

The Cross of Languedoc

A Publication of The National Huguenot Society

Spring 2004

“May God keep us steadfast as He kept them steadfast, and in joy or in sorrow,
may we know, as they knew, that underneath are the Everlasting Arms”.



The first Christian marriage in North America in 1566 between Ernst d’Erlach, a French Nobleman and Princess Issena of the Timucuan Indian Tribe is depicted by costumed representatives near what is believed to be the original site. This commemoration was held on the fiftieth anniversary of the Huguenot Society of Florida hosted by the Ernst d’Erlach Chapter on 24 May 2003.

President General's Message

It is a pleasure to report to you that through good effort and good cooperation of dedicated members, our Society has continued its good progress.

There is renewed interest in membership and our "on line" Application for Membership Form has proved a great help to prospective members. Concerns about some ancestral lines that have been "closed" in the past has resulted in my appointing a special "Genealogical Records Review Advisory Committee". This committee is an advisory committee only and its purpose is to be of help to the Standing Committee on Genealogy (whose duties are well defined in our Bylaws). A "closed line" can be reopened with sufficient supporting documentation. The special committee will also assist in correcting known errors that exist in our publication, *Register of Qualified Huguenot Ancestors of the National Huguenot Society*. A new, fifth edition, of the Register is being compiled by our National Archivist.

Our National Headquarters Office and Archives Chairman is serving the Society well. Discoveries continue to be made within our records and belongings. I have appointed a special "Books and Archives Review Committee" that will review any books, publications, or records that may be donated to the Society before those publications are placed in our collection which is now located in a special section of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Library. Our intention is to add quality publications to this collection in order to tell the "Huguenot Story". Members are invited to submit donations for review and possible placement. Certain artifacts will also be reviewed by this committee for exhibition where they will be safe and accessible for viewing.

Financially we continue to enjoy good fortune. Careful management of our funds permits us to promote those projects that further our Society's objectives.

Our Board of General Officers Meeting and the Semi-Annual Council Meeting held in Chicago on the 17th and 18th of October 2003 were well attended. Both meetings were productive. Our appreciation to the Illinois and Wisconsin Huguenot Societies for hosting the meeting and a special thanks to the many members of the Illinois Society who attended and made us feel so welcome.

I want to urge each and every Member Society to send delegates to the Annual Congress. It is here that important decisions of the Society are made. Please be in attendance and help guide the future of your Society toward its great potential. I look forward to greeting you and enjoying your company.

Nadine S. Hardin President General

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE IN NORTH AMERICA

BY SYLVIA F. McAULIFFE

The Huguenots, having suffered persecution and loss of civil rights in France, fled to the New World seeking religious freedom and civil liberty. The struggle for basic civil rights and religious freedom was ongoing as long as the Catholics were in control of the government. During the period when the Edict of Nantes issued by King Henry IV of France was in force, 1598-1685, French Protestants were supposed to have equal rights with Catholics. However, when the Edict of Fontainebleau revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, Huguenots were denied the right to worship as Protestants, to attend or hold meetings for prayers or religious services, or to marry outside the Roman Catholic Church. They were forbidden to educate their children privately, and were required to have them baptized and brought up in the Roman religion. Historically, Huguenots have sacrificed, suffered persecution and even died for religious freedom and civil liberty. At the time of the first Christian marriage in North America, the Huguenots were engaged in the French wars of religion of the mid-sixteenth Century, antedating the Edict of Nantes by about thirty years. The purpose of writing this article is not to write a history but to highlight some salient facts and by doing so to arouse some interest in further study or a visit to some of the locations involved.

In Ormond Beach, Florida, at the northwest corner of Granada Bridge is Bailey Riverbridge Gardens in which is located a granite marker commemorating the first Christian marriage in North America in 1566 between Ernst d'Erlach, a French Huguenot Nobleman, and Princess Issena of the Timucuan Indian Tribe. The monument, placed and dedicated in 1979 by the Ernst d'Erlach Chapter, was relocated in October 2002 because the original site was no longer viable. [See *Cross of Languedoc*, Spring 2003, Cover, and Page 14.] On May 24, 2003 the marker was rededicated, including a tableau with costumed representatives of the marriage participants. [See *Cross of Languedoc*, Cover, this issue: James W. Knox as Ernst d'Erlach; Tabitha Knox as Princess Issena.]

This activity has increased local awareness of the marriage event. The Ormond Beach Historic Trust now proclaims Ormond Beach the site of three historic "firsts": the first Christian marriage in North America; the first sugar mill and rum distillery in North America (British Colonial Period); and the first beach automobile races.

It is surprising how little information is available about Huguenot activity in early Florida -- perhaps because there are no recorded descendants. Most of the Huguenots involved were either massacred for their faith or returned to France. Of the eight or more children born at Fort Caroline no names were recorded. One author states he knows of two present day Florida families descended from the French Huguenots of 1565 but they are not identified. In 1562 the Huguenot leader, Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, organized an expedition to Florida, Jean Ribault in command. It failed. In 1564 a second expedition of three ships and three hundred people under Rene de Laudonniere landed at the river the Indians called Welaka (now the St. John's River). Ribault had renamed this the River of May on the first expedition and raised a monument to King Charles IX. The second group found the column intact. In the passage of time it disappeared but in 1924 a granite duplicate was placed at the site by the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution. The U.S. Post Office issued a five-cent stamp bearing an engraving of the Ribault column. The U.S. Mint issued a half dollar coin with the head of Jean Ribault on one side and William the Silent, ruler of The Netherlands in 1577 on the other. The landing of Ribault and the subsequent 1564 colonization by Laudonniere antedates the English Jamestown settlement by forty-three years and the Mayflower landing by fifty-six years, yet we rarely hear of it.

Ribault built Fort Caroline and settled in. The group was quite diverse, including noblemen, a few women, and free blacks. Among the noblemen were two d'Erlach brothers, Alphonse (Chevalier) and the younger Ernst. It is Ernst who is the groom in our historic wedding and the one for whom the Ernst d'Erlach Chapter of The Huguenot Society of Florida is named.

For a little more than a year the French struggled to maintain their existence. Although in a land of plenty they did little to sustain themselves relying on the Indians to supply their needs. The natives finally refused and numerous violent confrontations ensued. Hungry, discouraged and in poor health, the French prepared to return to France but on August 3, 1565 relief arrived in the form of British Admiral Hawkins who generously supplied the Huguenots with all their survival needs. When Hawkins left on August 28th, the French were preparing to follow. Before they could leave, Jean Ribault arrived with four ships from France loaded with men and supplies.

Spain, determined to drive the French from what they considered their territory, dispatched twenty vessels and three thousand men to Florida. Storms decimated the fleet and only six ships under Pedro Menendez de Aviles reached the Fort Caroline area after leaving men and supplies at what he named San Augustin. The French fleet of four ships, though outnumbered, was faster and escaped. Ribault with five hundred men decided to attack St. Augustine but a severe storm drove them south to the Cape Canaveral area. All the ships were lost and the company headed back north by land on foot.

The Spanish ships were too heavy to approach Fort Caroline so Menendez headed south to protect his group at St. Augustine. After two weeks spent establishing what has become the first permanent community in the United States, Menendez and five hundred men set out over land and through swamps to attack Fort Caroline. After four days' march the Spanish attacked the Fort, surprising the French, and in less than an hour the battle was over. The Spanish lost one man. About one hundred forty-three French including some women and children were slaughtered or hanged. The account of their treatment is quite grisly. Some women and children were captured and used as slaves. About fifty French, including Laudonniere, escaped into the swamps, reached two French ships and returned to France. This ended the French colonization of Florida in 1565. Menendez renamed the fort San Mateo.

The Fort Caroline settlement left a significant legacy: 1.) It was the first settlement within the present United States that allowed men and women to worship God in freedom. 2.) One of the first churches in the New World was built on St. Johns Bluff (by Menendez with slave labor). 3.) The road Menendez cleared from St. Augustine to Fort Caroline became the first regularly used highway in the United States. 4.) The combat at Fort Caroline was the first between two European countries within what became part of the United States.

Meanwhile, the forces of Jean Ribault, in two groups, walked north from Canaveral to Fort Caroline. The first contingent of two hundred men reached the inlet, now called Matanzas, but could not cross because of the sharks and swift current. Menendez, on the north shore with fewer men, tricked the French into surrendering, then took them, in groups of six, hands tied, into the woods where they were slaughtered. Ribault's main group of three hundred men arrived at the inlet shortly thereafter. After an extensive parley, Ribault, trusting the Spanish, decided to surrender but gave an option to his followers. About one hundred fifty, including the two d'Eriach's, declined and headed back south. The other one hundred fifty followed Ribault, were ferried across and quickly massacred. The inlet is called Matanzas, "the place of slaughter".

