

~ The French and American History of Michel Antoine Garoutte ~



– Biographical Introduction –



18th Century French Ship Replica, Hermione

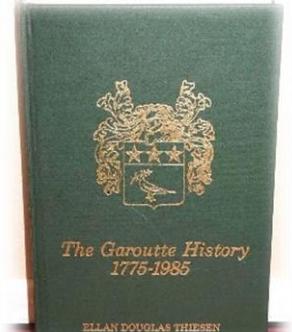
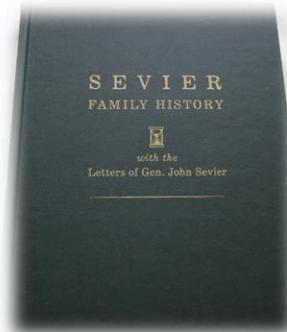


The (Lieutenant) Michel (Anglicized as: Michael) **Antoine Garoutte** (Masculine French Pronunciation: **Mee-kale, Gee-Uh-Root** - Feminine French Pronunciation: **Mee-Shell, Guh-Roo** - Masculine American-English Pronunciation: **My-Kull, Gee-Uh-Root**) the ghost of [Historic Pleasant Mills, New Jersey](#). His ghost can sometimes be seen in twilight and night time on the old **Pleasant Mills trail in Historic Pleasant Mills, New Jersey** by the Old Paper Mill [\[1\]](#) which is where his Tavern: **The La Fayette** was once located.

Garoutte was a highly intelligent and highly educated [French noble](#).

He was described as a 6 foot tall Frenchman of remarkable strength [\[2\]](#) and [swordsmanship](#).

Digital Likeness Sketch of
Michel Antoine Garoutte
[La Fayette Tavern and Inn](#)



[The Sevier Family History Book](#) [The Garoutte Family History Book](#)



[Mediterranean Coast Near Southern France](#)

Born April the 12th year 1750 in the Château (Castle) **Garoutte** in **Marseille, Kingdom of France**. [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#) **Garoutte** was a French noble who fought in the [American Revolutionary War](#) and was also involved in the [First French Revolution](#).



[Knight's Hand In Provence, Kingdom of France](#)



[Cathedral De La Major In Marseille, Kingdom of France](#)



[Cathedral De La Major In Marseille, Kingdom of France](#)

[Location of Family Records](#)

[Location of Family Records](#)

He and his 16 years older **sister** The (**Lady**) **Marie Magdeleine Garoutte-Lascours** [5] were the only surviving **children** of The (**Admiral**) **Antoine Garoutte** and The (**Lady**) **Marie Anne Félicité Lascours** or d'Lascours abbreviated where de means: 'from' or 'of' in the French tongue and in the original context means: 'from a location' and 'descended of a person' and 'from a noble or royal house'.



Cathedral de la Major In Marseille, Kingdom of France - Interior View



Cathedral de la Major In Marseille, Kingdom of France - Altar

He immigrated to the **New Jersey Colony** where he aided the cause for **American Independence**. His **sister's** family were among the first supporters of **Napoléon Bonaparte**. They were the first noble French family to reform the French Government in **The French Revolution** and The (**Lady**) **Marie Magdeleine Garoutte-Espinassy's** **son** ascended to the rank of (**General**) in **The French Revolution** where he was twice elected a (**Deputy**) of the **Department of Var** in Reformed France and a (**Representative**) in the Lower House Legislature of the **First Republic of France**.



Lithograph of Joseph Bonaparte, Brother of Napoléon

Napoléon Bonaparte's older **brother** The **Corsican** (**King**) of Spain and Indies for a short time **Joseph Bonaparte** built a large mansion just less than 15 miles from **Michel Antoine Garoutte's** estate in **South New Jersey** in about 1815. The **Bonaparte** mansion served as the central hub for French **Expatriates** in **New Jersey** and **Pennsylvania**. This mansion was burned to the ground by angered **European-American** settlers a few years after its completed construction.



*Sketch of The (Marquis) de La Fayette -
Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du
Motier*

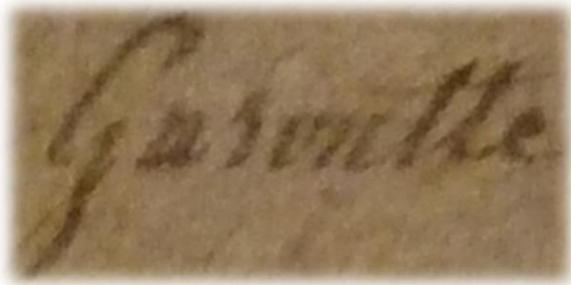
The (**Marquis**) of **La Fayette**, **Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier** was **Michel Antoine Garoutte's** childhood friend and school fellow in the **Kingdom of France** and he was twice his guest in 1824 in **New Jersey, United States of America**.

– The Garoutte Family –



Lavender and Château (Castle)

Provence, Kingdom of France



The Handwritten Signature of Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours



Waterfall In Côte d'Azur In Provence, Kingdom of France

Some of The (Admiral) Antoine Garoutte's and the Espinassy's merchant shipping deals were a joint partnership of M.M. Rigaud, Vernet & Company Shipping out of Marseille, Kingdom of France.

This profitable merchant shipping business dealt in sugars and tobaccos and possibly cotton from Saint Dominique Colony. They also used their merchant and privateer vessels to ship arms and materials to French Colonies in Saint Dominique and Canada. The Espinassy-Venel Family also had a merchant branch to fund their estates in the Kingdom of France. Both Garoutte and d'Espinassy Families were exempted from tax by the Kings of France and Anjou.



Waterfall In Provence, Kingdom of France

Antoine's father Henri Garoutte was also The (Attorney General) of the Southern Division of the Kingdom of France before him. Michel Antoine Garoutte's mother was The (Lady) Anne de La Scours (d'Lascours) whose real name was The (Lady) Marie Anne Félicité d'Lascours of the French nobility whose grand-father was the uncle of the King of France.

The Garoutte Family were also connected to the Landed Gentry of the Kingdom of France which was called the nobility of the Land and the Garoutte's were also nobility of the Sword and of the Cloth.

Some of them (brothers, sisters, nephews, etc. of Antoine Garoutte) were untitled nobles of the Landed Gentry. The Noblesse Uterine which is the nobility of the female bloodline still exists and is recognized in the female bloodline from the eldest daughter of Michel Antoine Garoutte. [G]

– The Admiral Antoine Garoutte’s Warship: The Great Saint Simon –



Map of *Carte de la Partie Francoise, Saint Domingue*

Antoine's brother Jean-Joseph Garoutte was appointed to (Captain) of the Royal French Coast Guard by the Navy Minister The (King) Louis XV of France on the same day Antoine Garoutte was ordered to set sail for San Domingue. [9]

Michel Garoutte's father Antoine Garoutte sailed to Saint Dominique Colony during the [Seven Years War](#) also known as [San Domingue](#) and [Saint Domingue](#) which was a [French Colony](#) on the [Caribbean](#) island of [Hispaniola](#) and was named after [Saint Dominic](#) now is [Haiti](#) on orders of The (King) [Louis XV of France](#) who was the [Navy Minister](#). Orders given on: February, 17, 1753 by letter from the [Royal Castle in Versailles, Kingdom of France](#) [7] [8] when Michel Antoine Garoutte was 2 years old.



Digital Photograph of Hispaniola, Modern Day Haiti



Antoine Garoutte commanded the French Naval ship the [Great Saint Simon](#) in this departure [10] [11] and Antoine Garoutte died about 1760 supposedly never returning to the [Kingdom of France](#). The name of the ship [Great Saint Simon](#) is probably named after [Saint Simon the Zealot](#) who was one of the original [12 Apostles of Christ](#).

There is an inlet and town in [Canada](#) by [Quebec](#) now named [Saint Simon](#) and there are two books which describe how it came to be named [Saint Simon](#). According to their history a 20 Gun Top Deck Sloop French [Corvette War Ship](#) by the name of [Saint Simon](#) came through the inlet in an attempt to escape the pursuing [British Fleet](#) about 1759 - 1760 and a battle took place there on land and water. The town was later named after this French Corvette. [12] [13]



Digital Photograph of Pirate Skull and Spanish Gold



Digital Photograph of the Ruins of San Sauci In San Domingue - Modern Day Southern Haiti



Digital Photograph of the Fort des Oliviers In San Domingue - Modern Day Haiti



Digital Photograph of Chest Full of Spanish Gold



Memento Mori and Skull – The Motto of Chevaliers

– Lords d'Lascours and Lords of Boisson, Kingdom of France –



The (Lady) Marie Anne Félicité d'Lascour's father was The (Baron) of La Scours who was The (Lord) [Henri d'Lascours](#) and his name is listed in the [Dictionary of the Nobles of the Kingdom of France](#).

*Registered Shield For
Henry d'Lascours*

Through Michel's mother The (Lady) Marie Anne Félicité d'Lascour's ancestors there are **Lords of Boisson, Kingdom of France** which connects them to the [Ancient Regime](#) of the **Kingdom of France** and earlier 13th century **nobility** known simply as the **Ancient Nobility** through this line The (Lady) Anne's great grand-mother on her father's line was – The (Lady) [Anne de Boisson](#) (Born: 1599) and her father was The Lord (Seigneur) [Louis de Boisson](#) (Born: 1570), The Chevalier (Knight) of Boisson. They lived in a Château (Castle) **de Boisson**. The uncle of The (Baron) Henri d'Lascours name was **Henry d'Lascours** and he was a **Catholic Priest** to the **King of France** and his court which is a [Conseiller du Roi](#) a member of The (Royal Council) to The (King) of France.

The Boisson counseled The (Counts) and were allied with **Bionneau to Castellane to Piolenc**.



The (Lady) Anne's grand-father on her father's line was The Lord (Seigneur) [Louis d'Lascours](#) (Born: 1617) and he was **The Mayor of Marseille, Kingdom of France**. [\[14\]](#)

Boisson Town Shield



Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours directly descends ([Direct-Lineally](#)) from the uncle of **Louis Capet** the King of France through le (Baron) **Henri d'Lascours**.

