



DuBois Family News

June 2015

President's Message

Hello all you good and faithful members;

Once again I am reaching out to you to update you on the activities of the board since our last newsletter.

First I must report that we have, sadly, accepted the resignations of Pamela Bailey and Jerry Downie. As you know Pam had accepted the responsibility of filing out the term of president following the death of long time president, Terry DuBois. She and Jerry had been active members of the board during their respective tenures on the executive board and they will both be sorely missed. Deborah Trujillo has agreed to become the secretary-treasurer as permitted by the bylaws.

As I previously had reported, we are beginning the process of celebrating our 50th year as an organization carrying forward the memory of our ancestors. Since the celebration will be in the year of 2016, the board has decided that a biannual meeting in the year 2015 would possibly dilute the member's attendance at either the 2015 biannual meeting and/or the 2016 anniversary celebration. Accordingly the board voted at the last meeting that we would suspend the 2015 meeting and conduct the election normally held at that time through a written ballot. We would solicit any members who would be interested in serving on the board for the two year period between 1/1/2016 and 12/31/2017 to submit this information to the board by no later than September 15, 2015 so that a ballot can be prepared and mailed out to the membership by no later than October 1, 2015. If you have any areas of interest that might be of assistance to the association, please provide that with your request to be put on the ballot. Also if you are aware of any other members who might be of help either on the newly elected board or otherwise, please let us know and we shall contact them to determine whether they should be placed on the ballot or, perhaps, on a committee such as the planning committee for the anniversary events in 2016.

We have been asked to pursue the use of the second floor of the DuBois fort as a historical record of the DuBois family's use of the building. As you probably know, the fort is controlled by HHS and it has the authority and responsibility for the care, maintenance and usage of the building and thus our efforts would be directed to persuading that body as to the significance of the proper usage and benefits of maintaining a portion of the facility for that purpose. We are not certain that our membership would be supportive of this activity by the board and, more importantly, by the direct campaign of persuasion by the members of DBFA to the board of the HHS. The board would thus solicit your thoughts and comments concerning the possible pursuit of a pledge by the HHS board as to the above by the DBFA board and/or membership.

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Executive Board

David Dubois

President

P.O. Box 14
Portage, IN 46368
President@dbfa.org

Monte Horton

Vice President

P. O. Box 310165
Birmingham, AL 35231

Jerry Downie

Vice President-At-Large

#60 736 Loveville Road
Hockessin, DE 19707

Majorie Findlay

VP Ancestry Services

538 Willoughby Road
Mason, MI 48854-9442

Jason Adams

VP Technology

Deborah Trujillo

Secretary-Treasurer

2901 Big Green Lane
Las Vegas, NV 89134

Appointed Officers

Sally Lord, Newsletter

4268 RT 20 Durham, NY 12422
newsletter@dbfa.org

A discussion was held regarding the members who had not paid dues. In accordance with the bylaws, the board decided to send a notice to any member that had not paid dues for two years that they would no longer be receiving a newsletter if they had not caught up the delinquency. If no dues were received following the next billing the delinquent member would be dropped from the membership rolls.

David R DuBois, president

Finding Your DuBois Ancestors: A Guide to Navigating the Blue Books' Genealogical Numbering System

BY MONTE HORTON

From 1968 to 1984, the Huguenot Historical Society published a series of books -- 20 volumes in all -- compiled for the DuBois Family Association by its family historian, William Heidgerd. The object of the project was to present and preserve "a record of the members of the [DuBois] family in this country since the arrival here of Louis & Jacques, brothers, and their sister Françoise," the three known Huguenot children of Chrétien du Bois.¹ 1 William Heidgerd, *The American Descendants of Chrétien Du Bois of Wicres, France*, Introduction (1968). Each of these softbound volumes average approximately 100 pages and are numbered consecutively. Each volume contains its own index. They are popularly called the "Blue Books" because of the blue covers. They contain the names of thousands of DuBois descendants and their spouses.

¹In addition to these three children, the Blue Books also acknowledge and assign a number to Anne du Bois, a fourth child of Chrétien of whom we were aware when they were published.

A full set of the Blue Books, along with the separately-bound index volume, resides in the Library and Archives on Historic Huguenot Street, and full, or partial, sets may be found in individual collections around the world. Moreover, volumes of the Blue Books often appear for sale on ebay.com and Amazon.com. Also, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) has the full set on microfilm, which anyone can order on the LDS website and place on permanent loan in his or her name for convenient viewing at any one of the many LDS Family History Centers around the country.

