



BONNES NOUVELLES

News Letter

March, 1994

Number 10

DELANO KINDRED

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

NEWSLETTER NAMED

It has been suggested by Nancy Delano that we name our news letter the "Bonnes Nouvelles." Bonnes Nouvelles (French for Good News or Good Tidings) is the motto of the de Lannoy Family. According to the GHAHD (pg. 43), it was Baudouin de Lannoy (Governor of Lille and [in 1429] a founder knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece) who first used this motto on his coat of arms. We believe it an appropriate name for the DELANO KINDRED NEWS LETTER and we shall normally refer to it as the DELANO KINDRED Bonnes Nouvelles from now on.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1994 DUES?

As we have explained in our Membership Information article in past News Letters, our membership year runs from January through December of each calendar year. If you have not paid your dues for 1994, please do so soon so you will continue to be a member "in good standing" and continue to receive the DELANO KINDRED Bonnes Nouvelles.

1994 ANNUAL MEETING

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

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

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

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

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

For more details about the "Plimoth Plantation" and accommodations, please see pages 1 and 2 of the December 1993 News Letter #9.

EDITOR'S NOTE In News Letter #9 the telephone number for the Governor Bradford Motor Inn was in error. The correct number as printed herein is 800-332-1620. If you use the incorrect number in News Letter #9, you will reach Pilot Motor Freight in Tennessee. Your editor humbly begs your pardon and hopes this error has not caused an inconvenience.

CANADIAN DELANOS

Part II

In our December 1993 News Letter (#9) we traced the Charles DELANO's descendant line of the Dr. Thomas DELANO branch to Canada and stated our intent to follow this through Canada in the future using as reference The Descendants and Ancestors of Charlie DELANO by Mr. John Paterson. As we noted in our initial News Letter #9, Charles Delano, his wife Hannah, and their six children lived in the Miramichi Bay region of New Brunswick, Canada near the city of Newcastle. In keeping with the tradition of "ladies first" used by the GHAARD we will cover Charles and Hannah's daughters, Ruth and Rebecca in this issue and then cover their sons in later issues.

Ruth Ann DELANO (1843-1891)

Ruth Ann, the first daughter and fourth child of Charles and Hannah DELANO was probably born circa 1843 (according to New Brunswick census reports) and not in 1840 as indicated in the GHAARD. She was probably named after her Aunt Ruth Ann Delano (GHAARD pg 268) who lived in the State of Maine. She never married and she lived with her father near Miramichi, New Brunswick, in Derby Parish and then with her brother in North Esk Parish near Newcastle. We know little more about her. Paterson states that according to the 1891 census records, Ruth was able to read and write, she had no infirmities, and she had no occupation listed in the 1891 or on the 1881 censuses. She died after 1891.

Rebecca DELANO (1849-1923)

Rebecca, the second daughter and sixth child of Charles and Hannah DELANO, was born circa 1849 according to census reports. She was probably named after her Aunt Rebecca Vanderbeck who received her education in the Nelson, New Brunswick school system in mid-1830's to early 1840's.

On 14 June 1877, Rebecca married John William Underhill (b. 10 Nov. 1828, d. 1887). They had five children as follows:

1. Charles Abraham (1878-1905)
2. Catherine (1879-_____)
3. Hannah (twin of Catherine) (1879-1965)
4. Mary Ellen (1882-1941)
5. Lucy Ann (1888-_____)

John Underhill was a farmer. He and Rebecca lived near Blackville N.B. about 22 miles southwest of Newcastle in the S.W. Miramichi River Valley. According to the information assembled by Paterson, John and Rebecca (DELANO) Underhill had at least 18 grandchildren, 40 great grandchildren and 10 great great grandchildren. Most of the children and grandchildren lived in the Miramichi Valley near Blackville, Quarryville, Barnettville, or Barrettsville, N.B.

In the next newsletter we plan to cover Charles DELANO's sons Elkanha (c1834-1910) and Alexander (c1838-1910).

EUROPEAN PLACES WITH A DELANO-DE LANNOY CONNECTION

Part II

In News Letter #9 we started our series about places in Europe that have a connection with our DELANO-deLANNOY heritage. It is our intention in this article to try to follow Philippe DE LA NOYE from Plymouth back to Leiden.