*Registered Shield
of The Capetian
Dynasty*



*Digitized Painting of
Louis IX of the Kingdom
of France*



*Digitized Painting of
Louis XV of the
Kingdom of France*

- Crusader Ancestry -



Engraving of a Scene From: The Crusades

Michel Antoine Garoutte's paternal **grand-father**'s name was **Henri Garoutte** and his wife's name was The (**Lady**) **Angelique de Pistre**. **Henri Garoutte's father** was **Honore Garoutte** and his wife's name was The (**Lady**) **Anne Marguerite Guinoard-Mascaron** who is descended from The (**Lord**) **Mascaron** and The (**Lady**) **Anne Mascaron**.

All **Garoutte's** in this line are **Direct-Lineal descendants of French Feudal Lords and Ladies** with lines to the Ancient French Nobility [\[14\]](#) and thus are more than likely descendants of [Charlemagne The \(Emperor \) of the Holy Roman Empire and The \(King \) of the Franks](#). The **d'Lascours** line can be traced back to about 1345 to a (**Knight**) and Fisherman of the name of [Jacques d'Lascours](#) of what order is not known yet, but "Chevalier" is mentioned.

The **d'Lascours** were quite possibly in the [Crusades](#) all of them starting with The (**Lady**) **Marie Anne Félicité d'Lascours** and before her were French nobility or upper class which means this family was probably close to 8 - 16 [Quarterings](#) of [Nobility](#).



Krak des Chevaliers Castle In Modern Day Syria



Engraving of a Scene From Der Schenk von Limpurg

Lady Armoring Knight

Note: The **French Nobility of Southern France** worked very differently than the nobility of other countries and the organization and arrangement of towns was very different before **The French Revolution**. Also important to note is that the **Southern French nobility** was very different than the **Northern French nobility**.

– Ancient Garoutte Family and a History of Navy Service –



Castle In Constantinople - Modern Day Istanbul, Turkey

The direct ancestor of **Michel Antoine Garoutte**, another **Garoutte** by the name of **Antoine Garoutte** is referred to as: "**The Master Captain Garoutte**" and "**Le Capitaine**" and "**Le Garoutte**" and "**Maister d'Hostel**" and "**Seigneur de la Maison de Garoutte**" by The ([Baron](#)) of [Salignac](#). The passage describes **Antoine Garoutte** as giving advice to The ([Baron](#)) of [Salignac](#) on how to sail back to [Constantinople](#) on a faster route. [\[16\]](#)

The Garoutte's had a long history of Navy Service. (Sir) Antoine was an (Admiral) of the Royal French Navy and Le (Capitaine) of Vessels. Jean-Joseph Garoutte was (Captain) of the Royal French Coast Guard and became an (Admiral) of the Royal French Navy.

Michel Antoine Garoutte ascended to the rank of (Lieutenant) in the American Continental Navy after his Privateering activities.

– Garoutte Coat of Arms, Family Crest and Insignia –



Registered Coat of Arms
For The Garoutte Family



Description of the Garoutte Coat of Arms in the French Tongue:



D'azur, a une colombe d'argent, becqueee et membree de gueulese, portant en son bec un rameau d'or; au chef cousu de gueules charge de trois étoiles d'or.

Silver Dove With
Golden Bough In
Its Beak

The Three Golden Stars supposedly symbolize military authority and the Silver Dove with the Golden Bough in its Beak is probably an allusion to the events in [Virgil's Poem The Golden Bough](#) where Aeneas was assisted by two doves in finding a Golden Bough which was required in order for him to board a ship to the underworld and see his dead father in Elysium. Upon Aeneas plucking the Golden Bough from the tree another one immediately sprung up in its place.



Registered Shield of
The Garoutte Family

Note: Notice that the description says it is a **Golden Bough** and not an **Olive Tree Branch**. Also important to note is the fact that only nobility could hold rank in the [Feudal Military](#) of the [Kingdom of France](#).

Many of Michel's ancestors were [Chevaliers](#) (**Knights of the Realm who were dubbed on the head and shoulders during ceremonial rites in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, One in Trinity**), Lords and Ladies. [\[20\]](#)



Sketch of the Coat of
Arms For The Garoutte
Family



Registered Coat of Arms For
The Garoutte Family

– The Garoutte-Espinassy Family –



Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours Ancestral Chart

The (Lady) Marie Magdeleine Garoutte-Lascours (Michel's 16 years older sister) married le noble The (General) César-Antoine Joseph d'Espinassy de Venel otherwise known as Espinassy-Venel [21] [22] whose name and genealogy is listed in the Dictionary of the Nobles of the Kingdom of France with Illustration.

[23] Marie Magdeleine Garoutte-Lascours met her spouse after leaving a [Tridentine Mass](#) for a forest in Signes, Kingdom of France.



The (General) César-Antoine Joseph Espinassy-Venel is related to a member of the cadet branch family of Lazarin Espinassy who is mentioned and was involved with Italian noblewoman [Catherine de' Médicis](#) who became The (Queen Consort) of the Kingdom of France in the 16th century. [24]

Coat of Arms For The
Espinassy-Venel Family



Digitized Painted Portrait of Catherine de Médicis

The (General) César-Antoine Joseph Espinassy-Venel is also a descendant of the super wealthy (Baron) of Provence, Kingdom of France Fortune d'Espinassy and earlier The (Senator) Honorat d'Espinassy whose nobility was unquestionable and indisputable as he and his bloodline were exempted from any tax by The (King) Henri II of France. [25]



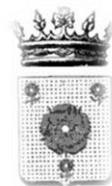
Note: *It seems that the naming of the members of these Noble Houses would depend upon the joining surnames of their parents.*

Digital Photograph of The Château de Chenonceau

This seems to be the case with César-Antoine Joseph d'Espinassy de Venel and Marie Magdeleine Garoutte-Lascours' marriage where their children were named d'Espinassy Garoutte or Espinassy-Garoutte.

The reason for this is due to these noble houses belonging to long standing Feudal Fiefs with titles of nobility such is the case with [Antoine Joseph Marie d'Espinassy](#) and his marriage to The (Lady) [Marie Guillaume de Tholomé de Fontanelle](#). She was the only daughter and child of her father The (Marquis) de Fontanelle and thus the title of (Marquis) and the [Marquisate of Fontanelle](#) was inherited by her husband Antoine Joseph Marie Espinassy-Garoutte. This is why their children are named [d'Espinassy de Fontanelle](#) in publications and the title of (Marquis) of Fontanelle was passed to their eldest son.

The Feudal Baronial Fief and Château (Castle) attached to [Antoine Garoutte](#) was inherited by [Michel Antoine Garoutte](#) by the laws of [French primogeniture](#) although he seems to have allowed his sister to manage it after he left for the American Colonies.



Note: Our present-day cousins are [Espinassy's](#) such as the descendants of The (Countess) of [Narcillac du Chastel-Andelot d'Espinassy de Fontanelle](#) in the current Republic of France and The (Earls) of Essex in England who hold a Royal Peersage of England as well as other titles of nobility in the current Republic of France. [Click Here](#)

Royal
Shield of
Espinassy
Family

The **d'Espinassy de Venel** family are also possibly somehow related to The (King) of Naples [Charles d'Anjou](#) as he picked out the stone for the **d'Espinassy de Venel** Arms design for **Pierre d'Espinassy**, [\[26\]](#) which is a Noble Gesture that indicates a close blood relation.



Depiction of Gentry In Classical Antiquity

Note: **Noble Gestures** were gestures used by [Gentry](#). Some good examples of **Noble Gestures** would be if a ([nobleman](#)) were engaged to a noble ([Lady](#)) and he decided not to marry the ([Lady](#)) then he was required to buy her a pair of white gloves every day for a calendar month.

The (General) César-Antoine Joseph **d'Espinassy de Venel** was a Chevalier meaning [Knight](#) of the [Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis IX of the Kingdom of France](#), (Captain) of a French War Vessel of the King of France (Roi) and was very wealthy owning immense property in Marseille, Kingdom of France as were the [Garoutte Family](#). [\[27\]](#)



Cross of The Knights of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis IX of The Kingdom of France

The **Espinassy** bloodline from the marriage of [Caroline Hélène Hortense Agathe d'Espinassy de Fontanelle](#) (**Antoine Joseph Marie d'Espinassy's** grand-daughter) and **Claude Joseph Ernest** The (Count) of **Narcillac du Chastil de Andelot** are irrefutable Direct-Lineal descendants of The (King) [Saint Louis IX of the Kingdom of France](#). [\[28\]](#)



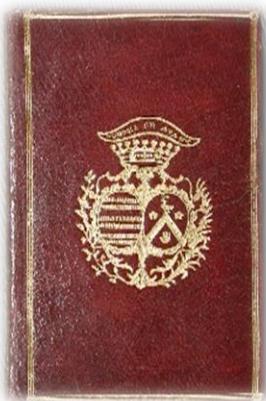
Digitized Painting of Louis IX of the Kingdom of France



Digital Photograph of a Venetian Masqueradess

Dr. Louis-François de Beilhomme de Veuville, épouse de Pierre-François d'Espinassy, Seigneur de Marignole, &c. Colonel de Dragons, accoucha le 8 Mars d'un Fils, qui fut nommé Charles Louis par Louis Robert, Chevalier de la Marck, et par Dr. Marie-Eleonore de Maillé, fille de Doutrein de Maillé, Marquis de Carman, &c.

Dr. Magdelaine - Catherine - Thérèse Cartrel, épouse de Charles, Marquis de Haudetot, Brigadier des Armées du Roy, Colonel du Régiment d'Artois, accoucha le 14 Mars d'une fille, qui fut nommée Charlotte Louise-Magdelaine, par Louis de Bec-de-Liévre, Marquis de Cany, et par Dr. Charlotte-Marie de Houdetot, fille de feu Louis - Pierre de Houdetot, Colonel du Régiment d'Artois.



Mercure de France (1771)

Pierre Espinassy In The Mercure Français, Volume: 94 (1733)

– Family Castles –



Château (Castle) de Lascour

Marie Magdeleine Garoutte and her husband **Cèsar-Antoine Joseph Espinassy-Venel** stayed behind in the Kingdom of France and ran their estates living in Château (Castle) **Garoutte** in Marseille, Kingdom of France as well as Château de la Jaconnière in Signes, Kingdom of France and other French Castles.

