

BONNES NOUVELLES

News Letter

December, 1994

Number 13

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 the progenitor of most DELANOs in the Americas, PHILIPPE DE LA NOYE, who arrived at Plymouth in 1621 on the ship FORTUNE.

THE 1995 MEMBERSHIP YEAR STARTS IN JANUARY.
HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1995 DUES?

As we have explained in our past News Letters, our 1995 Membership Year starts on 1 January 1995 and runs through December of the "calendar" year. Please plan to send your dues for 1995 soon so that you will continue to be a member "in good standing" and will continue to receive the DELANO KINDRED Bonnes Nouvelles. You will note that a 1995 membership form is included in this issue. Even though postage costs may increase, our membership dues for 1995 remain the same as 1994. As of the mailing of the last News Letter, our membership count was 314.

1995 ANNUAL MEETING

In the October Bonnes Nouvelles, we mentioned we were considering the Cooper Center, Kalamazoo, Michigan area on Saturday, August 12, 1995. We have reserved accommodations and meeting rooms at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Kalamazoo for the Annual Meeting and Annual Dinner. We are in the process of making arrangements for a tour of the Cooper Center area, which tentatively will include the Kalamazoo Nature Center's Indian Village and Settler's Log Cabin (similar to that used by Ephriam DeLano (GHAAHD, p. 452)) and the DELANO Homestead (home of William S. DeLano (GHAAHD, p. 449)). We are hopeful that we will also be able to include the Cooper Center Church, whose founders include Ephriam and his brother, George DeLano (GHAAHD, p. 453). The tentative program for the meeting is as follows:

	Friday 11 August	
7:30 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.		Early Registration
	Saturday 12 August	
8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.		Registration
9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.		Genealogical Discussion
10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.		Annual Meeting
11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.		Break for Lunch
1:00 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.	Bus Tour of Pertinent Sites at Cooper Center and the Kalamazoo Nature Center	
5:45 p.m. - 7:15 p.m.		Annual Dinner
7:15 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.		Speakers Program

Continued on page 2

Reservations: As was the case at the 1994 Meeting, advance reservations for the meeting will be mandatory to avoid a surcharge. We will provide reservation forms in our March Bonnes Nouvelles.

Accommodations: We have blocked rooms at the Radisson Plaza Hotel (800-333-3333) for Friday and Saturday nights, 11 and 12 August 1995 at a group rate of \$78.00 per room, including tax. If you care to reserve a room there, please tell the reservation representative that you are with the DELANO KINDRED GROUP to insure you are quoted the correct rate. Please be advised that the rooms will be blocked until 15 July 1995. After that time, that rate cannot be guaranteed. The Radisson Plaza Hotel is one of the better hotels in Kalamazoo and has adequate facilities

WILLIAM WALLACE DELANO

a Wisconsin Settler

We received a letter from Gloria B. Jackson of Chaseburg, WI telling about her DELANO ancestor William Wallace DELANO (GHAHD 404). William was born in Watertown, NY in 1831. He moved west and settled in Brookside, WI (25 miles north of Green Bay) in 1851. He was the only person there for more than a year. (From the GHAHD we know his brothers Mortimer and Marcus joined him there in 1852 and 1854, respectively.) In that year he became the Oconto County Surveyor. He surveyed the first road from the town Oconto near the mouth of the Oconto River inland to Stiles, just north of Brookside. In 1855 more settlers had arrived in Brookside and William built the first school house of logs that year. The school house also served as safe haven for women and children during an Indian scare while the men searched the area for Indians. William moved west to Descanso, California (40 miles east of San Diego) in the early 1890's where, according to the GHAHD, his son Fred J. DELANO lived. William died in Descanso after 1899. We thank Gloria Jackson for sharing this information with us.

GENEALOGICAL ABSTRACTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Pension Files - Part II

We continue with the second part of a three-part series of the DELANO section of Volume A-E of the abstracts compiled by Virgil D. White. The GHAHD page number of each soldier or widow has been added.

Jepthah, Sarah, W7008, BLW #39485-55, Cont & MA line, sol m Sarah Churchill on 17 Nov 1816 both were of Plympton in Plymouth Cty MA, sol appl 13 Apr 1818 Plymouth Cty MA a res of Duxbury MA aged 59, in 1820 sol had a wife Sally aged 51 & children; a daughter aged 23, a son Jepthah aged 13, wid appl 23 Aug 1853 Windsor Cty VT aged 85 a res of Reading VT, sol d 23 Dec 1843, wid appl for BLW on 5 Nov 1855 & a Jabez Fuller & Sarah H. Fuller with witts to her aff'dt (144).

Jesse, Margaret, W19159, MA line, sol m Margaret Leavitt m 9 May 1784 at Pembroke in Plymouth Cty MA, sol appl 31 Mar 1818 Plymouth Cty MA a res of Duxbury MA, in 1820 was aged 61 with a wife Margaret aged 59 & a son Jesse, Jr. aged 24, wid appl 16 Aug 1838 Plymouth Cty MA age 78, sol d 26 May 1838 (514).

Jonathan, S39429, CT Line, sol enl at Tolland or Coventry CT, appl 14 Apr 1818 Genesee Cty NY aged 60 & in 1820 sol stated he was aged 64? & was living at Stowe in Washington Cty VT with his son-in-law Isaac Billings & in 1820 sol had a wife aged 60 (329).