As we know, Philippe, age 19 years old, arrived at Cape Cod (on 9 or 11 November 1621 and then at "Plimoth Plantation" several weeks later on board the FORTUNE.¹ The FORTUNE probably departed Southampton, England in August of 1621 for the "Plimoth Plantation."²

Page 99 of the GHAARD states that it is not definitely shown by any authority on the subject whether Philippe De La Noye was one of the passengers on the SPEEDWELL which set sail from Delfshaven, Holland to Southampton, England on or about 1 August 1620. However, information from Leiden Pilgrim Documents Center of the municipal archives states "the Pilgrims left Leiden by inland boat and traveled along the Vliet River to Delfshaven, where the emigrants embarked on the SPEEDWELL leaving the Netherlands on July 31, 1620. The group included people who had joined in Leiden, like Captain Miles Standish and Philippe de la Noy,...."³

It is presumed that Philippe was on the SPEEDWELL when it sailed with the MAYFLOWER from Southampton on 15 August 1620. Since the SPEEDWELL had to turn back to England, the question arises as to where did Philippe stay in England while awaiting the sailing of the FORTUNE the next year?

The accompanying article from The Guardian of Canterbury, England, entitled "The American Connection" suggests that Philippe de la Noye lived in Canterbury on "Palace Street with its timber-framed houses, many of which were occupied by Huguenot weavers who settled there in the 16th century...." Your News Letter editor briefly visited Canterbury in 1986 and saw the picturesque weavers' houses on Palace Street. Although he was unable to ascertain from the various citizens of Canterbury as to the house in which Philippe may have lived, he was directed to the records section of the Royal Museum, Art Gallery and Library near the corner of High Street and Best Lane. In the records section he found over 21 references to DeLannoy's, De La Noy's and De Lanoy's. The earliest date noted was 8 Feb. 1581 having to do with a christening of a son of Denis DeLanoy. The only entry observed mentioning a Philippe De Lannoy was in 1627—obviously not our Philippe.

Whether any of these DeLannoy's etc. were related to our Philippe is not known, but Canterbury was a refuge for the Huguenots. There is a Huguenot Chapel in the Canterbury Cathedral on the level below the main Nave. It is possible that Philippe's mother's (Marie le Mahieu) family was in Canterbury because Marie's sister

(and Philippe's aunt) Hester was born there in 1592(?) according to the data from the Record Office of Leiden, Holland.⁴ We know that Canterbury was also the home of Francis Cooke who married Hester Mahieu in Leiden, Holland; thereby becoming Philippe De La Noye's uncle. When Francis Cooke left England on the MAYFLOWER, Hester (Mahieu) Cooke stayed in Canterbury until she departed on the ANNE in 1623. It would, therefore, seem logical to expect that Philippe De La Noye stayed in Canterbury with his Aunt Hester approximately one year from August or early September 1620 until his departure on the FORTUNE in August of 1621.

Robert Cushman, one of the Leiden separatist leaders, became a freeman in Canterbury in 1605. He was selected with John Carver to return to England from Holland to negotiate for a patent to go to America. As stated in The Guardian, he wrote to Canterbury's refugees in Holland telling that he had negotiated the hire of a ship to take them to America. Traditionally, the Mayflower Inn on Palace Street, Canterbury, is where Cushman made the transaction. Robert Cushman arrived at Plymouth on the FORTUNE with his son Thomas. He returned to England a month later on the return voyage of the FORTUNE. He died in 1625 before he had a chance to return to Plymouth.

James Chilton was another Pilgrim who was originally a resident of Canterbury before going to Holland. He came to America on the MAYFLOWER but never saw Plymouth because he died on 8 Dec. 1620 when the MAYFLOWER was in Provincetown Harbor.

Canterbury is within easy reach of London with direct rail service from London's Charing Cross or Victoria stations. The channel ports of Dover, Folkstone, Sheerness and Ramsgate are all within 20 miles.

Leiden, Holland

Philippe De La Noye left Delfshaven, Holland on the SPEEDWELL in August 1620. He was baptized in the old Walloon Church on 6 Nov. 1603. It should be noted that the old Walloon Church (Vrouwenkerk) in Leiden is in ruins and is located Vrouwenkerkkoorstraat (stop #12) on the map accompanying the article "A Pilgrimage through Leiden." The present Walloon Church, which is old by our standards, (at stop #8) was then a hospital where Myles Standish was nursed in 1602.