There is a Château (Castle) **Garoutte** that is a stone mansion with acres of rolling land, iron fenced and is described as habitable by the gods. The Château was located in Marseille, Kingdom of France close to Signes, Kingdom of France. [\[29\]](#) [\[30\]](#)

This **Castle** is now occupied by the descendants of **Elzeard Garoutte** (mid 20th century) who was a **great-great grand-nephew** of The (**Admiral**) of the Royal French Merchant Marines **Jean-Joseph Garoutte**.



Front Door of the Château (Castle) de la Jaconnière



Side View of the Château (Castle) de la Jaconnière

The Château (Castle) de la Jaconnière is located in Signes, Republic of France and is a **Castle** that was built upon the ruins of an earlier **Castle**. [\[31\]](#) [\[32\]](#)



Ruined Part of The Château (Castle) de la Jaconnière

Part of the Château (Castle) de la Jaconnière now lies in ruin and only the foundation remains but it can still be seen as of 2022 in Signes, Fifth Republic of France.

Note: *The address for the Château (Castle) de la Jaconnière is: 18 Rue Briançon In Signes, Republic of France. If viewing the ruined Castle from Google Earth Street View, turn to the right.*



Château (Castle) Andelot-Morval, Front View

Apparently the descendants of **César-Antoine Joseph Espinassy-Venel** cousin bought the Château de la Jaconnière after The (Lady) Claire Charlotte Espinassy-Garoutte died.



Lady Claire Charlotte Espinassy-Garoutte

The (Lady) Claire Charlotte Espinassy-Venel was **Marie Magdeleine Garoutte-Lascours** and **César-Antoine Joseph Espinassy-Venel's daughter**. She supposedly lived in the Château de la Jaconnière and other castles most of her adult life and she was highly respected in the community as she was known there as a great Lady.

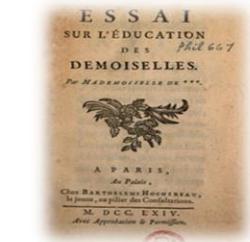
Young Ladies or **Essay on the Education of Young Ladies** (Year: 1764), **History of Europe** or **Histoire of Europe**, **History of France** or **Histoire de France** (Year: 1766) and **Nouvel Abrégé de l'Histoire de France à l'usage des jeunes gens** (Year: 1766) as well as other books most likely under her pen name **Adélaïde Espinassy**.

The name **Adélaïde Espinassy** is also seen on reprints of those books with the year 1766. These works are still used by the nobility and taught in universities today.



Château (Castle) Andelot-Morval, Distant View

The (Lady) Caroline Hélène Hortense Agathe Espinassy-Capell was the **grand-niece** of **Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours** and was the **grand-daughter** of **Antoine Joseph Marie Espinassy-Garoutte** and his wife The (Lady) **Marie Guillaume de Tholomé of the Marquisate of Fontanelle**. She was the **daughter** of **Blaire Marius Espinassy** and his wife The (Lady) **Maria Capell**.



Essay On The Education of Young Ladies



History of France, Volume: 1



Claude Joseph Ernest, The (Count) of Narcillac du Chastil-Andelot and His Family

Caroline Hélène Hortense Agathe Espinassy-Capell married The (Count) of Chastil du Andelot, **Claude Joseph Ernest**. They owned and lived in the Château (Castle) du Bourdonné.



Espinassy-Capell
Death Notice



Le Château (Castle) du Bourdonné

– The Garoutte Family, Espinassy Family and The French Revolution –



Bassin Bleu Waterfall In Hispaniola, Modern Day Haiti

The (Lady) Marie Magdeleine Garoutte's son was [Antoine Joseph Marie Espinassy-Garoutte \(de Venel \) \(de Fontanelle \)](#) who married The (Lady) Marie Guillaume de Tholomé de Fontanelle who was the only child and daughter of The (Marquis) of Fontanelle.

Antoine Joseph Marie d'Espinassy (de Venel) came into early service in the [French Colonial Army](#) as a **Captain** of the **Royal Artillery** and when he showed great enthusiasm for this and after coming up with brilliant ideas he was then promoted to **Lieutenant** by [Orders of the King of France](#).

Personal

d'Espinassy
Antoine Joseph Marie
Captain d'Artillerie à St Domingue
13 VIII 1757 - 27 V 1829

the [Legislative Assembly](#) on September 12, 1791.

He was reelected to the [Convention](#) on September 5, 1792. He was sent on a mission to Perpignan on September 22, 1792 with his colleagues **Aubry** and **Carnot** the elder and on November 23, 1792 he announced to the Convention **Sospello's** decision and informed the Convention about the deprivation of the troops.



In the **Trial of Louis XVI** in January of 1793, he voted for the death, dismissing the appeal to the people and the stay.

Records and Orders of The King of France

He was then sent on another mission to the **Army of the Alps** where he joined with **General Brunet** and went on a mission to **Barras, Freron, and Salicetti**. He was accused of having abandoned his post in Nice and was escorted to a Public Committee in Paris where they recognized his innocence.

Engraving of a Scene of The Trial of The (King) Louis Capet of France

He was one of the 73 Signers of the Gironde Party Protest on May 31, 1793 and he withdrew to the south.

He was recalled to the Convention on December 8, 1794 and on this occasion he wrote to his colleagues the following letter:

Espinassy, Representative of the people to his colleagues:

*Fellow citizens, your virtues have never shone with more luster than when you were reminded of your unfortunate colleagues. Our innocence demands justice! I will join with you and continue our work, spend the rest of my days with you in the happiness of my country, and die if necessary to fulfill this sacred duty.
Hi and Fraternity,*

- Espinassy.



Depiction of Napoléon Bonaparte Surrounded by His Generals in The Council of Five Hundred

He was then appointed Colonel of the Artillery Regiment on May 21, 1795. On May 30, 1795 he was sent on a mission to [Toulon](#) and on June 12, 1795 he was sent to Lyon to appease the religious passions that were aroused in [Gévaudan](#).



Digitized Painting of
Napoléon
Bonaparte

He was called back to the Convention on October 16, 1795 and he resumed his place there on October 26, 1795. On May 20, 1797 he entered the [Council of Five Hundred](#) as ex-Conventional. He was promoted to General on April 28, 1797 and he retired by Lyon on April 1, 1811.



Digitized Painting of
Louis XVIII

When **Napoléon Bonaparte** was [Banished to the Island of Elba in 1814](#) and after the [Restoration of the House of Bourbon](#) under The (King) [Louis XVIII of France](#) The (Lady) [Marie Magdeleine Garoutte](#), her son [Joseph](#) and his wife The (Lady) [Marie Guillaume de Tholomé](#) became [Enemies of the State](#) for their support of the French Revolution as they had been among the first to reform the French Government.

They fled to Switzerland and they took the name of Joseph's **wife** (de Fontanelle) while there to evade detection and capture by **Royal Catholic assassins**.



Depiction of Napoléon Bonaparte Exiled to the Island of Elba



Digital Photograph of the Island of Elba



Napoléon Bonaparte Escapes the Island of Elba, Marches on Paris and Rallies the Nation of France Behind Him

Napoléon Bonaparte later escaped the **Island of Elba** with the assistance of some French nobles and he [Returned to France and Marched on Paris](#), at this point in time the supporters of Napoléon who were hidden in their noble families emerged and rejoined **Napoléon Bonaparte**. He again rallied the Nation of France behind him later fighting in the [Waterloo Campaign](#) where he was defeated by the Military Forces of [Arthur Wellesley](#) the English (Duke) of [Wellington](#).

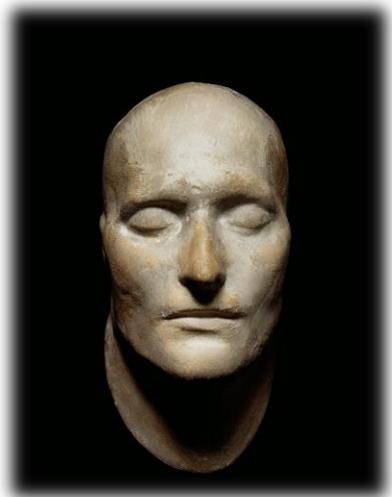


Painting of the Battle of Waterloo

Napoléon Bonaparte and his Military Forces were defeated by [The \(Duke \) of Wellington](#) at the [Battle of Waterloo](#) and he was [Exiled Permanently to Saint Helena Island](#) where he died there May of 1821.



Digital Photograph of Fern in Diana's Peak On Saint Helene Island



Death Mask of Napoléon Bonaparte

Napoléon Bonaparte wrote in his [Last Will and Testament](#):

I recommend to my son never to forget that he was born a French prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe: he ought never to fight against France, or to injure her in any manner; he ought to adopt my motto: "Everything for the French people." I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy and its assassin. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me.



Postcard Illustrated by
Espinassy - Napoléon
Bonaparte on Saint Helene
Island



Postcard Illustrated by Espinassy -
Napoléon Bonaparte and Josephine



Postcard Illustrated by Espinassy - Napoléon
Bonaparte le Passage du Monl



Postcard Illustrated by
Espinassy - Austerlitz



Postcard Illustrated by Espinassy - Le Tombeau



Registered Shield of the Capell Family

Sons of The (General) Antoine Joseph Marie Espinassy-Garoutte married a daughter and sister of Arthur-Algeron Capel, The Sixth (Earl) of Essex of England after meeting them at a [Masquerade Ball](#) that took place in [Brussels](#) the night before the Battle of Waterloo. [34] [35]

His other children married (Counts) of France and English Royalty.



Digitized Photograph of Arthur-Algeron Capell - The Sixth (Earl) of Essex of England

Our Cousin [William Jennings-Capell](#) through the Jennings-Capell bloodline is the **Heir-Presumptive** to the **Earldom of Essex** as of 2016. All of the descendants of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** are in line to numerous [Hereditary Titles of Nobility](#) in France by the rules of [Absolute Legitimate Primogeniture](#).

Painted Portrait of Blaire Espinassy

During the French Revolution some branches of this family were Reformists, others [Royalists](#), some [Conventionalists](#). The (General) César-Antoine Joseph Espinassy-Venel was a Conventional and he was one of Napoléon's first supporters.