Jonathan, Ruth, W22926, MA Line, sol appl 25 Apr 1818 Lincoln Cty ME a res of Georgetown MA (ME), in 1820 sol was aged 69 with a wife Ruth aged 67 & children; Mary 40, Sophia 36 & Nancy aged 19, wid appl 6 Jul 1837 Somerset Cty ME aged 82 a res of Stocks ME, sol enl at Plymouth MA & after his srv sol moved to Woolwich ME & sol d there 16 Sep 1833 & in Jun 1836 wid moved to Stocks ME & in 1836 wid was living with a grandson John Delano, sol & wid had 11 children & 6 were living in 1836, sol & wid had m 14 Sep 1774, a granddaughter Catharine Delano was aged 23 in 1837 a res of Somerset Cty ME sol's children were; Charles b 29 Jun 1775, Mary b 31 Dec 1777, Thomas b 19 Apr 1779, Safira b 18 Jul 1782, John b 12 Nov 1784 & he d 25 Dec 1805, Elizabeth b 19 Apr 1787, Spencer b 4 July 1789, Richard b 6 Jan 1793 & he d 20 Jun 1803, Ruth b 10 May 1797 & she d 31 Oct 1798, Nancy b 24 Fed 1801, Duxbury MA m records shown Jonathan Delano m Ruth Delano on 14 Sep 1774 (268).

Lois former wid, W22925, CT Line, see Thomas Coats (329).

Malachi, S5342, MA Line, appl 21 Aug 1832 Plymouth Cty MA aged 83 a res of Duxbury MA & sol enl there (132).

MURIEL'S CORNER

Hi Cousins,

At the last DELANO Kindred affair in Plymouth, I was asked just what "Freeman" meant in early Colonial days. Not really being sure myself, I found these 2 definitions in the *Ct. Nutmegger* (June 1990 p. 142). Hope it helps.

FREEMAN: one who was given civil or political liberty after taking an oath to a government or church.

FREEMAN: used in tax or other records it referred to unmarried men aged 21 or over, free of family obligation, so taxed as single men. (They were transferred to regular tax lists after marriage, thus a year by year search of tax records will show year of marriage).

I wonder if any of you DELANO descendants have done any thorough research on Hibbard Delano. (GHAHHD, p. 354) One of our members & myself feel there is a good possibility that he is the grandson of Jabez & Prudence (Hibbard) Delano & not the grandson of Jonathan (brother of Jabez) & Anna (Ladd) Delano. Little is given on the children of Jabez in the GHAHHD & he did have a son Jonathan b. Coventry, Ct. in 1735. The GHAHHD claims that sons of Jabez died young. (p. 296) I haven't been able to find a death record, or any proof to support or disprove this theory. Can anyone help?

I read in the health section of Sunday's newspaper that genealogy has another "hat" — to see if a person's medical history can be controlled by learning what ailed their ancestors. Something to keep in mind is to make a note of what your relatives died from — it may play an important part of your medical history.

From the *Fortune Cookie*: The turkey, native to this country, was a familiar barnyard fowl in England brought to Europe 100 yrs. before the Mayflower by the Spaniards, who found the birds in Florida.

Hope you all had the Happiest of Holidays!!!

In Kinship,
Muriel

KNIGHTS OF ST. CATHERINE

As you will recall in our October Bonnes Nouvelles we included a letter from the Religious and Military Order of the Knights of St. Catherine of Sinai informing us that the DELANO KINDRED would be issued an invitation to the annual investiture in November. We received the invitation, but unfortunately due to time constraints and the lead time required to inform our membership of the invitation to this very formal affair, no one from our Society was able to attend. Your president responded to the Grand Constable regretting we were unable to attend. Your president also sent a letter to The Most Reverend Bishop stating our difficulty in attending. Hopefully, we will be in a better position to respond to such an invitation (if one is received) to the next investiture. As we noted elsewhere in this issue Baudoin (I) de Lannoy's father Guillebert (GHAHHD pg 40[7A]) was a member of the Knights of St. Catherine and therefor we have a "hereditary right to Knighthood" in that order. It is understood that Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt may have been a member since this order is open to ladies as well as gentlemen.



The Grand Constable
is commanded by His Excellency

The Lieutenant of America
of the Religious and Military Order
of
Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai

to request the honour of your presence
for

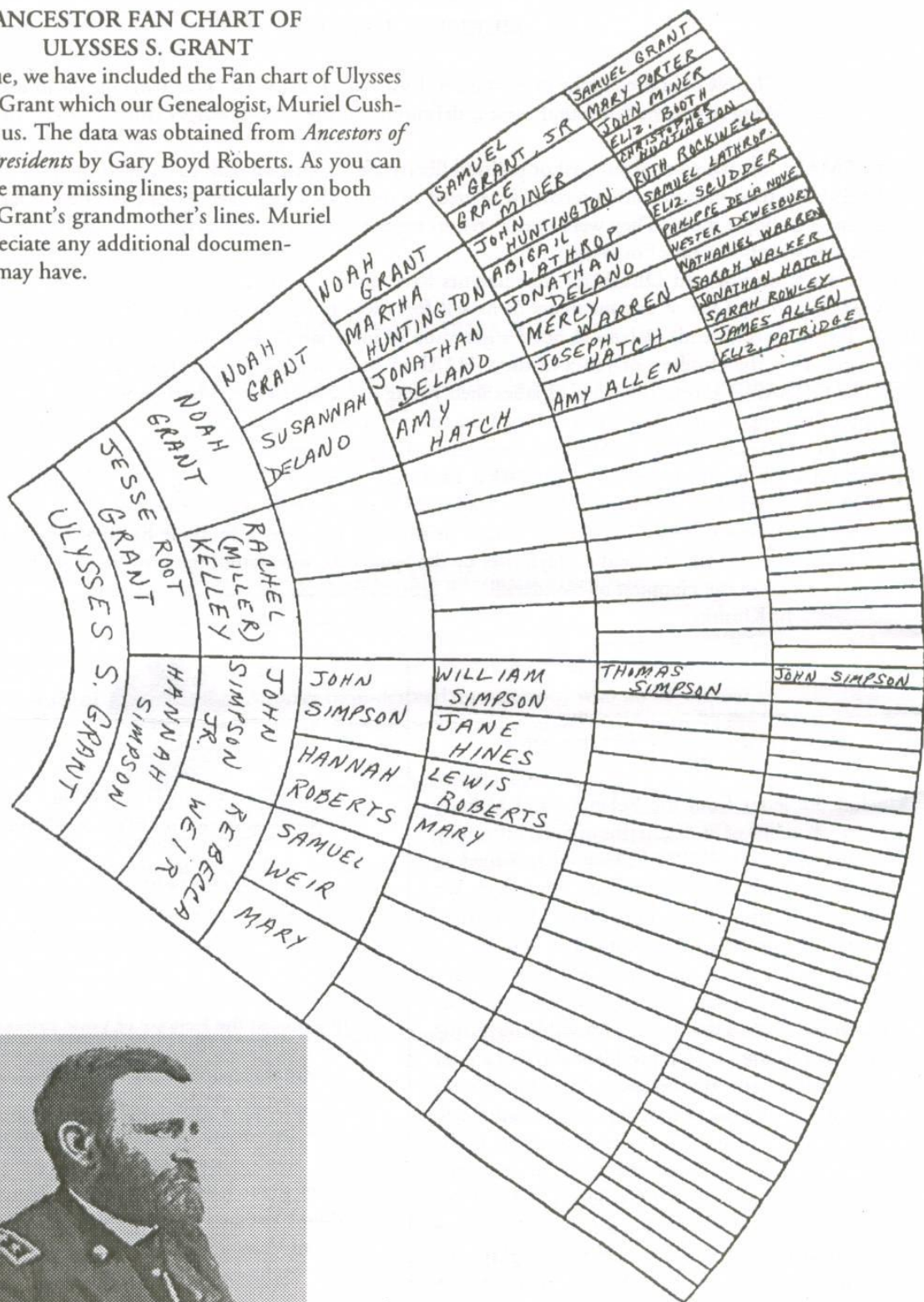
Knights and Dames of the Order
at 5:00 O'clock in the evening
on Saturday, the fifth of November
anno Domini
nineteen hundred and ninety-four
Mount Vernon United Methodist Church
Mount Vernon Place and Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