Although the Blue Books are no longer in publication, it was always contemplated that the project to identify and index members of the burgeoning DuBois family would be a continuing one. The numbering system employed for that purpose -- while efficient -- can be confusing. Therefore, a short explanation of the logic behind the system may be helpful at this time.

The system employed in the Blue Books to recognize DuBois descendants is essentially identical to the system used by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck in *The Crispell Family in America: The Descendants of ANTOINE CRISPELL, Patentee of New Paltz, New York* (1976), also published by the Huguenot Historical Society [hereinafter referred to as *Crispell Descendants*]. *Crispell Descendants* contains a short explanation of the numbering system, which explanation is, unfortunately, not found in the Blue Books. It states:

"Each generation is numbered consecutively with a letter prefix indicating the generation. Thus B-10 ANTHONY CRISPELL is the 10th listing in the second generation. He will be found listed in the first generation as:

A-2 PIETER CRISPELL m. Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk B-10 Anthony 1692." *Crispell Descendants*, "format" (emphasis added).

The Blue Book system operates the same way, except that the DuBois family historian sought to account for *three* immigrant ancestors, rather than one, as did the Crispell family historian. Thus, the Blue Books assign the *upper-case* letter "A" to four individuals of the *first generation*: (1) A-1 Françoise du Bois, daughter of Chrétien; (2) A-2 Anne du Bois, daughter of Chrétien; (3) A-3 Louis du Bois, son of Chrétien; and (4) A-4 Jacques du Bois, son of Chrétien. All of these "A," or first generation, persons are *individually treated* in the "first generation" section of volume 1, pages 1-15. Each subsequent generation was assigned a subsequent *upper-case* letter of the alphabet from "B" of the second generation, to "N-82," the last individual cataloged in volume 20 of the Blue Book. Thus, because N is the 14th letter of the alphabet, one can see at a glance that individual N-82 is a member of the 14th generation from Chrétien du Bois.

In the first-generation section are listed in *numerical* order all the *children* of all letter "A" individuals from A-1 through A-4. Those children carry over their numerical

designation into the succeeding section -- *the second generation section*. In addition to the numerical number that the children of the first generation received in the first-generation section, those children -- when fully treated in the second generation section -- receive the upper-case letter "B," identifying them perpetually as descendants of Chrétien in the second generation.

For example, under the first generation for individual A-1, that is, Françoise, wife of Pierre Billiou, Mr. Heidgerd listed all her known children in numerical order: 1. Marie (b. 1650); 2. Martha (b. 1652); 3. Françoise (b. ca. 1655); 4. Catherine (b. ca. 1654); 5. Isaac (b. ca. 1661); 6. Jacob (b. ca. 1663); 7. Chrétienne (b. ca. 1664); and 8. Peter (b. ca. 1666). Blue Book vol. 1, p.1. Next, in the first generation, Mr. Heidgerd mentioned A-2, Anne du Bois, to whom he attributed no children.² *Ibid.* p.4. From her, he passed on to A-3, Louis the Patentee, to whom he attributed 11 children, beginning with the *number 9*. In other words, he *numbered the children* of the persons of the first generation, namely, A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4, *consecutively* as he came to them. Thus, Abraham, the eldest child of A-3, Louis the Patentee was *numbered 9*, following number 8, Peter Billiou, who was the youngest child of A-1, Françoise. Likewise, after he had concluded with Louis the Patentee, Mr. Heidgerd moved on to deal with person A-4, Jacques, and his wife, Pieronne Bentyne, to whom he assigned 8 children. Jacques' children were numbered 20 through 27, that is, Jacques' eldest child was numbered 20, which followed consecutively number 19, the youngest child of Louis the Patentee. *Ibid.* p.14.

²Recent communications and publications from France have revealed that A-2 Anne du Bois actually had six children by Jean Cadet, whom she married sometime before May 20, 1651: (1) Philippe, (2) Marie Anne, (3) Charles, (4) Marie Françoise, (5) Jean, and (6) Jacques.

The treatment of the second generation logically begins with Marie, eldest child of A-1, Françoise. *Ibid.* p.16. Because Marie was the *first* second-generation child listed in the Blue Books, she carries the number *B-1*, and is treated *first* in the second-generation section, with nine children -- numbers 1 through 9 -- being attributed to her and her husband Arent Jansen Prall. In every generation, the subjects being treated begin at the *left margin*, while their parents appear immediately above them, *centered in the page* for the reader's convenience. Mr. Heidgerd simply followed this sequential numbering system through-

out all 14 generations.

