

BONNES NOUVELLES

News Letter

June/July, 1995

Number 15

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, there were only 151 members who had paid there 1995 dues.

1995 ANNUAL MEETING AND REUNION

As mentioned in our two previous *Bonnes Nouvelles*, the 1995 Annual Meeting and Reunion of the DELANO KINDRED will be held in the Exhibit Hall of the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on Saturday, 12 August 1995. We have also scheduled an Advance Registration presentation and a Discussion Period on Friday evening, 11 August in that hall.

Advance reservations are mandatory to avoid a surcharge for the buffet dinner and to assure adequate group tour transportation. We have included a reservation form with this *Bonnes Nouvelles* for your convenience. We suggest you mail your reservation form and funds prior to 1 July so that it will be received prior to the 12 July reservation cutoff date to George DeLano at the address on the form.

Accommodations: We have blocked rooms at the Radisson Plaza Hotel at Kalamazoo Center, Kalamazoo, Michigan (800-333-3333) or (616-343-3333) for Friday and Saturday nights, 11 and 12 August 1995. The group room rate including taxes is \$85.80 per night. 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 the rooms will be blocked until 12 July 1995. After that time, that rate cannot be guaranteed. If you are late with your accommodation reservations, other accommodations are available through other "main line" motel/hotel chains in Kalamazoo.

Schedule: Because a large portion of Saturday afternoon will be taken with the tour of the Cooper Township area, this will compress much of our normal Annual Meeting schedule into Saturday morning. To allow more time, we have added Friday evening to this year's schedule. We hope this will give those attending more time to meet their "cousins" and to register ahead of time. As part of the Friday schedule, we will have a speaker. Muriel Cushing, our genealogist, will also be available for consultation and discussions. The tentative schedule for the Annual Meeting and Reunion is now fairly complete at this time and is as follows:

Friday, 11 August 1995

Radisson Plaza Hotel Exhibit Hall

7:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. Early Registration and Discussions
8:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Speaker
8:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. Genealogical Consultations and Discussions with Muriel Cushing

Saturday, 12 August

Radisson Hotel Exhibit Hall

8:30 a.m.- 10:30 a.m. Registration
9:30 a.m.- 10:30 a.m. Genealogical Consultations and Discussions with Muriel Cushing
10:30 a.m.- 11:30 a.m. Annual Business Meeting
11:30 a.m.- 12:45 p.m. Break for Lunch
1:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. Bus Tour of Pertinent Sites at the Kalamazoo Nature Center and at Cooper Center
— see tour description.
6:00 p.m.- 7:30 p.m. Annual Dinner in Radisson Exhibit Hall
7:15 p.m.- 8:30 p.m. Speaker's Program
8:30 p.m.- 9:30 p.m. Discussions

Sunday, 13 August

11:00 a.m.- Services at the Cooper Congregational Church

Bus Tour: We are pleased to offer an afternoon bus tour which includes the restored Homestead of William S. DeLano who was one of several DELANO and allied descendant families that settled in the Cooper Township area. The Kalamazoo Nature Center is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to further the development of an environmental ethic in all persons within its reach by means of education, research, and the stewardship of Cooper's Glen and other natural areas. Within the Nature Center's 1,000 acres in the Cooper, Michigan area, much of which is called Cooper's Glen, is the original acreage of several DELANO's and also of the SKINNER's, one of the families long allied with the DELANO's. Members of the DELANO and SKINNER families had settled near each other in communities in Saratoga and Orleans Counties of New York in the early and mid-1800's.

After a short presentation at the Nature Center Auditorium, we will visit the DELANO Homestead, a Michigan Registered Historical Site that includes the restored home of William Smith and Louisa (Skinner) DeLano. The tour will then visit the Evergreen Cemetery where many of the DELANO's and Allied Families of Cooper are buried. The tour will then visit the Cooper Congregational Church which is also a Michigan Registered Historical Site which was built in 1856. The founding congregation in 1845 included DELANO's and Allied Families. En route and on returning to the hotel, we may have a chance to see other sites of DELANO, historical significance and pass some of the early homes. Ward Christlieb will be our tour guide on the Cooper portion of the tour. We expect the tour will take 4 hours and will return to the hotel about 5:00 p.m.

Annual Dinner: The Annual Dinner will be a Plaza Buffet at 6:00 p.m. as follows:

Tossed Green Salad with a choice of two dressings.

The Buffet will consist of several appetizers with a choice of two entrees of Roast Top Sirloin of Beef or Orange Roughy with Shrimp Sauce, accompanied with potato, vegetables or rice, assorted breads and rolls.

Dessert will be served separately.

Beverages will include Regular and Decaffeinated Coffee, Tea or Milk.

Speakers:

Our tentative speaker schedule includes:

Friday evening:

Cooper historian Ward Christlieb will give a presentation on Cooper houses with a DELANO history. Some of these homes will be seen on the tour Saturday afternoon.

Saturday evening:

City Commissioner, historian and genealogist Sally Appleyard will speak about pioneer life in Michigan focusing on DELANOs of Cooper.

Louis and Annette Conti, Professional Preservationists and Restorers, will discuss the restorative construction and decoration of the DELANO homestead as well as the research involved.

An Invitation from the Cooper Congregational Church

As stated in the last *Bonnes Nouvelles*, we have received an invitation from the Secretary of the Cooper Congregational Church dated 27 February 1995 which reads as follows:

"The Cooper Congregational Church invites the DELANO "family gathering" group to the worship service on August 13, at 11:00 a.m. We hope it will be possible they may remain for the coffee hour immediately following the service.

Our minister is the Rev. Dr. Waldimar Schmeichel, a Professor of Religion at Kalamazoo College."

Sincerely,
COOPER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Wilsona Christlieb, Secretary

**DELANO KINDRED
1995 ANNUAL MEETING AND REUNION
SATURDAY, 12 AUGUST 1995
EXHIBIT HALL, RADISSON PLAZA HOTEL, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN**

Meeting Reservation Form

Advance Reservations are necessary to obtain an exact count for the buffet dinner. Reservations must be received prior to 12 July 1995. Refunds for reservation cancellations or adjustments will be made if requests are received prior to the previously mentioned date.