The activity of the d'Erlachs and their followers is not well documented. They headed south and were met in friendship near Ormond Beach by the Timucuan Chief Ostinola who took them with great courtesy to his village, Toronita. It was here that Ernst met Princess Issena, the Chief's niece, and fell in love with her. The Indians helped the French in numerous forays with the Spanish. When Alphonse left for Canaveral to recover one of Ribault's ships, he left Ernst in charge with ten arquebusiers and seven wounded. A Spanish raiding force reached Ostinola's village and found it deserted. Ernst and his group had fled south but were overtaken by the Spanish. The battle of Azala ensued.

The French and Indians were put to flight and Ernst, badly wounded, could not be found. Princess Issena and her faithful friend Nonotta followed the men and searched the forest for Ernst whom they found hidden and near death. They treated his wounds and watched over him until they were located by Alphonse. When Ernst recovered he and Issena were married. In one account, the Huguenot minister Andreas de la Roche who was in the party performed the ceremony. Shortly thereafter, Ribault's "Dolphin" having been refitted, the French left for France taking Issena and Nonotta with them.

What happened to these young people after returning to France? We have seen nothing although records undoubtedly exist. There is an oil painting of Princess Issena "somewhere in Europe". A copy of this is on page 101 in F.A. Mann's book.

As for the Huguenots, Mann wrote in the appendix of his book, *"It will be seen by the historical facts given in this story of the Huguenots that they were the first martyrs to civil and religious liberty on the North American Continent. Their trials, sufferings, and the tragic deaths of many of them, while not resulting in establishing a permanent settlement, sanctified the land to liberty, although more than two hundred years elapsed before a final victory was achieved for human freedom and the greatest republic on earth was established."*

Works Cited

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The Holy Bible Containing The Old and New Testaments, Authorized King James Version. Printed By Authority. Collins Clear-Type Press: London and New York. 1936.

Mann, F. A. *Story Of The Huguenots - The French In Florida History*. W.A. Kistler Co.: Los Angeles, 1912. Facsimile Reproduction of the 1912 Edition with Introduction, Illustrations and Index by Donald D. Spencer. Camelot Publishing Co.: Ormond Beach, Florida. 2003.

MINUTES SEMI-ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING

October 18, 2003

President General Nadine Strang Hardin called the Semi-Annual Council Meeting to order at 9:17 AM and welcomed the guests present. This meeting was conducted in accordance with Article VIII, Sections A and B. The Invocation was given, the Pledges (National and Huguenot) were recited, and the Illinois Society was thanked for their role as host and organizer.

The introduction of General Officers and Member Society Presidents followed. General Officers present were: President General Nadine S. Hardin, Honorary President General Neoma O'Brien, Third Vice President MarJo Dill, Recording Secretary General James F. Barr, Corresponding Secretary General Frances McNenny, Organizing Secretary General Sylvia McAuliffe, Registrar General Jeannine S. Kallal, Assistant Registrar General June Walters, Historian General Samuel E. Greely, Assistant Historian General Carol W. Chew and Genealogist General Alice Johnson Sweeny. Member Society Presidents were present and introduced. They were Illinois Society President Carey Downing Myers, Texas Society President Hershel Walters, Wisconsin President Carol W. Chew and Arkansas President MarJo Dill.

Also in attendance were Committee Chairpersons Stephen Brown Gerth (Publicity and Web Master), Grace Rice (National Headquarters Office and Archives) and Scholarship Committee member Bernard W. Hugus. An honored guest was Robert E. Miller of Fort Smith, Arkansas, husband of the President General.

Reports of the General Officers, National Committees and Member Society Presidents followed. The report of the President General was then read and a "welcoming letter" which is to be sent to all new National Society Members which was prepared by Mrs. Hardin. Reports were given by Honorary President General, Neoma O'Brien, Registrar General, Jeannine Kallal, Corresponding Secretary, Fran McNenny, Historian General Sam Greely, Editor of the Cross and 3rd Vice President, MarJo Dill, and Organizing Secretary General, Sylvia McAuliffe. Copies of reports were filed with the Recording Secretary General.

Highlights from some reports are: The Registrar General processed 75 applications, 5 transfers and 6 youths in the first six months of this administration; Archivist located valuable papers and early edition NHS books for preservation; Organizing Secretary General working with Societies in Colorado, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Maine; Web Master reports Application process from site to be "interactive" with a "save retention" feature; the Treasurer General's report was submitted reflecting an asset value of \$417,112.

The report of the Treasurer was approved and on file.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mrs. O'Brien in the absence of James Dewey O'Brien, Chairman. The Finance Chairman's report is to be printed in the Cross and is on file. Upon a motion by Mrs. O'Brien and seconded by Mrs. Rice, the following motion was passed: "I move that the 'Advent Bankruptcy' recovered funds be treated as unrestricted, non-designated funds of The National Huguenot Society and that those funds be placed in interest bearing accounts at the best rate found and recommended by the Finance Committee." The motion passed.

A motion made by Mrs. McAuliffe and seconded by Mrs. Kallal is as follows: "I move that the Organizing Secretary General be authorized to advertise in the 'Louisiana Genie' for members". The motion passed.

A \$25.00 donation was approved for placing a notice concerning membership in the National Huguenot Society in the publication "The Genie" published in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Under standing committee reports: the written report by James Dewey O'Brien chair of the Finance Committee in his absence was read by Mrs. O'Brien and is on file. The Bylaws Committee member Hershel Walters presented in Betty Harp Chairperson's absence an in depth report on changes to the current Bylaws. Those recommendations brought from the previous day's Board of General Officers Meeting of these Bylaws proposed changes were reviewed and all three proposed changes were approved by vote.

The Presidents of the Member Societies gave their reports and are on file.

There being no unfinished business, the installation of the General Officers not previously installed were duly installed. They were Jeannine Kallal, Frances McNenny as well as June Walters and Carol W. Chew.

Under new business, it was announced that the 68th Annual Congress of The National Huguenot Society will be held in Washington, D.C. on April 9th and 10th, 2004 at the Mayflower Hotel.

James F. Barr
Recording Secretary General

Special Report
"Advent Bankruptcy" Recovered Funds
by
Neoma O. O'Brien
Honorary President General
Term of Office April 2001—April 2003

I am very pleased to report the liquidation of the final certificate of deposit. There were three in total which were purchased in 1996 through Advent Trust Company. Advent went into bankruptcy, and there was a great deal of uncertainty as to the possibility of recovery.

The following is a listing of the three certificates with their purchase price, purchase date and subsequent liquidation date and the amount received:

\$30,874. CD purchased 02/14/1996 - Maturity date 09/21/2020 SOLD for \$26,832. - 16 May 2003

\$31,959. CD purchased 07/05/1996 -Maturity date 10/1 9/2018 SOLD for \$37,954.24 - June 2003

\$10,830. CD purchased 05/15/1996 - Maturity date 10/19/2018 SOLD CD for \$11,200. - check received 4 October 2003

All of our Society's "Advent" invested funds have now been recovered, along with an overall profit of \$2,323.24, since the Society chose to not hold the investments to maturity. Many things can go wrong between now and 2018 and 2020. Therefore, this Officer believes that the Society was wise in deciding to liquidate and fortunate that the liquidation represents complete recovery of the funds invested, plus a slight profit of \$2,323.24 (after a period of some seven years).

The National Huguenot Society Inc.

Treasurer General's Report

October, 2003

Below summarizes our assets by major category. Dollar amounts are rounded and all assets are held in FDIC insured financial institutions. No single institution holds more than \$100,000.

Restricted Fund Totals:

J. W. Dickey Scholarship Funds	\$ 284,181,	
Ray & Ann Lewis Memorial Funds	<u>10,000.</u>	
Total Restricted Funds		\$ 294,181.

Unrestricted Funds Totals:

Advent Custodial Funds Recovered	76,238.	
Operating Funds	<u>46,693.</u>	
Total Unrestricted Funds		\$ <u>122,931.</u>
Total All Funds and Total Assets		\$ <u>417,112.</u>

Commentary: Our financial position is strong. It is a pleasure to serve as your Treasurer General. I owe a great deal of thanks to our outstanding immediate past Treasurer General, Nancy E. Harris. She managed a flawless transition and has always been available to answer my questions. I am also thankful and very pleased to report the successful results provided by our immediate past President General Neoma O. O'Brien. Her diligent and fruitful efforts returned all Advent Investments with a positive result. Finally, the continued support and wisdom provided by our finance committee has made my role an easy one. Our Society is fortunate to be blessed with such talented members. Thank you for the opportunity to be of service to an outstanding and financially secure National Society.

Peter M. Adams, Treasurer General

ESCAPING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

By
Arnold Lewis, Chaplain General

On a beautiful Sunday last April in Washington, D.C., my wife Mary and I worshipped with the French Protestant Church. We were highly impressed by the inviting chapel, congregation, and the young pastor himself.

Being on a tight schedule, we asked him if we could leave early, where-upon he responded, “No problem,” then added in his richly accented words with a straight face, “you may escape whenever you desire.”