Sketch of The (Lady) Maria Capell - The (Countess) of Essex

The (Lady) Marie Magdeleine Garoutte was probably a Royalist as she was a **Lady-in-Waiting** to the Throne of France and in 1787 she wrote letters to her younger brother's wife **Sophie Garoutte** and sent her gifts from The (Queen) [Marie Antoinette of France](#).



*Earls of Essex Medal
- Fidei et Fortitudine*



Digitized Photograph of Alfred David Augustus Espinassy-Capell - The (Marquis) of Fontanelle



Sketch of the Registered Coat of Arms of Arthur-Algeron Capell - The Sixth (Earl) of Essex of England

– The Execution of The (King) of France, Louis XVI –



Engraving of the Execution of The (King) Louis XVI of France by Hippolyte de la Charlerie

A newspaper named [Thermomètre du jour](#) that was operating in that time had one of their agents present at [The Execution of The \(King \) Louis Capet XVI of France](#) and he reported that the King's last words were: *HELP ME I AM LOST!*. ^[36] Interestingly, **Michel Antoine Garoutte** made a trip back to France from New Jersey arriving in 1793. (See below)

– Early Life of Michel Antoine Garoutte –

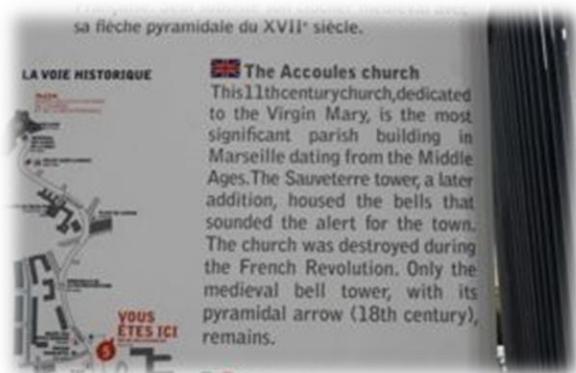


Église Notre Dame des Accoules Church In Marseille, Fourth Republic of France

Part of the Parish was burned in 1794 during the [French Revolution](#) for hosting political meetings, but it was rebuilt. The Baptism, Chrismation and other Records survived the partial destruction of this Church. [\[43\]](#)

See this YouTube video of the Église Notre Dame des Accoules Church where **Michel Antoine Garoutte** was Baptized [Click Here](#).

According to Historical Passages and Documentation, [\[37\]](#) [\[38\]](#) [\[39\]](#) [\[40\]](#) [\[41\]](#) **Michel Antoine Garoutte** was born into French Nobility in the Château (Castle) **Garoutte** in Marseille, Kingdom of France and Baptized in [Notre Dame, Des Accoules Parish](#) in Marseille, Kingdom of France [\[42\]](#) and was conferred [Confirmation](#) there also, which was once called [Chrismation](#) or [Christening](#).



Historical Sign Detailing Église Notre Dame des Accoules Church



Depiction of a Medieval Baptism

The birth of each child of **Antoine Garoutte** and **Marie Anne Félicité d'Lascours** were recorded and these records are on file in the City Hall in Paris, Republic of France as well as in Marseille, Republic of France. The names are: **Marie Magdeleine, Rose, Mathein, Phillippe, Francois** and **Michel Antoine**. [\[44\]](#) [\[45\]](#)



Baptismal Record for Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours

Extrait de Registres des Actes de l'Etat Civil

Extrait de Baptême

Paroisse des accoules de l'anne 1750 du 12 avril, folio 42 verse Michel Antoine Garoutte, fils d' Antoine, Le Capitaine de vaisseau, absent et de Demoiselle Anne Delascour, ne aujourd' hui dans notre paroisse et a ete baptise, le parrain a ete Michel Roussin, negociant, la marraine Demoiselle Marie Bense signe avec nous Chaonoine, soussigne. [\[46\]](#)

Marseille le 25 Mars 1927

G Le Maire de Marseille L Adjoint Delegue

Note: "Demoiselle" and Abbreviation "Dmille" in French (Noun) could mean: a woman of noble birth. Demoiselle and Demoifelle are different words from Mademoiselle and Madamoiselle. In English: Damsel meant an unmarried noble Lady and Dame meant a married Lady. See the birth records of other nobles in these decades to verify as authentic. Also, the shown baptismal record for Michel Antoine Garoute in this article could be fraudulent as it was retrieved over the internet and because the church where he was baptized and confirmed in was burned and destroyed in the French Revolution. Earlier statements from the 1950s stated all of the records were destroyed in the French Revolution. Also, the church where his parents were married is not the real location because there was a previous church with the same name that was destroyed. The church was rebuilt. 'le' and 'la' are the nobility indicators in baptismal and confirmation records. Demoifelle means Lady of the nobility in the Kingdom of France. The authentic letter from his sister referred to Garoute as being part of the first nobility of Southern France. Also, it seems that each family have been fighting over the estates and titles since approximately 1860, and we also know that the French government destroyed and changed much of the nobilities estates, records and properties during and after the French Revolution.

– Inheritance of His Father's Estates –

Born into [French Nobility](#) and by extension [French Royalty](#) and the [youngest son](#) of The (Baron) and (Admiral) Antoine Garoute and every child of Antoine and Anne died young except for Michel and his older [sister](#) Marie Magdeleine as her name was sometimes erroneously spelled [Madeleine](#). [Marie Magdeleine](#) anglicized would be [Mary Magdalene](#). French Catholics have long used the names of the people who surrounded Christ.

Michel and **Marie Magdeleine** inherited the **Garoute** estates and offices, a [Baronial Fief](#) with a [Château](#) along with the merchant vessels and merchant business owned by his [father](#) [Antoine Garoute](#) as well as the other properties they owned. Some of [Magdeleine](#)'s children took up the offices such as [Francois Espinassy-Garoute](#) and his [brother](#). Some of **Michel Garoute**'s ancestors were like officers to the Kings of France and in many ancient and historical passages some of them are referred to as: "**Le Garoute**" and "**Le Officier Royal**" where "**Le**" is the nobility indicator.

Some of them were [Prosecutors](#), [Procurators](#), Procureurs.

Born the youngest [son](#) he began education for the [Catholic Priesthood](#) at a very young age which is something a youngest [son](#) would do in the nobility if he had an older [brother](#) that would inherit, but upon his older [brother](#)'s death Michel inherited the estates and offices of his [father](#) a (Baron) of Provence, Kingdom of France due the rules of [Primogeniture](#) his older [brother](#) had no heirs of his own so Michel exited the Priesthood Seminary and began running his [father](#)'s estates and businesses. **Michel's father** [Antoine Garoute](#) died when Michel was 10 and Michel's older [brother](#) died in battle when Michel was 15.

Note: Another document indicates **Garoute** spent some time with his older [brother](#)'s godfather (Sir) [Louis Fort](#) after the death of his [brother](#).

– Military School –

Michel later attended the same military schools as [Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier](#), The (Marquis) de La Fayette [\[47\]](#) [\[48\]](#) [\[49\]](#) and he was before childhood friends with him. **Michel** was 4 years older than The (Marquis) de La Fayette.



Michel was later caught dueling which was outlawed in the Kingdom of France at this time and was a crime with severe penalties (usually death) but when he was brought before The (King) Louis Court and the court seeing who it was, that it was Michel, they quickly dropped the charges and they simply waived him away not to do it again. [\[50\]](#) [\[51\]](#)

Michel was described as a full blooded and high-nettled, but good-hearted Frenchman. [\[52\]](#)

*Engraving of Scene From Grisier's Les Armes et Le
Duel*

– The American Revolutionary War –



Scene of Benjamin Franklin Approaching The (King) Louis XVI of France Court

The American Continental Establishment had a desperate need of funding for their effort of Independence from English economic oppression. In 1776 [Benjamin Franklin](#) was sent on a [Diplomatic Mission](#) to The (King) Louis Court in the Kingdom of France to ask for French assistance in the effort for American Independence. The French were looking to help the American Colonists for many reasons one of them namely for the [war they had previously lost to the British Empire](#).

The French were already allies of the American Rebels and The (King) of France Louis himself sent money, arms and goods to his allies in the American Colonies to wage another proxy war with the British Empire and eventually sent his (General) The (Marquis) de [La Fayette](#) and thousands of French soldiers to the American Colonies to assist the American Continental Establishment in the American Revolutionary War. Of course there were already

countless French Soldiers already within the American Colonies.

– Migration to America –

At the age of 25 in 1775, **Michel Antoine Garoute** was inspired by the cause of the American Rebels seeking their Independence from France' greatest enemy: The English. Wanting revenge and seeking glory and high adventure he fastened 2 of his **father's** ships at his own expense and set sail for the American Colonies.

He secretly left his life of noble privilege and Fortune bringing with him French soldiers, money, guns and goods. Following **Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, The (Marquis) de La Fayette** and landed in the New York Colony before making way to the New Jersey Colony.



Digital Photograph of Modern Day Brigantine Beach In New Jersey

He loaned the Continental Establishment 60,000 [Pounds Sterling](#) equivalent which was a bond requirement of servicemen on private vessels that were in service to the Continental Establishment. [\[53\]](#)

Shortly after he sold the Continental Establishment one of his private ships. [\[54\]](#) [\[55\]](#)



Battle Scene of American Privateers and British Navy



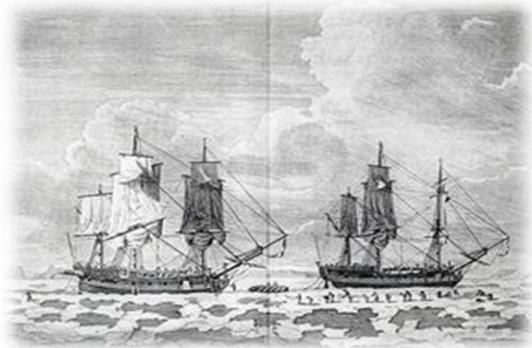
Jolly Roger Authentic Pirate Flag

The Enterprise was a ship that was captured from the British by the [Continental Navy](#) under the Military Forces of The ([Colonel](#)) [Benedict Arnold](#). The [Enterprise](#) was originally named [H.M.S. George](#) by the British. The [H.M.S. RaceHorse](#) was originally a fast 18 gun [French Privateer Fire Ship](#) named [The Marquis de Vadreuil](#) that was captured by the [Royal British Navy](#) off the coast of San Domingue in 1757 during the [Seven Years War](#) and in August of 1778 this ship was captured back by the French under the Military Forces of The ([Comte](#)) [d'Estaing](#) in allegiance to the American Continental Establishment.