Registration Fee	_____	x	\$ 7.50	\$ _____	
	number				
DINNERS:					
Adult Buffet Dinner	_____	x	\$ 23.00	\$ _____	
	number				
Child under 8 yrs. Dinner	_____	x	\$ 12.50	\$ _____	
	number				
Nature Center-Cooper Tour	_____	x	\$ 10.00	\$ _____	Total \$ _____
	number				

Make your check payable to: DELANO KINDRED and mail it with your reservation form to:

George B. DeLano
521 Buffer Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23462-4505

His phone number is: (804) 497-6126

To help us, please provide the following information:

Your Name _____ Phone _____

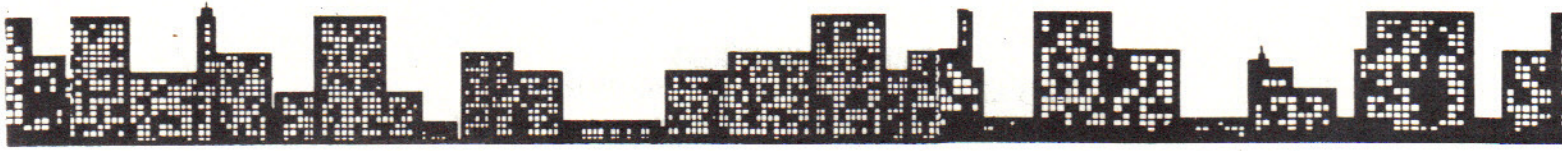
Address _____, _____, _____
Street City State Zip Code

Names of those in your party so we may prepare name tags:

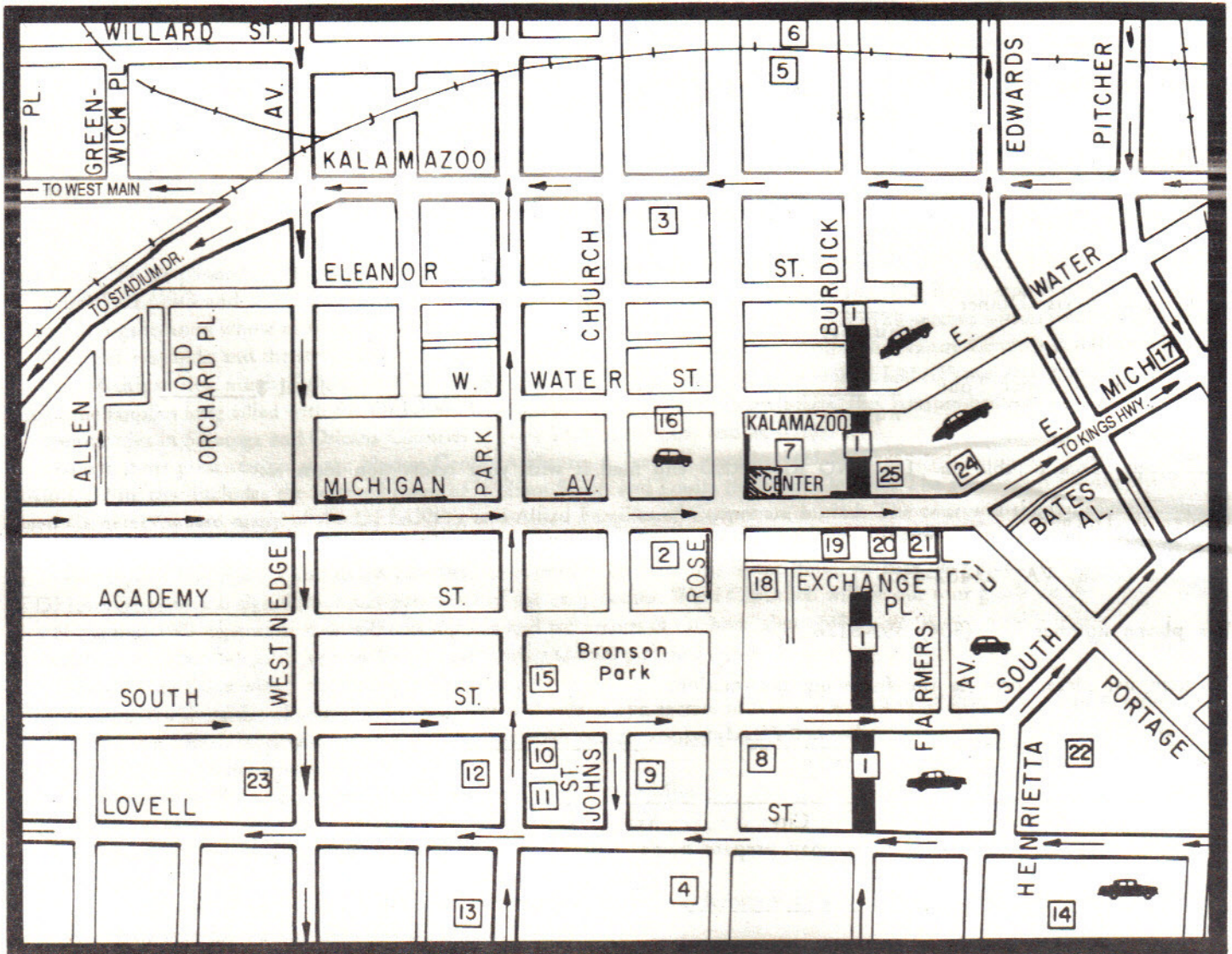
Cut along this line and mail the upper portion with your check. Save this portion for your records.

Dinners # _____ # _____
Adult Children under 8 yrs.