Problems with the numbering system developed, however, when the existence of family members eventually came to light that were unknown to Mr. Heidgerd at the time of his original writings. For example, in volume one of the Blue Books, it was stated that person C-34, Leah DuBois, married Philip Ferree, and had children: (47) Abraham; (48) Joel; (49) Elizabeth; and (50) Philip; who were designated as D-47; D-48; D-49; and D-50; respectively. Later, it was determined that Leah DuBois had two more children born after Philip: *Magdalena* and *Rachael*. It was too late to number them D-51 and D-52, as those numbers had already been assigned to Elizabeth and Isaac DuBois, respectively. Consequently, Mr. Heidgerd numbered Magdalena and Rachael Ferree D-46a and D-46b, respectively. Ordinarily, Magdalena's firstchild would have been numbered E-118, succeeding E-117, which was the number that had been assigned to the child of D-50, Philip Ferree. But that number had already been assigned to Abraham Deyo, son of Elizabeth DuBois and Abraham Deyo. Because Magdalena's seven children were already out of sequence, they were numbered as E-107a, E-107b, E-107c, E-107d, E-107e, E-107f, and E-107g. In other words, they received *both* an upper-case and lower-case letter. In the sixth generation, however, the two children of E-107a were numbered F-123 and F-124. They did not need to be assigned a *lower-case* letter, because the numbers F-123 and F-124 numbers had not yet been assigned to other persons.

Occasionally, Mr. Heidgerd also employed a *hyphenated*-number system to deal with such supplemental information. In other words, rather than use a *lower-case letter*, he added another *hyphenated number*. This method was used -- perhaps primarily -- to identify members of the descendants of of B-12 Sarah DuBois and Joost Jansen Van Meteren, who came to light after publication of the first volumes of the Blue Book. Indeed, by 1970, so much new information had been received regarding the Van Meter family that Mr. Heidgerd deemed it expedient substantially to overhaul the numerical system of that family, beginning with C-59 Hendrick Jansen Van Meter. Thus, accompanying volume four of the Blue Books was a "Van Meter supplement" -- a 19-page booklet devoted to descendants of B-12 Sarah DuBois and Joost Jansen Van Meteren. The 10 children of C-59 Hendrick Jansen Van Meter were, for example, identified as D-168 Joseph; *D-168-1* Ephraim; *D-168-2* John; *D-168-3* David; *D-168-4* Elizabeth; *D-168-5* Rebecca; *D-168-6* La Fel-

ton; D-168-7 Mary; D-168-8 Benjamin; and D-169-9; not D-168 through D-177 as might be expected. The numbers in the Van Meter supplement completely supersede the numbers assigned to the members of that family in the first three books.

An understanding of the Blue Book numbering system is crucial, as it would necessarily impact any attempt to update, or restart publication of, the series. More specifically, a thorough, cost-benefit analysis of the utility of the Blue Book system -- as opposed to adopting a different method of numbering going forward -- would require a good understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the present system. Happy reading!

From Whence They Came

We offer the following excellent article from the Encyclopedia Britannica as a reminder of some of the issues that comprised the Huguenot experience in France and urged on the emigration of those of that faith to this country:

Huguenot, any of the Protestants in France in the 16th and 17th centuries, many of whom suffered severe persecution for their faith. The origin of the name is uncertain, but it appears to have come from the word *aignos*, derived from the German Eidgenossen (confederates bound together by oath), which used to describe, between 1520 and 1524, the patriots of Geneva hostile to the duke of Savoy. The spelling Huguenot may have been influenced by the personal name Hugues, "Hugh"; a leader of the Geneva movement was one Besançon Hugues (d. 1532).