Having been a teacher and minister in Brazil for five years, this made me reflect as to how many times I had fractured Portuguese. Anyway, we thoroughly enjoyed the service and had no desire to “escape” from anything.

The people were friendly. A toddler playing with a toy around the altar railing occupied my attention because my limited French deprived me from getting much theological stimulation from the sermon, though the preacher related well with his flock.

I still am not sure whether he was a good Calvinist, Armenian {sic} Republican or Democrat, nor does it matter. Far more important was the positive mood and rapport which we sensed, and which had brought us there in the first place.

I wondered how many of these fine persons share with me a mutually spiritual heritage? Could any of them trace their ancestry to John Calvin or Admiral Coligny? Do at least a few of these dear friends have some 500-year-old Huguenot blood coursing through their veins, as I do?

My questions remain unanswered, but I was keenly aware of something even more momentous, namely, that there is a blessed “tie which binds our hearts in Christian love, and a fellowship of kindred minds like to that above.”

So, in your planning to attend our 2004 National Huguenot Congress, include a visit to that church whose wonderful people meet in the chapel of the Wesley Theological Seminary.

You’ll enjoy your refresher course in French, and the fellowship itself. We further promise that you will not even want to escape, until you really have to leave!

Please be sure and send all Necrology Reports to the Chaplain General, Dr. Arnold R. Lewis. Your Society President was sent the form in a recent mailing.

Thank you.

THE NATIONAL HUGUENOT SOCIETY, INC.
Board of General Officers and General Council Meetings
17 and 18 October 2003
Report of Chairman of Finance Committee
James Dewey O'Brien, JD

The Finance Committee is charged as follows: " a. This committee, which shall include the Treasurer General, shall supervise the financial affairs of the National Society and in consultation with the President General shall make recommendations to the Board of General Officers with respect to the investments of funds. b. The committee shall assist the Treasurer General in the preparation of the annual budget, which shall be presented for approval of the Board of General Officers and the Annual Congress."

This Chairman has been fortunate, indeed, to serve with the Treasurer General, Mr. Peter M. Adams, with his banking background; Mrs. Barbara C. MacManus, a business woman of San Antonio, Texas, and Treasurer of the Huguenot Society of Texas; Mrs. Nancy E. Harris, immediate past Treasurer General and the President General, Mrs. Nadine S. Hardin. All decisions were unanimous, resulting from communications by e-mail, FAX, or telephone. Mrs. Harris recently resigned with regret because of a serious illness.

The Finance Committee recommends unanimously that the "Advent bankruptcy" recovered funds which are currently in a special money market account be: Treated as unrestricted, non-designated funds of The National Huguenot Society. We have traced the relevant history of the amounts of the original investments with Advent, including the Society's tax returns and found no evidence that these funds were ever restricted. The original maturity dates on the Advent certificates of deposit were 2020 and 2018.

These funds are recoveries through a bankruptcy procedure which does not give us a basis for designating them as recovered funds of any special accounts. Therefore, we feel, they are simply recovered general funds of The National Huguenot Society.

There is still, however, a "designation of funds" problem that has been considered by the Finance Committee. Article XII of the Bylaws, entitled "Endowment and Special Funds" still contains provisions concerning the Endowment Fund, the content of which is completely obsolete. Indeed, as it did not exist before 1997, and virtually all funds went into those unfortunate investments, it is doubtful that it was ever implemented.

It is unfair to have a Treasurer General or any General Officer be required to account for funds that have not existed for a number of years.

We therefore recommend that the Bylaws Committee consider eliminating the present content of Article XII of the National Bylaws.

James Dewey O'Brien
Chairman, Finance Committee

Books and Items for SALE!

“Register of Qualified Huguenot Ancestors” fourth edition 1995: 480 Huguenot families, indexed (337 pages)	\$25.00
Update of Corrections and Additions to The Register, issued annually 1996 – 2003 (specify which years are being ordered)	each \$ 7.00
Index to New Ancestor surnames in Updates 1996-2002	\$ 5.00
“Bylaws and Standing Rules”, effective 1 August 2002 (10 or more to one address: \$5.00 each)	\$ 6.00
“The National Huguenot Society Membership Directory 2001”	\$45.00
“Huguenot Lineage Research”, a bibliography based on migration routes, by Dr. Melford S. Dickerson	\$20.00
“The Edict of Nantes”, five essays and a new translation, edited by Richard L. Goodbar	\$20.00
“The Huguenot Society of New England, 1924-1949” Roster of members and ancestors (14 pages)	\$ 5.00
“Huguenot Historic Sites and Burials”, Vol. 1, 2001 Cemeteries and Historic Sites	\$25.00
“Louise Moillon, Seventeenth Century Still-life Artist” by Helen Chastain Sowa, 1998 (86 pages; 14 in color) SPECIAL	\$20.00
Video: “Huguenot France” by Frances DuBois Her trips to Huguenot sites in France	\$15.00
Note cards – “Evening Hymn of the Huguenot Refugees” - Languedoc version Gold Cross (12 cards and envelopes per set)	\$ 8.00 \$ 8.00
Rosette with Huguenot colors – boxed	\$ 6.00

For additional books or items, see website: <http://www.huguenot.nation.com>

Above items may be ordered, prepaid from the National Headquarters,
with your check made out to the National Huguenot Society.

**THE NATIONAL HUGUENOT SOCIETY
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OCTOBER 17,2003
REPORT OF THE ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
SYLVIA F. McAULIFFE**

This Officer attended the 67th Annual Congress at Washington, D.C. in April 2003 where she was elected and installed as Organizing Secretary General.

It seems the Society was misled about the Organizing activities in the State of Colorado and after the new National Officers began their duties, the Organizing President, Mrs. Rebecca Mammel, appointed to "reorganize" the Colorado Member (State) Society resigned for personal reasons on June 3rd 2003. She has not been replaced and it has so far been impossible to obtain any significant records or information. The two or three members that had been approved, also resigned.

This officer has written to the 32 Huguenot members listed in the Harris Directory (all listed as members in other states). A copy of the questionnaire is attached.

- 12 responses were received (35%).
- One indicated a willingness to transfer to Colorado if a Society were to be formed.
- None indicated a willingness to participate.
- One member sent the names of 4 family members who "might" be interested in membership.
- Two members reported deceased; two moved from Colorado; one with new address; one address unknown; one will resign due to age and requests no further contact.

Louisiana: It has been a plan of the Society to reorganize the member (State) Society in Louisiana, perhaps in the northern part of the State away from New Orleans. Mrs. O'Brien, Honorary President General, has contacted someone who will welcome our advertising in the "*Louisiana Genie*" that has a wide circulation and is also connected with 98 other quarterly genealogical publications where we could advertise, "Do you have Huguenot Ancestors?" and give a short history of The National Huguenot Society and ask them to contact us for further information. This should bring in some members and will stimulate interest. Mrs. O'Brien can tell you about the cost of this service. This officer would appreciate the Board's authorization to advertise our Society in these genealogical publications.

Oklahoma: The President General, Mrs. Nadine Hardin received an invitation to a Tea in Oklahoma, hosted by a member from New Mexico, who wanted to revitalize the Oklahoma Society after learning that the Oklahoma President was ill, had been president for many years, meetings were not being held and dues were not being collected. Mrs. Hardin attended the Tea and appointed Donna Gantt to reorganize the Member (State) Society of Oklahoma. This officer has been in touch with Donna L. Gantt, Secretary-Treasurer of the Oklahoma Member (State) Society, discussed many things such as Bylaws, membership, officers and future plans and offered assistance. Mrs. Hardin is to be commended for responding to this situation in such a positive way and in a timely manner to put the Oklahoma Member (State) Society back together again.

New Jersey: Thirty-eight Huguenot members residing in New Jersey (four are non-New Jersey members) were contacted regarding reorganization of the New Jersey Society. Fourteen responses were received; two deaths reported; one change of address; one returned unlocated. Of those responding, seven indicated a willingness to affiliate with a new society; five said "no", one was questionable. Three indicated willingness to take an active part in reorganization, but one of those is moving out of State in a year and another will be out of the country for two years.

Rhode Island: This officer noticed that Rhode Island seemed to be having some difficulty and contacted Col. Bruce McGunnigle, President, who responded and sent a list of officers for 1989-1990. He added that Rhode Island has not had a meeting since 1989 and has no projects. He said the future of the Huguenot Society of Rhode Island is questionable and added that at 67% Rhode Island has the

largest percentage of Roman Catholics in the fifty States. All but two of the members are in their 70's or older and cannot come to meetings anyway.

West Virginia- The National Society has been contacted by some members in West Virginia about the possibility of reorganizing the Member (State) Society, while others in the State are refusing to pay dues. A plan is underway to assist these members with their membership goals.

About eleven changes of address have come to the attention of this officer while working with these societies. They are being reported to the appropriate officers.

A large percent of members are at, or approaching, an age which limits their mobility, ability, and interest. There is little evidence of any major effort to attract and obtain younger members who can learn and move into positions of leadership. This means that Society leadership is being perpetually held in hands of a few people. Our Society cannot remain viable if this is not addressed.