Amount of Deposit \$ _____ Check # _____ Date Mailed _____



DOWNTOWN KALAMAZOO



DOWNTOWN POINTS OF INTEREST

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. KALAMAZOO MALL | 14. BRONSON HOSPITAL |
| 2. COUNTY COURT BUILDING | 15. BRONSON PARK |
| 3. COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING | 16. PARKING VIOLATIONS BUREAU |
| 4. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUILDING | 17. Y.W.C.A. |
| 5. INTERMODAL BUS & TRAIN STATION | 18. COMERICA BANK BUILDING |
| 6. METRO TRANSIT GARAGE | 19. KALAMAZOO BUILDING |
| 7. KALAMAZOO CENTER/RADISSON | 20. FIRST OF AMERICA BANK BUILDING |
| 8. LIBRARY-MUSEUM-PLANETARIUM | 21. OLD KENT BANK OF KALAMAZOO |
| 9. KALAMAZOO CITY HALL | 22. UPJOHN RESEARCH BUILDING |
| 10. CIVIC THEATER | 23. W.E. UPJOHN INSTITUTE |
| 11. LADIES LIBRARY | 24. HAYMARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT |
| 12. KALAMAZOO INSTITUTE OF ARTS | 25. CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU-
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE |
| 13. CARVER CENTER | |



KALAMAZOO KA-ZIP-KA-ZAM

When was the first time you heard about Kalamazoo? If you are over 50 years old and were not raised in Michigan or were "from" Michigan, your answer might be: "Oh, the Glenn Miller song about Kalamazoo—that's where I heard about Kalamazoo."

About the turn of the century Kalamazoo was recognized for the very fertile swamp and river bottom "flats" that extended along the Kalamazoo River valley southward from the Gun Plains area through part of the city onward to Battle Creek. Because of the excellent soil conditions many farmers raised celery as the "cash crop" in these lowlands. As a result Kalamazoo became known as "The Celery City." Kalamazoo being located half way between Detroit and Chicago on the Michigan Central Railroad line was the stopping point for buying celery. Young men would walk along the trains stopped at the station hawking luscious white-stalked celery. The pride in the quality of the celery was evidenced in the local Central High School "cheer" in the 1930s and 1940s which went as follows: "Kalamazoo-Ka-Zip-Ka-Zam, Celery City Michigan."

Like many cities, Kalamazoo's early industry was powered by waterpower—from the Kalamazoo River. The Indians named the nearby river Kalamazoo because of the bubbling rapids in the water. Kalamazoo is the Indian word for "boiling pot." The aforementioned geographical location and the early power source were responsible for the development of many industries; chief among them being the paper products. Besides paper, the other industries that developed in Kalamazoo were: house trailers, fishing tackle (Shakspeare fly-rod and tackle used to be located there), machine tools, musical instruments, pharmaceuticals (the Upjohn Company), taxicabs (years ago the home of Checker Cabs), truck transmissions, and ventilating systems.

Fur traders started a post in the vicinity of the late 1700s because the river was easily forded near the site of the city. The first permanent settler was Titus Bronson who arrived there in 1829. Kalamazoo was first called Bronson in his honor. It was incorporated as the village of Kalamazoo in 1843 and because the largest village in the United States before it received its city charter in 1884.

Today Kalamazoo and Portage Michigan form a metropolitan area with a population greater than 250,000. Located 35 miles east of Lake Michigan in the southwestern portion of the state, it offers many attractions including:

The Gilmore-Classic Car Club Museums housing more than 150 antique automobiles in classic red barns on 90 acres of landscaped grounds, 15 miles northeast of Kalamazoo. Ph. 616-671-5089.

The Kalamazoo Aviation History Museum which features World War II war-birds like the P-40 Flying Tiger and the Grumman Bearcats, plus a Corsair War-bird simulator, and the world's only Guadalcanal Campaign Veteran's Museum. It is located at the southwest corner of the Kalamazoo Airport. As you may know, one of our members, Suzanne Parish, is a cofounder of this museum. Ph. 616-382-6555.

The Celery Flats Interpretive Center which celebrates the celery farming heritage of the area through tours, museums and artifacts including a 1930 gain elevator. Ph. 616-329-4522.

The Kalamazoo Public Museum with exhibits of history and culture including the Hans Baldauf Planetarium. Ph. 616-668-2876.

The Kalamazoo Nature Center which, in addition to the hiking trails through 640 acres of botanical gardens, includes the DELANO Homestead which we will see on our tour. Ph. 616-381-1574.

AROUND LAKE MICHIGAN

For those of you who have the time to make the Annual Meeting and Reunion part of a larger holiday, consider taking the Lake Michigan Circle Tour. This tour routes you counter clockwise through Benton Harbor (35 miles east of Kalamazoo), Saugatuck, Holland, Muskegon, Ludington, along the picturesque Leelanau Peninsula, Traverse City, Mackinaw City, over the great bridge across the Straights to St. Ignace with Mackinaw Island nearby. Then northward to Sault Saint Marie, thence westward to Munsing and then southward through Escanaba and Menominee to Green Bay. From Green Bay northward around the Keweenaw Peninsula and back southward through Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee to Chicago. Check it out with the AAA.

"ANCESTRAL ROUTES" TO MICHIGAN

We have attempted to trace the routes of the various branches of DELANO ancestors who came to Michigan using the dates of births and marriages in the GHAARD. We tried to pick ancestors who settled in various parts of Michigan selecting two from Phillip's, Dr. Thomas' and John's branches. We selected four from Lt. Jonathan's branch (two from Jonathan Jr.'s and one each from Nathaniel's and Jethro's subbranches) and included an ancestor from an "unknown line." From the data we find that most traversed Connecticut or Massachusetts to New York state with one family coming from Vermont. It appears most of the families traversed Lake Erie from Buffalo to Detroit. Once in Michigan, they traveled the rough roads which follow the Indian trails from Detroit. The three main westward roads were the northern road (the Grand River Road) from Detroit along the Red Cedar River to Lansing, where it met the Grand River, thence to Grand Rapids, and on to Grand Haven and Muskegon—essentially the route of I-96 today. The

"central Michigan" road went west to Ypsilanti and onward through Ann Arbor to Jackson, thence to Albion and following the Kalamazoo River through the vicinity of Battle Creek to Kalamazoo and via Gull Road, thence to Benton Harbor—basically the route of I-94. The southern route to Chicago left Ypsilanti in a southwesterly direction following the route of the Michigan Pike, now US 12, through Coldwater and Sturgis to South Bend and onward to Chicago. There were several more northerly roads from Detroit. The main route essentially followed the route of I-75 through Flint and Bay City northward. There was another route Oxford to Lapeer. When the railroads came to Michigan, they followed most of these same routes—for example, the Michigan Central Railroad followed the Central Michigan road.