After the Protestant Reformation began in Germany (1517), the reform movement spread quickly in France, especially in places that had suffered economic depression and among those who had grievances against the established order of government. The French Protestants soon experienced persecution, however, and the first French martyr, Jean Vallière, was burned at the stake in Paris in August 1523. Despite persecution, however, the movement progressed; but measures against it were redoubled after the "Affair of the Placards" (October 1534), when posters attacking the mass were found on walls throughout Paris and even on the door of King Francis I's bedroom at Amboise. Thereafter the number of Protestant refugees from persecution increased. Many went to Strassburg (Strasbourg), then a free city of the

Holy Roman Empire, where Martin Bucer had organized a Reformed church. The most famous of these exiles was John Calvin, who left for Basel in the autumn of 1534. At Basel he is thought to have written his Institutes of the Christian Religion, which was prefaced by a letter to Francis I pleading the cause of the Reformers in France. In 1538, Calvin visited Strassburg on Bucer's invitation and organized the French community there. The first Huguenot community in French territory, that of Meaux, was founded in 1546 on the model of the Strassburg community. The Huguenot church in Paris was founded about 1555, and in spite of persecution the Reformers, increased in numbers.

Finally the Protestant church at Paris was commissioned to summon the first synod, which was attended by 72 deputies representing all the provinces of the kingdom (May 1559). The deputies drew up a confession of faith, which was greatly influenced by the ideas of John Calvin; thus French Protestants became a Reformed rather than a Lutheran church. The synod of 1559 was also the beginning of a remarkable quantitative increase in the Reform movement. At that synod 15 churches were represented; two years later, in 1561, the number was 2150 -- an increase that carried the struggle into the area of national politics.

The Conspiracy of Amboise, formed by Huguenots with the object of kidnapping the boy-king Francis II (March 1560), resulted in the death of all the plotters except Louis I de Bourbon, Prince de Condé. But the Reformers had become so powerful that Gaspard de Coligny, their most famous leader, protested in their name at the assembly of notables at Fontainebleau (August 1560) against all violation of the liberty of conscience. The attempt at peace failed. After a number of Huguenots assembling for worship in a barn at Vassy were massacred by soldiers of the Roman Catholic Guise family, Condé declared that there was no hope but in God and arms. At Orléans on April 12, 1562, the Huguenot leaders signed the manifesto in which they stated that as loyal subjects they were driven to take up arms for liberty of conscience on behalf of the persecuted saints.

Thus began a period of confusion and violence in France, known as the Wars of Religion, that lasted until almost the end of the century. A famous incident of this period was the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. On the night of Aug. 24/1572, after a council at which the queen mother Catherine de Médicis, King Charles IX, the Duke

d'Anjou (later Henry III), and the Guises were present, there occurred a massacre in which Coligny and almost all the leading Huguenots in Paris were slain. The Paris massacre was repeated throughout France, and Protestants were slain in thousands. The Protestant survivors resolved upon a desperate resistance, and a Huguenot political party was formed at Milhau, near Nîmes, in 1573. Especially prominent was Philippe de Mornay, known as Duplessis-Mornay. The Huguenots at first hoped that the crown of France would pass to a Huguenot; when that became obviously impossible, they fought for full religious and civil liberty within the state.

War was resumed after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day and continued, with short-lived intermissions, throughout the reign of the unpopular Henry III, who succeeded Charles IX in 1574. Henry's hesitations encouraged the formation of the powerful Holy League against the Huguenots; and, after the assassination of Henry III in 1589, his successor, the Protestant heir Henry IV, could pacify the kingdom only by adjuring Protestantism (July 1593), accepting Catholicism, and thus depriving the League of its pretext for resisting him. The Huguenots after 40 years of strife obtained by their constancy Henry IV's promulgation of the Edict of Nantes (April 1598), the charter of their religious and political freedom..

Civil wars, however, occurred again in the 1620s under King Louis XIII. Eventually the Huguenots were defeated, and the Peace of Alès was signed on June 28, 1629, whereby the Huguenots were allowed to retain their freedom of conscience but lost all their military advantages. No longer a political entity, the Huguenots became loyal subjects of the king. Their remaining rights under the Edict of Nantes were confirmed by a royal declaration in 1643 on behalf of the infant king, Louis XIV.

The French Roman Catholic clergy, however, could not accept the Huguenots and worked to deprive them of their rights. General harassment and the forcible conversion of thousands of Protestants were rampant for many years. Finally, on Oct. 18, 1685, Louis XIV pronounced the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. As a result, over the next several years, France lost more than 400,000 of its Protestant inhabitants. Many emigrated to England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and America and became very useful citizens of their adopted countries. Many were urban people in commerce and industry, and their absence would hurt France in the coming Industrial Revolution.