Madam National President, it is a pleasure to serve you and The National Huguenot Society as Organizing Secretary General.

Sylvia F. McAuliffe Organizing Secretary General 2003-2005

Lucy Mariah Sellers Blocker
(Mrs. Hugh Dunwood Blocker, Sr.)

Lucy was a true Washingtonian. She was born in Washington, DC, educated there, and resided there until after her marriage. She and her husband moved to nearby Bowie, MD, where they brought up their two children, Hugh, Jr. and Carolyn.

Her interest in genealogy and her love of history led her to participation in many genealogically based societies whose purposes were to promote knowledge of history and patriotic love of our nation.

Lucy departed this life on Monday, 20 October 2003. She was a life-long Baptist and her life was a testament to her Christian faith. Those who knew her will find inspiration in her good works and her devotion to family, to friends, and to her country.

She served the National Huguenot Society well, as President of the Washington, DC Society, as a General Officer and as Editor of the Cross of Languedoc. We shall miss her, and remember her with love and respect.

Report to the Fall 2003 General Council Meeting *Registrar General*

During the period of 20 April to 16 October, this officer has approved 63 new members by application, including one junior member. Seventeen state societies have submitted papers. Additionally, two new members-at-large were approved.

During the same period, 12 supplementals were approved.

Florida submitted the most new applications - 15 plus 1 supplemental; Georgia had 12, including 5 supplementals; Texas had 11, including 3 supplementals.

The total number of papers processed and approved: 75.

Five transfers have been processed and one is pending.

Six Youth Registrations have been approved and certificates mailed.

Four applications from this administration are pending. There are six from the previous administration still waiting for additional documentation. There are no papers that have not been reviewed at least once.

Twenty-nine membership certificates have been printed and sent to the members. Thirty-seven more will be mailed after this meeting. The remaining nine will be finished soon.

Contact has been made with all the state registrars and they have been most cooperative. All receipts have been sent to the Treasurer General.

Jeannine Sheldon Kallal
Registrar General

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CHANGES

KENTUCKY State President:
Duane Franklin Cornell
10503 Kovats Court
Louisville, KY 40223-3459

FLORIDA State President
Keith Rucker Haygood
2903 Revere Place
De Land, FL 32720-1459

FLORIDA

Fleur de Lis Chapter
Dr. Abraham Lavender
215 SW 105th Place
Miami, FL 33174-1626

Henry of Navarre Chapter
Mrs. Robert S. Dean, Sr.
2454 McGregor Avenue
Ft. Myers, FL 33901-3306

Jean Calvin Chapter
Mrs. David S. Lambert, Jr.
415 Caicos Drive
Punta Gorda, FL 33950-5938

OFFICIAL CALL
The National Huguenot Society
Friday, 9th April 2004 - Board of General Officers Meeting
Saturday, 10th April 2004 - 68th Annual Congress
Washington, D.C.

All members and friends are cordially invited to attend this 68th Annual Congress!

DELEGATES:

The Presidents of Member Societies should complete the Credentials Form with the names of Delegates and Alternates of their Society. (The blank form will be mailed to the Presidents by the Corresponding Secretary General.) The Credentials Form should be completed and mailed before 15 March 2004 to Credentials Chair:

Mr. Barrett L. McKown
 3580 South River Terrace
 Edgewater, MD 21037-3245

SCHEDULE

Friday, 9th April 2004

2:00 PM	Board Meeting	Board Room (subject to change)	
6:30 PM	Annual Reception	East Room	
7:00 PM	Annual Banquet	East Room	\$65.00

Saturday, 10th April 2004

8:30 AM	Registration	Colonial Theater	\$ 5.00
9:30 AM	Congress Convenes	Colonial Theater	
12:00 Noon	Luncheon	Colonial Terrace	\$48.00
1:30 PM	Congress Reconvenes	Colonial Theater	

REGISTRATION FEE, BANQUET, ANID LUNCH COST:

Checks for: Registration Fee, \$5.00; Banquet, \$65.00; Luncheon, \$48.00; - a total of \$118.00 for all events. Checks should be made payable to The National Huguenot Society and mailed before 15 March 2004 to: Barrett L. McKown at the above address.

PLEASE MAIL CREDENTIALS FORMS AND MAKE RESERVATIONS BY THE REQUIRED DATE OF 15 MARCH 2004.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS:

Room Reservations should be made with the Renaissance Mayflower Hotel before the cut-off date of 10 March 2004, by calling 202-347-3000 and asking for the reservations desk. Request the rate for Genealogical Related Societies. That rate is \$203.00 plus tax per night for single, double or up to four persons in a room. Request a confirmation number. If you wish you might ask for a confirmation by mail. Check carefully the written confirmation date and rate. Please make reservations as early as possible. Annual Congress is for everyone. Come and enjoy the company of fellow Huguenots and friends!

The Huguenot Society of Indiana

The Huguenot Society of Indiana has a spring meeting in April and a fall meeting in October each year. The total membership is 83; 43 are life members; 34 are regular members; one is an honorary member; and six are associate members. During 2003 there were four new members and one application is being processed.

At our fall dinner meeting on October 11, 2003, held at the Marquette Manor in Indianapolis, Dr. James Lo, Coordinator of Intercultural Studies at Indiana Wesleyan University delivered an informative and interesting program about the religious discrimination that is occurring around the world today.

New yearbooks for 2004-2005 were distributed, and those present were photographed at the conclusion of the meeting.

Allen W. Moore

1st Vice President and Treasurer



Members of the Indiana Society

The Huguenot Society of Kentucky

Members of the National Huguenot Society in the Commonwealth of Kentucky met for their Fall Meeting on October 11th, 2003. Members of the Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia attended a joint luncheon held at Spindletop Hall in Lexington.

Duane Franklin Cornell of Louisville was elected and sworn in as the new state president.



Picture left to right: Duane F. Cornell, state president; Dr. Jack J. Early, outgoing state president; The Rev. Dr. Dixon Barr, Honorary President General

The Huguenot Society of Missouri

The Missouri Society held its May meeting at Jack's Restaurant in Columbia. Outgoing President, Betty Swisher, passed the gavel to newly elected President, Tammy Friedman. New officers were installed with each office held described as a color of the rainbow. Each color is needed to make a rainbow beautiful, just as each officer is necessary to make the Missouri Society beautiful and run properly. The members are the tints and shades that are so important to the officers to make the society complete. A memorial was held for two of our members who had passed away since last May.

A program on "Joan of Arc" was given by Sara Branton at the October meeting. Again, the Missouri Huguenot Society combined the luncheon meeting with the National Society of the Dames of the Court of Honor, and the John Corbin Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists.

Sara Branton, Treasurer



Outgoing President (left) Betty Swisher
and
Incoming President (right) Tammy Friedman

The Huguenot Society of Georgia

Membership in the Georgia Society stands at 136. Among the new members is Dr. Charles Bell Upshaw, who was given a life membership by the Society in appreciation for his generous donations to the LeRoy-Upshaw Memorial Endowment Fund, the interest from which is paid to the Georgia Society.

The historic Hill-Pike House in Cobb County was the site of our 25 October meeting. To honor Sarah Upshaw for her service to this Society, Dr. and Mrs. Sandy Pike graciously asked us to be their guests for lunch. We toured the ca 1788 house which was saved from demolition in 1965 by the Pikes and moved 120 miles from Washington, Georgia, to suburban Atlanta. Mrs. Pike has been a member of the Georgia Society for a number of years and Dr. Pike was elected to honorary membership in 2002.

During lunch, Emily Wren Colton, a music major at Roosevelt University in Chicago and a new member of the Society, gave a harp recital. She represents three generations of her family who are current members. Emily is the current recipient of the Society's Zada Bird Brannen Scholarship. Also performing were Phyllis Smith and her children, Renee, Elizabeth, Joshua and Adam. Phyllis is the daughter of Marian Smith, a Georgia Society member.

John P. Rabun, Jr., 1st Vice President

Corrections from THE CROSS, Fall 2003

Page 11: Barbara C. MacManus, Finance Committee Phone 210.826.3323

Grace Rice, Archives Chair Phone 763.591.1249

Page 15: Dr. T. Hershel Walters should be Mr. T. Hershel Walters.

Page 22: New member Gibson Elizabeth McKay from TN was incorrectly listed as Gibson, Elizabeth McKay.

Sarah Elizabeth Conner is a new member of the TX Society.

(Note: The Editor apologizes for the errors!)