Studies using the 1850 federal census, the Michigan Pioneer Record, General Land Office "previous residences" data and places of birth in Michigan Biographies compiled by Gre-

gory S. Rose in Michigan History, March/April 1986, clearly indicate the majority came to Michigan from New York state and the New England states of MA, VT, CT, NH, RI and ME. A study of Land Office Records of Previous Residences indicate the five counties surrounding Rochester, NY accounted for over one-third of the previous residences. Many ancestors of "New Yorkers" who came to Michigan came from New England.

The Phillip Delano Branch

The ancestors of Thankful Lewis Boynton, born in Olivet, MI in 1825 (pg. 120), removed from Duxbury, MA to Woolwich, ME via Kingston, MA in 1775. His great grandfather Hopesstill Delano sailed to Woolwich in his own vessel. Thankful's father Lewis Delano Boynton removed from Woolwich, ME to Olivet, MI, probably through northern MA, through NY via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence to MI via Lake Erie, Detroit and portions of the Central Michigan Road. The family removed to the Lorrain, OH area later.

The ancestors of Jephtha Delano 3rd, resident of Niles, MI in the 1890's (pg. 148), removed from Duxbury, MA in 1806 to Cambridge-Boston area. Jephtha and his family moved west to MI across MA and the similar route across NY to Buffalo and Detroit. They probably traveled the Michigan Pike (southern road) most of the way from Ypsilanti to Niles, MI.

The Dr. Thomas Delano Branch

The ancestors of Albert Zebulon (Delano) Polhamus who married Matilda Russell in Grand Rapids, MI in 1883 (pg. 234), removed from Duxbury, MA in 1731 to North Yarmouth, ME. Albert's grandfather, William Delano, Sr. (son of Amaziah and Margaret (Austin) Delano), removed his family from ME to Sodus Center, NY in 1812. His parents, Albert and Lucy Eliza Ann (Delano) Polhamus, removed later to Ft. Wayne, IN where Albert was born in 1861. They may have traveled from New York through Ohio along the southern shores of Lake Erie. Albert's brothers and sisters either stayed in IN or removed to MI or OH. Albert may have taken a road north to Grand Rapids from Ft. Wayne through Kalamazoo. Then a plank toll road from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids.

The ancestors of Gardner Warren Delano, who died in Vernon, MI in 1863 (pg. 236), was born in Sodus Center, NY in 1821. He was an uncle of Albert Zebulon Polhamus, so his "ancestral route" from Duxbury, MA is the same as Albert's. Gardner Warren Delano probably came to Detroit via Lake Erie and the Erie Canal and then took the northern Michigan Road towards Lansing and then north to Vernon.

The John Delano Branch

The ancestors of Roger Zael Raber, born in Martin, MI on 2 Oct. 1892 (pg. 292), lived in Duxbury, MA until after 1730. His great-grandfather John Delano 3rd removed to Pembroke, MA where his great-grandfather Israel Delano was born in 1767. When John Delano 3rd was lost at sea in 1771, his son Israel moved to CT and lived with an uncle until he was 21 years old. Israel walked with an "axe on his shoulder" to Wayne County, NY settling in Macedon, NY about 1788. Israel may have followed the trail through Litchfield, CT to Amenia, Dutchess County, NY, thence up the Hudson Valley and west up the Mohawk Valley to Macedon, NY. Roger's grandfather, Luther Rice Delano, was born in Macedon, NY in 1819 and removed to Plainwell, MI, probably via the Erie Canal, Lake Erie route to Detroit. From there he may have taken the Central

Michigan Road to Battle Creek or Kalamazoo, thence north 10 to 15 miles to Plainwell.

Raymond W. Delano born in Gun Plains, MI (near Plainwell) in 1877 (pg. 291) was a cousin of Roger Zael Raber. His great-grandfather was also Israel Delano of Macedon, NY. It is possible that his grandfather John Swift Delano and Roger Zael Raber's grandfather Luther Rice Delano traveled to MI together.

The Lt. Jonathan Branch

All ancestors lived in Duxbury until about 1677 when Lt. Jonathan removed to Dartmouth (now Fairhaven), MA, where he married Mercy Warren.

Major Joel Andrew Delano, the compiler of the GHAAHD (pg. 357), lived in Grove, MI in 1899. His ancestors moved to Tolland, CT in 1723 and thence to VT in 1776. Joel lived in Richford, VT in 1831. His family moved to Indiana probably through southern VT to NY thence along the Erie Canal to Erie County near Buffalo in 1833. In 1837 his family moved to Indiana probably along the shore of Lake Erie to Cleveland, thence to Indiana settling eventually near Indianapolis. Major Joel Delano entered the Army and after retiring in 1885 removed to MI probably by the railroad through Fort Wayne, Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids. He may have continued by rail to Newago and then by wagon to Grove, MI in Newago County.

The ancestors of William W. Delano who married Nettie Brigham in Grand Blanc, MI in 1885 (pg. 417) followed a similar route to Tolland, CT, but then went along the trail used by many DELANO's traversing CT (through Litchfield, CT to Amenia, NY). His ancestors settled in Amenia, NY from 1762 to 1795 before removing to the Finger Lakes area in Cayuga County, NY for about 17 years. There William's grandfather Watson Delano was born. His grandfather moved to Clarkson, NY just west of Rochester, NY where he grew up. About 1832, Watson removed to Michigan via the Erie Canal and Lake Erie to Detroit thence north to Oxford, MI. Watson's father was born there and settled in Hadley, MI where William was born in 1862.