The ship was later renamed to HMS Thunder. Interestingly, [Hector The \(Comte \) d'Estaing](#) sailed from the same [French Department](#) in [Toulon](#), France as the [Garoutte](#) and [Espinassy-Venel Family](#). The Enterprise was later burned to prevent the British from capturing it again. Oral Family History places another one of [Garoutte's](#) ships being sunk in Quebec.

In the early years of the American War for Independence there was no official Continental Navy as their Navy was comprised almost entirely of Privateers in bond to the Continental Establishment.

He was later a Volunteer Naval Officer on board two different ships. [56] [57] One was named the [H.M.S. RaceHorse](#) and was a [sloop-of-war](#) vessel where the other was named [Enterprise](#) also a sloop-of-war vessel.

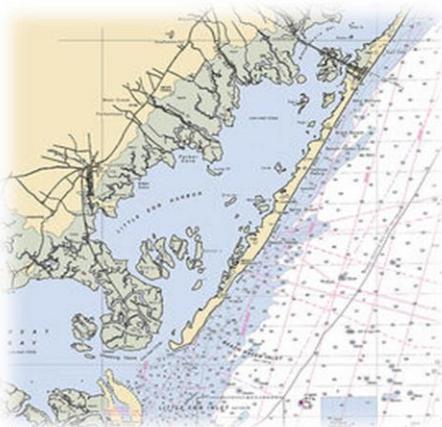


*Sketch of H.M.S. RaceHorse and H.M.S. Carcass
From: [Voyage to the North Pole](#)*



Case Containing Two French Silver-Mounted Rifled Flintlock Pistols

– The Battle of Chestnut Neck –



Nautical Chart of Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey

Michel Garoutte was later in the [Battle of Chestnut Neck](#) about October, 5, 1778 where the British burned one of **Michel's** private ships in the [Mullica River](#) which was once called the [Little Egg Harbor River](#). Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey was a secret base used by Continental Privateers to anchor their vessels and sell off the property they seized from the British Empire.



Mural of the Battle of Chestnut Neck

The British military forces arrived at Chestnut Neck, New Jersey with a strength of 400 men looking to neutralize the menacing Continental Privateers and burned down half the settlement along with many of the continental privateer vessels, murdered many men and women and looted the property. **Garoutte** was vastly outnumbered by the British and he and his men ran for cover into the [New Jersey Pine Barrens](#).

When the British received word that The (Count) [Kazimierz Michał Władysław Wiktor Pułaski](#) was on his way to meet them with his military forces the British quickly left on their ships. The British suffered huge losses a week later when confronted by The (Count) [Kazimierz Pułaski](#).

A historical passage mentions that **Michel's** ship that was sunk in the Mullica River could still be seen on a low tide near Sand Point all the way up to the 1920s, but now presently the ship is completely mush. Pieces of the ship were most likely parted out and passed down. [\[58\]](#)



Sunset on Mullica River, Batsto Lake Road In New Jersey

Another wreck, which is named the [Bead Wreck Site](#) which had countless precious Native American beads on it is possibly connected to **Garoutte's** activities due to this wreck being mentioned in **Garoutte's** historical documentation.

One of **Michel's** friends in the war **John** went missing after the Battle of Chestnut Neck and when **Michel** went searching for him he received word that John was in an Inn somewhere in [Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey](#) so he went to the Inn to see if he was there.

him, stabbed him in the side with a [Bayonet](#) and injured his head. He was then dragged down the road and left for dead for all to see. [\[59\]](#)

Laying dying on the side of the dirt road he was discovered to be awake and breathing by a Quakeress Girl and she went back to her **father** a [Quaker](#) and Inn Owner by the name of James Smith who was secretly aiding the American Rebels and they returned to **Garoutte**. Seeing signs of life they picked him up into his wagon, brought him home and nursed him back to health. [\[60\]](#) [\[61\]](#) [\[62\]](#)



Jacket Worn In 18th Century France



*Revolutionary War Era French Flintlock
Pistol - Model 1763/1766*



Revolutionary War Era French Navy Cutlass

– Marriage –



Postcard of Miss Gertie Millar In: The Quaker Girl

The Quaker's daughter Sophia "Sophie" Smith assisted her father in healing Garoutte.

Michel later married the Quakeress on October, 25, 1778. [63] [64] [65] Garoutte and his Quakeress Bride later ran a tavern and they built houses in Little Egg Harbor and Pleasant Mills, New Jersey. [66] [67] [68] [69]

Sophia Smith was born on September, 8, 1759. **Sophia Smith** was said to be a very beautiful Quakeress. [70]

Michel Garoutte was 28 years old and **Sophia Smith** was 19 years old when they were married.



Digitized
Photograph of
Gertie Millar
Posing as: The
Quaker Girl



13 Stars Flag of the United States

– Pension Issue –



Photograph of a Chest Full of Silver Cobs

Letters from the American Government to Michel Antoine Garoutte state a repayment to Michel from the American Government for his loan of 60,000 Pounds Sterling equivalent (a bond requirement of servicemen on private vessels) where the repayment was a chest full of Continental Dollars, [71] which was worthless at the time and Michel's Children were allowed to play with it. [72] Supposedly he received a chest full of silver cobs for his services later on.



Digital Photograph of a Continental Dollar and Coin of Pennsylvania

Note: It was standard for the newly established American Government to repay their investors with Continental Dollars and then after the war with goods, services and a pension. The **Continental Dollars** were highly inflated and they were only worth a fraction of the value of the precious metals in the other currencies in circulation of that time period. This is where the phrase "It wasn't worth a Continental" comes from.

Essentially before the **Continental Establishment** became an officially organized and united effort proponents of the efforts would encourage people to invest in the war.

War investors invested in the war with actual money that had silver and gold in it and the continental establishment would repay the men in service to them with that invested money. After the American Revolution War the newly established government repaid their investors with worthless stamp money crafted by the individual Colony Government and later the Congress called Continentals while keeping the real wealth to themselves. Many war investors were furious about this and the American Government continued doing this even after it was declared and enforced as the United States.



Digital Photograph of a Continental Dollar of New Jersey

Without the assistance of the French the American effort for Independence would have been lost. The French Monarchy paid for almost everything and gave them almost all of the guns, goods, uniforms and even thousands of French soldiers; there is also strong evidence that the French Monarchy and French nobles were shipping guns and giving material aid to the American Rebels as early as 1774 and before; they were abandoned in their time of need when the French Revolution sparked and Napoléon Bonaparte came into power and was supported by many noble French families. The U.S. at that point was heavily indebted to the French Monarchy.

Most colonists hated noblemen and they hated Catholics even more due to most colonists coming from a long history of Protestantism. They were uneducated and associated corruption with nobility especially the English nobility. Their deeply rooted hate for Catholics goes back to the Protestant Reformation. **Michel Antoine Garoutte** was both Catholic and a member of the first nobility in the Kingdom of France. Privateers were also often cheated by the Continental Establishment, but the privateers acquired vast wealth by hijacking British Navy Ships and British Merchant Vessels usually taking the goods for themselves. It was more lucrative for men to be in service to the Continental Establishment through Privateering.

Michel applied for a pension during the [Pension Act of 1818](#) and after they would not allow his pension he requested another officer by the name of [Ebenezer Tucker](#) of [Tuckerton](#), New Jersey to request his pension for him.

Michel was 72 years old when the government began pensioning its servicemen with certain disabilities under this law. **Ebenezer Tucker** was an Officer that fought for The (**General**) [George Washington](#) in several military campaigns during the Revolutionary War and he was later in 1825 a Congressman and a Representative in the U.S. House of Representatives from Burlington County, New Jersey.

Tucker wrote to the Pension Office on behalf of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** in 1822 [\[73\]](#) and he represented him, but the pension request was still rejected because his service records were lost when the Records Department in the Court House burned during the Revolutionary War years earlier. Thus he was not able to prove his service.

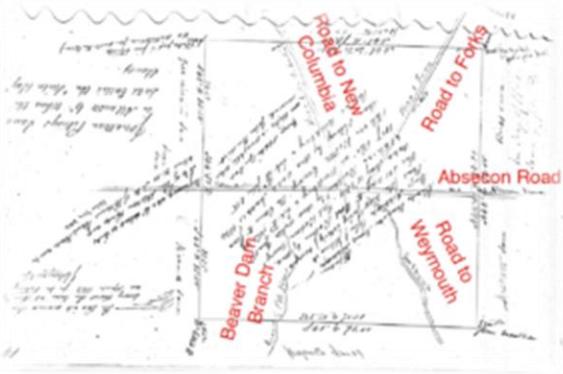
The letters prove without a reasonable doubt that the established U.S. Government lied about the U.S. Navy ships **RaceHorse** and **Enterprise**. The letters also prove the U.S. Government lied about some of **Garoutte's** American Revolutionary War service.

Town records in Pleasant Mills, New Jersey do reveal that **Michel** was indeed referred to as (**Lieutenant**) **Garoutte** and these records mention that on public occasions he would dress up in his Continental Navy Uniform. **Tucker** was able to get the Continental Government to acknowledge Michel's services later on however, but he never received the pension. Had **Garoutte** been pensioned he would have received \$5 per month from the U.S. Government.

*Statements sent back by the **Commissioner of Pensions Department** in Washington, D.C. reveals that the **Continental Establishment** and the then later **U.S. Government** claimed the **Enterprise** and **RaceHorse** never belonged to the **Continental Establishment** [74] and yet today the **U.S. Navy Historical Department** and the **U.S. Government** have openly wrote about the first **U.S.S. Enterprise** and **RaceHorse** as belonging to the **Continental Establishment**, [75] the first being a vessel that was captured by the **Continental Establishment** from the **British** and later carried 50 or more officers through **Quebec** and was ultimately burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of the **British Empire** again.*

– After the American Revolution –

– James Smith' Inn and The La Fayette Tavern –



Map of Tavern in Pleasant Mills, New Jersey

The service ran at 7:00 A.M. every morning and the fare was \$2. [\[76\]](#) [\[77\]](#) [\[78\]](#)

Garoutte's clients would enter into his very fine stage coaches which were luxurious carriages and be driven on a very scenic route all the way back to his tavern in Pleasant Mills, New Jersey, and depending on where the client was picked up the travel distance would be anywhere from 10 - 18 miles.