Military Uniform
White Tie/Black Tie
Decorations

R.S.V.P.

ANCESTOR FAN CHART OF
 ULYSSES S. GRANT

In this issue, we have included the Fan chart of Ulysses Simpson Grant which our Genealogist, Muriel Cushing, sent to us. The data was obtained from *Ancestors of American Presidents* by Gary Boyd Roberts. As you can see, there are many missing lines; particularly on both of General Grant's grandmother's lines. Muriel would appreciate any additional documentation you may have.



#582
 Source:
Ancestors of American Presidents
 by Gary Boyd Roberts

EUROPEAN PLACES WITH A DELANO-DE LANNOY CONNECTION

Part IV - The Fifteenth Century

In our June Bonnes Nouvelles #11 we followed DELANO-de Lannoy branch of the Franchimont-de Lannoy "pedigree" line through the sixteenth century back to 1500 and the birth of Philippe De La Noye's great grandfather Jean de Lannoy (b before 1522, d 25 May 1560), who was the Seigneur de Molembais, de Solre-le-Chateau and de Cauroy. In continuing with our series, we will follow this line back through the fifteenth century from 1500 to 1400 citing the European places significant to the history of line. As in the June Bonnes Nouvelles, we also include a companion article concerning the main historical events of the 15th century "which includes most of the 'transitional period between medieval and modern' history 'characterized by the Renaissance, the beginnings of the Reformation, and the great geographical discoveries.'" "As an artistic movement the Renaissance had two main centers, Italy and the low countries."² The low countries during this period were under the suzerainty of the Duke of Burgundy. During this period, the University of Louvain (located northeast of Brussels) played a major role in educating members of the Burgundian court. "From the 1440s onward, an impressive number of sons of the aristocracy in the Netherlands, who were regarded as eligible to serve at court, in council, and in arms, were matriculated at the University of Louvain. Within a generation of its foundation Louvain was being attended by at least one son, not necessarily destined for an ecclesiastical career, from some of the noblest families: counting from the north to the south, Bredevode, Borselen, Glymes, Lalaing, Lannoy, and Cröy. The "Good Duke" (Philip "the Good" [d 1467]) "had lent encouragement by sending there his eldest bastard, Corneille."³ "The Burgundian court of the fifteenth century was able to shine all the brighter because of the temporary eclipse of all its rivals outside Italy."⁴ As we shall see the Lannoy's were nobles in the opulent courts of the Dukes of Burgundy.

In the later part of this century after the death in battle of Duke Charles "the Bold" in 1477 and the subsequent division of the Burgundian lands between France and the House of Hapsburg, the de Lannoys served in the courts of the Hapsburgs who were Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire (H.R.E.). Consequently, we find the de Lannoy's closely associated with the courts of the H.R.E.

Philippe De La Noye's great grandfather Jean de Lannoy died on 25 May 1560; perhaps at the chateau

in Molembais near Tourcoing (see Bonnes Nouvelles #11, pg 4). Jean's father was Philippe de Lannoy, Seigneur de Molembais, de Solre-le-Chateau and de Cauroy, who was born before 1501. He became the Seigneur of Tourcoing (located 7 miles N.E. of Lille, France). He married Madelaine de Bourgogne (b 1498 d 1511). Madelaine de Bourgogne (Burgundy) was the daughter of Baudoin de Bourgogne, one of the many bastard children of the Duke. Philippe de Lannoy became Knight number 183 in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He was a councilor, the chief of finances, and Chamberlain to Emperor Charles V H.R.E. who made him a knight of the Golden Cross. He was also Grand Maitre d'Hotel of the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.⁵

Philippe had two sisters, Philliporte and Anne de Lannoy and one brother Hughes de Lannoy who became a priest in Liege. Philippe's father was Baudoin (II) de Lannoy, also the Seigneur de Molembais and de Solre-le-Chateau. He was born before 1439 and died 7 May 1501. He married Michelle d'Esne, Dame de Cauroy, (b? d 22 Apr 1511). It was through this marriage that this de Lannoy branch gained the estates of Cauroy, with its village in the old Province of Artois (see Bonnes Nouvelles #11 pg 4). Baudoin (II) was the 89th Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He served with the Duke of Burgundy (Charles "the Bold") at the siege of Beauvais (located 43 miles north of Paris) in 1472—one of the many "Burgundian incursions into areas which lay in the France-imperial borderland."⁶ He was also Governor of Zutphen (in the Netherlands about 50 miles east of Amsterdam). He served as Chamberlain for Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy and after Charles' death in 1477, he served as Chamberlain for Maximilian the Hapsburg Arc-duke of Austria (who became the H.R.E. in 1493). Baudoin (II) was also knighted by Maximilian after 1493. Baudoin (II) apparently had considerable artistic interest if we are to believe the caption on the illustration 6 following pg. 490 in *The Distant Mirror*. Priest Jean "Gerson preaching at the Church of St. Bernard . . . illustrated by Baudoin de Lannoy c. 1480."⁷ It may be that Baudoin paid for the illustration rather than doing the art himself.