The ancestors of Ephraim Briggs Delano followed a similar route except that his ancestors moved from Dartmouth (Fairhaven), MA to Rochester, MA where his parents were married after his father (Corporal Johnathan) soldiered in the Revolutionary War. His father and mother removed from Rochester, MA to Providence, NY about 1800 where Ephraim was born. In 1833 Ephraim removed his family via the Erie Canal and Lake Erie via Detroit to Ypsilanti, MI. After a year there, his family moved to Schoolcraft, MI, south of Kalamazoo via the Central Michigan Road. A year later in 1836, he moved his family north through Kalamazoo to Cooper.

The ancestors of Ezra Turner Delano of Au Gres, MI (pg. 467) followed the same route except his ancestors removed from Dartmouth to ME, south of Bangor, about 1782. They stayed in the general area until 1861 when they moved west probably through southern VT, across NY, Lake Erie to Detroit. They most likely followed the road from Detroit north through Saginaw, then along the coast of Saginaw Bay to Au Gres.

"Unknown Lines"

Although there are no documented descendants of the Samuel Delano branch in the GHAAHD removing to MI, we

have included a route of an "Unknown Line." The ancestors of Lincoln Edson Delano who married Nellie Tripp in South Haven, MI in 1833 (pg. 527) left Boston between 1790 and 1812 to Hartford, CT. Lincoln's grandfather Calvin Delano married Bathseba (Cooly) Hale there in 1812. Calvin removed his family to northern Finger Lakes area, southeast of Rochester, NY, where his father Philander Delano was born in 1828. His father grew up, married and settled in Orleans County just west of Rochester, NY. Four of Lincoln's brothers or sisters were born there. About 1857, his father removed his family via Lake Erie and the canal through Detroit and westward along the Central Michigan Road to Covert, MI just south of South Haven, MI. Lincoln was born there in 1860.

The Ephraim Briggs Delano Family in Michigan

In another article in this issue of the *Bonnes Nouvelles* we have discussed the routes taken by DELANO descendants from various branches. To provide an insight into pioneer life in Michigan, we have included here selections from an article by Elizabeth Skinner DeLano Howard which she compiled from the memoirs of Celia Jane DeLano Allen (Ephraim DeLano's daughter, as told to Ephraim's granddaughter S. Vene Ruben Earl Chappell in 1885) and data from the GHAHD.

Ephraim Briggs DeLano was the ancestor pioneer of the DeLano family in Cooper Township, Kalamazoo County, Michigan before it became a state in 1837.

In the early 1830's Ephraim took up land enough for several families selling to them for what he had paid for the same. He was born in Providence, Saratoga County, New York, on 16 January 1803, and married Luna Louisa Edmonds in Galway, Saratoga County, New York, on 2 November 1828. She subsequently died in Providence, New York, on 1 April 1830; they had one child Lydia Louisa DeLano born in 1829. Ephraim married Nancy Eliza Gillette in Orleans County, New York, on 19 April 1832; they came to Michigan in 1833 and their six children were born in Michigan.

Ephraim came to Michigan in 1833, traveling by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, New York, from Orleans County (western New York) where they were then living. Then trusting on the weatherman on high to get them across Lake Erie ("raging water") alive, to Detroit; whence by ox teams they completed their journey to Washtenaw County, Michigan, often cutting their way through the dense woods or building a road over swamps. With springless wagons, perhaps brought with them, they covered the first 30 miles to Ypsilanti. The roads traversed were, in wet season, atrocious, bottomless mud and they were so broken and branched that the main road was blazed with an "H" on trees to signify "highway." They lived in Washtenaw County long enough to get "enough on hand" to drive by ox team to Kalamazoo County. They located on 40 acres in Section 40 of Cooper Township in the midst of heavy timber and surrounded by Indians and "wild beasts."

Ephraim and Nancy built a shanty; the family slept on the floor and on trundle beds which slid in under the large beds. Many of the families that came to Cooper lived with them during the construction of a shelter on their own land.

Ephraim took in everyone even the wandering bands of Indians who frequently slept on the floor before the fireplace on their buffalo hides.

At a later date Celia Jane DeLano Allén reminisced as follows: They had a large stone hearth, a chimney plastered with

mud and split sticks, a crane, and hooks to boil and cook by. They baked in the ovens before the fire; there was also an oven built at the side. The log house was the best in the community. Kersey blankets served as carpets. The side walls were papered after a time with newspapers to cover the cracks filled with mud and the logs hewed flat. The papers were put on the walls with tacks. The log shanty had two bedrooms, a sitting room, and an alcove. The oldest skimmed milk was used with whiting mixed to paint over the partitions. One bedroom was colored "peachblow" made by adding red paint. The other made by using bluing. They were painted every spring and fall. The tacks were used for a number of years. After a time the walls were evened up with sand and lime.

In the "good old times" dresses were made from three breadths of material (or two and one-half). They had two shirt strings around the waist and the top and were low-necked and gored.

They cleared the land and made it over into a good farm. While clearing the land, Ephraim was ill with ague (yellow fever which was a common malady in Michigan) — very bad. Nancy burned the brush and had to fell timber to get room for crops. The first crop was yellow rutabagas. In the spring they made maple sugar. There were plenty of blackberries; they never knew real want. The box they kept food in was put out for Ephraim to sit on.

The Pottawattomy Indians were good friends. One was named Peter, his squaw wife was named Mary and his child was Margaret. Nancy would cut and make dresses for Margaret like Celia's in exchange for buckskin moccasins and mittens. Ephraim had buckskin pants which were lent to everyone to log in. There were always Indians living near by them in a settlement of tepees. They lived by hunting and fishing. Every year they would come back to visit, camping south of the barn and calling it "coming to visit Smokeman (Ephraim) and Nancy Squaw and Nancy Squaw's Papooses."

The Indian men wore long shirts and leggings. Occasionally the Indians stayed in the shanty and slept on the floor. Nancy tried to have them sleep in a bed which they refused to do. These were Selkirk Indians and in the evening they sang "Nearer My God To Thee" and other familiar hymns. Whenever they came back to visit, they always brought gifts; generally it was maple sugar made in little cakes shaped in mud-turtle shells.

One night Ephraim was obliged to be away from home on a business trip taking him away too far to return. During the night the door opened and eight Indians whom Nancy knew walked in and asked to stay all night on the floor as usual. She dared not refuse them and gave her permission. They camped down and were soon asleep before the fireplace. She admitted she did not close her eyes to sleep all that night.