Philippe's parents, Jean de Lannoy and Marie Mahieu were married on 13 January 1596 in the Walloon Church. Although there is agreement on the date of marriage, the location of the church is placed in Tournai, Belgium by the GHAARD (pg 48) and in Leiden (Leyden) by the Record Office of the City of Leiden. Philippe is believed to have been born in Leiden on or after 26 September 1602.

Philippe's father Jean (Jan) de Lannoy was born in Tourcoing, France, in 1570 and his mother Marie Mahieu was born in Lille, France. It is not known what Jean deLannoy's occupation was in Leiden. He died c. 1604. His mother Marie remarried. The GHAARD (pg 48) indicates she married Jean Pesyn. The Records Office, City of Leiden, indicates she remarried Robert Mannoo on 6 March 1605.⁵

Philippe had an older brother Jacques (Jenn) who was baptized in the old Walloon Church on May 1601. There is no information as to where or in what kind of house the de Lannoys lived. However, many of the Pilgrims lived in one roomed cottages similar to the one exhibited at the Pilgrim Document Center (stop #1 on the map).

After the arrival in Leiden of the English Separatists in 1609, Philippe and his brother became members of the Separatist Church which, after 1611, held services in Pastor John Robinson's house. This probably was known as the 'De Groene Poort' ("The Green Close") and Robinson lived there until his death in 1625. In 1683, an almshouse known as Jean Pesijnhofje was built on the site of John Robinson's house at 21 Kloksteeg (stop #5 on the Leiden Pilgrimage).

A trip to Leiden and the Pilgrim Documents Center is well worthwhile. Leiden is located about 25 miles southwest of Amsterdam. It is easily accessible by rail from Amsterdam Central Station. The Tourist Office "VVV" is located across the street (stationsplein), from the train station. Be advised that the "Pilgrimage Through Leiden" is a self-directed walking tour. Please see the accompanying article and map "A Pilgrimage through Leiden," produced by the VVV Leiden (Tourist Office).

¹ Stratton, Eugene, "Plymouth Colony, Its History and People 1620-1691" pg 22.

² Author's Note: I do not have data stating the port of departure of the FORTUNE. I suppose it was Southampton; the same port the MAYFLOWER and SPEEDWELL sailed from a year earlier. I would appreciate information on this point.

³ Leverland, B.N. and Bangs, J.D., Pamphlet, "The Pilgrims in Leiden, 1609-1620" unnumbered pg. 13.

⁴ Schellass, Theodoor N. Record Office City of Leyden, and Roberts, Garry B., Boston Brochure, "Descent of President George Bush from Leyden Pilgrims Francis Cooke and Hester Mahieu" 1989 "Hester Mahieu Cooke (1592-1675)."

⁵ Schellass, T.N. Keeper of the records of the City Leiden, ltr. 9-4-1990 references a notice of marriage of 18 Feb. 1605 in the Leiden Judicial Archives nr 89, Vol.F., fol.20 in which Marie Mahieu, widow of Jan Lano/Jean deLannoy was to remarry Robert Mannoo. Date of marriage, March 6 in 1605.

"The American Connection"

from The Guardian, Canterbury April 24, 1983

In August the city plays host to a group from Massachusetts, the Concord Minute Men, who come to reenact the battle in which their forebears (18th century farmers who were expected to respond to any call to arms within one minute) defeated the British.

Concord's first church was built on land donated by Major Simon Willard of Canterbury. A New England pioneer, he was among the founders of both Concord and Lexington and became C-in-C of the British forces against "hostile Indian tribes."

The Minute Men will be importing muskets and other weapons, by special permission of the Customs. Already Concord and Canterbury have traced mutual associates promising an enjoyable occasion for visitors and hosts.

From the 16th century citizens to Canterbury forged links with America. There is paradox in their historical role.

Robert Cushman, writing in 1620 to Canterbury's Puritan refugees in Holland, told them that he had negotiated the hire of a ship to take them and other local families to America. The Mayflower Inn behind its 18th century facade on Palace Street is traditionally the place where Cushman made the transaction.

Just over 150 years later Major Simon Willard's descendants were among those involved in the Lexington incident—the shot heard across the nation, the spark which set alight the War of Independence.

Like well-marshalled detective work, associations are tied in by the Bicentenary folder commemorating the Old World's links with the new, the work of the Canterbury Urban Studies Centre.