Land Deed Mentioning The La Fayette Tavern



Patron and Babe In Tavern: The English Coachman



Digital Photograph of Colonial Tavern and Coaches

The coaches would stop at the **La Fayette Tavern** where the client would exit and make his way to the tavern for overnight drinking, luxurious feasts and lodging and the client would be driven back to town by before noon the next day.



The Mansion of Pleasant Mills, New Jersey

See this YouTube video of Historic Pleasant Mills, New Jersey part of Batsto, New Jersey to get a good visualization of what it looked like in the 18th Century: [Historic Pleasant Mills, New Jersey](#) (Where **Michel Antoine Garoutte** lived and operated his Tavern: **The La Fayette**).

Note: *The Historic Pleasant Mills, New Jersey was a town that secretly manufactured and provided cannons, guns and materials for the American Revolutionary War.*



Masquerade Scene From: House of Pleasures

Michel additionally owned 50 acres of land and a cow and he paid taxes from 1796 to 1812 in [Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey.](#) [79] [80] which was about 12 miles away from Pleasant Mills, New Jersey.

Another oral family history states that **Garoutte** gave vast amounts of money to the New England Colony States during his lifetime spent in the Americas.

Michel made 2 trips back to the **Kingdom of France**, arriving in 1787 and again in January of 1793, [81] and possibly made another trip later. [82]

– The (Marquis) de La Fayette Returns to America –



Much later when **Michel's** children were grown The (Marquis) de La Fayette returned to the Americas two times in 1784 and again in 1824 and on each of his visits he visited with **Michel** and his **son**.



The last visit was after **Michel's** wife died and **Michel** was living in an inn so he could be cared for. [83] [84] [85] [86]

Michel continued receiving money from his **sister** and family estate in France up until 1820 [87] [88] [89] and he applied for a Pension in 1822 at the age of 72 under the Pensions Act of 1822 with the assistance of **Ebenezer Tucker**.



*Digitized Photograph
of John Garoutte-Smith*



Digitized Photograph 24 Stars U.S. Flag Used After 1822

– Letters From The (Lady) Marie Magdeleine Garoutte-Espinassy and Gifts From Royalty –
The (Lady) Marie Magdeleine Garoutte sent Michel's wife Sophie some gifts from The (Queen) [Marie Antoinette of France](#) with a separate letter addressed to Sophie in February of 1787, just 2 years before the start of The French Revolution.

The gifts were to be handed down to Michel's **eldest-daughter** of the **eldest-daughter** (**Noblesse Uterine**) to present day. The gifts were some French silks and velvets and a scissors pin with the inscription of "Her Royal Highness" which is still in the family today. [\[90\]](#) [\[91\]](#) [\[92\]](#)

One letter from **Marie Magdeleine Garoutte** addressed to Michel's wife **Sophie** dated February the 26th year 1787 from the Kingdom of France at Signes, and reads:

Dear Sister-in-law:

I have seen with the greatest satisfaction my brother, your husband, after an absence of twelve years, without ever having heard from him. I assure you his arrival has given us the greatest pleasure, particularly so, as he informs me he has established himself and is so happy as to possess a respectable wife. I cannot think after all my brother has said, although he sets no bounds to the praises he gives you, yet I cannot help thinking he is inwardly chagrined, particularly when he speaks of his children. Can it be that my brother is not happy? Alas! He deserves to be for the natural goodness of his heart. Since he conceals his troubles from me, I address myself to you, madam, for to beg you to form me and shall be most happy if it is the means of removing them.

*I will not conceal from you that your husband belongs to the first [Nobility of Provence in France](#) and, therefore, I beg you to be well persuaded of the sincere friendship with which I am for life, madam, dear Sister-in-law,
Your very humble servant,*

Magdeleine Garoutte D'Espinassy

P.S. Have the goodness to embrace for me and my husband, your dear children, in waiting until I have the pleasure of taking in my arms little Nancy, whom my brother has promised me and I agree to educate, conformable to the education of her Father. My son, who is Captain of the Corps of Royal Artillery, now is Captain Francois, is ignorant that his uncle is with us but my daughter, who enjoys with me the pleasure of her uncle's company, embraces her little cousins, waiting with impatience to see little Nancy. [\[93\]](#) [\[94\]](#)

Michel had promised his **sister Magdeleine** that he would send his **daughter Nancy** to **Magdeleine** so she could be trained in the Royal [Catholic Arts](#). **Michel** did not send **Nancy** however, she stayed with her family in New Jersey. [\[95\]](#) [\[96\]](#)

Another letter was sent from **Claire Charlotte Espinassy-Garoutte** from the Kingdom of France at Signes dated February the 26th, year 1787 and reads:

My dear Aunt:

I am going to assure you myself of the sincere friendship I have for you, after the praises given you by my uncle, your husband. We are enchanted with the connection which he has made. It is for this I beg you to be persuaded of the profound respect with which I am,

Your very humble servant,

Charlotte D'Espinassy

One good kiss for me to your little children and above all to the little Nancy, whom I wait for with open arms, my uncle has promised to me. [\[97\]](#) [\[98\]](#)

Claire Charlotte Espinassy-Garoutte was **Marie Magdeleine's** **daughter** and **Michel's** **niece**.

– Michel's Travels and His Descendants –

Michel's wife **Sophie** died on the 26th of December, 1817, [\[199\]](#) and after she died **Michel** traveled and stayed with each of his grown children and their families and he wrote about these travels and visits in his Bible Notes.



Digitized
Painting of John
Sevier

Every child of **Michel** married into notable families. For instance **Sophia Garoutte** who was **Michel's daughter** married The (Major) **John Sevier Junior** who was the son of The (General) [John Sevier](#) Senior the first (Governor) of the State of [Tennessee](#) and its **Founding Father** (3rd Marriage, 10 Children). [\[100\]](#) [\[101\]](#)



Bethia Garoutte married a super wealthy Blacksmith and Land Owner **Archebel MacAfee** and their daughter **Elizabeth Garoutte-MacAfee** married a wealthy Plantation Owner by the name of **James Jennings**.



Stream In The Cherokee National Forest

The **Jennings, MacAfees and Seviers** were all related by marriage by each of their marriages to **daughters** and **grand-daughters** of **Michel Antoine Garoutte**. They all lived near each other and **Jennings** was granted ~400,000 acres of land by The (Governor) **John Sevier** and the U.S. Government. The land bordered the present day [Cherokee National Forest](#).

Marble Springs Sevier House In Tennessee

The **MacAfees and Jennings** later donated many acres of land to the Mount Tabor Methodist Church in Greene County, Tennessee, United States of America. The Church still stands and operates today. **Archebel MacAfee** and his wife **Bethia Garoutte** are buried there.

Michel had traveled to the **Sevier** and **MacAfee Estates** just before he traveled to the **Earling Estate** and the **Seviers** and **MacAfees** had apparently stole money from him.



Original Michel Antoine Garoutte Family Bible

Garoutte had written in his Bible Notes:

I left the house of the blacksmith and the Seviers, after they had served me with the greatest villainy in the world, and I am determined after my death to make them know their evil conduct, and on October 23rd I arrived at the home of my daughter Mary Earling, after 4 days of walking, because I had left without having a penny in my pocket. [\[102\]](#)

A week later **Garoutte** mentions:

I intend to gather my gold and return to France. [\[103\]](#)

Garoutte had written in his Journal that he felt like **John Sevier** stole his **daughter Sophia Garoutte** away from him and that he had lost hope of ever seeing her again.

Michel referred to **Archebel MacAfee** as **The Blacksmith** in the **Garoutte Bible Notes** and he mentions that he did not like the **Seviers** or the **MacAfees** after what they did to him. [\[104\]](#)

Some of **Garoutte's children** became [Methodists](#).

– Death –

Michel died on April the 29th year 1829 at the age of 79, on the road in Pemberton, Burlington County in New Jersey, United States of America after having left the Earling Estate, determined to make his way back to France, [105] and he was buried in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery in [Batsto-Pleasant Mills](#), New Jersey. [106] No one has ever been able to conclude definitively how Garoutte died, but based on his Bible Notes it appears he died of a broken heart after being mistreated in his old age by his ungrateful **children**.

– Burial –

Nearly all of the headstones in the [Batsto-Pleasant Mills Cemetery](#) are worn down. We are working on locating the exact location and headstone by going through the burial records. According to the **Abstract of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots** he is buried in the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery in Pleasant Mills, New Jersey, United States of America. According to the **Twenty Eighth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Michel Antoine Garoutte** is buried in an unmarked grave in Pleasant Mills, New Jersey, United States of America.



Batsto-Pleasant Mills Cemetery



Ruins of a Ghost Town In The Pine Barrens of New Jersey

– Official and Unofficial Titles and Styles –

- * Knight (Chevalier) of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis IX of The Kingdom of France - Present Grand Master: [Louis Alfonse Anjou](#), King of Spain and France
- * Barons and Lords of Marseille and Signes, Kingdom of France
- * Lord and Master of the House of Garoutte
- * French and American Naval Officer
- * Michel of La Fayette (Tavern)
- * Hyacinthe Garoutte

– Hereditary Titles of Nobility and Royalty In The Male and Female Bloodlines –

- Knighthoods

France

- * Knight (Chevalier) of the Legion of Honor, Kingdom of France
- * Knight (Chevalier) of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis IX of The Kingdom of France

- Marquisates

France

- * Marquise of Fontanelle, Kingdom of France
- * Marquis and Marquess of Fontanelle, Kingdom of France

*Some sources say that the noble title of Marquis and Marquess of Fontanelle was actually inherited by Espinassy-Venel's first wife who later died **childless** and then inherited by Antoine Joseph Marie Espinassy-Garoutte. The origins of the Marquisate of Fontanelle are currently unknown.*

- Counthoods

France

- * Count and Countess of Chastil du Andelot-Morval, Kingdom of France

- Viscounthoods

England

- * Viscount and Viscountess Malden of Essex, Kingdom of England

- Baronies

France

- * Baron and Baroness of Marseilles, Kingdom of France
- * Baron and Baroness of Signes, Kingdom of France
- * Baron and Baroness of Boisson, Kingdom of France
- * Baron and Baroness of Lascour, Kingdom of France

England

- * Baron and Baroness of Hadham, Kingdom of England

- Earldoms

England

- * Earldom of Essex, Kingdom of England

Noblesse Uterine or Matrilineal

- * Noblesse Uterine conferred by Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette of France to the **eldest daughter** of Michel Antoine Garoutte and his wife.

