



Danskernes Historie Online

Danske Slægtsforskeres Bibliotek

Dette værk er downloadet fra Danskernes Historie Online

Danskernes Historie Online er Danmarks største digitaliseringsprojekt af litteratur inden for emner som personalhistorie, lokalhistorie og slægtsforskning. Biblioteket hører under den almennyttige forening Danske Slægtsforskere. Vi bevarer vores fælles kulturarv, digitaliserer den og stiller den til rådighed for alle interesserede.

Støt vores arbejde – Bliv sponsor

Som sponsor i biblioteket opnår du en række fordele. Læs mere om fordele og sponsorat her: <https://slaegtsbibliotek.dk/sponsorat>

Ophavsret

Biblioteket indeholder værker både med og uden ophavsret. For værker, som er omfattet af ophavsret, må PDF-filen kun benyttes til personligt brug.

Links

Slægtsforskeres Bibliotek: <https://slaegtsbibliotek.dk>

Danske Slægtsforskere: <https://slaegt.dk>

OUR
GARRIGUES
ANCESTORS



OUR GARRIGUES ANCESTORS

French Huguenots with Connections to
Charlemagne & European Royalty

formerly published as "Silhouetten" by
C. H. N. GARRIGUES



Updated and Compiled By
PATRICIA WRIGHT STRATI

Translated by
CORINNA MANNEL MERALDI



GATEWAY PRESS, INC.
BALTIMORE 1992

Translation and additions Copyright © 1992 by Patricia Strati
All rights reserved.

Originally published, 1930, Prague

Permission to reproduce in any form must
be secured in writing from the author.

Please direct all correspondence to:
Patricia Strati
Route 1, Cragston
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 92-75257

Published for the author by
Gateway Press, Inc.
1001 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

Printed in the United States of America

DEDICATION

"If my father had taken the same interest in his forefathers as I do in mine, he would have kept their memory green by putting their history on paper, or by imparting it orally to his children . . ."

"We depend on these same forebears for physical confirmation, intellectual aptitudes and moral propensities."

—Henri Jacques Garrigues, M.D.

I, too, wish to keep my forefather's "memory green" and so I dedicate this translation to my two daughters, Teresa Strati Boland and Kathleen Strati Flavin, who share a rich heritage and must be told of it. This book is my legacy to them and to their children, Daniel and Jason Boland, Arthur and Heidi Flavin. Now our history can live forever.

—Patricia Wright Strati

CONTENTS

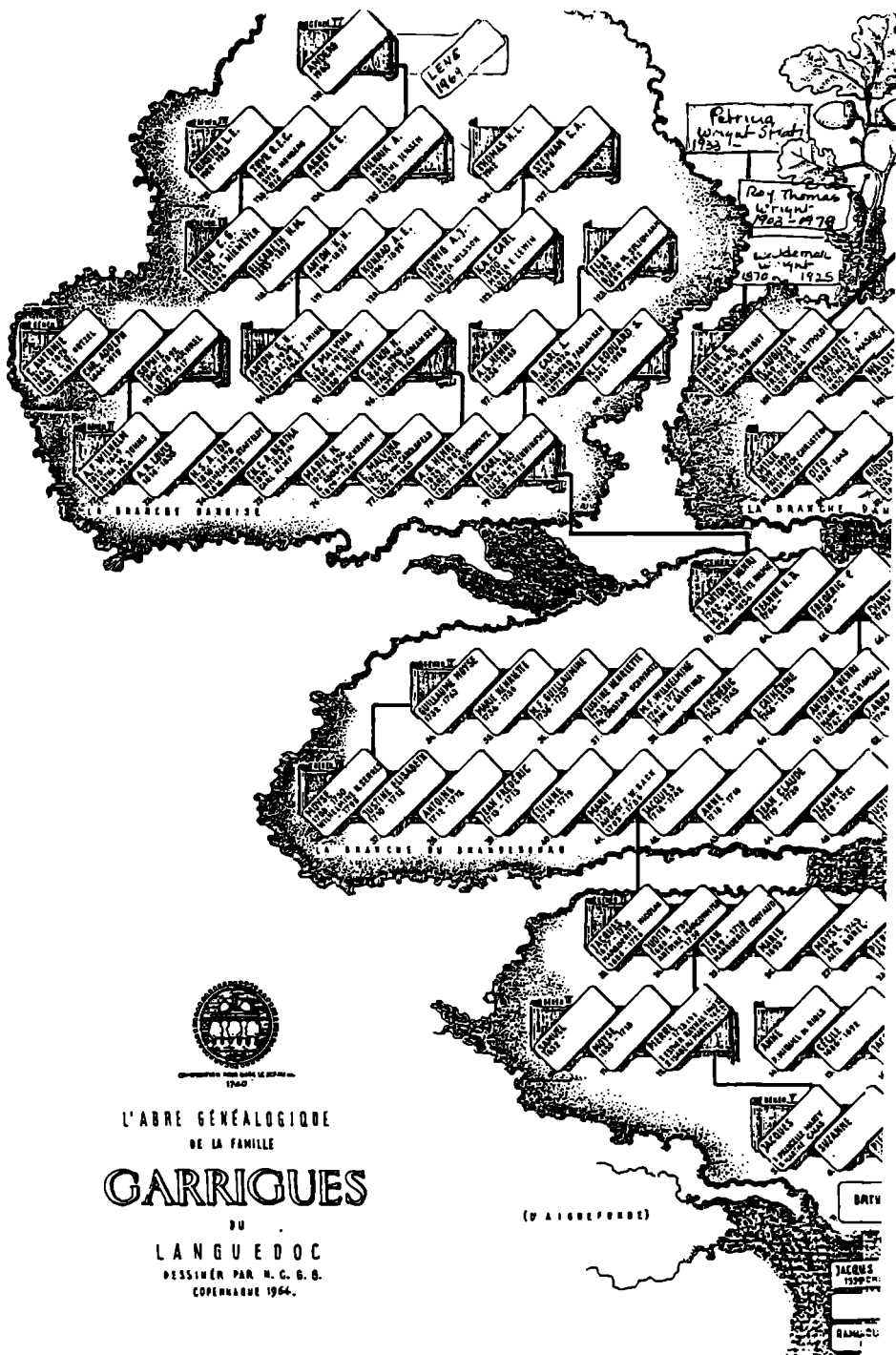
PREFACE	x
PREFACE FROM THE ORIGINAL <i>SILHOUETTEN</i>	xii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xiii
COAT OF ARMS	xiv
ORIGIN OF THE WORD, GARRIGUES	xv
HISTORICAL REVIEW	xvii
PIERRE GARRIGUES and MOYSE GARRIGUES, the older <i>(the first of this name) from Mazamet in Languedoc</i>	1
JACQUES GARRIGUES <i>from Mazamet in Languedoc, Jeweler and French Mayor in Magdeburg</i>	10
MOYSE GARRIGUES <i>the Younger (the third one with this name), Jeweler and Assessor of the French Court in Magdeburg</i>	18
ANTOINE HENRI GARRIGUES <i>Royal Prussian "Kommersienrat" (Tobacco Director) in Halle on the Saale River</i>	24
JEAN ANTOINE HENRI GARRIGUES <i>from Halle on Saale, Merchant and Portugese Consul-General in Copenhagen, and NANETTE PALMIÉ GARRIGUES</i>	29
JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES (GARRIGUE) <i>Merchant in Copenhagen, later Danish Consul-General in Havana, and CÉCILE OLIVIA DUNTZFELT Garrigue</i>	45

RUDOLPH PIERRE GARRIGUE	56
<i>Bookseller, later President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company in New York City</i>	
HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES	75
<i>Doctor of Medicine [OB/GYN] and Professor in New York City, later of Tyron, North Carolina, brother of Rudolph Pierre Garrigue (includes Autobiography)</i>	
CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK	95
<i>Wife of President Thomas Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, Daughter of Rudolph P. Garrigue</i>	
ALLIED FAMILIES	
FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK	103
<i>Royal Danish Minister of the Budget, Merchant and Financier in Copenhagen, to include lineage chart to Royalty, and Autobiography</i>	
CHRISTIAN WILHEM DUNTZFELT	130
<i>Royal Agent, Merchant in Copenhagen, and</i> <i>MARIE HENRIETTE DE CONINCK DUNTZFELT</i>	
WILLIAM FREDERIK DUNTZFELT	139
<i>Minister of the Budget, Merchant, and Member of Parliament in Copenhagen</i>	
Main Sources for Chart of Royalty and Selected Bibliography	141
APPENDIX	143
BIBLIOGRAPHY	175
INDEX	177

ILLUSTRATIONS

Garrigues Ancestry Tree	viii, ix
Coat of Arms	xiv
French Huguenot Garrigues Chart	xx
Huguenot Temple, Mazamet, France	9
House of Moyses or Jacques, Mazamet	9
Moyses Garrigues, Jeweler	22
Antoine Henri Garrigues	27
Jean Antoine Garrigues	40
Nanette née Palmie Garrigues	40
Chart-Family Tree of Danish Garrigues	41
Chart-Family Tree of Mannel-Meraldi	42
Cécile Duntzfelt	53
Cécile Duntzfelt Garrigues	55
Jacques Louis Garrigues	55
Rudolph Garrigue's home in Morrisania	64
Rudolph Pierre Garrigue	65
Charlotte Lydia Whiting	65
Birthplace of Rudolph Garrigue	67
Chart-Family Tree of Wright-Garrigue	68
Chart Garrigue, Wright, Strati	69
Chart Garrigue, Leyoldt, Shafer	70
Chart Garrigue, Dobski	71
Chart Garrigue, Masaryk, Kotik	72
Birth Record of Rudolph Pierre Garrigue	73
Birth Certificate of Charlotte L. Whiting	74
Henri Jacques Garrigues	83
Chart Garrigues, Kenny	94
Charlotte Garrigue (Masaryk)	99
Chart-Family Tree of Allied Families	103
Frédéric De Coninck, Portrait	104
Frédéric De Coninck of Dronninggaard	106
Frédéric De Coninck	115
Christian Wilhelm Duntzfelt	137
Henriette Marie De Coninck	137
Corinna Mannel Meraldi, Patricia Wright Strati and Bob Strati	145
Map of German Empire, 1871-1918	149
Maps of Brandenburg & Saxony-Anhalt	150
Map of Saxony	151
Map of Mazamet, France	152
Marriage Notice of Rudolph Garrigue	153
Esperanza Garrigue	154
Magdeburg Cathedral	155
Marriage Certificate of Marie De Joncourt and Frédéric De Coninck	156
Marriage Certificate, Frédéric De Coninck	157
Baptism Document of Marie De Joncourt	158
Baptism Document of Marie De Joncourt	159, 160
Christening Certificate of Marie Madeleine Rachel, daughter of Jean d'Amberbos and Marie Anne Lefebvre	161
Marriage Certificate of Louis De Joncourt and Marie Rachel d'Amberbos	162
Marriage Certificate, Louis De Joncourt	163
Selected Letters	164-174

104

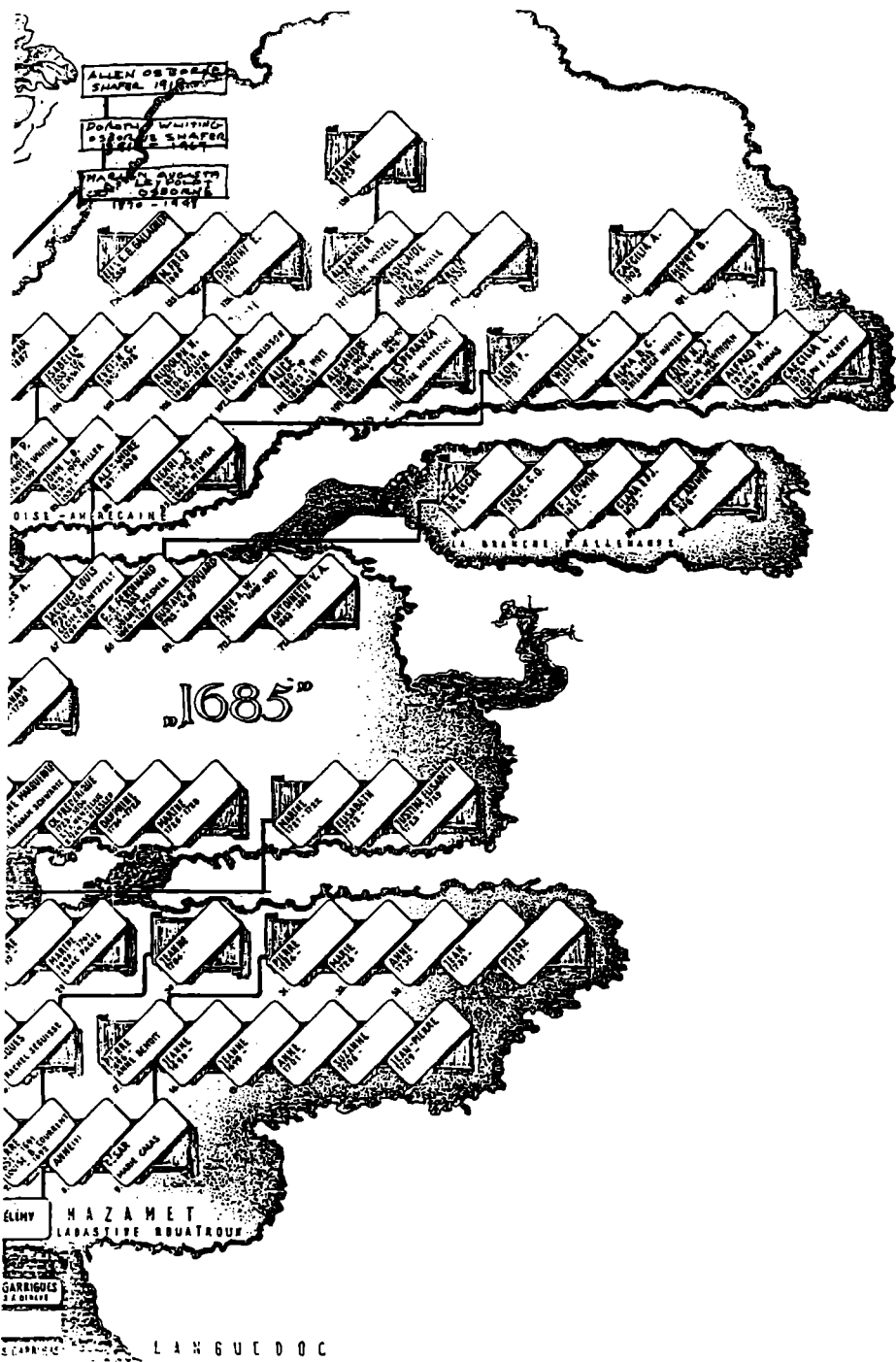


DESIGNER: HENRI HENRI 1940

L'ABRE GENEALOGIQUE
DE LA FAMILLE
GARRIGUES
DU
LANGUEDOC
PESSINEN PAR M. G. G. O.
COPENHAGUE 1964.

(V A I G N E F O R D E)

DATU
JACQUES
1990C
RAMELLE



PREFACE

Events happen for a reason. I call it "fate." Shortly after I inherited the original *Silhouetten*, which was written in German, I discovered, separately in 1988, two new cousins. One was Czech, Charlotta Poche Kotik, who led me to a German cousin, whom she did not yet know, Corinna Mannel Meraldi. Corinna's father had been searching for a copy of this book for many years. He lived to see it and read it; he died in 1990. She willingly and happily agreed to translate it for me.

My purpose and goal was always to have the book reprinted so that our Garrigue line could be represented in this vast country of America. The Pennsylvania line has been here longer and is better represented and better known. Another key objective was to update the book with documentation and place it in various libraries in order to share with others the story of our ancestors. The story depicts everyday life of French Huguenot families of various generations in the different countries to which they fled. In most instances they were successful business men and leaders within their communities.

This book was written in the old formal German, and therefore, was very hard to translate into the language that is spoken today. Not everything was clearly written. All of us that were involved with this book have done our very best. I did not want to change the author's style of writing too much as it would change the unique flavor of his story.

Please keep this in mind as you read it.

PREFACE FROM THE ORIGINAL *SILHOUETTEN*

This small collection *Silhouetten* forms, as one can see from the attached genealogical research, an entirety since it supplies from generation to generation light-shedding contributions on the paternal ancestry of CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK. [Editor's Note: This original book was published in honor of President Thomas Garrigue Masaryk's 80th birthday.]

Since the material available to me, especially as far as the older generations are concerned, do not allow me an actual portrait, I must be content to cut some "silhouettes" and try to present the single, very different and very interesting profiles as accurately and clearly as possible. I shall leave it up to others to decide if I was successful in doing so.

With extreme hesitation I attempted to write an essay on Rudolph Garrigue of New York. I did not know him personally nor did I correspond with him, as I did with his brother. However, since Frau Charlotte Garrigue Masaryk's father may not be missing in this collection, I must apologize to those who knew this significant man. Please forgive me if the picture I "painted" of him is not a total likeness of your own personal memories of him.

C.H.N. Garrigues

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

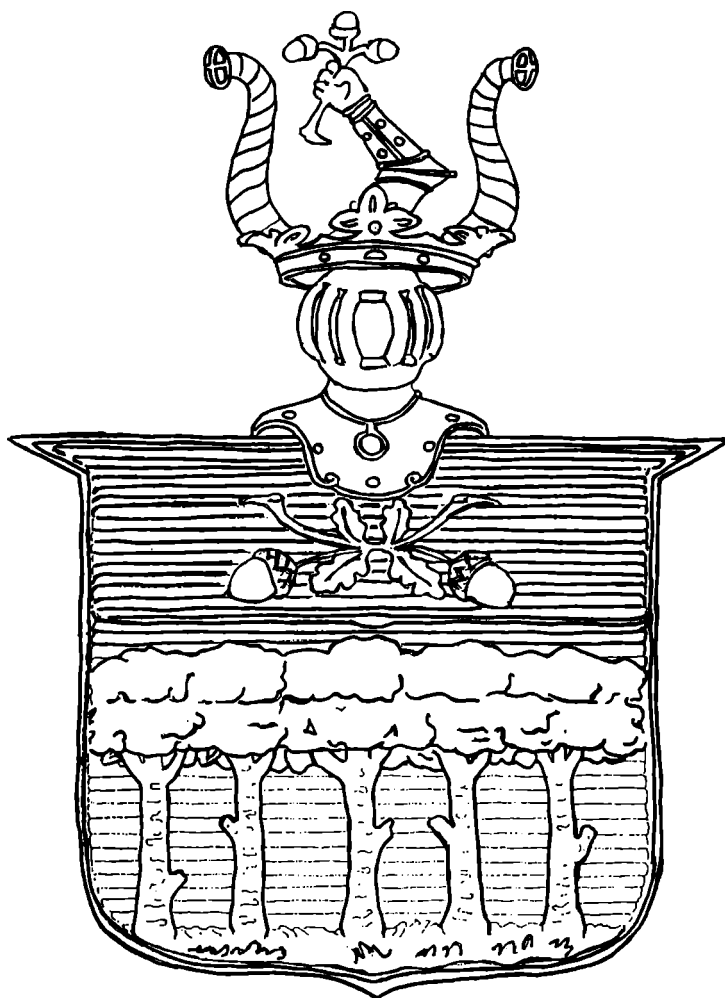
This work was completed over a four year period. Without my German cousin, Corinna Meraldi, to do the translating, I would have never reached my end goal. I am very grateful and appreciative to her for her many hours, interest, and willingness to help make my dream come true. Another person who gave of her time and her expertise in her very patient understanding way was my computer teacher, Mrs. Rita Pillsbury. She helped me to get over the daily hurdles. I would like to thank my husband, Bob Strati, for his indirect help and for allowing me the opportunity to be free to work on this. Thank you for your sacrifices.

Gary Boyd Roberts, the renown author and genealogist, affiliated with the New England Historical Genealogical Society magically and momentarily popped out of an elevator with some "sources" in his hand! To him, for many things, I will be eternally grateful.

I am indebted to my long-time good friend, Sylvia Epstein, for her lovely calligraphy work, and to my newly found cousin, Allan Shafer and his wife, Jamie, for sharing their letters of our ancestor's. Margaret L. Garrigues, wife of Richard C., who together wrote the two volume book, *The Garrigues Family in America*, has given me permission to use their book's information as I wish. I am grateful for this.

Several of my friends gave me encouraging words and read select sections of the manuscript: Carolyn Plocek in Missouri, Judy Child in Minnesota, Kathy de Dory Smith in Virginia, and Jennifer Packard in Highland Falls, New York. Last but not least, Major Denise I. Dawson, English instructor at the United States Military Academy, helped me with last minute questions, corrections and advised me. My appreciation and thank you to all of you.

COAT OF ARMS



The Coat of Arms is blue with five oak trees of silver on a terrace and silver line on which are two branches of oak leaves, which cross each other; each branch has two leaves by an acorn. On top is a crowned helmet between two horns and an arm leaning to the left holding a branch of three silver acorns.

GARRIGUES

The Origin of the Word

In the old dialect of Provence, France, the word "garric" meant, according to Littre's *Dictionary of the French Language*, "an oak". Even to this day the word "garies" is used to name a certain species of rock oak or red oak thickets which cover highlands and moor in the Southern part of France.

GARRIGUES

The name GARRIGUES appears among those of noble rank in DeMaigney's *Science of Heraldry* and is of Provencal deprivation and meaning and is very ancient, so ancient that an old provincial word now incorporated into French is drawn from the estate once held by people of that name. Part of the Cevenes Mountains are called Mount Garrigues and part of the Province of Valencia is called "La Garrigue."

Leopold de la Garrigue of California, in a letter received March 30, 1926 states: "In the old Languedoc dialect, which many Latin words originate from, a 'garic' is an oak tree, or 'chene' in French; also 'garrigues' denotes wastes of land covered by underbush, or where oak trees are growing. Both of these words are used in the patois [in 1926 the dialect ('patois') of the upcountry people], by the peasants. Hence, from 'garic', comes the name and the oak trees in the Coat of Arms."

"Of the same origin and meaning is the name JARRIGE as used in the Provence of Poitou, Canton Sange, to name a certain locality."

"In the Township of Sanze-Vauasas and in Limolong are found localities called 'Le Jarrigue' and 'Les Jarriges' and Le Jarriget."

CLAN GARRIGUES

"It seems almost impossible to again gather together the scattered testimony, which has been found concerning the Clan's origin and dispersion into a complete whole, and our object will therefore only be to point out

the occurrence of the name 'GARRIGUES' in the different historical, genealogical, and geographical works, which I have had occasion to examine. I shall at the outset state that I am not blind to the fact that in a country where the name 'GARRIGUES' is associated, not only with a mountain chain [range] and extensive plains, but also with numerous little towns and hamlets, several families may have sprung up with the same name but of an entirely different origin. If, however, one goes further in this consideration and will attempt to show the probability of such a diversity of origin by the fact that individuals bearing this name belong to the most differing classes in society, from the highest nobility to the most menial laborer, then we should surely make a wrong conclusion."

"This scattering is not unnatural in Languedoc, here ruled such free institutions—one might be tempted to say—such a democratic spirit nowhere else to be found in the same age, and where from the great Clan's side lines, a lesser nobility was not able to mingle and mix in the cities free citizenship, yet with whom they stood on equal footing as far as Liberty and Privileges are concerned."

(Paul Dognon, *Les Institutions et administratives due Pays de Languedoc*, Toulouse, 1895.), courtesy of Richard C. and Margaret L. Garrigues's book, *The Garrigues Family in America*.

At the time of the Revolution the Calvinist branches of the family scattered—one branch to England, two to Holland, three to Germany and the American branches to the French West Indies [1730], and then to Philadelphia in America. Much later [1847], Rudolph Pierre Garrigue settled in New York City. [The dates of the movement of the others is not known to us.]

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Throughout history, or down through the ages, people very often have had to flee their homelands and native country in order to express their religious beliefs. Our forebears, the Pilgrim Fathers, had to come to Plymouth for that reason, and the French Huguenots also fled to various European countries to seek freedom of belief.

Reformation was a religious movement of the 1500's that led to Protestantism. It began in Germany in 1517 with Martin Luther objecting to certain practices of the Roman Catholic church and his writings being circulated widely throughout Europe. The Reformation had a tremendous impact on social, political and economic life. About 40 years later, Protestantism was established in nearly half of Europe.

Shortly after 1517 the French Protestants experienced persecution. It continued, and individual executions led to massacres. While King Henry II ruled, the prisons were filled with Huguenots.

In 1559 the scattered congregations of Huguenots met in a synod in Paris and drew up a confession of faith. They were greatly influenced by the ideas of John Calvin, who fled to Switzerland, and thus French Protestants became a Reformed, rather than a Lutheran church.

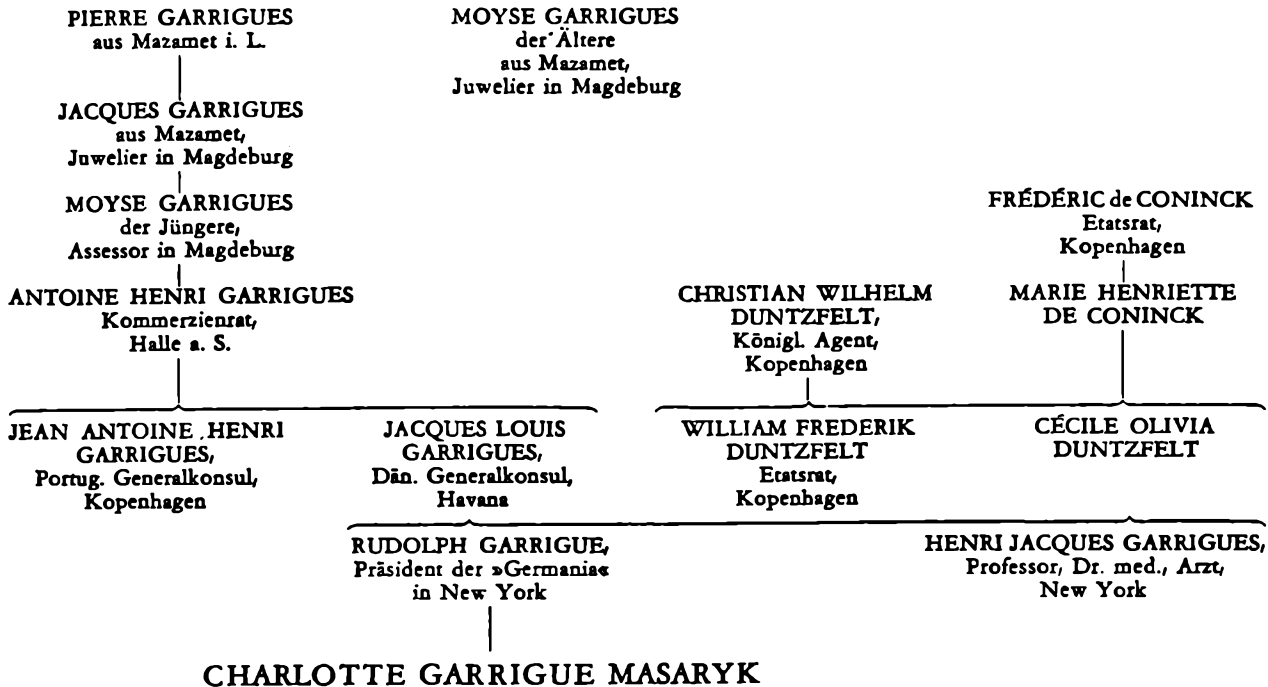
Calvin's followers in France were called Huguenots. They came from all classes of society, including some influential noble families such as the Bourbons. France's Catholic Kings, which Spain supported, attempted to suppress the Huguenots in a series of religious wars from 1562 to 1598. The Huguenots influence became stronger and grew in numbers, and, therefore, for more than the next 30 years they were at the center of political and religious strife.

Beginning on Saint Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572, the pro-Catholic party murdered thousands of Huguenots in Paris. It was staged by Catherine de Medici, mother of the child-boy King of France, who saw to it that prominent people from all over France were in Paris for the marriage ceremony of Henry of Navarre, a Huguenot leader to the sister of the French King. Thirty thousand to seventy thousand Huguenots were killed. But Protestantism survived as a minority religion, even in France.

Peace was somewhat restored when Henry IV inherited the throne in 1589. King Henry IV was Henry of Navarre, son of Antoine de Bourbon. The House of Bourbon had always been sympathetic towards the Huguenot faction, thus Henry IV inherited their support as well as the throne. He finally won control of the impossible-to-deal-with Roman Catholic communities in 1598 by conquest. He then signed the Edict of Nantes to bring religious peace to France. The Edict of Nantes reaffirmed the Roman Catholic position of being the official religion but also gave the Huguenots their freedom of worship.

OUR
GARRIGUES
ANCESTORS

KURZE GENEALOGISCHE ÜBERSICHT



PIERRE GARRIGUES
and
MOYSE GARRIGUES, THE ELDER

*(The First of that Name)
from Mazamet in Languedoc (died 1715)*

On October 18, 1685, (8 October by the old calendar) King Louis XIV of France issued the so-called Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This document annulled the rights of unrestricted practice of their religion to members of the French Reformed Church. At this time various branches of the Garrigues family were residing in the many counties and cities of Languedoc, France.

Members of this family numbered from the earliest times among the most eager members of the Reformed Church. Many of them were badly affected by the religious persecution of the 16th century. While the first half of the 17th century was not a matter of life and death to the peacefully reformed, during this time, they were exposed to serious wrongs and persecutions, and it is scarcely surprising that the wealthy main branch of the family of Garrigues would convert to Catholicism. The head of this family, JACQUES de GARRIGUES, a Judge of Nages in the Parish of Castres, owner of noble estates of la Devéze, la Grifoulède, Naujac and Montégut, (He attended church meetings as a young boy in Montpillier.) seems to have truly believed in the reformation; however, he had given his consent to have his children raised in the Catholic faith.¹

It was obvious that this consent was forced, and apparently given under the threat that he, and his successors as well, would lose their prerogatives as nobles and also the ownership of their estates. This decision to stay "reformed" severed the holy family bonds and drove his wife, ELIZABETH, née DE BARTHES, into exile to the Netherlands where she, in 1632, under the name ELIZABETH GARRIGUES, was accepted into the community of the Walloon Reformed Church in The Hague. In spite of this failure, JACQUES de GARRIGUES was not able to turn away the attack of the Catholic Party and the available state power from himself and his children. His eldest son, JEAN de GARRIGUES-la DEVÉZE, to whom he had transferred all his estate in 1649, was obliged to defend his noble

privileges from assaults of the Catholic party and their power until the Superintendent of the Province of Languedoc came to help him by proving his identity as a noble after a check of his ancestry.² If this positive proof had not been furnished, he would have lost everything.³ In the meantime, on September 28, 1682, JEAN had died, and his descendants devoted themselves, as Catholics, to the service of the Kings and the Church.⁴

The Reformed lines of the House of Garrigues lasted somewhat longer. Of the children of JACQUES de GARRIGUES, we are especially interested in two brothers and a sister, who without doubt, were closely related to the referred main line of the Garrigues family. These siblings were: JEAN GARRIGUES in Perigord, died 28-09-1682; MOYSE GARRIGUES in Mazamet, died 08-10-1715; PIERRE GARRIGUES in Mazamet, died ca. 1714; and ELIZABETH GARRIGUES⁵

The above mentioned, ELIZABETH, a godchild of the earlier mentioned ELIZABETH de GARRIGUES, née de BARTHES, did not marry. She was named after her Godmother, who apparently in this Protestant line is venerated as the "Mater dolorosa" of the family. This name of Elizabeth recurred often in the succeeding generation, most frequently connected to the name "Justine", though never more in the Catholic line; therefore, it occurred among the direct descendants.⁶

JEAN GARRIGUES, certainly the eldest brother, was a minister in Perigord. He married MARIE de FRANCHIMONT of a well-known and noble Walloon family, and had three children, a daughter RACHEL, the wife of Preacher MATHURIN, and two sons, FRANCOIS and MATHURIN.⁷ Because of the above-mentioned Revocation Edict of 1685, all of the Clergymen of the Reformed Church of France were expelled. JEAN GARRIGUES with his sons and nephews, settled in the Netherlands, and in 1713 they immigrated to the West Indies Island of St. Christopher. They and their sons soon moved to the city of Philadelphia and became the distinguished Philadelphia branch. Also, their family grew quite numerous and spread to various states in America, for instance, New Jersey, [where JACOB, brother of SAMUEL, the Philadelphian, settled. They were sons of the emigrant MATTHIUS, who had come from Labastide Rouairoux before they had lived in Mazamet.. Editors note: from page 1351, *The Garrigues Family in America*.]

After this introduction let us now turn to the two most important brothers, who came from the same branch of the House of Garrigues of which we have already heard. Namely:

PIERRE GARRIGUES, the founder of the Brandenburg (the capitol of old Prussia) Line and **MOYSE GARRIGUES**, the Elder (the first of this name), the same one whose descendants created a new home in Halle

on the Saale River in Germany, ca. 1686.

Both were active in a trade in the small city of Mazamet.⁸ Moyse was a Goldsmith and Jeweler; Pierre's occupation is unknown. As tradesmen they were not affected by the expulsion generated by the Revocation Edict, as had been their Clergyman brother, JEAN. On the contrary, they were forbidden to depart, as all non-believers were, on threat of slavery on a galley [ship]. In spite of this threat and the great danger which was connected with secret flight, they had no other permanent choice because they could not convert to Catholicism or bring themselves to spend the rest of their lives as outlaws in the mountains or forest of their homes. PIERRE GARRIGUES remained in Mazamet with his young second wife, ISABEAU MARTEL. Earlier, by his first wife, ESTHER RAYNAL he had a son named JACQUES.

Meanwhile his brother, MOYSE, followed the call of the Elector FRIEDRICH WILHELM of Brandenburg, accompanied by his nephew, JACQUES, [Pierre's son, then eight-years-old] traveled on a difficult and dangerous journey to the Brandenburg lands⁹ After the escapees managed to cross the closely watched border, they visited various cities, for instance Bayreuth, where a French colony was being built at this time. Later they stayed at Halle on the Saale [river]. Here MOYSE opened a shop as a goldsmith and jeweler. In 1688, the local Brandenburg government gave him a house, free of taxes, which had been empty since the Thirty Years' War; such was the offer which the Potsdam Edict had held out to French colonists. Somewhere around this time MOYSE married the twenty-five-year-old JUSTINE WACHER, who was born in Grenoble.¹⁰

It is assumed that MOYSE GARRIGUES did not come to Germany empty-handed, but rather that he succeeded in escaping over the border with a greater or lesser part of his wealth, in cash or jewels, so that in Halle he was considered a wealthy man. In any case, the business did not do well in Halle, so he moved to Magdeburg in December of 1688.

The city of Magdeburg [In modern times, 90 miles to the south of Berlin; see page146 in Appendix.] was destined by the Elector of Brandenburg to play a meaningful part to the French immigrant. This city had certainly suffered, especially in the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648); several hundred houses still stood empty there, and the numerous immigrants had, in spite of the long peace-time in between, only raised the population to about 5,000. Comparatively short time members of the Brandenburg Electorate, the inhabitants of Magdeburg, themselves of the Lutheran Church, did not easily get to know the immigrant French Reformed heretics [misbelievers], and from this stirred up zealous beliefs against the "pagans-with-full-bottomed wigs" in whose horror they placed every

imaginable hindrance in the way of immigration. But it was no use; the Elector understood the situation; his ordinance secured the situation, and about 1,500 French refugees found a new home in Magdeburg. Here they built, not only their own Reformed Church community, but at the same time a colony, which was a bourgeois society with wide powers of self defense and government. Only the director of the colony, the Judge, and the preacher (all French) were installed by the government as paid officials. All various officials of the colony and community were honorably installed by a vote.

MOYSE GARRIGUES, who had now set himself up as a Jeweler and Goldsmith in Magdeburg, was, in consequence of the appearance that he and his family had enjoyed in reformed France, entrusted with various tasks by his French fellow citizens, and on April 1, 1695, he was elected Senior Director of the Reformed community. In 1699, he was in Berlin, accompanied by his wife, Justine, his nephew JACQUES, and two officials to represent the interests of the Magdeburg Colony to the Brandenburg government. Inside the colony there were more than enough tasks for him. Foremost, there were changes to make in the long unbearable situation whereby they were forbidden to worship and bury their dead. Long had the old Magdeburgers refused to allow the French to have one of the four unused churches; they could only use one of the lesser, inadequate chapels. As this refusal could not long be maintained, they were given the St. Gertrud Church, which since 1681, had served as a plague hospital.

Here in this church, densely packed under the floor, the Frenchmen were required to bury their dead because they were given no place else to do it. No wonder the mortality rate was so terribly high among the colonists! This had to change. The French community obtained on their title, the St. Magdalenen Chapel and a small part of the cemetery of the German Reformed community, and began in that way the preparations for the building of their own house of worship.

MOYSE GARRIGUES, as a member of the building council, was especially eager to raise the necessary funds for building the new church. A wooden model of the church was made completely in his workshop, and he personally took care to accept contributions for the building at the end of church services. There were numerous questions of jurisdiction with the architect POISSIER, and this test of wills showed that GARRIGUES was not only a stronger-willed man, but also more able; as a result of his work, the colony honored him. His plan was for a practical eight-sided building with a ridge turret in the style of an onion, like the famous temple of Montauban. MOYSE GARRIGUES, as a child, could have seen the temple there before it was destroyed, and perhaps that influenced his

vision of what was reconstructed, and in scaled-down size in Magdeburg.

MOYSE GARRIGUES' marriage was, and continued to be, childless; however in other ways, the GARRIGUES family circle in Magdeburg in 1703 meaningfully increased.

As we have seen, MOYSE GARRIGUES's brother, PIERRE and his second wife, ISABEAU, née MARTEL stayed in the small town of Mazamet in Languedoc, with trust to the future and a better time when he and his family could look forward to a bearable existence in the village.¹¹ His wife, ISABEAU, presented him with four children: in 1688 a daughter, JUDITH; in 1689 a son, JEAN, in 1695, MOYSE; and in 1700, daughter, MARTHE was born.¹²

The hope of the Reformed community that had chosen to stay in France was that with the passage of time the cause of French church politics would become milder, but that had not yet occurred. The sorrow over his children, whom he could not raise and let grow up in anything but the Catholic faith, finally induced PIERRE GARRIGUES to follow the example of so many of his relatives and friends and leave France. He may have been privileged with an escort for himself and his family by his fellow countrymen, the so-called Camisards. Soon after the birth of his youngest daughter, MARTHE, [1700] he took his family out, and settled in the small Duchy of Orange. At the time, the ownership of Orange was being disputed by France and Brandenburg [Prussia], so the French refugees considered it a free state. This situation did not last long. In 1703, the French became owners of Orange and the position of the Reformed became more difficult. As long as the strife with Brandenburg had lasted (throughout the War of the Spanish Succession, 1703-1713, when Brandenburg was otherwise compensated for its claim), the position of the Reformed in Orange was in serious jeopardy, so they requested their former lord, the DUKE OF BRANDENBURG's help for them to emigrate. This help was immediately forthcoming; about 1,600 Protestants left the following year, and from these about 1,000 went to Brandenburg territories.

PIERRE's eldest daughter, JUDITH had, perhaps as early as 1703 (at age 15), moved to Magdeburg to her Uncle MOYSE; on March 8, 1707 she married a salesman, ANTOINE MARCONNIER in Magdeburg.

PIERRE GARRIGUES himself never left Orange. He died there in 1713 or 1714, shortly after he made his last will and testament. In this will, he gave to his wife and each of his children a sum of money. The last of the children received the money upon attaining the age of twenty-five, since they were "not of age" at the time of his death. Until that time his eldest son, JACQUES, in Magdeburg was empowered to be the guardian of his youngest sister, MARTHE. Actually it strikes one as strange today, when

Pierre made note in his will of the fact that his youngest son, MOYSE, the “wig-maker” married ALIX BOREL, the daughter of a lower class, IMBERT BOREL.¹³ Although PIERRE, himself a refugee, and a proud person was now, forever, forced to entrust his family to his eldest son; he was until his last breath troubled with perception and honor—or as one called it then—the preservation of his family.

After PIERRE’s death his widow, ISABEAU with her three youngest children, JEAN, MOYSE, and MARTHE went to live with her brother-in-law MOYSE and her stepson, JACQUES in Magdeburg.

On September 1, 1715, an event occurred to which the French emigrants had for so long waited with anticipation. The old King Louis XIV passed away. This death would mean the fall of the bigoted MADAME DE MAINTENON and her court; as everyone waited with confidence, the thinking was that the scattered ones would be welcomed back to their beloved native land with open arms. It never occurred to them to turn their backs on their homeland forever; “Refugees,” that is “refuge seeking,” they called themselves, not “Emigris” or Immigrants. Their innermost wish for their own welfare and for that of their family members was their return to France and the free practice of their Reformed services in their homeland. But, also, this time they hoped to forgive. Indeed there was a milder wind blowing in France. The power of the Jesuits was broken and the Jansenists (a Catholic group led by Bishop JANSEN whose views sounded much like those of Calvin.) were allowed to return. For the members of the reformation, beautiful France was, and remained, closed, never to be returned to again.

Did this great disappointment put the Jeweler and Council Chairman MOYSE GARRIGUES in his grave so early?¹⁴ About a month later, on October 8, 1715, he closed his eyes like a patriarch—although himself childless—surrounded by his surviving widow and a blossoming band of nieces and nephews, their spouses and children, for whom he had become not only a Father, but also a leader, a “Moses.” He had led them from need and oppression, not to a land of milk and honey, but better yet, to a place where they—through their own hard work—could earn respect and prosperity.

His widow, JUSTINE, highly honored by the whole family, stayed for a while with her nephew, JACQUES, and in 1724 moved to her youngest niece, MARTHE, who had married a salesman, ISAAC PAGES in Pernzlau. Here she died on May 25, 1729 at the age of sixty-six.

NOTES

1. January 15, 1594—The reformed congregations of the county of Languedoc issued their “Serment d’Union des Eglises Reformées et de Fidélité au Roi” (Oath upon the Union of Reformed Churches and upon faithfulness [alliance] to the King). This certain document was signed by all delegates separately by the nobles and the citizens. Among the nobles a “De Garrigues” signature appears; without a doubt this was JACQUES or his father, BERNARD de GARRIGUES.

2. Three years before his death he left his eldest son, JEAN his entire estate. JACQUES de GARRIGUES died in 1652, being 81 or 82 years old.

3. For documentation of his nobility, the date is January 15, 1671: “Noble et issue de Noble Race et Lignée” (Noble and Patent of Nobility, Race and Line).

4. Until the line GARRIGUES-la DEVÉZE became extinct during the middle of the eighteenth century, their genealogy [family tree] is mentioned in the official *Armorial général de la France (General Register of Coat of Arms)*. 1738-68, Register III (Volume V), pages 485-88.

5. Maybe there existed more brothers and sisters, for instance in 1739, a wig-maker named PIERRE GARRIGUES (born 1698 in Mazamet) arrived at Magdeburg. His father might have been a brother of the above mentioned.

6. Perhaps named after JUSTINE GARRIGUES, née WACHER, wife of jeweler MOYSE GARRIGUES, The Elder.

7. There may have been a third son, PIERRE?

8. Although of ancient noble descent, they had as trading citizens of the Reformed faith no means and surely no interest in keeping their noble status. Therefore, when they became naturalized citizens in Magdeburg, only their old family crest was kept until the present time as a keepsake, to remind us there once was a connection to “nobles”; this family crest was the symbol of this distinctive family.

9. The so-called “Potsdam Edict” of October 27, 1685 .

10. JUSTINE WACHER was born in 1663. She died on May 25, 1729, in Prenzlau.

11. Martel was a name deriving from a Reformed side-line of a well-known Normanic family of Languedoc.

12. MOYSE, the second of this name, who later became a wig-maker.

13. On a quartering-list dating 1686, IMBERT BOREL is listed among the “poor people.”

14. The date of MOYSE GARRIGUES's birth is unknown to us. It is assumed that he did not live to be older than 55 years of age.

JACQUES DE GARRIGUES, Judge of Nages, Noble of Devéze, died ca. 1652, with his wife, ELIZABETH, née de BARTHES, (fled to the Netherlands in 1632) had 3 children:

I. JEAN de GARRIGUES la Devéze, Minister, +1682,
married MARIE de FRANCHIMONT

1. RACHEL m. Preacher MATHURIN

i Francois

ii Mathurin

iii Pierre ?? [See Note # 7.]

II. PIERRE, + 1715, married (1) ESTHER RAYNAL

1. JACQUES, * 1677, Mazamet

(2) ISABEAU MARTEL

i Judith, * 1688;

ii Jean, * 1689, Mazamet; +1718

iii Moyse, * 1695, Mazamet

iv Marthe, * 1700, Mazamet

III. MOYSE, THE ELDER, + October 8, 1715 married ca. 1688,
JUSTINE WACHER, * 1663; +1729

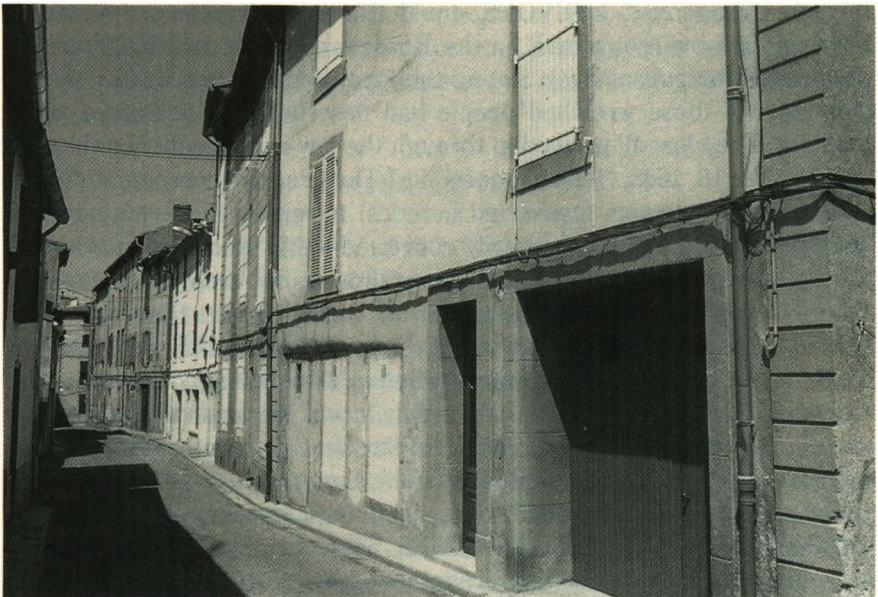
No issue

[Editor's note: Symbols mean * ...birth; + ...death.]



The first Huguenot "temple" in Mazamet

—Courtesy of Corinna Meraldi (1989)



House, purchased in 1645, thought to have belonged to MOYSE GARRIGUES with the shop downstairs. 31 Rue de Theron, Mazamet.

JACQUES GARRIGUES

1677-1730

*from Mazamet in Languedoc,
Jeweler and Mayor in Magdeburg*

JACQUES GARRIGUES was born in Mazamet in the year of 1677. He was the eldest son of PIERRE GARRIGUES and his first wife, ESTHER, née RAYNAL.¹ As a young boy, he had witnessed the persecutions that King Louis XIV started against the Protestants in France. “Dragonades” were in reference to the *group* of soldiers who persecuted the French Protestants and who were wild and unruly. Protestant families were ordered to house them while no restrictions were placed on the soldiers. They did exactly as they pleased, being completely undisciplined. It is almost impossible to describe their behavior, and few Protestants could endure this terrible way of life for very long. No wonder that the leader of these “dragoons,” LOUVOES, could triumphantly report that 60,000 Protestants were “converted” in the Bordeaux district and 20,000 in the district of Montauban. Even among the Protestants, it had been reported that most of these wretched people had deserted their faith in a weak moment. They lost all protection through the law and all patience through the October 18, 1685, “Revokationsedikt.” The French government did not expect any Protestants (converted heretics) to remain in the country and turned their attention to the newly converted—the “Nouveaux convertis.” These new converts suffered severe punishments for each offense against Catholic customs and were penalized for worshiping in their Reformed faith in secret. At that time, this was the type of life to which the Garrigues family was exposed. It is not known whether they belonged to the “newly converted” category or not. If they did, it was because they gave into coercion. Most of the French refugees that went abroad to seek religious freedom were in this same situation. The thought of this terrible sin of “apostasy” [defection] was etched deeply in their memory. These terrible, sad times from JACQUES GARRIGUES’ boyhood days affected his soul very deeply. His character was strengthened but at the same time he was unreasonably stubborn and hard-hearted. He was a very deep, serious religious person based on his beliefs which overpowered his emotions.

In 1685, when MOYSE, the Jeweler-Goldsmith brother of PIERRE, moved to the Brandenburg countries he took his nephew, JACQUES, with him. Moysse gave him the opportunity to learn the trade of goldsmith in Magdeburg when he reached the appropriate age. He completed the apprenticeship and put in his time traveling around the country as a "journeyman."² He then became the partner in his Uncle's business. On October 28, 1707, he received his citizenship in the French Colony. On October 18, he married MARGUERITE NICHOLAS from Grenoble, whose father was the Doctor and Lawyer JEAN NICOLAS.³ When his Uncle MOYSE died in 1715, he became the only owner of the jewelry business and inherited the GARRIGUES' house. Shortly thereafter, he was also elected as the "church-elder" (sometimes called the Mayor). A few years prior to this, JACQUES' father passed from this life. PIERRE married again after JACQUES' mother had died. Around the year 1706, he moved to the Duchy of Orange with his wife and the children from this second marriage. PIERRE died there in 1715, or after 1713. His widow, with her three youngest children, JEAN, MOYSE, AND MARTHE, had moved to Magdeburg after his death. The children were named JEAN, MOYSE, and MARTHE⁴. JACQUES' duties as head of the GARRIGUES family were to take care of his step-mother and all family matters, including those of his step-brother and sisters upon MOYSE's death. It would be interesting to view what was happening inside the home in this new situation. Let us take the known facts and circumstances and paint a picture of fantasy. We cannot expect photographic preciseness and clear images. We will select a certain date, that of

APRIL 20, 1718

JACQUES, the Jeweler and Mayor returned home deeply upset after a meeting of the Church Council of his French Reformed congregation. As had happened so often before, he had helped with the sacraments in the temple on the Sunday before and his soul had been filled with peace. He had been feeling great sorrow about the loss of his last-born, little Anna.⁵ But the deep sorrow had been lightened to melancholy at the Lord's table and he had accepted the will of the Lord. But now his eyes lit up with rage, and the Huguenot pugnacious spirit had taken over again. Servants and journeymen dared not get in his path.⁶ The housewife hurried to bring her children to rest, the ten-year-old MOYSE, the four-year-old ETIENNE, three-year-old MARIE and two-year-old JACQUES. Her husband was in the study where she went to ask him what had bothered him to this extent and to sooth his forehead. She suspected it was once more caused by the

dumb stunts of her brother-in-law, MOYSE, the wig-maker. The Church Council had discussed this before. JACQUES found it hard to control his southern French temper in matters such as this. JACQUES' half-brother was pleasant and handsome but he was foolish. The Church Council had lots to complain about when it came to him. They even told the gossip of him having been married while in Orange and having left a wife and child behind in order to marry another in Magdeburg.