Robert Cushman's story is traced in points of interest along the route—the church where he was married, the Westgate where he was imprisoned, the Parade where he kept a grocery business.

A leading Puritan, excommunicated from the Anglican church, Cushman eventually sailed to America aboard the Fortune.

The trail unfolds abiding roots—the Buttermarket where the Claggets, still in Virginia, had a hat shop; St. Alphage Lane, ancestral home of the Gothersons of Long Island descendants of Dorothea Scott who founded the Oyster Bay colony.

Palace Street, home of Philippe de la Noye, named on the first tax roll of New Plymouth in 1632. He changed his name to Delano—a forebear of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Palace Street with its timber-framed houses, many of which were occupied by Huguenot weavers who settled there in the 16th century, is one of the most characterful streets in the old town.

Forebears of the Gookins are buried in St. George's Tower. Daniel Gookin wrote the first history of New England in 1674; Charles was sent from Canterbury by William Penn to become Governor of Pennsylvania, 1708; the Rev. Daniel was author of *The Revolutionary Journal*.

On Lady Woottons' Green an angry mob burned an effigy, in absentia, of Tom Payne, the Kentish man who turned American revolutionary and carried the key of the Bastille as a gift from the French revolutionaries to their counterparts in America.

From the King's School, among the oldest schools in England, Henry Jacobs joined the early settlers and founded Jacobopolis in Virginia.

One family, however, reversed this transatlantic migration. American born Comfort Staff, among the first graduates of Harvard, became minister of an Independent Chapel which once stood on Guildhall Street. His grandson is buried in the east walk of the Cathedral Close.

Exchange ties between international universities and the University of Kent at Canterbury are lively and practical, with many overseas students studying here at present, including about 100 from the United States.

A PILGRIMAGE THROUGH LEIDEN

For over 400 years people of various nationalities have come to Holland and to Leiden to find an atmosphere of tolerance. Already in the 17th century the population of Leiden comprised English- and French-speaking groups. Many houses, streets and monuments will illustrate this during your walk. In 1609 an English pilgrim congregation settled in Leiden. Its members became famous as the Pilgrim Fathers. They lived in Leiden until 1620, when they set sail for the New World aboard the Mayflower. After having settled in North America, the Pilgrims of the Mayflower talked about their stay in Leiden with affection.

Start at the Leiden Pilgrim Documents Center (1). Vliet 45. Opening hours: Monday-Friday from 9.30 - 16.30 h.