Baudoin apparently had no brothers or sisters. His father was Baudoin (I) de Lannoy (surnamed "le Bégue" [the stammerer]). We do not know the date of his birth (we estimate between 1388 and 1405). He

died in 1474. In 1429 Baudoin (I) with his brothers Hughes (b. 1384 d. 1456) and Guillebert (b? d 1462) were "Founder Knights" of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Baudoin was knight number 19. He became Seigneur de Molembais and was appointed Governor of Lille. We know from his portrait painted by Jan Van Eyck (see the accompanying picture) that he was a Chamberlain to Philip "the Good Duke" of Burgundy (d 1467). "Van Eyck's portrait of Baudoin de Lannoy, soldier, courtier and local chamberlain, holding his staff of office. He and Van Eyck went to Portugal to negotiate Philip's" (the Good) "marriage to Princess Isabella...."⁸ Baudoin de Lannoy and the Sire de Roubaix as ambassadors accompanied Van Eyck from the Burgundian embassy in Bruges (Belgium). They went by ship and were "driven by reason of bad weather to put into three English ports, Sandwich, Plymouth and Falmouth..." before reaching Portugal in "...December 18, 1428."⁹ (Editor's Note: Armstrong states it was Baudoin de Lannoy who traveled to Portugal with Van Eyck. The unknown source at endnote 9 states it was his brother Hughes de Lannoy.)

Baudoin (I) de Lannoy was responsible for adding the motto "Bonnes Nouvelles" (Good Tidings) to the de Lannoy Coat of Arms. Baudoin first married Marie de Melles, Dame de Caucour and de Dolhain. She died on 31 May 1433 with no children. Baudoin married secondly Adrienne de Berlaymont dit de Floyon and Dame de Solre-le-Chateau. It was through this marriage that this de Lannoy branch gained the estates of Solre-le-Chateau located about 33 miles east of Cambrai, France and about 22 miles south of Mons, Belgium. Berlaymont is located 22 miles east of Cambrai, and Floyon is to the south of Berlaymont or 31 miles southeast of Cambrai. Adrienne died on 29 April 1439.

Unfortunately Van Eyck's portrait of Baudoin does not have good contrast to show his Chamberlain's hat, but we have still included it in this issue. We also have included a print of a painting of the occasion in which Duke Philip the Good receives the 'Chroniques de Hainault' from Simon Nockart. "Behind the Duke stands his Chancellor, Nicolas Rolin; in front of him his young son, the future Charles the Bold."¹⁰ By comparison of the Van Eyck's portrait of Baudoin de Lannoy, it appears that it may be Baudoin de Lannoy standing behind the young Charles the Bold and it possibly is his brother Guillebert (II) de Lannoy standing next to him. Note that Duke Philip, his son,

"Baudoin," "Guillebert," and the older man behind "Guillebert" are all wearing the gold collar necklace of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Baudoin's father was Guillebert (I) de Lannoy, Seigneur de Santes, de Willeval, de Rollancourt and de Baumont. He was also a Knight of Religious and Military Order of Saint Catherine of Mount Sinai.¹¹ We do not know the dates of Guillebert's (I) birth or death, but he was born before 1349 and probably died in the early 1400s. He married Catherine de Molembais (dame and heiress) and through this marriage gained the estates of Molembais seven miles north of Tournai, Belgium (see pg. 4 Bonnes Nouvelles #11). As mentioned previously, Guillebert (I) and Catherine de Lannoy had three sons; Hughes (b 1384 d 1 May 1456), Guillebert (II) b? d. 1462) and Baudoin. Both Baudoin's brothers Hughes and Guillebert (II) were significant to be also mentioned in this article.

Baudoin's brother Hughes "the Great" died unmarried, and was interred at the Collegiate Church of St. Pierre de Lille in France. His epitaph speaks of his illustrious military and diplomatic career. "Hue de Lannoy, Lord of Santes was one of the most eminent, wise, valiant, honorable and true knights of this time. He made voyages, had charge and ruling of many notable embassies, performed in person on the field-of-armies in the war against John of Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, Lt. General of the realm of France for England 1443-1444 and elsewhere and was already very much worn out at the time, . . . it is for his virtues that he is worthy of it . . ."¹² Hughes was the Seigneur de Santes (near Lille, France). He was a knight in the service of the King of France and was noted for courage and fervor in the War of Prussia against the Turks and Tartars. He was employed by (his Prince) John Duke of Burgundy, "The Fearless" (who was assassinated in 1419 by partisans of Charles dauphine of France) in the dispute with House of Orleans. Later he was made Captain de Poitiers (Poitiers is located 280 miles southwest of Paris) and de Montargis (located 67 miles south of Paris).

On 20 June 1421, he was made Capitaine de la Ville de Compiègne (located 30 miles north of Paris and 30 miles east of Beauvais). On 22 January 1422, he was created Maitre des Arbalestrers (crossbowmen) du Roy (Charles VI of France). With the accession of the dauphine (Charles VII) in 1422, the Duke of Burgundy, (Philip "the Good") renounced all loyalty to the dauphine, due to his father's assassination. Because

of his Prince's action, we assume Hughes de Lannoy and his brothers did likewise. Hughes became the Burgundian ambassador to England at this time and received the estate of Argies. Henry VI of England, was recognized as the King of France by Burgundy (during the period 1422 to 1435). In 1429, Hughes became Founder Knight #7 in the establishment of the Order of the Golden Fleece. In 1433, he was made Governor of Holland, Zeeland, and lower Friesland of the Netherlands by Duke Philip "the Good".