When Ephraim and his family first came to the new land in the woods, they remembered seeing a whole lot of Indians sneaking toward the shanty. They felt rather worried about it. The Indians looked for sometime toward the house, and finally all filed up to the shanty, every single member of the crowd, old and young, putting a gift of some sort on the table—mostly pieces of smoked venison.

Whenever the Indians went to Bronson (Kalamazoo) to receive their pay, they spent their day in Bronson, returning to Cooper about a mile from Ephraim's, under the influence of li-

quor. They always called Ephraim their "Big Brother." One Indian always remained sober; they would go to him, turning over their firearms and knives to be kept over night. They generally had a big night fighting all by themselves.

There was a good-for-nothing sort of man in the neighborhood who took the bell off from an Indian's pony. Nancy knew the bell by the sound and felt there was no doubt that it was stolen from the Indian as it was now around the neck of the man's cow. As the Indian was afraid of the cow, he asked Nancy if she would take his bell from the cow's neck if he would drive the cow to the door. She performed this kind act; the young Indian could not forget the act and never was he able to do enough for her from that time on.

The first religious meeting held in Cooper Township was when a Presbyterian Missionary going through to Allegan stayed overnight at Barney Earl's. Nancy Eliza DeLano Earl asked him to preach. Word was sent out to all the neighbors to come and hear him. Ephraim put the wash tub on a hand sled and drew the babies (Ephraim and Nancy's children) over nearly the half-mile to the service. Celia could just remember it.

Ephraim was a man of some prominence in the township and was chosen to a number of its responsible official positions from time to time. He was the first clerk of the township. He was also elected to the lower house of the state legislature but declined to qualify for the office of representative. Taking a deep interest in church affairs, he was of great assistance in founding the Cooper Congregational Church.

MURIEL'S CORNER

Hi Cousins,

Thanks to all of you who have already sent back their descendancy forms. Remember I will gladly help wherever I can. If anyone did not get a form, please write to Nancy Delano, 142 Old Cordwood Path, Duxbury, MA 02332. I think we did a pretty good job of getting them out to everyone. Also, please do not hesitate to question any of the information that I send you on your forms. Our goal is for the correct information and to "err is human."

I would like input from members in regard to printing the first 4/5 generations. We need to establish a good basis and be on record as a good source. I would like to hear from any of you who have knowledge on printing and suggestions or "pitfalls" for me to consider.

I have also thought to include members names under their ancestor. This way you can contact other members of your line. For privacy and for lower printing costs, I thought to just the members' names. Also discussed has been putting out a booklet with members names and addresses. Anyone that does not want their name listed will have to let me know. Think it over—I need your thoughts.

Hope you are all planning on attending the meeting in Kalamazoo. See you there!

From the *Fortune Cookie*. In Colonial days rope was criss-crossed and tied between the bed frames in order to support the feather mattresses. In time the rope sagged under the weight of the sleeper and had to be tightened by a device placed between the rope and bedrail and twisted to take up the slack. This made the bed more comfortable and hence the expression "Sleep Tight."

In Kinship, Muriel

JEAN HUNDLEY STINSON (1918-1995)

We sadly report the death of our "cousin" Jean Hundley Stinson of Phoenix, Arizona on 17 April 1995. Jean was born in Sewickley, Pennsylvania on 23 September 1918. We send our heartfelt sympathy to her family and relatives.

THE N.E.H.G.E.S. 150TH

In celebration of 150 years of exploring our heritage, the New England Historic Genealogical Society will hold its Sesquicentennial Conference on 13-15 July 1995 at the Westin Copley Place in Boston, MA. Phone (617) 536-5740 for details.

EUROPEAN PLACES

WITH A DELANO-DE LANNOY CONNECTION

Part VI - The Twelfth and Thirteenth Century

(1139-1300)

In our March/April *Bonnes Nouvelles* #14, we followed the DELANO-de Lannoy branch of the Franchimont-de Lannoy "pedigree" line through Fourteenth Century back to 1300 and [5A] JEAN de Franchimont, the father of [6A] HUGHES de Lannoy. Part VI of this series follows this line back from 1300 to [1A] ARNULPHE de Franchimont in 1139. As usual we will cite the European places significant to the history of the line and will also include a companion article concerning the significant historical events of this period.

As you recall, in 1302 Jean de Franchimont went to Flanders with about 3,000 retainers and assisted the Klauwerts, led by the Count of Flanders (Guy de Dampierre), in defeating the French at Courtrai in the Battle of the Spurs. Courtrai is located in Belgium, about 18 miles north of Lille, France. About 1310 he married Mahienne de Lannoy, the daughter and sole heiress of the last seigneur of Lannoy. He assumed the Seigneurie de Lannoy and his descendants bore the surname de Lannoy. He died in 1314.

Jean's father was [4A] HELLIN II de Franchimont (b1246 d. 1271). Hellin II succeeded as Marquis de Franchimont in 1260. About that same year, he married Agnis (Agnes) daughter of Guilbert Comte de Duvas and Gertrude de Namur. Jean also had an older brother Balderic de Franchimont who became head of the House de Franchimont and succeeded his father Hellin II as the Marquis de Franchimont. Balderic had one daughter Walbruge de Franchimont (who was designated "heir-ess of the blood"). She married Gysbert Comte de Tourinnes. Their son was Theobald who succeeded as the Marquis de Franchimont and the Comte de Tourinnes. Theobald became canon of St. Lambert's Cathedral in Liege (Belgium). Theobald "bequeathed at his death" (1351?) "to this chapter the marquise de Franchimont. Thus ended the senior line or House of Franchimont."¹

Hellin II's father [3A] HELLIN I de Franchimont (b1225 d. 1256) became comte and marquis de Franchimont after 1225. He married Agnes the daughter of Otho (Otto) duc of Bavaria. Agnes was probably named after her mother, or grandmother. Her mother was Agnes comtesse Palatine du Rhine and her grandmother was Agnes (Clemence) who married Henry VI duc of Saxony and Bavaria. Agnes (Clemence)'s parents Conrad comte Palatine du Rhine and Agnes' mother was the niece of Frederick I Barbarossa (Red Beard), (Holy Roman Emperor (H.R.E.) (1152-1190).