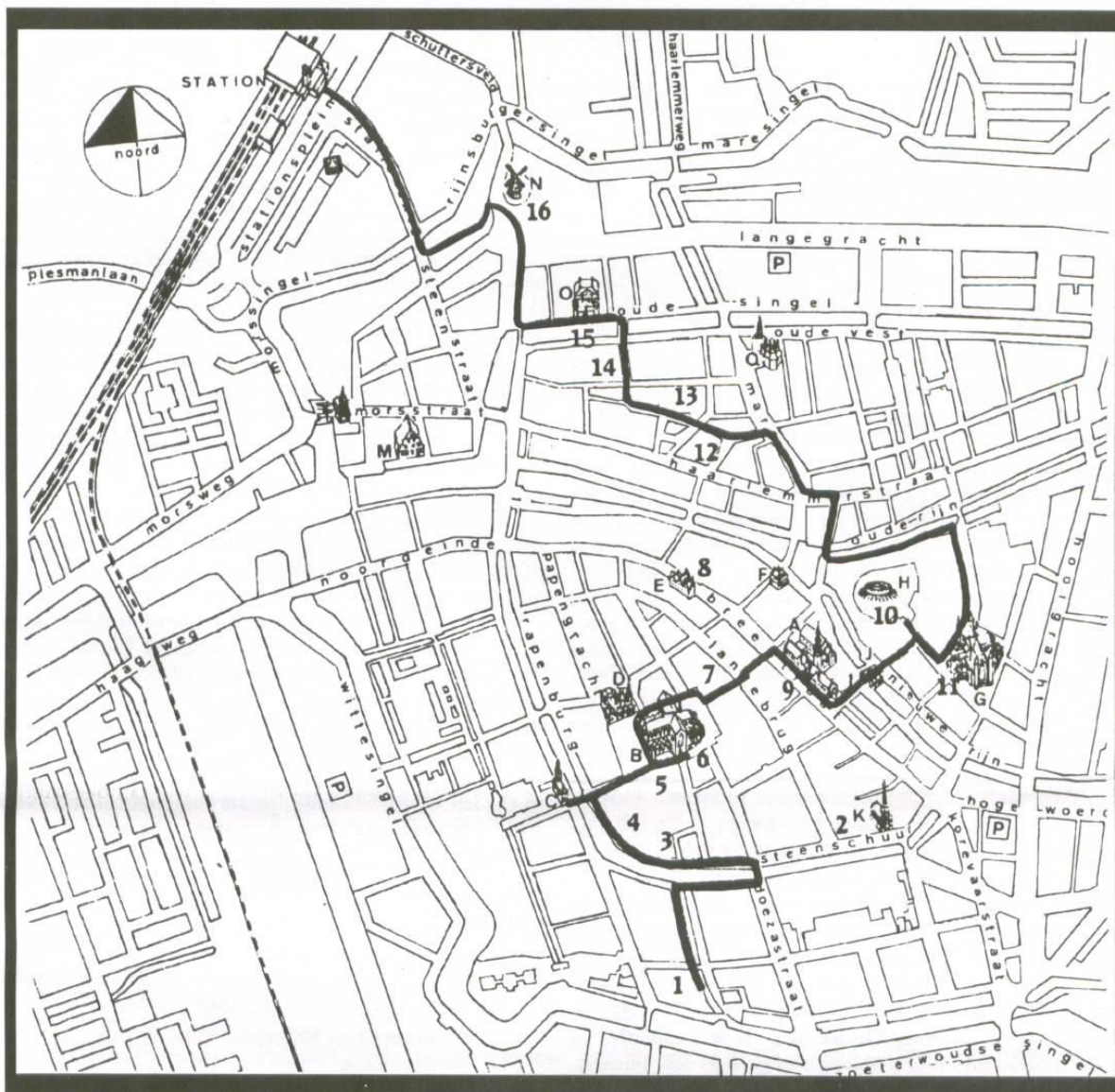
Upon leaving the Pilgrim Documents Center turn left and walk along the canal Vliet until you come to the canal Rapenburg. It is from the canal Vliet that the first group of Pilgrims, the Mayflower group, left to Delfshaven in 1620. From this nearby harbour they sailed for North America. The same canal Vliet is of historical importance to the people of Leiden. After a long siege by the Spaniards in 1574, the troops of Holland's Prince William of Orange arrived here with boats loaded with herring, bread and cheese.

At the end of the canal Vliet turn to the right across the bridge Jeroensbrug. Walk to the next bridge Nieuwsteegbrug. From this bridge you can see the church Lodewijkskerk (2) on your right. It is a catholic church, named after St. Louis. Originally it was a hotel for pilgrims to Santiago-de-Compostella in Spain. After the Reformation (1572) it served as a hall for the serge-guild of the wool industry. William Bradford, later governor of New Plymouth, was a member of this guild, which held its meetings in the Lodewijkskerk.

Cross the bridge, turn left and continue your walk on the other side of the canal Rapenburg. Have a look at the house of Professor Jean Luzac at nr. 112 Rapenburg (3). Jean Luzac (1746-1807) published the principles of the American Revolution in his newspaper "Gazette de Leyde." Some of the guests who stayed in his house were John Adams and John Quincy Adams (2nd and 6th president of the USA). John Adams was a descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower.

Beside nr. 76 Rapenburg turn into the alley Begijnhof (4). Behind the gate (at the end) you will see a white building, the former chapel of the Beguinage. Here the Pilgrims held their services in the years after 1617. Permission was given to them by Leiden University, the owner of the building since the Reformation. On the ground floor students practised fencing, in winter they used the dissecting room and in the adjacent rooms the Pilgrims had their "English congregation."

Return to Rapenburg and continue until you reach the side-street Kloksteeg. Before you turn into it, have a look at the Academy building on your left, the oldest building of Leiden University. Until 1572 it was a nunnery. Now-



days the university had dozens of institutes spread over the city of Leiden. Walk to nr. 21 Kloksteeg to the Jean Pesijnhofje (5). Jean Pesijnhofje was built in 1683 as an almshouse on the site where the Rev. John Robinson lived from 1611 till his death in 1625. His house was built by the Pilgrim William Jepson. Other members of the Pilgrim church lived in small houses (like the one-roomed cottage you saw in the Pilgrim Documents Center) in the garden behind John Robinson's house. This place was known as "The English Close."