Baudoin's brother Guillebert (II) married first Lenore de Quesnes (b?d?)¹³. He later married Marie de Ghisteltes (b?d?) by whom he had three children.¹⁴ After 1456, he was Seigneur de Santes (located about 5 miles southwest of Lille), de Rollincourt (located near St. Pol, France on Route 39 about 18 miles west of Arras) and de Boulers. He became Seigneur de Willeval (located 7 miles northeast of Arras) and de Tronchienes. He was a Councilor to Duke Philip "the Good" and presumably about 1429, he became Chamberlain to Duke Philip. In that year, he became Founder Knight #12 in the establishment of the Order of the Golden Fleece. It is Guillebert's coat of arms that are shown in illustration #2 on page 9 of *Bonnes Nouvelles* #11. About 1433, he became Ambassador to England. Guillebert de Lannoy is known for his treatise on diplomacy providing "instruction for" his "peers in the arts of persuasion and influence in the ducal council."¹⁵ & ¹⁶ Guillebert also wrote a book for the young Duke Charles "the Bold" entitled "L'instruction d'un jeune prince".

We thank Lucius Delano for providing the information by C.A.J. Armstrong and the pictures included in this article.

REFERENCES for European Places

1. --- *Rand McNally Atlas of World History*, 1957, p. 57.
2. --- *Ibid*, p. 57.
3. --- C.A.J. Armstrong, *England, France and Burgundy in the Fifteenth Century*, (London 1983), 'The Courtier' in northern Europe.
4. --- *Ibid*. The Golden Age of Burgundy Dukes that Outdid Kings, p. 55.
5. --- *GHAHHD*, p. 43.
6. --- *The Oxford History of Medieval Europe*, Oxford, New York 1992, p. 293.
7. --- Tuchman, Barbara W., *A Distant Mirror*, New York 1978, illustration 6 after p. 490.
8. --- C.A.J. Armstrong, *England, France and Burgundy in the Fifteenth Century*, (London 1983). The Golden Age of Burgundy, Dukes that Outdid Kings, p. 59.
9. --- Unknown source.
10. - C.A.J. Armstrong, *England, France and Burgundy in the Fifteenth Century*, (London 1983). The Golden Age of Burgundy, Dukes that Outdid Kings, p. 55.
11. - Rev. Lowell A. Barker's Chart, p. 40.
12. - *GHAHHD*, p. 42.
13. - Rev. Lowell A. Barker's Chart, p. 40.
14. - *Ibid*, p. 41.
15. - *The Oxford History of Medieval Europe*, Oxford, New York 1992, p. 322.
16. - Lannoy, Guillebert de, *OEvures* ed. Ch. Potvin, Louvain 1878 (note: *OEvures* means works).



Van Eyck's portrait of
Boudoin de Lannoy



Duke Philip the Good receives the "*Chroniques de Hainault*"

DAVID E. KUMPF

It is with deep regret and sadness that we announce the death of David E. Kumpf. David, who was 59 years old, passed away on Thursday, 5 January 1995 after a lengthy illness.

As many of you know, it was David's inspiration and leadership that guided the formation of the DELANO KINDRED as a genealogical society of the descendants of Philippe de La Noye in the Americas.

In 1988, David organized a DELANO family reunion in Buffalo, NY in which many DELANO'S from New York and Ontario, Canada, attended. With the knowledge gained from that reunion David concluded that there should be an organization of all descendants of our common ancestor, Philippe de La Noye. He eventually contacted Nancy Delano of Duxbury, MA, and with her organizing effort and the help of Kristin Delano of Duxbury, Paul Delano of Ashville, NY, and others, the first "DELANO KINDRED" Family Reunion was held on 17 and 18 August, 1990. It was held at the historic First Parish Church in Duxbury and at least 150 descendants from as far away as Ontario and Arizona attended.

It was through David's encouragement that the DELANO KINDRED was formally organized and incorporated in 1991. Since 1992 the DELANO KINDRED has held family reunions every year. David, as you know, was a Director on the Society's Board. He organized the reunion in Akron, NY, in 1993 which was the first of the Society's reunions away from the Duxbury - Plymouth area.

David fervently believed that our DELANO heritage should be preserved and continually documented so that there would always be a complete genealogy for our children and future generations.

David was born on 6 December 1935 and was married to Carol A (Behrendt) Kumpf for more than 30 years. They had three sons, David K., Kevin J., and Paul J., all who live in the Buffalo, NY area. Should you care to write a note to Carol, her address is: 15 Liberty Terrace, Buffalo, NY 14215-1909.

We shall greatly miss David, our founder and friend. We send our deepest sympathy to Carol and her sons.

Inserted due to the untimely death
Of David E. Kumpf

SOME HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE 15TH CENTURY¹

14th Century Background.

In 1328, Charles IV, the last of Capetian King dynasty of France, died and the accession of Philip IV, the first Valois King, occurred. It was this Valois lineage that brought forth Burgundian Dukes. The outbreak of the Hundred Years War occurred in 1337, which heavily bore on the events on the first half of the 15th century. In 1347, the first wave of the Black Death (bubonic plague) began and killed one-third of the European population. The second wave started in 1361, and subsequent waves with decreasing intensity followed. The plague was a relatively minimal threat by the 15th century. In 1363, King John II (The Good) of France endowed his youngest son Philip (later called "The Bold") with the duchy of Burgundy². "King John . . . wished to reward the courage shown by his son at (the battle of) Poitiers by an extraordinary liberality³." This proved to be the "gravest political error which France could commit . . . the creation of a quasi-independent Burgundy."⁴

1400-1409

In 1401, Ghiberti won the competition for the second bronze Baptistery doors in Florence marking the beginning of Renaissance sculpture. In 1402, Tamerlane, at the head of a rejuvenated Mongol-Turkic horde, defeated the Ottoman at Angora (Ankara). In 1403, the German masters of Prague University condemned Wycliff's writings, but the Czech masters opposed this decision. Philip "the Bold" of Burgundy died in 1404, and the Burgundian influence at Paris increased under this son John the Fearless. In 1407, resulting from a quarrel between the Houses of Orleans, a Burgundian faction assassinated Louis, Duke of Orleans in Paris. Louis was a cousin of John the Fearless.