SOME HISTORICAL EVENTS OF THE 12TH AND 13TH CENTURIES (1139-1300)

Background.

From the Eighth to the Tenth Centuries, northern Europe was disturbed by the Northmen or Vikings, and southern Europe was conquered or attacked by the Moslems. England, France and western Germany were attacked by the Vikings, and the lowlands including Flanders were devastated. Thanks to the fortifications of Count Odo (?-922) Count of Paris and later a King of the Franks, a large scale attack was weakened. King Alfred of England learned much from his Frankish neighbors and built a series of forts and equipped himself with an effective Navy which helped to reduce the effectiveness of the Viking raids. In 911, the Frankish King Charles the Simple granted the area around Rouen to Rollo the Northman thus creating what became the duchy of Normandy. After this time, the period of Viking expansion ended in some areas and "reconquest" began in Flanders and some other areas.¹ By the end of the Tenth Century, Rollo's descendants had secured extensive territories and forged the duchy of Normandy. Its duke, William, became King of England in 1066 by conquest.²

The Moslems conquered all but the northern reaches of Spain and occupied the Balearic Islands Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily. Pepin, King of the Franks stopped the Moslem invasion of France. By the Eleventh Century, the Christians were strong enough to begin a counteroffensive and reconquered half of Spain, seamen from Genoa and Pisa had captured Corsica and a Norman adventurer Roger de Hauteville settled in Italy and conquered Sicily in between 1061 and 1091.³

The period of the Crusades to "recover the Holy Land" began with the First Crusade in 1096. By 1099, Western Asia Minor had been won back for the Byzantine Empire and the crusader states of Jerusalem, Tripoli, Antioch and Edessa had been established. These outposts were at their height in 1140. In 1138 Conrad III, the first of the Hohenstaufen's, secured the German throne.

1140-1200

By 1140 the Holy Roman Empire (H.R.E.) included the kingdom of German states and the kingdom of Italy (which extended to a line south of Rome and north of Naples). The County of Hainaut and Duchys of Barbant and Lorraine were included in the Kingdom of Germany while the County of Flanders was part of the Kingdom of France. In 1144 Geoffrey of Anjou (who married Matilda daughter of King Henry I of England) secured Normandy in the civil war which followed Henry I's death. One might speculate if this civil war may have been the reason Arnulphe de Franchimont [1A] removed from Normandy to Germany. During 1147 and 1148 the second crusade takes place. Perhaps Arnulphe de Franchimont was with Conrad III of Germany on this crusade. In 1155 Hohenstaufen, Frederick Barbarossa is crowned H.R.E. He had already invaded Italy for the first time in 1154. And in the next 30 years, he led numerous expeditions against both the Pope and the towns of Italy. Conrad de Franchimont [2A] went on at least one of these expeditions.⁴ In 1156 Frederick restored Bavaria to Henry "the Lion" who is already Duke of Saxony as part of his program to end rivalries and territorial disputes within Germany. In 1168 Duke Henry "the Lion" mar-

Hellin I's father was [2A] CONRAD de Franchimont (b? d. after 1225). Her succeeded as Seigneur de Franchimont in 1175. He was Governor of the districts of Liege and Bouillion (Belgium) under Henry of Limburg, Bishop of Liege. The ecclesiastical lands of the Diocese of Liege which comprised the districts Liege and Bouillion are most of what is today eastern Belgium.² He went to Italy and was charged by the H.R.E. (Frederick Barbarossa or his son and successor Henry VI) to guard the "Relics of the Three Kings" when they were sent to Cologne. Conrad married Ermingarde Walcourt of Namur. Liege is approximately 56 miles east of Brussels and Namur 33 miles southeast of Brussels. Bouillion is 64 miles south of Liege near the border of France and the Ardennes.

Conrad's father was [1A] ARNULPHE (or Arnulf) de Franchimont (b? d. 1175). He was created a comte by Emperor (H.R.E.) Conrad III (1138-1152), the first Emperor in the Hohenstafen family. He married ? daughter of the Seigneur d'Ivoy³. The GHAAHD states that Arnulphe was the seigneur of the castle and domaine of Franchimont in Normandy in 1139. It also states that the exact location is unknown. However, there is a Franchimont in Belgium located about 16 miles southeast of Charleroi and about 5 miles east of Philippville just north of Route 40. Since Conrad III's imperial authority did not include Normandy (which was under French suzerainty), Conrad could have created a "county" for Arnulphe de Franchimont out of territory within his control, which was the Kingdom of Germany. Franchimont, Belgium was within Germany at this time (see the companion article on historical events). Why Conrad created Arnulphe a comte (count) is not clear. Arnulphe must have done some extraordinary deeds to come to the attention of Conrad III H.R.E. Conrad with King Louis VII (King of France) are among the leading participants in the Second Crusade which started in 1147. It is possible that Arnulphe participated in this Crusade as one of Conrad III's knights and was subsequently rewarded for his efforts.

Franchimont essentially means "free mountain." One might speculate what our ancestor's surname might be if Jean had insisted that his descendants carry the surname of Franchimont. Would it have been anglicized to "Fremont?"

With Arnulphe de Franchimont we come to the end of this series. We plan to follow the de Lannoy line of the ancestors of Mahienne de Lannoy back to the beginning of recorded de Lannoys. We hope to include a map showing all the geographical locations cited in this series.