– Rights of Nobility of U.S. Nationals –

Michel Antoine Garoutte's older sister's marriage to César-Antoine Joseph Espinassy-Venel gives a right to the direct inheritance of the Earldom of Essex of England as well as the other inherited titles of nobility in France to the eldest surviving first born child of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** due to English and French laws of nobility and primogeniture.

English law states that an inherited Peerage would automatically pass to the earliest provable marriage and only to the oldest male bloodline. The law states they would rather take the uncle's bloodline over a younger son and that a Peerage would automatically pass to the earliest provable male heir of the earliest marriage.

Any direct and direct-lineal senior male descendant heir of **Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours** and his wife **Sophia Garoutte** who wants to claim the Earldom of Essex in England can apply for the British Peerage of England through the present day **Lord Chancellor of England** or **Queen Elizabeth II** of England. Any descendant heir can publicly disclaim the Peerage by a series of steps.

If anyone applies they will need to prove the finest parent to parent details from the claimant to **Antoine Joseph Marie Garoutte-Espinassy** and his son's wives **Ladies Capell**. There may also be another senior mode of descent from this Earldom through **Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours**.

Note: The senior male descendant heir of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** could inherit the Earldom of Essex and title of Baron of Hadham in England today by filing a claim with either the **Lord Chancellor of England** or **Queen Elizabeth II** due to the marriage of our direct ancestor **Espinassy-Capell** and then by challenging any current claimant by submitting these proofs-of-parentage. The current Earl of Essex is 77 years old and **childless** at the time of this writing. The most senior male heir of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** now has senior descent from the Earls of Essex and Barons of Hadham, Kingdom of England through the marriage of **Espinassy-Capell** and would most likely inherit the British Peerage if a claim were filed and challenged with our distant cousin **William Jennings-Capell**. The most senior male descendant heir of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** also has senior descent from the Barons of Signes, Kingdom of France as well other Baronies and Peerages.

All male **Garoutte** descendants will always have a legitimate claim to the Earldom of Essex in England due to English Laws governing nobility. [Please see this Wikipedia Article: The Hereditary Peerage of England](#)

U.S. Amendment Nobility Clause

As of year 1810 the [amendment](#) of the constitution of the United States concerning nobility is not ratified therefore stripping U.S. citizenship from a claimant would not happen if a U.S. citizen national descendant of **Garoutte** made a claim. Multiple citizenship would be conferred, namely: French and British.

– Differences In Heirdom –

Claimant

In English and French laws of nobility the term **Claimant** is a claimant applicant to a title of nobility or estate based on primogeniture.

Heir-Presumptive

In English and French laws of nobility an Heir-Presumptive is the person entitled to inherit a throne, peerage, or other hereditary honor, but whose position can be displaced by the birth of an Heir-Apparent or of a new Heir-Presumptive with a better claim to the position in question.

Heir-Apparent

In English and French laws of nobility the term Heir-Apparent means that it is apparent but can be disputed that the noble title, position or estate should go to a person or descendant in a bloodline because there are other records of superior birth.

Indisputable

In English and French laws of nobility the term **Indisputable** means that it is completely **indisputable** and without contestation that the noble title should go to a person or descendant in a bloodline because all claims and bloodlines have been investigated and no other senior descendant exists.

– Proving Descent –

Legal Documented Proof

If Michel Antoine Garoutte is your direct ancestor you can easily prove descent in the legal context by obtaining certified copies of each birth certificate; census records; land records; will, probate and tax records; and bible records from parent to parent back to Michel Antoine Garoutte.

Black Nobility

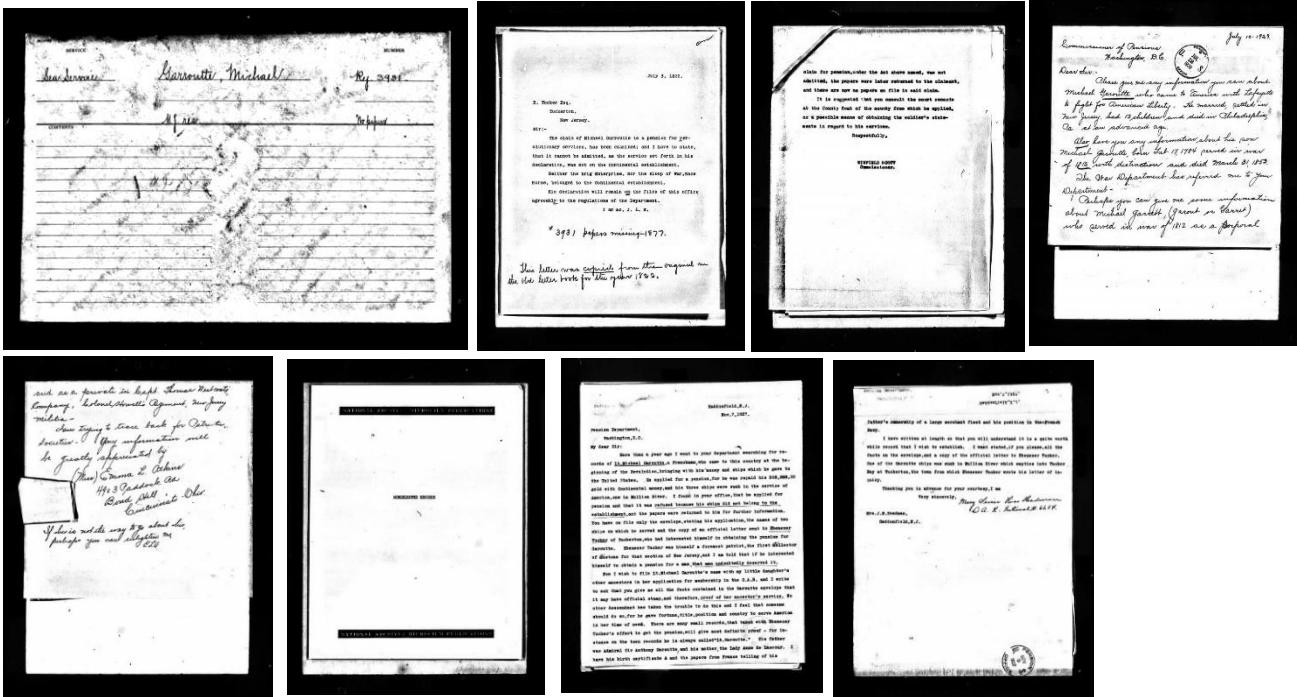
It's recommended to stay away from anyone belonging to the Black Nobility except for the nobility of present day Southern France. The **Black Nobility** is not a friend even of many Catholics and especially the Anglican Church. I would also stay away from the Anglicans as well due to the leadership of the Anglican Church who is always the reigning monarch of England. Since all Direct and Direct-Lineal descendants of Michael Antoine Garoutte are closely in line to these titles of nobility and estates that could make the senior most descendant today unwelcome.

- Disproving U.S. Pension Office Statements –

There are letters from the years 1818 to 1877 retrievable from the [U.S. National Archives Microfilm Publications](#) concerning Michael Antoine Garoutte. In the original letters Garoutte is denied a pension claim by the newly established [Military Pensions Office](#). Some valid points need to be made here. For one, nearly all of the authentic American Revolutionary War Military Service Records were destroyed by the British in [Guerrilla Warfare](#) tactics in the [War of 1812](#) - 1814. In the War of 1812 the British [burned down the area that became known as Washington, D.C.](#) therefore no authentic American Revolutionary War records or any records of any kind from this location survived into today. Most court houses that stored authentic records for American Revolutionary War Soldiers were burned and destroyed by the British during and after the war. The exact statements made by Pension Department Official **Earl D. Church** in 1929 and earlier Officials in response to a pension claim by **Garoutte** was that "**The Enterprise and RaceHorse never belonged to the Continental Establishment**". The same statement was made in response to the original request for a pension by Garoutte supposedly. If indeed it is true that the **Enterprise** and **RaceHorse** never belonged to the Continental Establishment then why is the [U.S. Navy](#) still using the name **Enterprise** on their most prestigious line of present day aircraft carriers and other ships [where they claim a direct succession of the original Enterprise](#) used in the American Revolutionary War. Why has the U.S. Navy and the American Government openly claimed the original **Enterprise** used in the American Revolutionary War as being part of the Continental Establishment today?

Now they have to explain how Garoutte knew about the ships, why he even applied for a pension to begin with if it were supposedly known that the ships did not belong to the Continental Establishment and why the Pension Officials concluded the ships weren't part of the Continental Establishment when Ebenezer Tucker himself supposedly helped Garoutte apply for the pension. Most Pension Officials of the American Pensions Office have absolutely no ancestors who fought in the American Revolutionary War.

The statements in the letters are easily disproved by the overwhelming volume of documentation and sources today proving the **Enterprise** and **RaceHorse** indeed were part of the Continental Establishment. The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is a society that aims to rebuild and recover authentic records and authentic information about the American Revolutionary War, but not all of it is accurate information because much of the original documentation about the war was destroyed in the war. Also important to note is the fact that there are "Selected" and "Non-Selected" pension records in this collection. In this collection there are 14 pages. In other words: The Pensions Officials lied, but why ?



– Modes of Descent –

Direct Descent

Direct Descent is a term meaning the oldest of the oldest descended in a male bloodline.

Direct-Lineal Descent

Direct-Lineal Descent is a term meaning the direct lineal descendant in any bloodline whether it be through any of the children.

Descended From The Uncle

Descended From The Uncle is a term meaning the oldest of the oldest descended in the male bloodline from the uncle of the person.