1410-1419

In 1410, Pope Alexander V (elected by the Council of Pisa in 1409) died and the council elected John XXII. Wycliff's books were burned in Prague, and religious conflict broke out in Bohemia. In 1415, France suffered a major defeat by England at Agincourt. Baudoin de Lannoy's brother, Hughes, probably participated in this battle, since Burgundy was supporting France at this time. Jan Hus is burnt as a heretic by the Council of Constance after further condemnation of Wycliff's doctrines. In this same year, the Portu-

guese captured Ceuta on the North African coast marking the beginning of Portuguese expansion. During the years 1416 through 1417, King Henry V of England invaded Normandy for the second time and, in 1418, moved across that province destroying city after city. In 1419, the Duke John "the Fearless" was assassinated by partisans of Charles, dauphin of France (later Charles VII), and Philip "the Good" became Duke of Burgundy. This action did much to loosen the bonds which allied the Burgundian Dukes to the Valois Kings of France. 1419 also marked the beginning of the Hussite (followers of Jan Hus and Wycliff) Wars in Bohemia.

1420-1429

In 1421, Hughes de Lannoy (Baudoin's brother) was made Master of the Kings Crossbowmen by King Charles VI of France. The deaths of Charles VI (of France) and Henry V (of England) occurred in 1422. Charles VII was proclaimed King by the "dauphinists". Because of the assassination of Duke John of Burgundy by the dauphinists, his son Philip the Good was obliged to renounce loyalty to the French crown and move into the camp of his rival, the infant, Henry VI of England, and his regent the Duke of Bedford (John of Lancaster). Accordingly, Henry VI was recognized as the King of France by England and Burgundy. Also, in 1422 it is believed Hughes de Lannoy became the Ambassador to England and his brother Guillebert may have become Chamberlain to the Duke of Burgundy. In 1427, the Hussite armies threatened Germany. During 1428, Joan of Arc appeared and lead the dauphinist forces to victory in the siege at Orleans. In 1429, Charles VII was crowned as the true King of France at Rheims. Also in that year, the Order of the Golden Fleece was created by the Duke Philip "the Good" of Burgundy. Hughes, Guillebert and Baudoin de Lannoy were "Founding Knights" in this Order. "If the Golden Fleece eclipsed all the other orders, it is because the dukes of Burgundy placed at its disposal the resources of their enormous wealth. In their view, the order was to serve as the symbol of their power."⁵ "The word 'order' thus still preserved much of its spiritual meaning; it alternates with 'religion' which usually designated a monastic order . . . The rules of the Golden Fleece are conceived in a truly ecclesiastical spirit; mass and obsequies occupy a large place in them; the knights are seated in choir-stalls like canons. The membership of an order of chivalry constituted a sacred and exclusive tie."⁶

1430-1439

In March 1431 at Compiègne, Joan of Arc was trapped and seized by a Burgundian soldier, and eventually came "into the hands of the Duke of Burgundy."⁷ Guillebert de Lannoy as the duke's Chamberlain may have been present. After a period of questioning and a trial at Rouen by members of the French clergy presided by the Bishop of Beauvais who supported the "Anglo-Burgundian" regime, Joan of Arc was burnt at the stake at Rouen on 30 May 1431. In the same year, Henry VI (of England) was crowned King of France in Paris. It should be noted that during the period 1420 to 1436, the Anglo-Burgundian regime controlled a large portion of France, including Paris. Baudoin and his brothers, Hughes and Guillebert, were probably present at this coronation. In 1432, Anne of Burgundy (Philip the Good's sister), who is married to the English Duke of Bedford (regent to Henry VI), died. In 1433, Hughes de Lannoy was made Governor of the Holland, Zealand and lower Friesland. Guillebert de Lannoy may have become the Burgundian Ambassador to England and Baudoin de Lannoy may have become Chamberlain to the Duke of Burgundy at this time. In 1434, the Portuguese rounded Cape Bojador on the West African coast. In 1435, Duke Philip "the Good" of Burgundy is reconciled with the dauphin King Charles VII of France through the Treaty of Arras, France, and the Anglo-Burgundian alliance collapsed. Baudoin de Lannoy was probably present at the signing of this treaty. In 1436, King Charles VII's forces entered Paris with the support of the Duke of Burgundy. Baudoin (II) was born before 1439.

1440-1459

In 1440, the conspiracy by the French nobility against King Charles VII (known as the Proguerie) took place. The Duke of Burgundy was implicated in the plot. In 1442 and 1443, the King of Aragon (Alfonso the Magnanimous) gained control of the Kingdom of Naples (which includes Sicily) and furthered Spanish influence in the western Mediterranean. In 1444, the Truce of Tours between England and France was negotiated and brought a lull to the 100 Years War. In the same year, the Turks were victorious over a Hungarian "crusade" of European forces at the Battle of Varna. This was the first significant battle against the Turks since the fiasco at Nicopolis (1396). The Turks remained unchecked in their threat against Constantinople. In 1448, the Anglo-French truce was renewed until it was broken by the English

raid on the border fortress of Fougères in April 1450.

