



# Première Qualité

The story of the Jaunay family in the 19th Century  
Graham Jaunay — 1994

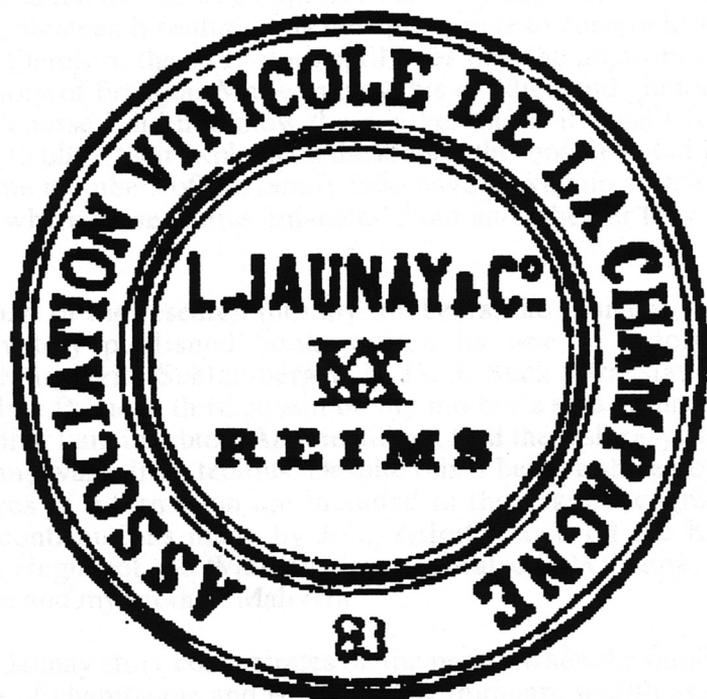


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Front cover—Reims, place Louis XV [now place Royale or Royal Square created in 1750] looking south to the statue of Louis XV [1818 replica of original destroyed in 1792] and the Tax Office [Hôtel des Fermes now the sub-prefecture] towards the cathedral [Notre-Dame which dates from 1211]

All photographs are from the author's collection.



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The Story of the Jaunay family in the 19th century

by Graham Jaunay  
1994

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# Foreword

**P**REMIÈRE QUALITÉ - First quality was part of the wine label of L Jaunay & Co and I have taken this on as an apt title for this small book which tells the story of my family in the nineteenth century. It is not appropriate to contain histories within man-made dates and therefore the story does spill over into the adjacent centuries, but it is essentially the story of François Marie Jaunay, his children and grandchildren whom he never knew. Of course I did not know them either and if it wasn't for the foresight of family members to place their exploits on the record, this booklet would have not seen the light of day. Some members of the family who have picked up a little of the lore of the family may see where these stories emanated from and whether they are factual or just fantasy.

As part of the research into my forebears, the Jaunays, it was important to translate a privately published book written by one of Adolphe Jacquesson's grandchildren, Marguerite Schlumberger, in 1933. Such a translation was to be very costly until Andrée Prime, a third cousin on my mother's side volunteered to undertake the task. To Andrée I am indebted. Andrée did not find the task easy, as the very flowery style of the writing was a little tedious. Despite this, I believe she enjoyed the challenge. The other sources of information are included in the acknowledgments, but I would single out the contributions made by John Arlott's book on the Krug family, Jean Tsushima of the Huguenot and Walloon Gazette located in Wiltshire, England, Michael Wood of London and my brother, Malcolm.

The Jaunay story concentrates on the period when the family was involved in the manufacture of champagne and was enjoying immense wealth as the relatively new wine became the fashionable celebratory drink of not only the rich and famous, but also the middle classes. The great champagne houses of Jacquesson and Krug also form part of the story as Jaunay women married principals of each of these organisations.

The latter half of the nineteenth century was the golden-age for the family. Due to a series of misfortunes and a failure to seize opportunities, the Jaunay branch decided to seek a new life in Australia where it stumbled through the Great Depression and into the anonymity of modern suburban life.

The book also briefly looks at the rich tapestry of families who contributed to the family which throughout its time in Champagne appears to have remained extremely English in outlook. In reality there have been only seven members of the family bearing the Jaunay name born in France since 1776, two boys died as infants, while my grandfather and four of his sisters represent the others.