Calmly and mild-mannered the housewife reminded him that one could not trust rumors! When MOYSE (the wig-maker) had left the principality of Orange he was only eighteen years old. But JACQUES did not relax. The brothers were similar in temperament but there was a big difference in their character and perception. JACQUES was especially sensitive about the honor and reputation of the family. They had not spoken long when the sharp sound of a door knocker interrupted their conversation. The gate was opened and soon there were familiar voices heard in the hall. They were the voices of Madame ISABEAU GARRIGUES, the step-mother of JACQUES and her youngest unmarried daughter, Mademoiselle MAR-
THE. With them came the young married couple of JACQUES' half-brother and partner, JEAN GARRIGUES and Madame MARGUERITE, née COUTAUD.⁷ They all wanted to hear more news about the rumors that had come to their ears from the Church Council meeting. JACQUES' stepmother came from a good family and was self-reliant; even in Magdeburg, she had influential and respected relatives. Just because JACQUES was the head of the household she was not willing to accept his authority without question. She would defend MOYSE with warm feelings as he was her good-looking favorite! What was said about his marriage was absolute nonsense! What could he do about it if all the women chased after him! He had been seen around town talking to a young, very pretty girl, ALIX BOREL. She was a "common" girl, and she kindled sparks in his heart when he was only sixteen years old and they had lived in the same area of Orange. "You must know, Madame, that our father forbade MOYSE from marrying her in his will," JACQUES had said, "I know it, Monsieur!" was her short reply.

After a while the conversation moved from this very delicate subject to a local focus about the present situation in the city and to subjects related to the French colony. The building of the new church and the home for the pastor had brought about a long-lasting lawsuit, which was finally over now. They felt relief from these heavy burdens. This lawsuit seriously jeopardized the financial matters of the congregation and also the existence of the colony. Finally at the present time, they could at last enjoy the new temple which was the most beautiful church in the city. Communica-

tion with the "Walloon" congregation that spoke French, also, had become very friendly. The same held true for the German Reformed congregation that had increased through immigration from the Pfalz area. There was, however, no renewed communication with the older Lutheran citizens of town. It seemed as though the attitude toward the French had changed alot with the Lutheran group. The Lutherans no longer mocked them, and the old hate seemed to have been dismissed.

As the family visitors prepared to leave, they became more quiet and peaceful in their mood. The lamps gave off a soft light. The visitors started for home with the necessary caution that the streets required of them. JACQUES and his wife relaxed and went to sleep. Soon the silence of the night was penetrated by sounds in the street. Everyone rose from their quiet slumber. What has happened to cause this? Women and men rushed into the streets, clad only in the most necessary clothing. Then, all of a sudden, they see the flames from the ammunition storage area which is owned by the merchant, DEHNE, and is located in the market place. Later, they found out that one of the drums filled with gunpowder had exploded. Cries of "Fire, Fire" were heard along with the dulled sound of the firedrums and the ringing bells. Almost every person in the town is at the site of the fire. The house of their neighbor, DEHNE was also surrounded by fire. JACQUES' home and business was too near to the fire to be considered safe, so he urged his family to leave. His wife and children found a safe haven with relatives. His cash, contained in heavy iron boxes, is removed along with his valuable supply of precious stones and metals. The manufactured gold and silver items are also hurriedly removed from the house. All of the other household effects that could be reached, including fine hand-crafted furniture and clothing had to be removed. The fire grew bigger and bigger. It had reached the GARRIGUES' neighbor and friend, MAINADIÉ. He had been ill and could not lift himself from the bed. A few brave men, remembering this, reached his room with great difficulty and carried him to a safe place out of the fire's path. A bitter voice on the street is heard to scream, "Let the French burn!"⁷⁸ The older citizens are superstitious that the presence of the French heretics will bring bad luck into their midst. This is visible once more.

When the might of the fire was finally broken, it had burned seven houses to the ground. Where the family GARRIGUES had rested in deep slumber the night before was only a smoldering ruin the next morning.

At the time when no one knew about fire insurance a fire was a very grave happening and mostly ruined those that were hit completely. JACQUES GARRIGUES was without a doubt a rich man at this time. It seems that he recovered from his losses comparatively easy. His new house was bigger

and more magnificent than the old one when it was completed, and his business in jewels grew and grew. JACQUES' half brother and partner, JEAN, died soon after in September, 1718. His widow gave birth to a daughter, ELISABETH-JUSTINE after his death. The baby died the same year.⁹ Two years later, she married the surgeon, JEAN-PIERRE WILKENS.

MOYSE, the wigmaker, caused his brother still more anger. He was engaged in a swordfight in 1719, and also other pranks. In the eyes of his older brother he was a "black sheep." He brought disgrace to his family. When Moyse requested the money that was willed to him by his father, JACQUES refused. JACQUES reasoned that his father expected MOYSE to be twenty-five-years-old to inherit it. He was only twenty-three-years-old at that time. JACQUES had not counted on the favor that his stepmother showed for MOYSE. When Madame ISABEAU GARRIGUES was not able to solve the problem in a friendly manner, she went to court. The court decided in favor of MOYSE. To be of age in Magdeburg you had to be only twenty-one, so the court decided against the wishes of the father.

JACQUES was even hurt deeper when MOYSE acted against the will of his father in regard to his marriage plans. ALIX BOREL, his girlfriend, came with her parents and relatives from Orange to Magdeburg, as mentioned before. MOYSE resumed the relationship with her. It led finally to an unavoidable marriage because a child was born.¹⁰ What this meant to the young couple and their relatives, especially JACQUES GARRIGUES, who was so sensitive when it came to things that concerned honor, can be seen in the words below. The writer of the Magdeburg Chronicle describes the results of this happening:¹¹

"When the wigmaker MOYSE GARRIGUES chose to marry the girl, ALIX BOREL, the one girl his father forbade him to marry in his will, and she gave birth to a child, they were married against the protest of the half-brother and Jeweler GARRIGUES, but had to appear before the presbytery [a court composed of representative elders for a fair confession of their sins and a cleansing of their soul.] "pour y faire confession de leur peche et en temoigner de la souleure." The "Discipline ecclesiastique" ruled they were to be "vu l'enormite de leur crime," publicly suspended.¹² It was reduced to a very strong reprimand and a private suspension. This was possible through an order from the King on December 4, 1717."

The young pair lost their firstborn child, a daughter named MARTHE, in the first year, shortly after a second daughter, ELIZABETH, was born. She, too, seems to have died soon after her birth. A third girl, JUSTINE-ELIZABETH, was born in 1723, and hardly grew to reach six-years-of-age. Afterwards MOYSE moved to Berlin with his wife, and here he died November 26, 1743, at the age of forty-eight years.

The grief and disgrace that MOYSE caused his brother, JACQUES (according to his view) caused JACQUES to remove himself from all public activities in the congregation and in the colony. He also quit as a member of a committee responsible to organize a lottery. The earnings of this lottery were supposed to enable the congregation to buy the Beguenole House. When the lottery did not have the expected successful results, JACQUES proved his continuing interest in public affairs when he (as private citizen) and some friends accepted the obligation to guarantee the capital [by contributing.]

In August of 1730, JACQUES GARRIGUES, at the age of 53, started that big journey from where no one ever returns. Ideals and prejudices (of a time period that now was ending) had fought bitterly with those circumstances that fate had forced him to accept. Now his heavy and restless soul had won peace. He was buried August 24 at the new French cemetery. The congregation was present in great numbers. The burial site did not have a headstone with an inscription. For the first time an exception was made. The council of the GARRIGUES family received permission to erect tombstones with inscriptions on the graves of JACQUES and his Uncle, the Jeweler MOYSE GARRIGUES (December 26, 1730). They received this permission in payment of an unusually high tribute (duty, royalty) even for this time.¹³ There is no doubt that the marriage, as far as the relationship between the husband and wife and the children is concerned, was a happy one. The historian, HENRI TOLLIN seems to not have really understood the circumstances, though, when he wrote: "Jacques Garrigues ... experienced great joy with all of his children." TOLLIN only thought about the important role that JACQUES' oldest son, MOYSE, later played in the colony, and the marriages of the three daughters with respectable men. All of this happened later.

When JACQUES closed his eyes only five children had survived him from the fourteen that his wife had given him: the then twenty-two-year-old MOYSE, the fifteen-year-old MARIE, the fourteen-year-old JACQUES, the nine-year-old JUSTINE MARGUERITE and seven-year-old CHARLOTTE-FREDERIQUE. The sorrow for the children, especially the ones that had died, caused the parents to double the spiritual and physical care for the ones that were left to them. Their destiny in life testifies to the excellent education that these children received.

JACQUES' wife, Madame MARGUERITE GARRIGUES, née NICHOLAS, had already died before her husband, in September, 1726, when she was only forty-years-old.

NOTES

1. The RAYNAL family is of old Languedoc nobility. Especially known are 2 lines, both Protestant. Both have a fox in their coat of arms (French: Renard-compare with the German: Reinhardt, Reineke), in different colors, though. The motto next to it is: "Domine, probasti me". The others who lived in the cities of Toulouse and Narbonne had the motto: "Limea recta." During the First World War one of the ancestors became famous by defending Fort Vaux by Verdun.

2. Editor's note: Our German cousin, CORINNA MERALDI, the translator, says in regard to the word journeyman, "In professional trades, after having completed the agreed-upon service of time (2-3 years), one serves as a "journeyman" for several years before qualifying as a "master of the trade."

3. The NICOLAS family originally came from the Bretagne. Later they spread through all of France. Some lines were nobility, others not. MARGUERITE NICOLAS was born in 1686, died September, 1726.

4. JEAN was born in 1689 in Mazamet. MOYSE, the second with this name was born in 1695 in Mazamet. MARTHE was born in 1700 in Mazamet, married May 6, 1724 to ISAAC PAGES from Berlin, died August 6, 1741 in Prenzlau.

5. He had already lost 3 children before: JUSTINE-ELISABETH, ANTOINE and JEAN-FREDERIC.

6. The list of the colony mentions: 3 "domestiques."

7. In August of 1716 he received citizenship in the French colony and married MAURGUERITE COUTAUD, May 6, 1717, a daughter of the Surgeon DAVID COUTAUD, and died in September 1718, only 29 years of age.

8. The voice belonged to the wife of the merchant, DEHNE.

9. Died August 18, 1719. [It is difficult to know to whom this refers.]

10. The child died February 2, 1721.

11. HENRI TOLLIN was the writer of the Magdeburg Chronicle.

12. This means that he was refused participation at the worship.

13. V. 40 Thl. [Editor's note: These abbreviations give where this document can be found, but it is not clear from our information the name of the volume. It is the grant of permission for the epitaphs to be inscribed onto the headstones.] "pour la permission de poster 2 epitaphs au cimetiere francais".

JACQUES GARRIGUES, Jeweler and Mayor, died 1730, married MARGUERITE NICHOLAS, died 09-1726. They had fourteen children, half of them dying young.

1. MOYSE, * 09-09-1708 [See next Chapter]
2. JUSTINE-ELIZABETH, died young, 1710-1712.
3. ANTOINE, died young, 1712.
4. JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC, died young, 1713.
5. ETIENNE, died young, 1714-1719.
6. MARIE, *22-08-1715, married well-known Pastor AUGUST FRIEDRICH WILHELM SACK in Berlin. (See Klopstock's Letters.)
7. JACQUES, *08-1716, Jeweler and Goldsmith, Citizen, September 13, 1740, +06-1742.
8. ANNE, died young, 1718.
9. JEAN-CLAUDE, died young, 1719-1720.
10. JEANNE, died young, 1720-1721.
11. JUSTINE-MARGUERITE, *28-07-1721, married the Merchant, ISAAC ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ. (See Klopstock's Letters.)
12. CHARLOTTE-FREDERIC, *02-05-1723, +22-03-1804, married (1) in 1740 the Privy Councilor JEAN FREDERIC MANZELIUS; after his death in 1754, she married (2) the Colony-Director and French Judge in Magdeburg, JEAN-DANIEL KESSLER.
13. DAUPHINE, died young, 1724-1728.
14. MARTHE, died young, 1726-1728.

[Editor's note: Symbols mean *...birth; +...death.]

MOYSE GARRIGUES, THE YOUNGER
THE THIRD OF THIS NAME
1708-1750

*Jeweler and Assessor of Law
in the French Court of Magdeburg*

MOYSE GARRIGUES was born September 9, 1708 at Magdeburg. His parents were JACQUES GARRIGUES and MARGUERITE née NICHOLAS. Moyse was the eldest of fourteen brothers and sisters.

In 1730, MOYSE's father died, and though MOYSE was only twenty-two years old, he took over the jewelry business along with the adjoining goldsmith's workshop. The following year, he married WILHELMINE-HENRIETTE SERRES, daughter of a French refugee named GUILLAUME SERRES, who resided in Berlin, and wife MARIE BARABON (Calvinists).¹

Following, and continuing the example of his father with great enthusiasm, MOYSE took care of all things of interest, concerning the French colony and segregation of Magdeburg. MOYSE seized upon the opportunity when he saw a layman Judge named ANTOINE CHARLES discontinue his services of twenty-five years. He volunteered for this unpaid, very honorable duty. While he acted as Chairman of the Court the Jurisdictional Judge was appointed by the King and paid out of the Royal Treasury funds, so it was a very distinguished and noble office for a member of the French colony.

MOYSE was only twenty-five-years-old, but he was a member of one of the most respected families of the colony. There was much competition, and the Magistrate delayed filling this office because he could not make up his mind. After three years of waiting, MOYSE was finally named in 1738, to be the "Assessor of the French Court of Magdeburg." ("Assesseur de la Justice Francais de Magdeburg.")

This appointment however, brought him many bitter enemies, who left nothing to chance and tried to hurt him as best they could. People complained about even the smallest matters by saying things about how little in taxes he had to pay. For example: "He is a jeweler and a wealthy man and is involved in a big way in selling jewels and foreign watches, still he only pays one Thaler (gold or silver coin) and four silbergroschen (a

smaller coin) as rental tax," and they did not hesitate to attack his impartiality as a judge. His foes did not manage to disturb his position or the reverence he enjoyed from his work, but he took all of these attacks personally and was bothered by their feelings.

Conditions within the French colony of Magdeburg had changed a great deal since its origin. Many members who thought of themselves as French spoke that language in the home and when attending church services. It was also used in court and as their official language, and the Frenchmen minded very much if attacks went against their self-government or church. However, the newer generations, having been born and bred in Magdeburg, did not know of the strong melancholy of their forebears [ancestors]—the old type refugee, the pilgrim, the fanatic prophet—who longed to return to their beautiful France. They did not let this feeling rob them of life. A deep religiousness still prevailed even today [1930], but was based on the impression of free thought and traditions, which had begun to penetrate the French congregations by means of the German-Reformed [Calvinist] community. It formed a less severe way of life. Even matters concerning the gospel became milder. The threat had given way to promise. The new way of thinking was to be liberated from the old fashion chains of restraint, then search for and find new values in life. Even outside of the religiously conceivable, beauty and greatness could be found in art and poetry.

This was the period of Roccoco, the days of refined living. The French would not have been French any longer, even those living in Magdeburg, were it not for those people who enjoyed life and elegant clothing. They could compare to those Cavaliers of Versailles of that period who enjoyed all kinds of pleasures also.

Even in the GARRIGUES family, a freer attitude about life had begun; however, it closely revolved around their religious life. Art in all of its forms, especially music and poetry, was given great honors. The apartments and their clothing showed wealth and good taste. The GARRIGUES's home was at all times a prominent place for social and spiritual gatherings in Magdeburg. A close family friend was the poet, SAMUEL GOTTHOLD LANGE, famous for his *Odes of Horaz* and even more through his so severely criticized *Horaz Translations* (criticized by Lessing in his *Vedemecum*), who as a church inspector, visited Magdeburg frequently. Poets such as GLEIM and SULZER, during their younger days (well-known in later years) frequented the Garrigues' home, where everyone enjoyed the poets' thoughts and original readings. They also enjoyed Klopstock's fine first works.²

As illustrated by these facts, social get-togethers in the GARRIGUES home were no longer restricted to include only the members of the French families within the colony. This might have still been the situation one generation before, but it embraced all circles of the Magdeburg society, be they of religious, national or official nature. There may have been one exception, that of the Lutheran "old citizen," who did not play any leading social role. Strong family ties were formed even with persons not belonging to the French circles.

Among MOYSE GARRIGUES' sisters, MARIE, the oldest, married the royal Prussian Court Minister AUGUST FRIEDRICH WILHELM SACK, an exceptional pastor of the Reformed faith, who came from Berlin. The second sister, JUSTINE-MARGUERITE GARRIGUES married the wealthy merchant ISAAC ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, whose family originated from the German county of Pfaltz³ The youngest sister, CHARLOTTE-FRÉDÉRIQUE married the "Hofrat" [Court-advisor], JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC MANZELIUS. He was the Secretary of the Royal Chamber as well as Auditor and Regimental-Quartermaster, serving with the Battalion "Perode" in Magdeburg. After his death his widow married the Colony Director and Judge JEAN-DANIEL KESSLER from Magdeburg, a son of the court and Garrison Doctor Manzelius of Magdeburg.

MOYSE GARRIGUES, however, thought of himself in the tradition of his forefathers, as a Frenchman and refugee. His most important duty as he saw it was to strive to maintain and guard the promised special rights granted to the Frenchmen and to the future well-being of the French congregation. With these goals and ideas always in his mind, a feeling of thankfulness and respect for the Royal Household fulfilled his well-being. These deep feelings were held for those who had offered the French refugees a new home in Magdeburg as well as for the young and talented ruler, Friederich II, who had such a short while ago succeeded to the throne. His great love for the French way-of-life and French culture was known to all. In his hope that the King might extend these sympathies also to those Frenchmen living inside the boundries of his land, and as a visable sign of his devotion to the reigning dynasty, MOYSE GARRIGUES manufactured in his own workshop and affixed a carved eagle on top of the pulpit canopy of the French church in honor of the King.⁴

For the well-being of his congregation, he went to great trouble. On August 5, 1748, he took over the volunteer position of Director of the French Orphanage when the old JACQUES CHATILLON retired from this unpaid, responsible position. MOYSE GARRIGUES's position of a layman judge was, also by no means just a representative honorary post, but on the contrary, demanded his undivided and never ending attention and

most of all, a strong constitution. The Frenchmen of Magdeburg were known for being of rather quarrelsome nature, coming from the South of France; only little cause was needed to make their blood run hot in their veins. During MOYSE GARRIGUES' days of office, the French colony was shaken down to their foundation by several grant [law-suits] processes, and, as mentioned before, hostilities did not even stop due to the presence of the Judge.

In the long run the physical condition of MOYSE GARRIGUES was not up to all of that strain and hostility. (At least the Historian Henri Tollin connects his early death directly with all of these painful emotions: Without those "120 sharp bites" would the Assessor at Court, MOYSE GARRIGUES have lived longer than his forty-two years?) The choice of an appropriate successor was most difficult. No one wanted this office; although, in past years, everyone had been so enthusiastic.

On February 1, 1750, MOYSE GARRIGUES died peacefully, although only forty-two years of age. His eldest son, GUILLAUME-MOYSE, took over the jewelry business; however, he also died at the young age of thirty years in April of 1763.

Madame HENRIETTE GARRIGUES, née SERRES had signed a division of inheritance shortly after the death of her husband. When the children became of age they received their share of their father's estate; otherwise, it was under the control of the Magistrate of the French colony's curator. After the death of her oldest son, the business passed into other hands, and she moved to live with her daughter, Madame SCHWARTZ, where she died in August, 1795 at the age of eighty-four years.

On August 19, 1804, around half-past two at night, the citizens of Magdeburg were awakened by the sound of the "tocsins" [alarm bells]. The beautiful French church was aflame. The church was destroyed, and since the congregation included as few as 300 members, they could only replace it with a towerless and bell-less small chapel, erected in its place.

On October 30, 1809, the French colony ceased to exist. On February 3, 1816, the French court was evoked. The "Royal Prussian French Court" handed in their official seal to the Magistrate of Magdeburg. All the court files, the court cashiers' money box, the court building as well as the "French barracks" were turned over. In return the Magistrate took over the care of the poor of that French community. The French Reformed congregation, however, remained whole. Until the year 1877, at least four times a year, the sermon was given in French.

NOTES

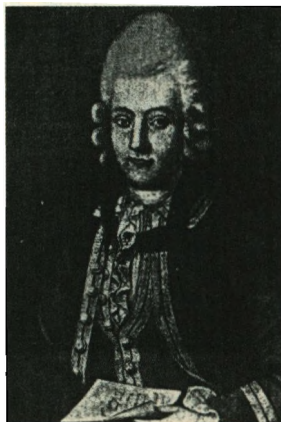
1. SERRES was a very prolific noble clan scattered in many lines over the Provinces of Languedoc and Provence.

2. Revelations by the GARRIGUES to KLOPSTOCK, be they personal or through letter correspondence, much mentioned by HENRI TOLLIN in his work, *The History of the French Colony at Magdeburg* belongs to a later period. Only after the death of MOYSE GARRIGUES did his sister, MADAME SACK and MADAME SCHWARTZ encounter KLOPSTOCK personally in July, 1750, while visiting the country estate of the BACHMAN family.

[Editor's note: The author refers to these other sources that he used: Klamerschmidt's work and letters to "Fanny" of July 10, 1750; also, Heinrich Doring's, *Klopstock's Life* (Weimer, 1825 and others.) The letter correspondence of this time originates between MOYSE GARRIGUES's brother-in-law, REVEREND SACK with KLOPSTOCK.

3. Without a doubt the father of the Mayor of the French Colony of Pfaltz at Magdeburg, PHILLIP CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, married to MOYSE's daughter, JUSTINE-HENRIETTE on May 27, 1761.

4. This was the case to a very high degree in his *Recollections to History of the House of Brandenburg*, Freidrich II acknowledged with great appreciation the merit of the French refugees. The Thirty Years' War had lessened the population of the Brandenburg provinces and had a barbaric effect on the society. The French did much for the cultural and industrial development of that area where the people had been so badly decimated.



Moyse Garrigues der Jüngere
1708–1750

MOYSE GARRIGUES, Jeweler and Accessor of Law with his wife, WILHELMINE-HENRIETTE, née SEERES had nine children:

1. GUILLAUME-MOYSE, Jeweler at Magdeburg, * 1732 (baptized September 21), + 1763 (buried April 9).
2. MARIE-HENRIETTE, * 1734 (baptized September 14), + 1736 (buried on November 28).
3. MARIANNE-FRÉDÉRIQUE-GUILLAUMINE, * July 30, 1736, + 1737 (buried August 30).
4. JUSTINE-HENRIETTE, * July 13, 1738, married May 27, 1761 to PHILLIP-CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, the Mayor of the Pfalz, Colony of Magdeburg.
5. MARIANNE-FRÉDÉRIQUE-WILHELMINE, * June 17, 1741 + October 4, 1771; married March, 1763 to Inspector of Revenue JEAN-ERNEST GAERTNER.
6. JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC, * 1743 (baptized July 28), + 1745 (buried July 18).
7. JEANNE-CATHERINE, * 1746 (baptized March 20), + October 29, 1813 at Halle on the Saale, unmarried.
8. ANTOINE-HENRI, Councilor of Commerce, Holder of the Tobacco-Purse (a royal title, in charge of all affairs regarding tobacco.) from Halle, * December 30, 1747 at Magdeburg, + 1826, married on June 7, 1781 to MARIE-HENRIETTE-SUZANNE, née DU VIGNEAU.
9. ISAAC-ABRAHAM, * 1749 (baptized January 1), + 1750 (buried May 26).

[Editor's note: These symbols mean *...birth, +...death.]

ANTOINE-HENRI GARRIGUES

1747-1826

*Royal Prussian Councilor of Commerce,
Superintendent of the Royal Monopoly
of the Tobacco Trade*

ANTOINE-HENRI GARRIGUES, born on December 30, 1747 at Magdeburg, was the eighth child among nine brothers and sisters.¹ His parents were the Jeweler and Court Assessor MOYSE GARRIGUES and his wife WILHELMINE-HENRIETTE, née SERRES. When his father died on February 1, 1750, ANTOINE-HENRI was only two years old. After his father's death his brother, GUILLAUME-MOYSE, older by sixteen years, took over the old established family jewelry business. Eventually it had to be sold because of GUILLAUME-MOYSE's death in 1763 at age thirty. Three younger brothers had died before him, leaving ANTOINE-HENRI the only living one, and he was far too young to continue the business.

ANTOINE-HENRI, although fatherless at an early age, enjoyed all advantages and amenities which wealth, and being part of a renown family, brought. When at age nineteen he left his hometown to live in Halle on the River Saale, these capabilities worked positively for him by opening doors to leading social circles of culture and even furthering his business career.

Merchant ANTOINE-HENRI, though young in years, was entrusted to protect the interest of the local tobacco plantations in the area of Halle. By acting as a Royal Superintendent he was able to commercially take advantage of this opportunity. He was already in office when his unmarried sister, JEANNE-CATHÉRINE, came to live with him in 1767.

Continuing to follow his father's religious traditions, he joined the French congregation of Halle in a small chapel at Moritzburg.² It was here that Reverend MARC-ANTOINE GARRIGUES had preached during 1703 and 1704, and there again on June 3, 1781, the congregation was told of the imminent marriage in four days, (June 7, 1781) in Magdeburg of ANTOINE-HENRI with Mademoiselle MARIE-HENRIETTE-SUZANNE DU VIGNEAU, daughter of the respected Prussian Councilor of Warfare and "Demesne" JEAN-ISAAC DU VIGNEAU.³

Shortly before ANTOINE-HENRI was appointed Royal Prussian Councilor of Commerce, he acquired the house on the Grosse Ulrich Street. It was a large yellow building with two gables facing the street. Here Professor HOFFMAN, the creator of the famous Hoffman Drops [like cough drops], once lived.⁴

A son was born to this newly married couple on July 18, 1782. It caused great joy within the GARRIGUES family. His baptism was celebrated in his parent's home. This festive occasion was shared with five "god-fathers" and five "god-mothers" from the first families that lived in Halle and Magdeburg, along with a large circle of invited guests. (The "first families" were of French and German descent.) From then on, one birth followed the other. A total of nine children were born [listed at the end of this chapter]. Regretfully, three died as children, including daughter, JEAN-DAUPHINE, as a young girl.

The Councilor of Commerce, ANTOINE-HENRI GARRIGUES, was not only wealthy but also a most industrious businessman. Many respected him for his confidential nature, esteem, and personal conduct. Writing perhaps with him in mind, "Paten" ZAHN mentioned, "At the beginning of this century, Halle possessed some French families, which one could describe in the full sense of the word as "good families." Within these families, a "clean" life was led, full of traditions and a certain measured dignity with established rules of behavior and traditional thrift. ANTOINE-HENRI gave special care to the French Reformed congregation of Halle. In his younger years he was appointed an "Elder". At the "Konsistorium" (City Hall council meeting of the French), he was the honorary appointed secretary, and in this capacity he kept the church records (as of the year 1791) for Preacher O'BERN who was ailing for almost ten years and unable to do it. ANTOINE HENRI's entries in church records included the baptisms of his two younger sons, signed "Garrigues, Elder and Secretary."

ANTOINE-HENRI tried his best to keep the small congregation from complete collapse. ZAHN wrote, "Charitable, eager members of the colony such as the Councilor of Commerce GARRIGUES and the Court Assessor BASSENGE did much to secure the survival of their congregation, and the hope of a better future of their church remained among the French. However, at the end, it proved a hopeless battle against changing times."

Most of the new members of this congregation no longer considered themselves Frenchmen, could not speak French and demanded the church services be conducted in the German language. When no one listened to their pleas, the malcontent left the French congregation, which could count only twenty-five members by 1809. Since an independent com-

munity could not be kept alive, the German “*dongemeinde*”, the Dome congregation, was joined.

This union took place on June 9, 1809 under the reign of King JÉROME. At the same time the Councilor of Commerce GARRIGUES entered the Elder’s governing group of the Dome congregation, where he concerned himself with matters of the dissolved French congregation.

As of the year 1813, a veil of oblivion hung over the GARRIGUES’ house. Church records show the daughter, MARIE-AUGUST-WILHELMINE was confirmed on March 17, 1812, and that ANTOINE-HENRI’s unmarried sister, JEANNE-CATHÉRINE died on October 29, 1813, at age sixty-seven. But then the old records of Halle, regarding the GARRIGUES family, fell silent; stranger yet, around the same time the name of GARRIGUES disappears from the records without mention of a reason. Did he leave the area? We can, however, find clues to the puzzle and lift the silence.

The periods after the Napoleon Wars were, so to speak, the “*cradle of German nationalism.*” The many German tribes, existing as numerous independent little states, felt for the first time united as one people. This all-German patriotism, nurtured by most of the German Princes, had served its purpose according to the opinion of those princes, and now they had finished playing their leading role. It was important to control this patriotism in order not to endanger the existing way of life. But, the once awakened national feeling could not be stopped so easily. It created a subdued but strong undercurrent in people’s minds, guiding their thoughts, and when this stream had come to a stop at their country’s own borders, it turned with even greater force against those who had gained citizen rights there.

Most of the descendants of the French refugees had assimilated with the German population. Some had even taken German names. Now this new movement was becoming stronger daily and many French names disappeared during these days.

Such total surrender of all family traditions was unexpected by a family such as the GARRIGUES and a man of ANTOINE-HENRI’s background, who, having stood his ground to maintain the special rights granted to the French colonists all his life, could not be changed. He was of pure French extraction both from his father’s, as well as his mother’s side. ANTOINE-HENRI and all the members of his household refrained from social prominence as long as these hostile circumstances lasted.

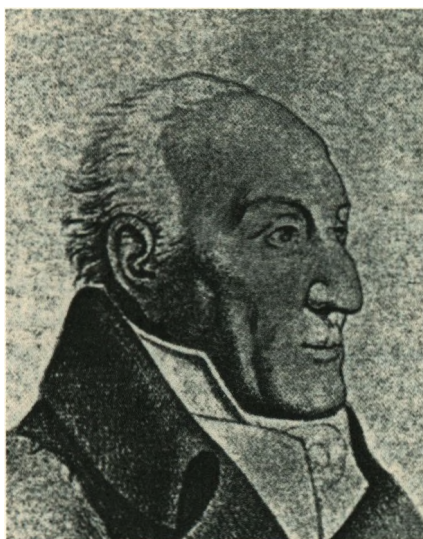
It seems strange that we know nothing for certain about ANTOINE-HENRI’s last years of life. If not for his eldest son, JEAN-ANTOINE-HENRI, [the grandfather of this author, C.H.N. GARRIGUES], who mentioned in one of his letters that his father had lived to be seventy-nine years-of-age, we would not have known at all that he died in the year 1826.

Since the church records of Halle contain nothing therein, it could mean that he and his wife, in their advanced age, perhaps moved away from Halle to the country or a neighboring town.

After ANTOINE-HENRI's death, his widow moved to Copenhagen to live with her eldest son, JEAN-ANTOINE-HENRI. In his house "Am Hauserplads," she closed her eyes forever (January 26, 1838). She rests in the reserved section of the French Reformed community of Copenhagen's Assitenz Cemetery.

NOTES

1. He was the first of this name, a Christian name frequently repeated with his descendants of the next three generations.
2. In 1930, candidates used this little chapel for the office of future pastors.
3. Editor's note: This word, "demesne", is related to being a titled land owner.
4. This house still existed in 1894 when DR. HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES visited Halle. According to his description, it is identical with the so-called "Zeisschen haus" (house of the Zeis family). At a later stage a new building replaced it.



Antoine Henri Garrigues
1747-1826

Councilor of Commerce ANTOINE-HENRI GARRIGUES with his wife MARIE-HENRIETTE-SUZANNE, née DU VIGNEAU had nine children:

1. JEAN-ANTOINE-HENRI, * July 18,1782; + August 5,1857.
Portuguese General Consul at Copenhagen, married on April 3, 1814 to MARIA DOROTHEA "NANETTE" PALMIÉ, * May 6, 1796, + January 24,1854.
2. JEANNE-HENRIETTE-DAUPHINE, * April 5, 1784. Died as a child.
3. FRÉDÉRIC-GUILLAUME, * September 29, 1785, + Isle of Bourbon.
4. CHARLES-AUGUST, * August 8, 1787.
5. JACQUES-LOUIS, January 19, 1789, + October 8, 1854.
Danish General Consul at Havana, Cuba, married on December 9, 1818 to CÉCILE OLIVIA DUNTZFELT * November 9, 1798, + May 9, 1863.
6. CHARLES-GEORGE-FERDINAND, * September 27, 1791, + May 31, 1853; Merchant at Dresden, married to EUGÉNIE MESSMER, * November 15,1804, + November 15, 1877.
7. GUSTAVE-EDWARD, * January 16, 1795; + May 13, 1869, Merchant at Copenhagen.
8. MARIE-AUGUSTE-WILHELME, * August 15, 1796.
9. ANTOINETTE-VICTOIRE-ADELAIDE, * March 11, 1803, + September, 1803 (6 months).

[Editor's note: These symbols mean * ...birth; + ...death.]

JEAN ANTOINE HENRI GARRIGUES
FROM HALLE ON SAALE
1782-1857

*Wholesale Merchant and Portuguese General Consul
in Copenhagen*

and MARIE DOROTHEA "NANETTE", née PALMIÉ

JEAN ANTOINE HENRI GARRIGUES was born in Halle on the River Saale on July 18, 1782.¹ He was the eldest son of resident Councilor of Commerce ANTOINE HENRI GARRIGUES and his spouse, MARIE HENRIETTE SUSANNE, née DU VIGNEAU who grew up in a family with the best social contacts, and one which was also referred to as "intact" in every sense of the word [a very closely knit family]. His given name was ANTOINE; however, at home he was called ANTON. In his parent's home German was the language spoken. Nevertheless, the point was made that all family members master the French language as well, since it was traditional among those who had been members of the French Reformed church. It is lucky for Antoine that he had a great talent for foreign languages, as in later years his chosen profession of merchant demanded his stay in foreign countries, and the need for both the Swedish and Danish language. He spoke them perfectly; furthermore, he obtained profound knowledge of other languages, especially English and Portuguese.

Early in his apprenticeship as a future merchant he traveled extensively. He was employed by a business in Sweden. While there he became friends with French Reformed Church members, ABRAHAM ROBERT LORENT and PIERRE GIRARD, both of them married to sisters, who were daughters of the wine merchant, ANTOINE-THOMAS PALMIÉ from Berlin. In 1811, ANTOINE GARRIGUES became a Swedish national [citizen], and around the same year he founded the company, GARRIGUES, GIRARD and COMPANY with partner PIERRE GIRARD.

ANTOINE met his future wife, then Miss NANETTE PALMIÉ in the house of the merchant LORENT, who was appointed her guardian after her father's death. She was born on May 6, 1796, daughter of merchant JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC PALMIÉ and his wife, MARIE KUNGIGUNDE, née OTTENDÖRFER.

A brother of NANETTE was married at Gothenburg, Sweden. Also attending with Nanette were her younger sister, SOPHIE, and their guardian, Uncle LORENT. He did an excellent job of providing for NANETTE and SOPHIE, acting as their father and treating them like his own daughters, giving them the best education. For a number of years, they took lessons by private tutor in the "pension" of Frau ELKING in Copenhagen, taking instructions in languages, music, dance and all other areas of study which in those days young ladies of society should perform with ease. There they lived through the bombardments of Copenhagen, the capital, well protected by the thick walls of the "Round Tower."

NANETTE PALMIÉ was a fresh and quick-minded young girl of eighteen years, brown-eyed with dark brown hair when on April 3, 1814, she married blond, blue-eyed ANTOINE Garrigues, then age thirty-three. The marriage took place in the chapel of the Reformed faith in Gothenburg. A copy of the marriage [certificate?] still exists from that special day. The following year their first son, WILHELM, was born, followed by another son, LOUIS, the next year.

Gothenburg, in those days not yet renown as a trading center, did not offer to ANTOINE the advantageous conditions to develop his commercial talents. Thus he directed his attention upon the thriving Danish capital. Perhaps on the advice of Antoine, his younger brother, JACQUES-LOUIS had moved in 1815 to Copenhagen and founded there the company of GARRIGUES BROTHERS. There is no doubt that Antoine intended to do good business with his brother under this company's name, but nothing developed. Jacques Louis made successful commercial connections with the owners of the trading house, DE CONINCK and DUNTZFELT, whose name served as a reminder of past days of riches.

Finally in 1817, ANTOINE and his family moved to Copenhagen where he established himself as a merchant, trading under the company named A.H. GARRIGUES. In 1818, he became a wholesale merchant, which included membership in the Confederation of Wholesale Merchants, after he proved to the board that he possessed the minimum funds required, among other assets.

The expectations of an extremely advantageous commercial site in his new location, however, did not come true. Copenhagen's trade had suffered enormously by the war and the contracted peace, and the Danish Crown lost Norway, which turned the tide for the worst. Copenhagen, shortly before had been an important trading center and was now an impoverished capital in a weakened country.

Those were difficult times to adapt to, not only to the economy of the State but also to the living conditions of the population. KING FRIEDRICH VI

expected his subjects to follow his fine example of extreme economy, and they were given no choice but to follow. Perhaps those hardest hit were the descendants of former merchant magnates who, after seeing their riches dwindle, still kept to the old ways that were connected to their well-known names. As already mentioned, among these were DE CONINCK and DUNTZFELT, both being of French Reformed faith.

The family "GARRIGUES" was also of this religion and it was only natural that they would mix and have relationships with those aforementioned.

JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES's connections to those families became more and more intimate and led finally to his marriage to CÄCILIE DUNTZFELT on December 9, 1818. Without a doubt, culture and education held a high place along with a pleasant spiritual stimulation, in those social circles, but "the coin had two sides." As the living conditions of those former rich families had changed, they did not continue to be the same people in their purpose and deeds. The old generation comprised of action-minded trader-businessmen with steeled willpower and far-sight was no more. A new generation of decadent successors, had followed suit. They could be forced down to their knees, so to speak, and they especially did not possess the virtues which made their own fathers famous.

A sincere warning: Do not count too strongly on economic advantages by merit of social circles or relationships based on personal contacts. ANTOINE GARRIGUES suffered financial collapse in the business house of DE CONINCK. His own brother, JACQUES LOUIS, also suffered severe losses and had to close his business accounts.

The name DE CONINCK had ceased to be important in Copenhagen's trade world. The family DUNTZFELT had managed to save some of their wealth and had kept their former respectful commercial reputation among the traders in the name of the wholesale merchant, WILLIAM DUNTZFELT, brother of Mrs. CÄCILIE GARRIGUES. ANTOINE GARRIGUES, who had managed to establish a sound position among businessmen, was appointed Portuguese Vice Consul during 1822, even though he had become disillusioned by the economic conditions Copenhagen could offer. He felt WILLIAM DUNTZFELT to be of suitable personality to realize his bold conceptions, which presently occupied his mind. He was still convinced—as in Gothenburg—that the city of Copenhagen was by sheer location destined to become the main commercial center of the East Sea [Baltic Sea].

He now realized that especially due to the lack of capital and credit, the Copenhagen tradesmen and merchants were hindered from using these natural advantages which their city offered. He managed to gain the support of not only WILLIAM DUNTZFELT, but also the support of a number

of famous Danish and foreign wholesale-merchants for his plan to establish a financially-worthy credit institution in order to overcome the money shortage.

At the beginning of 1825, this new venture was founded under the name of "Det Østersøiske Handelskompagni" (The Baltic Trade Company), whose aim it was to revive Baltic trade. To this company, whose registered capital amounted to a proud 800,000. Rthl.[Reichsthaler=an old time currency, a silver coin] the government granted certain important privileges for the span of twenty years as of June 7, 1825, which included besides the right to trade and advantages regarding taxation and dues, the valued guarantee that entrusted foreign property would not be confiscated even in war time.²

As pointed out already, this new company was not only to partake in actual trading actions, it was intended that the company act as a large warehousing and finance company. They would take wares of national and international companies under their roof and also grant credits upon these goods. They would function as a private banking institution. The first directors nominated were WILLIAM DUNTZFELT and ANTOINE GARRIGUES, who dedicated his daily activities to this and soon became (at least "de facto"), the sole managing director of the company.

Right from the beginning, the company had to fight against the greatest odds, which were not foreseen by the founders. One could not combine their own business interests with the main aims of the company. All business was restricted for the sole use of funds for financing purposes. The main business assisted the needs of Copenhagen's trade but was never very profitable, and the company could not expect the high gains counted on by founders and investors. Among those investors, especially the foreign companies, a strong opposition was formed calling for the disbanding of the company, and even WILLIAM DUNTZFELT was one of those discontented and maintained a much smaller banking institution in order to finance credits. By means of his influence the opposition managed to convince the Government to withdraw the privileges granted (November 9, 1830) and to restore the grant (also for twenty years), but, this time for the purpose of lending money in less volume. For example, they loaned the sum of 40,000 Rthl. to WILLIAM DUNTZFELT for the newly established private bank "Central kassen" (central bank). Objections by the Wholesalers Union of Copenhagen, finding this capital base too low, were not reconsidered even if correct. ANTOINE GARRIGUES, who had battled to save the existence of his company up to the last moment was to the highest degree embittered and cross with DUNTZFELT.

It may be felt that the actions of DUNTZFELT were so unreasonable if one considers that he was not like his father, as he did not possess the energy and spirit of adventure to run the highly personal risk of financial investment which was connected with such an enterprise. Thus it was not clearly realized what the existence of such a company meant to Copenhagen's future trade. Just as understandable is the embitterment of ANTOINE GARRIGUES! The harvest of his well-planned and far sighted visions were made null and void. His whole life he had believed that the companies' continuation would be a blessing for Copenhagen's commerce and rightfully so. The long-lasting, pressing dependency of the Danish traders from foreign (especially Hamburg) credits and the sudden prosperity of commerce at the time when the first real capital-strong Danish credit institutions were being started, seems to confirm his own views. ANTOINE GARRIGUES, however, took DUNTZFELT's actions as a personal injury and avoided any contact with him and his family. This discord formed deep cuts in their relations and tore apart earlier good bonds of friendship and relationships, even with Antoine's brother, JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES, and especially his wife. CĂCILIE DUNTZFELT put herself totally on the side of her brother, WILLIAM DUNTZFELT, so all were involved in this. As ANTOINE GARRIGUES found his sympathies for DUNTZFELT as a constant reminder within the French Reformed community, he and his family became members of the German congregation of St. Peter.

Therefore, of the eight children of whom NANETTE GARRIGUES gave birth, only the seven oldest—including the son born in 1829, HENRI, (the author's, [C.H.N.Garrigues] father) were baptized in the French Reformed faith. The youngest son CARL, however, was born in 1834 and became a German-Lutheran.³

As soon as his work with the liquidation of the Baltic Trading Company was completed, ANTOINE GARRIGUES restarted his activities and gave all his personal energy to his own firm, J.A.H. GARRIGUES. Although asked many times, ANTOINE never again became a member of the Wholesale Merchants Union, where DUNTZFELT held an influential position as member of the committee, by saying that in his position" as foreign consul, wholesale trading could be conducted without being a member of such a union." Still, without even the assistance and help of those "calling the tune" in commercial circles, he did manage to strengthen his reputation as a merchant and to pursue new ventures. In time he became very prosperous. Naturally his connections to the Portuguese Government came in very handy, and so he took over the stores and marketing rights of Oporto and Madeira wines of the royal domains.

When Brazil received its independence from Portugal in the year 1828, ANTOINE GARRIGUES became Vice-Consul for Brazil. In 1832, the success of his business prompted him to enlarge his business and leave his usual habitat, a rented apartment (at Nyhavn V.S. 16), to buy a large and spacious house (Pustervig 196, now Hauserplads No. 10) for 18,000 Rthl. [Reichsthaler, silver coin]. It was there he founded, during the same year, the firm A. GARRIGUES & COMPANY.

His children have many fond memories connected to this particular house. It was there that Antoinette's aged mother, who had moved from Halle/Saale, came to live after her husband's death on January 26, 1838. And there on April 3, 1839 that ANTOINE's and NANETTE's silver wedding anniversary was celebrated with great seriousness and festivities. Recitals were offered on an improvised stage and "live pictures" enacted by ANTOINE's youngest brother, EDOUARD [Edward] and NANETTE's sister, SOPHIE. Both were unmarried, playing the roles of the bride and groom while the second-born, HENRI, their ten-year-old son, acted the role of Cupid!

ANTOINE and his wife had found many friends belonging to the French Reformed congregation in exchange for their former ones. They became especially intimate with the TUTEIN family, who, although being of French descent, refrained from those French circles. NANETTE's sister, SOPHIE PALMIÉ had volunteered to take up the role as "Dame d'Honneur" and related duties in the house of TUTEIN; all of the duties which Madam TUTEIN did not oversee herself, such as the education of her daughters. In those days, this was an important position with the rich and socially prominent. SOPHIE was qualified to a very high degree to fulfill this position and made sure to become indispensable, both with the many guests of the house, and to create the correct environment for all concerned.

The GARRIGUES's home was a veritable meeting place of society endowed with culture and spirit. Many local and foreign scientists, artists, musicians, such as the renowned composer, WEYSE, frequented the GARRIGUES' house, and the musical talents of MADAME NANETTE and her daughters were of considerable advantage. Complete operas were performed by the members of this family and their friends.

ANTOINE's daughter, MARIE, married the merchant CARL ADOLPH SCHRAMM of Dresden in 1842. The following year they were visited by MADAME NANETTE. She was accompanied on this trip by her seventeen-year-old daughter, MALVINA. At Dresden's Opera House they heard the famous singer, MADAME SCHRÖDER-DEVRIENT, whose singing did so enthuse the young MALVINA that she herself wanted to dedicate

her life's ambition to a stage-career and would not give an inch to change her mind once she had made the decision. Although her parents, especially her father, disagreed, and were in total opposition to her wishes, she did not waver. In those days, it was unheard of for a young girl of her family's social standing to take to the stage. MALVINA, as it has already been indicated, turned a deaf ear against all of the arguments, and considering her undeniable musical talent, ANTOINE GARRIGUES gave in. When in fact MALVINA had to break with old traditions, one thing had to be done properly: The young singer should enjoy the best musical education money could buy, meaning MADAME GARCIA in Paris. So, chaperoned by her father, she was sent to the French capital, where her father organized proper and suitable accommodations.

While ANTOINE stayed in Paris, he employed the services of the lithographer BOUCHARDY, successor of the famous CRÉTIEN of the Royal Palace, to have a miniature painted and printed. The portrait displays an aged sixty-year-old man looking in the left direction, with a full head of hair and beard. Another not-as-well painted counterfeit shows him in earlier years looking quite the same, although his hair looks not its usual blond color but darker, and his eyes are a light blue.

ANTOINE GARRIGUES' behavior in the case of DUNTZFELT shows in clear light some of his most distinctive characteristics. His confidence in his own power of judgement was so strong it could be referred to as "self-conceit," and when his feelings were hurt he reacted with violent emotion. This was combined with his other characteristics, which included his highly developed sense of honor. In these matters, he was very meticulous and defended, not only his own honor, but a third person's as if it were his own. Surviving correspondence substantiates this. Once his mind was made up, be it that his opinion was based on facts or upon basic instincts, he could not be moved easily to change it. Sometimes he was called "stubborn" and maybe not without reason; however, a good example of this is his unwillingness to listen to reasoning in regard to MALVINA's singing desires. Those who did know him well regarded him as a proud and private person.

Within his own family he was known, according to the moral code of his day, to uphold fatherly dignity and to keep his paternal rule with a strong head. Camaraderie between father and children, as we know it today, was strange to those times. No wonder his youngest children, to whom he must have appeared an old man, sought out their mother. This did not alter his love for his children or desire to care for their heartaches and well-being. This did not mean he lacked sentimental feelings. A small proof of this is a little piece he wrote for his granddaughter, MINNA VON

STAFFELDT. Also he did not lack humor, which the following significant remark shows. Entered onto the school certificate of his youngest son, CHARLES, on July 1, 1845, is as follows: "Did not receive any further punishment, since his face showed what was given to him in good measure already at school. Maybe the same good intention could be achieved at another part of the body!"

ANTOINE GARRIGUES was always caring to provide his children with an excellent education in order to further their capabilities and talents. Both of his older sons, WILHELM and LOUIS were sent as very young men to Altona [near Hamburg] to learn the business trade. Louis died young, but WILHELM became associated with the most prominent firms of Hamburg and married the daughter of Senator CHRISTIAN JACOB JOHN in 1841.