HUGUENOT—COLONIAL WOMAN

I'm sure no one needs to tell you the history of the Huguenots so I will not tell you that which you already know. In 1558 Joachim Du Bellay wrote, "France, mother of arts, of warfare, and of laws". The Huguenots know especially of the warfare. In 1598 a decree was issued by Henry the 4th of France, establishing qualified religious toleration for the French Protestants. They were granted liberty of conscience and the right to worship publicly. This Edict of Nantes marked the end of France's religious wars. In 1685 when the "Edict of Nantes" was repealed by Louis the 14th, French Protestants fled France by the thousands. When the decree was first passed a number of people thought that it would not be put into execution so very hastily but the priests, friars and inquisitors were very intent for their estates and they rushed quickly. Most Huguenots left with nothing other than the clothes they were wearing and their lives. Many had left large estates and industrial wealth of their own creation. They left their estates, their native country, relations and everything for the sake of Jesus who died for them. Men and women risked their lives and those of their children to escape and if one should escape, perhaps hundreds were tortured and put to death. About 400,000 escaped to the Netherlands, Germany and England. I will tell you the stories of how a few that I know of escaped.

Bartholomew Deh-pwee was an officer assigned to the state of the household guards for Louis the 14th. He frequently carried messages for the king across international borders, having been furnished with a pass bearing the royal seal. He retired in 1682 and bought an estate and married. Although he was a staunch Huguenot he still managed to retain the favor of the king. After the Edict of Nantes was revoked he was offered a large reward if he would be reconciled to the Church of Rome. He stalled for time and asked if he could reflect upon the matter of leaving his church. That night he disguised himself as a male servant and he and his wife set forth to escape on horseback. They were stopped now and then by the military but he showed them his pass and said he was on urgent official business for the king. Before dawn they crossed the border and knelt down, weeping and praying and thanking God for delivering them from their enemies.

Daniel and Jeanne Bonnay were escaping to the coast of France with two small children. It was a 50-mile trip on foot. They concealed the children in two pan-yeah's on their donkey, one on each side, and carefully fitted fresh vegetables around and over them. They warned the children not to make a sound no matter what happened or they would all be slaughtered. The journey had just begun when a trooper on horseback came along and demanded to know what the pan-yeah's contained. They told him fresh vegetables for the market. The soldier was not convinced. He galloped up to the donkey and to the horror of the parents, thrust his sword into one of the baskets, shouting "Bon voyage, mais amee". Imagine the agony of the parents as they waited being forced to appear unconcerned as the soldier trotted down the road and out of sight. They then threw open the basket and the child was found wounded only by a stab in the calf of his leg without life-threatening injury. They arrived in England in 1690 and came to Manakintown in 1700.

Susanne Rochette, 16 years of age, the youngest of 3 sisters living in Sedan, province of Champagne where the priests were applying pressure to these girls by visiting their home hoping to find some "need" to send them to a Roman Catholic school. Their father decided to try to send the oldest daughter to Holland, in the company of his niece and her infant son. The father organized a group of men to escort them and told them to disguise themselves in women's clothing. While traveling by foot at night, the young mother with the infant stumbled on some rocks in a stream, which caused the baby to cry out. A party of soldiers nearby overheard them and the women were captured and sent to prison. The father was given permission to bring his daughter home. Some time later he was successful in sending his two oldest daughters to Holland. Susanne later joined her sisters after being concealed in a hogshead and transported

by a friendly sea captain. Susanne later became the wife of Abraham Mee-sho who settled in Manakintown and did bear four sons and six daughters.

Anthony Trah-boo, my husband's father, fled from France in the year of our Lord, 1687, at the time of a bloody persecution against the dissenters by the Roman Catholics. Whoever was known to be a dissenter or even suspected would forfeit his life and his estate if he would not swear to suit the priest and he was put to the most shameful and cruel torture and death. Anthony had an estate but concluded he would leave it if he could possibly make his escape. He was a very young man and he and another young man took a cart and loaded it with wine and went on to sell it to the furthestmost guard; and when night came they left their horses and cart and made their escape to an English ship and they went over to England. He was one of the passengers in the second convoy of French refugees arriving on the ship "Ye Peter and Anthony" in Virginia in 1700.

In early 1700 English King William III, and other prominent leaders of London, concerned with the welfare of the many Huguenots who reached England, made possible the emigration to Manakintown. The first settlers came on the "Mary and Ann" and "Ye Peter and Anthony". Some came in the Nassau and two other ships. Several hundred refugees came here to Virginia. The Huguenots thought they were going to North Carolina but Colonel Richard Byrd influenced the governor of Virginia to bring the refugees to Virginia. They thought they could be used as a buffer between the Indians further west and the lands of prominent colonists, such as Colonel Byrd, to the east. And they knew that these were skilled, intelligent people and would be a valuable addition to the colony. The Huguenots did not like being manipulated like that but they had no choice in the matter. The long and arduous voyage took over three months. Some of the people died on the trip including many children and the long voyage took its toll on their health. And after a voyage of more than three months even the summer's heat was passed almost unnoticed by the weary travelers. They could see that the abundant green woodlands which crept up to the banks of the James River would ably provide that which was needed for housing, fuel, protection and foraging for their few animals and acreage for the crops.

The House of Burgesses granted them 10,000 acres for homes and farms on the south side of the James River. On December 5, 1700 the House of Burgesses established King William Parish and the church which became Manakin Episcopal Church.

The land was divided up so that each family would receive 133 acres. All heads of the family were to draw lots and choose their land. There was much confusion between the landowners. Just one angle a few degrees off or one line a number of poles too long or too short, created havoc for miles and it happened on a regular basis. The way the land was divided made it so that almost every person had riverfront property, which was very important because it was their means of transportation.

The majority of our houses are log cabins and are within walking distance. We like living close together because this was a strange new land for us. We have become known amongst our neighbors by our strict honesty and upright lives. Among the Methodists there is some bickering and quarreling but especially here in the South various creeds live peacefully side by side. A surveyor spoke of nine different sects in a town and he wrote, "yet are they far from being encouraged or even inclined to that disorder which is so common among men of contrary religious sentiments in other parts of the world. The inhabitants were from the beginning renowned for concord, complaisance, courteousness, and tenderness towards each other, and more so towards foreigners, without regard or respect of nature and religion".

Our daily life, like most of the colonists is hard work. Jacob and I have nine children, 7 sons and 2 daughters. In our cabin is a large fireplace where I cook our meals. We have a trestle table which we set up for our meals and after we eat the trestle is moved into the corner of the large room and the boards are set against the wall because the cabin is so small and so crowded that there is not room to leave it. My daughters and I plant our garden in the spring, cabbage, corn, parsnips, turnips and carrots, and also early in the year we make soap, using the refuse grease from cooking and butchering and wood ashes from the fireplace.

Of course we have cows that provide milk and the cream is skimmed off the top to make our butter. Late summer we peel and slice apples to make applesauce and the leftover slices would be hung from the rafters to dry for winter use.

I just finished making our candles. Candle dipping time requires preparation and a strong back to lift the immense kettles and there is the constant demand of the great fireplace.

It is almost time for butchering. We start early in the morning, by 4 AM the fires are already burning, the hogs butchered, scalded and hung up. The day is then spent cutting up the meat, making sausage and rendering the lard.

We have sheep, which provide us with wool to be carded, spun and weaved into cloth for our clothing. I welcome wintertime because this is when my daughters and I do our sewing, knitting and quilting. I enjoy spinning wool it is art to me, and in art, the best is good enough. Sometimes I dye the wool before I spin it and other times I dye it after it is made into cloth. Wool spinning requires the most flexible and alert series of movements. I stand slightly leaning forward, with my left hand I pick up the long slender roll of carded wool and wind the end of the fibers on the point of the spindle. Then I give a gentle motion to the wheel with a wooden peg held in my right hand, and then I seize the roll with my left hand at exactly the right distance from the spindle to allow for "drawing". I then step backward quickly, one, two, three steps, holding the long yarn as it twists and quivers. Then suddenly I glide forward with an even graceful stride and let the yarn wind on the swift spindle. I might spin six skeins of yarn in one day and I estimate that with the forward and backward steps I walk over twenty miles!

Our life is good. We have good land, good neighbors and most important, we have freedom to worship God as we choose. From a French Psalter Melody written in 1562

"The saints of God, their conflict past,
And life's long battle won at last.
No more they need the shield or sword,
They cast them down before their Lord.
O happy saints forever blest,
At Jesus' feet how safe your rest.
"The saints of God their wondering done,
No more their weary course they run.
No more they faint, no more they fall,
No foes oppress, no fears appall.
O happy saints forever blest,
In that dear home how sweet your rest."

Copied with permission from Anita Harrower. Anita presented this program to the Virginia Society on October 25, 2003. Anita blends her love of history, music and performing to present a memorable collection of "Women in History". She is pictured on the right.



UPDATE ON RYAN WORRELL —

RYAN WORRELL, The National Huguenot Society's first scholarship recipient, graduated Magna Cum Laude on May 3, 2003 from Concordia University in River Forest, Illinois. Ryan earned a B.A. in Secondary Education with 2 majors (Speech & Theater and Social Studies) and a second B.A. in Communications with 2 majors (Law & Justice and Communications). Ryan is the first student in the school's 100+ year history to achieve dual track degrees in four years. One of his professors says in a recommendation, "... His academic work is in roughly the top 5% of students I have known during 30 years of teaching at public and private universities.