1450-1459

In 1449 through 1450, the French recovered Normandy as the 100 Years War continued. In the period of 1451 through 1453, a war was fought between the Duke of Burgundy and the City of Ghent (Belgium). In 1453, Constantinople fell to the Ottomans under Mohomet II. It then became their capital. The French finally recovered Gascony and only Calais remained in English hands. In 1453-54, the first document printed by movable type was produced by Gutenberg at Mainz. From then on printing presses rapidly increased in number, thus creating a new means of disseminating knowledge.⁸ Italy, after years of fighting mainly in the north between the "city states," achieved a period of relative tranquility with the Peace of Lodi in 1455 and the formation of the Italic League. In 1456, Hughes de Lannoy died and was buried in St. Peter's Church in Lille. In the same year, the Vulgate Bible was printed. In 1458, George Podiebrady, a moderate Hussite noble, succeeded to the throne of Bohemia.

1460-1469

In 1460, Prince Henry "The Navigator" of Portugal died. In 1461, Charles VII of France died and Louis IX acceded to the throne. The Portuguese discovered and colonized the Cape Verde Islands in 1462. Guillebert de Lannoy (Baudoin's brother) died in that year. In 1465, many nobles, including the future Duke Charles "the Bold," rose against King Louis XI in the "War of the Public Weal". Duke Philip "The Good" died in 1467 and Charles "The Bold" became Duke of Burgundy. He embarked upon an aggressive expansion of Burgundian lands and, in 1468, he destroyed the town of Liege (Belgium) after it rebelled against Burgundian rule. In the same year, he married King Edward IV of England's sister, Margaret of York, which formally renewed the Anglo-Burgundian alliance against France. In 1469, the marriage of King Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile paved the way for the union of their two crowns and the eventual rise of Spain as a world power.

1470-1479

During 1470 and 1471, King Edward IV of England was exiled to Burgundy after the temporary restoration of Henry VI. Edward recovered the throne with Burgundian aid. During this period, Burgundy attempted an unsuccessful invasion of France. Baudoin (II) de Lannoy served in the Duke's army at the siege of Beauvais in 1472. In 1474, Baudoin (I) died, and in

1475, the English invasion of northern France in alliance with Burgundy was "bought off" by King Louis XI. In 1475 through 1477, Charles "The Bold" invaded Alsace-Lorraine and attempted to secure a marriage between his house and the Hapsburg house so that he might succeed to the empire. Baudoin (II) de Lannoy was Chamberlain to the Duke at this time. In 1477, the Duke was defeated at Nancy by Rene II of Lorraine in an alliance with the Swiss Confederation. Charles "The Bold" was killed in battle, and his lands were divided between France and the Hapsburgs. The marriage of Charles' daughter, Mary of Burgundy, and the future Emperor Maximilian I ensured that the Netherlandish territories passed into imperial hands while the southern Burgundian duchy reverted to the French crown in 1482.

1480-1489

During the division of Burgundian lands, Baudoin (II) de Lannoy became Chamberlain to Maximilian of Hapsburg who became Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor (H.R.E.). This established the de Lannoys in the courts of the H.R.E. for future generations. In 1481 Spain, with the crowns of Aragon and Castile united, began war against Turkish Grenada. In 1482, the Treaty of Arras formally divided the Burgundian lands. Baudoin (II) de Lannoy was probably present. In that same year, Mary of Burgundy died. In 1483, King Louis XI of France died and was succeeded by Charles VIII. In Spain, the Spanish Inquisition was formally established. In 1487, Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

1490-1499

In 1492, Granada fell to the Spanish and the Jews were expelled from Spanish kingdoms. Christopher Columbus discovered the "New World". In 1494, Charles VIII invaded northern Italy, beginning the Italian Wars. In 1495, the Reichstag of Worms attempted imperial reforms instigated by Maximilian I H.R.E. In 1497, Vasco de Gama reached India by rounding Africa. In 1499, the Granadan Muslims were given the choice of conversion to Christianity or expulsion from Spain.

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3. -- J. Huizinga, F. Hopman, *The Waning of the Middle Ages*, (trans. London 1924) New York 1954, p. 94.
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6. -- *Ibid*, p. 86.
7. -- Cheney, Edward P. *The Dawn of a New Era, 1250-1453* (Vol. I of a series edited by William L. Langer, Harvard University, originally published in 1936), pp. 169 and 170.
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CANADIAN DELANOS

Part IV

In the third part of this series about the *Descendants and Ancestors of Charlie DELANO* by Mr. John Paterson, we covered Charles and Hannah Vanderbeck DELANO sons Elkhana and Alexander (see Bonnes Nouvelles #11). In this issue, we intend to cover their son Abraham DELANO (c. 1845-1878).

ABRAHAM DELANO (c. 1845-1878). Abraham was fourth son (fifth child) of Charles and Hannah DELANO. According to the GHAHHD, he was born on 14 February 1848, however, New Brunswick Census records indicate the year was 1845. Abraham died in Miramich, N.B. on 9 Nov. 1878. Although Abraham was listed in the N.B. Census as being a Presbyterian when he was 17 years old, there appears to be no religious affiliation mentioned in later years.

In 1871 at St. Johns, N.B., he married Elizabeth McDonald, daughter of Ronald and Julia (Herington) McDonald. Elizabeth was born in St. Nicholas River, N.B. on 2 Dec. 1836. Abraham and Elizabeth apparently lived in the Kingston-Richibucto area of New Brunswick. Their children are as follows:

1. Their first-born Hannah DELANO (1871-1873) was born on 29 Nov. 1871 and only lived one year and four months, dying on 30 March 1873.
2. Julia Ellen DELANO (1873-____) was born 25 March 1873, just five days before her older sister Hannah died. When Julia was 17 years old, she married Robert Campbell on 25 Nov. 1890 in Richibucto, N.B. They had two children: Marian Campbell born 4 Nov. 1891 and Bessie Campbell born 20 July 1895. In 1899, Julia and Robert Campbell had moved to Waltham, MA, where they were residing at the time the GHAHHD was published.
3. Abraham and Elizabeth's third child was Catherine DELANO (1875-1880). She was born on 25 April 1875 in Richibucto, N.B., and lived almost five years, dying on 28 Feb. 1880.
4. Abraham James DELANO (1877-1880) was born 19 Dec. 1877 in Derby Parish and died in 1880, about ten days after his older sister Catherine on 10 March. Because of the closeness of their dates of death, one suspects they may both have died of an epidemic illness.