The daughters of the GARRIGUES family enjoyed the best education to be had in Copenhagen in Monsieur SURLEAU's "Institute for Young Ladies." The eldest, IDA, married the "Hardesvogn" in Schleswig in 1851, Kammerjunker [Gentleman of the Bedchamber, official title at court] WILHELM VON STAFFELDT, a son of OTTO DIDERICH VON STAFFELDT, author. MARIE had earlier married the merchant, CARL ADOLPH SCHRAMM in Dresden (1842), and BERTHA later married merchant CARL REMY of Riga. When his youngest sons grew older, ANTOINE GARRIGUES's wealth no longer allowed him to spend large sums for their education. Young HENRI traveled to Dresden to be apprenticed as a merchant; CARL apprenticed as a pharmacist in Gravenstein.

During the year 1848, ANTOINE GARRIGUES's brother, JACQUES LOUIS and his wife moved to New York City, encouraged by their son RUDOLPH, who had opened a book store there. Only now could NANETTE GARRIGUES realize her longtime wish to end past discord with the DUNTZFELT family by opening up her home, with the permission of her husband, to the youngest son of JACQUES LOUIS and CÄCILIE DUNTZFELT GARRIGUES, the later DR. (medical) HENRY JACQUES GARRIGUES.

Dr. GARRIGUES wrote in a subsequent letter addressed to the author [C.H.N.GARRIGUES]: "MADAME NANETTE GARRIGUES held my mother and her family in high esteem and regretted this family discord immensely. Without a doubt it is due to her warm feelings toward my mother that she extended her offer to visit her and her husband in 1848, after my parents had left for New York.

"I can well remember that I ate lunch quite often in their home, and that I visited Tivoli [a lovely park and garden, and in 1988 it had many little shops there, and an amusement park.] I especially remember, too, that I was taken in by MALVINA's beauty, her charm and fame."⁴

It must be said (for the rest) that the old discord between the GARRIGUES families did not extend to all members, especially not to the children, and that with the passing of some years, a kind of distance did develop between CÄCILIE GARRIGUES and her brother-in-law ANTOINE, whom she could never forgive for loosening all ties so demonstratively to her beloved brother, his family and the complete social circle.

On August 17, 1848, ANTOINE GARRIGUES sold his house located at Hauserplads and rented a second floor apartment located in Nyhavn 16 (now Number 31). Although the sale was to his advantage, it surely goes to show that ANTOINE considered it wise to cut down on his expenses. ANTOINE occupied himself, besides selling wine, as a representative of the Globe Insurance Co. as well as Preussische Nationale Insurance Co. (National Prussian Insurance Co.) in this rather new business of insurances.

By means of a reissue by the Danish Government of April 8, 1852, ANTOINE GARRIGUES's [age 70] appointment as the Portuguese General Consul was confirmed, after having been appointed Consul in Copenhagen and Helsingör in 1843. At about the same time, the Vice-Consul office was handed to him by the Republic of Uruguay. Sometime earlier, the Knight's Cross of the Portuguese Order of Christ was bestowed on him, without doubt, for his diplomatic services for his role as Charge d' Affaires.⁵ Of these days, several daguerreo-pictures [first photograph-like pictures ever made] exist of him and of both he and his wife. One sees clearly that he had reached the age of seventy by then. His face is ridged and wrinkled, although with a kind and friendly look.

On January 24, 1854, ANTOINE GARRIGUES and his children received a hard blow by the sudden death of his beloved wife, NANETTE. She had suffered for a long time, periodically, from depression. Also, she had suffered from the consequences of a broken leg which had never properly healed and bothered her with a slow and limping walk. She nor anyone would have ever guessed by her strong constitution that she would pass away at the early age of fifty-nine. Eight days before her death, one of her sons (CARL?) had arrived from Copenhagen on a visit and found her in good health. On New Year's Day, she had gone to St. Peter's Church to hear the sermon. Suddenly she was taken away. DR. JOHANNSEN, senior Parish Reverend of St. Peter's congregation gave the funeral oration, of which the author [C.H.N.GARRIGUES] possessed a copy.

Of NANETTE GARRIGUES there does exist a small miniature painting done in watercolors by the renown painter, C. Köbke during 1838; furthermore, several daguerreo types of her last years exist, and a small pencil drawing executed by SIEGFRIED SALOMON, another well-known portrait painter, all of which date from about the same period.

After the death of his wife, ANTOINE called his daughter, BERTHA, and her husband, CARL REMY, to return from Riga to join him in Copenhagen. CARL was needed to help run the business and BERTHA to run the common household.

Times were difficult and ANTOINE's business did not do very well. In order to do any business at all, long-term and large loans had to be negotiated.

It was most difficult to collect monies owed to him by others. In order to obtain a certain control of the STIESSSEN COMPANY, he made his second-youngest son, HENRI, join as a co-owner and arranged his appointment as a Portuguese Vice-Consul under the General Consulate in Copenhagen. HENRI, however, found his situation to be unbearable in the long run. As he came into money by his marriage to CAROLINE BUCHHOLTZ from Lübeck in 1856 and saw his hopes of taking over his father's business fade, he severed ties with STIESSSEN and founded his own company, H. GARRIGUES JR. in Helsingör. REMY's [his brother-in-law] hopes also faded because of ANTOINE's [his father-in-law] disapproving behavior toward both younger men.

ANTOINE was not in agreement with his son's actions and was very angry about the matter with him. However, soon he made peace with him, especially under the good influence of his daughter-in-law, CAROLINE, who won his heart completely once he got to know her. Early in 1857, REMY and his wife returned to Riga. At about the same time, HENRI, on his own account in Helsingör took over the STIESSSEN business, whose owners had ruined themselves by living a life of squander. Even in those days, the ridiculously high entry paid on goods made any extravagance possible.

The business seemed not to have suffered by all of this and Henri's doubts were relieved by his father when he not only offered his assistance, but also held out a prospect of taking him on as a co-owner (once more) in his own business in Copenhagen. Within a few years, HENRI let his younger brother, CARL, who did not like the apprenticeship at the pharmacy, come join him in Helsingör and employed him in his business; no doubt with the intention of letting him run it when he himself would later go take over the management of the Helsingör affairs. Soon thereafter, CARL married ELISE HENNINGSEN, a daughter of his former principal from Gravenstein,

When daughter, BERTHA, and her husband came to join him, ANTOINE gave up his apartment in Nyhavn and moved to a more spacious apartment in Möntergade, 49-50 (later No. 21, but presently replaced by new construction). After the REMYS left him, he must have felt very

lonely, although he found his business demanded much of his personal attention. As a substitute for REMY, he hired the services of a young man to keep his books and to manage his wine-cellar.

All of this looks very promising but the picture changed soon enough. He lost the Agency of the National Prussian Insurance Company with a nondescript excuse. In reality, they thought him too old. At the same time commercial circumstances started to get extraordinarily difficult in Denmark. He had lost a great deal by means of unobtainable demands and had to fear that more would follow. As an experienced merchant, he watched the further development of this most critical situation with great apprehension.

Meanwhile, divine ordinance kept the old man from emptying the bitter chalice right down to the last drop and from witnessing the total collapse of his business, all for which he had strived in his lifetime. On August 5, 1857, he closed his eyes forever, mourned by all who had been close to him.

An examination of his business and of his heritage led to this conclusion: In order to continue, one must have new capital, which could not be obtained under these circumstances. The business was liquidated and all goods sold at auction; outstanding monies were demanded, if at all possible, and under the extreme pressure of those hard times, anything of value depreciated at such a rate that all those values would just cover existing debts. There was nothing left for the heirs.

ANTOINE's sons living in Helsingör were now on their own. Their situation was not an enviable one at all. On April 1 of the same year, the "Sund-zoll" [a tax levied on goods] was demolished, a tax to which Helsingör owed great significance and importance. HENRI had put virtually all of his and his wife's money into the former STIESSEN business and could not count on other resources. His brother, CARL, was and did stay as his employee, without any chance one day of taking over the business for himself. During December of that year, the anxiously awaited "storm broke loose", in the form of a commercial crisis, the likes of which Denmark had never before experienced.



Jean Antoine Henri Garrigues
1782–1857



Nanette Garrigues
geb. Palmie
1796–1854

NOTES

1. This is the second name combination of the “Antoine Henri,” Christian names which returned again in the two succeeding generations.

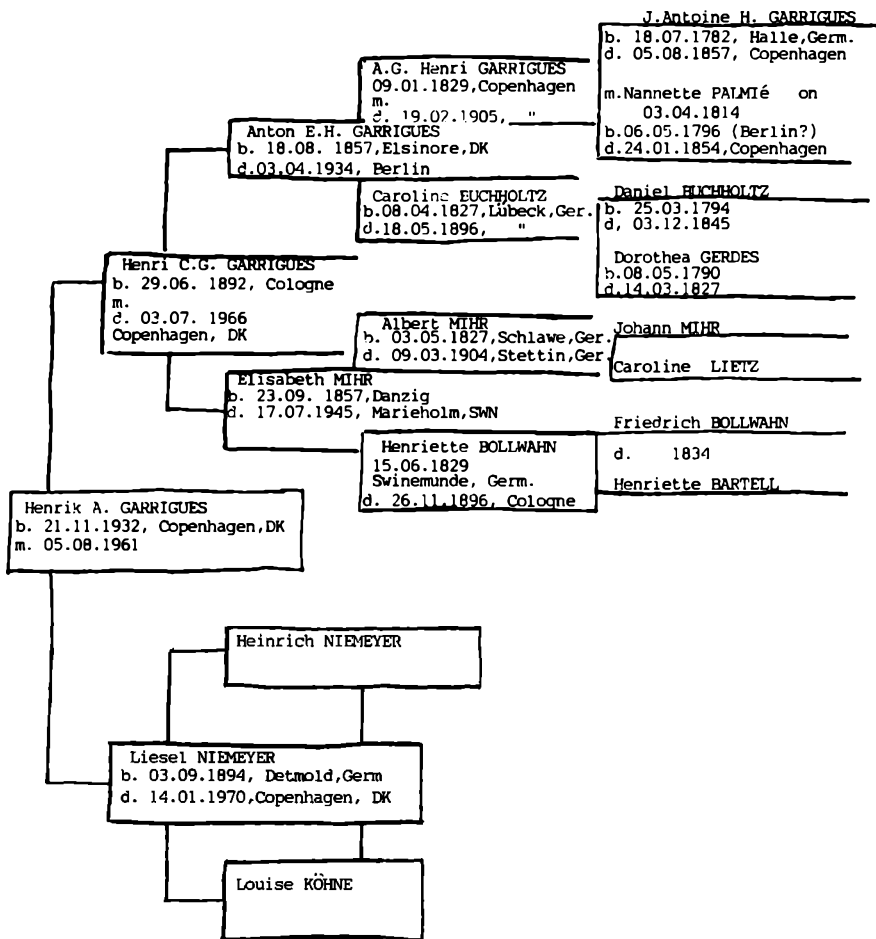
2. According to present [The book was originally written in 1930.] evaluation approximately 1,600,000 Danish Crowns was of much higher value.

3. See listing of names at the end of this chapter.

4. “To judge after pictures taken in Malvina’s youth, she was actually not a beauty and I always heard that she seemed to have developed her beauty only as a matronly woman. Regarding her fame, she reached her peak only in the later years of her career (in WAGNER’s Opera “Tristan & Isolde”) in 1865) after her father had died.” [It is said that she had a personal relationship with Wagner.]

5. Present day remark by Corinna Meraldi, translator: “Up until the beginning of World War I (1914), the Portuguese General Consul at Copenhagen -being as such, only an honorary consul—was the diplomatic representative of his country.

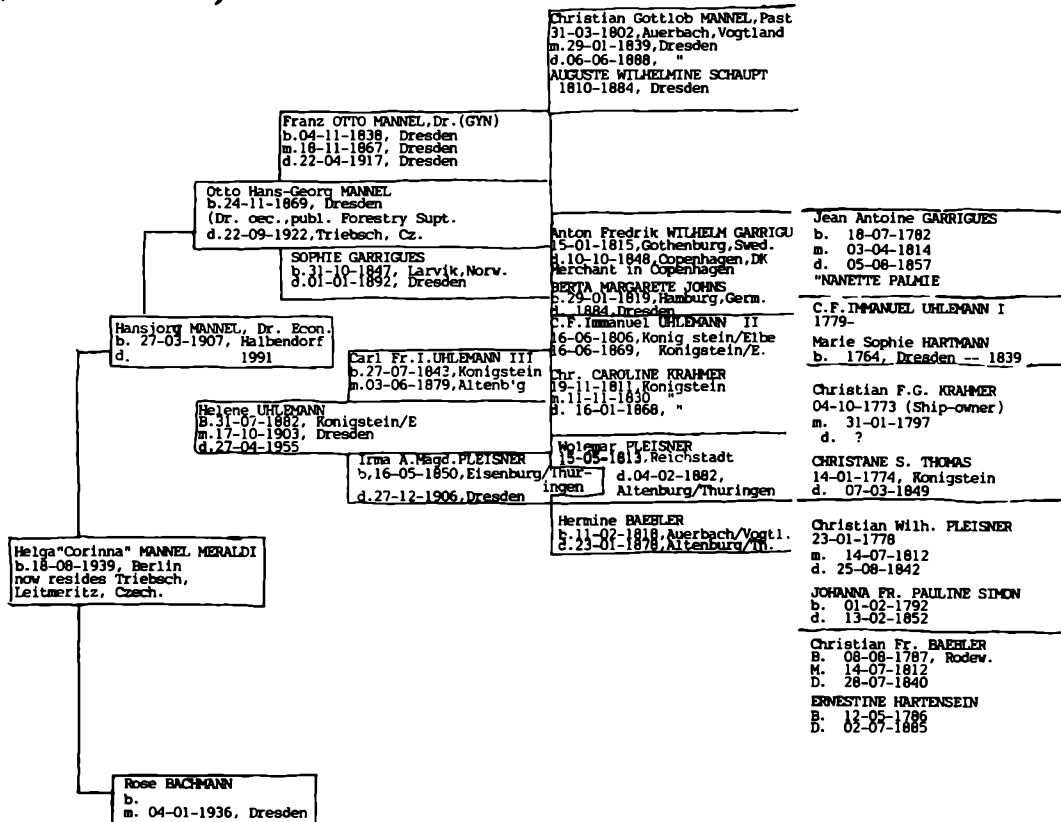
Garrigues



Henrik A.'s wife is
Birthe JENSEN.

Two children:
Anders, 1965 Lene, 1969

Mannel - Meraldi



General Consul Jean Antoine Garrigues had 8 children with his wife Marie Dorothea ("Nanette"), née Palmié.

1. ANTON FREDRIK WILHELM, *January 15, 1815, + Oct.10,1849 Merchant in Hamburg, married March 25, 1841 to BERTHA MARGARETHE JOHN, * Jan. 29, 1819, + November 16, 1884.
 - i CHARLOTTE ANTOINE, *06-03-1842; +31-01-1, married 28-09-1865 to Prof Dr CARL OTTO HOTZEL of Eisenbach.
 - ii CHRISTIAN ADOLPH, *06-03-1844, +26-12-1919, (New York), unmarried.
 - iii SOPHIE, *31-10-1847, +01-01-1892, married to Dr. (med.) FRANZ OTTO MÄNNEL.
2. Louis, *1816, + 1833.
3. HENRIETTE SOPHIE ADELAIDE ("Ida"), * June 9, 1818, + July 30, 1878, Married on May 10,1851 "Hardesvogt-Kammerjunker" WILHELM VON STAFFELDT, * Sept. 18, 1816, + Nov. 24, 1872.
4. ALBERTINE (Bertha), * 1820, + 1867, married to the merchant CARL REMY in Riga.
5. MARIE, * March 13, 1823, + July 4, 1854, married to merchant CARL ADOLPH SCHRAMM in Dresden, * April 4, 1809, + March 13, 1866.
6. EUGENIA MALVINA, * Dec. 7, 1825; + Feb. 8, 1904, Royal Bavarian Opera Singer, married Apr. 25, 1860 to Opera Singer LUDWIG SCHNORR VON CAROLSFELD, * July 2, 1836, + July 21, 1865.
7. ANTOINE GEORGE HENRI, * Jan. 9, 1829, + Feb. 19, 1905, Portuguese Vice Consul and merchant in Helsingör later merchant in Lübeck, married July 17, 1856 to CAROLINE BUCHOLTZ, * April 8, 1827, + May 18, 1896.
 - i ANTON EDUARD HENRI, *01-08-1857, merchant in Berlin, married to ELISABETH EMILY JOHANNE MIHR.

- ii EMMA CAROLINE MALVINA, *05-07-1860, +16-05-1922, married to Merchant LUDWIG RUMF in Lübeck.
 - iii CARL HENRI NICHOLAI, * 02-04-1869, Lübeck; Director (President) of Dansk-Tyske Petroleum Co. in Copenhagen. **Author of this book**, married 09-05-1929 to WALBORG FABIANSEN. Married at age 60 to brother's widow. See decendency chart within chapter.
8. ANTON CARL LOUIS, * Dec. 12, 1834, + July 31, 1865, Pharmacist, merchant in Helsingör, married to ELISE HENRIETTE MATHILDE HENNINGEN, * Nov. 30, 1833, + Nov. 21, 1915.
- i ANTON LORENTZ HENRI, * 20-06-1858, Elsenem, + 12-10-1865.
 - ii GUSTAV CARL LOUIS, * 12-06-1860; +29-12-1924 Merchant in Copenhagen, married 26-10-1894 to WALBORG FABIANSEN, [as first husband.] *2-22-1871 at Eksjo in Luede, daughter of Peter Wilson Fabiansen, Surgeon & wife, Nette Kirstine Charstensen Petersen. One child (1930), Ella, * 12-21-1895.
 - iii HARALD LOUIS EDOUARD, * 08-09-1862, Elsenem, + 21-04-1928, Merchant in Copenhagen, unmarried.

[Editor's note: These symbols mean *...birth; +...death.]

JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES (GARRIGUE)

1789-1854

*Wholesale Merchant of Copenhagen,
Later Danish General Consul in Havana*

and CÉCILE OLIVIA GARRIGUES (GARRIGUE), née
DUNTZFELT

JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES was born on January 19, 1789 in Halle, a medium-sized town along the pretty Saale River. His parents were the Commercial Council and Director of the Royal Tobacco Revenues [monopolized tobacco industries by the Crown], ANTOINE HENRI GARRIGUES and his spouse MARIE HENRIETTE SUSANNE, née DU VIGNEAU; both were members of the French Reform community. They were wealthy and well-respected, and saw to it that all their children enjoyed an excellent education and professional training [JACQUES LOUIS was the fifth of nine brothers and sisters.]

Just like his brothers, JACQUES LOUIS chose the commercial profession, and like them, he had the need to flee the rather narrow minded atmosphere of his birthplace in order to seek a more opportune venture for his ambitious talents, most likely initiated by an invitation by his elder brother, ANTOINE, who by then had established a business in Gothenburg, Sweden. JACQUES LOUIS, who considered the commercial situation of the Danish capital to be more profitable, moved to Copenhagen in the year 1815. At which time at the age of twenty-six years, he founded the trading company GARRIGUES AND BROTHERS, which was legally incorporated and entered into the town's commercial register.

ANTOINE could not move to Copenhagen as soon as he wished, or it was prevented by some other hindrance from the past year, so JACQUES LOUIS managed his firm all by himself, and changed the name to J.L. GARRIGUES.

JACQUES LOUIS was, as a portrait done in his youth shows us, a good looking man with an extraordinary intelligent face. His nature was well-mannered and noble, and he knew how to be popular. Being of French Reformed faith, he looked for and found entry to those commercial [ship-

ping] families of French descent, which grouped themselves around the respected DE CONINCK house. It was here he met his future wife, "CÄCILIE" Duntzfelt. He proposed to her while attending a dance. That news traveled quickly from mouth to mouth among her sisters. The young couple was married December 9, 1818. [She was 20 years old. He was 29.]

CÉCILE ("Cäcilie") OLIVIA DUNTZFELT was born on November 9, 1798, in Copenhagen, where her father resided in a "palais" in the Bredgade, corner of Fredericiagade. Her father was the well-known wholesale merchant, the Royal Agent C.W. DUNTZFELT and her mother, MARIE HENRIETTE, a daughter of the Royal Counsel [lawyer] FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK, founder of the dynasty DE CONINCK. CÄCILIE'S youngest son, Dr. (med.) HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES, was renown. He confessed his love of his mother always and wrote a loving biographical essay about her, which the author [C.H.N. GARRIGUES] will convey to the dear reader. But first, he mentions that CÄCILIE DUNTZFELT showed a remarkable talent as a child, and of resembling the character and spirit of her father more than her mother. Her mother looked upon the lively spirited nature of her daughter as being more of a fault, rather than an advantage. Now, however, DR. GARRIGUES will speak for himself:

"When my Grandfather DUNTZFELT undertook a trip to Aachen (In those days it was a rather cumbersome undertaking, which needed much preparation, especially that of a solid means of transportation, such as a car), he left behind a little medallion containing a miniature portrait [of himself] on a blue silky ribbon. This was worn by the chosen one of his children, who had shown the best conduct during the past week. I have read a letter from him to my mother, in which he writes he is sorry to hear that she never qualified for this special honor. The letter, never the less, breathed of his most caring love for his wild and talented little daughter! After his death, CÄCILIE did not get along at all with her *unimportant* mother, and as a kind of "being told to leave until better behavior is forthcoming," she was sent to Altona [near Hamburg], where she spent four years living in the boarding house of Miss HORNEMANN. [She was 14 when she left home (1812-1816)]. There, too, she was confirmed by Pastor GRABIN of the French Reformed Church. He, as well as Miss HORNEMANN, influenced this young and talented schoolgirl. She had access to the best families [in the area], such as the one of Count BLÜCHER, most likely the same who decided the Battle of Waterloo.

"After her return to Copenhagen, CÄCILIE lived with her sister, MARY ANN, who in 1815 had married Mr. DANIEL GOOD, an Englishman, and although having different characteristics, interests, and spiritual talents, the sisters became dear friends for the rest of their lives. My mother never

could have been a beauty, except for her lovely large dark brown eyes. Mr. ROSING, an English teacher at the Marine Academy, and her contemporary, once told me that she was much more attractive to young men because of her vivacious nature and her humor, therefore rivaling other reputed ladies of beauty.

“Besides the fact that she suffered from occasional fits of hysteria and painful arthritis, she was of strong health. She was a brunette with dark brown hair. Her skin was light brown [olive], a distinctive feature inherited from her father, who was born in East India [In present time known as Indonesia]. She did not even have matching features, as each half of her face was different in form and shape. However, it was a face full of expression and everyone noticed her. As an older woman, many different sorrows had wrinkled her brow and left deep traces, but her eyes still sparkled. Her rather thick nose could move miraculously and anyone could read what my mother was thinking inside her mind! She possessed an incredible talent for lively conversation and corresponded with ease in four different languages—Danish, German, French, and English. She was keenly interested in each and every thing. She daily read newspapers, even as voluminous as the “Augsburger Allgemeine” [Augsburg is a town in Germany].

“She is the only woman I know, who was interested in politics. She was informed about the world and read the best Danish, German, French and English books. Goethe was her favorite writer. [He wrote some of his stories in Leipzig.] She loved to read aloud, and she did this well. She could not live without company and made our home so attractive that although she was poor [in later years] and could offer little hospitality, our parlor was always full of people of both sexes and of any age. The guests were numerous, and industrious imaginative people. She loved to receive foreigners. Sometimes four or more languages were spoken in our rooms at the same time, or at various stages! Among the foreigners was a certain Dr. KRISTIANTI, who was in a diplomatic role under King CHRISTIAN VIII.

“Mother could feel sympathy for anyone from the highest to the lowest. Among her friends she could name nobles, rich merchants, famous lawyers and doctors. She was extraordinarily kind to the poor, and when her meager means was not sufficient, she did not hesitate to interest her rich friends in joining philanthropic goals.

“She had more liberal religious opinions than expressed in her days. She was familiar with CHANNING’s works even prior to leaving for America. She often read to the whole family Zschockes’s *Stunden der Andacht* (“Hours of Devotion”) and regularly attended church, especially when the German Pastor, Dr. JOHANNSEN was preaching at St. Peter’s. Toward the end of her life she was rather orthodox, partly because she was un-

happy and partly because of me. I was under the influence of a sort-of narrow religion, which followed the scriptures too closely.

“She was endowed with an incredible vitality. In the midst of grief and sorrow a funny little thought would pass through her mind, or something nearby could amuse her. Then a smile or laughter would chase away her tears, which would be rolling down her cheeks.

“In her battle against poverty, she displayed noticeable energies. Nothing could depress her for long. When my father did not earn an income, she, who was once a rich merchant’s daughter, started-up a business with Havana cigars, real eau-de-cologne and Parisian goods. This way she always managed to feed us well, to make sure that my brother and I received a good education in a private school and to maintain the appearance of being well-off by wearing good clothes and living in a good flat.”

“Up to her death she kept a close and intimate correspondence with all of her brothers and sisters, although the distances were great. She held dear, fond memories of her native country paired with a lively interest for people in general and the country in which she lived.”

The merchant, LUIS BRAMSEN, gave a very sympathetic verbal picture of Madame CÄCILIE GARRIGUES in his *Memories*, which was published after his death in 1917.

When he was a young man he came to her home, was introduced, socialized, called her Aunt CÄCILIE, and played with her children. He especially praised her for her understanding of the young and her interest in surrounding herself with young groups, which she loved to do. Besides being a motherly-friend and adviser, she would plan trips, picnics and other amusements for them.

After the death of her father, C.W. DUNTZFELT, CÄCILIE inherited the same amount as all her other sisters and brothers, the impressive sum of 70,000 Reichsthaler [old-time Danish currency]. After that, bad times fell on Denmark, and it seems the biggest part of this inheritance was lost by the State Bankruptcy Department or something similar. How much of it CÄCILIE brought into the marriage as a dowry is unknown; however, the sum must have been large enough to start her husband’s business activities in more fashionable style.

After a long standstill, Copenhagen’s trade seemed to recover with several new enterprises, starting sometime during the following year. On May 6, 1818, JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES obtained his citizenship and registered as a wholesaler, and at about the same time he paid 200 Reichsthaler in order not to serve in the Army. Up until then he had been the General Manager of the trading company of LÜTKENS ENKE & CO. Now he conducted his business under his own name and bought a house

with offices and storage rooms in Nyhavn V.S. [In 1930, it was No.63, the very same house in which his son, RUDOLPH PIERRE, was born.]

It is understandable that the young man, JACQUES LOUIS, joined-up with the big merchant houses of DE CONINCK and DUNTZFELT, with whom he became very close through his marriage. Perhaps the dowry of his wife was invested wholly or partly in those businesses. This, however, brought about his ruin. The House of DE CONINCK had suffered enormous losses during the years of the war; indeed, it had received such a blow that the company could not be buoyed up. During the year 1821, it stopped its payments. This bankruptcy must have been the cause of the loss of capital and funds of both husband and wife. JACQUES LOUIS battled hard for the continuance of his establishment. He had to sell his house along the Nyhavn ["New Port," in present days (1988) a tourist attraction.] He moved into a rented apartment in Akademigade # 281, [in 1930, (#27 Fredericiagade)], and tried in many ways to cut the costs of running the business as well as the housekeeping expenses. But it was all in vain. At last, the situation became so impossible that he had to stop payments on December 4, 1823. He applied to the court to consider his business bankrupt, as he was unable to raise enough capital. The expected profits "out of sales in Bordeaux, Rotterdam and other places" were not forthcoming, making it impossible to pay his liabilities.

This was a severe blow, especially for his wife who had grown up among such luxury and riches, with which no one in this day and age would be familiar. The blow, however, could not stop the energy of either JACQUES nor his wife for long. She opened, as mentioned already, a small business selling foreign luxury articles; he tried to establish a new existence through the help of some influential friends and took over the position of Manager-Buyer.

During 1824, JACQUES entered the services of the "Rheinisch-Westindische Compagnie" (Rhine-West India Trading Co.) in Elberfeld and made several trips for them to various American harbor towns. In 1827, while acting for this company, his travels took him to Mexico. On this trip, Count SCHIMMELMANN, the Danish Minister of the Interior, arranged for him to perform the duties of Corresponding Agent of the Foreign Office, which by then had no diplomatic ties with the Mexican government. On October 5, 1828, as a result of his job, he wrote a report about the social and political situation in Mexico, addressed to the President of the Board of Altona, the Count BLÜCHER of Altona. JACQUES LOUIS's wife had socialized as a young girl with his family. In this report JACQUES LOUIS recommended establishing a Danish Consulate in Mexico and offered his services as a Danish Consul by adding, "that the income paid by

such a position would enable me to be reunited with my beloved wife and children, which would be the goal of my life." To support his application, his wife wrote a letter addressed to the Councilor VON DANKWARDT .

When the Danish Government had not made a decision on this matter by the year 1830, JACQUES LOUIS decided, while on a trip passing through Hamburg, to accept a position as procurer, which offered very good working conditions with the highly respected company in Elberfeld, A. MORALES AND COMPANY in Havana. In a letter dated October 19, 1830, he informed the Councilor VON DANKWARDT as follows: "My prospects for the future are of the most enjoyable kind as they will allow me to reunite with my beloved family much sooner than if I went to Mexico." At the same time he applied for a position that had not yet been established. He would have liked to have been the Danish Consul in Havana! The politics of that time of the Spanish-West Indian Islands affected the strong negative feelings within the Danish Crown, and they did not intend to open offices there at this time. The Spanish Government did not object in principle to recognizing Consulates of foreign states on the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. However, they reserved the right to expel any Consul, who might upset by his behavior, the quiet of these islands . JACQUES LOUIS's letter of June 30, 1832, sent to the Councilor VON DANKWARDT, as well as the official application written in his name by his wife and addressed to the King, in which she mentioned her husband's fluency in English, French, German and Danish, had no consequences whatsoever. Even his recent acquired good command of the Spanish language did not sway them.

Only when Madame CÄCILIE GARRIGUES applied again on August 17, 1833, did things start to move forward. The question went before the Committee of Wholesale Merchants (Grossererconcieters Comité)—where CÄCILIE's brother, WILLIAM, had a seat and a vote—on whether to establish a Danish Consulate in Cuba. The proposition was by all means favored. Once again on September 11, 1833, Madame GARRIGUES had to repeat her application. This time she stated that her husband intended to become a shareholder of the influential company of A. MORALES.

Finally JACQUES LOUIS was appointed Danish Consul by Royal Decree (Royal Resolution) on November 5, 1833, under the condition that he did, indeed, become a shareholder of the trading company, or to act as a self-employed merchant in Havana or by any other means. [JACQUES LOUIS was forty-four at this time.] By the time this message arrived in Cuba, JACQUES LOUIS had left for Buenos Aires and other South American ports. As his voyage was of great length, the deadline—to accept his post and the conditions pertaining to his acceptance—had to be ex-

tended several times. Finally on March 16, 1835, he could pass on the message that he had established a new firm, CASTRO BROTHERS and GARRIGUES based in Havana. His partner was past owner of the defunct company, F.Z. DE CASTRO AND CO. Thus, he fulfilled his requirements connected to his appointment. On December 13, 1836, with his appointment in force he took his oath of office. This document, which was housed in the Royal Archives of Copenhagen [as of the time this was written in 1930], carries JACQUES LOUIS's signature and the seal of the GARRIGUES family. The family seal, depicting five oak trees, looks somewhat different on this document. These trees have a rather pointed shape and look more like poplars or pine trees. This same seal can most likely be found with one of the descendants of JACQUES LOUIS in the United States. [Our cousin in Denmark owns one.]

When the Spanish government confirmed his position, maybe in error, they referred to him as "General Consul." As he did not think it wise to point out the discrepancy, he applied on May 12, 1839, to the Danish government for promotion, and on August 10 received approval.

During the same year, he traveled to Copenhagen on a short visit to familiarize himself with his new position and also to see his wife and children again. This reunion was not the first since they had parted in 1827. In 1830, he had visited Denmark, and again in 1836, as soon as his affairs had improved, he made his family join him in Havana. The children—six in number—could not bear the tropical climate, and CÄCILIE suffered from being homesick to such a degree, that all the family had to return to their native land after only five months.

The Danish merchant LUIS BRAMSEN, who had visited in Madame CÄCILIE's home, had in later years the strange opportunity to visit Havana and meet JACQUES LOUIS personally.

BRAMSEN describes him in his memoir as a most sympathetic man, who always offered help when needed. JACQUES LOUIS assisted BRAMSEN in obtaining employment. He continues by writing that GARRIGUES lived very modestly in a boarding house. He did not have much other choice if he wanted to keep the house in Copenhagen and maintain the family.

Madame CÄCILIE had the responsibility for many years of taking care of her children's education. When her eldest daughter EMILIE grew up, she was a big help to her mother. EMILIE showed good judgement and superior intelligence at a young age, which worked to her favor, as she showed a fine talent for tutoring. From the age of sixteen (1836) she contributed to the household expenses by teaching the daughters of the Lord of the Chamber VON LOWZOW, the later Countess SPONNECK, and BROCKENHAUS-SCHACK. EMILIE and her mother took turns read-

ing from poetry and historical books, especially the works of German classics. The use of the German language was strongly favored by the GARRIGUES family, and the children were called by the German form of their names: EMILIE, RODOLPHE, HENRICH, etc.

JACQUES LOUIS changed his name while in Cuba by removing the “s” and writing his name “GARRIGUE.” He did this in order to safeguard the correct spelling by the Spaniards. This spelling of the name was later used with much emphasis by his wife, although it never appeared on official documents, and it was passed onto following generations of this line.

His modest way of life improved year after year. His business of exporting, mainly Havana-cigars, went well. His wealth grew to 20,000 dollars by the year 1840. Luck, however, was not a steady companion. Soon thereafter, commercial conditions worsened, finally becoming hopeless. In the year 1843, the company of CASTRO BROTHERS AND GARRIGUES had to stop payment. JACQUES LOUIS returned home, broken in spirit and suffering from a kidney complaint. His hopes to rebuild his business by assistance from Danish friends failed totally, and on July 1, 1844, he resigned as General Consul claiming ill health, which would keep him away from Havana and not allow him to perform his official duties.

In vain, he tried to find employment or a position, as he wanted to rely completely on commission to provide him with a little income. The moment his health was restored, he again applied for various duties in foreign states (for instance, as a General Consul in Christianna, although without success.) Finally, he acquired a position as Royal Tobacco Commissioner as the Royal Purse was battered by the Slesian wars. This office supplied him with little income. At this time, all business in Copenhagen became more and more difficult, so commerce and trade came to a standstill with no financial gain in sight. Finally, he gave up the hopeless battle for making a living and left Denmark for New York [City] with his wife and his oldest daughter, EMILIE. He went to live with his son, RUDOLPH, who had been there for two years. RUDOLPH helped his father find employment as a bookkeeper at a yearly salary of 1,200 dollars. The next years were, although living under simple conditions, the happiest years for JACQUES LOUIS and his spouse since their marriage.

During 1854, they returned to Copenhagen. JACQUES LOUIS [age 65], not old in years but sickly with scars from the blows of destiny, from then on led a very secluded life. His only entertainment was to play a round of “Boston”—a kind of “Whist,” not unlike the game of bridge today—with his sisters-in-law. He read the “Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung” [Augsburg newspaper] daily. On October 8, 1854, he closed his eyes. His widow experienced alternating emotions. At times she felt a deep sense of loss

before finally coming to the sad cry of "We were too different!" He is buried in the DUNTZFELT family grave in Copenhagen. A plaque on the tombstone bears his name in the abbreviated form "GARRIGUE."

Madame CĂCILIE GARRIGUE, née DUNTZFELT—as she called herself from then on, being proud of her father's family name—stayed only for a few years after her husband's death before moving back to New York [City] in 1856, where she found a home in her son-in-law's home and where she died on May 9, 1863. [She lived with her daughter, EMILIE and husband, FREDERICH WILHELM CHRISTERN, who had worked with brother RUDOLPH, as a business partner in the book trade business. Madame CĂCILIE. GARRIGUE is buried in the New York City Trinity Church yard in a private plot located in Upper Manhattan at 155th Street and Riverside Drive.]



Cécile Duntzfelt, 1798–1863

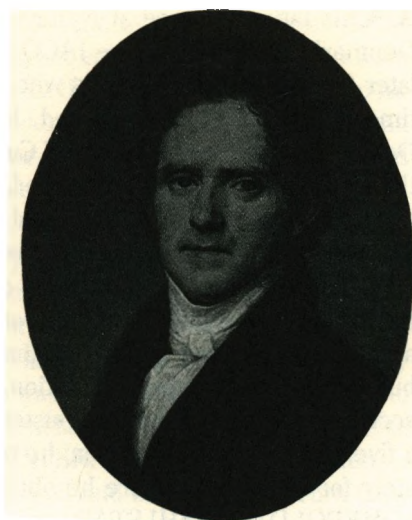
General Consul Jacques Louis Garrigue had 6 children with his wife Cécile ("Cécilie") Olivia, née Duntzfelt.

1. Emilie, * October 17,1819, + April 29,1893, married September 21, 1853 to the Bookdealer Friedrich Wilhelm Christern, *Sept.14,1816, Lauenburg +April 25, 1891 in New York City. Two daughters by the name Christern:
 - i CECILE WILHEMINE, "LiLi", * April, 1858 in NYC; married 21-05-1878 PHILIP J. VALENTINE, Archeologist, *Berlin 20-06-1824, + March, 1899 in NYC.
 Children of the name VALENTINE:
 Lucile,* 06-06-1879; married NYC in 1889 to DONALD DAIRDSEN. They had one son in 1910, GILBERT CUMMINGS DAIRDSEN.
 Harry, * 12-01-1881, + 17-02-1902.
 Evelyn, * 16-09-1882.
 Augusta, * 20-07-1887.
 - ii AUGUSTA MARY ANN, "Marianne", * 06-04-1860
2. Otto, Sailor, *November 16, 1820; +1845. Death by accident.
3. **Rodolphe (Rudolph) Pierre**, Bookdealer, later President of Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York [City]. * February 22, 1822, + September 28, 1891, married on September 15, 1847 to Charlotte [Lydia] Whiting , *05 February, 1826, +January 24. 1891. [Editor's note: Another birth date is given in the original book, which is incorrect. See proof with certificate at the end of the chapter on Rudolph.]
4. John Louis, Merchant of wood in Chicago, Illinois. *August 18, 1825, +February 19, 1900, Chicago,IL married on June 2, 1855 to Emily L. Miller, *April 28, 1831. He changed the spelling of his name to Garrick. It is thought he remained childless.

5. Alexandre, *April 8, 1827,+December 26, 1836. He died in Copenhagen.
6. **Henri Jacques**, Docter of General Medicine and University Professor in New York City, * June 6, 1831, + July 7, 1913, married to Louise Riemer, * January 1, 1844, +August 4, 1918.



Cécile Olivia Garrigues
geb. Duntzfelt
1798–1863



Jacques Louis Garrigues
1789–1854

RUDOLPH PIERRE GARRIGUE

1822-1891

Bookseller

Later President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company in New York City

RODOLPHE PIERRE GARRIGUE was born on February 22, 1822, in his father's house at Nyhavn V.S. 32 (now No. 63) in Copenhagen, Denmark. His parents were JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES (GARRIGUE), later General Consul, and his wife, CÉCILE OLIVIA DUNTZFELT. At the time of RUDOLPH's childhood, his father was a large scale merchant. During his stay on the island of Cuba, RUDOLPH's father wrote his name the way it was usually pronounced, "Garrigue", without the "s" at the end, and this shortened form was used from that time by him and also by his son, RUDOLPH, as he came to be known.

RUDOLPH spent several years of his childhood with Pastor NOLTE in Lüneburg, along with his elder brother, OTTO, who, in his early years had a near fatal accident at sea. In Lüneburg, both of them were given a good but extraordinary stern education. In 1836, at age fourteen, RUDOLPH accompanied his mother and sister to Havana to visit his father, but after a five month sojourn in Cuba, he returned to Europe and set out immediately for Lüneburg, where he obtained a position with the reputable firm of HEROLD & WAHLSTAB, as a trainee for his first schooling in the profession of book selling. Later, he succeeded in getting a position at the world renown publishing firm of F.A. BROCKHAUS in Leipzig. After that he spent two years as an assistant book seller for the firm ANDR. F. HÖST in Copenhagen. The situation at that time in the Danish capital was not promising for young men rich in initiative, as was RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, and so he went back to Germany, where he found a more suitable job for his particular skills.

An assembly of large German book publishers and sellers conceived a plan, which until then had been overlooked, to exploit the German book market in America by founding a German book-selling union. Young GARRIGUE was, at that time, in charge of examining, first of all, the liaisons and then the possibilities for trade with Germans in the United States, and for that purpose, he sailed to America on October 31, 1845. He traveled in the

Eastern, Southern and Western states, as far as civilization then reached; and when he returned to Leipzig in April, 1846, he turned in seventy-four small pages of an exhaustive report in which he gave his opinion that the center of German life in the United States would before long move West; a view which provoked smiles at the time, but which since has come true. People later called this general foresight "sheer prophecy." Although GARRIGUE's plan appeared completely favorable, the booksellers' plan nevertheless was not realized. Of the required 300 shares needed to establish an American book center, only 149 were obtained. The political situation in Germany at the time was the principle cause of the failure.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE had, however, by this time toured around America; he found that as far as he was concerned, he could make profitable his own knowledge, connections and energetic talents. He obtained his operating capital; his mother with her unspent energy procured a loan from the friendly, successful merchant, FERDINAND TUTEIN of Copenhagen for Rudolph of the necessary \$2,000 to be used to begin his business. After that, he arrived in New York for the second time. On June 1, 1847, he established the firm, "RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, German Bookseller".

On July 15 of the same year, he married twenty-one year old, CHARLOTTE LYDIA WHITING [born February 5, 1826, died December 24, 1891] in Chicago. "She was the seventh generation in direct line to WILLIAM BRADFORD, who later became the Governor of the Plymouth Colony after coming over on the Mayflower. In the Whiting family, a very live memory of the Pilgrim Fathers was cherished. It was the women of the family who especially passed on this tradition of spiritual strength and faith...."¹ In 1850, he caused a boyhood friend, F.W. CHRISTERN, whom he had gotten to know at school in Lüneburg, to follow his lead and come to New York City, and on December 15, 1852, he took him as a partner into his business; the name of the firm was now changed to GARRIGUE & CHRISTERN. The bookstore of this name was on Barclay Street below the Astor House.²

After that, his father had to return from Havana to Copenhagen because of business failure and was unable to find a profitable post or another kind of occupation for a long time. RUDOLPH persuaded his parents and sister, EMILIE, to emigrate to New York [City]. When his father arrived, he found him a job as a bookkeeper. CHRISTERN married RUDOLPH'S sister, EMILIE on September 21, 1853. The following year Rudolph's parents returned to Copenhagen.

The firm's business grew and flourished. Their major connection in Germany was doubtlessly the young firm, BROCKHAUS Publishing House in Leipzig from which the Iconographic Encyclopedia (sic) was now prepared in four volumes of text with steel-engraved photo-plates. The

work on this picture atlas had taken several years when in 1854, a fire destroyed the unfinished work including the plates.

This unlucky event, through which the fruit of untiring work was wiped out in one stroke, meant for GARRIGUE, not only a very important pecuniary loss, but spoiled him on his occupation to the extent that he gave up the book business completely and abandoned his brother-in-law, CHRISTERN, who had worked along with him, to go it alone.

Although by birth a Dane and through his marriage closely connected to English-American circles, he remained in close contact with the German residents of New York City. These connections resulted in his business being successful. He seemed to consider himself more than half German, probably due to the influence of the many years he spent there during his impressionable years. It is, therefore, completely understandable that he totally, and from the beginning, fell in with the companionable and philanthropic clubs of Germans, and they reciprocated. Since 1849, he had been an actual member of the "German Society." Now, after RUDOLPH gave up his business, he devoted all of his efforts to these associations, which were actually devoted to bettering the daily life of new German immigrants. In 1852, he was elected President of this society. As such, he was also an ex-official member of the State Immigration Commission. Because this double office demanded almost all of his time and activity, the German Society decided to pay him an annual salary of \$2,500. A number of members opposed this order because they held the view that this position should be honorary. To dedicate himself to such time-consuming duties without being compensated to some extent after running his own business was not possible, and after he reacted to the unacceptable quarrel, he withdrew from his offices in 1856. During the few years before his term of office expired, he succeeded in initiating a considerable number of reforms in which the fate and the treatment of not only German immigrants, but those of other nations as well, were bettered.

As a young man, RUDOLPH became a member of the Glee Club, "Liederkranz" (literally "Glee Club"), and stayed in it until his death. Additionally, he was a member of a German order of free-masonry where he found the necessary help in a profession which for a time seemed to have occupied him. This was the foundation of the Fire Insurance Society. In 1859, it was set up under the name "Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York," and RUDOLPH GARRIGUE was its first secretary. In 1864, he was elected Vice President, and in 1866, he was elected President of the company, in which office he remained until his death twenty-five years later.

Under GARRIGUE'S leadership the company took an unexpected upswing, so that by the time of his death, it was one of the largest of its kind

in the world. In the insurance field in New York, he was considered one of the foremost authorities, and the trust which his department enjoyed resulted in his election to the Presidency of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and later to the same post in the Board of Fire Underwriters of the City of New York.

RUDOLPH lived with his wife in an extraordinarily lucky marriage which was blessed with eleven children. The care of the children, of their corporal and spiritual well-being and development, was for him the true life goal. With great attention, he observed the individual talents of each of his children and spared neither cost nor pain to bring to full development the talents and inclinations of each one. [His grand-daughter, RUTH GARRIGUE of New Paltz, New York in 1989, described how each young person in his family was able to choose the religion they wanted to practice when they were old enough to know. The GARRIGUE parents were Unitarians. She also told of him requiring his children to sit straight while at the dinner table by making them sit on a long backless bench.]

Inside the insurance company he led, RUDOLPH was regarded highly, not only because of his abilities and his character, which was repulsed by the crooked path (sic), but his subordinates viewed him as a fatherly friend. He should have kept to the recommended practice of being a leader of a great operation, (and let others attend to the introduction of the details of execution), devoting himself to the essentials and the overview of the whole.

RUDOLPH had great physical as well as spiritual strength. By his children and successors he was called a "lion," and not without reason. Judging from pictures, his appearance testified to an imposing figure [body] and personality. He was an intellectual with richly endowed talents. He had a remarkable talent for learning foreign languages. He was said to have mastered eight of them; in any case he spoke English, Danish, German, French, and Italian with the same fluency as a native speaker, [as we have seen in earlier chapters, so did his ancestors have the gift for language.] He had a lifelong interest in literature and art. In his home music was embraced with eagerness and great understanding. [When he wrote letters home from his European travels, he often told about operas, concerts, etc. that he had enjoyed. See Letters in Appendix.] He and his house were in the first rank of the best circles of New York City, through which he came to be known among the cultured music-circle, where the best and newest compositions, executed masterfully, were heard. His children were also musical, and a concert in the great music room of the old Garrigue house on East Fifteenth Street, # 312, (later destroyed by fire) was always a richly pleasurable event for the guests, which was long remembered with joy.

On January 24, 1891, CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE, née WHITING, died. The loss of his wife of forty-four years of happy marriage made RUDOLPH, the strong, robust man of sixty-nine years, into an old man. In May he had a slight stroke, which had apparently no serious effect. On the advice of his doctor, he traveled to Europe with his unmarried daughter, Dr. EVELYN GARRIGUE, to seek recovery, and here his condition actually seemed to improve. On September 13, RUDOLPH wrote Mr. SCHOMANN, Superintendent of the Germania Insurance Company, during a trip to Vienna. Arriving in Vienna, he had a second stroke, and on Monday, the 28th of September, 1891, he departed this life. His "mortal coil" [bodily remains] was buried in a small Protestant cemetery in "Matzleinsdorf near Vienna."

The administrative council of "Germania" on October 7, 1891, held a special conference in honor of the memory of RUDOLPH GARRIGUE and unanimously resolved to put their appreciation of the contributions of the deceased into a lithographed memorial book, and in a portfolio, which would later be given to the members of his family.

The most beautiful and lasting legacy left behind, however, were his children, of which nine—two sons and seven daughters—survived him. All of them were as different as they are in their character; all of them were strong personalities, endowed with rich mental and natural gifts, developed through loving care and understanding guidance.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE's memory is kept alive in a family plot with his wife and daughter, HARIETTE AUGUSTA, in the garden atmosphere of the well known Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York.

MORE ABOUT THE GARRIGUE FAMILY OF RUDOLPH

From the book, *Alice Garrigue Masaryk*, by Ruth Crawford Mitchell:

Alice Masaryk remembered the bedtime stories her mother told her about her American grandparents and their way of life:

"Your grandmother, [CHARLOTTE WHITING] my mother, was a very good woman. The poor and the rich alike came to her for advice and withal [withal= when used at the end of a sentence, as, a staff to support himself *withal*], she was always joyful. During the War between the North and the South—the Civil War—for the emancipation of the Negroes from slavery, the Negroes used to come to Grandmother to get the latest news from the battlefield. She would sit on a bench under a tree, and they stood or sat on the grass around her while she read to them from the newspapers about Lincoln and the Northern army. They listened intently. It was their war!

"Your grandmother had a great feeling for social justice. She came of a thinking, cultured family. She exchanged letters with Emerson . . .

whether one or more, I don't know. At that time a group of New England authors founded "Brookfarm." Your grandmother had some contact with them. It was an attempt to create a commune in the spirit of the early Christians. The experiment failed, but it was a seed sown."³

CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK says, "Our house stood in a big, big garden, on the outskirts of Morrisania. . . . beyond that, there were only orchards and vegetable gardens.

"We had some very nice neighbors. In one large handsome house there lived a beautiful young girl—totally blind, but always cheerful and outgoing. We always liked to go there.

"Morrisania was really a suburb of New York [City] and at that time a garden-city. In the spring, when all was in bloom, what beauty! When storms roared, it was warm and cozy in our house. On such stormy nights your grandmother always put a lamp in the window so that the traveler might see his way and not feel so lonely in the raging elements".⁴

In 1904 ALICE GARRIGUE MASARYK came back to look at those familiar sights that her mother had told her about. She looked at the silhouette of Brooklyn where her mother had been born. "One day my aunt [Mrs. Eleanor Ferguson] arranged a meeting between me and an old Irish family servant, Delia, who took me to the house where the Garrigue family once lived and where Mother spent her childhood and young years.