When Ryan wrote his thank you note to the Society, he said in part, "When I received notification that I was the Huguenot's 2002 national scholarship winner I felt a number of emotions. I was excited at being named a Huguenot scholar, I was relieved by the realization that my family's financial burden would be more manageable this year, and I was humbled by this distinction."

He continued, "In my career I will strive to be a leader of my community-somebody you will be proud to say you supported in his education. Simple words on a page cannot express the appreciation I feel for what you have blessed me with. I hope that I will live up to this distinction. Once again, thank you for this honor."

Ryan is a member of the Illinois Society and is continuing his studies at the University of Wisconsin Law School in Madison, Wisconsin.



FRENCH INFLUENCE

We members of The National Huguenot Society are of French blood, however much diluted it may be by the present time. During the American Revolution, French assistance, especially French individuals (whether of Huguenot descent or not) played a considerable role in the outcome of the American struggle for Independence.

Our members may find interesting two entries from [American Aurora](#)*.

“Monday, April 13, 1778. Today, acting in pursuance of the new Franco-American alliance, a French war fleet of twelve ships of the line and five frigates, under the command of French Admiral Comte d’Estaing, sets sail from Toulon, France for Philadelphia’s Delaware River. Their mission is to surprise the British army and fleet at Philadelphia. Traveling aboard the fleet’s flagship, the *LANGUEDOC*, is France’s first Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Conrad-Alexandre Gerard de Rayvenal, formerly first secretary to the Comte de Vergennes. Also aboard the *LANGUEDOC* is one of the American commissioners at Paris, Silas Deane, who’s been recalled by Congress.”

“Saturday, October 9, 1779. Today, French Admiral Comte d’Estaing who has returned from the West Indies with an enlarged fleet of twenty-two ships of the line and eleven frigates, disembarks a French army of 3,600 for an assault on the British at Savannah, Georgia. Joining a much smaller American army of only six hundred men, under General Benjamin Lincoln, the French carry Savannah’s outposts, plant French and American flags on the ramparts, but are repulsed by British forces who were forewarned of the attack. One hundred eighty-three French officers and soldiers are killed; 454 French soldiers are wounded. French Admiral d’Estaing himself receives two wounds.

“Though the French do not, by today’s attack, liberate Savannah, their appearance off the coast of Georgia arrests the British campaign in the South and causes the British to withdraw their forces from Rhode Island to concentrate them in New York. With winter ahead, d’Estaing will now return his fleet to France.”

* *SOURCE: AMERICAN AURORA. A Democratic-Republican Returns*, by Richard N. Rosenfeld, 1997, St. Martin’s Press, New York, NY. (This book is worthwhile reading for all American history devotees. N.O.O’B.)

QUADRICENTENNIAL CEREMONY

Saturday June 26 marks the quadricentennial of the French colony of Ste. Croix, the first settlement in Acadia. Ceremonies marking this 400th anniversary will take place in Bayside, New Brunswick, under the joint auspices of the U.S. National Park Service, Parks Canada and the St. Croix 2004 Coordinating Committee (which includes representatives of both the Huguenot Society of Canada and the Maine Huguenot Society).

Hearing the word Acadia the mental images most Americans bring to mind are H.W. Longfellow's *Evangeline*, the related expulsion of the Acadians (le Grand Dérangement), or perhaps Roman Catholicism, Clog Dancers, or the National Park of that name in Maine. However, there is a most significant and generally overlooked Huguenot connection to the founding of Acadia in 1604.

As most readers of this article will be aware, the first attempt at a French colony in the New World was made by Huguenots in 1564 when Gaspard de Coligny, the Admiral of France, sponsored the settlement of La Caroline (Fort Caroline) near modern Jacksonville, Florida. La Caroline was destroyed and the vast majority of the colonists killed by the Spanish in September 1565.

It was not until some forty years later, following the end of the French Wars of Religion and the ascension of Henri IV to the Throne of France, that a second attempt at permanent colonization rather than mere overwintering was made. It is not widely known that early French attempts at the colonization of both Nouvelle France and Acadia (in general terms, Canada) were almost entirely sponsored by Huguenots and that most early seventeenth century French colonization was religiously mixed.

On November 8, 1603, King Henri IV of France granted Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons, the title of Lieutenant-General (as representative of the King in Acadia) together with various vice-regal powers such as the administration of justice in the New World between the 40th and 46th parallels. To this position the title of Vice-Admiral was added by Charles de Montmorency, Admiral of France. In addition, on December 18, 1603, King Henri IV granted Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons, the exclusive right to the fur trade in the New World between the 40th and 46th parallels, thus giving the proposed scheme of colonization the hope of economic successes. Dugua de Mons in return assumed all costs associated with French activity in Acadia together with an obligation to convert the native peoples to Roman Catholicism while not attempting to convert them to the Reformed faith.

Who was Pierre Dugua, that he would be granted such extensive powers over such a vast region? He was a member of the French nobility from a family that appears in the record as early as the 1200s, and was born circa 1560 in Royan in the Province of Saintonge, just north of the mouth of the Gironde, the son of Guy Dugua and his wife Claire Goumard. In 1582 Pierre Dugua, a Huguenot, began a distinguished military career in the service of Henri of Navarre, serving him in the seventh and eighth of the French Wars of Religion. Henri of Navarre who succeeded to the French Throne as King Henri IV in 1589, and rewarded Pierre Dugua in 1594 for his faithful service by making him a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber (Gentilhomme ordinaire de la Chambre du Roy), Governor of the Château de Madrid, and Bois de Boulogne; he also granted him a pension. In May 1597 Dugua married a noble Catholic lady, Judith Chesnel, whose family seat was the Château de Meux, near Jonzae, Saintonge, about 19 miles east of Royan. Regrettably, their marriage was childless. As France emerged from the turmoil of the Wars of Religion, both the Edict of Nantes granting certain rights to Huguenots, and the Treaty of Vervins with Spain having come about in 1598 encouraged Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons, to contemplate the exploration and colonization of the New World. Precisely what his motivations were (the greater glory of France, personal enrichment, a sense of adventure or some combination of the three) can never be known. However, in 1600 he accepted the offer of Pierre Chauvin de Tonnetuit, a fellow Huguenot and Companion in Arms, to accompany him a supernumerary to the seasonal fur trading post of Tadoussac on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River. It was this experience, the combination of the quality of the animal pelts, together with hearing of the extreme cold of the winter and the ice that prevented navigation until late in the Spring, that convinced him to continue his investment

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On April 9, 1604, 120 men under the leadership of Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons, sailed from Havre de Grace in Normandy aboard the *Bonne Renomé* of 120 tons and the *Don de Dieu* of 150 tons. They made landfall near La Have, Nova Scotia, on May 13 from there the *Bonne Renomé* sailed north towards the Strait of Canso, while the *Don de Dieu*, carrying Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons, sailed southwest exploring the Nova Scotia coast and stopping at ports such as today's Liverpool St. Mary's Bay, and the Digby Basin. They crossed what Dugua de Mons named the Baie des Française (now the Bay of Fundy), discovering the Saint John River on June 24. The following day they entered Passamaquoddy Bay and on June 26 began the construction of a settlement on Ste. Croix Island. This location appears to have been chosen for several reasons: 1) protection against possible native attacks, 2) a site relatively easily defended against lightly armed European foes, and 3) the spot being well hidden from ships on the Bay of Fundy.

Quite rapidly the frames and other components of the buildings brought from France were assembled on the island, which was one of the reasons for having carpenters in the company. However, from archeological digs conducted in the 1960s, it appears that Marc Lescarbot's description of the settlement as consisting of "several framed buildings" with others 64 constructed ... after the Indian manner." is more accurate than Samuel Champlain's map which shows the entire settlement as built in a very solid northern French style.

The colonists quickly set to planting vegetables and grain in small plots on both the island and the mainland. However, as Samuel Champlain wrote, due to the sandy soil on the island the crops soon started to wither as there was no fresh water for them other than what fell as rain.

Meanwhile, Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons instructed Samuel Champlain to explore south along the coast of Maine. On this voyage in the late summer of 1604 he discovered what he named l'Isle des Monts Déserts (present day Mount Desert Island) and sailed as far south as the Saco River in Southern Maine. While exploring, Champlain was creating some of the earliest and most accurate charts of the coast of New England.

As Fall advanced the Sieur de Mons decided to send both ships back to France, leaving a party of seventy-nine comprised of carpenters and other artisans, gentlemen, a physician, two Roman Catholic priests, a Huguenot pasteur, and a detachment of Swiss mercenaries to remain over the winter (the names of but a dozen are known. The choice of an island proved to be most unfortunate, as the winter came early with the first snow falling on October 6 and floes of ice coming by the island by December 3. As the ice thickened it hindered the settlers' ability to reach the mainland, and due to the large tidal difference it never became solid enough to walk across. Champlain later wrote (*Le Mercure François II* 294-295 1608) that they had retained only two of their smaller boats on the Island, the larger of which, the barque (in English parlance a pinnace or longboat) had apparently been hauled for repairs leaving them with only a much smaller pulling boat in which to make the dangerous passage through the ice floes to the mainland. The winter was so cold that both the cider and wine froze and had to be doled out by weight.