In the first part of the 18th century, the Huguenots seemed to be finally eliminated. In 1715 Louis XIV announced that he had ended all exercise of the Protestant religion in France. That same year, however, an assembly of Protestants held a conference at Nîmes devoted to restoring the Protestant church. Although much reduced in number, Protestantism persisted in France.

Persecution of the Huguenots was revived from 1745 to 1754, but French public opinion began to turn against the persecutions. In spite of fierce opposition by the Roman Catholic clergy, an edict in 1787 restored in part the civil rights of the Huguenots. In November 1789, with the birth of the French Revolution, the National Assembly affirmed the liberty of religion and granted Protestants admission to all offices and professions.

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Do You Have Any Special Talents?

The Board could really use some help. If you have any special talents in the areas of computers (particularly website design), research, genealogy, or anything else that could be of help, please contact Secretary Deborah Trujillo. Remember, this is YOUR organization and you get out of it what you put in. Would you be interested -- or know someone who would be interested -- in serving on the executive board of the DuBois Family Association? If so, please indicate your suggestion on the following form, detach it, and mail it to Secretary Deborah Trujillo.

Introducing Ann DuBois

Ann DuBois, direct descendant of Louis the Patentee, and member of the DuBois Family Association, has submitted the following biographical sketch and photograph, which we are happy to include herein. She has expressed an interest in serving on the board of the Historic Huguenot Society, and the members of the board of the DBFA applaud her interest in that regard. Although the DBFA and the HHS are entirely separate entities, the DBFA would always encourage DBFA members to contribute their heritage and history to the HHS in a manner similar to that expressed by Ms. DuBois.

“My birthplace was Flushing New York. I attended High School in Manhattan; going on from there to Pratt Institute in Brooklyn New York. Following my graduation, I worked as a freelance illustrator for firms like New Line Cinema. I met through mutual friends the man who became my husband John H. Kliever M.D. and the father of my three children. John died when the children were still in elementary school. If he had lived, he would have loved having six grandchildren.”

“I moved to the Catskills in 1973 and on several occasions, the children and I would visit the DuBois Fort. The boys especially liked knowing their DuBois history which they displayed by using the rifle holes in the walls for their make-believe games of defending “their “fort. Pride of place and one’s sense of origin are important in my family. Both parents took pride in their heritage; my father’s being a direct descendant of Louis, one of the original founders of New Paltz, and my mother’s being a descendant of the Shaw family who were the original founders of Kingston, New York. When I became sixteen, my parents surprised me with a membership in the Daughters of the Revolution, as a coming of age gift.”

“My professional career has included exhibits of my artwork at the National Gallery of Women in the Arts in Washington, D.C.; Samuel Dorsky Museum at S.U.N.Y. New Paltz, N.Y.; Yale Peabody Museum; Brooklyn Museum; New York State Museum; Williamsburg Museum; and the Capital Rotunda in Washington, D.C. The Hudson Valley magazine, the Artist’s magazine, Almanac weekly magazine, the Hudson River Valley Institute, and the New York History blog have all favorably reviewed my writing and illustration work. I have taught at S.U.N.Y. New Paltz and the Institute of Ecosystem Studies in Millbrook, New York; I have authored Apples of New York a history book about how New York State became The Big Apple; and I am now working on Grapes of New York, planned launching in 2017.”

“My community work has included membership on the board of the League of Women Voters. I am one of the five founders of the family shelters via Family of Woodstock in Ulster county, New York. I serve on the board of the Woodstock Artist’s Association in Woodstock, New York, and on the board for the S.U.N.Y. New Paltz Women’s History Month Celebration organization. I am a member of the Guild of Natural Science Illustrators and the American Society of Botanical Artists.”

NOMINATION

I hereby nominate _____ for the position of VICE PRESIDENT- BOARD MEMBER // SECRETARY // TREASURER // PRESIDENT [please circle one of the listed positions] on the Board of Directors of DBFA, Inc. for the term of 1/1/16 thru 12/31/17. I am a current member of DBFA, Inc. I have // have not contacted the proposed nominee to determine if he/she would be willing to serve in this capacity. I believe he/she would be qualified for the suggested office for the following reason(s):

Date _____ 2015

Name and address of person nominating the proposed nominee.



**AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY MASSACRE
BY FRANÇOIS DUBOIS
FROM THE MUSÉE CANTONAL DES BEAUX-ARTS, LAUSANNE SWITZERLAND**



Du Bois

Du Bois Family Association

538 Willoughby Road

Mason, MI 48854-9442

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