Now look at the monumental church Pieterskerk (6), next to you. In the outer wall a memorial plaque can be seen, commemorating the Pilgrims who sailed for the New World on the Mayflower in 1620. Walk across the square Pieterskerkplein, leaving the church at your right to discover the Gravensteen, in medieval times a home of the

Counts of Holland. Then turn right to the north entrance of the church. The church is open from 13.30 - 16.00 h. (when closed, ring the doorbell at nr. 16 Kloksteeg). The Pieterskerk already existed in 1121, although parts of the present church were built in the 14th and 15th century. In the south-west corner is a memorial plaque for the Rev. John Robinson. He was buried in or near the baptistry. The exact spot was not registered. Other members of the Pilgrim Congregation were also buried here. In 1809, friends of Prof. Jean Luzac had a monument placed for him in this church.

When leaving the church, go to the right across Pieterskerkhof and turn left into Pieterskerkchoorsteeg. Between the nrs. 17 and 19 is a small alley, William Brewstersteeg (7). Halfway down this alley, on your right, you will see William Brewster's house. Here was his printing office.

Continue back along Pieterskerkchoorsteeg, cross Langebrug to reach Breestraat. Have a look to the left at the little tower of the Walloon Church (8), the former Catharina Hospital where Myles Standish was nursed when wounded in 1602. On the zebra-crossing on the right you will see the "blue Stone." It marks the spot where, during the Middle-ages, sentences were executed and unqualified products of Leiden's wool industry destroyed.

Turn right into Breestraat. On your left is the Town hall (9) built in 1597 by Lieven de Key and Rudolf van Benthem. In 1929, the town hall burned down, except for the facade. Behind this front a new building was erected in 1932-1939. Turn left next to the town hall into Koornbrugsteeg and cross the bridge. This bridge dates from 1642; the one further to the left is on record since 1200. In the past many goods arrived here by boat: cereals, fish, etc. Continue into Burgsteeg. At the end of this alley is the gate to the Burcht (10), Leiden's fortress, which was first built on an artificial hill in the 11th century. Until 1651 it was the private property of the Viscount of Leiden. From the top of the fortress a fine panorama view of Leiden can be enjoyed.

Turn right into Nieuwstraat, then left into Hooglandse Kerkgracht. The church Hooglandse Kerk (11) is on your right. It was first built in 1315 as a wooden chapel. The present church dates from 1450-1500. Some members of the Pilgrim church were buried here. The church is open to the public on Monday from 13.00-15.30 h. and from Tuesday-Saturday from 11.00-16.00 h. from April-October. (The entrance is at the far end.) Nr. 17 Hooglandse Kerkgracht is a former Orphanage. It was extended in 1607. Nowadays it is a museum of geology and mineralogy. Then turn left and walk along the quiet canal Oude Rijn until you can turn to the right into Konkersteeg by crossing the bridge St. Jansbrug. The medieval cellars under this bridge can be visited. At the end of Konkersteeg walk to the left to where a church, Hartebrugkerk, rises in front of you. Turn right into Lange Mare. After 100 yards turn left into Vrouwenkerkkoorstraat. You will soon see the remnants of a church, Vrouwenkerk (12). Philippe de Lannoy, an ancestor of the Delano family (Delano-Roosevelt) born of Walloon parents, was baptized here in 1603. In 1621, he went to Plymouth, New England, aboard the Fortune.

Leave the remnants on your left and continue along Vrouwenkerkhof into Lange Agnietenstraat. You will pass the Museum Boerhaave (13) (on your right hand). In the 18th century this building accommodated the famous European medical centre where Prof. Herman Boerhaave lectured. Next you can glance into the former almshouse Sion before continuing along Klooster. Then turn right into Korte Lijsbethsteeg. In front of you, you will see the splendid chapel of the former hospital Elisabeth Gasthuis (14). It is now the chapel of a nursing home.

Proceed along Lange Lijsbethsteeg. You can then see the municipal museum De Lakenhal (15) on the other side of the water. Walk toward it crossing the beautiful canal and then turn to the left to nr. 30 Oude Singel. In the 17th century this building was the center of the wool industry; now it houses famous paintings by Lucas van Leyden, Rembrandt van Rijn, Jan Steen, Jan van Goyen, etc.