As a result of what likely was scurvy, most of the colonists sickened over the winter, and by Spring 35 men, roughly half the population, had died. Among these it is believed were one of the Roman Catholic priests and the Huguenot pasteur. Gabriel Sagard in his 1636 *Histoire du Canada* recounts that "at the beginning of French ventures in Acadia, it happened that a priest & minister, having died at almost the same time, the sailors who buried them, placed them together in a single grave to see whether if they would remain together in peace in death, since while living they were never able to agree." Indeed, by this point all but a handful of the party were ill, but with increasing sunlight and probably a diet that began to again include leaf vegetables as well as fresh meat (provided by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and those French well enough to hunt), their health improved.

By mid-May the re-supply ships expected at the end of April still had not arrived. Therefore, plans were made to equip two

(cont next page)

m the New World, but which made him consider settlement in Acadia (along the coast) rather than along the Saint Lawrence.

barques (one of fifteen tons, the other of seven tons) to sail to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the end of June to find a fishing vessel that could transport them back to France. However, on June 15, 1605, François Gravé du Pont, Sieur de Pontgravé arrived with the long awaited supplies. After such a disastrous winter a number of hard lessons had been learned about locating such a settlement Pierre Dugua de Mons decided to abandon St. Croix Island.

Despite sailing as far south as Cape Cod, they did not find a site that appealed as much to M. Dugua de Mons as did a site they had explored the previous Fall—the Digby Basin. Therefore in August 1605, much of the settlement was disassembled, loaded aboard the ships and the colony moved to Port Royal (modern Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia) on the Digby Basin, again in a location shielded from the sea.

For more information and to obtain sources, contact Edwin Garrett at egarrettiv@hotmail.com or contact the St. Croix 2004 Coordinating Committee (888) 654.2004, www.stecroix2004.org.

U.S. Stamps with Connections to Huguenots & Descendants

- | | |
|---|--|
| Alamo (1956) | Lindbergh flies the Atlantic (1998) |
| Audubon, John James (1940, 1963) | 'Long-billed Curlew' - John James Audubon (1998) |
| "Breakfast in Bed" - Mary Cassatt (1998) | Longfellow, Henry W. (1994) |
| Cassatt, Mary, American Artist (1966) | Mount Vernon (1956, 1974) |
| Cassatt, Mary (1988, 2003) | New Netherland Ship (1924 issue) |
| Chennault, Claire Lee (1990) | New York - 300th Anniversary (1953) |
| Continental Congress (post card 1984-1990) | Nixon, Richard (1995) |
| Crockett, Davy (1967) | Pershing, General John J. (1961) |
| Decatur, Stephen & others (1937) | Pilgrims |
| Decatur House (1971) | Poinsettia Seasons Greetings (1985) |
| Dewey, George & others (1937) | Revere, Paul (1958) |
| Dulles, John Foster (1960) | Roosevelt, Eleanor (1963, 1984, 1998) |
| Dulles Airport (1982) | Roosevelt, Franklin (1998) |
| Edison, Thomas (1947) | Roosevelt, Theodore (1938, 1955, 1998) |
| Edison, Thomas, 1 st Lamp (1929) | Sagamore Hill (1953) |
| Eisenhower, Dwight David (1990) | Statue of Liberty (1978, 1985) |
| FDR's New Deal (1998) | Swamp Fox Francis Marion (post card 1984-1990) |
| Fremont, John C. (1994) | Taft, Senator Robert (1960) |
| Gallatin, Albert (1967) | Taft, William Howard (1938) |
| Gallaudet, Thomas H. (1983) | Teddy Bear (1998, 2002) |
| Grant, U.S. (1938, 1986, 1995) | <i>(represents Teddy Roosevelt)</i> |
| Hamilton, Alexander (1957, 1976) | Thoreau, Henry David (1967) |
| Hoover, Herbert (1965) | Tiffany Lame (2003) |
| Howe, Julia Ward (1987) | Truman, Harry S. (1973, 1999) |
| Huguenot Florida Memorial (1924 issue) | Van Buren, Martin (1986) |
| Jay, John (1958) | Washington, Martha (1939) |
| Lanier, Sidney (1972) | Whittier, John Greenleaf (1940) |
| Lee, Robert E. (1955, 1995) | |
| Thanks to Carol Chew, Wisconsin Society | |

THIS AND THAT

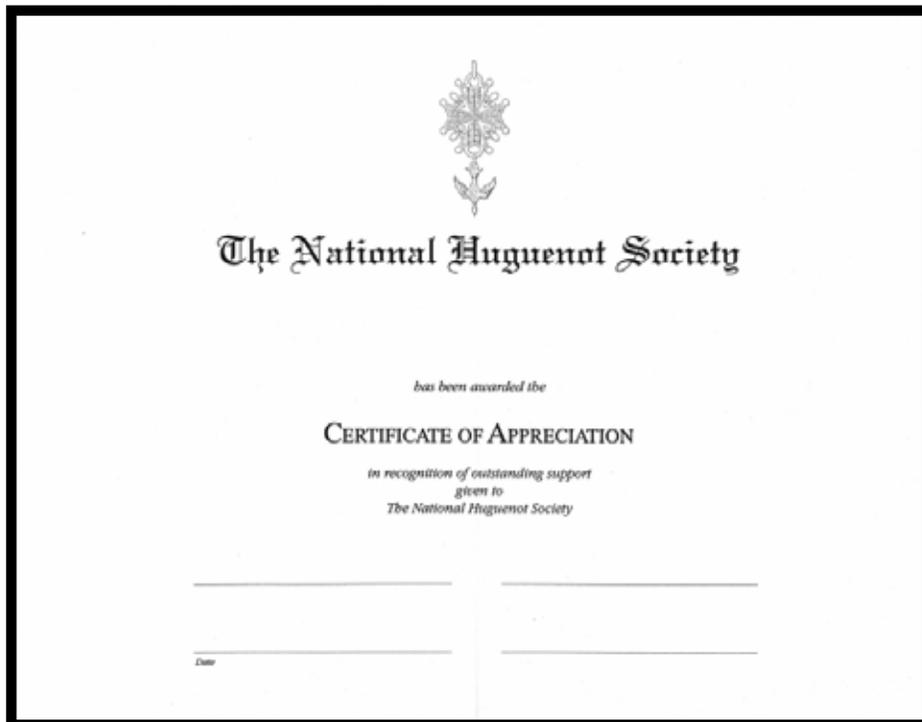
From Historian General Samuel E. Greeley—

To All Chapter Presidents and Historian:

- Please send information about your meetings along with photographs
- Details on cities and streets named after famous Huguenots.
- Documentation of Huguenot graves in your area

I am requesting the information for our Historian's files. I am thanking you in advance for your effort in sending the information.

This certificate is available at National Headquarters for \$1.00 per certificate.
Order yours today to honor an exceptional chapter or state member.



It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who errs and comes short again and again because there is no effort without error and shortcomings, who knows the great devotion, who spends himself in a worthy cause, who at his best knows in the end the high achievement of triumph and who at worst, if he fails while daring greatly, knows his place shall never be with those timid and cold souls who know neither victory nor defeat.

-Theodore Roosevelt

Some More of THIS AND THAT

We all know about the Midnight Ride of Paul Revere. Did you know that his real family name was Rivoire and he was the son of Appolos Rivoire, a Huguenot silversmith. Appolos changed the name "merely on account that the Bumpkins should pronounce it easier." (WI Society)

Mary Cassatt, artist

New U.S. stamps feature four different paintings from Mary Cassatt, (see page 24) America's most famous impressionist artist.

Mary Stevenson Cassatt was born on May 22, 1844 into a well-to-do family in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania. Her father, Robert Cassatt, was a successful stockbroker and financier and her mother, Katherine Kelso Johnston, came from a banking family which had provided her with a good education.

The Cassatt family was descended from Jacques Cossart, born about 1595, probably in Picardy, France. The trail of this Huguenot family leads through Netherlands, Germany, and finally, to the New World where they were accepted as members of the Reformed Church of New Amsterdam on April 1, 1663 and where Jacques signed an oath of allegiance to England in October 1664. Another artist, Robert Henri, is also a descendant of this branch of the Cossart family.

Mary showed interest in art at a young age and received private lessons, eventually entering the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1861. She left in 1865 to study art in France. After studying painting in European museums, she set up a studio in Paris. In 1868, she had her work exhibited at the highly regarded Salon in Paris. Her paintings attracted Edgar Degas who invited her to participate in Impressionist exhibits which she did until 1886. Her work became popular in both Europe and the United States where she became best known for her depictions of women, particularly mothers and children. In 1890, she was greatly influenced by seeing a collection of Japanese prints. A versatile artist, Cassatt's first works were in oils, but later her interests tended toward printmaking, pastels, and paper.

