duc of the FRANKS 390
- 3—Merovee prince of the FRANKS —
- 4—Mervig k of the FRANKS 448
- 5—Childeric I k of the FRANKS 458
- 6—Clovis I "the Grand" King of France 511
- 7—Clotaire I K. of Neustrie 557
- 8—Chilperic K. of Soissons 584
- 9—Clotaire II K. of Austrasia 628
- 10—Charibert K. of Toulouse 630
- 11—Boggis duc of Aquitaine 688
- 12—Eude duc of Aquitaine 735
- 13—Hunold duc of Aquitaine 774
- 14—Waiffre duc of Aquitaine 768
- 15—Loup II duc of Gascogne 774
- 16—Adalaric comte de Gascogne 812
- 17—Centulle — 812
- 18—Loup Centulle duc de Gascogne 819
- 19—Donat Loup comte de Bigore 845
- 20—Eneco Arista K of Navarre 828
- 21—Ximenes Innigo K of Navarre —
- 22—Innigo Ximenes K of Navarre —
- 23—Garcias Innigo K of Navarre 885
- 24—Sancho I K of Navarre 933
- 25—Garsias II K of Navarre 966
- 26—Sancho II K of Navarre 990
- 27—Garcias Sancho K of Navarre 1000
- 28—Sancho III K of Navarre 1035
- 29—Ferdinand I K of Castille & Leon 1065
- 30—Alfonso VI K of Castille & Leon 1109
- 31—Urraque Queen of Castille m. Raimond comte de Burgundy 1092
- 32—Alfonso VII King & Emp. of Spain (VIII) 1127-35 d. 1157
- 33—Sancho III King — 1157
- 34—Alfonse VIII [IX] K of Castile 1214
- 35—Blanche m. Louis VIII K of France 1226
- 36—St Louis IX K of France 1270
- 37—Philippe III K of France 1285
- 38—Charles de France comte de Valois 1325
- 39—Philippe VI K of France 1350
- 40—Jean the Good K of France 1364

Henri de Bourgogne comte de Portugal 1094 m. Therese (bastard) dau. of Alf. VI she was comtesse de Portugal

[See royal chart]

Or—"this seigneur Espagnol" Jean-Manuel descended from the Infant Dom Manuel son of "St." Ferdinand III K of Castille & Leon 1200-52 r. 1217 & 1230 Alfonso IX K of Leon 1188-1230 Ferdinand II K of Leon 1157-88 Alfonso VIII Raymond (VII) 1106-57 King of Leon & Castille son of Raymond comte de Bourgogne m. 1092 Urraque de Castile & Leon dau. of Alfonso VI 1030-1109 King of Leon & Castille Ferdinand I "Great" Emperor of Spain 1056 King of Castille & Leon

(Jean Manuel was the great-grand-father of Jean de Lannoy who d 1560 The presumed ancestor of Philippe (1621) +17)

F:

THE LINE OF LANNOY FROM THE ACTII OF ROME: 600 B.C.

The Actii was a powerful Roman Patrician family in Rome 600 B.C. later during the Republic between B.C. 500 & 350? they left Rome & settled at Ateste or Este in Venetian Lombardy [known to have been in existence 136 B.C.] to—

? 18 gens.

? 12 gens. Caius Actius 390 A.D. of the castle d'Este, Senator 403

? 15 gens. About 15 generations later

? 45th gens. lived Sigfrid seigneur d'Este who d. 945 A.D.

46—Azon I seigneur d'Este d. 970 son Thibaud d. 1007 marquis d'Este

47—Sigebert d'Este d. 995

48—Hugues marquis d'Este d. 1014 m. Marie dau. of Marquis d'Este

49—Azon II marquis d'Este [d. 1055 or 1097]

50—Guelph (IV) duc de Bavaria & Saxe d. 1101

51—Henry III "Black" duc de Bavaria & Saxe

52—Henry IV duc de Bavaria & Saxe

53—Henry V duc de Bavaria & Saxe

54—Henry VI duc de Bavaria & Saxe m. Agnes comtesse Palatine

55—Agnes m. Othon I^r. duc de Bavaria

56—Agnes m. Hellin marquis de Franchimont

57—Hellin II

58—Jean m. Mahienne de Lannoy 1310 A.D.

59—Hugues de Lannoy

60—Guillebert

61—Baudouin "le Bégue"

62—Baudouin (II)

63—Philippe

64—Jean de Lannoy

65—Gysbert b. 1545 (fr. Phil. 63)

66—Jean d. 1604

?67—Philippe de Lannoy [De La Noye] to New Eng 1621

(76)—& 9 gens. to 1899 of Delano (counting 3 gens. to a cent. equals 76 gens. over 2500 yrs.)