"The large wooden gray house was changed into a home for old Negroes." The door was opened by a pleasant old Negro woman who let them go in and look around. Near the stairs, leading upstairs, "a high cupboard where, as the old Delia told me with an air of importance, the eleven Garrigue children used to put their shoes. Quite a few pairs . . . !"

"Then they took us to the Chapel, which used to be the music room where Mother practiced. Maybe her wedding was right there—or was it in the garden? When I came to see the house, it stood on a noisy street—Main Street—among other stores, restaurants, American specialties—drugstores, and banks"

"Where are the large gardens, wide meadows, fields, and woods that surrounded the old house of the Garrigues? Where did they disappear to? No more does my grandmother place a lamp in the window to light the dark path of a lonely traveler coming from the fields."⁵

Regarding the trader ancestors of RUDOLPH, "the story has been told that they brought apes from their voyages and trained them and dressed them in liveries to serve the table."⁶

Soon after RUDOLPH GARRIGUE'S arrival in the United States, Charlotte tells, "My father became acquainted with the WHITING family and was invited to their home in Morrisania. (The countryside west of New

York City, known today as the Bronx.) On his first visit, as he entered the large living room, his eyes met the shy look of a young girl—of Charlotte! She was standing by the fireplace, the true child of pioneer Puritan culture. Years later, Rudolph Garrigue used to say that not one of his eight lovely daughters was as beautiful as his wife in her maiden years.

Young Rudolph carried out his mission. He found that there was a good field for his firm's books and prepared a fine report. Then he returned to Europe, but not before he and Charlotte became engaged.

The young fiancé eagerly awaited the arrival of each ship with mail. She knew precisely when the ship would arrive. Friendly neighbors—seasoned Americans—teased her. They said that Europeans got engaged in America, and in Europe they forgot their promises. But Charlotte never doubted. If it happened that a boat did not bring a letter, she was sad. But she would go to the kitchen, make herself a hard-boiled egg, and eat it—just for a little consolation. But usually the boat brought a letter and after a year it brought her betrothed. He was faithful! He, too, came of a family that had left their homeland to preserve their religious freedom and convictions, just as her ancestors, the Whitings, had done.”⁷

CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK says, “When Grandmother and Grandfather [relating this, Charlotte speaks of her father, RUDOLPH, and mother, as ‘Grandfather and Grandmother’] got married, they first lived in Brooklyn, and that’s where I was born.

“Grandfather”, [as she tells her life story to her daughter, Alice] “opened a book store, and from the very beginning his business prospered.” CHARLOTTE explains, “We lived very simply at first, but after some time we moved to Morrisania into a larger house. By that time there was quite a family, and Grandfather wanted us to have plenty of space in nice surroundings, and good schools nearby. He went downtown every day to his work, and the whole day we were looking forward to the evening when he would come back to us. When he appeared at the gate of our fence, we all ran helter-skelter to meet him. He grabbed me up in his arms—as a little child I was his favorite—and we all led him triumphantly home.

“There were eleven of us, three boys and eight girls, but we were seldom all at home at the same time. In the first place, the two eldest Emily and Augusta lived with their Danish grandmother Garrigue [Cécilé Duntzfelt] in her lovely apartment furnished in European-style She had brought the family furnishings and pictures from Denmark. The care of these two granddaughters, and their education, became her chief interest in life.

“In the unbearably hot and muggy days of the New York summer, Grandmother had a large tankful of water put out in the garden and we splashed each other and romped around like little water spirits Our parents

gave us freedom, but only with the understanding that we “play while we play” and “work while we work.” Your grandfather was very strict. There had to be order. In this way he was a big help to Grandmother; and he always backed her up. He respected everyone’s convictions . . . his motto was: “It takes many kinds of people to make up the world.”⁸

When Charlotte married Thomas Masaryk, whom she had met while studying music in Leipzig, the marriage ceremony was performed in the GARRIGUE home in 1878.

“Charlotte’s father loved his daughter very much and did not like to lose her.”⁹ He did not like to lose any of his daughters. He had a verbal fight with each of his sons-in-law. The slightest excuse would trigger it, so for years there was a rift between the new husband and his father-in-law over a small misunderstanding.

Alice tells about a visit to Prague from her grandfather, Rudolph, “A great event was the visit of Grandfather Garrigue. I still remember it vividly. The whole family went to meet him in Dresden at the railway station. On the platform, Herbert [younger brother by one year] and I began to jump happily around Grandfather, getting in his way and under his feet. He reprimanded us severely and was quite upset about our behavior. Later, Herbert and I walked sedately out of the station, hand in hand in front of Grandfather and our parents.

“During that visit Grandfather gave me a golden dove on a chain with a pearl hanging from its mouth. It stayed with me all my life. It still does.

“When I think of my Grandfather Garrigue now, I see clearly that he was a true descendant of Huguenots and Vikings—stern, strong, and energetic. It was this visit to Prague that brought my grandfather closer to Father. Grandfather learned more about Father’s work, and even though they were very different, Grandfather could not help respecting him. Mother was Grandfather’s favorite. Her living on the other side of the ocean was hard to take. Grandfather wished to have all his pretty, gifted and gay [happy] daughters near him. He did not like to see them leave home.

“Grandfather demanded strict discipline. Because Mother was brought up perhaps even too strictly, she allowed her own children alot of freedom. Too much—maybe?”¹⁰

“In 1957 a stained glass clerestory window in the Brooklyn Heights Unitarian Church which depicts the figure of the great Czech martyr, Jan Haus, was dedicated to the memory of Alice’s mother. . . .” CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK was baptized there in 1851, and the funeral services for her great-grandmother Garrigue [CÉCÉLIE OLIVIA, neé DUNTZFELT] were held in 1863 in the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn Heights.”¹¹



Garrigue home in Morrissania. Courtesy of the Masaryk Trust.

NOTES

1. Ruth Crawford Mitchell, *Alice Garrigue Masaryk*, The University of Pittsburgh Press, 1980, Pittsburg. p.7. Most of this is taken from an unpublished Czech manuscript, "My Mother's Stories", Masaryk Manuscript given to the Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

2. In 1992 in the area where the twin Pan Am buildings are, off of the West Side Drive.

3. Ruth Crawford Mitchell, *Alice Garrigue Masaryk*, The University of Pittsburgh Press, 1980, p.7.

4. *Ibid.*, p.23.

5. *Ibid.*, p.44.

6. *Ibid.*, p.8.

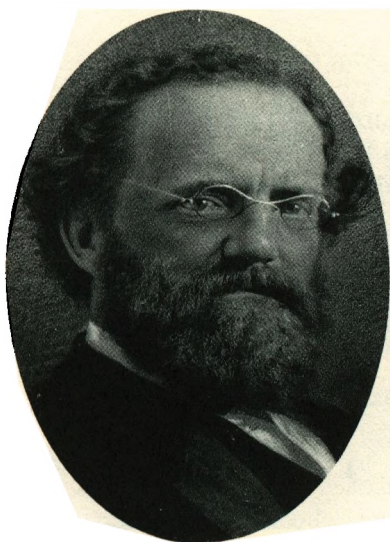
7. *Ibid.*, p.8-9.

8. *Ibid.*, p.9.

9. *Ibid.*, p.14.

10. *Ibid.*, p.26.

11. *Ibid.*, p.183.



Rudolph Pierre Garrigue
1822-1891



Charlotte Lydia Whiting
1826-1891

Rudolph Pierre Garrigue with his wife, Charlotte Lydia, née Whiting had 11 children:

1. **Emilie Cécilie**, *14.10.1848 Brooklyn; married 3.3.1869 Thomas Wright, *27.1.1841 in New York City, Tobacco Store Owner, and later Millionaire from real estate investments, +26.9.1918 in St. Louis,MO. They married in Morrisania (NYC). She died in St. Louis 23.5.1915.
2. **Harriet Augusta**,* 3.12.1849 in Brooklyn,NY. Married 24.9.1867, Morrisania, to Bookhandler Frederick J. Leypoldt,* 17.11 1835 in Wurttenburg,Ger. +31.3.1884. She + 18.06.1919 in Scranton,PA. They are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Bronx [Plot Poplar, Sec.65 deed 4758] along with their mother, Charlotte. There is also a grave stone for Rudolph, their Father.
3. **Charlotte**,*20.11.1850,+13.5.1923 married 15.3.1878 to Professor Dr. Thomas Masaryk, later the President of Czechoslovakia , *7.3.1850,+14..09.1937. Charlotte +13.5.1923. She was born in Brooklyn. They are both buried at Lany, Czechoslovakia.
4. **Waldemar**, * 9.3.1852, Brooklyn; + 7.6.1887.
5. **Isabella**, * 8.8.1853; + 2.4.1874, married to Dr.Ed White, General Practitioner in NYC, 29.5.1873. She was born in Gholis, Germany. She was around twenty-one years old at death.
6. **Evelyn Camilla**, Dr. med. General Practitioner in NYC, *14.7.1855. She revised the *2nd Edition of Diseases of Women*, by Henry Jacques Garrigues, her Uncle.
7. **Rudolph Harold**, *19.2.1857, Brooklyn, married in Hyde Park, IL to Lida Collier of IL in 1881.
8. **Eleanor**,*29.10.1858, Brooklyn; married 16.10.1888 Henry A. Ferguson, Artist of the Hudson River School. 22.3.1911. Son of Artist

9. Alice, * 22.9.1860, married 29.12.1897 to Professor Dr. Lewis F. Mott, taught at City College, NYC. No issue as of 1919.
10. Alexander, *7.4.1862, +27.7.1909, married (1) 2.9.1885, to Jessie Williams [youngest daughter], (2) Maude Williams [older sister] on 20.6.1901.
11. Laura Esperanza, *29.9.1863, Morrisania married 7.7.1897 to Ettore Montecchi of Rome; divorced 16.11.1903. No issue.

[Editor's note: These symbols mean *...birth; +...death.]



Nyhavn no. 63, Copenhagen, Denmark. The birthplace of Rudolph Garrigue (1822-1891)

THOMAS WRIGHT & HIS WIFE, EMLIE CÉCILE GARRIGUE WRIGHT HAD 5 CHILDREN

Garrigue - Wright - Strati

WALDEMAR Robert WRIGHT
b. 17-01-1870, NYC; d. 16-01-1925
St. Louis, MD
m. 20-10-1898 MARION ELLIS WYETH
b. 16-11-1871, Sharon, MA
d. 18-10-1923, St. Louis, MO

GUY Harold WRIGHT
b. 30-06-1871 at St. Louis
m.
d. 14-05-1947

RALPH Garrigue WRIGHT
b. 29-04-1875
d. 06-21-1954
Professor, Rutgers Univ.
m. 03-06-1911 May MARGARET
BEVIER, b. 11-27-1886
d. 05-28-1958

CHARLOTTE MARTHA ROY HORACE
b. 20-11-1876
d. 19-05-1888
b. 18-08-1883
d. 09-02-1900

Margaret Garrigue WRIGHT
b. 01-31-1913, New Brunswick, NJ

Ernest Bevier WRIGHT
b. 24-11-1914
d. 29-04-1990, Cooperstown, NY

m. 04-06-1938, H. PAUL BUCKINGHAM II
of Worcester, MA

04-06-1939 Elizabeth
Caldwell Whiting

They had H. Paul (1941) & Thomas W. (1946). They had 4 daughters and one son, Ernest B. (1960).

MARGARET Emily WRIGHT (Garcia)
b. 08-11-1901, St. Louis, MO
d. Summer, 1972
m. (1) 1918, Allen HALL, Jr.
(2)
(3)

ROY Thomas WRIGHT
b. 10-10-1903, St. Louis
1979, Winter Park, FL
m. MARJORIE E. ENGLISH
b. 1910

JOHN Wyeth WRIGHT
b. 09-03-1905, St. Louis
unmarried
d. 22-11-1977

Elizabeth "BETTY" Garrigue WRIGHT
b. 16-08-1906
d. 1984/5
m. 1926 to Donald W. Craig (dec.)

WYETH CRAIG (daug.)
b. 2-11-1928
d. 1980-84 (has children)

MARION Isobelle Hall
b. 08-11-1919,
m. 1943, Russell Graves
d. 1990/1

PATRICIA ALICE (STRATI)
b. 10-10-1933, Va.
m. 18-06-1955
Robert A. STRATI
b. 03-10-1932, NY

THOMAS WRIGHT
b. 20-08-1936, TX
m. Linda Massol
Robin Marie, 02-11-1977
Thomas Scott, 06-09-1981

ELIZABETH ANN (NEWMAN)
b. 02-10-1949, TX
m. Bryan NEWMAN, 04-09-73

RICHARD CRAIG
d. ca. 1972, auto. accid. Wash., DC
or Va. area

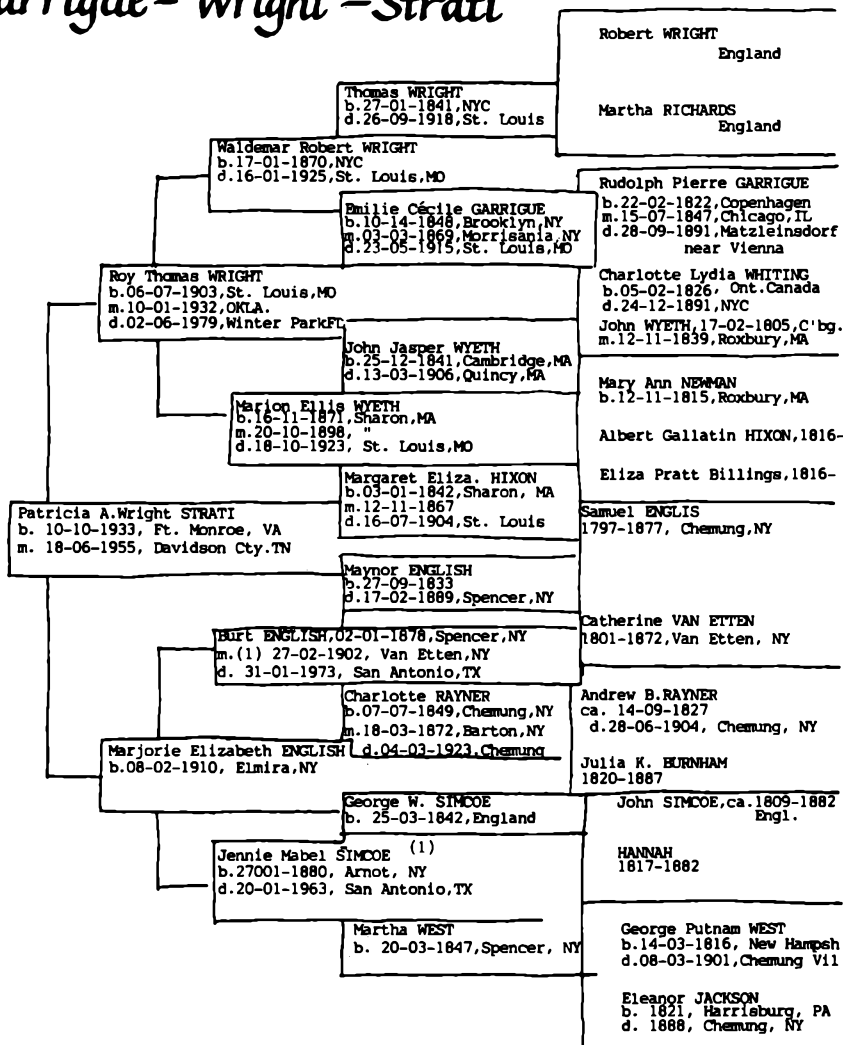
Teresa Ann Strati Boland
b. 02-05-1957

Kathleen Sue Strati Flavin
b. 07-04-1959
Arthur KENNETH, 23-03-88
Heidi KATHERINE, 15-06-90

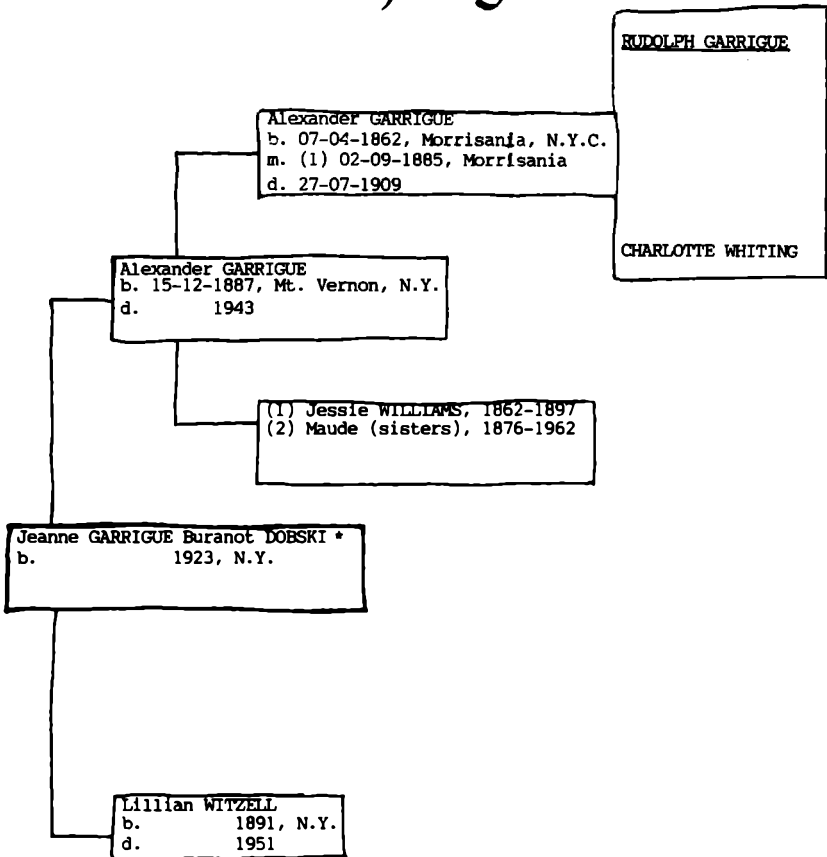
DANIEL Joseph, 05-12-86
Jason Thomas, 29-02-89

John Thomas
b. 07-09-1976
Jeanne Elizabeth
b. 20-09-1979

Garrigue - Wright - Strati



Garrigues-Dobski



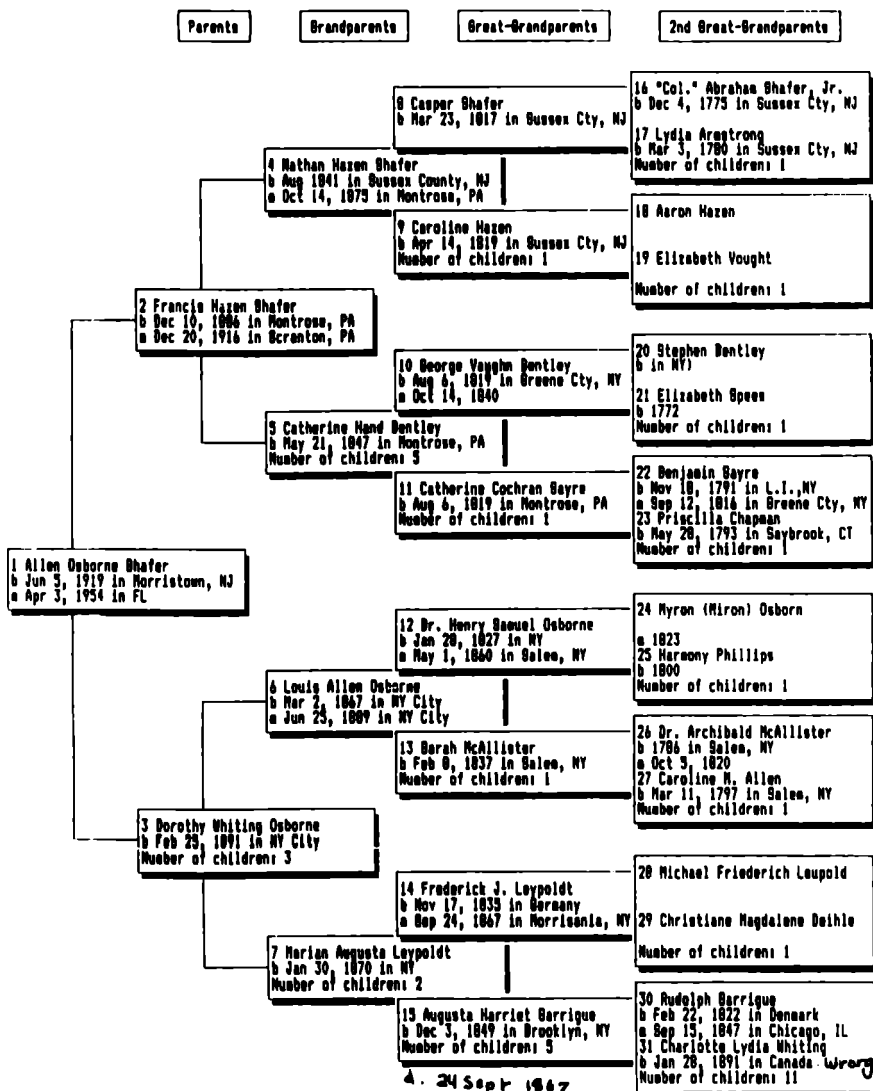
* husband, Mel Dobski, b.1925, Chicago, IL

They have 2 sons:

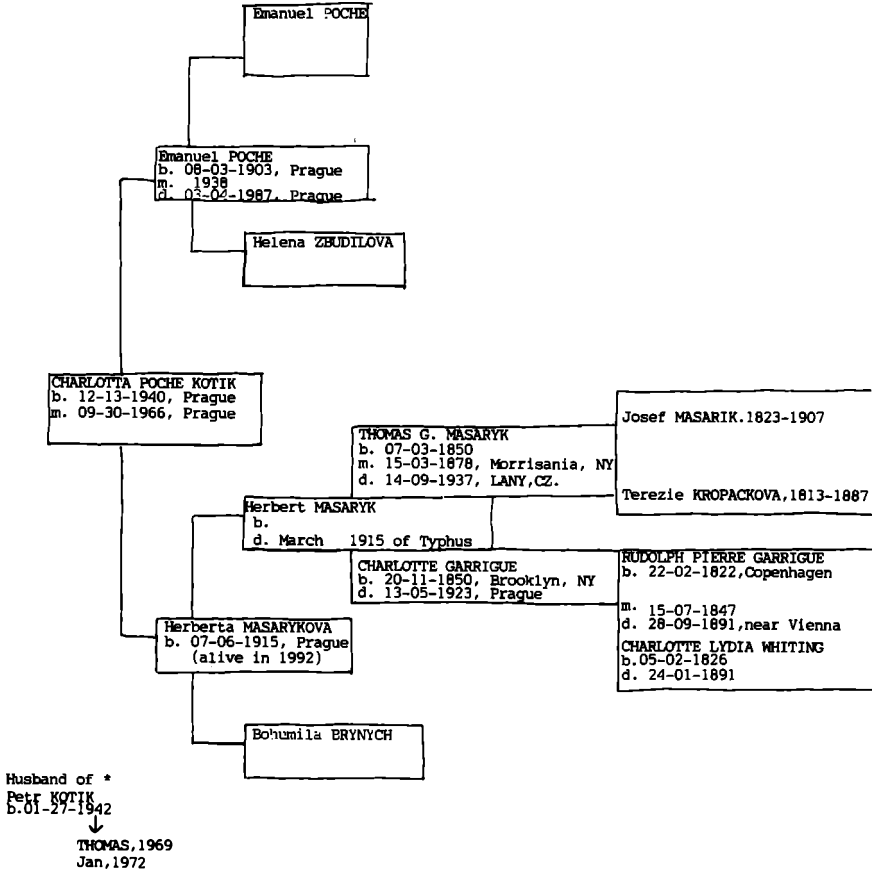
Scott b. 1951, Oak Park, IL

Brad b. 1953, Oak Park, IL

Leypoldt - Shafer



Masaryk-Kotik Family



LANDSARKIVET FOR SJÆLLAND, LOLLAND · FALSTER OG BORNHOLM

Udskrift af ministerialbog pour l'Eglise Réformée Francaise de Copenhague

Registreringens år og løbenummer	[1822]	Church Register of birth of RUDOLPH PIERRE GARRIGUES
Fødselsår og -dag	né un vendredi 22 Fevrier 1822	
Fødested	en cette ville [Copenhague]	
Barnets navn	Pierre Rodolphe Garrigues	
Forældre	aux mariés Jaques Louis Garrigues natifs de Halle négociant et Cecile Olivia Duntzfelt de Copenhauge	
Dåbsår og -dag	à reçu le s. bapteme chez ses parents jeudi 23 Mai meme année [1822]	
Af hvem og hvor dåbshandlingen er foretaget	par le ministère du professeur F.L. Mourier past. émirite de l'Eglise francaise.	
Faddere Udfyldes kun efter særlig anmodning		
Anmærkninger		

Overensstemmelsen med kontraministerialbogen bevidnes.

København, den 23. juni 1989

Steen Ousager

Steen Ousager / VR

landsarkivar



embedsstempel

Church Register of birth of Rudolph Pierre Garrigue



THE INCORPORATED SYNOD OF THE
DIOCESE OF ONTARIO

SECRETARY TREASURER OF SYNOD
THE REV. L. P. DURRETT, B. A., A. C. I. S., L. S. T., P. Adm.

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 813-564-4774
DIOCESAN CENTRE, 59 JOHNSON STREET
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
K7L 1X7

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH AND BAPTISM

Child's Name CHARLOTTE LYDIA WHITING
Father's Name WILLIAM WHITING
Mother's Name MARY WHITING
Occupation
Abode AUGUSTA, Ont.
Date of Birth FEBRUARY 5, 1826
Date of Baptism
Sponsors Alpheus Jones Jane Arnold
Dolly Murarin
Officiating Minister (Reverend)
Robt.

I, -----The Rev. L. P. Durrett----- Registrar of
the Diocese of Ontario, etc., do hereby certify that the above written
CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH and BAPTISM of one

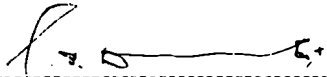
CHARLOTTE LYDIA WHITING

is a true and correct copy of entry made in the Register of Augusta(4-A-4)

And I further certify that this same register is kept by me in the
Registrar's Vault at the Synod Office, Kingston, Ontario (4-A-4) Page 14

Synod Office
Kingston, Ont.

19



The Rev. L. P. Durrett Registrar, etc.

EXTRACTS FROM "AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES"

By
HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES, M.D.

*Edited from the original Manuscript,
by Edmund Garrigues, .dated 1897*

BIRTH AND DESCENT 1831-1913

I was born in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, on the 6th day of June, 1831, and am consequently in my sixty-sixth year. My father was JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES, born in Halle on the Saale, Germany, January 19th, * 1789, and my mother, CECILIA OLIVIA DUNTZFELT GARRIGUES was born in Copenhagen, November 9th, 1798.

**The Tableau Genealogique de la Famille De Coninck* compiled by Charles Good, in Havre, France, has my father's birth year as 1788, but *The Tableau Genealogique de la Familli Garrigues* compiled by HENRI CARL NICOLAS GARRIGUES (in Copenhagen) and his brother ANTON EDWARD GARRIGUES at Statten, Germany has "1789." I heard in my childhood that there was ten years difference between the ages of my parents. That fits best with the beginning of 1789. (1789 declared to be above doubt by C.H.N. GARRIGUES of Copenhagen). In spite of this apparent German-Danish descent, there is not, so far as I know, a drop of either German or Danish blood in me. Going by the nationality of ancestors, I am five-eighths French and three-eighths Dutch. I do not know much about my paternal forebears.

I have personally known my father, his brother Anton, and Edward, both residents of Copenhagen, and Ferdinand, who lived in Dresden, and their mother. I possess a portrait of my grandfather, OTTO GARRIGUES [who was formally named ANTOINE HENRI]. It is not rare that one is called by a name quite different from his baptismal name, e.g. NANETTE GARRIGUES, real name MARIE DOROTHEA; and LILI VALENTINE'S real name, CECILE WILHELMINE. He (Otto) must have been a wealthy man, to judge by his home in which my father first saw the light of day. I saw it again when I was in Halle in 1894, it having been pointed out to

me (when I married in 1868) as my grandfather's house, by an old man who had known him. It is a substantial yellow brick building with two pointed gables, situated on Gross Ulrichs Strasse. My grandfather also had the title "Kommerzienrath" (Counselor of Commerce). [He speaks of his ancestors which is covered in the first three chapters of this book.] Both of the names of GARRIGUES and DU VIGNEAU are purely French. In a book in my possession entitled, *Les Montalbanais et le Refuge per H de France* and increased by notes from the archives of Berlin, which were gathered by FILIA MONTAUBAU:

"Edward F. resided at 23 Rue de Vieux Palpis, 1887." You can read on page 274 Garrigue (Judith) of Mazamet, a refugee at Berlin. She was the daughter of PIERRE and ISABEAU (MARTEL). In the same book as mentioned above on page 275,

"surgenmitre des notes receicillies dans les archives de Berlin par M. Paul de Filice Pasteur, and published in Montauban in 1887, I find Garrigues (M) refugee in Holland originated de Montauban, particpaen les grandes Indes" and in a footnote

"des personnes la vie les rescrits de la cour en lannes 1688, ordonnesct gei on lin forennesse un lagement France de toute redevance. On troave un autre joaie lier des nom etable Magdeburg."

The same note contains the information that later a family of this name is found established in Copenhagen and tells all about the career of Dr. HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES!

OTTO GARRIGUES was the son of MOYSE GARRIGUES, whose father JACQUES GARRIGUES left France and went to Magdeburg in the Prussian province of Saxony shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685....This nefarious act deprived France of many thousands of industrialists who preferred exile to the abnegation of the faith of their fathers. At that time, France was far ahead of any other country in industry, horticulture and fine workmanship, and these Calvinistic refugees were well received by the governments of Germany, Denmark, Holland and England, but in Germany they met with great opposition from the populace, for whom Calvinists were as much children of the devil as were Roman Catholics.

It is possible that the stately building in Grosse Ulrichs Strasse is the identical residence given MOYSE GARRIGUES, free of charge, in 1688, but it is more likely that my grandfather, OTTO GARRIGUES, having moved from Magdeburg to Halle, built it.

OTTO (ANTOINE HENRI) GARRIGUES [Editor's note: These writings of Dr. HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES are the first that call attention to the fact that ANTOINE HENRI might have had a nickname. It has not

shown up in any other writings this editor has seen until now.] had the title "Commerciénrath." He was baptized at Magdeburg January 14, 1748, married at Magdeburg, June 7, 1781; the bans were proclaimed in Halle June 3, 1781.

Note: The distance from Mazamet to Montauban is only about sixty English miles. The author of *Les Montalbanais* can easily have gotten some persons on his list from the neighborhood. The distance from Halle to Magdeburg is likewise only fifty miles. This accounts for the discrepancies between the book of H. de France and the result of the genealogical research of the brothers HENRI and ANTOIN Garrigues of Copenhagen and Stattin.

If my father had taken the same interest in his forefathers as I do in mine, he would have kept their memory green by putting their history on paper, or by imparting it orally to his children, but as we shall see later, he was, when I knew him, a sickly and unhappy old man, little given to communications of any kind; at that time only noble families kept genealogies and science had not yet taught us how much we depend on these same forefathers for physical confirmation and constitution, intellectual aptitudes and moral propensities. Under the influence of Darwinism, the middle class in England have become deeply interested in their forefathers, and frequently efforts are being made to compile pedigrees of men, just as it is done for horses and dogs.

Mr GALTON has founded a whole new science called eugenics, and endowed a chair of research as to heredity in man, the first occupant being Prof. KARL PIERSON.

The only thing I have heard about the Garrigues from my father, is that they all belong to one family and that after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) some went to Germany, some to England and some to America; the celebrated English actor DAVID GARRICK is said to have belonged to the same family. [Editor's note: In Vol. 7 of the Britanica Encyclopedia it says, "[David] GARRICK was of French and Irish descent, the son of Peter GARRICK, a captain in the English army, and Arabella CLOUGH, the daughter of a vicar choral at Litchfield cathedral who was of Irish extraction.]" The difference in spelling is of no account. My brother, JOHN, in Chicago spells his name in the same way as the actor, and if I could live my life over again I would have changed mine at the time of settling in New York. It is an enormous loss for a physician to have a name that is retained with difficulty and that is pronounced so variously, that he loses his identity. While I am on the subject of spelling, I may as well settle another question. My brother RUDOLPH, who was President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, spelled his name GARRIGUE [which has continued for that branch of the family], without the final "s",

and so did I before my marriage in 1868. In the before mentioned book, *Les Montalbanais et le Refuge*, we find already the family name spelled with and without "s." One JUDITH GARRIGUE being mentioned as having emigrated to Berlin, but all the other persons mentioned have the "s." My father signed with "s" until at a later period he dropped it. [He explained in his chapter that in Cuba it was easier to drop it for clearer pronunciation.] He is entered in the register of the French Church of Copenhagen when marrying my mother, as JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES, and this spelling kept up for their children. My uncles signed with "s"; my father until his death signed his name with a little hook after the "e," which might be taken for an indistinct "s" as people often write their names indistinctly, especially the first and the last letters, as cause for the change of spelling. My father explained to me that living in Havana, his name, when spelled with "s" was pronounced Garrigues (Gar-ri-guess) while by dropping the "s" he came nearer to the correct pronunciation, which is the common pronunciation of French words like Garr-reegk, with the accent on the last syllable. I have misgivings that he may also have been influenced by a desire to connect his descent with the noble family La Garrigue. I have seen notes about genealogy of this family in his handwriting, but the family stopped a century before my grandfather's time. There was not the slightest proof of any connection, and the name La Garrigue seems to differ sufficiently from Garrigues to be an entirely different family. [This has been investigated since the time the above was written and has not been proven otherwise, one way or the other. (1992)].

All our family papers are in the name of Garrigues, and wherever some inheritance has fallen to us, which has been twice since I came to America, both of my brothers had to sign in the original style Garrigues, instead of Garrigue, and Garrick, I went back to the original spelling at the time of my marriage. At that time, I wanted to insure my life with the Royal Insurance Institution, which being a public affair, the managers are very particular about the spelling of names, and my name in the certificate of baptism and confirmation being written with "s" and I, at that time, spelling it without "s," they spelled it with "s" and once put in brackets Garrigues without "s."

Part of the Cevennes, a range of mountains in the southeast of France are called Monts Garrigues, and according to Littré's Dictionary, the word "garrigue" means a stony plain with stunted trees. I once met a Mr. CHARLES GARRIGUES (pronounced Gar-ri-gkus) and he told me that two brothers Garrigues had, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Philadelphia, and that there were many of that name in that city. In Hoboken there lives, or used to live a Garrigues, son of CHARLES GEORGE FERDINAND, the Dresden brother or his father. I once went

over in search of him, but did not find him there and he never returned the visit, and from mutual acquaintances I heard he was a strange fellow who did not care for any friends.

I have known my father's mother, CÉCILIE OLIVIA DUNTZFELT. She lived with my Uncle JEAN ANTON HENRI GARRIGUES and was a nice sprite little person who always had an orange or something in her room to give the children when I visited her in my childhood. On the paternal side, we must be satisfied with descending from a skillful and prosperous jeweler; on that side, I have full proofs of a noble lineage, being a direct descendent in the fifth generation of PAUL DE RAPIN DE THOYRAS, a French nobleman, who was born in Algigeois (Department du Farn). (Note that my paternal and maternal ancestors came from the same part of France. There is only 12.43 miles between Castres and Mazamet) On the 25th day of March 1661, PAUL DE RAPIN DE THOYRAS married MARIE-ANNE TESTARD, who came of a distinguished family in Saint Quentin, who had taken refuge in Holland.

According to tradition, the RAPIN Family, even counted a saint among its forefathers, in the sixteenth century, Thecle, or Figredie, belonging to a rich and noble family, traveled from Valloires, only accompanied by a single female companion, to Alexandria in Egypt, where in a miraculous way she obtained part of the bones of John the Baptist and placed them in a golden box and brought them back to her home in France, in recognition of which she was sainted. However, this legendary affiliation with Saint Thecle may also come from the twelfth century. Since the name Rapin is found in the annuals of Lavay, and in 1250, HUMBERT RAPIN DE VALLOIRES is distinctly designed as a nobleman, and his descendants continued to live in Chateau de la Chandane at Valloires. PAUL DE RAPIN, Seigneur [Lord of an estate] de Thoyras has, however, much greater claim on our interest as man and author than simply by being of noble birth. As a Protestant, he was obliged to leave France in 1686, went first to London and thence to Holland, where he was admitted in the company of Cadets. In 1688, he accompanied WILLIAM OF ORANGE to England, fought in the battle of the Boyne, was wounded at the siege of Limerick, and left Ireland by the King's order, in 1693, having chosen to be the tutor of the son of the King's friend, Lord BENTINCK, COUNT OF PORTLAND. RAPIN's wife's family had taken refuge in Holland. A contemporary, JEAN ROU, says that RAPIN was fortunate enough to find, in her every respect, a help[mate] similar to himself, young, beautiful, rich and above all, virtuous and with the most complacent and sweet of humor.

But wealth does not seem to have been abundant, life in The Hague became too expensive for him, and in 1707 he went with his wife and four

children to Wesel in the Prussian Rhine Province. (At Wesel there had for a long time already been a Walloon Reformed Congregation.) [A page is missing here at this part.]

My nephew "a le Mode de Bretagne" ALFRED GOOD in Copenhagen showed me in 1894 a copy of THOMAS KEMPIS *Invitation de Jesus Christ* which had belonged to SUZANNE ESTHER DE RAPIN-THOYRAS, and had gone down from generation to generation in the family DE CONINCK until our time, with the signature of all the owners, being found on the fly-leaf. The son of SUZANNE RAPIN and JEAN DE CONINCK, FREDERIC (my great-grandfather, born in The Hague) settled in 1763 at the early age of 23 years in Copenhagen, Denmark. He was a merchant and became the richest man of the country, sending ships to the East and West Indies, Spain, the Mediterranean and America. Denmark had the good fortune of remaining neutral during the American War of Independence, and the French Revolution.

(Note: Dr. GUSTAVE MONOD, his daughter's son, in a book printed as manuscript says: "One can judge of the fortune he had made in commerce by the following facts: "His oldest son, my Uncle, (FREDERIC DE CONINCK later established at Havre, France) has told me that he had counted in the harbor of Copenhagen, eight ships coming from India, loaded with goods belonging to his father, each worth 15,000 to 18,000 francs. A million in those days was about equal to four millions nowadays." The losses sustained by the house DE CONINCK by the English capturing his ships (during the Napoleonic wars) were estimated at fifty million francs-\$10,000,000 (*Centenaire*, Monod, page 10) (Note: "These figures may be exaggerated, but the fact remains that FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK was a multi-millionaire, even considering the dollars.", said by H. J. GARRIGUES.) A letter written in 1796, by MICHEL DELAROCHE to his mother, who spent a week at Dronninggaard contains these words about my great-grandparents: "Mr. DE CONINCK enjoys the highest reputation as a merchant and his conversation is that of a literary man. He is always accessible to everybody, from the Prime Minister to the youngest children; he understands how to enjoy his immense fortune; he carries on his face the expression of gaiety and happiness. Mrs. DE CONINCK is not distinguished by talents like her husband. However, she is refined, expresses herself well and one sees by all she says that she is a good woman." (*Centenaire*, page 59)

My cousin, EDWARD DUNTZFELT, in Copenhagen had inherited from his father, WILLIAM DUNTZFELT, a magnificent picture of C. W. DUNTZFELT at the age of about forty. DUNTZFELT was still a very wealthy merchant, although far less so than his father-in-law. He left seventy thousand Rigsdaler (about \$35,000) to each of his seven children

and gave fifty thousand Rigsdaler [equal to 50 cents] to Mr. BISTED who came as a poor tutor into his home.

In order to understand the value of these sums, we must remember that money has twice the purchasing power in Denmark that it has in rich America, and that he died in the beginning of the century, when money had perhaps three times more value than now [1897]. Mr. DUNTZFELT suffered from a liver complaint and was sent to the Spa at Aix-la-Chapelle, a great undertaking in those days when steam boats and railroads had not yet been invented. He began by buying coach in which he traveled from place to place. It took eight days to reach Hamburg; a feat that now is accomplished in twelve hours and might be done in half that time, if the cars were run at the same speed as in America. He went also to Paris to press a claim against the Government, but died in that city in 1809 and is buried in the celebrated cemetery Père La Chaise.

My mother possessed a diary which he had written on this journey, and a delightful letter addressed to her when she was a little girl. At the time of his departure from Copenhagen, he had left a locket of blue enamel with his name in diamonds, which was to be worn on Sundays suspended by a blue silk ribbon, by the child who had behaved best during the preceding week. My mother, being a wild lass, always at lagerheads with her stupid mother, never obtained the honor of wearing the medallion. This was the subject of the letter, but every word in it showed how, in spite of all, she was his pet and could hardly be otherwise, since she rose high above all her brothers and sisters with her wonderful mental gifts.

I have myself read both these papers, but do not know where they are now. The DE CONINCK family is dying out in Denmark, being chiefly represented by old bachelors and spinsters, and a childless widower. The only chance of its extinction being prevented depends on ALFRED GOOD marrying and having offspring. As an exotic family, they have never quite taken root in Denmark and at all times members of the family have left that country for others, and they or their descendants are spread over England, France and America. In France, the MONOD family alone counts over three hundred members (according to a recent letter from VALDEMAR DE CONINCK, the last born MONOD child is No. 524 (January 6th, 1909), several of whom have distinguished themselves as physicians, clergymen, administrators and/or "men of letters." My mother grew up in the palatial mansion in Copenhagen, belonging to her father, on the northeast corner of Bredgade and Fredericksgade, which later became the property of the French Legation. When in Copenhagen in 1894, I had a photograph made of this house. It is built together with another building, the two looking as one and occupying the whole block

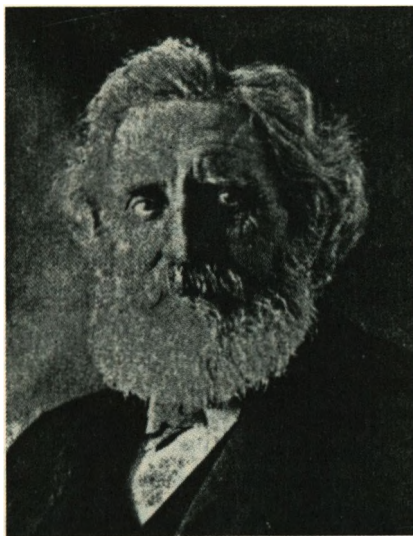
between Fredericksgade and Blaucogade. The other part of the building went (in my childhood) under the name of MCEVAY'S Palace, after a rich Scotchman who had owned it. It was occupied by PRINCE FREDERIC of HESSEN and his Consort, the daughter of EMPEROR NICHOLAS of RUSSIA. The thick mahogany gates and the banisters of wrought iron, and the marble stairs in the hall made a deep impression on me in my childhood. As a child, my mother could so little get along with her mother, that finally she was put in a boarding school in Altona, a town just outside of Hamburg. Here she spent four years (1812-1816) (fourteen to eighteen years of age) and was confirmed by the French pastor GABAIN. I have always heard her speak with the greatest veneration of this gentleman, and of Miss HORNESMANN, who kept the school. Both exercised a lasting influence on their young and bright pupil; at the same time, she was admitted to the best families, such as that of COUNT BLUCHER, probably the identical General who so powerfully helped WELLINGTON to beat NAPOLEON at Waterloo.

After her return to Copenhagen she lived with her sister MARY-ANN GOOD, who had married in 1815, and who in spite of the greatest difference in character, interests and gifts, remained her intimate friend through life. My mother can never have been pretty, but Mr. HENRICK ROSING, my English teacher, and her contemporary has told me that her liveliness, and buoyancy made her more attractive to the young men than others who possessed greater physical beauty.

At the age of twenty years she married my father, JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES, a German, ten years her senior. To judge by a miniature painted at the time of his marriage, he must have been a very good looking man. He was of medium height and of slim build. His face formed a lengthy oval, his features were regular, his eyes of a soft blue color, and very deep-set, his chin rather long and pointed. I have only known him sickly and unhappy, and he has not had the least influence on my education or later development, but I am sure I have inherited much more from him than from my mother, not only in regard to physique, in which respect I am a true GARRIGUES, but also as to mental properties. He was intelligent, less aristocratic than my mother, although of good breeding, and very methodical, punctual and orderly. To this very day, I am in the habit of rolling and tying pieces of string as I saw him do. He spoke German, Danish, Spanish, English and French fluently. As a merchant, he was unsuccessful. He soon lost my mother's fortune. In 1821, they had to struggle to keep the "wolf from the door." He went to Mexico as an agent (1827) and later to Havana (1830). He remained in Havana for many years (1830-1844) with short interruptions and accumulated \$20,000, which he

lost again in the failure of the house of DE CASTRO, by which he was employed. The tropical climate affected his kidneys, a disease from which he suffered for many years, and which finally caused his death. He came home as poor as he had left, in broken health, and utterly despondent. He tried in vain to get a new position in Denmark and had scarcely anything to do as a commission merchant. (During the war with Germany in 1848 he was appointed Prize Commissioner.) Thus he had more time to brood over his disease and that only made things worse. [More is quoted from him in the chapter on his parents.]

It appears from the preceding pages of this narrative that I, on both sides, descended from French Huguenots. It is not unlikely that this may have something to do with the profound interest that I, all of my life, have taken in religion. From PAUL RAPIN-Thoyras, I may derive a scientific turn of mind and a tendency to authorship. From all sides, I may have inherited the germs of pride. I have certainly not inherited my maternal great-grandfather's and grandfather's talent for making money; I may have obtained by inheritance, if not by imitation, my father's orderliness and methodicalness. As to my mother, I am afraid I have not inherited much from her, to be sure, neither her witty humor nor her goodness of heart.



Henri Jacques Garrigues
1831-1913
Professor, Dr. Med. in New York

HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES

1831-1913

Doctor and University Professor in New York City

A man of Dr. H.J. Garrigues' scientific importance will at times be asked to forward information about his biography in order for it to be published in documents. Information of this nature, handwritten by Dr. GARRIGUES can be found in *Who's Who in the World*, American Section, 1910-11, as well as periodicals in different editions of the *Danish Medical Practitioners* entitled "Den Danske Lagestand." In the eighth edition (1901-1907) of the above mentioned volume we can read the following excerpt related to the ancestry of Dr. GARRIGUES:

GARRIGUES, HENRI JACQUES, born on June 6, 1831 in Copenhagen, son of the General Consul and Wholesale Merchant and spouse Cécilie Olivia Duntzfelt, a descendant on his mother's side, in direct line, 6th generation, of Paul de Rapin de Thoiras, who fought in Ireland for William of Orange and who wrote the first complete scientific historical account of England, and, in direct line, 3rd generation of Frédéric de Coninck, who built Dronninggaard and the Palace Moltke.¹

This unusual reference to those two well-known ancestors in such a publication is not influenced, as one might assume, by his rather strong sense of family pride, but must be attributed to Dr. Garrigues' profound admiration of these two persons, to whom he was drawn by a deep mental relationship. DE CONINCK was valuable to him as a good citizen, an art lover, and philanthropist, promoter of all things beautiful and good.

What he thought of Paul de RAPIN, he was reminded of by these lines he sent to the author [C.H.N. GARRIGUES] on October 12, 1910:

If I would be a Buddhist, I would believe that I would be his (RAPIN'S) reincarnation; however, according to our findings of today (Darwin), I am bound to believe that I inherited from him my urge to write.

When HENRI JACQUES, the youngest of six brothers and sisters was born, his father JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES was living on the Isle of Cuba. He had left behind his wife and children in Copenhagen in extremely modest circumstances. He was always hoping that he would prosper

once more. In the past, destiny was hard on him and his wife, who was born into the rich DUNTZFELT family. Now however, Lady Luck seemed to smile on him again with JACQUES LOUIS becoming a partner in a renown company in Havana. After some years of struggle there, he was appointed Danish Consul, which prompted him to summon his wife and children, including the then, five year old HENRI JACQUES. Their sojourn however, was rather brief. The children and their mother could not stand the Cuban climate and after five months they returned to their home in Copenhagen.

JACQUES LOUIS's income could provide only the most necessary items for his family to live on in Copenhagen, and it was important to him to give his children a good education. After his youngest son, HENRI JACQUES, showed very early that he was interested in his studies, he was sent to the "Metropolitan Schule," a private institution, and after passing his exams, he started to study medicine as of 1850.

During the Cholera epidemic of 1855, he devoted himself to the many tasks of that special oriented medicine. In 1854, he became ill with neuralgia [severe pain in the area of nerve distribution] and ceased to study. His father had died shortly before [1854], his older brothers and sisters had immigrated to the United States, but he stayed on with his mother in Copenhagen. He wrote to me [the author, C.H.N.GARRIGUES says] in 1912, about his life during those times, describing it as follows:

The Babylon Imprisonment, that was my life as of the year 1854, when I had to leave my studies, right up to the year of 1865 when I took them up again.

Overexertion, love-sickness and religious doubts caused my total collapse during 1854. My head was so weak that I could not read anything. I was so listless that I did not want to receive any visitors. Like this I lay in the Palace of my great-grandfather (the former De Coninck, now Moltke Palais vis-a-vis in the Bredgade) for the whole of winter 1854-55, nursed by my desperate mother and my doctor Professor FENGER, a past Minister-of-Finance, who never had a kind word for my unhappy mother who was totally neglected.

When springtime came FENGER said I should take the waters in Franzenbad (mild spring water containing iron minerals, frequented mainly by people suffering from disorders of the intestines). A major problem was to separate myself from my beloved mother, who made my poor state of health worse by lamenting to no end. A student friend had to accompany me. Fenger issued a certificate by which he commended to the University the necessary proof for the means of my recovery, as I had promised to become something special before the severe nervous disorder struck me.

My Uncle DUNTZFELT (WILLIAM D.) gave me the lacking funds for the "cure" trip. The treatment, I am sorry to say, was unsuccessful.