Continue along Oude Singel until you can turn to the right into Nieuwe Beestenmarkt. Walk toward the windmill "DeValk" (16) presently an interesting windmill museum. To return to the central station, take the footpath to the left of the windmill, passing in front of the 1940-1945 war memorial, and then along the canal. At the bridge, turn to the right into Stationsweg.

Monuments of Leiden

- A. Town Hall
- B. St. Peter's Church.
- C. Oldest University building
- D. Home of Counts of Holland
- E. Administration Rhineland water district
- F. Weigh House
- G. Church Hooglandse Kerk
- H. Fortress "Burcht"
- J. Corn exchange Bridge
- K. Church Lodewijkskerk
- L. Town gate "Morspoorst
- M. Municipal Carpenters' Yard
- N. Windmill museum "De Valk"
- O. Municipal museum "De Lakenhal"
- Q. Church Marekerk

MURIEL'S CORNER

Dear Cousins,

Hope you all had the Happiest of Holidays and were able to gather lots of information from all of the relatives that you shared the holidays with. Now, you will need to organize all of your valuable data and remember that any information obtained from family members is considered second hand and will have to be substantiated. Be sure to Xerox any birth, marriage and death certificates or any other information that cannot be replaced, even old photos. Every one has a different system of organizing, so it is up to you to find what suits you the best.

As you begin the task of unraveling the mystery that is your origin, you will learn a great deal about the history of America, geography and people and their life-styles. Most important of all, however, you will learn about YOU and where you came from. Who hasn't heard some relative compared to their grandmother or heard "you act just like your Aunt ..." and wondered what were they like? We DELANO descendants are fortunate to have the GHAAHD to use as a guideline and to be able to learn of our ancestors and their lives.

Were any of you lucky enough to see the Pilgrim Eclipse? On 18 Nov. 1621, there was a lunar eclipse witnessed by the Pilgrims and Indians shortly after their first Thanksgiving celebration. Imagine Philippe, after just arriving in the New World. What were his thoughts? Did he think of the eclipse as an omen? Or was he romantically thinking of Priscilla? If you missed it, you won't get another chance. Experts say it won't happen again on this date until 2365.

More later on libraries.

NOTE: Muriel Cushing, our Genealogist, has moved to Florida. Her new address is:

Mrs. Muriel Cushing
4818 S.W. 5th Place
Cape Coral, FL 33914

Query of

Mrs. Judi Stucky
3614 N. Wittfield Street
Indianapolis, IN 46236-2242

I am seeking information about a Charles Delano who was born in either Indiana or Ohio and may have lived in Pulaski County, Indiana in 1873 - 1874. He died before 1880. He fathered a son by Mary V. Baker named Charles Edwin Delano who was born on 25 April 1874 in Pulaski County, Indiana. Charles Delano and Mary Baker never married. Mary V. Baker was born in 1856 and died in January 1880 in Pulaski County.

NOTE: There are no Pulaski County records concerning Charles Delano since Indiana did not require births to be registered until 1882 and deaths to be registered until 1899.

THANKS FOR THE HELP!

Muriel Cushing reports she has recently received research held from Lois Wheeler of West Melbourne, FL and Ernest Towers of South Yarmouth, MA. Lois has copied all the village records of Plymouth MA 1868-1919; copied any information on Delanos; copied the village records of Marshfield, Pembroke and Duxbury, MA after 1850; and has written letters seeking information for Muriel.

Ernest has worked on the descendant of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Abbot, Peck) Delano from 1792-1899; and helped Muriel with the Tripp family of New Bedford, MA. He is now working on the descendants of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

We would like to thank Lois Wheeler and Ernest Towers for the super research efforts which greatly help the Society's effort of updating and perfecting the GHAAHD.