Mary Cassatt lived most of her life in Paris, with occasional return visits to the United States. She continued her art until her eyesight failed in 1914. She died on June 14, 1926 at her home at Chateau de Beaufresne, near Paris. (WI Society)

From the Editor

TO ALL SOCIETY MEMBERS:

Would you like to recognize someone in your State Society who has done an outstanding job? Has he or she been at the meetings, volunteered to "go that extra mile" or been there for support? You could use the certificate shown on the previous page OR better yet, you could use this publication to let others know of your outstanding member. Let us hear from you!!

It has been great that so many of you have sent information for *The Cross*. Please make sure that there is documentation with any historical article you provide.

TO CHAPTER/SOCIETY OFFICERS:

Many thanks to those who have sent in member changes. (You know who you are!) We are working hard on updating the mailing list. Check your state and member numbers and address. **Please make sure the Editor receives all changes.**

Your Editor needs an updated membership list for your chapter/state. (See the back cover for address.) Thanks in advance for sending the information.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS/SUPPLEMENTALS**Alabama**

McCarrell, C. Hope Penn	30 June 2003	John Vivion
Wood, George Mark Jr.	07 Sep 2003	Claudius Pegues
Millsap, Sallie Watkins Wood	07 Sep 2003	Claudius Pegues
Dumas, Brenda Gail Simpson	18 Sep 2003	Hillaire Rousseau

California**La Rochelle**

Hugar, Patsy Jo Erwin	18 Jul 2003	Pierre Merkel
Breithaupt, F. Elizabeth Budd	20 Dec 2003	Daniel Le Van

Connecticut

Olsen, Ruth Janice Bushnell	16 Oct 2003	Hester Mahieu
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Florida

Burley, Ida Lee Rentz	21 May 2002	Jacques de Bourdeaux
Zink, Frances Ann Hyder	30 May 2003	Isaac Lesesne
Ellison, Georgia Mae McKenzie	14 Jul 2003	Christoffe du Breuil
Brewton, Marshall Layton Jr.	15 Jul 2003	Jacques de la Fontaine
Brewton, Atwood Frances Abbitt	25 Jul 2003	Pierre LeGrand
Brown, Elizabeth Ann Stephens	26 Jul 2003	Antoine Crispell
Potts, Jo Lee Brooks	26 Jul 2003	Jacob Remy
Sandstrom, Lila Katherine Wilbanks	26 Jul 2003	Pierre Rogers
Simon, Jennifer Ann Wolfendale	26 Jul 2003	James de la Fontaine
Carlson, Denise L. Wolfendale	23 Aug 2003	James de la Fontaine
LaHue, Marsha Ann Behse	01 Sep 2003	Guillaume Vigne
Campbell, Marjorie Van Duzer	02 Sep 2003	Matthew Blanshan
	04 Jan 2004	Antoine Crispel (S)
		Jacques LeRoux (S)
Wilbanks, Sarah Allen Clark	26 Sep 2003	Pierre Bacot
Smith, Linda Lee Antram	16 Oct 2003	Hester Mahieu (S)
Glidden, Lynn N. Berry King Smith	24 Oct 2003	David Marchand
Lancaster, Sally Rhodus	25 Oct 2003	Jacob Flourney
Register, Barbara Ann Hardin	25 Oct 2003	Martin Hardin
Wetherby, Ivor Lois	31 Oct 2003	Louis DuBois
Peacock, Audrey Pultz	03 Nov 2003	Cornelius Noel
Schulz, Barbara Jean Browning	25 Nov 2003	Pierre Bowdoin
Reinas, Laura Lynne	23 Dec 2003	Jacques LeSerrurier

MORE NEW MEMBERS/SUPPLEMENTALS**Georgia**

East, Donald Paul	11 Jun 2003	Guillaume des Meau
Griffies, Eleanor Maxine Chastain	25 Jun 2003	Pierre Chastain
		Abraham Soblet (S)
		Suzanne Briant (S)
		Jean Martain (S)
	10 Dec 2003	Jacques Briant (S)
Owen, Rebecca Ann Mellette	17 Sep 2003	Pierre Mailliet
Owen, Tommy Aldine	16 Oct 2003	Mathieu Agee
Colton, Elizabeth Stirling	13 Nov 2003	Mathew Blanchan
Evans, Robert Smith	10 Dec 2003	Robert Brasseur, Sr.

Indiana

Weisner, Imogene Chafin	11 Jun 2003	Abraham LeMaitre
	11 Dec 2003	Jacques Remy (S)
Pearson, Martha Caroline Moore	28 Sep 2003	Alice Gaylord
Johnson, Malinda Jane moore	06 Nov 2003	Alice Gaylord

Iowa

Pilger, Marsha L. Lockerby	08 Nov 2003	Jacques Cossart
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Kentucky

Howard, Barry Christopher	07 Sep 2003	Hester Mahieu
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Maryland

Llewellyn, Nathalie Moon Walker	02 Jul 2003	Nicholas Gaillard
Ellinwood, Beverly Anne Walker	02 Jul 2003	Nicholas Gaillard
McCoy, Stacy Erin	03 Sep 2003	Isaac du Bose

Member-at-Large

Benda, Dianne Marie Rich	15 Sep 2003	Gabriel Guignard
Calderon, Robin Gail Rich Petty	27 Sep 2003	Gabriel Guignard

Missouri

Swisher, Betty Lou Lawson	27 Jun 2003	Pierre David (S)
		Rachel de Bray (S)
		Louis Dutertre (S)
		Marianne Buart (S)

MORE NEW MEMBERS/SUPPLEMENTALS**Nebraska**

Thompson, Gary Neil	25 Jul 2003	Antoine Crispell
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New Hampshire

Weeks, John Fremont, Jr.	25 Jun 2003	Johan le Mercier
Turner, Barbara Smith	25 Jun 2003	Johan le Mercier
Weeks, David Stephen	25 Jun 2003	Johan le Mercier

North Carolina

Rozier, Neil Larry	26 Sep 2003	John Rozier
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Ohio

Bauschard, Jane M. O'Brien	17 Oct 2003	Jean Crocheron
Bobo, Carl Robert	29 Oct 2003	Gabriel Bobo
Pearson, Steven Craig	03 Jan 2004	Jan Alyea

Oklahoma

Blanton, Mildred Lee Hill	25 Nov 2003	Isaac Selover
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Texas**Languedoc**

Marlowe, Patricia Irma Mooney	08 Jun 2003	Gabriel Maupin Pierre Amer Via (S)
Jenkins, Maureen Vera Mooney	13 Aug 2003	Gabriel Maupin Pierre Amer Via
Morgan, Zipra Leigh Hartwell	14 Aug 2003	Robert Brasseur

Virginia

Winkler, Joan Dibrell Gilbert	28 Jun 2003	Christoffe du Breuil
Richardson, James Smiley	09 Aug 2003	Peter Rucker

Washington

Marshall, Robert Eugene	10 Nov 2003	Hester Mahieu
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(S) Supplementals

MEMBER CHANGES

Transfers

Alabama	West, Elna Grace Du Bose
California	Lewis, Arnold Raymond
District of Columbia	Walling, Albert Clinton II
Florida	Hart, Sara R. Faison
Missouri	Horton, Patricia Abraham, Sarah A. Malone
Oklahoma	Gannt, Donna



“Huguenot Tradition”

Remember that our heritage of honorable names and of the incessant blessings of civil and religious liberty carry with them the obligation to keep them in honor and maintain and defend them; that we hold them in trust, to enjoy in our lifetime and transmit them untarnished and undiminished to posterity. We cherish these traditions, not for the glorification of family names, but for the honor and advancement of humanity, as incentives to those private and public virtues that constitute the true strength of a nation.

From an address of Thomas F. Bayard of
Wilmington, Delaware, a direct descendant of
Samuel Bayard, whose Huguenot parents fled
to Holland from Paris, and of his wife, Anna
Stuyvesant Bayard, sister of Peter Stuyvesant
Governor of New Netherland from 1647-1664.

Excerpt from Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of America.
1963, page 17.

Society Members Enjoying the Council Meeting



IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER

April 9—10, 2004

68th Annual Congress of The National Huguenot Society in Washington, D.C.

November 1, 2004

Deadline for the Fall 2004 issue of
THE CROSS OF LANGUEDOC

Anytime, 2004

Be sure to attend your Chapter and/or State Meetings AND share with others our Historical Huguenot heritage

YOUR PUBLICATION

The Cross of Languedoc is published twice a year. All Member Societies are encouraged to send articles or reports of activities to the Editor of The Cross.

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**THE CROSS OF LANGUEDOC
A Publication of
The National Huguenot Society**

**Editor and Chairman of Publications
8 Southern Pines Drive
Pine Bluff, AR 71603-6934**

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