The doctor advised the special grape-cure treatment of Meran, in whose mild climate I should have stayed all winter! Meran lies south of the Alps. However, even this did not bring about any change, nor did it better my condition. Snow already lay on the mountain tops when my mother grasped that what I needed most was neither water nor air, but a doctor who understood what my sickness was and who had the knowledge to cure it.

Paris, in those days was a medical center, and my mother had a cousin, GUSTAVE MONOD (son of the Preacher JEAN MONOD and his wife, LOUISE PHILIPPINE, born DE CONINCK). Both of these men are famous in their own lines of work.

With that energy of hers, my mother managed to convince her brother and sisters to share the costs, and we made our way through snow and storms to reach far away Paris. I was so weak that I could only stand short day trips, and had to be carried into the inns on the way. In this state, I reached Paris, and two weeks later I was walking along the Boulevards! MONOD came and proclaimed this diagnosis, not without calling in the most famous surgeon of those days, NILATON. To hear this man state that my illness was curable, and that I would be well soon was a treatment in itself, putting to shame all of the bath and grape cures.

Incredibly much was accomplished already: I could walk, I could read newspapers and comedies by Moliée. My concentration, however, stayed vague, so that I could not think of taking up my studies. I did, although, make use of any chance to acquire new knowledge in my field. I visited sickbeds and talked for hours with low-ranking doctors [interns]. By doing so, I laid the cornerstone to my versatility in speaking the French language which proved to be of such good value later in life and became part of my source of income.

I visited the Museum of Anatomy and looked at preparations. Later on, I even visited daily medical and surgical clinics. However, there were always drawbacks. In this better, but not yet fully recovered condition, I roamed four long years through France, through Switzerland, Germany and the United States. I worked as a voluntary assistant for dentists. In Wurzburg, where I hoped to finish my studies, I did not even once enter a lecture-hall!

In the end, I gave up all hope of ever becoming a doctor. My relatives gave me some distressing looks, and probably muttered . . . "A young man, who could lift up a plow and still claimed to be ill?" And, as it sometimes happens under these circumstances, I was told that I could [lift a plow and still claim to be ill], if I wanted to [do it]. Now a new problem arose: How would I provide for myself? The only thing I knew

was to teach French. My first student was the Minister of Culture! This extraordinary scientist, the famous language scholar NIKOLAJ MADVIG found his inability to speak French without his abominable accent, was a great disadvantage. He gave me the honor of taking conversation classes [private lessons] and even setting the fee, 1 Rthl. (Reichsthaler = silver coin) for one hour, the highest payment ever paid for instruction of this kind. This raised my status enormously!

Through two complete winter semesters, this warm-hearted old gentleman carried on with those language lessons given by the young student, myself! Shortly thereafter, I taught the upper grades of various boys schools and girls schools. Then MADVIG had the idea that I should round out my practical knowledge of French by frequenting scientific studies of this language and its literature, in order to get, hopefully, a position as professor at the University. This led to my Master's Degree.

During all of my studies and while giving lessons, I collected enough material, which came in very handy at a later stage when I published my French Grammar. The editing of the latter was cause to obtain a position as instructor at the School for Officers which in turn was the reason that RIEMER [future father-in-law] gave me his daughter in marriage.

However, I must keep in line with the chronological sequence of things and step back in time. After I had studied medicine during the year of 1863 and done my morning visits, going along with Professor WITHUSEN on his rounds through the Community Hospital, and after I was working as a Military Doctor at Castle Frederiksberg, I still did not feel well enough to take up my studies once more. Even if I would have passed the examinations, I felt that I would not have been able to stand up to the strenuous work of a doctor.

I returned to give lessons at schools and to tutor at home. Four lessons a day were enough to satisfy my modest needs. Then something happened which was to influence my whole future life in a most decisive way. During the year of 1865 a great number of people from the Schleswig area came to visit Copenhagen. As Senior of the Copenhagen Student Federation it was my duty to actively entertain those guests. So it happened that I was busy "round the clock" (24 hours, in fact), visiting the Erimitage, a celebration at the Student's Club, attending to matters of any kind, conversing, holding speeches, etc. I said to myself, that if I could stand up to this strain, I would be able to study medicine again and to be in offices.

From then on, I halved my tutoring lessons. My Uncle, Kammerherr JACOB KOFOED ["Kammerherr" = a personal valet of a noble person], married to "Cacilie" GARRIGUES's sister HENRIETTE DUNTZFELT, promised to subsidize my livelihood by letting me have 50 Kronern a month for the next three years and after his death, his heir, my cousin

Major FREDERIK GOOD (a son of Dr. Garrigues's Aunt, MARY ANN GOOD, born Duntzfelt) kept up this promise.

I subsequently obtained a teacher's post at the Officer School [Military Academy]; my marriage followed and some more illness, but nothing would keep me from completing my medical studies. The first examination I passed with excellent marks ("prae ceteris") in all subjects, and finally in the year 1869—fifteen years after the date my studies were interrupted—I reached the desired goal! That of having a Master's Degree in Medicine, in which I came out of a class of fourteen candidates, third best . . . Among those were the extraordinary doctors of their day, Dr. BUDDE and IVERSON. I gratefully remember everyone who helped me along on this "thorny path," but I admit, without wanting to sound too presumptuous, that I did share, too, with plenty of energy and endurance to achieve these results.

During the second phase of my studies, I sat among students some ten to twelve years younger than I. New professors had taken the place of the old, former teachers, new lecture books were on the market, and indeed, great advancements were made in scientific ways and practical treatments. (During the year of 1866, antiseptic treatment was introduced.)

The Military Academy was then located in the building across from the building that housed the Surgical Academy. So, on the one side of the street I was a professor of grown people, and on the other side I was a humble student-apprentice!

In a later letter, Dr. Garrigues refers to his remarks, mentioning that "an example of the situation in my family chronicle could be of use to future generations".

These young people could learn never to give up hope, but also never to give in to idleness, to rest in order that something happens, or that "roasted pigeons fly into one's mouth." [A strange phrase!]

There is little more to be said about this remarkable period of his life except to add some additional data:

On December 22, 1863 he received a Masters Degree for French Language and Literature from the University of Copenhagen. During the war in 1864, he served as a doctor in the Danish Army and was on duty at Castle Frederiksberg near Copenhagen, where a field hospital was set up.

He authored a tuition book named *Fransk Sproglaere til Skolebrug*, which was edited four times in the course of ten years, and all told sold some 10,000 copies. In June, 1868, he was married in Halle [in eastern Germany in later years, 1985] on the Saale River to LOUISE RIEMER, a daughter of FERDINAND RIEMER, Doctor of Law and Council, and his wife BERTHA, née STUEMUND.

After reaching the desired goal of passing the medical state examination during 1869, he first practiced at Frederiksberg and later (1872-1875) at Copenhagen. Still, he continued to teach French right up to October, 1873 at the Military Academy, and at the same time at the educational institution for young ladies, whose headmistress was Miss ZAHLE.

I [the author, C.H.N. GARRIGUES] will now continue to mention the most important dates of GARRIGUES'S life by relying on notes sent to me and written by him during 1912:

On May 31, 1872, the University of Copenhagen issued a Doctor's Degree (Dr. of Medicine) to account for his thesis about the treatment of syphilis of the larynx.² Partly trained by Professor F. HOWITZ (Copenhagen), partly at London, Paris, and Berlin, he had become a gynecologist, opening a gynecological clinic during 1873 in Copenhagen. It was, however, very trying because some did not believe that a teacher of the French language could also be a serious doctor! Not even after having obtained a Doctor's Degree, which very few doctors could come up with, could he win the people's confidence. Therefore, in the year of 1875, he moved to New York [City] where he established himself as a practitioner.

During 1879, he served as Doctor of the German Dispensary. In 1881, he became Senior Doctor at the Maternity Hospital, in 1884, he worked at the Infant Asylum; in 1885 he moved to the post of Doctor of Gynecology at the German Hospital, where he stayed until February, 1889. In January, 1886, he became Professor of Gynecology at the Post Graduate School and Hospital, during March, 1890 he was made Head Doctor of the GYN section of St. Marks Hospital, in 1892 he became Consulting Obstetric Surgeon at the Maternity Hospital, and 1900 he was Consulting Physician at the New York's Mothers' Home and Maternity Hospital. During 1896 he became Professor of Gynecology and Natal Science at the New York School for Clinical Medicine, a post he held along with the post of the Head Doctor at St. Marks Hospital.

Besides his medical work and his lecturing at the fore-mentioned hospitals and institutions, HENRI JACQUES GARRIGUES was a most creative writer of medical books. From his pen came such books of great importance as : *Diagnosis on Ovarian Cysts* (1882), *Practical Guide to Antiseptic Midwifery* (1886), *Textbook of Obstetrics* (1902, 1907), *Gynecology Medical and Surgical* (1905), and more than 100 treatises published in American, and European scientific papers and periodicals.

During 1877, he joined the American Gynecological Society; in 1897 he became its Vice-President, and in 1901 an honorable Member. In 1877 he became a member of the New York Obstetric Society, in 1879 a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, in 1880 a member of Pathological

Society, in 1885 a member of the "Deutschen Medizinischen Gesellschaft" (German Medical Society), in the years 1889-1890 their President and in 1893, the President of the "Deutscher Gesellschaftlich-Wissenschaftlicher Verein" (German Sociological Scientific Society) of New York, and during 1902, honorable Member of the Edinburgh Obstetric Society.

His excellent scientific work won him, as one can see, great recognition within, and outside the United States, and many honors of different nature were bestowed upon him. Strangely and sadly his homeland of Denmark did not honor him as much as the other places, but his love for his country never ceased. Up to his death he was a member of the French Reformed Church of Copenhagen and of the Scholars of the Metropolitan Federation. Of each of his books published in America, he forwarded a copy to the Royal Library in Copenhagen, and the University Library received, with frequency, valuable donations. Danes all knew Dr. Garrigues, no matter how long they stayed [or visited] in the United States, or at least knew of him; and one may say to his honor that he contributed significantly to the good name and standing of his countrymen and the Danish goodwill.

Dr. Garrigues's health was by no means sound; to the contrary, his work was often interrupted by lengthy and serious illness until his rheumatoid arthritis forced him to give up his doctor offices and to move, during 1903, to Tyron, North Carolina, a little town with near-Italian climate and full of scenic beauty.

Unfortunately, a man used to intense work cannot forsake all interests and work. Even though he needed to give up his practice, he carried on with his writings, and his linguistic studies as well, which had occupied so much of his time during his youth. (He still continued as acting Consultant-Physician of the General Hospital of Tyron.)

Besides Danish, French, German, and English, Dr. Garrigues had some good basic knowledge of Spanish, which enabled him to read well known Spanish books, such as *Don Quixote*, in its original language. Now at the age of 80 he started to become interested in the artificial language called "Esperanto" and mastered it so well that he translated Ibsen's novel, *Spirits* into Esperanto. He even taught this language, whose advantages, with regard to international communication (especially for science), he considered to be of great importance. He continued improving this language by creating a complete system for its pronunciation, which differed to some degree from the ideas of the inventor.

To this data, some remarks referring to Dr. Garrigues's achievements in the position of principal of hospitals and University professor need to be added. In order to better understand the recognition and authority-role he enjoyed, it is important to recollect that he was the very FIRST doctor

who introduced the antiseptic procedure and later the aseptic treatment of gynecology.

His nephew, ALFRED GOOD, honors him in an article published after his death with these words:

“When he began on October 1, 1883 (1881?) as Head Accoucher (French title for an obstetrician/doctor helping with the actual delivery) at the New York Maternity Hospital, child-bed [childbirth?] fever was rampant there in the most terrible way. Dr. Garrigues ordered at once more stringent antiseptic methods to be employed, and although his precise instructions were smiled upon and treated with great reservations, he managed to end this fever totally by means of his personality and considerate behavior.

“During the last months of the previous head doctor’s term, sixteen percent of all women there to give birth died of child-bed fever. Of all women who were hospitalized during the first quarter year while Dr. Garrigues was there, not one single one died. Dr. Garrigues won such a decisive victory that very soon every hospital followed his example. Twenty-five years later the American Gynecological Society honored him during a session in Washington to remember this very fact.”

Even as a University Professor, he left his mark on the younger generation of American doctors, especially because of his published works. All books written by him were standard teaching material used by all medical faculties throughout the United States and Canada.

In one respect, however, his blessed and outstanding work did not reap him the riches one might think he could have earned. Since he was never a private practitioner, or it may be that he lacked the talent to charm his public [i.e. He was not political, or maybe lacked a “bedside manner!], or perhaps he was just too busy with his many interests. His income stayed relatively modest, and he did not leave as considerable a fortune as one might think.

As an extraordinary intelligent man, he had a mind to which nothing was a mystery. As a letter writer, he was excellent. When it came to his religious beliefs he belonged to the group of people who spent their whole life struggling and searching. He told many times of his youth and how he was filled with narrow-minded scripture-beliefs. He had to overcome in strong battles within himself in order to bring a freer concept of life to himself. Although he was of deep and serious nature, he still had a fine sense of humor and filled his letters frequently with silly little jokes.

All who knew Dr. GARRIGUES well agreed that he was a most honorable person, a real personality, sure and mature as a scientist and doctor, understanding in his assessment of others, tactful in his ways, and a loving father and husband, along with being a very true friend.

Dr. GARRIGUES reached the age of eighty-two years. On July 7, 1913, a heart attack ended his life.

Although he had lived in retirement in Tyron for the last ten years of his life, his importance as a scientist had never ceased to exist; all of those many publications that announced his death throughout the United States and to Denmark testify to this. His wife outlived her husband and she died August 4, 1918 in (Beachwood Ocean) Berkeley, California.

NOTES

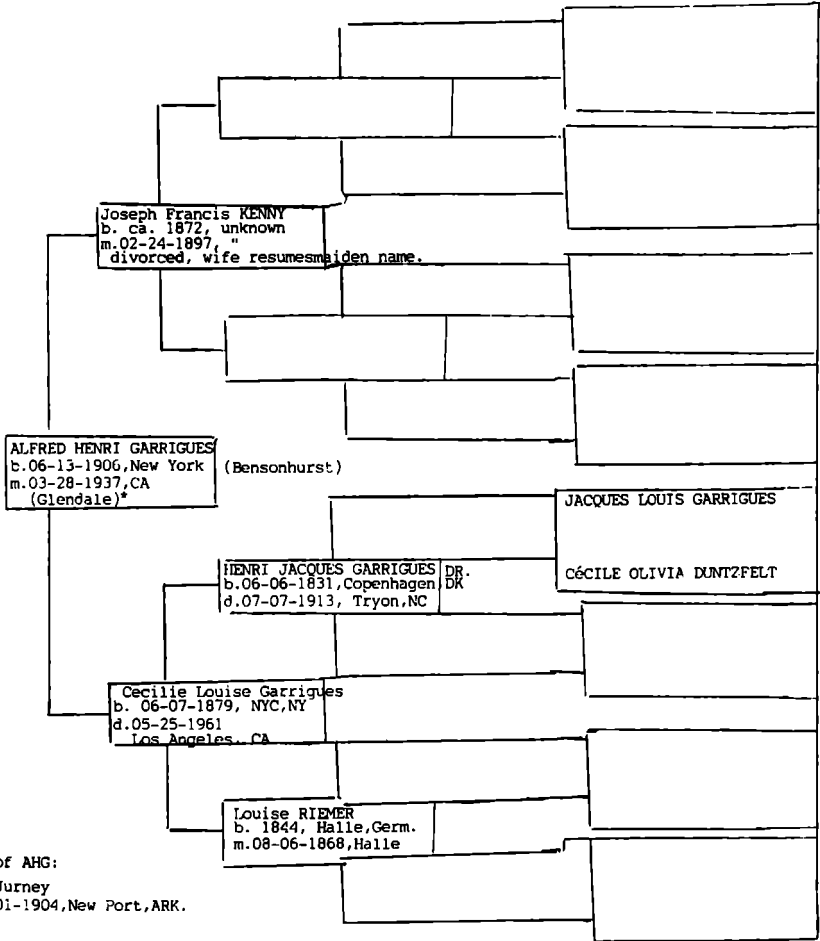
1. Regarding the Palais Moltke, there is an error. De Coninck did own the Palace, however, he did not build it.
2. The Doctor Degree of the University of Copenhagen was not of the same kind as elsewhere. To obtain it, one had to prove many special studies and to publish time-consuming and expensive papers, entitling the individual to teach as a lecturer at universities.

Dr. Henri Jacques Garrigues with his wife, Louise, née Riemer had 6 children:

1. Leon Ferdinand, * 21.2.1870, Doctor in New York.
2. William Emile, * 7.4.1871; + 2.10.1918, Chemical Engineer in Detroit, Michigan..
3. Alma Bertha Cécile, * 8.9.1872; married 15.9.1905 to Friedrich Munter. She was a famous Opera Singer, better known by her stage name Mme. Cécile Talma.
4. Edith Helene Jacqueline, * 29.8.1874, Painter, married 1926 to Julian Hawthorne, Author, in Pasadena CA
5. Alfred Henry, * 14.5.1877, Chemist in Elmhurst, L.I. married 23.12.1907 to Anna Burns, * 4.6.1889.
6. Cäcilie Louise, * 7.6.1879; married 24.2.1897, to Joseph Francis Kenny, * 30.11.1871.

[Editor's note: These symbols mean *...birth; +...death.]

Garrigues



CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK
1850-1923

*Daughter of Rudolph Pierre Garrigue,
Wife of President of Czechoslovakia, Thomas Masaryk*

Written in 1925 by Library Assistant, C.E. Hansen, Copenhagen

The President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, THOMAS G. MASARYK was bereaved by the loss of his beloved wife, CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE MASARYK in 1923. By all accounts she had been a woman with a wonderful, noble soul. She prospered to the end in a rich life, a life abundant with sacrifices. (It seems to this author, [C.H.N. Garrigues], completely in order to tell Danish and American women something about the character of "Charlie" Masaryk.)

"Charlie" Masaryk reached the age of about seventy-three; she was born in Brooklyn; by birth she was an American. [They lived in an old house on Clinton Street and also at 386 Hicks Street.] Her father, RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, was the President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company. He belonged to a French-Danish immigrant family. Some members of which live in Denmark near Copenhagen even now [and in 1992, as this is written once again.]

From 1874 to 1875, Charlotte Garrigue studied music at the conservatory in Leipzig, and when she returned two years later for a summer vacation, she met the young Dr. Thomas Masaryk at her hotel. She returned to Brooklyn as his fiancée. In March [15], 1878, the young couple were married [by the Mayor] in the home of her parents in New York, and from that time Masaryk used the family name of his wife together with his own, as an example of the equality of the sexes and of the inner partnership of a man and woman in marriage.

The newlyweds took an apartment of modest proportions in Vienna, Austria. Mrs. Masaryk began to learn the native language of her husband immediately, and soon became interested in the struggle of Czechoslovakian nationalism. In Slovakia, with which she fell in love while visiting the parents of her husband, and where she met the broadest spectrum of the local populace, she learned to love and appreciate the Czech and

Slovak essence. Only a few years had passed before she could with full right and most sincere conviction say, "I am a Czech!" She saw the land of her birth only once more in 1907. [This editor has read that she returned in 1913, also?] With enthusiasm and understanding, as if she had herself been a daughter of this oppressed people, she embraced the public and cultured lives of the Czechs as they were formed under Austrian rulers, and she raised her children to have the love and devotion to the people and the idea for which she and her husband struggled. She presented her husband with four children: daughter Alice in 1879, followed a year later by son Herbert, son Jan in 1886 and in 1891, another daughter, Olga.

Alice, her eldest and closest daughter, says, "It is not easy for me to draw a faithful picture of my dear mother—a rare combination of positive thinking and tenderness. At seventeen she decided that she wished to have a professional education. She chose the field of music, and her father sent her to study at the Conservatory of Music in Leipzig. There she boarded with a family by the name of Goering, the very same family with whom her father [Rudolph] had lived as a young man when he worked in Leipzig." [From Alice Garrigue Masaryk, by Ruth Crawford Mitchell, P.13]

Dr. Masaryk had in his wife a co-worker and advisor of great importance, as much for him personally as for his political and cultural outlook; her views, therefore, were an important influence which he exerted on the spiritual life and fight for national independence of the Czechs. In her moral strength and spiritual bourgeois, he found steady firmness and support, and his home was for him the fountain, away from all the struggles and hostilities, from which new strengths and new beliefs bubbled. Mrs. Masaryk was known to have kept her husband from turning his back on the Bohemians during the student unrest in Prague, after the Hilsner trial in 1899. In spite of all, she explained, it was his duty to persevere in the fight for his fellow countrymen which he had begun.

She was constantly interested in his work and was well acquainted with all of his plans. He never refrained from discussing these plans and ideas with her. He and she had the same lively social interests, to include the study of common philosophical works; she helped him with the translation of Mills' treatise *The Subjection of Woman*, which they had read during their engagement. The great role Mrs. Masaryk played in forming her husband's views on the woman question can be seen by this quotation from one of his letters: "Let me be permitted the opportunity to state that which Stuart Mill knew: My views on women have been strengthened by the living example of my wife and she has exercised above all the most important and best influence on my views and development and maturation."

tion of my character. My speech in the "Domovina" Club is actually the work of my wife."

This speech was made on Masaryk's birthday, March 7, 1899, at the "Domovina" Club, and he discussed monogamy and polygamy. He included his and his wife's opinions on women, love, and associated issues. Mrs. Masaryk shared the view of her husband that it was impossible and wrong for a man to be more highly considered than a woman and vice versa. It was not a question of men and women; when the great human problem is solved, so then will other problems be automatically solved by themselves.

"Charlie" Masaryk was a Socialist; for many years she was a member of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and did her shopping in a Worker's Co-Operative. Moreover, she was very religious, and doubtlessly, it is to her influence that Masaryk's conversion to Protestantism in 1878 can be attributed.

Until 1882, Masaryk and his family stayed in Vienna; then he was hired as a professor at the Czech University of Prague where he dedicated himself completely to the fight for Czech freedom. He founded his own party, "The Progressive," and his own newspaper, "Nase Doba" (Our Time). Charlotte also supported her husband in his political work. Her home was the gathering place [just as her childhood home had been] for her husband's associates, and the clear intelligence of the housewife sparked the enthusiastic politicians and literary visitors. She was very musically inclined [as were her sisters who were involved with music, usually as teachers, in their later years] and wrote spiritually rich and competent essays about music for "Nase Doba"; from her pen also in other places appeared an appreciative assessment of the Czech national composer, Smetana [whom she knew personally].

Until 1914, the plan of Masaryk and his wife was to achieve tolerable living conditions for the political-body which represented the Czech nation. When World War I broke out, Professor Masaryk realized that his political attitude placed him in a hopeless situation, and it was soon clear to him that it would be better for him to proceed abroad, and from there to do work for his fellow countrymen. Therefore, he left his fatherland, as had so many of the best sons of the land during the century of economic controls. Masaryk went first to London where he was offered a position as lecturer at Kings College. Because his departure was known in his homeland, he was condemned to death by the Austrian Court for treason, and now began a fearful time for his wife, Charlotte. Thomas Masaryk had taken their youngest daughter, Olga, with him on his travels; their son Jan, who was to be drafted into military service, had to fight for a cause

which was not his, and besides the hardships which the war imposed, had to bear difficult humiliations and insults because he was the son of a man who, in addition to being a Czech, was considered by the Austro-Hungarian army as a traitor (with exception of the Czechs). In March, 1915, Mrs. Masaryk lost [by death] her son Herbert, who attended the Academy of Art, and whose talents as an artist had justified great hopes. [In this year of 1992, Herbert's granddaughter lives in Brooklyn, New York, following a career in art, and a family tradition of being connected with Brooklyn! She and her husband have two sons who are studying art design and music.] Finally, the oldest daughter Alice was arrested, taken to Vienna, put in prison, and released in the spring of 1917. In addition, Mrs. Masaryk, also, had suffered extra-ordinary rough treatment at the hands of the Austrian authorities; no wonder that with the deep wounds to her heart and soul, her old heart condition was aggravated! Mrs. Masaryk was taken to one court interrogation after another; her house was searched; Masaryk's letters from abroad were seized; his library also, and understandably, his salary was stopped. Her house was under constant police surveillance, and where the friends of "Charlie" Masaryk used to visit often, now only a few of them came infrequently, but they wistfully absorbed reports about her husband and his writing and successful efforts in exile. These unbearable tortures to which she as woman, wife, and mother was exposed finally sent her into deep melancholy; also her heart became much weaker, but although her health gave reason for serious worry, the civil and military authorities refused her request to leave Prague and seek recovery in the Bohemian Forest.

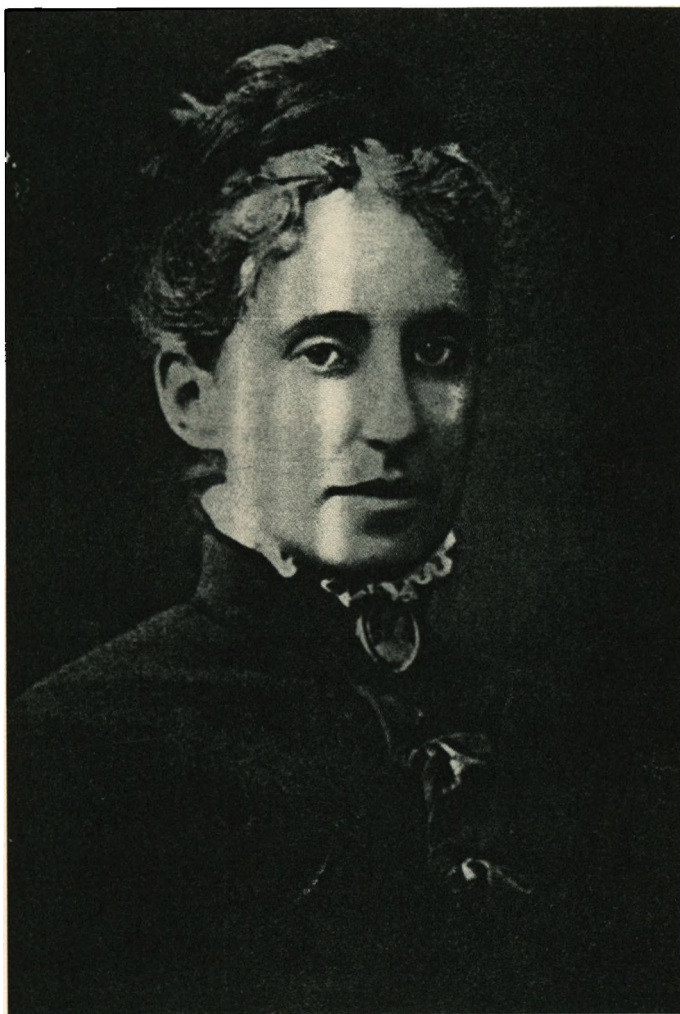
The only diversions which were permitted by the authorities to her soul and spirit during this difficult four years were music and chess. Without these pleasures perhaps she could not have survived until the days of peace [Armistice Day] which she had always awaited, and which finally happened in December 1918, when Masaryk, upon his return to Prague, was elected President for life of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia.

"Charlie" Masaryk's condition never improved [but thanks to God, she lived to see Masaryk's homecoming and the honors placed upon him]. She died in 1923, herself a victim of the World War.

The Czechoslovakian people, who saw in Masaryk a father, remembered this great woman with deep gratefulness as their "mater dolorosa." Her life and that of her genial husband are like a picture of the life of the Czech nation and its struggle for the victory of freedom; however, for "Charlie" this freedom meant death. The devoted Czech friend in Denmark, Professor Arnost Kraus, ended an essay about the French-Danish-American family relationships of "Charlie" with these beautiful lines: "Each

one of these three names of Masaryk had a meaning and a history; the middle one French-Danish, Garrigue, has been put there by love, and in our republic each girl and every woman should know this and cherish the wish to be to their lover what 'Charlie' was to hers."

Charlotte Masaryk should be, not only for the Czech woman but for all women, including Danish, a legend.



Charlotte Garrigue
1877

Dr. THOMAS MASARYK AND CHARLOTTE GARRIGUE had 4 children:

Alice, * 03-05-1879; + 29-11-1966 ,Chicago; unmarried.

Herbert,1880-1915; See chart on page 104. 72

Jan,* 14-09-1888 ('86?);10-03-1948, died unmarried.

Olga, * 1891; +12-09-1978 in England of heart failure. Married to Mr. Revilliod; had two sons, Herbert and Leonard; both died as boys.

[Editor's note: These symbols mean *...birth; +...death.]

ALLIED FAMILIES

FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK

1740-1811

*Royal Danish State Counsellor
Wholesale Merchant and Financier
Copenhagen*

The family De Coninck, which came from Belgium, were originally part of Brussels's city nobles; they later domiciled in Antwerp. By the middle of the 17th century, they had immigrated to Rouen, France. All members of this family were of the French Reformed religion, but the revocation of the Edict of Nantes forced FREDERIC DE CONINCK, the first of this name (born in 1660 in Rouen) to leave France. He settled with his family in Schieden, Holland. His grandson, JEAN DE CONINCK, [father of the above FREDERIC DE CONINCK, subject of this chapter] born in 1692, moved, in younger years, to Batavia [known in 1988 as the island of Java in Indonesia], from where he returned after a lapse of twenty years as a wealthy man.¹ He married SUZANNE-ESTHER RAPIN, a daughter of the historian, PAUL RAPIN de Thoiras.

PAUL DE RAPIN, Sieur de Thoiras, is especially known as the author of the first scientifically supported history of Great Britain. His family belongs to an ancient noble house, originating from Maurienne in Savoy, where it is found to be mentioned as early as the 12th century. He was born on March 15, 1661, in Castres (Albigeois). His parents were JACQUES DE RAPIN, écuyer [Squire], seigneur de Thoiras [Lord of Thoiras], de la Sale de Puginier and his wife, JEANNE DE PÉLISSON.²

The family DE RAPIN practiced in those times the Reformed faith, which was why PAUL DE RAPIN left France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and moved to Wesel [central Germany]. Probably in order to enter the regiment formed by former Frenchmen, the "de Varennes" under the elector of Brandenburg [Editor's note: elector = formally of royal or princely origin], following an old military tradition.

Later on, PAUL DE RAPIN took part in battles of the Prince of Orange in Ireland as an officer and became a British cavalry captain. A thorough biography about him is in the book by RAOUL E. CAZENOVE, *RAPIN-THOYRAS, "Sa vie et ses oeuvres"* (*Rapin-Thoyras, his family, his life and*

Stamtavle over de medlemmer af slægten de Coninck, som er omtalt i denne bog.

I						
Joan de Coninck 1619-1682						
Philippe Jacques 1661-1724			Frédéric 1660-1722			
Catherine Bernardine 1694-1723 (g.m. François Engelgrave 1694-1784)			Jean 1692-1774 (g.m. Suzanne Esther de Rapin de Thoyras 1710-1785)			
II						
Marie Anne de Muysson 1738-1811		Frédéric 1740-1811 (g.m. Marie de Joncourt 1747-1821)		Jean 1692-1774		Cécile de Jonquières 1745-1819
			Jean 1744-1807 (g.m. Theodore Schellebeeck 1755-1783 og m. Catharine Christiane Reiersen 1756-1789)			
IIIa						
Frédéric 1740-1811						
Marie Anne Pingel 1771-1811	Marie Henriette Duntzfelt 1774-1843	Louise Philip- pine Monod 1775-1851	Louis Charles Frédéric (Fritz) 1779-1852	Jean 1781-1847 (g.m. Anna Elisabeth de Coninck 1787-1826)	Louis 1787-1840	
IIIb						
Jean 1744-1807						
Anna Elisabeth de Coninck 1787-1826	Pierre (Peter) 1790-1842	Marie Sophie Frylich 1792-1874	Henriette Duntzfelt 1796-1855	Charles Auguste 1797-1870	Paul Émile 1799-1861	Guillaume (William) 1800-1821

his achievements), Paris 1866. PAUL DE RAPIN married MARIE-ANNE TESTART on March 22, 1699, and had numerous daughters; he returned, later on, after having resided for some time in The Hague, to Wesel and died there on May 16, 1725. Through the family line of his grandmother, DE LUPÉ via the families D'ASPIERES, DE SENECTERRE, DE HUS-SON, De LA TREMOILLE and others, the direct descendance of PAUL DE RAPIN and his descent from the French Kings of the House of Capet, and therefore, too, of Henry, the Bird-catcher and of the Caroling Kings was proven (written and published by the Lawyer of the Supreme Court, Paul Hennings, Copenhagen, published in "The German Herald," 1924, No. 3 from "A Caroling-Capet Genealogy."

SUZANNE ESTHER, the fourth daughter of PAUL DE RAPINS, born 1710, and her husband, JEAN DE CONINCK, were the parents of the Denmark domiciled Wholesale Merchant and Financier FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK, who gained such great recognition.

FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK, born on December 5, 1740, at The Hague, was commissioned during 1757, at age 17 to a trading house in Antwerp, where he underwent an apprenticeship as a merchant. During 1763, he was recommended to the Danish East Asia Company in Copenhagen, whose director was the Count MOLTKE and immediately received a position within the company where he was scheduled to sail to China.³ This did not take place. He resigned the services of this company to become a partner in an old Copenhagen company. While in that position, he encountered unforeseen difficulties and the following year he established his own company.

In his business affairs, FRÉDÉRIC's connections to all of the great Dutch trading houses were helpful. Still one had to consider the great risk involved in finding underwriters for a loan to the State when this young man offered his services to Denmark [the State]. He was known to be trustworthy and one who helped others. Equipped with authorizations by the State, he managed—not in Holland but in Brabant and Flanders, and especially in Antwerp where he used old family ties—to sell a sizable amount of Danish State obligations in a most profitable manner. In his own interest, he cemented new business relations, and when returning in 1766 to Copenhagen as a wealthy man, he not only had rendered the Danish State (and Crown) good services, but furthermore had secured his own affairs both locally and foreign, plus his credit worthiness.

Inside the business circles of Copenhagen, DE CONINCK soon gained an exceptional position. He still kept good relations with the Asia Company. During 1768 the commercial business entrusted him with the order of turning the "common warehouse" into a private group of investors.

Thus he was named General Manager of the General Magazine (Office), and to establish his name among all of the other business houses, he received the title of "Royal Agent". During the same year, he bought the fine house on the corner of Nybrogade and Knabrostråde (In 1930, named Nybrogade No. 12), which up to this time stayed nearly unchanged (The above fact was published in *Danske Vitruvius I*, 1746, p.1. CXVIII). To this house, DE CONINCK led his young bride, after having signed the marriage contract in front of the Notary of The Hague, and the marriage between him and MARIE DE JONCOURT, a daughter of the Librarian to the Prince of Orange, LOUIS DE JONCOURT and his wife, MARIE MADELÉINE RACHEL, née D'AMBERBOS, was concluded.⁴



Frédéric de Coninck of Dronninggaard

The special clauses contained in the genealogical family book of the family DE CONINCK reads as follows:

Due to the fact that descendants of the Councilor of State, **FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK** descend as is proven from **MARIE MAGDALÈNE RACHEL D'AMBERBOS**, who had to leave France because of her religion, the whole descendency (at present consisting of members of the families **GARRIGUES, GARRIGUE, WRIGHT, GOOD, HENNINGS, RAASLÖFF, RICHTER, and SMITH**—and now also the families,, **STRATI, NEWMAN, BOLAND, FLAVIN [1992], LEYPOLDT, OSBORNE, SHAFER, MASARYK, KOTIK, FERGUSSON, DAIRDSEN, AND VALENTINE** are entitled to be recognized as French citizens and to enjoy the rights, which are in accordance with Article 22 of the Law passed 9th–15th December 1790, which reads as follows

(translated from French)

All persons born in foreign countries who descend in some way from a male French person or female person who had to leave France because of their religion are herewith declared natural French persons and enjoy the rights attached to this quality, if they resettle in France and prepare their domicile and observe the civil bylaws.

On February 1st and April 7th, 1825, the following documents were deposited with Notary Chatelain, Rue Croix des Petits Champs 25, Paris; [See Appendix for selected documents]:

1. A document, which attests the departure from France because of religious reasons of Marie Madéline Rachel d'Amberbos,
2. The Certificate of Baptism of Marie Madéline Rachel d'Amberbos,
3. The Certificate of Baptism of Gertrude Louis de Joncourt,
4. The Marriage Certificate of Gertrude Louis de Joncourt,
5. The Certificate of Baptism of Marie de Joncourt
6. The marriage Certificate of Marie de Joncourt and Frédéric de Coninck [See Appendix Section.]

DE CONINCK surely was not counting on the fact that he would spend all of his life in Denmark because in this agreement it is decided that the children from this marriage would follow the Dutch hereditary laws.

During the following years, DE CONINCK'S assistance (as an intermediary) was sought on a number of occasions to bring to order certain financial tobacco transactions by the Danish State. To describe his many commercial and financial activities would, however, go beyond this chapter; therefore, only the most important phases of his career shall be touched. During 1772, without giving up any of his business, he entered the management of the Royal Asiatic Company, then consisting of seven members. From the year 1774, his intimate business connections with NIELS LUNDE REIERSEN began. In that year, along with other interested persons, the two equipped a private East Indian sailing ship, and again in 1777, a similar expedition was brought about by the two of them. In the years to follow, they joined their businesses in a newly founded company named DE CONINCK & REIERSEN, which soon started to take up a leading position in the Danish-East Indian trade. The company existed up to the year 1790; thereafter it was dissolved, and DE CONINCK carried on his business under the name DE CONINCK AND CO.

Although the position which DE CONINCK held within the Asiatic Company did not prevent him from carrying on his own business, his busy activities aroused great indignation among the interested circles. One accused him of damaging the interests of the company, especially since the costly administration of the Danish colonies was affected in East India. As a result he did not obtain any glowing results. Also, by means of other transactions, De Coninck gained enemies. One example of this was when he signed an agreement, during the years 1797 and 1798, with the Dutch East India Company, when the fear of the British paralyzed the Dutch trading fleet.⁵ In order to transport their products, stored in Batavia on a fleet of thirty-eight ships under Danish flag, with a value of nineteen million (Florin), he declared the whole transaction to be some kind of business which was beyond reason [deception or trickery was used; "monkey-business."]. As this assumption was erroneous, it was in fact accepted in Denmark, and here one accused DE CONINCK of endangering the neutrality of the country. This neutrality, of which advantages the merchants of Copenhagen understood so well during the Napoleon Wars, amassed great riches in the Danish capital. DE CONINCK benefited from this also. This period of time, and rightly so, was called "the golden commercial era" of Denmark.

DE CONINCK was, as one can judge by the aforementioned, a very important person and in his commercial dispositions a near genius talented

man. He had the position he held in his younger years, which gave him his winning nature and his extreme agility, to move in business circles which he had construed with great energy and ability; now he became a commercial "ruler" in the truest sense of the word. His ships sailed on all seas; his riches were princely. His oldest son recalled later that he counted no less than eight ships on a single day returning from India, moored in the Copenhagen harbor, representing for each single ship a value of one and a half to two million Francs—all the property of his father.⁶ Furthermore he had corresponded throughout the world, which served him with information, be it commercial or even of political nature. Often it was far better than official diplomats were able to do; for example, during 1802, the French Ambassador in Copenhagen received through him the first knowledge of fruitful peace negotiations in Amiens [France].

During the year 1783, DE CONINCK was appointed State Councilor. Both in town and in the country, he lived like a prince. When he sold his house in Nybrogade, he purchased the Danneskjold Laurvig Palace (in 1930 belonging to the Moltke family) at the corner of Bredgade and Dronningens Tværgade. It was in this house that Louis-Philippe, later King of France, visited him in 1793. When some years later the royal residence, Castle Christiansborg, became a victim to flames, he volunteered his Palace to the widowed QUEEN JULIANE MARIE.

In 1781, he bought the old country estate, Dronninggaard, which had formerly belonged to QUEEN SOPHIE-AMALIE, and later was the property of a company. On these grounds he built a fantastic residence, Næsselottet ("the castle on the Peninsula") in the style of Louis XVI, as well as wonderful gardens and parks, which held many forests and exotic rare trees. [It still is known by both names.] The flower beds, caves, springs and fountains became an attraction of the first order. There were alcoves of trees, pavilions and little temples, sun clocks, statues and monuments as well as cool, shadowy resting places, magnificent views over the lake (Furesø) and onto a little island, where a copy of a Gothic ruin and a hermit's dwelling could be seen. And further on could be found a white mausoleum with a cross to remind people of the transitory nature of one's life.

Everyone had free entry to this park, first without any formality, and later, with a free of charge entrance-card, which could be applied for at DE CONINCK'S office in Copenhagen. On the birthday of his wife, July 22, DE CONINCK arranged for large festivities, which were attended by the town folk of Copenhagen. They arrived in great numbers. The Castle and the entrance gates were decorated by garlands of flowers and with the initials of his wife's name. In front of the castle there was a high climbing pole hung with all sorts of prizes for the amusement of the

children. Farmers and their wives in Dutch dress promenaded in the park or formed picturesque groups. In the distance a sea-battle was staged on the sea by warships in miniature.

During the afternoon an open-air play of French origin was staged, after which the family members of DE CONINCK and their invited guests rode in richly decorated carriages through the park. Thereafter, everyone ate, sang, danced, and late at night a fantastic fire-works display concluded the festivities.

De Coninck showed appreciation and understanding of all kinds of art. He employed Danish painters, sculptors and architects. He bought Dutch paintings and products of international art. He also cultivated literary interest, and he was said to be an excellent stylist of the French language, which he preferred to use.

DE CONINCK loved to gather his large family, children, in-laws and grandchildren and their families around him. "Numbers ranging from forty to fifty", writes a contemporary, "were usually sitting at the table." His wife gave him nine children, whose well-being was dear to him and to whom he gave an excellent education. In spite of all his great riches and his exalted social position, he was by no means dull [personality-wise]; he knew no pride of place. This can be seen by the fact that he agreed to the marriage between his daughter, LOUISE, with JEAN MONOD, a Parish Priest who came from a simple family.⁶

DE CONINCK donated great amounts of money for charitable and social means. He helped the French nobles who had fled their country after the Revolution to live in foreign lands.

DE CONINCK made Dronninggaard an entailed family estate. [To "entail" means to pass down to the eldest son, FRÉDÉRIC.] And later, according to Norwegian laws, the estate should have been inherited in order to allow females—who then should take the name DE CONINCK [through marriage?] not to be excluded.

He took special attention to the fact that his descendants should be influenced by the many monuments erected in the park, with view to the blossoming and welfare of trade and agriculture, and to further the ambitions or ideals of the person who had died and wanted his visions to be remembered.

But how goes the saying? "With destiny's forces one cannot forge an eternal bond . . . !"

When Denmark ceased her neutrality in 1807, bad luck and disaster befell the country. The "golden trade period" experienced a sudden end. British forces took the Danish ships wherever they found them, and in August they started to besiege Copenhagen from land and in the sea [see Note 5].

DE CONINCK and a few other courageous men provided food and provisions for the British besiegers so that the Danish would be free from heavy contributions. When Copenhagen was turned into a heap of ruins by the heavy enemy bombardments, no one honored DE CONINCK and these daring men for their brave actions. In fact, there was talk of putting them on trial for high treason. The lawsuit ended in acquittal in 1809, and King Friedrich I, who was very upset by DE CONINCK's unauthorized actions at first, later changed his mind and offered him satisfaction for the humiliation [to pacify him?] in the form of a high title and decoration with the great cross of the Dannborg Order, all of which DE CONINCK refused to accept.

The suffered humiliation bothered DE CONINCK deeply and left him crippled both bodily and mentally. The end of 1807 brought on a stroke, and he never fully recovered from it. Now after bodily harm came the threat of economic ruin. The loss, suffered by the merchandising company of DE CONINCK and CO., caused by their ships being taken by the British is said to have amounted to no less than fifty million Francs. In this way DE CONINCK's mighty fortune was melted away during those hard times of war. When he closed his eyes on September 4, 1811, his fortune—including any advances paid to his heirs—still totaled 625,000. Rthl (Reichsthaler = [old time currency]); and therefore each of his children inherited for the time being 50,000 Rthl.—but after the death of his widow, the fortune amounted after payment of outstanding debts—to only 6,201 Rthl., and the furniture of Dronninggaard needed to be auctioned off in order to have the above amount left.

The once so famous Dronninggaard became run down and neglected. The appointed heir, the eldest son, moved in 1822 to live in Paris; the company of DE CONINCK had to stop payment the prior year. New owners left Dronninggaard Castle and the park to become a ruin until this estate fell into proper hands around the turn of the century. The then owner, who had an open mind for the beauty of the place and a pious understanding for DE CONINCK's tradition and who, also, possessed the high financial means needed, restored Droninggaard to once more be the magnificent country estate that it once was.⁷

The widowed Madame MARIE DE CONINCK, née DE JONCOURT lived to become a great-grandmother and was still a strong person in old age . One says that she said to her daughter (who was widowed and also living with her) upon hearing of the birth of the respective child which would make her a great grandmother: "Awake, my daughter! The daughter of your daughter has given birth to a daughter!" She was 73 years old when she died on May 8, 1821.

NOTES

1. Jean de Coninck, the father of Frédéric de Coninck, lived in Schiedam, Holland from December 2, 1692 until his death at The Hague March 22, 1774. He was married October 1, 1736. His parents lived almost in poverty. In order to aid them, Jean at age 14, emigrated to Batavia, where he founded a commercial trading house and returned to Holland in 1733 with a considerable fortune. (*Gentenaire de la Famille Monod*, 1808-1908, page 9.)

2. Regarding this title, which his son Paul de Rapin also carried, the family genealogy of the De Coninck points out: One knows that after the conquest of the Galliens, and during the first years of monarchy, the title of "equyer" was given to warriors, which held the first (highest) ranks among all military persons. One named them "gentlemen" or "nobles" in order to differentiate between them and the rest of the population. As from the days of the revolution, the title of "d'ecuyer" stayed a title of nobility, and no one could hold the title whose father did not hold this title before him, or who had another noble ancestor of military rank."

3. Count Moltke and Count Bernstoff were very influential men in the government as they later served as Ministers. They both remained in office after the accession of Christian VII in 1766.

4. Marie de Joncourt was born July 22, 1747. She died May 8, 1821.

5. In 1788, Denmark was involved in a short war with Sweden, but otherwise, it had been peaceful since 1720. When war broke out between Revolutionary France and its neighbors in 1792, that caused problems for Denmark's trade. In 1800 Denmark joined the League of Armed Neutrality formed by Russia to protect neutral commerce. Britain sent a fleet to Copenhagen in 1801; they had a fierce engagement, and the Danes agreed to get out of the League. There was a period of calm and successful trading ventures, and in 1807 Britain feared that the Danish fleet might fall into French hands, so Britain demanded that the fleet be surrendered until the war was finished. The demand was backed up with another naval expedition to Copenhagen. When the Danes refused to comply, troops surrounded the city and bombarded it. After many deaths and considerable damage, the Danish fleet was surrendered. Within a few months Denmark concluded an alliance with France. This resulted in Denmark's overseas possessions in the West Indies and India being occupied by the British, and most of its overseas trade was destroyed.

6. These two became the parents of the famous Protestant Theologian, Adolphe Monod. From the book by Gustave Monod, *Notre Centenaire de, Famille 1808-1908*.

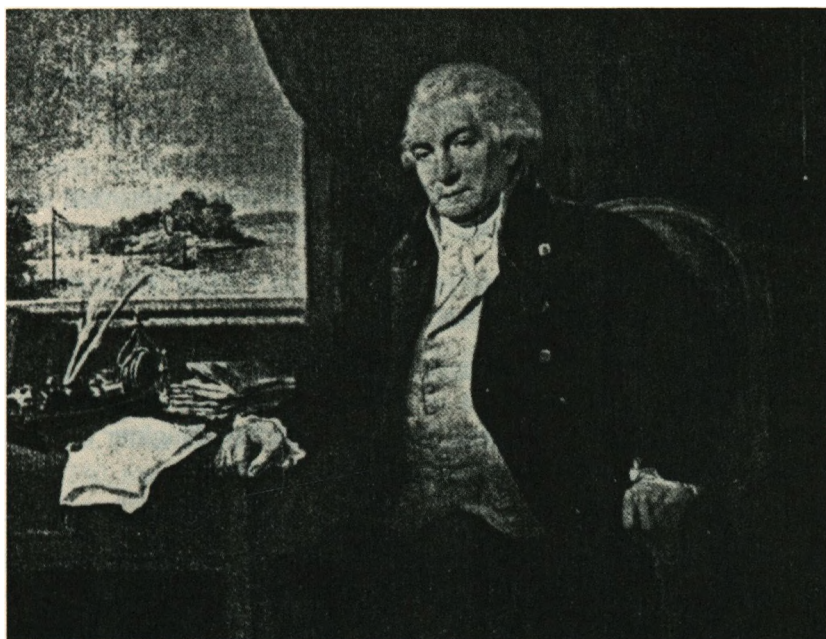
7. The publisher, August Bagge, (Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag) in Copenhagen purchased it.

State Councilor Frédéric de Coninck and his wife, Marie, née de Joncourt had 9 children:

1. **Marie-Anne**, *21-03-1771, + 25-02-1811, married on (1) 18.05.1786 with the wholesale merchant William Werner Pingel , 1758-20.10.1789.
 - (2) 10.09.1791 Sea Captain John Clemens, 12.07.1745-14.06.1806.
 - (3) 17.12.1809 to Counselor of Law Michel Leigh Smith, 20.10.1777 - 22.01.1843
2. **Marie-Henriette** *05.03.1774- +13.03.1843 married on 22.07.1791 to the Royal (Sales) Agent Christian Wilhelm DUNTZFELT, 08.09.1762 - 20.10.1809.
3. **Louise-Philipine**, *25.12.1775- + 04.03.1851, married on 18.01.1793 to the Protestant Preacher at the Reformed Church in Paris Dr.(theol.) Jean Monod, 05.09.1765 +23.04.1836.
4. **Louis-Charles Frédéric (Fritz)**, * 23.03.1779 +28.03.1852, partner of De Coninck & Co., Consul of the Netherlands in Copenhagen and later Merchant in France, married on 19.05.1802 to Henriette-Madeleine Eschauzier, *08.08. 1775- +09.11.1861
5. **Jean**, *12.12.1781- +26.06.1847, partner of De Coninck & Co., French Vice-Consul in Copenhagen, later Custom Inspector at the Sund Custom Office in Helsingör, married on (1) 17.01.1805 to Elisabeth (Betzy) de Coninck, *17.01.1787- +11.09.1826, (2) 09.11.1829 to Henriette Fisker, *24.08.1802 - 24.03.1839.
6. **Francois-Henri**, *18.06.1784- +24.06.1793.
7. **Guillaume (Billy)**, *10.04.1786- +28.03.1800.
8. **Louis**, *24.02.1787- +28.01.1840, Officer at Sea, last Commander at Sea, married on 15.09.1809 to Marie Christina Herlöw, *11.10.1789- +26.12.1842.