References

- 1 GHAAHD, pg. 29. Editor's note: The GHAAHD gives the date of Theobald's death as 1451. It is believed the date should be 1351, otherwise Theobald would have been about 175 years old at his death.
- 2 Matthew, Donald, *Atlas of Medieval Europe*, Map of the Low Countries under the dukes of Burgundy, pg. 208.
- 3 GHAAHD, pg. 27. The GHAAHD references "Genealogical Copie de la famille de Lannoy from 1139 to 1866."

ried Matilda, daughter of Henry II of England. Matilda was a great-grandmother of Agnes (daughter of Otho I) who married Hellin I de Franchimont [3A]. By 1176 Frederick Barbarossa had built up his power in Burgundy, Swabia and southern Saxony which eventually brought him into conflict with Duke Henry "the Lion." At this time at the height of Frederick's Lombard campaign (to regain Imperial control of Italy), Henry "the Lion" denied Frederick additional troops, because Frederick would not agree to give him the royal vestigial estates in Saxony. In 1180 Barbarossa took advantage of the hostility which Henry aroused in Saxony and deprived him of his duchies. In fact Frederick had Henry "the Lion" driven from his lands into exile.⁵ In 1191 Frederick Barbarossa embarked on the Third Crusade where he died in 1190. He was succeeded by his son Henry IV. In 1197 Henry IV conquers Sicily. Following Henry's death in 1198, the claims of Henry's infant son Frederick II were discounted and groups of German Princes elected Henry IV's brother, Duke Philip of Swabia and a son of Henry "the Lion," Otto of Brunswick as King. This plunged Germany again into civil war.

1200-1250

In the early 1200's the civil war in Germany continued. Pope Innocent first favored Otto of Brunswick, but eventually switched his preference to Philip of Swabia who emerged as the preferred candidate. When Philip was killed, Innocent switched his support to Otto in exchange for papal independence. When Otto disregarded these guarantees and began incursions into Italy, Innocent had no choice but to support Frederick II of Sicily, who confirmed the promise of an independent papal state in central Italy. Frederick defeated Otto and added Germany to Sicily. Thus by 1212 Frederick II ruled the German Empire and the Kingdom of Sicily.⁶ In 1215 Frederick II punished the grandson of Otto, duc of Brunswick, for opposing him by taking from him the Palatinate du Rhine and the Duchy Swabia to Louis duc of Bavaria. Louis was a grandfather of Agnes (daughter of Otho I) who married Hellin I de Franchimont [3A]. Frederick II did not go on the Fifth Crusade because of his activities in Sicily and Germany, he was obliged by Pope Gregory to lead the Sixth Crusade. After a bout with malaria and two excommunications by the Pope, Frederick landed in Acre. After an exchange of letters with the Sultan, Frederick and the Sultan's representative worked out a peace treaty which was signed on 29 Feb. 1229. The treaty managed to win back Jerusalem without fighting. Therefore, by peaceful means Frederick had achieved what no other Western Crusader had managed to do with mighty armies.⁷ When Frederick returned to Italy, he found that Pope Gregory IX had weakened Frederick's hold on Sicily and strengthened opposition to him in northern Italy. Pope Innocent IV who succeeded after Gregory's death fled to Lyons, France claiming Frederick's pressure from the south on Rome and on the other northern cities had made it unsafe. In 1245 the Pope called a council at Lyons and deposed Frederick as Emperor.

1250-1300

All Frederick's effort came undone when he died in 1250. Only his son Manfred was able to continue ruling in Sicily. In 1254 Conrad IV, the last of the Hohenstaufen kings of Germany, died. After 1250 control of Sicily became paramount in the eyes of the Popes. Charles of Anjou, the French King's

brother, was invited to oppose Manfred. Manfred was the only son able to continue Hohenstaufen rule in Sicily. In 1266 Manfred was killed in the Battle of Benevento, and Pope Clement VI crowned Charles of Anjou King of Sicily. With the capture and execution of Frederick II's grandson Conradin after the battle of Tagliacozzo in 1268, Hohenstaufen power came to an end.⁸ In 1273 Count Rudolf of Habsberg was elected King of the Romans and H.R.E. Because he was childless this represented an unsteady start of the house Habsburg dynasty which needed the help of the house of Luxemburg to provide stability. It was not until 1421 when Albert Habsburg married the heirless of the last Luxemburg Emperor Sigismund, King of Hungary, that male heirs were assured. From this dynastic arrangement was born an empire which was to last until 1808.⁹ In 1282 as a result of unrest caused by poor management by Charles of Anjou and resentment culminated in the rebellion of the Sicilian Vespers in which Charles of Anjou was expelled and Peter III of Aragon is invited to become king of the island of Sicily. A succession of weak Angevin rulers in Naples (who now controlled the southern portion of the "boot" of Italy) and Aragonese who controlled the Island of Sicily, had an extremely detrimental impact on the rest of Italy. The claims of France and of Spain put an end to Italian independence until the 1800's. In 1285 Philip IV "the Fair" became King of France. In 1297 the Count of Flanders had allied himself with the English, thrown off his allegiance to Philip IV. In 1300 Jean de Franchimont [5A] came from Germany to Flanders with 3,000 retainers to assist Klawerts led by Count Guy de Dampierre. Jean's marriage in 1310 to Mahienne de Lannoy represents the first of the Franchimont line to ally himself by marriage with a family outside German suzerainty since his great² grandfather Arnulphe de Franchimont [1A] removed from Normandy to the German Duchy of Lorraine in the district of Liege.

References:

1. Holmes, George, *Oxford History of Medieval Europe*, Oxford, New York 1992, pg. 103.
2. *Ibid*, pg. 150.
3. Palmer, R.R. *Rand McNally Atlas of World History 1957*, pg. 48.
4. Holmes, George. *Oxford History of Medieval Europe*, Oxford, New York 1992, pg. 178.
5. *Ibid*, pg. 147.
6. *Ibid*, pgs. 222-224.
7. Armstrong, Karen. *Holy War. The Crusades and Their Impact on Today's World*, Doubleday, New York, 1991, pg. 424-426.
8. Holmes, George. *History of Medieval Europe*, Oxford, New York, 1992, pg. 225.
9. *Ibid*, pg. 280.

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Annual Membership Dues fixed by the Board for calendar year 1995 are as follows:

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- 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.

THE DELANO KINDRED BONNES NOUVELLES

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It is planned to publish the next *Bonnes Nouvelles* #16 (Sept. 1995); and the following four as follows: #17 (Dec. 1995); #18 (March 1996); #19 (June 1996); #20 (Sept 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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