TOWNS OF DELANO IN NORTH AMERICAN, THEN AND NOW DeLano, Washington and DeLano Beach, Washington (revisited)

While looking through the GHAAHD on pg. 119, the following statement of George Eugene DeLano written in DeLano, Washington in 1890, was found:

"I started out at the age of sixteen and shipped in the 'Arcadia' of Bath Me. loaded in Boston 1868 for San Francisco Cal., thence to Liverpool, Eng. & back to Boston. Jan. 1870 joined ship 'Austria' of Bath thence to St. John N.B. to Liverpool to Bos. Nov. 1870 joined ship 'Prussia' in Boston to New Orleans, thus making many similar voyages from many cities. Aug 1888 took command of schooner 'Louis,' the first 'five masted schooner' built on the Pacific coast to Coos Bay Oregon bound to Tacoma. Left the Louis in Tacoma and took charge of the famous clipper ship 'Seminole' I left her last spring and am now Proprietor of 'De Lano Beach' destined to be a summer resort on Puget Sound."

D.A.R. ESSAY

The following essay was entered into the annual DAR Essay Competition in Virginia this year. Since it is about Philippe de La Noye, we thought it appropriate to include it in this issue of the *Bonnes Nouvelles*. The author, Richard W. Gouldin, III, is our youngest contributor to date. In his description of his work, the author states, "my family has studied my ancestors and I am a descendant of Philippe de la Noye. I wanted to learn more about his life and decided to write my essay about him."

"Coming to America in Colonial Days: 1607-1776"

By Richard Wilson Gouldin, III
Richmond County Elementary School
Fifth Grade
Warsaw, Virginia

My name is Philippe de la Noye. I was 19 years old when I came to Plymouth. I came from Leyden, Holland. I didn't come on the Mayflower which landed in 1620 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. I came on the ship, Fortune. When I came to Plymouth I changed my name to Philip Delano. We left Leyden like most of the people on the Mayflower did because of our religious troubles. Our foods were salted meats, bread, and water to drink. The Fortune went through many storms. Life on the Fortune was hard. We left on December 14, 1620 from Leyden and reached the colonies in 1621. When we landed in the New World, we landed on the coast of Nantucket.

In my later years I married Hester Dewsbury on December 19, 1634. In 1650 Hester died when she had a baby. I was really sad because of her death. On September 3, 1652, I married Mary Pontus Glass. We had two sons, Thomas and Samuel. Thomas married Rebecca Alden when he was 20. Samuel didn't marry at all.

Our life in the colony was different from the life in Holland. On Sundays we could only go to church. When it was Sunday, you couldn't laugh, play, shave or cut your hair. In our house I had my own chair to sit in and nobody else could sit in it. We also had a high-back bench to sit on. That was always uncomfortable for me so I sat in my chair. The bench was called a settle.

Most of the time we ate lots of corn, pumpkin, and squash. The Indians showed us how to make maple syrup and maple sugar to sweeten our food. We have little clean water. Sometimes it is so dirty it is unsafe to drink or take a bath in. Because our water is dirty, the only thing we have to drink is cider we make from apples, pears, and peaches.

When my sons went to school, they used a hornbook. A hornbook was a wooden plate with a piece of paper on each side. The paper was covered with a thin sheet of horn. That is why it's called a hornbook.

We mixed herbs with honey so medicines would taste better. There aren't many doctors. If a person is sick, a neighbor has to ride all day to find a doctor. Sick people were bled to make them well. The doctor would cut a vein in the sick person's arm and let the blood run out.

We had laws to obey for every day of the week and special laws for Sunday. We were not allowed to use bad words or get drunk. The men in our town voted for the laws, we had at the town meetings. Women couldn't vote. Only men who owned land or went to church could vote. If people broke laws, they were punished. Our punishments were cruel. Hanging was one punishment and dunking a person in water on a dunking stool was another.

Our lives in the colonies were much better than our life would have been back in Leyden. We had to work hard because everything we used we had to make ourselves. We made our clothes, grew and cooked our food, made our dishes we used to eat on, and built our houses and furniture. We are very thankful to our God for his holy guidance in our journey to the life we have in the New World.

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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Descendent and Associate Membership - \$8.00.

Non-Voting Descendent Membership - \$6.00

Family Membership for descendent family units (husband, wife and their children) - \$20.00. Membership privileges include:

Attending all meetings of the Society.

Receiving copies of Society's news letter.

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

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



**1994 MEMBERSHIP FORM (BN#10)
(PLEASE PRINT)**

Name of Primary Applicant Membership Number

Address

City State Zip

Phone Area Code Number

Names of Other Applicants and Relationship

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

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

Primary Applicant Signature _____

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

e. Our membership numbers are _____
Primary Applicant

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

THE DELANO KINDRED BONNES NOUVELLES

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

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