9. Cécile-Caroline, *17.12.1789- +25.04.1857, married on 11.01.1813 to Council of Law Michel Leigh Smith [who had been married to her oldest sister] *20.10.1777- +21.01.1843.

[Editor's note: These symbols mean *...birth; +...death.]



Frédéric de Coninck
1740-1811

CHART TO CHARLEMAGNE AND MANY HOUSES OF ROYALTY

Pepin, "The Elder," Mayor of Austria, Died 639.

Begga, married to Ansegisel of the Austrac family of the Arnulfinger, murdered 685, Mayor of Austria.

Pepin, "The Middle," of Heristal, Mayor of the (Meroving) Franks, died 06-12-714 in unmarried community with Alphais, sister of Dodo, Earl/Count of Ardenne.

Charles Martell, "The Hammer," Mayor of the French Meroving reign, born 688, died 15.10.741, married to Rotrud, died 724.

Pippin, "the Younger," King of France, born 714,+ 24.09.768, married to Bertrade, daughter of Earl Herbert of Laon.

Charles, "the Great," (Charlemagne), Roman Emperor, King of France, born 02.04.742, buried 28.01.814 in Aachen (Germany), married to Hildegard, born 757, buried at Metz, (France) 30.04.783, daughter of Earl of Linzqau [Austria ?] and Princess Emma von Alemannien.

Louis I. "The Pious," German Emperor, King of France, Chasseneuil on Clain born 778, died Ingenheim 20.06.840, married to Irmengard 796, died 818, daughter of Earl Ingeramus from the Hasbengu [Germany].

Gisela Princess of France, born ca. 808, died ? ;married to Eberhard Margrave of Friaul, died 864 (866?) in Burgundy.

Hedwig Margravine of Friaul, died 903, married to Otto, "The Highborn," Duke of Saxony, died 30.11.914, son of Rudolph, Duke of Saxony and Oda of Eastern France.

Henry, "der Vogelsteller," (the Bird Catcher), German King, Duke of Saxony, born 876, died 02.07.936, 909 married to Mathilde of Westfalia, died 968, daughter of Earl Dietrich of Ringelheim of the House of the Saxon Prince Wittekind with the Danish Princess Remhildis.¹

Hadwig, Princess of Saxony, married to Hugo, "The Great," Earl of Paris, Duke of Isle de France, died 956, son of the French King Robert I and Beatrix, Duchess of Vermandois.

Hugo Capet, King of France, born Paris 938 (939?) died Paris 24.10.996, married to Alisa, Princess of Aquitaine, daughter of Wilhelm IV, Duke of Aquitaine, Earl of Poitou and Emma of Blois and Chartres.²

Robert II, The Holy, King of France, born ca.972, died 1031, married to Constance, Countess of Toulouse, daughter of Count William of Toulouse and Provence.³

Henry I, King of France, born ca. 1008, died in Vibry in Brie in August, 1060, married 1051 to Agnes, Russian Princess, daughter of the Grand Duke Jaroslaw I. Wladimirowitsch of Kiev and his wife Ingegerd, Princess of Sweden.

Philipp I, King of France, born 1052, died 1108, married 1067 to Bertha, Countess of the Netherlands and Zeeland, daughter of Florentinus I, Earl of the Netherlands and Zeeland and his wife Gertrud, Princess of Saxony (Billunger Line).⁴

Louis VI, "The Thick," King of France, born ca.. 1081, died in Paris on 01.08.1137, married 1115 to Adelheid, Countess of Savoy (+1154), daughter of Humbert II, Earl of Savoy and his wife Gisela, Countess of Burgundy.

Louis VII, "The Young," King of France, born ca. 1120, died in Paris on 18.09.1180, married 1160 to Adele, Countess of Champagne (+04.06.1206), daughter of the Earl Theobald, "The Great," of Champagne and Blois.

Philipp II. August, King of France, born during August 1165, died in Nantes on 14.07.1223, married to Isabelle, Countess of Hennegau, daughter of Earl Baldwin IV of Flanders, Hennegau and Namur and his wife, Margarethe of Flanders and Artois.

Louis VIII, King of France, born 05.09.1187, died 08.11.1226, married to Blanca, Princess of Castille on 23.04.1200 (*1187,+1252), daughter of Alfons VIII, The Noble King of Castille and Eleonora of England.

Louis IX, "The Holy," King of France, born in Poissy on 25.04.1214, died near Turin (Italy) 25.08.1270, married May, 1234 to Margarethe, Countess of Provence, (* 1221,+ 1295), daughter of Raimond Berengar IV, Count of Provence.⁵

Robert, Prince of France, Count of Clermont, Ancestor of the Royal House of Bourbon, born 1256, died 07.02.1317, married 1272 to Beatrice, Princess of Burgundy (+01.10.1310), daughter of Johannes, Prince of Burgundy and Agnes, Princess of Bourbon.

Louis, Duke of Bourbon, born 1280, died January, 1342; married 1310 to Maria, Countess of Hennegau and Holland, died August, 1354, daughter of Johannes II, Count of Hennegau and Holland, and the Philippine of Luxemburg.

Margarethe, Princess of Bourbon (+1362), married in 1320 to Jean II of Sully, (+1343), son of Henry IV of Sully [***] and his wife Johanna de Vendome.

Louis I., Noble of Sully (+1381) [***] married to Isabeau de Craon (+1394), daughter of Maurice VII, Noble of Craon, ⁶ and his wife Margarethe of Mello at St.Hermine. ⁷

Marie de Sully and de Craon, married ca. 1382 to Guy VI., "The Brave," Noble of La Tremoille, [***] etc. born 1346, died Rhodos 1398, during his time in prison by the Turks, "Cousin" of the King of France, hereditary Grand Lord of the Chamber of Burgundy.

Georg, Noble of La Tremoille, [***], etc., born 1385, died 06.05.1446, married (Marriage contract, 2.7.) 1425 to Catherine de l'Isle Bouchard, died Isle Bouchard 01.07.1474, daughter of Jean de l'Isle Bouchard and his wife, Johanne de Bueil.

Louis I., Noble of La Tremoille, etc., Viscomte de Thouars, Prince de Talmond, born 1422, died ca. 1483, married to Marguerite d'Amboise (+1475) (Marriage contract 22.08.1446), daughter of Louis, Noble of d'Amboise, Viscount de Thoyars, Prince of Talmond.

Antoinette of La Tremoille, married 08.07.1473 to Charles de Husson, Earl of Tonnerre, Noble de Saint Aignan (+1492), son of Johann of Husson, Earl of Tonnerre and of Catharina de la Rochefoucauld.

Magdaline de Husson, married 1492 to Jean d'Estampes.

Margarthe d'Estampes, married 1522 to Nectaire [***] of Senecterre.

Margarthe de Senecterre, married 1550 to Francois de Morlhon, Noble of Asrières and Vensac, died 1567.

Margarethe de Morlhon D'Aspières, married 07.01.1577 to Jean De Lupé, [***] Noble of Maravat and Lalanne, born 1550, died 1618, French Chamberlain (Lord of the Bedchamber) of the Kings, Governor of the Vicomtes Feszensaguet, son of Carbonnel De Lupé (ref.) [***], Noble de Maravat and of Anne De Pins de Montbrun.

*** See page 142.

Perside De Lupé, born 1582, died after 25.02.1646, married 1602 to Pierre III Rapin,[***] Baron de Mauvers(ref.) born 1558, died December, 1647, Governor of Castile Mas by Verdun, son of the Controller of the Royal Household of the Prince de Condé Philibert De Rapin and Jeanne Du Verger.

JACOB DE RAPIN,[***] Noble de Puginier de Thoyras, born Castle Mauvers, Dec.1613, died Toulouse 18.08.1685., Dr. of Law, Advocate at the Court of Law of the Toulouse Parliament and at Castres, married 1654 (Contract of marriage 24.01) to Johanne de Pelisson, died Geneva 13.02.1706, daughter of the Counsellor of Court at Castres, Johann Jacob de Pelisson and Johanne de Fontanier

PAUL DE RAPIN, [***] Noble de Thoyras, born Castres (Albigeois) on 15.02.1661, died Wesel (Germany) 16.05.1725, British cavalry Captain, retired, historian, married in The Hague 22.03.1699 to Marie Anne Testard, born St. Quentin ca. 1669, died The Hague, 25-3-1749, daughter of a merchant of St. Quentin, Reformed Elder, Peter Testard and of Anna, née Beauliers.

SUSANNE-ESTHER DE RAPIN, (1710-1785) daughter of Paul de Rapin de Thoyras married JEAN DE CONINCK, born 1692 of Schieden, Holland, died 1774.

FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK,(1740-1811), son of Jean de Coninck and Esther de Rapin married MARIE DE JONCOURT, born 22-7-1747 died 8-5-1821, daughter of the Librarian to the Prince of Orange Louis de Joncourt and Marie Magdeléne Rachel, née Amberbos.

MARIE HENRIETTE DE CONINCK, daughter of FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK AND MARIE DE JONCOURT, born 5-3-1774, died 13-3-1843, married on 22-7-1791 to the Royal (Sales) Agent CHRISTIAN WILHELM DUNTZFELT, son of JOHANN FRIEDRICH DUNTZFELT and ANNA ABIGAEL KRÖKKE, born 8-9-1762, died 20-10-1809.

CECILIE OLIVIA DUNTZFELT, born 09.11.1798 on her father's estate of Bredgade, Denmark. She died in New York City, 09.05.1863 and is buried in a private plot connected to Trinity Church on Riverside Drive. On 09.12.1818 she married JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUE(s), born 19.01.1789 in Halle on the Saale [River]. His parents were Commercial Advisor and State Director of Tobacco, ANTOINE HENRI GARRIGUES, born 30.12.1747 in Magdeburg [Germany], married to MARIE HENRIETTE

*** See page 142.

SUZANNE DU VIGNEAU. Their son, JACQUES LOUIS, mentioned above, became Ambassador to Havana, Cuba.

RUDOLPH PIERRE GARRIGUE, born 22.02.1822 in Copenhagen, Denmark. He died 28.09.1891 in Vienna, Austria, but was buried in the Matzleinsdorf church-yard cemetery. He married 15.07.1847 CHARLOTTE LYDIA WHITING [whose family goes back to WILLIAM BRADFORD on the Mayflower], born 05.02.1826 in Canada [Ontario]. She died 24.01.1891 in New York City. She is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, NYC.

ADDITIONAL NOTES [1930]

1. J.P.F. Konigsfeldt: *Genealogy Table of Oldenburg's Races*, Copenhagen 1840. Anmerkungen, Tab. 1.

2. A further descendency of Hugo Capet from Charles The Great is: Charles The Great—Louis I "The Pious" [Note: Further additions follow ** from *Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants*, Vol III, 1988], **, p.145, 182: "Le Debonnaire", Emperor of the West (814-840), born at Garonne (Chasseneuil), August 778, died near Mainz 20.06.840; married (1) Ermengarde (Irmgard) d. 03.10.818, dau. of Ingeramun (Ingram), Count of Hasboye; m. (2) Feb. 819 at Aix-la-Chapelle, Judith, dau. of Count Welf of Alamannia & Heilwag of Saxony, b. ca. 804/6, d. 19.04.843 at Tours, [**, p.18, Judith, dau. of Guelph I, Count of Altdorf (Alteroff) & Duke of Bavaria, & Edith of Saxony. Louis I was King of Aquitaine (781), co-Emperor (813).]—Alisa, [Alice], married to Robert The Strong, Earl of Burgundy, + 867—Robert I, Duke of France, Marquis of Neustria, King of the West Franks, d. 15.06.923 in Soissons; married to Beatrix, Duchess of Vermandois (daughter of the Count Pepin of Valois and Senlis) [**, p.206: Count of Senlis, Peronne, and St.Quentin; b. ca. 815, d.aft 840].—Hugo The Great, Count of Paris [**, p.35: Duke of France, Leader of the First Crusade, b. 1101] [**, p. 100 in part on his wife says he d. 1101] married (1) Adelaide de Vermandois, Countess of Vermandois & Valois, & (2) Adele de Vexin, dau. of Rauol III, the Great, Count of Valois & Vexin [**, pp. 34 & 35 Hugh d. in June 956; married (3) Hedwig, Princess of Germany, dau. of Henry I, the Fowler, Emperor of Germany.]—Hugh Capet, King of France (987-996/7), [**, p.34: b. after 939, d. 24.10.996; married "ante" 969 Adelaide of Poitou, b. 945/50, d. 1004, dau. of William I, Count of Poitou & Adele, dau. of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.

3. Further descendency of Robert II from Charles The Great is: Charles The Great —Peipin, King of Italy, [**, p.206:and Lombardy; b. 777,d. Milan, 08.07.810]. Bernard, King of Italy, (813-817), Earl of Vermandois, [**, p.34: b. 797, d. Milan, 17.04.818 married Cunnigunde,d. ca. 835.] (+ 943) —Pepin, Count of Senlis, Peronne, & St. Quentin; b.ca. 815, d. aft. 840.—Herbert I, Count of Vermandois; d.900 [**, p. 206: married Bertha de Morvois, dau. of Guarri, Count of Morvois.] [**, p.125: and

Troyas; b. 880/890?, d. St. Quentin ca. 943; married Liegarde, dau. of Robert I, Duke of France, and Adele].—Leutgardis, Countess of Vermandois married Theobald, Count of Blois and Chartres, d. ca. 978. Alisa [Alice], Duchess of Bois and Chartres, married to Wilhelm IV, Duke of Aquitaine - Alisa [Alice], Princess of Aquitaine, married to Hugo Capet — Robert II, the Holy, King of France.

4. The ancestry of Philip I of France from the old Swedish Kings is: Erik Emundson The First["Ancient"] King of Sweden, d. 900.— Bjorn der Alte, King of Sweden, d. ca. 950.— Erik Seirsael, the Victor, King of Sweden, d. ca. 995.— Olaf Skotkonig, King of Sweden, d.1021 (1022?)—Ingegerd (or Anna), d. 1050; married 1019 Jaroslaw I, Grand Prince of Kiev [**,p.35 d. 20 Feb 1053/4, and his second wife, Ingegerd, dau. of Olaf, First Christian King of Sweden.] — Agnes (or Anna), Russian Princess; m. Henry I, King of France.— Philip I, King of France. Main SOURCE: J.P.F.Königsfeldt, *Genealogiske historiske Tabeller over de nordiske Rigers Kongeslaegte*, Copenhagen 1856, Tabl. 12 (pages 149-152, and page 191).; *Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants*, Vol. II, compiled by Aileen Lewers Langston & J. Orton Buck, Jr.(1988)

5. Ancestry of Louis IX, the Holy from Rollo, Duke of Normandy other than mentioned in above #4 —by means of the BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY — is:

Rollo, Duke of Normandy

William Langschwert, Duke of Normandy, d. 946

Richard I, Duke of Normandy, d. 996

Richard II, Duke of Normandy, d. 1026

Robert II, the Devil, Duke of Normandy, d.Nikaea 1035, living with (unmarried to) a tanner's daughter, Arletta from Falaise.

William I, the Conqueror, King of England, b. ca. 1027, d. Rouen 9.9.1087

Henry I, Beauclere, King of England, b. 1068, d.1.12.1135; m. Matilda, Princess of Scotland—Matilda, Princess of England; m. Geoffrey IV Plantagenet, [**, p. 136 : Court of Anjou, b. 24 Aug. 1113, d. 7 Sept 1151] — Henry II, [p.136 , 117: Plantagenet, King of England (1154-1189), "Curt Mantel", b. 5 Mar. 1132/3 at LeMans, d. at Chinon 6 July 1189, married 18 May 1152/53 Eleanore (Eleanor), Countess of Poitou, Duchess of Aquitaine, Queen of France, d. 31 Mar. 1202/04], divorced wife of Louis VII, King of France, [**, p. 183: and dau. of William, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitou.]—Eleonore, Princess of England, b. 1177-1214 (Compare *Genealogy of Henry IV* as per Helmolt's *Weltgeschichte* and the corrections thereof by O.v. Dungern, Herold 1906, page 179.)

6. Decendants: Amaury III, Lord of Craon, d. 1332; m. Isabella of St. Moor, d.1310, (dau. of William IV of St. Moor).

7. Maurice VI, Lord of Craon, d. 1292; m. Mahaud (Maude) of Malines, d. 1306; (Dau. of Dreux IV of Mello; Lady of the Castle Chinon, d 1323, and of Eleanor of Savoy.

“I”
FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK
1740–1811

An Autobiographical Sketch

*The following is an extract of a letter written in 1807,
by him to a gentleman who has asked FRÉDÉRIC for an autobiographic sketch.*

FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK was born at The Hague, Holland on the 5th day of December, 1740, and died at Copenhagen, Denmark, the 4th day of September, 1811.

“My family originated in Antwerp, (Belgium), and at a time when that city was in its splendor, it played a distinguished role in commerce. One of my ancestors, having married a Huguenot and himself embracing that creed, separated from the family, and established himself in France. At the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685, by which the Protestants lost all rights), this branch went to Holland. From then on, all relations ceased between the two branches of the family. Those living in Brabant [part of Belgium] did not even know that there existed one in Holland. I first knew in 1765. I mention these circumstances because they have particularly influenced my destiny and laid the foundation of my fortunes.

“My father established himself as a merchant at Batavia [known in 1992 as the island of Java in Indonesia], independent of the Indian Company, where he stayed twenty years. Having attracted the displeasure of the Company, he was obliged to return to Holland. He had money enough to live off the interest, and married my mother, a daughter of PAUL RAPIN DE THOIRAS, author of the *History of England*. He established himself in The Hague, where I was born in 1740. He did not mind [spare] any expense for the education of his children.

“In 1757, I was placed in an English house of commerce in Amsterdam. I had a taste and talent for this kind of pursuit, which promised success. Having gained the good will and the confidence of my employers, it is probable that I, when they retired a few years later to enjoy their fortune in their own country, would succeed them in that excellent establishment,

if an unfortunate passion had not annihilated these prospects"..... (DE CONINCK fell in love, the lady took a richer rival, and in his despair he would not stay in the same city and move among the same social circles, or even in the same part of the world. He went to Copenhagen in August, 1763, with the intention of going to India.)

"I was furnished with strong and urging recommendations from persons in high positions; among others, the government officials COUNTS BERNSTORF and MOLTKE, who at that time were residing in Denmark, and from the last President of the Company. Not being myself devoid of interest and knowledge in commerce, I succeeded in my project. Count MOLTKE procured me the position as 'supercargo' with residence in China and with the charge of taking care of the interest of the Company, (East India Company in Copenhagen). All was arranged; my baggage was on board; I was ready to embark, when one of the associates of the firm of FABRITIUS and WEBER unexpectedly retired. I had come here with FABRITIUS, who had known me in Holland and thought me suitable and capable to replace that member of the firm, whom the House absolutely needed; and consequently he made me advantageous and flattering propositions"(DE CONINCK accepted and withdrew from the Chinese project, but Mrs. FABRITIUS, the head of the firm, refused her consent. He established himself on his own at Copenhagen in 1764 and had no reason to regret this move.) "I made several connections especially in Brabant, which I owed to the fact that I had the same name as a family who was highly honored there and was connected with all that was great and rich in the country. There did not exist a single male descendant of that family, and I did not, then, know that I originated from it.

"I was told that the Danish Government proposed opening financial negotiations. My chief business for my friends in Brabant was to invest their money, for not being merchants, they had much more than they could employ [use]. I probed the ground, therefore, and found everything so favorable, that I thought I could risk to offer the Government a million Rigsdaler (Rigsdaler=50 cents a piece). It was the first negotiation Denmark made of any importance abroad. Its credit was not yet well established and assured, and the government was not sure of success. Such an offer was, therefore, not to be disregarded. COUNT MOLTKE, who conducted the whole affair, accepted it with eagerness. He had me specially authorized by the King to open this negotiation, and I left immediately in possession of the necessary power of attorney"

"All this had been done without the knowledge of BARON, the King's Minister at Hamburg, who on his own initiative had opened negotiations with a Dutch firm, to place a loan in Holland. Supported by COUNT

MOLTKE, DE CONINCK succeeded in forcing the Dutch firm to compromise with him for full commission on all money he obtained in Brabant. (He engaged in not trying to place any part of the loan in Holland.)

“Toward the end of 1765 I went to Antwerp. My father had sent me all papers and documents which proved the identity of the families. I had no trouble in obtaining recognition there, and was so much more warmly received in the family, as the name, although extinct among the males, was still held in veneration.

“Another circumstance contributed much to the good reception: there was another family of the same name in Brabant, which pretended to belong to that branch from which I descended. A lawsuit had been started on this question, the decision of which was important to my family. The original papers I had brought with me made the other family win the suit, and as I did not demand anything, I was highly feted by all; they did not neglect anything to persuade me to stay for good in Antwerp, and they intimated that, if I would return to the fold of the Church, there was no match I could not pretend to.

“I profited by this general enthusiasm which set the objective of my voyage. The Bishop of Antwerp was a grandson of a DE CONINCK, and he, as well as all the other members of the family (of which included several women still alive), were a powerful support to me. They were all-mighty rich and had the greatest credit and the greatest influence in the country. I, therefore, succeeded far beyond my expectations and hopes, and was fortunate enough to gain such a credit for Denmark that I placed a rather large amount of the obligations of this negotiation with an agio (discount) of from 1 to 4 percent above par.

“At this time I made several commercial connections in the land, which later were extremely useful and advantageous to me, so that I may say that I, there and then, laid the foundation of my fortune on this most solid ground.

“I came back to Copenhagen toward the end of 1766. I was in possession of a substantial capital, and I had well established my reputation and credit abroad. Upon my return, the Government gave me very flattering proof of its approbation and its satisfaction with the way I had conducted the affair. In May 1768, I was appointed the King’s Agent and Sole Director of the ‘Bureau of the General Store’. The credit of this establishment had been entirely forfeited by a vicious administration. I had the good fortune to raise it again. About this time the Indian Company was in the condition of decadence, and the grant of 1732 was near expiring. I had studied this question with great attention. I was confident that none of the Indian Companies in Europe, whose success was based only on an exclusive

privilege, could subsist in the long run, without other resources, which were not at all in proportion with the expense. The late COUNT BERNSTORFF understood it perfectly, but the prejudice was still so strong that he dared to touch this sacred sanctum. He did, however, what the circumstances allowed him to do.

"I advised him to insert into the new franchise an article, which would leave a door open so as to enable private parties to trade on the East Indies. As nobody believed that anyone could or dared enter on such an enterprise, that article did not meet with much opposition; but I had already taken all my measures for such an undertaking, convinced that the royalty of eight percent, which all cargos should pay to the Company of their gross receipts, and which thus would be a clear and net profit without any expenditure on its side, would become a considerable market for Indian products. There would spring up a competition which never before had existed, and which would profit the Company for its own importations, creating a better sale for them, while the country commerce and the merchants would, likewise, gain.

"In 1772, I was elected one of the directors of the new Company. This position, increasing my credit, facilitated the organization of a private commerce in India; but my first and principal object was by this means to further the interest of the Company and insure the prolonging of its existence. I had the ambition thereby, to make a name for myself, and to prove to the shareholders that by making me a Director, they had not made a bad choice. I was so much more zealous [enthusiastic], as that was perfect harmony with my own interest. By the considerable increase, it did not fail to give me business. But I had not calculated the effect of their ignorant and obstinate blindness, produced and convinced by envy and jealousy. This commerce had hardly been started before I became the object of the most violent persecution. I was considered as the enemy of the Company, abusing my place as Director and betraying the interest that had been confided to me. A powerful league was formed to force me to resign as Director. But in the strength of my innocence and the purity of my motives, supported by my colleague, and convinced that people would soon do me justice, I remained and weathered the storm. With the arrival of the first loads from India, people became convinced of the advantage which the company would gain, both from the royalty payable to it, and from the increase in prices of its own importations due to the competition, the shareholders changed their opinions. I seized that moment for tendering my resignation.

"In 1770 I had married, and my family began to increase in every way. I could, therefore, no longer continue to give the greater part of my time

to the interest of the Company. Instead of driving me out of the Board of Directors, they now insisted on my remaining on it, but as said, that was not feasible in view of interests that were dearer to me, and in a special meeting the shareholders gave me the most honorable discharge, inserting in the minutes, that in spite of all that had taken place before, they were convinced that I had served the Company well, and that they with regret, accepted my resignation.

“Independently of the motive stated above, another consideration impelled me to insist on severing my connection with the Company. I had an inkling that there were irregularities being committed by some employees who were sustained and protected by some of the Directors, and it was impossible to prevent these abuses or even to discover their source. A few years later, the deficit in the treasury of the Company, for which the innocent directors had been made personally responsible, uncovered these abuses and justified only too well my timely withdrawal.

“My business continued to prosper and my fortune to grow beyond all my expectations, so as to satisfy all my wishes. Envy had not fallen asleep, and I was not far from being entirely ruined. But thanks to God, I have been able to avoid that shipwreck, and I have been fortunate enough to partially repair this breach.

“Satisfied with what remains, I have the satisfaction to see my sons succeed me in my establishment and conduct it with intelligence, and according to principals of good faith and honor, which I have tried to imbue them with, having given them, in writing, rules of conduct and prudence, which I, with greatest pleasure, see them follow.

“In proportion, as my means increased and I had the power to be of use to the different individuals of my family, I have tried successfully to draw them to me and establish them in a country, in which I, myself, have found happiness. At the age of 67 I find myself at the head of, perhaps the most numerous and most intimately connected family that exists in Copenhagen. They show me an affection which I try to merit. I enjoy most of my faculties; I have few or none of the infirmities of my age; I have given up all ambition, and I have few anxieties. I feel neither hatred nor envy for anybody. I retain no painful memory of the harm which some persons, perhaps have tried to do to me. I believe that I in justice can say that I have not done anything to attract their attacks. At all events I forgive them with all my heart, and wish that they also may forget their bad feeling toward me.

“Few men, certainly, have as much reason as I have to thank Providence and be grateful for its manifold blessings.”

(Signed) FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK

The above is translated from a manuscript in French, copied from the original by Commander VALDEMAR DE CONINCK at Copenhagen, by HENRY J. GARRIGUES, M.D., a Great Grandson of FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK in Tyron, North Carolina, February 24, 1911.

EDMUND GARRIGUES, Massillon, Ohio contributed this. January 1, 1920.

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS TO THE ABOVE BIOGRAPHY

Abstracts of Extracts from *N.L.Reiersen Memorial*, by C. Nyrop, Copenhagen 1896. "Preface." N. L. Reiersen earned his fortune as partner in the firm De Coninck and Reiersen.

Page 56. In the year 1737, there was founded by Royal Order a General Store, which should be a link between the Manufacturers and the Consumers, buying and selling woolen and silk goods manufactured in Denmark. This is the Institution of which De Coninck speaks so much in his autobiographical letter to a friend.

Pages 156-161. In the year 1777 De Coninck, together with Reiersen and Tront, was ordered to submit a plan for the improvement of the General Store Bureau. One of their recommendations was that there should be given a bounty on exported goods, which suited the firm DE CONINCK & REIERSEN well.

The former sole Director was replaced by a Board of Directors, which consisted of the three men and A. Hennings, an intimate friend of Count Schimmelmam. The last named, Hennings, was always opposed to De Coninck & Reiersen. The following year of 1778, a Royal resolution decided that the Directors should not have any private business. This was, however, not carried out; Reiersen remained in the Directorate while De Coninck soon, thereafter, voluntarily resigned.

Page 207. Jean De Coninck, Frédéric's father, spent 20 years in Batavia. He then settled in The Hague, where he built a mansion in the middle of a garden, with a monumental gate on the street. His wealth made it possible for him to be a suitor to the daughter of the poor nobleman, Paul Rapin De Thoiras, who has six daughters, who all were married. As far as I can judge from the names of the sons-in-law Dufour, Du Bosc, De Maucler, De Coninck, De Cozenovi, and Baron De Freisheim—only three of them—De Maucler, De Cozenovi and De Freisheim were of noble birth, while Rapin descended from a family, whose nobility ascends to the twelfth century. See his Biography by Raoul [De Cazenove, see Main Sources here within] Cozenovi, 2d edition, Toulouse, 1874 P. 271).

Page 214. When De Coninck was made a Director of the General Store (May 3, 1768), he should have one per cent of all sums received by that concern, but should give room for office and ware rooms, light, etc., and pay some of the clerks. He had just bought a large building, where he had room for all that, and where it

remained until his resignation in 1778.

According to the marriage contract with Marie De Joncourt each should have a separate estate. Whether she got children or not, she should, after her husband's death, "enjoy 5,960 gilders" (I can't see whether that should only be paid once or be a yearly pension, probably the former, for according to the *Century Dictionary*, the Burgomaster [Burgermeister = Mayor] of Amsterdam had only 500 guilders a year, and De Coninck was at that time (1770) not yet a rich man. At present [1896?], a guilder is only 40 cents, but formerly it was a gold coin.)

Page 234. In the year 1772, he was elected a member of the Board of Directors. He was not then 32 years old.

Page 235. From the moment De Coninck became a share holder in the Asiatic Company (1766 or 1767), he turned his attentions to the commerce with India.

Page 236. In 1774, he gave notice to the Royal Bureau of Commerce that he, together with three other men, one of them, along with himself, a member of the Board of Directors, would send a private ship to India.

It was an event in the history of Denmark, that he ventured onto such an enterprise, but it was followed by many similar deeds of boldness and superiority until he climaxed the events in 1797 or 1798, (when the Dutch ships were afraid of leaving port) by concluding a contract with the Dutch India Company, according to which, all the Company's products lying in Batavia, and worth 19,000,000 guilders, were ceded to him. Thirty-eight vessels were needed for the transport, but the English would not respect the neutral Danish flag. De Coninck's enemies accused him of being the cause of Denmark being drawn into the war, which England waged with Holland, France and Spain.

In 1781, during the American War of Independence, he amazed the world by being able, and having the courage, to bring sixty-four ships of different nationalities which lay blockaded in different ports, under the Danish flag. He had such a system of couriers, that in 1802 he could bring the news of the conclusion of the peace of Amiens to the French Minister of Denmark.

Page 239. The Danish Consul General Jens Wolff published in London, 1814, a book entitled, *Sketches on a Tour to Copenhagen*. He describes De Coninck's enormous wealth and calls him "This excellent man, who may be classed among patriarchs of old." He depicts him as the head of his family, who always is surrounded by his descendants of the second and third generation. "Numbering from 40 to 50, they usually sat with him at the table."

Page 240. Both in the city and in the country his residences were those of a King. (His winter palace is the noblest building in Copenhagen. His summer residence was a very large mansion, three stories high on the border of a beautiful lake. He surrounded it by rare trees, which his Captains brought him from foreign countries, i.e. the American locust. His winter home he sold later to the Queen, when fire had destroyed the Royal Palace)

De Coninck commissioned the Danish artists and bought their pictures [paintings] in Holland.

Page 241. In 1801, he had himself and the whole family vaccinated, thus opening the way for this innovation in Denmark.

He had nine children, and increased his family by drawing his only brother, Jean, and his two sisters to Denmark.

He liberally subsidized French Emigrants. He contributed 30,000 Rigsdaler (\$15,000) to the reconstruction of the Royal Palace. He also gave 10,000 Rigsdaler to the sufferers from the naval battle at Copenhagen in 1802.

Page 244. Of his summer estate, Dronninggaard, he made an entail, [entail means it is passed down to the eldest son.] that it should be inherited by his oldest son. But in 1821, the firm De Coninck failed and the son took up residence in Paris. In 1807, De Coninck had a paralytic stroke, which left him a ruin till his death in 1811. The apoplexy was doubtless due to the strain caused by his being accused of treason, (of which I have spoken in a previous paper).

Page 257. One must not think that De Coninck's role in the Asiatic Company was at an end because he resigned as Director in 1777; he was elected one of three "Revisors."

In his autobiographical letter, De Coninck gives as one reason for resigning that there were abuses in the Company. Those abuses were protected by powerful members of the Board of Directors. This proved true in 1783, when it was found that the Company had been cheated for 700,000 Rigsdaler (\$350,000).

To continue from Wolff's book, "The firm De Coninck & Reiersen grew in reputation and wealth. It took part in all branches of commerce. It was interested in the export of salt meat subsidized by the State; it exported dry goods to Maderia and took the wines of the Island in exchange; it traded on the West Indian Islands, which it was willing to furnish with slaves from Africa, and for which it procured a loan in Holland. Upon the whole, it had the liveliest connections with both East and West India.

The 1st of May, 1783, De Coninck was given the title of Etrataraad (Counselor of State). DeConinck & Reiersen continued to have good connections abroad.

Pages 268-270. The firm De Coninck & Reiersen bought control of the Baltic Guinea Co. This was its third great enterprise besides the trade in India and its buying up ships of powers involved in the war between England on one side and Holland, France and Spain on the other. De Coninck put first his son-in-law, Pingel, in as a Director, and after his death his second son-in-law, Duntzfelt (my grandfather).

Page 275. Frederic De Coninck's brother Jean De Coninck married Reiersen's sister in 1785.

Page 274. De Coninck & Reiersen bought together the Ahlefeldt-Laurvigse Palace in 1783, and De Coninck took possession of it. In 1788, Reiersen sold his part of the property to De Coninck.

On the 2nd day of January, 1790, De Coninck and Reiersen separated. The commerce should be De Coninck's; the silk manufacturing (Reiersen's creation) should belong to Reiersen, and De Coninck should pay him a certain sum for his part.

The firm then became DE CONINCK & CO. His brother Jean and his sons, Frederic and Jean were partners.

De Coninck's activity was epoch-making in the history of Denmark's commerce.

CHRISTIAN WILHELM DÜNTZFELT
1762-1809

*Royal Agent
and Merchant in Copenhagen*

and MARIE HENRIETTE DÜNTZFELT, née DE CONINCK

For an era of more than two hundred years, from 1618 until 1848, Trankebar on the Coromandel Coast was the center of the Danish colonies in East India, and the residence of the governor. Still there, (and still standing in 1930) was an old fort and a government building left to remind us of the former Danish domination. In 1747, the honorable Governor of Trankebar, PAUL KRISK PANK, died there. His daughter, ADELHEID VIBEKE PANK (died 1783) was married in Trankebar to NICOLAJ KRÖKKEL (died 1767), a customs official and warehouse manager, later a marine assistant on board "The King of Denmark." One of their daughters, ANNA ABIGAEL KRÖKKEL, married the Dutch Engineer, Lieutenant JOHANN FRIEDRICH DÜNTZFELT in Trankebar on November 30, 1761, and moved with him to the nearby harbor town of Negapatnam. She gave birth to a son, CHRISTIAN WILHELM on September 8, 1762.

When he was just one year old, his father was sent on business to Batavia, the capitol of the Dutch Colonies of India. The father left his wife and son back in Negapatnam. Because he never contacted his wife again, she moved back to her parent's home in Trankebar where they lived under modest circumstances.

Christian Wilhelm's father, JOHANN FRIEDRICH DÜNTZFELT was German by birth, born April 1, 1725, in Eisleben. Nothing else is known about his family or background. In 1760, he entered the service of the Dutch-East India Company. Before his marriage to ANNA ABIGAEL KRÖKKEL he had been married once before to GRACIA de SOUSA de MONDE. When and why he left Batavia and what he did until 1771 is unknown. At about that same time he showed up in Neuwied [Germany] garrison. Besides his military duties, he worked as a cartographer [map maker]. It appears that around 1755, he was made a nobleman since he called himself "Von DÜNTZFELT." [This fact was not proven in 1991]. He

later lived under very modest circumstances, supported occasionally by his son, and died in Neuwied on August 23, 1785, of apoplexy. Never again did he see his wife nor son left behind in the islands.

This son, who called himself "Duntzfelt" had to make his own living as a twelve year old working as an assistant to the Colony Chief OLE BIE in the newly acquired Danish Colony of Frederiksnagor.¹ He was able to support himself, his mother, and as we have already heard, his father on some occasions.

Most likely this would not have been possible had he continued to depend exclusively on his small income as a civil servant. Even though he managed to advance to higher positions during his fourteen years in Frederiksnagor, where he was elected the third, and later the second, "voice" of the colony council, he still had to depend—like all other civil servants of the governor—on other incomes to supplement his small salary. Young DUNTZFELT had an unusual skill and talent for business deals, a definite advantage for him. His commercial activities grew in time into significant numbers. At age twenty, he founded the firm of DUNTZFELT, BLOOM & KIERULFF in Frederiksnagor, and in 1784 he sent his first shipload, mainly as a commissioner, but also partially on his own account, to Denmark. He had already started his business contacts the previous year with DE CONINCK's firm in Copenhagen. In early 1788, he set out on a business trip to Copenhagen and arrived there on July 19.

Since the business matter that required the trip had been resolved before his arrival, his first visit was to the firm of DE CONINCK, where he was warmly welcomed. During the time that followed, he managed to make many connections with important Copenhagen shipping houses. Through this, but also because of other factors, his stay in the Danish capitol was of essential importance for his future. In FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK's home he met his daughter, HENRIETTE, a pretty girl of fourteen, and fell deeply in love with her [He was 26 years old.] Because of HENRIETTE'S tender young age one could not think of an engagement or marriage—at least not yet. Since he wanted the young girl to remember him, he had the painter, JENS JUEL, paint his portrait, and gave the painting to a close relative of the DE CONINCKS.

His stay in Copenhagen and the favorable impressions he made there steadied his position with the Asian Company and the Danish government, where he was already well-respected through his reports about the conditions in India. He received more authority and was elected to the position of Colony Chief in Frederiksnagor after the retirement of the present chief.

His return to India was delayed due to several things happening. He did not arrive back to Frederiksnagor until the end of March, 1790. After what

he had seen and experienced during his travels, he no longer felt comfortable in the narrow domain of the colony of India. Five months later [August 1st] he was on board a ship to return to Europe, having submitted his request for release, and arrived back in Copenhagen on February 1 of the following year.

Denmark's commercial situations offered a young man like Duntzfelt excellent opportunities to develop his mercantile business skills. One was conveying the idea—with the co-operation of the government—to effectively organize the Copenhagen trade; and these efforts, as well as the very favorable commercial status were for the initiative of the market situation, quite beneficial. When the French declared war on Austria in April, 1792, nearly all of Europe was affected by the lengthy period of war that followed, and the market status of Copenhagen was prepared to take full advantage of the neutral Danes.

Once again Duntzfelt was warmly welcomed by the firm of DE CONINCK and the boss himself. FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK saw in him the most suitable person he needed for his large-scale enterprise, and even though DUNTZFELT owned neither a business nor did he have any capital, he engaged him not only for his business, but he gave DUNTZFELT permission to marry his daughter, MARIE HENRIETTE.² The marriage took place on July 22, 1791, at DE CONINCK'S country estate "Dronninggaard." DE CONINCK gave his daughter a dowry of 16,000 Rthl, which was to remain her personal property.

FRÉDÉRIC DE CONINCK entrusted his new son-in-law with a part of the former royal Baltic-Guinea shipping business, or more specifically, the syndicate which had taken over the business of the dissolved companies and now went under the name of DUNTZFELT, MEYER & COMPANY. The business transactions were of different nature. With a mercantile fleet of thirty-seven ships, mostly equipped frigates, one kept in touch mainly with the Danish Colonies on the Guinea coast and in the West Indies. Slaves and ebony were brought in from Africa. The slaves were taken to the Danish Antilles; the ivory went to Europe. The business also dealt in whale fishing and merchandise transporting of all kinds. Eventually the slave trade was halted after the Danish government, in accordance with legislation that was signed in 1792, prohibited such transporting effective January 1, 1803.³ De Coninck and Duntzfelt were undoubtedly happy with this legislation, as it relieved them from this demand and other pressing obligations which the Guinea Concession had forced them to do. The government took over what had been, up to this time, their syndicated obligation of the management of the forts and factories along the Guinea coast.

Finally on October 14, 1791, DUNTZFELT'S separation from the Colonial Service was approved, and he was appointed consultant for East Indian matters the same year. The government honored him by bestowing him with the title of "Royal Agent" in the rank of Councilor of the Exchequer [treasurer].

The Guinea and West Indies business did not stop DUNTZFELT from using his extensive knowledge of the East India situation. He used it favorably for himself and his firm, and with the full support of his father-in-law. But other even bigger propositions had to be solved by the Copenhagen merchants. Following the already mentioned declaration of war on France came the second one on England, starting a gigantic battle between the fighting powers with the purpose of not only destroying enemy fleets but conquering the colonies. Their aim was to paralyze the enemy's importing trade. For this the blockade of the coasts was the most effective way. Now the trade of the neutral states had the job of keeping open the sea ways, and under neutral flag protect, not only its own trade but the enemy powers as well. This proposition in which the Copenhagen wholesale trade intensively participated was, of course, a huge risk. According to existing rules, even though the private goods of the enemy handled under a neutral flag was to be untouchable, a large number of neutral ships were attacked and destroyed. To the owners of these ships, it often meant years of trouble. Not only because of loss of goods, but sometimes it took years to receive compensation for the loss. On the other hand, the profit of such deals was so high that few merchants were scared away by the high risk. The DUNTZFELT family also participated in these deals. They too experienced occasional high losses but they, as did most of the Copenhagen trade merchants, achieved extreme gains and profits during the years of the "glittering trade period" (1793-1807). The syndicate formed for the Guinea-West Indies trade was dissolved on January 1, 1796; the firm DUNTZFELT, MEYER & CO. was liquidated, and DUNTZFELT continued his business under the name of DUNTZFELT AND CO. Of the extensive storage areas across from the War Harbor, the new firm of DUNTZFELT & CO. took over the most northern part, and behind it, DUNTZFELT ordered a huge warehouse built with the facade facing the "Amaliegade" (later #24), an impressive house and office building.

The most noble proposition handled by the firm, DUNTZFELT & CO. was the tending of the East-Indian trips. Most of them were frigates, and because of the war and pirates, they had to be equipped and armed like war ships. A ship like this needed thirteen months on the average for a round trip from Copenhagen to East India. In spite of the great danger connected with the extended sea journeys during the heavy war times and the losses connected

with, and expected under these circumstances, DUNTZFELT & CO. enlarged their fleet from year to year. In 1804 they owned no less than seventeen ships, all traveling between Denmark and India.

DUNTZFELT'S wealth came close to that of his father-in-law. During the years 1802-1809, DUNTZFELT was the "Senior" of the Copenhagen Trade Association; further, a member of the Board of Directors of the "Royal Spezienbank", and held many other public positions.⁴ Emperor NAPOLEON's decree of continent blockade against England in 1808 temporarily changed nothing about the favorable position of the neutral Danish shipping trade, and during the first half of 1807, Copenhagen remained an important trade center. No one thought this could change. The Asiatic Company, as well as DUNTZFELT & CO., continued to export ship loads to East India—with the first transport not even bothering to insure the goods. Then arrived the British ultimatum on Denmark, followed by the landing of powerful British marines at Sunde. After this was the landing of British troops at Seeland, and the attack and occupation of Copenhagen. Denmark's neutrality and the "glittering trade epoch" was finally ended. The Danish shipping trade was totally paralyzed. The former existing wealth in Copenhagen disappeared during the following difficult years of war. For Denmark this not only meant the ruin of its trade but the ruin of the state as well, and ended with the loss of Norway.⁵

Meanwhile, DUNTZFELT did not live to see the culmination of the disaster which was happening in his homeland. He died on October 20, 1809, at the age of forty-seven..

In 1808, he had sold his home at Amaliegade to the "Common Hospital."⁶ However, the great losses certainly were not the reasons forcing him to this sale. Just the year before he had given a fully equipped cannon sloop to the government which, under Ltr.F No. 8, served the Danish fleet for forty years. He had no longer lived in the house since he (in 1808) had purchased, together with the later Secretary of State, KAAS, the estate belonging to Count FRÉDÉRIC CHRISTIAN of Augustenborg. It was located at the corner of Norgesgade (In 1930 it was known by the name Bredgade.) When DUNTZFELT died, he was still considered a wealthy man by everyone.

Mainly through his marriage, DUNTZFELT had a special position in society. He was a member of the Royal Hunt Society, the Free Mason Society of "Zorobabel zum Nordstern," and the society for the promotion of music. DUNTZFELT was very musically inclined and a superb violinist. He often went to the theater, gave social parties now and then to which the ladies of his East and West India associates lent an exotic tone. Mostly though, he played no major role in society functions; for this he was too

preoccupied with his business deals. His household was actually very modest. However, one must consider the times when using the word "modest." As the word does *not* imply, they had in their employment an "informer," a governess, a nanny, a married porter, a married coachman, two houseboys and four servant girls.

An amusing anecdote was told about DUNTZFELT'S coach. When the British ADMIRAL NELSON after the sea battle came onto land on April 3, 1801, at the Copenhagen Roads there stood DUNTZFELT'S carriage—perhaps because it was the most elegant in Copenhagen—to take the Admiral to the Crown Prince. NELSON, however, refused to use the coach; perhaps he felt insulted and offended that there was no royal carriage there to meet him, and so on foot—in full uniform—he walked to the castle.

Not until late in the year 1800, did DUNTZFELT purchase a country estate, "Ankersminds am Strandwege", north of Copenhagen. It came complete with gardens and planted parklands, but he sold it in 1804. The following year he purchased "Ordrupshøj" in Ordrup, a very manorial country estate with beautifully manicured parkland and a very picturesque location. British troops were housed in this estate during the occupation of 1807 .

Frau HENRIETTE DUNTZFELT gave birth to eight children. Besides this fact, however, it is said that their marriage was not the best. Just by outer appearance the husband and wife were quite different. He was short and slender with an olive complexion; she was tall and hefty. As a young girl she was delicate and immensely attractive with beautiful hair and large eyes, a very imposing person. Her grandson, HENRI-JACQUES GARRIGUES, MD, in a letter of more detail [which is mentioned earlier in the text] pointed out the significant differences between the couple: He was more intelligent when compared to her, but the one difference which made their marriage so difficult, was their tempers. He was lively, outgoing, passionate, zealous, hot-headed; she, on the other hand, was very quiet and unresponsive. Of her children, WILLIAM had his mother's temper, and CÄCILIE, the wife of JACQUES LOUIS, had the temperament of her father.

In 1805, after fourteen years of marriage, DUNTZFELT and his wife agreed to a separation for the children's sake and "not to make life miserable for each other."⁷

Mrs. DUNTZFELT moved to Holland and took her two youngest daughters with her; the youngest son stayed with his father, two other sons, WILLIAM and FRITZ, were sent to live with the Reverend MERKUS in Voorburg at The Hague, and the daughters MARIE-ANNE and CÄCILIE went to live at the home of Reverend MONOD who was married

to Mrs. DUNTZFELT'S sister. In 1808, after the legal separation time had passed, the couple decided to renew their marriage. Mrs. DUNTZFELT returned to Copenhagen, and it seems as though a better harmony now existed between the partners. In 1809, the eighth child, daughter HENRIETTE LOUISE was born.

Just prior to the birth of his daughter, DUNTZFELT had gone on a journey to Aachen to seek a health treatment since he had not felt well for quite some time.⁸ He stayed there until September without recuperating from his illness. From Aachen he went to Paris, most likely on business, where his health took a turn for the worse. He died on October 20, 1809, and was buried in the PÈRE-LACHASE CEMETERY [Famous in present times because of celebrities being buried there.]. His brother-in-law, the well-known Reverend MONOD, said the eulogy.

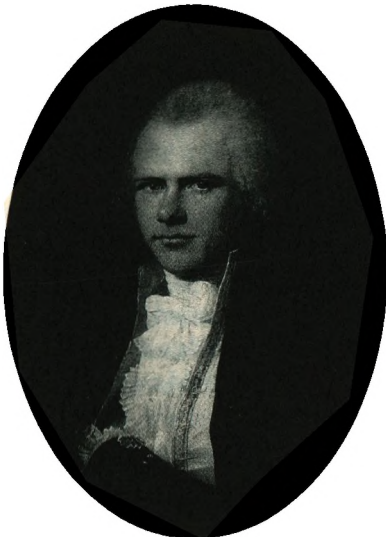
To his wife, Duntzfelt had willed a lifetime compensation of 3,000 Rthl. Otherwise they had excluded themselves from being heirs in their last wills. His entire wealth and possessions went to his children, each receiving approximately 70,000 Rthl.

The firm of DUNTZFELT & CO. was continued by his sons, WILLIAM and FRITZ with two other associates, however, under much less favorable conditions. The war did not seem to want to end and resulted in nearly total lack of business, followed by the State ruin, and finally the unfavorable Peace of Kiel.

These same conditions were the cause of DUNTZFELT'S widow seeing her income and wealth diminish faster and faster. In the end she was forced to sell most of her furniture through public auctions. Admired and respected by all, she died March 13, 1843, at the age of sixty-nine. The Pastor of the French Reformed community in his eulogy referred to her as "le veritable chef de sa famille par la tendresse qu'elle inspirait" and went on saying, "Other women become famous by their intelligence and knowledge, but to her God had given his most precious gift—a warm and tender heart."