The extreme wealth of the family ensured a high level of literacy in French and English and much correspondence has been retained by the family together with vintage photographs depicting family life.

The Krug line continues today in Reims, France producing the world's finest champagne. The Jaunay family is a very small family and today exists largely in South Australia. Almost everyone bearing the name, Jaunay, is a descendant of Robert John Cunningham Jaunay 1890–1965 and his sons. [There are currently Jaunays living in France but their relationship to my family has not been established.] Jacquesson as a name has died out!

Graham Jaunay, Adelaide - January 1994

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St Martin in the Fields—the Jaunay’s parish church in London from the time François took control of the Leicester Square hotel.

# The Prelude

## Myths and facts

### Some background

**A**ny history of France before the French Revolution must take the influence of religion into consideration. The religious friction between peoples of Catholic or Protestant persuasion was particularly lengthy and ruthless and although the Catholic Church and its adherents usually had the upper hand, both factions committed atrocities in an effort to maintain supremacy. The conflict between Catholics and Huguenots,<sup>1</sup> as French Protestants were called, started in earnest with the Wars of Religion in 1562.

### Jaunay—Huguenot or Catholic?

It would appear that at least some members of the Jaunay family were Huguenots as early English records locate Jaunays in England at various times as probable religious expatriates. Later nineteenth century records clearly show an adherence to the Protestant Faith, while throughout the twentieth century, the South Australian Jaunays have always practised, albeit in differing denominations, their religion within the Protestant branch of the Church. The Huguenot Society's Library at the University College, London reveals the following in the French Protestant Church Registers:

*Jacques, son of Jacques Jainne and Marie Blendin baptised 27th January 1667, French Protes-*

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1 French Calvinist Protestants were known as Huguenots and the name may have come from Besançon Hugues, a Swiss religious leader. Alternatively the name may have come from the corruption of the German word, *eingenossen* = sworn confederates. The Huguenots were the major protagonists in the Wars of Religion [1562–98] which ended with the Edict of Nantes. Many emigrated after its revocation in 1685. Although restrictions were gradually relaxed in the period leading up to the French Revolution, equity did not fully return until the Constituent Assembly of 1789–91 restored full political and religious rights to all French citizens.

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*tant Church, Threadneedle St.*

*Marie, daughter of Jacques and Judith Jane baptised 15 June 1690, French Protestant Church, Threadneedle Street.;*

*Annie Marie daughter of Mathieu Jaune<sup>2</sup> and Marie Courtois baptised 15th October 1691, French Protestant Church of Hungerford Market later Castle Street*

*Rachel daughter of Jacques and Judith Jaunay baptised 24 July 1758, French Protestant Church, Threadneedle Street.*

Stronger confirmation of their Huguenot links comes from the Jaunay's record of service with the Princes of Condé.<sup>3</sup> This branch of the royal house had for generations espoused the Protestant Faith.

There is, however, no certainty that the Jaunay's have a history of exclusive adherence to Protestantism. It would seem very unlikely that Protestant parents would baptise their son with the very Catholic name of Marie and yet our ancestor who was baptised by the Chantilly Hospital chaplain the day after his birth in 1776 was christened, François Marie! Obviously there is still much work to be done in this field tracing the family name back towards the seventeenth century.

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2 A recognised variant on the spelling of Jaunay. See later in the text.

3 Louis [I] de Bourbon, Prince de Condé [1530–1569] led the Protestant forces in the religious wars of the 1560s. His great-grandson, Louis [II] known as the Great Condé [1621–1686] won major battles in the Thirty Years War [1618–1648]. Louis Joseph de Bourbon [1736–1818], born at Chantilly served in the Seven Years War [1756–1763], led the fight in the Restoration of the Monarchy during the years following the Revolution and the period of the Empire under Napoléon.

The Princes de Condé 1530-1830...

Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince de Condé: 7 May 1530 Vendôme - 13 Mar 1569 Jarnac [killed] Military leader of the Huguenots for the first decade of the French Wars of Religion

Henri I de Bourbon, 2nd Prince de Condé: 29 Dec 1552 La Ferté-sous-Jouarre - 5 Mar 1588 Saint-Jean-d'Angély

Henri II de Bourbon, 3rd Prince de Condé: 1 Sep 1588 Saint-Jean-d'Angély - 26 Dec 1646 Paris  
Posthumous son brought up as a catholic by mother.