If there are no heirs from the eldest of the eldest male in a bloodline then it would pass to a younger brother, sister or the uncle's bloodline depending on the laws of the specific nobility of the country or order.

— The Association of Noble French —



Every [Direct-Lineal](#) descendant of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** has a thimble full of **Noble French blood** and can be educated about our Noble French heritage and the French Nobility by the [Association of Noble French](#) (ANF).

— Jerusalem —

- * Latin Rite Catholic [Order of Saint Lazarus](#)
- * Latin Rite Catholic [Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem](#)
- * Latin Rite Catholic [Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta](#)

— France —

- * Latin Rite Catholic [Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis IX of The Kingdom of France](#)
- * Latin Rite Catholic [Order of the Holy Ghost](#)
- * Latin Rite Catholic [Order of the Holy Spirit](#)

— England —

- * Dignities awarded and Conferred to the [Earls of Essex and Barons of Hadham, Kingdom of England](#) (Protestant-Anglican)

— International —

- * Latin Rite Catholic Knights of Columbus
- * International Catholic Orders of Knighthood
- * Historic and Modern Catholic, Masonic and Protestant Order of Knighthood and Chivalry

– American-Based Hereditary Societies and Dignities (Gentleman) –

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution



The [National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution](#) have registered **Michel Antoine Garoutte** as an American Patriot, with NSSAR Patriot [#P-164321](#) which can be found on the SAR Patriot Index, Edition: III, CD: PP2210.

The General Society of the War of 1812



Direct and [Direct-Lineal](#) descendants of **John Sheridan Garoutte** are eligible for membership in The General Society of the War of 1812.

The Society of the Cincinnati



Michel and his sons were eligible for membership in the [Society of the Cincinnati](#) which is a society that was co-founded by [George Washington](#). The Society of the Cincinnati Charter allows only one Direct-Lineal descendant of Officers that were in the American Revolutionary War, at a time, to represent their ancestor in the Society. The Charter allows for both Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers. Since **Michel Antoine Garoutte** ascended to the rank of (**Lieutenant**) in the Continental Navy which is an Officer this means he can be represented in this society.

The Order of Founders and Patriots of America



[Direct-Lineal](#) descendants are also eligible for membership in the [Order of the Founders and Patriots of America](#) due to Sophie's father meeting the first requirement of the Order and Michel fulfilling the rest of the requirements.

The Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry



[Direct-Lineal](#) descendants are eligible for Membership in [The Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry](#) since **Michel Antoine Garoutte** was a Member of the First Nobility of Provence in The Kingdom of France and his family had a Coat of Arms registered in the Kingdom of France, and **Michel Garoutte** having settled in the New Jersey Colony prior to July, 4, 1776 and later aiding the cause for American Independence.

The Order of Washington



[Direct-Lineal](#) descendants are eligible (by invitation only) for membership in [The Order of Washington](#) since **Michel Antoine Garoutte** served during the lifetime of The (**General**) and later (**President**) **George Washington**.

The Military Order of The Crusades



Since **Michel Antoine Garoutte** has Ancestors who fought in the Crusades it should be possible for each [Direct-Lineal](#) descendant to gain membership in [The Military Order of The Crusades](#) once some more documentation and proofs-of-parentage can be verified.

The Order of The Crown of Charlemagne



[Direct-Lineal](#) descendants are also eligible for membership in the [Order of the Crown of Charlemagne](#), since we know **Michel Antoine Garoutte** was born into French Nobility and it has always been a fact that all French Nobility with a direct Bloodline to the Ancient French Nobility can trace their Bloodline back to Charlemagne, who was The (King) of the Franks and was crowned (Emperor) of the [Holy Roman Empire](#), Coronated by [Pope Leo](#) The III of the Catholic Church.

The Order of Descendants of Pirates and Privateers



[Direct-Lineal](#) descendants are eligible to join [The Order of Descendants of Pirates and Privateers](#) since **Michel Antoine Garoutte** was first a Privateer in service to the American Continental Establishment and was later a Volunteer Naval Officer.

The Flagon and Trencher: The Descendants of Colonial Tavern Keepers



All [Direct-Lineal](#) descendants of **Michel Antoine Garoutte** are eligible to join [The Flagon and Trencher: The Descendants of Colonial Tavern Keepers](#) since **Michel**'s wife **Sophie** and her father **James** owned and operated an Inn in New Jersey prior to July, 4, 1776, the Inn which was later inherited by **Michel** and his wife **Sophie** and turned into an Inn and Tavern and renamed to La Fayette Tavern.

– American-Based Hereditary Societies and Dignities (Ladies) –

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution



The [National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution](#) have registered **Michel Antoine Garoutte** as an American Patriot with NSDAR Patriot #[A-044121](#).

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America



It should be possible for Ladies who are directly-lineally descended from **Michel Antoine Garoutte** to gain membership in the [National Society of the Colonial Dames of America](#) due to **Michel Antoine Garoutte's** father-in-law meeting the requirements of this hereditary society.

– Further Information –

– Historical Analysis Resources –

- * [U.S. Archive, Historical Analysis Methods](#)
- * [University of Groningen, Historical Analysis Methods](#)
- * [University of Oxford, Historical Analysis Methods](#)

– Hereditary Societies –

American-Based Hereditary Societies

- * [The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution](#)
- * [The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution](#)
- * [The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America](#)
- * [The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America](#)
- * [The Society of the Cincinnati](#)
- * [The Order of Washington](#)
- * [The Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry](#)
- * [The Order of the Crown of Charlemagne, The \(King \) of The Franks](#)
- * [The Military Order of The Crusades](#)
- * [The Order of Descendants of Pirates and Privateers](#)
- * [Flagon and Trencher: The Descendants of Colonial Tavern Keepers](#)



French-Based Hereditary Societies

- * [The Association of Noble French \(ANF \)](#)
- * [The Society of the Cincinnati of France](#)

English-Based Hereditary Societies

- * The Association of Noble English

Europe-Based Hereditary Societies

- * The Association of European Nobility and Royalty

– Poems –

- * [Virgil's Poem, The Golden Bough](#)

- Digital Encyclopedia Articles -

- * [Wikipedia Article: The American Revolution](#)
- * [Wikipedia Article: The French Revolution](#)
- * [Wikipedia Article: Michel Antoine Garoutte](#)
- * [Wikipedia Article: The Bead Wreck Site](#)

– Genealogical Sources –

Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours

- * [Jeanne Garoutte Genealogy: Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours](#)

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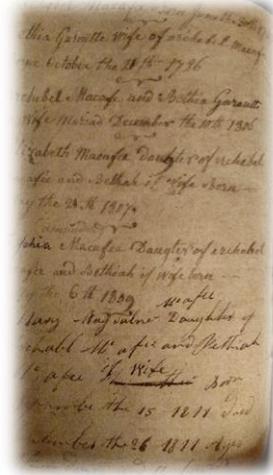
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Charles Lovette Family Bible –
Family Page



Michel Antoine Garoutte
Family Bible – Family Page

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Michel Antoine Garoutte-Lascours

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- * [National Register of French Castles](#)
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John Sevier, Senior

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*The Seal of the First
Republic of France*

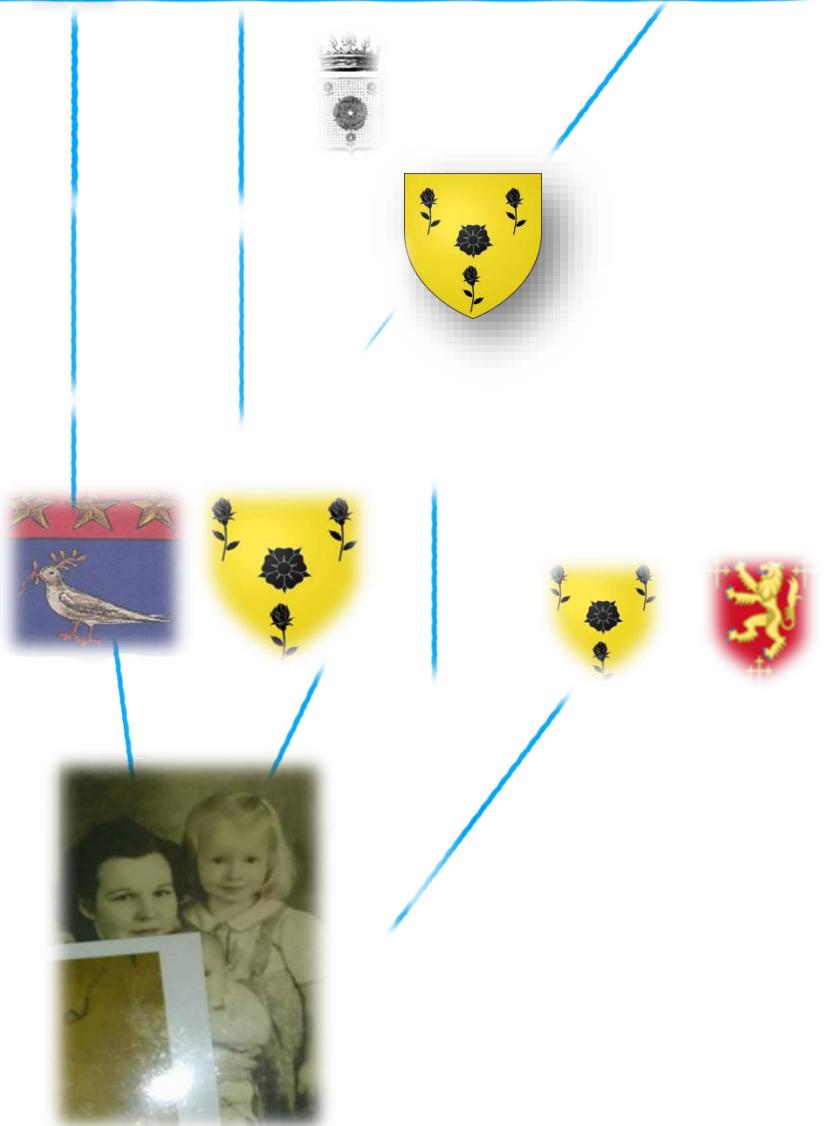


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– Article Authorship –



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