NOTES

1. The spelling of names was not quite exact at that time, and the German "Ü" does not exist in the Danish language.
2. Marie Henriette was born in Copenhagen on March 5, 1774 and died in Copenhagen on March 13, 1843.
3. In the meantime, West India should have been supplied with the necessary laborers, especially on the sugar plantations.
4. Duntzfelt's wealth came close to his father-in-laws at the time of his death.
5. When Norway was surrendered to Sweden by Denmark in the early part of the 19th Century, Denmark lost all pretensions to the status of a European power.
6. In 1930 it was part of this hospital until later when it was replaced with a new building.
7. The word *separate* means to live apart "from table and bed", a final separation (divorce) of the marriage did not take place.
8. During this, his last trip, he left behind in Copenhagen the "Medallion on a blue ribbon" mentioned by Dr. Garrigues (others say it was a "Medallion of blue enamel with his signature in diamonds"), as some kind of "Challenge Trophy" for his children's good behavior.



Christian Wilhelm Duntzfelt
1762-1809



Henriette Marie de Coninck
1774-1843

The Royal Agent Christian Wilhelm Duntzfelt with his wife Marie Henriette née De Coninck had 8 children

1. Guillaume (William) Frédéric, Budget Advisor, merchant and Politician, *June 12, 1792, married on October 13, 1814 to Bertha (Birthe) Christmas, *December 1, 1797,+ November 28, 1872. He +1863.
2. Frederik ("Fritz"), Danish Ambassador in Le Havre, * August 23, 1793,+ May 28, 1878, married on May 23, 1817 to Henriette Charlotte DE CONINCK, *May 31, 1796, + June 1, 1855.
3. John Christian, Marine Lieutenant, *Aug. 30,1795, + October 10, 1854.
4. Mary-Anne, *1796, +June 5, 1867, married to Daniel Good, [English] Merchant in Copenhagen, * 1789, + June 12, 1837.
5. CÉCILE ("Cäcilie") OLIVIA, *November 9, 1798,+ May 9, 1863, married December 9, 1818 to JACQUES LOUIS GARRIGUES, Merchant and Danish Ambassador General in Havana, *January 19,1789, + October 8, 1854.
6. Pauline Mathilde, *16 January, 1800 + November 23, 1880, married September 18, 1818, to Pierre DE CONINCK Merchant in Copenhagen, * November 18, 1790, + October 1, 1842.
7. Emma, *December 18, 1801, +September 17, 1872, married November 5, 1823 to Carl Hyllested, Merchant in Copenhagen,*January 2, 1791, + November 19, 1870.
8. Henriette, *July 1, 1809,+November14, 1858, married June 8, 1829 to Jacob Kofoed, Chamberlain, Assistant Judge at the Copenhagen Supreme Court, * March 14, 1791, +March 10, 1863.

[Editor's note: These symbols mean *...birth; +...death.]

WILLIAM FREDERIK DUNTZFELT

1792-1863

*State Councilor, Wholesale Merchant and
Parliamentarian of Copenhagen
[Brother of Madame Cécile Garrigue]*

With respect to WILLIAM DUNTZFELT, the author [C.H.N. GARRIGUES] is limited to reproduce here the data from the Danish biographical lexicon [reference book], as otherwise, nothing is known of a personal nature. Since he was Madame CÉCILIE GARRIGUE's brother, and since he played a specific tragic role in the history of the Garrigue family (as can be seen further), the author finds it appropriate to acknowledge him herewithin.

Born on June 12, 1792, in Copenhagen, the son of the Royal Agent C.W. DUNTZFELT and his spouse MARIE HENRIETTE, née DE CONINCK, WILLIAM FREDERIK DUNTZFELT, because of the separation of his parents, had, since age eleven been educated by a cleric in the area of The Hague, and there he confirmed his faith in 1807. Shortly thereafter, he returned to Copenhagen and started working in his father's offices. He also traveled with his father on business in 1809 and was with him on a recuperation trip in Paris [October, 1809] when his father died.

After William's return to Copenhagen he was declared to be "of age" on his application, although he was only seventeen years old, in order to enter the business of DUNTZFELT and COMPANY. The Council granted him his Wholesale Merchant's license in the year 1812. In contrast to his father who was a daring and generous speculator, he was very quiet and a solid merchant. Because of his fortune and respected personality, as head man of a solidly founded company, he was called upon to fill one influential position after another. He was, also, frequently entrusted with important missions by his fellow citizens.

During 1819, he became a member of the Wholesaler Society. He became one of the founders of the "Centralkasse" [banking house] and was also their first managing director in 1829. He acted as French Vice Consul in 1835-36, and in 1837, he became the commercial Manager of the Asiatic Company. This old merchandising company, whose East-Indian business

was ruined by the war of 1807-1814, needed to be revived again, but the attempt was a total failure. Under the directorship of DUNTZFELT, the company was liquidated. In 1846, DUNTZFELT became the commercial Manager of the factory "Fredens Möllr" and in 1848 he became a City Councilman for Copenhagen.

He also was active as a parliamentarian. During the years 1842, 1844, 1846 and 1848, he was a member of the commercial trade chamber at Roskilde, and on October 6, 1848, he was elected by the fifth electoral district of Copenhagen to become a member of the Constitutioned General Assembly. During December 1857, he was appointed to the title and rank of a Royal Councillor [Counsel of State]. He died on October 12, 1863. On October 15, 1814 he had married BERTHA CHRISTMAS (* February 1, 1797, +November 11, 1872).

MAIN SOURCES FOR CHART OF ROYALTY

(Pages 116-121)

Stephen Kekule von Stradonitz, *About the Descent of Emperor Wilhelm II [William II] from Charles, the Great*. Chosen description regarding the state rights and genealogy, Berlin, 1905, 137-148.

F. Kurschmann. *Two Genealogies of Emperor Frederic I. and Henry, the Lion*, as regards to his 64 ancestors., compare O.v. Dungern. *Die Ahnen Kaiser Heinrichs IV. [The Ancestors of Emperor Henry IV.]*, Herold 1906, 179-180.

Fr. v. Klocke. *Karoling-Abstammungen Familiengesch.* Blätter 1923, [Caroling Descents, family history, leaflets 1923] 41-46.

O.V. Dungern. *Thronfolgerecht und Blutsverwandschaft der Deutschen Kaiser seit Karl dem Grossen (Rights of Succession to the Throne and Consanguinity of German Emperors since Charles the Great)*. Papiermühle, 1910.33.

Genealogic Pocketbooks. Gotha Pocketbooks.

J.P.F. Königsfeldt. *Genealogiske Tabell over den Oldenborgske Stamme*, Copenhagen 1840 (Genealogical Tables of Oldenburg's Ancestors). Remark by the author: Descent frp, Wittekind).

J.P.F. Königsfeldt. *Genealogisk-historiske Tabeller over de noriske Rigers Knogelægter*, 2 edition, Copenhagen 1856.

C. Amman. *Généalogie ascendente du Prince héréditaire de Danemark et de Norvége*. (Genealogy of the succession to the Throne of hereditary Princes of Denmark and Norway). Manuscripts in the Private Library of the King of Denmark. Berlin 1775.

Moreri. *Grand Dictionaire (Main Dictionary)*.

La Chesnaye des Bois. *Dictionaire de la Noblesse (Dictionary of Nobility)*.

L. Lalanne. *Dictionaire historique de la France (Historical Dictionary)*, Paris 1872.

E. Garnier. *Tableaux généalogique des souverains de la France et des ses grands feudataires (Genealogical Tables of Rulers of France and their great Nobels (feudal rulers)*, Paris 1863, Table 39 a.o.

Père Anselme: *L'histoire des Grand officiers de la Couronne (History of great Officials of the Crown)*.

De Saint Allais. *Nobiliaire Univ. de France (Art de la Trémoille)*. (General Nobles of France, Section de la Trémoille)

M.M. Haag. *France Protestants (Art. Lupé, Mauclerc)*. (Protestant France, section Lupé, Mauclerc).

Courcelle *L'histoire genealogique et Héraldique des pairs de France. (Genealogic and Heraldic History of French couples)*, 4. Volume, Lupé.

Fayon. *Généalogie de la Maison Senecterre (Genealogy of the House of Senecterre)*.

Raol de Cazenove. *Rapin-Thoyras, sa famille, sa vie et ses oeuvres (Rapin-Thoyras, his family, his life and his achievements)*. Paris 1866.

Ley. *Schweitzerisches Lexicon (Mauclerc)*. (Swiss Lexicon, Mauclerc).

I.B. Galiffe. *Note général des familles Gènevoise* (le Fort I.,page 73, Hogguer III, page 81). (*Genealogical Notes of Geneva Families*).

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mitchell, Ruth Crawford, *Alice Garrigue Masaryk*. Pittsburg: The University of Pittsburg Press, 1980.

Garrigues, Margaret L. and Richard C., *The Garrigues Family in America*. Vol. 1 and 2. (Self published.)

Buck, J. Orton and Timothy Field Beard, *Pedigrees of some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company.

Ryan, Peter, *Cruising The Elbe*, Alumnae Holidays Cruise Line.

*** These additional sources were checked in 1992 by Gary Boyd Roberts: ***
Anselme (vol.2, pp. 858-59 for Sully; vol.4, 4th ed.,pp.135-39 for de la Tremouille, pp. 842-43 for Saint-Nectaire), Courcelles (vol.4,pp. 44-46 for Lupe, DNB (Paul de Rapin) and Der Deutsche Herold 55 (1924):20-22).

APPENDIX

HALLE IN THE 1990s

“Halle is East Germany in Microcosm, a portrait in gray of the economic as well as moral collapse of Communism. It is drab, falling apart after forty-five years of Communist mismanagement and repression. Yet this historic old town in Saxony-Anhalt has its charms. In the center of the marketplace is a statue of Handel, who lived and composed here. Nearby is a fine Gothic cathedral. If Halle were in West Germany, this marketplace would have its rathskellers and discos . . . Instead here in East Germany, coal-gray grime coats everything, including the statue of Handel. The city of Halle sits in the center of inefficient industrial zones in Eastern Europe. . . .” *Vanity Fair* (magazine), p. 174, December, 1990.



Corinna Mannel Meraldi, translator, Patricia Wright Strati, editor and compiler, and Bob Strati, husband of Patricia.

MAGDEBURG OF THE PRESENT AND PAST

Magdeburg surpasses Dresden, the largest city on the Elbe River in former East Germany, in importance with its 270,000 inhabitants. It is a lovely typical looking town to the eyes of this Editor with two or three majestic church steeples rising to meet the sky. The most outstanding of the churches was a very blackened Gothic one.

Magdeburg is situated at a natural cross-roads on the Elbe where today [1990] six major railway-lines and seven highways come together. Magdeburg is linked by the Mittelland Canal to the Ruhr and the Rhine, and via another system of canals—to Berlin and the Oder.

Magdeburg was known for her industry and trade. There are some twelve miles of quays [wharf-like constructions] with an army of cranes constantly in motion as they service ranks of river-vessels.

Lots of smoke stacks of factories [can be seen.]. Major industries are chemicals, textiles, sugar-refining and flour-milling, metal-working and heavy engineering.

Magdeburg translates as “The Settlement of the Maiden”, a maiden is featured in the city’s coat of arms. Maybe [it means] the city in the middle.

Magdeburg was first mentioned in 805 as a small trading settlement on the West Bank of the Elbe which formed the frontier with the Slavic lands. On the opposite bank was the Slavic settlement of Maedeburu. There were two things that Emperor Charlemagne decreed should not come into the hands of the Slavs through battle: helmets and weapons. With the death of Charlemagne and the crumbling of his Empire, Magdeburg fell on hard times. The border was no longer protected by a strong hand and the town was looted and destroyed by both Slavs and Hungarians. She was reduced to no more than a small fishing-village.

Her fortunes were restored when Emperor Otto I gave Magdeburg as a present to his wife, Adelheid. She is said to have driven around in a carriage deciding on the city plan and the position of the city-walls. Otto endowed an Archbishopric which he intended to be the starting point for the conversion and colonization of the Slav territories to the East of the Elbe. King Otto was interested in more than slaves, loot and tribute. He intended to bring the Slav tribes under German control.

By a curious irony it was here in Magdeburg, 1,000 years later that the loss of these eastern territories was predicted. This was in the last public

speech of the Mayor before his arrest by the Nazis in 1933. Referring to Hitler he said, "This regime which is coming to power means war. That is the intentions of this regime. We will lose the East . . ."; he was more than right because not only was all of the land east of the Elbe lost, but much of the land west of it, too, including Magdeburg, which was to become part of communist-controlled East Germany.

During the War, Magdeburg paid part of the price for German aggression. On January 16, 1945, 800 English and American aircraft bombed the city, destroying it within forty minutes. 16,000 souls were killed and 11,000 wounded. Of the 100,000 homes, 75,000 were destroyed or damaged, and 190,000 people were left homeless.

Little was left of the old town and even the Cathedral had to be partly rebuilt at the cost of millions. The rest of the city was planned with a ruler as the old, narrow streets were replaced by broad boulevards surrounded with flower-beds and fountains. The periphery of the town is encircled by growths of Communist designed high-rise apartments that all look identical.

In Magdeburg the old Cathedral still stands, dating from 1209. It was the first Gothic Cathedral on the Elbe and rests on the earlier church begun by Otto and Adelheid in 955 which burned down in 1207. In the center of the town on the Old Market is the restored Town Hall, a Baroque building from 1691 to 1698, resting on earlier Romanesque vaults from the 12th and 13th centuries.

In front of the Town Hall is the "Golden Horseman", the very symbol of Magdeburg. It dates from about 1240 and is the oldest statue of its type in Germany. It must be confessed that the original—covered in gold-leaf—was removed to a museum in 1966 to protect it from atmospheric pollution. The one you see is a copy in bronze.

There is much argument as to the significance of the Golden Rider. Some say that it is to honor Emperor Otto I, who made Magdeburg his Residence, donated the monastery and the Cathedral, and—in general—established Magdeburg's fame and prosperity.

Others think the Rider is an emissary of the Emperor who was later sent to confer on Magdeburg's certain rights and privileges which soon made her rich and powerful as the near-by city of Cologne.

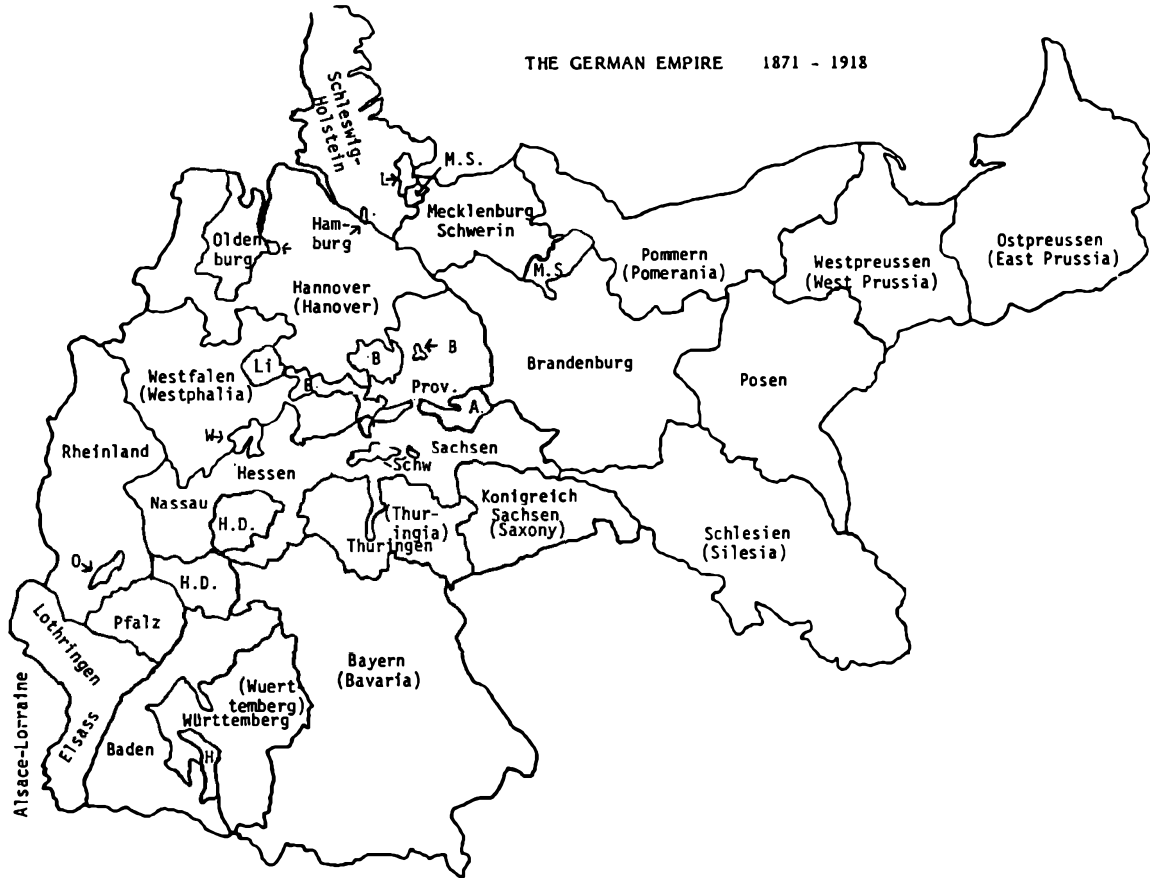
There are some others who maintain that the Rider represents the "Buerkertum" or rising Middle-Class of Magdeburg who wanted to demonstrate to both Emperor and Archbishop that they represented a new social class.

This new Middle-Class (remembering the recent oppression of lay or spiritual leaders) was careful to work out a code of laws to protect the rights and freedoms of all of the citizens. These laws became known as

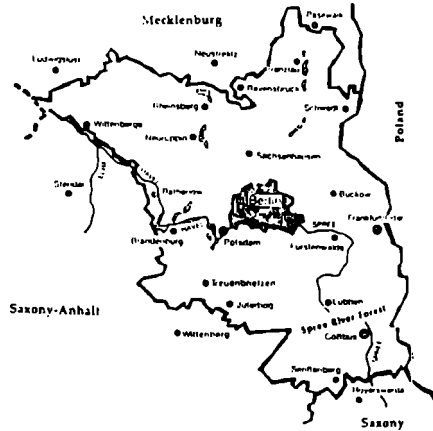
the “Magdeburg Code”, which—because people saw they were fair—were widely adopted by all the important cities of the eastern Empire—in Bohemia, Poland and even down to Kiev.

At the time of Luther, Magdeburg was the first north[ern] German city to join the Reformation. This was a weighty decision with potentially disastrous consequences and meant that the city had to take up arms, strengthen the city-walls and lay in provisions in case of siege.

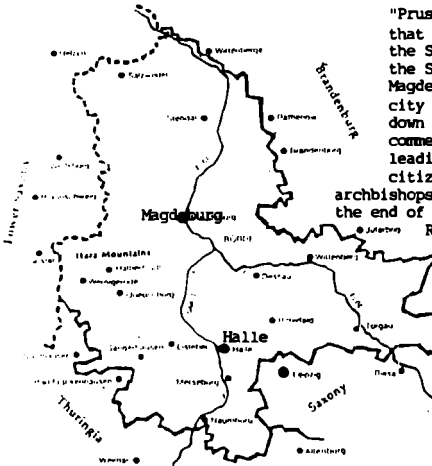
THE GERMAN EMPIRE 1871 - 1918



BRANDENBURG



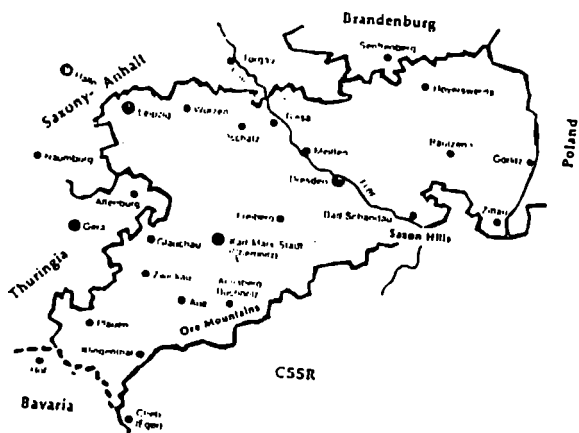
SAXONY- ANHALT



"Prussian Saxony" is made up of territories that at one time belonged to Saxony. Halle on the Saale (River) is only fifteen miles from the Saxon border. **HANDEL** was born in Halle. Magdeburg, with 800,000 citizens is the largest city in Saxony-Anhalt. Although it was burned down in 1188, Magdeburg became a flourishing commercial centre in the 13th century & was a leading member of the Hanseatic League. Its citizens, in almost constant conflict with the archbishops, became nearly independent of them by the end of the 15th century. Magdeburg embraced the Reformation in 1524 & was thenceforth governed by Protestant titular archbishops. During the Thirty Years' War it successfully resisted a siege by imperial forces. The city was stormed in 1631 by Johann von Tilly, who burned and sacked the city and butchered around 20,000 of the city's 30,000 inhabitants. The city's important industrial and commercial facilities have been restored and expanded since World War II.

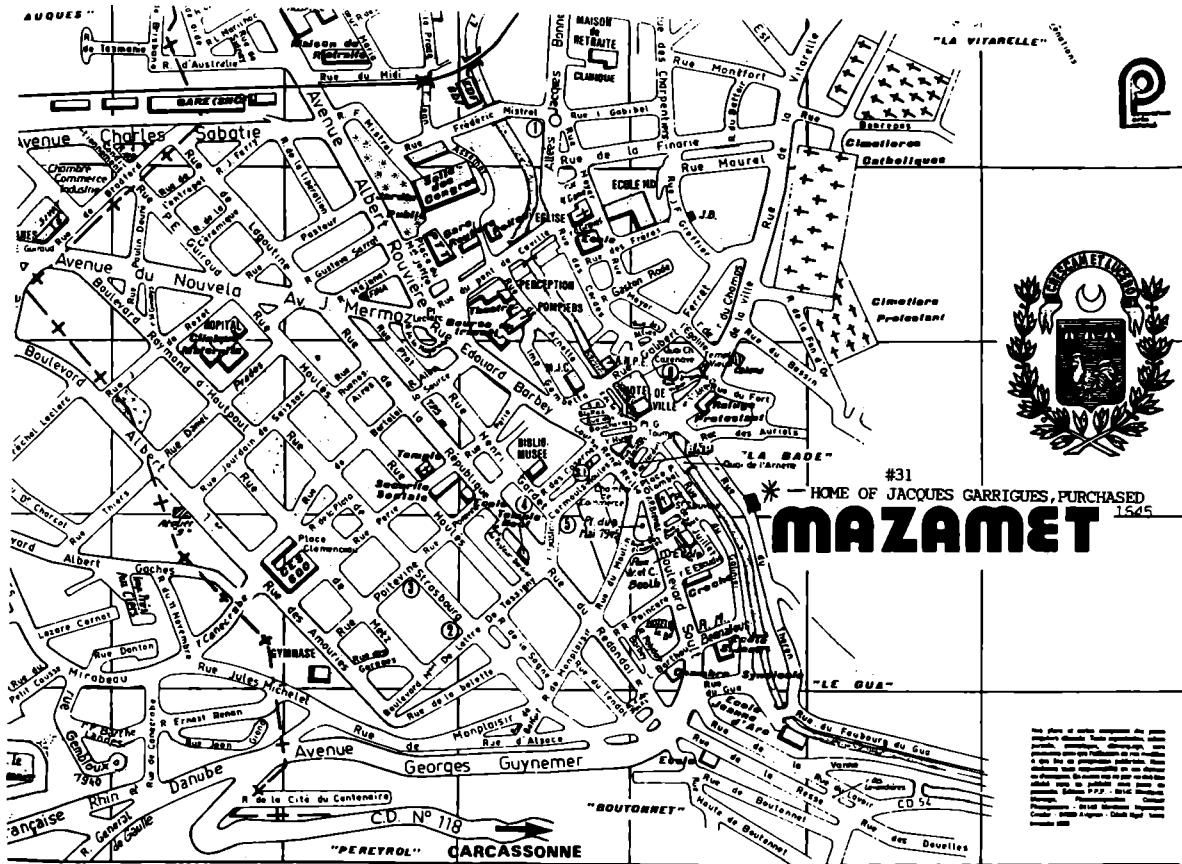
Martin Luther is said to have touched off the Reformation in 1517 by nailing his 95 Theses to the door of the church in the town of Wittenberg.

SAXONY



It was here that the "peaceful revolution" began a few years ago. The normally patient Saxons of Leipzig and Dresden were willing to take to the streets each week to bring about a change in government.

But Saxony's history is long. It was a center of both the Reformation and the Enlightenment. And let us not forget that it was Europe's most densely populated region less than a hundred years ago. Even today, with 4.5 million inhabitants, it is the most densely populated of the new eastern German states. That's why it is difficult to sum up Saxony in a few lines. On the one hand there's industrial Chemnitz (known until recently as Karl-Marx-Stadt), while on the other there's Dresden, Saxony's capital, with beautiful Baroque palaces and churches, Opera House, and countless art treasures. Not far away lies Meissen, known for its porcelain, and then there's Leipzig, host to Europe's oldest trade fair, which has been held there since 1165. Leipzig is also a cultural center: the Gewandhaus Orchestra is Europe's oldest existing orchestra, and it was here that Johann Sebastian Bach was cantor at St. Thomas Church, where his body is buried.



Les plans de cette commune ont été
 dressés par M. le Maire, en vertu
 d'un arrêté du Préfet, en date du
 10 mai 1870. Ils ont été vérifiés
 par M. le Maire, en date du 10
 mai 1870. Ils ont été déposés
 au Bureau de la Mairie, le 10 mai
 1870. Ils ont été publiés en un
 volume de 112 pages, chez
 M. le Maire, en date du 10 mai
 1870.

Weekly Democrat 1847

German who came to this country about three months ago. He was discovered yesterday morning, near the Hydraulic Mills. Verdict --the deceased came to his death from the effects of opium, which stupefied and deranged him to cause him to drown himself.

September 21, Married

On the 15th inst., by Rev. P. JUDSON, Mr. Geo. W. PATTERSON to Miss Eliza A. CHURCHILL, all of this city. [CDJ Sept. 23; CWJ Sept. 27; WC Sept. 21]

By E. H. MULFORD, Esq., on the 4th inst., Mr. Edward CARROLL of Chicago, to Miss Eliza SMITH, of Gross Point, Cook Co. [Repeated in same list]

In this city, on Monday, the 13th inst., by Rev. F. BASCOM, Mr. Caleb GOODWIN of Galena, to Miss Elizabeth BROOKES, of Chicago. [WC Sept. 14]

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. E. B. KELLOGG, Rudolph GARRIGUE, of New York, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. W. L. WHITING. [CDJ Sept. 16]

At Lilecash?, Will Co., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Z. BROOKS, Mr. Shubael GODFREY to Miss Florentine C. LORD, only daughter of Henry LORD, all of the above place.

September 21, Estate of Levi THOMPSON

Levi THOMPSON, deceased, late of Iroquois Co. H. TROUP, Adm'r.

October 5, Married

At Prophetstown, September 23, by Elder CASNER, Mr. George G. DENNIS of Lynden, to Miss Adeline DODGE, of Prophetstown. [Repeated Oct. 19 which reads- by Rev. J. COSINER, Adeline E. DODGE

At Naperville, DuPage Co., on the 2d inst., by James F. WIGHT, Esq., Mr. Christian ROTTERMUND to Miss Lena FIENE; both of Dunkley's Grove, in said county.

At the residence of her brother, O. S. GOSS, on the 25th inst., by Rev. P. JUDSON, Mr. Ben BARTON, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Eliza GOSS, of Plainfield, Ill. [Repeated same list as- Ben]. BARTON, Ann E. GOSS; CDJ Sept. 29; CWJ Oct. 4; W P. Oct. 5; WC Oct. 12 reads- Ann Eliza GOSS]

At Naperville, DuPage Co., on the 25th inst., by James F. WIGHT, Esq., Mr. Martin BAILEY to Miss Mary Ann CLARK, both of Big Woods Precinct. [Repeated Oct. 12]

At Boscawen, N. H., on Sept. 4th, by Elder Moses PALLEY, Oliver H. P. GOOKIN, Esq., of Hebron, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth J. PEARSON, of the former place. [Repeated Oct. 12]

October 5, Died

On Thursday, the 30th of Sept., of inflammation of the stomach and bowels, Levi D., infant son of Doct. L. D. and Louisa BOONE, aged 9 months. Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock P.M., at the residence of Doct. L. D. BOONE, State St. [CDJ Oct. 1; CWJ Oct. 4; WP Oct. 5]

At his residence on Young Hickory, Will Co. Ill., Chauncey HOFFMAN, M.D., late of Chenango Co. N. Y., aged 52 years, 1 month

MARRIAGE PROOF: FROM "VITAL RECORDS FROM CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS, 1847"
*Compiled by the Newspaper Research Committee; published by Chicago Genealogical Society,
P.O. Box 1160, Chicago, Illinois 60690; 1979.*

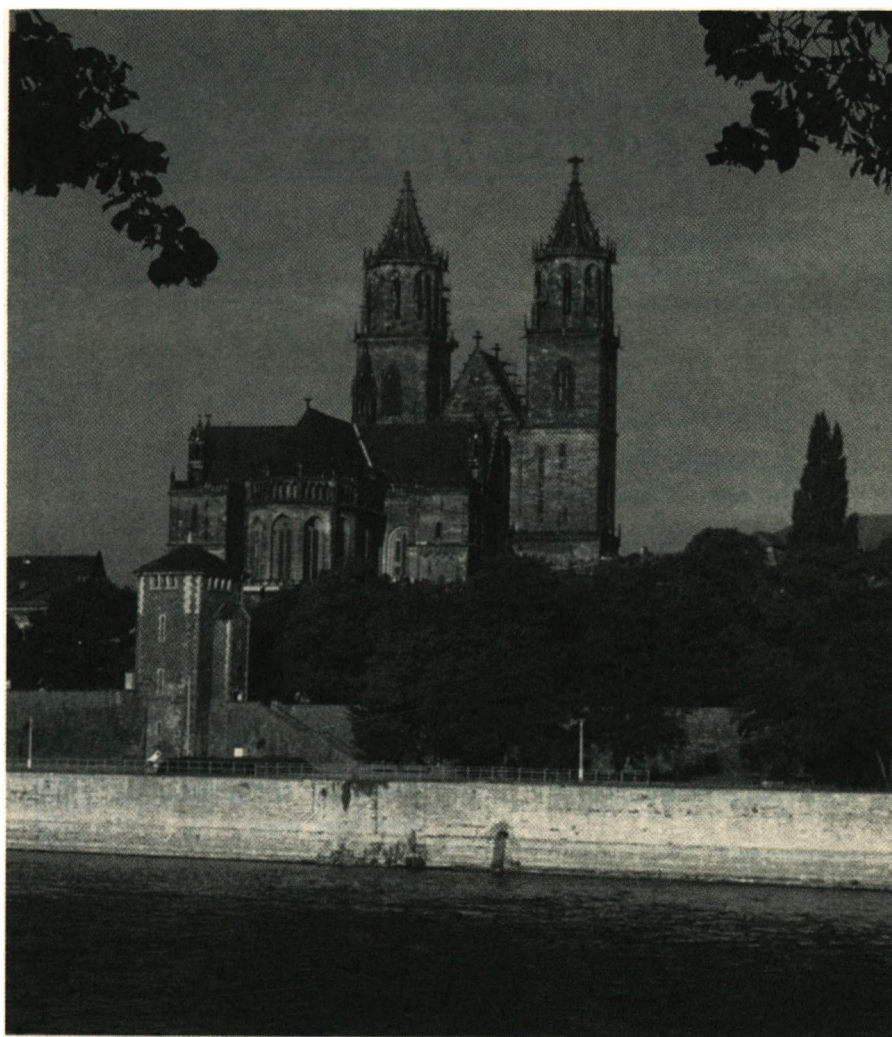
Esperanza Garrigue Studios
Metropolitan Opera House
1425 Broadway :: :: New York City

Phone: Penn. 6-2634

Youngest daughter of Rudolph P. Garrigue



Esperanza Garrigue
Art of Singing



Magdeburger Dom



BURGERLIJKEN STAAT.

ZUID-HOLLAND.

'S GRAVENHAGE

° 2710.

EXTRACT:

Uit het *huwelijks* Register van de *Stads* *kerk*
is geëxtraheerd, dat op den *zeventien* *Januarj*
des jaars *Seventien* *honderd* *zeventy* *in* *den* *seventy*
naam *Coninck* *zijn*.

Fredrick de Coninck
Marie de Joncourt.

leen

Accordeert met voorz. Register,
afgegeven door ons Wethouder ge-
committeerd tot het Werk van den
Burgerlijken Staat.

's Gravenhage, den *11* *October*
1824.

M. Schepman

Wij, Præsident van de Regtbank van Eersten Aanleg, zitting houdende in de
stad 's Gravenhage, verklaren dat de bovenstaande handteekening is die van den
Heer *M. J. D. Schepman* Wethouder, belast met het werk van den Burger-
lijken Staat alhier, en dat mitsdien aan dezelve moet worden geloof gegeven, zoo in
als buiten regten.

's Gravenhage, den *11* *October* 1824.

J. Steyn Parvè

MARRIAGE DOCUMENT OF FRÉDÉRIC de CONINCK & MARIE de JONCOURT,
January 17, 1770; Document done in Holland, October 11, 1824



*Fais Copie
de l'original*

Traduit du Hollandais

au Bureau Général de Traduction des Langues

Rue Neuve des Bons Enfants N° 37

Etat Civil.

M^e Hollande Méridionale. La Haye.

N° 2718

Extrait

Du Registre des Mariages de l'Eglise Walonne, a été extrait ce qui suit :

Le Sept Janvier de l'année Mil Sept Cent Sixante et Dix ont été unis en Mariage :

Frédéric de ~~Coninck~~
et Marie de Joncourt

Collationné

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including names like 'Coninck' and 'Joncourt'.

Coninck
approuvé au mot
hoy's ci-contre
comme nul.
(Signature)

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE (in French)
OF FRÉDÉRIC de CONINCK & MARIE de JONCOURT,
January 17, 1770



Jard
Exp. en 1818
Exp. en 1818

Traduit du Hollandais

au Bureau Général de Traduction des langues,

Année de la République Française 1817

*Certifié véritable signé et
scellé en présence de notaire
français au dépôt
d'un acte de dépôt
par un notaire
à Hayje le 10 Mars 1817*

Etat - Civil

Hollande Méridionale. La Haye.

Hayje le 10 Mars 1817 = N° 3284

Extrait

*Gebien mit drei Act
vingt cinq /*

Du Registre des
Baptêmes de l'Eglise Wallonne

*E. de Joncourt
P. de Joncourt
- 18*

a été extrait ce qui suit: ~~~
Le vingt-six Juillet de
l'année Mil Sept Cent Quarante-
sept a été Baptisée: ~~~
Marie, ~~~

née le vingt-deux du distric, filles

*Exp. 2.20.
S. M. 5. "
E. de 7.50.
Traduction 16t*

BAPTISM DOCUMENT OF MARIE de JONCOURT

Fille de Louis de Torcourt
et de Marie Madeleine Ra-
=chie d'Amberbos. ~~~~~

(Collationné) Pour l'Extrait Confor-
=me au Registre susmentionné,
Délivré par Nous, ~~~~~
Magistrat, officier ~~~~~
de l'Etat Civil. ~~~~~

à La Haye, le vingt-
=deux Décembre Mil huit
Cent vingt-quatre. ~~~~~

Signé = J. M. Schiefbaan.
Nous, Président du
Tribunal de Première Instance
Séant dans la Ville de La Haye,
Certifions que la signature appo-
=sée ci-dessus est celle de
Monsieur J. M. Schiefbaan, Ma-
=gistrat, officier de l'Etat-civil,
en qu'en conséquence pleine foi
Doit



ARCHIVES
DE L'ETAT CIVIL
au Palais de Justice.

DEPARTEMENT
de la
SEINE-INFÉRIEURE.



ARRONDISSEMENT
communal
DE ROUEN.

DES REGISTRES DE L'ETAT CIVIL
de la Mairie de Rouen, Paroisse St. Martin des
pour l'an mil Sept Cent Dix neuf,
a été extrait ce qui suit :

Paroisse St. Martin

Le 17^e Septembre, mil Sept Cent Dix neuf
a été baptisée Marie-Magdeleine
Rachel, née d'hu en légitime mariage
de Monsieur Jean Amberbos, Christien
de celle Paroisse, et de Marie Anne Lefebvre
le marié Nicolas Lafoye, La Marinière

Ce Greffe est ouvert tous les
jours, excepté les Dimanches
et Fêtes, de 9 heures à 4 heures,
et de 4 heures à 7 heures.

Les Extraits y sont déli-
vrés tout légalisés.

CITE de Normandie

Marie Magdeleine
Rachel
Amberbos.

3

*Certificat véritable, signé et
Régistré, Refusé en Justice
le 17^e Sept 1810, a été
signé par ces deux
hommes, fils de M^r Louis
Dix-neuf*

E. A. Muret

Muret

Muret

CHRISTENING CERTIFICATE (in French) OF MARIE MAGDELEINE RACHEL,
daughter of JEAN d' AMBERBOS AND MARIE ANNE LEFEBVRE



94
Jans Geyndt
de Esneval

(3) Traduit du Hollandais

au Bureau Général de Traduction des Langues
Rue de Valenciennes n° 7

Etat - Civil

Hollande Méridionale La Haye
N° 3285 Extrait

Du Registre des Mariages
a été Extrait ce qui suit :

Le vingt-et-un Mai de l'année
Mille Sept Cent Cent Quarante Cinq,
ont été inscrits au dit Registre

Louis de Joncourt, en son
Marie Rachel d'Amberbos.
Collationné Pour Extrait Conforme

au

1884 - 1885 - 1886 - 1887 - 1888 - 1889 - 1890 - 1891 - 1892 - 1893 - 1894 - 1895 - 1896 - 1897 - 1898 - 1899 - 1900 - 1901 - 1902 - 1903 - 1904 - 1905 - 1906 - 1907 - 1908 - 1909 - 1910 - 1911 - 1912 - 1913 - 1914 - 1915 - 1916 - 1917 - 1918 - 1919 - 1920 - 1921 - 1922 - 1923 - 1924 - 1925 - 1926 - 1927 - 1928 - 1929 - 1930 - 1931 - 1932 - 1933 - 1934 - 1935 - 1936 - 1937 - 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941 - 1942 - 1943 - 1944 - 1945 - 1946 - 1947 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950 - 1951 - 1952 - 1953 - 1954 - 1955 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962 - 1963 - 1964 - 1965 - 1966 - 1967 - 1968 - 1969 - 1970 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 - 1976 - 1977 - 1978 - 1979 - 1980 - 1981 - 1982 - 1983 - 1984 - 1985 - 1986 - 1987 - 1988 - 1989 - 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994 - 1995 - 1996 - 1997 - 1998 - 1999 - 2000 - 2001 - 2002 - 2003 - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE (in French) OF LOUIS de JONCOURT
& MARIE RACHEL d' AMBERBOS
May 24, 1745**



BURGERLIJKEN STAAT.

ZUID-HOLLAND.

'S GRAVENHAGE.

N^o. 3285

EXTRACT.

Uit het Register van de *Huwelijken*
is geëxtraheerd, dat op den *22^{den} December* des jaars *1824*

Louis de Joncourt & Marie Rachel d'Amberbos

Certificat délivré par le Maire de la Ville de La Haye le 22 Décembre 1824. L. A. Monod

Handwritten signature and date

Accordeert met voorsz. Register afgegeven door ons Wethouder ge-
committeerd tot het Werk van den
Burgerlijken Staat.
's Gravenhage, den *22^{den} December*
1824.

Handwritten signature

Wij President van de Regtbank van Eersten Aanleg, zitting houdende in de stad 's Gravenhage, verklaren dat de bovenstaande handtekening is die van den Heer *G. A. Monod* Wethouder, belast met het werk van den Burgerlijken Staat alhier, en dat mitsdien aan dezelve moet worden geloof gegeven, zoo in als buiten regten.

's Gravenhage, den *22 December* 1824.

Handwritten signature

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF LOUIS de JONCOURT & MARIE RACHEL d' AMBERBOS,
Signed by G. A. MONOD

PERSONAL LETTERS

(for Caledonia)

(New York) Leipzig May 1, 1849

Dearest Darling

I have only two hours for all my writing for the steamer; you shall have Love's share.

My last letter from Liverpool for America will have informed you of my safe arrival & of the kind of passage we had. I did not get through the Custom House until too late for the Express train to London. Therefore bought the two last weeks of Willmer & Smith for my historical education & after a hearty lunch departed for London where I arrived Thursday night too late for the train for Dover. I went to the Adelaide Hotel near London Bridge where I restored my faculties with cold water in amazing quantity & towels enough for a week at home. As the Dover Ostend boat only leaves every midnight I resolved to enjoy London as much as possible for one day at least. Early in the morning I set out & took tje first omnibus going East outside (as a miracle I mention that it was fair weather) It had been snowing the whole day previous & my amazement in landing in Liverpool to find the whole country white is not easily described.--My driver was a fine fellow made talkative by a segar & he pointed out to me everything that was remarkable on our way. I returned with him to the Westend of London through all the glorious views of gardens & garden grounds, parks & etc and finally gave him a lunch in a chophouse near his station at Battersea bridge. From there I had a walk of about nine or ten miles through all the great places Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park, Trafalgar Square, Belgrave Square &c &c & finally got to Lincoln Inn fields where I called on Mrs Walford's mother and sisters one of whom is exactly like Mrs.W. There were very polite & kind. Then I went to St Pauls, a grand building of which I have a printed description. I ascended to half the height of the cupola for tho I had paid for the whole I had had too much fatigue previous to go through the whole of the immense building. Besides service began in the choir & as I had not heard a good organ for a long while I was in raptures at the grandour of the music streaming forth through masterly skill from among the 2200 pipes of this splendid organ. The singing too was agreeable tho' not grand. I came home late in the afternoon, paid my bill & was off to Dover meeting four of our Canadians in the cars who went to Leipzig & with two of whom I journeyed on. Our trip across the Channel was awful. The Atlantic was nothing compared to this infernal gutter with its nutshell of a steamer.

We were 9 hours instead of 4 crossing & it was horrid in all respects. No beds, nothing to eat, and a tossing that must be experienced to be imagined. The gale was tremendous & the steamer of the night before, with which I would have gone had I been able to reach it had not reached Ostend when we arrived, but came only the next day having been compelled to seek harbor in Boulogne. We were of course too late for the through train from Ostend to Cologne & had to stay in Ostend till noon. The systematic robbery & beggary of this place is known and as myself & a Mr. Hertz of NY were not to be taken in, having been through the mill before, it afforded us great pleasure to frustrate their knavish tricks and to introduce our young friend Vezin of Philada into the mysteries of roughery there. We reached the wonderfully beautiful city of Liege in the evening & stopped and spent a merry day at my old Hotel de Saede; we had admired many beautiful buildings on the way. In the morning we resolved to lose the time we had to lose somewhere in Liege rather than by the wayside. So we took a carriage & rode through the city and nearest environs which, always glorious, were doubly attractive by their fresh attire of spring garments. We entered the Cathedral at masstime, a grand building, in the correctest style of the middle ages & in the nave of which you can put Trinity church & steeple & all. Here was the best organ I had heard for years & I caught myself in tears listening to the powerful sounds & the superb mass sung by 24 perfect singers among whom a beautiful little boy of perhaps 9 years was the most prominent both by the sweetness & power of his voice, and by his remarkable musical talent. We stayed till the music was over & then drove to St. Johns' church where we came too late for the music but admired the church still more than the cathedral for its beauty and grandeur. Then we lunched & went to Cologne the wonderful way. I have once described to you to which each time I see it has new & more powerful attractions for my taste. I shall take you there some very fine day as the nigger song says. In Verviers (stopping place) I met Dr. Haertel (Raymond H's brother) of Leipzig who came from Paris where he had gone to hear Meyerbeer's "Prophet" brought out for the first time. He would not believe it was I who was there. They think so much of a voyage. In Cologne I went to the Dome in which I had to admire a great progress since I was there last and especially four enormous stained glass windows (a present of the King of Bavaria's) representing the life of Christ & the Apostles, perfect masterpieces of the first water. The setting sun gave me the best opportunity to see them to advantage. There was [a] fair in Cologne & the streets intolerably crowded.

Passing by the Theater I saw Ernani was to be performed & went in. It was excellent and I enjoyed every tone. As an anecdote relating to the power of habit I must here mention that it struck me suddenly that it was Sunday night, and I feel uncomfortable for a minute at the thought that it was against your feelings. But knowing your clearness of mind I only resolved to tell you about it in the light I have done here. Though I had been in three churches that day, and in the first more edified & devout than for many months, I had not thought of Sunday as such only, what I have mentioned to you some years ago, felt thankful that I had the faculty of being edified by everything that is really beautiful & so I was by Ernani as well as by the mass in the morning & I sent as fervent a prayer for you and our child to Heaven from the theater in Cologne as from the Cathedral in Liege or the stateroom in the Canada. At ten I set out for the Hanover & Leipzig sleeping through the night & listening to politics during the day. It looks gloomy in Europe but as the Europeans themselves dont begin to know right from left how can I be expected to bother my darling wife with recapitulations of speculative nonsense. I reached Leipzig at 9 P.M. on the 23rd 19 days from N.Y.. Elten received me with great friendship. The next morning I saw Fred. Brockhaus (Heinrich was absent) I was received with amazing kindness. I never did a cleaverer thing to come here now, except to marry you my darling. Everybody is glad to see me & I have had agreeable impressions all along, with one exception that I shall mention presently. As a general thing I can give you no better idea of the importance of my voyage than by stating that it actually creates a sensation throughout the book trade & my table is loaded with cards & letters & I am hugged to death by everybody. Vroberla is very sick of smallpox. As I am not afraid of any contagion for myself & he had raved much about me in the last days before my arrival, I thought it only kind to see him who is deserted by everybody. I went in and he had the first real joy for years. But out of regard for you & for the families I have to visit here I did not go again. The worst is over now & he will be well in a week when I shall do his heart good. I saw Hartels & Gaerings repeatedly who smother me with kindness. I work hard & have had very little time for myself, else this letter would be better, for besides business I have the duty of pleasure which I mean to fulfill for it does me so much good. My faculty of enjoyment is entirely unaltered & my appetite for the beautiful still

keener than before for the want of food for the last years. The opera here is excellent. I saw & heard first Cinderella an old thing of curious value with regard to the music though great nonsense besides. Between the acts I went up to the stage saloon & burst in among the singers my old friends. It was a sight to see their amazement when they collected thoughts enough to recollect me & to see how I was thrown from one arm into the other & embraced by all the different masks. Afterwards I went home with Widemann the Tenor whose wife always was a great friend of mine and admitted me at so late an hour in spite of her far gone pregnancy which could have excluded any gentleman even in daytime. She regaled us with Westphalia ham & wine & I spent an hour very agreeably. Sunday morning was the annual public examination of the Conservatory. I went of course & heard very fine music. I stand in my old place & saw round about me all the same faces I had seen three years ago, the same attentiveness, the same overwhelming respect for the place & the performance, the same nicety of criticism. I did not applaud myself, feeling I was not able to make myself a judge when so many of my superiors were present. There was one alteration in the saloon, one that struck me most powerfully and for the first time brought before my mind how much I had loved Mendelssohn. Under the glorious motto: *Res evera est verum gaudium* they have inseted in the wall a bas relief head of Mendelssohn, the very simplicity of which fills you with awe. Not a word or inscription to in _____. Yesterday I saw Heinrich Brockhaus, who received me with a warmth that I had ever thought him incapable of. He was very glad indeed that I had come. Tomorrow I shall dine with him to exchange details. The man thinks very kindly of me & my labor. There can be no mistakes about that. Therefore I think I shall manage successfully. Last night I saw Martha a beautiful opera of 'Featon,' given to perfection. I have no time for details, but I was electrified from joy. It is Irish & consists of very different elements, all good, all beautiful. The whole may be called a beautiful symphony on the theme of "the last rose of summer" which is itself introduced with great effect. I have now done with you for this time. I write again next mail if I find time. I expect your first letter this week. Give my love to all about you & when you think of me let my image be bright for tho I have my head full of thoughts I am doing all I can for myself & with good effect.

The disagreeable impression I have had I barely mention for it gives me great pain to dwell on it. I have not seen Westermann yet but I have found out with a heavy loss for myself that Bernhard W. (probably to prove his thankfulness for my kindness to him) has abused of my confidence, ransacked my papers & stolen the best idea I have had for realization here, not dreaming of this I went only the second day after my arrival and then learned that Westermann had made my bargain the day before. But I shall frustrate his endeavors. I told the man the whole affair & he was enraged. He will manage to get me back my right and already has given me a chance to come two months before Westermann with the same thing. Dont mention it. W. must not know that I have learned to look through him.

God bless you darling, kiss our child

Your own Rudolph

Envelope reads: Mrs. C.L. Garrigue
care of W.L. Whiting
Chicago, Ill.

Courtesy of Allen Shafer and wife, Jamie.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 2, 1857

My Dear Wife,

It is such an age since I have seen you that I must needs find a little comfort by writing you once more. The longings have not much time to develop themselves whilst I am observing the country's features and the world's progress, but they do come hard at meals or when the day's work is over or interrupted. So at present, when I am to start from here in an hour, and dare not undertake a new excursion. And therefore a letter must be written. You need not read it if you are too busy.

I told you what I have seen and done up to Sunday night. Soon after finishing my letter and taking a glorious moonlight walk, I went to bed and slept like a trump. I was up again early and after a very early breakfast started from Honesdale on the box of a stage, four in hand, for Carbondale where I arrived after a four hours most beautiful drive through the mountains in Indian Summer weather. My companion on the box was a "gentleman of color", a barber slightly tinted with negro blood, but a very intelligent fellow who had lived off and on in the surrounding countries for the last fifteen years and knew all about first settlements and the improvements, and the slowness of some-body, and the fastness of some other body and pointed out the results as we went along. I then corrected an impression I had formed at Honesdale about the mode of bringing down the coal from Carbondale. The railroad is not a continuous inclined plane but consists of a succession of such intermixed with dead levels, and whilst the cars are drawn up the former partly by machinery and partly by the descending cars, they go across the latter drawn by mules and horses.