In our next newsletter, we plan to start the presentation of Charles DELANO's son James (1840-1926).

DELANO'S IN MICHIGAN

As we stated in our October *Bonnes Nouvelles*, the Cooper Center-Kalamazoo, Michigan area was chosen as the venue for the 1995 Annual Meeting. The region which included Michigan came under the control of the United States at the end of the Revolutionary War, and then became a part of the Northwest Territory in 1787. After becoming part of the Indiana Territory in 1800, Congress created the Territory of Michigan in 1805. Upon completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, many settlers came to Michigan especially from New York and New England. Michigan was granted statehood in 1837.

Several years ago, we made a cursory scan of the entries in the 2nd Book of the GHAHHD (The DELANO Genealogy) and attempted to tally the entries where Michigan was mentioned. We found over 120 entries mentioning Michigan. In our count, three were traced to Philippe DE LA NOYE's first son Philip Jr.'s branch, six were traced to his second son Thomas, seven were traced to John, his third son, over 87 were traced to Lt. Jonathan the fourth son, and 15 were found in the "Unknown Branches" section starting on page 520. 57 of the Lt. Jonathan line were of the branch of Lt. Jonathan's first son Jonathan Jr. We could not find any DELANOs who settled in Michigan from the Samuel DELANO branch, although we suspect some of his descendants ventured into the state.

Some of the first DELANO settlers were from Philip Jr.'s branch. Lewis DELANO Boynton (GHAHHD, p. 120), grandson of Hopstill DELANO,

moved from Maine through western Ohio and settled in Olivet in south central Michigan Territory in 1825. Another Michigan settler from this branch was Jephtha DELANO III, who came from Massachusetts and resided in Niles in southwestern Michigan in the 1870's.

DELANO's of the Thomas branch who settled in Michigan mainly were children of Albert Polhamus and Lucy DELANO (GHAHHD, p. 234) who were married in Sodus Center, NY and settled in Cleveland, OH. Some of their children settled in the area of central Michigan.

Descendants of the John DELANO branch mostly settled in the western Michigan area between Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids. This was due to John Swift DELANO (GHAHHD, p. 291), the son of Israel DELANO, who came to the Plainwell, MI area from Macedon, NY in the early 1850's. Most of John Swift's children settled in this area of Michigan.

The Unknown Branch DELANO settlers in Michigan were mostly the children and grandchildren of Calvin and Bethsheba (Hale) DELANO (GHAHHD, p. 524), who came from Massachusetts to New York and finally settled near Canandaigua. While some of their offspring settled around Ludington, Lapeer and Pontiac, MI, most of them settled in the counties of southwestern Michigan near the cities of Kalamazoo and South Haven.

We plan to cover the Michigan settlers of the Lt. Jonathan branch in the next issue of the *Bonnes Nouvelles*.

PRELIMINARY FORMS FOR THE DELANO KINDRED GENEALOGY PROJECT

By now you should have received your Genealogy Project Preliminary Forms. These forms were mailed to all member addresses by first class mail. The Genealogy Project is the society's phased plan to update the Second Book of the GHAHHD by documenting our descendency lines in a standard manner.

We hope you will complete the form soon and mail it to our Genealogist, Muriel Cushing, whose address is 4818 S.W. 5th Place, Cape Coral, FL 33914. If you have questions about completing the form please call Muriel at (813) 945-6107. If you cannot find the GHAHHD page numbers for your DELANO-surnamed ancestors, send in the form without the page numbers.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Membership Year. The DELANO KINDRED Membership Year runs from January through December each calendar year.

Membership Numbers. If you have been a member and are renewing your membership, please include your membership number. If you are a "Primary Applicant" renewing for other members, please take care to include the names and numbers of those whose memberships you are renewing.

Clarity. Please help us correctly record your membership information by printing clearly.

Membership Classes. 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 1995 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 1995, the Society has not required any documented proof of descent from PHILIPPE DE LA NOYE.

1995 MEMBERSHIP FORM (BN#13)
(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

Name of Primary Applicant _____ Membership Number _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____
Area Code Number

Names of Other Applicants and Relationship _____

a. ____ 1995 Descendant Membership @\$8.00/person \$ _____

b. ____ 1995 Descendant (under 18 yrs of age) Non-Voting Membership @\$6.00/person \$ _____

c. ____ 1995 Family Membership @\$20.00 (husband, wife and children under 18 years) \$ _____

d. ____ If you are renewing your membership, please include the renewing name(s) and membership number(s) below.

Name _____, # _____ Name _____, # _____

Name _____, # _____ Name _____, # _____

Name _____, # _____ Name _____, # _____

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

Primary Applicant Signature _____

e. ____ I don't think I am a descendent of PHILIPPE DE LA NOYE, but I wish to be an Associate

Member @\$8.00/person \$ _____

Associate Member Applicant Signature _____

f. ____ I have included a contribution to the Philippe De La Noye Memorial Fund in my check/money order of

..... \$ _____

Total Amount \$ _____

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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), and Diana DELANO (distribution). Requests for back copies and comments may be requested by writing to the DELANO KINDRED, Inc., P.O. Box 2635, Duxbury, MA 02331; Attn. Editor. The cost is \$2.00 per copy.

It is planned to publish the next *Bonnes Nouvelles* #14 (March 1995) and the following four as follows: #15 (June 1995); #16 (Sept. 1995); #17 (Dec. 1995) and #18 (March 1996).

It has been our practice to mail one BONNES NOUVELLES to each member-household address. We would be happy to mail one copy of each issue of the BONNES NOUVELLES to each member at a household address if desired. It may be desirable, especially in the case of Family Memberships, that more than one copy be sent to an address. If you desire another member in your household to receive a copy, please send the name and membership number of the member to which the additional issue is to be sent to George B. DeLano, Editor, 521 Buffer Drive, Virginia Beach, VA 23462.



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