In Carbondale I spent the whole afternoon on the underground railroads, that is to say deep in the bowels of the earth where coal is mined and brought to light by mules drawing it along a perfect network of dark railroads. My conductor was an intelligent Welsh miner, who knew every step about as well as I do Brooklyn and would explain everything by the points of the compass just as if he had one with him or could see the sun. The excursion (or perhaps better incursion) was highly interesting to me and somewhat fatiguing, though I do not think we walked more than four or five miles

altogether underground. The effect of meeting a train of cars conducted by a swart-alf with a blazing light stuck in his hat right over the forehead was very amusing and carried me back to my fairy tale days when I used to be very familiar with all sorts of hoo goblins.

I slept at Carbondale from Monday to Tuesday and again took the stage early yesterday morning enjoying a fine drive through the wooded mountain slopes in exquisitely cool summer weather. I arrived here about 9 ½ yesterday morning and having got my bearings set out on a cruise. This town or borough contains now perhaps 1500 or 2000 houses and covers a space about as large as Brooklyn. Five years ago there were not a hundred houses. Now the place teems with the most varied industry, the engine puffs, the furnace sends its bluish blazes through the dark night, and everything bespeaks a youthful and energetic development. The Delaware & Lackawana railroad connecting Elizabethport, N.J., with Erie R.R. at Binghamton has its largest depot here and its machine shops, coal mines, iron foundries, and rolling mills, all of which I have inspected with the curiosity of a novice and the inquisitiveness of a well trained asker of five thousand questions. It is a curious sight to see a cart of iron ore dumped in a furnace mixed with limestone and coal, and to see the living stream of fire coming out at the bottom, running into moulds of sand, and cool off into pig iron. But it is much more curious to see the pig iron dumped into the furnace at the puddling mill and throw off its fiery stack in the shape of fiery water and come out a great unwieldy ball of fire looking for all the world like an overgrown ball of parched corn (very hot corn). But the wonder dont end here. The fire ball is rolled down an iron trough to the rolling mill below where it is first chewed up by a pair of enormous nippers into a tough block of iron about 3 feet long, and eight or ten inches thick each way. This goes into another fire, and when at a white heat is passed through a succession of grooved rollers and comes out of the last set a perfect railway rail of the heaviest kind and perhaps thirty feet long, which drops on a narrow movable platform which is at once seized by machinery and drawn towards two immense circular saws which move with great rapidity at the distance from each other which has been determined upon as the required length of the rail. These saws cut off both ends of the rail at once, with a shrill noise and all the beauty of a fire-

wheel of some thirty or forty feet in diameter, the sparks flying from the saws beating any fourth of July effort at fireworks. Another interesting process in connection with coal screening is what they call cracking. It is done by immense grooved cylinders working towards each other and passing the crushed coal below into such screeners as I have described at Honesdale which differ in no essential point, but deposit the coal in cars instead of in boats.

In the evening I went for deviltry to see the Hunchback in a newly opened theatrical shop here, where they do the grand; but it was not bad enough to be really good. After that I took another walk among the furnaces, mills, and to see the effects at night which are really grand.

This morning I spent in the blacksmith's shop of the railroad, where they make everything from a locomotive down to a screw nut. I prefer smitting to any trade and can well understand that the ancients made Vulcan a God. I can spend hours watching the ingenious processes by which old scrap iron is again transformed into new and serviceable forms.

Now I am about leaving for Manch Shunk and close with a world of love to you and the children.

Your own,
Rudolph

For Miss E. and A. Garrigue
(Emily and Augusta)
1863
after Grandma Garrigue's death

Your beloved grandmamma has told me, my dear girls, that I was not quite a stranger to you that she had often spoken of me to her dear grand daughters, just as she in her letters, made you the object of her communications to me - In our mutual love for that never to be forgotten relative we also come nearer to one another in heart, and the melancholy period of her long illness must have made a deep impression on you, which I make no doubt will shed its beneficial influence over the rest of your lives.- I have to thank you, my dear Emily, for tracing the lines, so precious to my heart of my beloved sister's last farewell to me, you cannot as yet appreciate the full meaning of them now what a treasure of comfort is contained in the certitude that she was so fully prepared as a true christian to submit to the will of God whether for life or death; you have both of you life before you, and it would not be natural if you viewed it in the same light as we do, who stand at the end of our pilgrimage; but be sure that in the midst of the innocent enjoyment so natural to youth, you can give up your hearts to God and feel truly grateful to our Lord for [having provided us the burden ?] of our sins and pointing out to us by words and example the narrow road to eternal bliss. It has interested me much to hear how you have made yourselves really useful to your dear aunt during this long time of [probation?]. I know that Augusta has been like a little mamma to Lily and my namesake, and that Emily has especially made herself useful in the management of housekeeping; continue thus, my dear girls, to profit at every opportunity to live for others and you will more and more ensure your own happiness by making yourselves liked by others. I have written my eldest granddaugther Constance, and given you as an example to what she ought to aim at. It is however not my intention to awaken any feeling of vanity in your minds, but to show you

that even at your age you can make yourselves really useful in this world. I have also been grateful that your aunt has found such a good help in Caroline who has so faithfully partaken of the care of the dear invalid; tell her from me that although I shall probably never see her in this world I feel indebted to her for every act of kindness shewn to my beloved sister, and that God will reward her for her zealous activity, what would your aunt have done without her? It is so long since I saw your papa that he is almost a stranger to me, but you must give him my love as also to your mamma ect - Though we never met, every one who has stood in loving relationship to my dear sister, is an object of interest to me. I am sure you will never forget that dear grandmamma under whose loving eye you are grown up and that in every respect you will both try to regulate your conduct after what you know to have been her desire, and thus I will recommend you to the care of our almighty Father and wish you health and happiness in this world.

Your old Grand aunt

M.A. Good

Give my love to Laure Uhlmann of whom I _____ much -

Mary Ann Good was the older (by two years) sister of Cécilie O. Duntzfelt Garrigue. The girls, Emily and Augusta, were 15 and 14 at the time of this letter.

UDOLPH BARRIGUE, President.
CHR. EDW. KÄHL, Vice-President
JUGG SCHUMANN, Secretary.

Assets, \$1,500,000.



Office, No. 175 BROADWAY.

Germania
Fire Insurance Company
New York

Monday, July 23rd 1878. Ev.

My dear Augusta

I came home this afternoon, weary in mind & sick at heart. I have not had a moment since the receipt of your fearful letter of May 16th that could be called otherwise than wretched, although I have fought against its evil effects by work and pleasure, by reasoning and by refusing to reason.

It was before our ordinary supper time, and supposing the ordinary hour would be postponed to wait for Rudolph, as all the younger girls were on an excursion & Charlie & I were alone in the house, I refreshed myself by washing, & threw myself on the bed with a book.

Presently I heard your Rudy's voice & Leypoldt's voice, and, as I thought, by your voice; and I heard a ringing at the front door which was soon answered by Charlie with exclamations of surprise.

Then the dinner bell rang, & I lay still, awaiting you!

Then Charlie came, asking "Are you not coming down?" and I said "No".

"I must see Augusta first, here, alone, before I can see anybody belonging to her with her!"

Charlie said "Is that so?" and I said "Yes, it is impossible for me to move an inch until Augusta has come to me!"

Charlie then left and I was alone with my thoughts for hours, wondering why you did not come, and suffering. I learned late that you had not been here at all.

It is 68 days since I told you that you had hurt my heart. How many days more can you let go by without an attempt to heal its wound?

Papa

BIBLIOGRAPHY

*The Most Important Sources
with respect to the Chapters concerning*

Pierre Garrigues and Moyses Garrigues the Older:

Wallonisches Archiv, Leyden, NL.

Eugène et Emile Haag: *The French Protestants*, Paris 1. Ed. 1855.

Bulletin of the Society for the History of French Protestantism, LXXVI.

Anné 1927, January–March and April–June (Orange).

Dr. Ed. Muset: *History of the French Colonies in Brandenburg–Prussia*, Berlin 1885.

H. de France: *The Montalbas and the Refugees*, Paris, 1887.

Historical Leaflets of the German Huguenot Association, Booklets I & IV, 1. Year, Magdeburg 1890–91.

Jacques Garrigues from Mazamet and Moyses Garrigues the younger, besides what was mentioned previously:

Henri Tollin: *History of French Colonies of Magdeburg*, Magdeburg 1894.

Copy of Tollin's own book, full of footnotes and remarks, as seen by my brother Anton Garrigues at Berlin.

Dr. Richard Béringuier: *Family-Trees of French Colonies at Berlin*, lists nos. of 1699, etc., Berlin 1888.

Antoine Henri Garrigues of Halle on the Saale, besides above, further:

Historic Leaflets of German Huguenots Association, Zehnt III, Heft IV, 1894.

Ad. Zahn: *The Students of Calvin at Halle on Saale*, Halle, 1864.

Churchbooks of the Reformed French parish of Halle on Saale up to the year 1826 as researched personally.

Family letters and notes of my father Antoine Henri George Garrigues of Lübeck as well as verbal renditions.

Frédéric de Coninck

W. F. de Coninck: *Adolph Monod*, Copenhagen, 1888.

Th. Hauch Fausboll: *Personal History*, Samlinger, Copenhagen 1906, *Stammbaum der Familie de Coninck (Genealogy of De Coninck)*.

C. Nyrup: *Niels Lunde Reiersen, Biography of F. de Coninck*, Copenhagen 1896.

Vort Folk i det 19. Aaarhundrede (article by Carl Brun about Copenhagen's citizen in the 19th century), Copenhagen 1897.

Jul. Schovelin: *About the Danish Commercial Empire*, Copenhagen 1899.

Eiler Nylstrom: *Frederik de Coninck, "Tilskueren"*, Copenhagen, March 1915.

C. F. Bricka: *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon, Vol. IV (biographies written by G. L. Grove)*, Copenhagen 1890.

I. B. Friis-Hansen: *Frédéric de Coninck og Dronninggard, Holte*, 1987.

Jean Antoine Henri Garrigues of Copenhagen:

Letters and other written documents by Jean Antoine Henri Garrigues.

Family records as left behind by my father, Antoine Henri Georg Garrigues at Lübeck.

Inquiries at the State Archive of Copenhagen undertaken by the Danish Genealogical Institute (Hauch-Fausbøll), 1913.

Copenhagen's Address Books, years 1818–1857.

Marcus Rubin: The Times of Frederic VI, Copenhagen 1895.

Jacques Louis Garrigues and Cécile Olivia Garrigues née Duntzfelt:

Letter by Dr. Henri Jacques Garrigues at Tryon, N.C. addressed to C. H. N. Garrigues, Copenhagen 1910–13.

Inquiries at the State Archive of Copenhagen undertaken by the Danish Genealogical Institute (Hauch-Fausbøll) during September 1913.

Address [directory?] Books of Copenhagen, years 1815–1855.

Verbal renditions.

William Frederick Duntzfelt:

C. V. Bricka: Biography written by Jul. Schovelin, Copenhagen 1890.

Rudolph Garrigue, New York:

Diverse necrologies of American and German newspapers and journals of the year 1891.

Memory-plaque of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, New York [City], of October 7, 1891.

Letters by Dr. Henri Jacques Garrigues, Tryon, N.C. to C. H. N. Garrigues, Copenhagen dating from the year 1912.

Verbal renditions.

Dr. med. Henri Jacques Garrigues:

Exchange of letters between Dr. H. J. Garrigues and the author, April 1910–March 1913.

Alfred Good: H. J. Garrigues, Treaty publ. in the Illustreret Tidende, Copenhagen, October 5, 1913.

Den Danske Lægestand, 1901–07, 8. Edition, Copenhagen 1907.

Diverse necrologies from American and German newspapers and medical journals from the year 1913.

Verbal renditions.

INDEX

INDEX

- A. Morales and Company 50
Aachen 116, 136
Adelaide de Vermandos 120
Adelaide of Poitou 120
Adele 121
Adele, Countess of Champagne 117, 120
Adele, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy 120
Adelheid 146
Adelheid, Countess of Savoy 117
Africa 132
Agnes, Princess of Bourbon 117
Agnes, Russian Princess 117
Alemannien, Princess Emma Von 116
Alfons VIII, King of Castile 117
Alisa, Duchess 121
Alisa, Princess of Aquitaine 117, 120
Allen, Caroline M. 70
Alphais 116
Altona, Germany 36, 46, 49, 81
Amaury III, Lord of Craon 121
Amiens, France 128
Antoinette of La Tremoille 118
Antwerp 103, 105, 124
Arletta from Falaise 121
Armstrong, Lydia 70
Arnot, NY 69
Arnulfinger 116
Asiatic Co 128, 134, 139
Astor House 57
Augsburg 47, 52
Austria 132
Bachman, Rose 42
Baebler, Christian Francis 42
Baebler, Hermine 42
Bagge, August 112
Baltic Trade Company, The 32, 33
Baron, King's Minister at Hamburg 123
Bartell, Henriette 41
Barton, NY 69
Bassenge, Court Assessor 25
Batavia 103, 112, 130
Battle of Waterloo 46, 82
Beatrice, Princess of Burgundy 117, 120
Beatrix, Duchess of Vermandois 116
Beauliers, Anna 119
Bedgade, DK 120
Begga 116
Bevier, May Margaret 68
Belgium 103
Bentinck, Lord 79
Bentley, George Vaughn 70
Bentley, Stephen 70
Berengar, Raymond IV 117
Berkeley, Ca 92
Berlin 8, 16, 18, 20, 29, 41, 42, 54, 78, 146
Bernard 120
Bernstoff, Count 113, 123, 124

- Bertha, Countess of the Netherlands 117
 Bertrade 116
 Billings, Eliza Pratt 69
 Bisted, Mr. 81
 Bjorn, The Old, King of Sweden 121
 Blanca, Princess of Castile 117
 Blucher, Count 49, 54, 82
 Boland, Daniel Joseph iii, 68
 Boland, Jason Thomas iii, 68
 Boland, Joseph Lee 68
 Boland, Teresa Strati iii, 68, 108
 Bollwahn, Friedrich 41
 Bollwahn, Henriette 41
 Bouchardy 35
 Bourbon 117
 Bourbon, de, Antoine xv
 Brabant, Belgium 105, 124
 Bradford, William Governor 57, 62, 102, 120
 Bramsen, Luis 51, 52, 56
 Brandenburg 3, 5, 11, 22, 103
 Brazil 34
 Britain 112
 Brockenhaus-Schack 56
 Brockhaus, F.A. 56, 57
 Brooklyn Heights 63
 Brooklyn, N.Y. 61, 66, 69, 70, 95, 98
 Brynych, Bohumila 72
 Buchholtz, Carl 38
 Buchholtz, Caroline 38, 41, 43
 Buchholtz, Daniel 41
 Buckingham, H. Paul II 68
 Buckingham, H. Paul III 68
 Buckingham, Thomas W 68
 Budde, Dr. 88
 Buenos Aires 50
 Burnham, Jullia K. 69
 Burns, Anna 93
 Calvin, John xiv
 Calvinist 19, 76
 Capet, Hugo King of France 117
 Castro Brothers & Garrigues 51
 Catharina of La Rochefoucauld 118
 Catherine de l'Isle Bouchard 118
 Cazenove, Raoul E. 103
 Chalillion, Jacques 20
 Channing 47
 Chapman, Priscilla 70
 Charlemagne, Emperor 146
 Charles, Antoine, Judge 18
 Charles, The Great (Charlemagne) 116, 120
 Chemung, NY 69
 Chicago, IL 54, 71, 77, 100
 Child, Judy xiii
 child-bed fever 91
 China 105
 Christern, Augusta Mary Ann 54
 Christern, Cecile Wilhemine "Lili" 54
 Christern, Frederich Wilhelm 53, 57
 Christmas, Bertha 138, 140
 Clemens, John 113
 Clough, Arabella 77
 Cochran, Catherine 70
 Collier, Lida (Mrs. Rudolph H. Garrigue) 66
 Conservatory of Music-Leipzig 96
 Constance, Countess of Toulouse 117
 Cooperstown, NY 68
 Copenhagen 27, 28-31, 33, 37, 40-42, 44-46, 51-53, 56, 57, 75, 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 88, 92, 94, 95, 103, 105, 108-110, 112, 120, 123, 127, 128, 131-135, 137-140
 Count Bernstoff 112, 125
 Count Blucher 49, 54, 82
 Count Frédéric Christian of Augustenborg 134
 Count Moltke (See Moltke) 105, 112, 124
 Count Schimmelmann 49, 54, 127
 Coutaud, David Surgeon 16

- Craig, Elizabeth "Betty" (Wright) 68
 Craig, Donald 68
 Craig, Donald W. 68
 Craig, Richard 68
 Craig, Wyeth 68
 Creitien 30
 Cuba 28, 50, 56
 Cunnigunde 120
 Czechoslovakia 66, 95, 98
 D'Amberbos, Marie Madéline
 Rachel 106, 107, 119
 D'Amboise, Marguerite 118
 D'Aspierees 105
 D'Estampes, Jean 118
 D'Estampes, Margarthe 118
 Dairdsen, Augusta 54
 Dairdsen, Donald 54
 Dairdsen, Evelyn 54
 Dairdsen, Gilbert Cummings 54
 Dairdsen, Harry 54
 Danish East Asia Company 105
 Danneskjold Laurvig Palace 108
 Danzig 41
 Darwin 84
 Davidson County, TN 69
 Dawson, Denise xiii
 De Barthes, Elizabeth 1, 2, 8
 De Bueil, Johanne 118
 De Castro 83
 De Cazenove, Raoul, Author 105, 127
 De Coninck 49
 De Coninck & Duntzfelt 30, 31
 De Coninck & Reiersen 108, 127, 129
 De Coninck And Co 108, 111,
 113, 129
 De Coninck, Cécile-Caroline 113
 De Coninck, Elisabeth (Betzy) 113
 De Coninck, Francois-Henri 113
 De Coninck, Frédéric 80, 103-129,
 131, 132
 De Coninck, Guillaume (Billy,
 William) 103, 113
 De Coninck, Gustave Frédéric 70
 De Coninck, Henriette Charlotte
 (Mrs. Fritz Duntzfelt) 138
 De Coninck, Jean 103, 105, 112,
 119, 129
 De Coninck, Jean #2, 103, 113,
 127, 129
 De Coninck, Jean [#3] 103
 De Coninck, Louis 110, 113
 De Coninck, Louis Charles
 Frédéric "Fritz" 103, 110, 113
 De Coninck, Louise Philippine
 (Mrs. Monod) 86, 103, 111, 113
 De Coninck, Marie (De Joncourt) 111
 De Coninck, Marie Ann 114, 135
 De Coninck, Marie Sophie
 (Frollich) 104
 De Coninck, Marie-Anne (Pingle)
 103, 113
 De Coninck, Marie-Henriette 56,
 103, 113, 119, 130-132, 137
 De Coninck, Pierre 103, 138
 De Coninck, Valdemar 81, 127
 De Craon, Isabeau 118
 De Fontanier, Johanne 119
 De Freisheim, Baron 127
 De Husson 105
 De Husson, Charles 118
 De Husson, Johann 118
 De Husson, Magdaline 118
 De Joncourt, Gertrude *Louis* 106,
 107, 119
 De Joncourt, Marie 106, 107, 111,
 112, 119, 128
 De La Tremoille 105
 De Lupé 105
 De Lupé, Carbonnel 118
 De Lupé, Jean 118
 De Lupé, Perside 119
 De Maintenon, Madame 6

- De Maucler 127
 De Medici, Catherine xiv
 De Morlhon d'Aspieres,
 Margarethe 118
 De Morvois, Bertha 120
 De Pelisson, Johann Jacob 119
 De Pelisson, Johanne 119
 De Pins de Montbrun, Anne 118
 De Rapin, Jacob 119
 De Rapin, Paul 119
 De Rapin, Paul, De Thoyras
 (See Rapin) 79, 84, 112
 De Rapin, Philibert 119
 De Rapin, Suzanne Esther 103,
 105, 119
 De Senecterre 105
 De Sousa de Monde, Gracia 130
 De Vendome, Johanna 118
 Dehne 13, 16
 Deihle, Christine Magdalene 70
 Delaroche, Michael 80
 Delia 61
 Detmold, Germany 41
 Detroit, MI 93
 Dietrich, Earl 116
 Dobski, Brad 71
 Dobski, Jeanne (Garrigue) 71
 Dobski, Mel 71
 Dobski, Scott 71
 Dodo, Count of Ardenne 116
 Domovina Club 97
 Dresden 28, 31, 34-36, 42, 43, 78, 146
 Dronninggaard 80, 84, 106, 109,
 110-112, 129, 132
 Du Bosc 127
 Du Verger, Jeanne 119
 Du Vigneau, Marie Henriette
 Suzanne 24, 28, 45, 76, 120
 Duchy of Orange 14
 Dufour 127
 Duntzfelt 49
 Duntzfelt & Co. 133-135, 139
 Duntzfelt, Bloom & Kierulff 131
 Duntzfelt, Cécile Olivia 28, 31, 33,
 46, 48, 120, 135, 138, 139
 Duntzfelt, Christian Wilhelm "C.W."
 48, 80, 113, 119, 130, 136, 138, 139
 Duntzfelt, Edward 80
 Duntzfelt, Emma 138
 Duntzfelt, Frederk "Fritz" 135, 138
 Duntzfelt, Guillaume *William*
 Frédéric 138, 139
 Duntzfelt, Henriette 138
 Duntzfelt, Pauline Mathilde 138
 Dutch East India Company 108, 130
 Eberhard, Margrave of Friaul 116
 Edith of Saxony 120
 Edmundson, Erik, King of
 Sweden 121
 Eisenburg 42
 Eisleben 130
 Eleanor of Savoy 121
 Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine 121
 Eleanore, Princess of England 121
 Eleonora of England 117
 Elmhurst, NY 93
 Elmira, NY 69
 Elsenem, Germany 44
 Emma of Blois and Chartres 117
 England 79, 69
 Englis, Samuel 69
 English, Burt 69
 English, Marjorie E. 68
 English, Marjorie Elizabeth 69
 English, Maynor 69
 Epstein, Sylvia xiii
 Eschauzier, Henriette Madeleine 113
 F. Z. De Castro and Co. 51
 Fabiansen, Peter Wilson,
 Surgeon 44
 Fabiansen, Walborg 44
 Fabritius and Weber 123

- Fabritius, Mrs. 123
 Fenger, Professor 85
 Ferguson, Eleanor (Garrigue) 61, 66
 Ferguson, Henry A., artist 61
 Fisker, Henriette 113
 Flanders 105
 Flavin, Arthur Kenneth iii, 68
 Flavin, Heidi Katherine iii, 68
 Flavin, Kathleen Strati iii, 68, 108
 Flavin, new baby (1993)
 Flavin, Robert Jackson 68
 Florentinus I, Earl of Netherlands 117
 Fort Monroe, VA 69
 Frederiksberg 89
 Frederiksberg, Castle 87
 Frederiksnagor 131
 French congregation 11, 24-26, 45
 French Huguenot xiv, xv, 63, 83
 French Huguenot Temple in
 Mazamet 9
 French Reformed (faith) 3, 20, 27,
 30, 31, 103
 French Reformed Church 1, 2, 4,
 29, 46, 113
 Gabain, Pastor 51, 82
 Galton, Mr. 77
 Gareek, Peter 78
 Garrick, David 77
 Garrigue & Christern 57
 Garrigue xi, 108
 Garrigue, Alexander 67, 71
 Garrigue, Alice (Mott) 67
 Garrigue, Augusta Hariette 70
 Garrigue, Cécile Olivia "Cäcilie",
 (Duntzfelt) 35, 50, 51, 53-55, 62,
 75, 79, 84
 Garrigue, Charlotte Lydia
 (Whiting) 54, 57, 59-62, 65, 66,
 70, 71
 Garrigue, Charlotte, (Mrs.
 Masaryk) 61-63, 66-68, 95-101
 Garrigue, Eleanor (Mrs.
 Ferguson) 61, 66
 Garrigue, Emilie Cécile, (Mrs.
 Wright) 60, 62, 66
 Garrigue, Emily 62
 Garrigue, Evelyn Camilla, Dr. 60, 61
 Garrigue, Hariette Augusta (Mrs.
 Leypoldt) 60, 62, 66, 70
 Garrigue, Henrich 52, 57
 Garrigue, Isbella, (Mrs. White) 66
 Garrigue, Jeanne (Buranot,
 Dobski) 71
 Garrigue, Judith 76, 78
 Garrigue, La xv, 78
 Garrigue, Laura Esperanza 67
 Garrigue, Rudolph Harold 61, 66
 Garrigue, Rudolph Pierre xi, xv, 35,
 36, 49, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 61, 65-73
 Garrigue, Ruth 59
 Garrigue, Waldemar 66
 Garrigues xv, 108
 Garrigues, A.H. 30
 Garrigues & Company 34
 Garrigues and Brothers 45
 Garrigues Brothers 30
 Garrigues Family in America, The 2
 Garrigues, Albertine, "Bertha",
 (Mrs. Remy) 36, 38, 43
 Garrigues, Alexander 67
 Garrigues, Alexandre 55, 59
 Garrigues, Alfred Henri 93
 Garrigues, Alix (Borel) 6, 12, 14
 Garrigues, Alma Bertha Cécile
 (Munter) 93
 Garrigues, Andres 41
 Garrigues, Anna (Burns) 93
 Garrigues, Anne 17
 Garrigues, Antoine 17, 31, 37, 39
 Garrigues, Antoine George *Henri*
 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42

- Garrigues, Antoine-Henri, "Otto"
23-29, 31, 33, 34, 38, 50, 56, 75,
76, 119, 120
- Garrigues, Antoinette-Victoire-
Adelaide 28
- Garrigues, Anton *Carl* Louis 33,
36-38, 39, 44
- Garrigues, Anton Eduard Henri
41, 42, 75, 77
- Garrigues, Anton Fredrik
Wilhelm 30, 36, 42, 43
- Garrigues, Anton Lorentz Henri
28, 44
- Garrigues, Cécilie Louise, (Mrs.
Kenny) 94
- Garrigues, Carl 33, 37-39
- Garrigues, Carl Henri Nicholai
(CHN, author), xii, 26, 33, 35-37,
75, 85, 89, 95, 139
- Garrigues, Cécile (Duntzfelt) 37, 48
- Garrigues, Cécile Louise 94
- Garrigues, Charles 78
- Garrigues, Charles, August 28
- Garrigues, Charles, George
Ferdinand 28, 78
- Garrigues, Charlotte Antoine (Mrs.
Hotzel) 43
- Garrigues, Charlotte-Frederique
15, 17, 20
- Garrigues, Christian Adolph 43
- Garrigues, Dauphine 17
- Garrigues, de Jacques de La
Devéze 1, 2, 7
- Garrigues, de, Barnard 7
- Garrigues, de, Jean, de La *Devéze*
1-3, 7
- Garrigues, Edith Helene
Jacqueline 93
- Garrigues, Edmund 75, 76, 127
- Garrigues, Edward F. 76
- Garrigues, Edward (Edouard) 34
- Garrigues, Elizabeth (#2) 14
- Garrigues, Elizabeth, (de
Barthes) 1, 2, 8
- Garrigues, Elizabeth-Justine 14, 16
- Garrigues, Emilie, (Mrs.
Christern) 51 54, 57
- Garrigues, Emma Caroline
Malvena (Mrs. Rumpf) 44
- Garrigues, Esther (Raynal) 3, 8,
10, 16
- Garrigues, Eugenia *Malvina* (Von
Carolsfeld), 34-36, 40, 42
- Garrigues, Eugénie (Messmer) 28
- Garrigues, Ferdinand 75, 93
- Garrigues, Frédéric-Guillaume 28
- Garrigues, George Ferdinand 78
- Garrigues, Guillaume-Moyse 21,
23, 24
- Garrigues, Gustav Carl Louis 44
- Garrigues, Gustave-Edward 28, 34
- Garrigues, H., Jr. 38
- Garrigues, Harald Louis Edouard, 43
- Garrigues, Henri 36, 38
- Garrigues, Henri Jacques, Dr. iii,
27, 36, 50, 51, 55, 66, 71
- Garrigues, Henri Jacques iii, 35,
46, 61, 66, 76, 80, 84, 85, 89, 91,
93, 94, 127, 135, 136
- Garrigues, Henriette Sophie
Adelaide "Ida" (Von Staffeldt)
36, 43
- Garrigues, Henrik A. 41
- Garrigues, Isabeau (Martel) 3,
5-8, 12, 14, 76
- Garrigues, J.L. 45
- Garrigues, Jacob 2
- Garrigues, Jacques #2 15, 17
- Garrigues, Jacques Louis 27-31,
33, 34, 36, 45, 49-51, 55, 57, 59,
75, 78, 120
- Garrigues, Jacques 1, 3-6, 10-18, 76
- Garrigues, Jean #2 5, 6, 8, 11, 12,
14, 16
- Garrigues, Jean Frédéric 16, 17, 23

- Garrigues, Jean 2, 3
 Garrigues, Jean-Antoine-Henri 26-42, 43, 45, 79
 Garrigues, Jean-Claude 17
 Garrigues, Jean-Dauphine 25, 28
 Garrigues, Jeanne 17
 Garrigues, Jeanne-Catherine 23, 24, 26
 Garrigues, Jeanne-Henriette-Dauphine 28
 Garrigues, John Louis 54, 59
 Garrigues, Judith 5, 8, 76, 78
 Garrigues, Justine (Wacher) 3, 4, 7, 8
 Garrigues, Justine Marguerite, child 15, 17, 20
 Garrigues, Justine 2, 4, 6
 Garrigues, Justine-Elizabeth #2 14, 16, 17
 Garrigues, Justine-Henriette 22-24
 Garrigues, Justine-Marguerite (Schwartz) 17, 20
 Garrigues, Lene 41
 Garrigues, Leon Ferdinand 93
 Garrigues, les 78
 Garrigues, Louis 30, 36, 43
 Garrigues, Malvina 34, 35, 40
 Garrigues, Marc-Antoine, Reverend 24
 Garrigues, Margaret L. xi, xvi
 Garrigues, Marguerite (child) 15
 Garrigues, Marguerite (Coutaud) 12, 16
 Garrigues, Marguerite (Nichols) 11, 15-18
 Garrigues, Marianne-Frédérique-Guillaumine 23
 Garrigues, Marianne-Frédérique-Wilhelmine 23
 Garrigues, Marie Dorothea "Nanette", (Palmie), 28-30, 33-37
 Garrigues, Marie 11, 15, 17, 20, 36, 43
 Garrigues, Marie-Auguste-Wilhelme, 26, 28
 Garrigues, Marie-Henriette-Suzanne (Du Vigneau), 23, 24, 28, 45
 Garrigues, Marthe #2 11, 14, 17
 Garrigues, Marthe #3 14, 16
 Garrigues, Marthie 5, 6, 8, 11, 12
 Garrigues, Matthias 2
 Garrigues, Moysse, the elder 1-9, 11, 15, 76
 Garrigues, Moysse #2 5-8, 11, 12, 14, 16
 Garrigues, Moysse #3 11, 15, 17, 18-24
 Garrigues, Nanette (Palmié) 28, 33, 35, 37, 40, 41, 43, 75
 Garrigues, Otto 54, 56
 Garrigues, Pierre 1-11, 76
 Garrigues, Richard C. xiii, xvi
 Garrigues, Samuel 2
 Garrigues, Sophie (Männel), 42, 43
 Garrigues, Wilhelm 30, 42
 Garrigues, Wilhelmine-Henriette (Serres) 18, 20, 22-24
 Garrigues, William Emile 93
 Geoffrey IV, Plantagent 121
 George, Noble of La Tremoille 118
 Gerdes, Dorothea 41
 German Society 59
 Germania Fire Insurance Company (Society) 59, 95
 Germany, East 145
 Gertrud, Princess of Saxony 117
 Gholis 66
 Girard, Pierre 29
 Gisela, Countess of Burgundy 117
 Gisela, Princess of France 116
 Gleim, poet 19
 Goering 96
 Goethe 47
 Good, Alfred 80, 81, 91
 Good, Charles 76

- Good, Daniel 46, 138
 Good, Frederik 88
 Good, Mary Ann (Duntzfelt) 46, 80,
 82, 88, 138
 Gothenburg, Sweden 30, 31, 42
 Gotthold, Sam Lange 19
 Gravenstein 38
 Greene County, NY 70
 Guarri, Count of Morvois 120
 Guinea Coast 132
 Guy VI, Noble of La Tremoille 118
 Hadwig, Princess 116
 Hague, The 1, 79, 80, 105, 106,
 112, 119, 135, 139
 Hall, Allen Hall, Jr. 68
 Hall, Marion Isobelle (Graves) 68
 Halle 2, 24-27, 29, 34, 41, 75, 94,
 120, 145
 Hamburg, Germany 36, 42, 43
 Hansen, C. E. 95
 Hartman, Marie Sophie 42
 Haus, Jan 63
 Havana, Cuba 28, 45, 50, 56, 82,
 85, 120, 138
 Havre, France 76, 80
 Hawthorne, Julian 93
 Hazen, Aaron 70
 Hazen, Caroline 70
 Hedwig 116
 Helsingör 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 113
 Hennings 108
 Hennings, A. 127
 Hennings, Paul 105
 Henningsen, Elise Henriette
 Mathilde 38, 44
 Henry I, King of France 117
 Henry II King of England 121
 Henry IV of Sully 118
 Henry, The Bird-catcher, King of
 Germany 116
 Herbert I 120
 Herbert, Earl of Laon 116
 Herlöw 113
 Herold & Wahlstab 56
 Hildegard 116
 Hixson, Albert Gallatin 69
 Hixson, Margaret Eliza 69
 Hoboken, NJ 78
 Hoffman, Professor 25
 Holland 79
 Hornemann, Miss 46, 51, 82
 Hospitals, NYC 89, 90
 Höst, Andr F. 56
 Hotzel, Carl Otto, Dr. 43
 Howitz, Dr. 89
 Hugo, The Great 116, 120
 Humbert II, Earl of Savoy 117
 Hyllested, Carl 138
 Indonesia 47, 103
 Ingegerd, Princess of Sweden 117
 Ingeramun (Ingram) 120
 Ireland 79
 Irmengard 116, 120
 Isabelle, Countess of Hennegau 117
 Isbella, daughter of Wiliam IV 121
 Isle of Bourbon 28
 Iverson, Dr. 88
 Jansen, Bishop 6
 Jarrige xv
 Jarriges, les xv
 Jarriget, le xv
 Jarrigue, le xv
 Jean II of Sully 118
 Jean de l'Isle Bouchard 118
 Jensen, Birthe 41
 Johannes II, Countess of
 Hennegau 118
 Johannes, Prince of Burgundy 117
 Johannsen, Dr 37, 52
 John, Bertha Margarethe 36, 42, 43
 John, Christian Jacob, Senator 36, 138
 John, The Baptist 79
 Judith 120

- Judith, daughter of Guelph 120
 Juel, Jens, artist 131
 Juliane Marie, Queen 109
 Journey, Ross 94
 Kaas, Secretary of State 134
 Kempis, Thomes 80
 Kenny, Joseph Francis 93, 94
 King Christian VIII 47
 King Friedrich I 111
 King Henry ("Bird-catcher") 105
 King Henry of Navarres
 (Henry IV) xiv
 King Louis XIV 6, 10
 King Louis XVI 109
 King Louis-Philippe of France 109
 Kings College 97
 Kings, Caroling 106
 Klopstock, writer 17, 18, 22
 Köbke, C painter 37
 Kofoed, Jacob 138
 Köhne, Louise 41
 Konigsfeldt 120
 Königstein/Elbe 42
 Kotik, Charlotta Poche xi, 72
 Kotik, Jan 72
 Kotik, Petr 72
 Kotik, Thomas 72
 Krahmer, Christane Caroline 42
 Krahmer, Christian F. G. 42
 Kraus, Arnost 98
 Kristianti, Dr 47, 52
 Krökkel, Anna Abigael 130
 Krökkel, Nicolaj 130
 Kungigunde, Marie (Ollendorfer) 29
 Lange, Samuel Gotthold, author 19
 Langschwert, William, Duke of
 Normandy 121
 Languedoc xvi, 7, 10, 22
 Larvik, Norway 42
 Lauenburg 54
 Lbudilova, Helena 72
 Leipzig 47, 56, 57, 95, 96
 Leupold, Michael Friederich 70
 Leutgardis, Countess 121
 Leyboldt, Frederick J. 66, 70
 Leyboldt, Marian Augusta 70
 Liederkranz 63
 Liegarde 121
 Lietz, Caroline 41
 Limolong xv
 London, England 79
 Long Island 70
 Lord Bentinck, Count of Portland 79
 Lorent, Abraham Robert 29
 Los Angeles, CA 94
 Louis I, King of Aquitaine 120
 Louis I, Noble of La Tremoille 118
 Louis I Noble of Sully 118
 Louis I (Ludwig), The Pious 116
 Louis IX, King of France 117
 Louis VI, King of France 117
 Louis VII, King of France 117
 Louis VIII, King of France 117
 Louis, Duke of Bourbon 118
 Louis, Noble of d'Amboise 118
 Louvoes 10
 Lubeck 41, 44
 Luneburg 56, 57
 Luther, Martin xvii, 148
 Lutheran 13, 20
 Lutkens Enke & Co. 48
 Maderia 129
 Madvig, Nikolaj 86
 Magdeburg 3, 4, 8, 10-12, 18-22,
 24, 25, 76, 120
 Mahaud (Maude), daughter of
 Dreux IX 121
 Mainadié 13
 Männel, Christian Gottlob 42
 Männel, Franz Otto, Dr. 42
 Männel, Hans George 42
 Männel, Hansjorg, Dr. 42

- Männel, Helga "Corinna"
 (Meraldi) xi, xiii, 16, 40, 42
 Margarethe of Flanders and
 Artois 117
 Margarethe of Mello 118
 Margarethe, Countess of
 Provence 117
 Margarethe, Princess of Bourbon 118
 Maria, Countess of Hennegau 118
 Marie De Sully and De Craon 118
 Marieholm, Sweden 41
 Martell, Charles 116
 Masarik, Josef 72
 Masaryk, Alice 60, 65, 96, 100
 Masaryk, Charlotte Garrigue xii,
 60, 62, 66, 72, 95-100
 Masaryk, Herbert 72, 96, 98, 100
 Masaryk, Jan 96, 97, 100
 Masaryk, Olga (Mrs. Revilliod) 96,
 97, 100
 Masaryk, Thomas, President xii,
 63, 66, 72, 95, 97, 98, 100
 Masarykova, Herberta 72
 Massil, Linda 68
 Mathilde 116
 Matilda 121
 Matzleinsdorf near Vienna 60, 69
 Maurice VI, Lord of Craon 121
 Maurice VII, Noble of Craon 118
 Maurienne 103
 Mayflower 57, 120
 Mazamet, France 1-3, 7-10, 76, 77,
 79, 153
 Meraldi, Corinna Männel xi, xiii,
 16, 40, 42
 Meran 86
 Merkus, Reverend 135
 Messmer, Eugenie 28
 Metz 116
 Mexico 49, 50, 82
 Mihr, Albert 41
 Mihr, Elisabeth 41
 Mihr, Johann 41
 Mills, Stuart 96
 Mitchell, Ruth Crawford 60, 65, 96
 Moliée 86
 Moltke (See Palace) 106, 110
 Monlaubau, Filia 76
 Monod family 81
 Monod, Adolphe 112
 Monod, Gustave, Dr. 80, 86
 Monod, Jean 86, 113
 Monod, Louise Philippine
 (Garrigues) 113
 Monod, Reverend 135, 136
 Montauban 76
 Montecchi, Ettore 67
 Montrose, PA 70
 Moritzburg 24
 Morrisania 62, 64, 66, 69, 71, 72
 Mott, Lewis F. Professor 67
 Munter, Friedrich 93
 Napoleon 82, 134
 Napoleon's Wars 26, 80
 Nase Doba 97
 Nässelottet 109
 National Board of Fire
 Underwriters 59
 National Prussian Insurance Co.
 37, 39
 Nectaire of Senecterre 118
 Negapatnam 130
 Nelson, Admiral 135
 Neuwied 130, 131
 New Brunswick, NJ 68
 New Paltz, New York 59
 New York City xvi, 35, 43, 52, 53,
 54, 57, 59, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 83,
 89, 93-95, 120
 Newman, Bryan I 68
 Newman, Elizabeth A. (Wright)
 108, 68
 Newman, Jeanne 68
 Newman, John 68

- Newman, Mary Ann 69
 Niemeyer, Henrich 41
 Niemeyer, Liesel 41
 Nilation, Dr. 86
 Nolte, Pastor 56
 Nyhavn 37, 38, 49, 56, 67
 Nyrop, C. 127
 O'Bern, Preacher 25
 Oak Park, IL 71
 Oda 116
 Ontario, Canada 69, 120
 Orange, Prince of 103
 Ordrup 135
 Osborn, Dorothy 70
 Osborn, Henry Samuel, Dr. 70
 Osborn, Louis Allen 70
 Osborn, Myron (Miron) 70
 Osborne, Allan 70
 Otto I, Emperor 146
 Otto and Adelheid 147
 Otto, Duke of Savoy 116
 Packard, Jennifer xiii
 Palace Danneskjold Laurvig 109
 Palace, McEvay 82
 Palace, Moltke 84, 85, 92
 Palmié, Antoine-Thomas 29
 Palmie, Jean Frédéric 29
 Palmié, Nanette 28-30, 41, 43
 Palmié, Sophie 30, 34
 Pank, Adelheid Vibeke 130
 Pank, Paul Krisk 130
 Paris xvii, 35, 81, 86, 111, 117, 139
 Pasadena, CA 93
 Pepin, The Elder 116
 Pepin, The Middle 116
 Pepin, The Younger 116, 120
 Père LaChaise 136
 Petersen, Nette Kirstine
 Charstensen 44
 Pfaltz 20
 Philadelphia, PA 78
 Philip I, King of France 117
 Philip II, August, King of France 117
 Philippine of Luxemburg 118
 Phillips, Harsony 70
 Pierson, Karl, Professor 77
 Pilgrim xvii
 Pillsbury, Rita xiii
 Pingle, William Werner 113
 Pleisner, Christian Wilhelm 42
 Pleisner, Irma A. Magdaline 42
 Pleisner, Wolemar 42
 Plocek, Carolyn xiii
 Plymouth Colony 57
 Poche, Charlotta (Mrs. Kotik) xi, 72
 Poche, Emanuel 72
 Poitou, Provence of xv
 Portugal 34
 Portuguese 33, 34, 37, 38
 Portuguese Government 33
 Portuguese Vice Consul 31, 37, 38
 Prague 63, 72, 97, 98
 Provence, France 22
 Puerto Rico 50
 Queen Juliane Marie 109
 Queen Sophie-Amalie 109
 Quincy, MA 69
 Rapin, Humbert de Valloires 79
 Rapin, Paul de Thoiras 84, 103
 Rapin, Pierre III 119
 Rapin, Suzanne-Esther 103, 105
 Rauol III 120
 Raynor, Andrew B. 69
 Raynor, Charlotte 69
 Reformation xvii, 148
 Reichstadt 42
 Reiersen, Catharine Christiane 103
 Reiersen, Niels Lunde 108, 109, 127
 Remhildis, Danish Princess 116
 Remy, Carl 36, 38, 39, 43
 Revelliod, Mr. 100
 Revelliod, Herbert 100

- Revilliod, Leonard 100
 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
 2, 76, 78, 103
 Rhine-West India Trading Co. 49
 Richard I, Duke of Normandy 121
 Richard II, Duke of Normandy 121
 Riemer, Ferdinand, Dr. 88
 Riemer, Louise 88, 93, 94
 Riga 43
 Robert I, Duke of France 120
 Robert I, King 120
 Robert II, Duke of Normandy 121
 Robert II, King of France 117
 Robert I, Duke of France 121
 Robert, Prince of France 117, 120
 Robert, The Strong 120
 Roberts, Gary Boyd xiii, 142
 Rollo, Duke of Normandy 121
 Rome, Italy 67
 Rosing, Mr. 52
 Rosing, Henrick 82
 Rotrud 116
 Rou, Jean 79
 Rouen, France 103
 Roxbury, MA 69
 Royal Asiatic Company 108
 Rudolph, Duke of Saxony 116
 Rumf, Ludwig 44
 Saint Bartholomew Day xvii
 Saint Louis, MO 66, 68, 69
 Saint Quentin 79
 Salem, NY 70
 Salem, NY 70
 San Antonio, TX 69
 Savoy 103, 116
 Saxony 76, 117
 Saxony-Anhalt 145
 Saybrook, CT 70
 Sayre, Benjamin 70
 Schafer, Jamie xiii
 Schaupt, Auguste Wilhelmine 42
 Schieden, Holland 112
 Schimmelmänn, Count 49
 Schlawe, Germany 41
 Schomann, Mr. 60
 Schröder-Devrient, Madame 34
 Scranton, PA 66, 70
 Seeland 134
 Seirsael, Erik, King of Sweden 121
 Shafer, Abraham, Jr. 70
 Shafer, Allan xiii, 70
 Shafer, Allen xiii, 70
 Shafer, Casper 70
 Shafer, Francis Hazen 70
 Shafer, Jamie xiii, 70
 Shafer, Nathan Hazen 70
 Sharon, MA 69
 Simcoe, George W. 69
 Simcoe, Jennie Mable 69
 Simcoe, John 69
 Simon, Johanna Francis Pauline 42
 Skokonig, Olaf, King of Sweden 121
 Smith, Kathy de Dory xiii
 Smith, Michel Leigh 113
 Solomon, Sregfried painter 37
 Sophie-Amalie, Queen 109
 Spain xvii, 80
 Spencer, NY 69
 Sponneck 56
 Statten, Germany 75
 Stettin, Germany 41
 Stiessen Company 38, 39
 Strati, Bob (Robert) xiii, 145
 Strati, Kathleen Sue (Flavin) 68
 Strati, Patricia Wright iii, 68, 69, 145
 Strati, Robert A. 68
 Strati, Teresa Ann (Boland) 68
 Studemund, Bertha (Mrs. Riemer) 88
 Sulzer, poet 19
 Surleau, Monsieur 36
 Sussex County, NJ 70
 Swartz, Madame 21

- Sweden 29
 Swinemunde, Germany 41
 Testard, Marie Anne 119
 Testard, Marie-Anne 79, 105
 Testard, Peter Reformed Elder 119
 Theobald, Count of Blois 121
 Theobald, Earl, The Great 117
 Thirty Years' War 3, 22
 Thomas, Christane S. 42
 Tivoli 35
 Tollin, Henri, historian 15, 16, 21, 22
 Trankebar 130
 Triebisch, CZ 42
 Trinity Church 53
 Tristan & Isolde (Wagner) 40
 Tront 127
 Tryon, NC 89, 90, 92, 94, 127
 Tutein, Ferdinand 34, 57, 62
 Uhlemann, Carl Fredrick
 Immanuel I 42
 Uhlemann, Carl Fredrick
 Immanuel II 42
 Uhlemann, Carl Fredrick
 Immanuel III 42
 Unitarian Church 59, 63, 64, 68
 Uruguay 37
 Valentine, Lili 76
 Valentine, Lucile 54
 Valentine, Philip J. J. 54
 Van Etten, NY 69
 Van Etten, Catherine 69
 Vienna 60, 72, 95, 97, 98, 120
 Von Dankwardt 50
 Von Lowzow, Lord of Chamber 56
 Von Steffeldt, Ida (Henritte
 Garrigues) 36
 Von Steffeldt, Minna 36
 Von Steffeldt, Otto Diderich 36
 Von Steffeldt, Wilhelm 30, 36, 43
 Vought, Elizabeth 70
 Wagner 40
 Walloon Reform Church 1, 2, 13, 80
 War of Spanish Sucession 5
 Waterloo, Battle of 46, 82
 Welf, Count of Saxony 120
 Wellington 82
 Wesel, Germany 80, 105, 119
 West Indian islands 50
 West Indies 80, 132-134, 136
 West Indies, St. Christopher 2
 West, Martha 69
 Weyse, composer 34
 White, Ed 66
 Whiting, Charlotte Lydia (Garrigue)
 54, 57, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 69, 70,
 71, 92, 120
 Wilhelm I (William) 121
 Wilhelm IV (William), Duke of
 Aquitaine 117
 Wilkins, Jean Pierre 14
 William I, The Conqueror 121
 William I 120
 William of Orange 79, 84
 William, Count of Toulouse and
 Provence 117
 Williams, Jessie 67, 71
 Williams, Maude 67, 71
 Withusen, Professor 87
 Witzell, Lillian 71
 Wladimirowitsch, Grand Duke
 Jaroslaw I of Kiev 117
 Wolff, Jens, Danish Consul
 General 128
 Woodlawn Cemetery 60, 66, 120
 Wright, Caldwell Whiting 68
 Wright, Charlotte Martha 68
 Wright, Elizabeth 68
 Wright, Elizabeth Ann (Newman) 68
 Wright, Elizabeth Garrigue "Betty"
 (Craig) 68
 Wright, Emilie Cécile (Garrigue)
 68, 69
 Wright, Ernest B. (II) 68

- Wright, Ernest Bevier 68
Wright, Guy Harold 68
Wright, John Wyeth 68
Wright, Margaret Emily (Garcia, Hall) 68
Wright, Margaret Garrigue 68
Wright, Marion Ellis (Wyeth) 68
Wright, Martha (Richards) 69
Wright, Patricia Alice (Strati) 68
Wright, Ralph Garrigue 68
Wright, Robert 69
Wright, Robin Marie 68
Wright, Roy Horce 68
- Wright, Roy Thomas 68, 69
Wright, Thomas 66, 68, 69
Wright, Thomas Scott 68
Wright, Waldemar Robert 68, 69
Wurttensburg, Germany 66
Wurzburg, Germany 86
Wyeth, John 69
Wyeth, John Jasper 69
Wyeth, Marion Ellis (Mrs. Wright) 68, 69
Zahle, Miss 89
Zahn, Paten 25
Zschockes 52