Louis II de Bourbon, 4th Prince de Condé: [Great Condé] 8 Sep 1621 Paris - 11 Dec 1686 Fountainebleau  
Henri-Jules de Bourbon, 5th Prince de Condé: 29 Jul 1643 Paris - 1 Apr 1709 Paris.

Interested in the arts, devoted his time to developing and expanding the Condé country seat at Chantilly.  
Last of the royal princes of the blood.

Louis III de Bourbon, 6th Prince de Condé: 10 Oct 1668 Paris - 4 Mar 1710 Paris

Louis-Henri de Bourbon, 7th Prince de Condé: 18 Aug 1692 Versailles - 27 Jan 1740 Chantilly

Louis-Joseph de Bourbon, 8th Prince de Condé: 9 Aug 1736 Chantilly - 13 May 1818 Paris

One of the princely émigrés. Organised army while based at Worms to resist Revolution 1792-6. Lived in England from 1801 till fall of Napoléon.

Louis-Henri-Joseph de Bourbon, 9th Prince de Condé: 13 Apr 1756 Pais - 27 Aug 1830 Saint-Leu [suicide by hanging]

Did not assume the title. 1795 living in England. Son and heir shot by Napoléon for treason in 1804

Jaunay association is confirmed by baptism certificate of François Marie Jaunay which indicates his father was an official to the Prince and M. Schlumberger, Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson, 1933 – Chapter 1

p7

## Variants on the name

During the twentieth century there has been much debate within the Australian Jaunays on the spelling and pronunciation of their name. Francophiles have no trouble with old French words ending in *ay* and never attempt to rewrite as *é*. The name has never been prefixed with *de* although from time to time this convention has been mooted and in one case practised! In Australia the common pronunciation is *Jaw-nay* with a stronger accent on the first syllable. Great aunts of the writer lent towards *Joan-ay* with a French *J* which sounds less harsh on the ears! In France today the name is pronounced with equal emphasis on both syllables and a soft French *J*, thus—*Jaw-nay*.

The number of people bearing the name Jaunay has never been great<sup>4</sup> although they appear throughout the historical record in France and England. Apart from early references in London Huguenot records, other Jaunays have been located in Loiret. They were merchants of Rochefort on the Loire River whose records come to us because they were required to pay taxes. In the year 1734–1735, Pierre Jaunay dutifully paid his tax, while an Yvon Jaunay is also recorded as having paid his dues.<sup>5</sup> The British Library catalogue records two Jaunay authors...

*Isaye Jaunay, Remonstancé au roy de France Henri III sur la reformation necessaire, 1616*  
*Louis Jaunay, Histoire de évêques et archevêques de Paris, 1884*

The name Jaunay has many spelling variants. This widespread phenomenon occurs because when family or surnames were first adopted spelling had not been standardised as it is today. Since many such names were taken on to reflect a person's trade, home, features, interests or father, the spelling or even the word could be entirely different from region to region. The recognised variants are:<sup>6</sup>

4 Jean Baptiste Jaunay and his descendants account for 56 people bearing the name Jaunay. Research on Victor Jaunay's family has [to date] accounted for 7 people plus another 7 outlined in this chapter and 4 in current French telephone directories. A total of 74!

5 The following ancient records were located in the archives of Loiret:

Inventaire des series anciennes - Serie B - Cours et Jurisdictions

B2918 - Registre de la recette du droit de Coite au bureau de Rochefort ...  
 à prendre et lever sur toutes les marchandises montant et descendant la rivière de Loire [1734 - 1735]  
 p 324 - Du dit. Pierre Jaunay, 4 pipes et busse de vin, 5s. 8d.

B2976 - Etat de la recepte du fait des marchans faicte à saumur ... [1443 - 1714]  
 p 344 Yvon Jaunay; IX pipes; XI. IIIId.  
 Inventory of old collections - Collection B - Courts and Jurisdiction

B2918 - Register of the revenue from silent tax in the bureau of Rochefort ...from takings and collections on all the merchandise and descendants of the Loire River [1734 - 1735]  
 p 324 - per day. Pierre Jaunay, 4 pipes\* and busse\* of wine 5 sou. 8 denier.

B2976 - List of receipts on account of merchants ? from brine ...[1443 - 1714]  
 p 344 Yvon Jaunay; 9 pipes; 11 sou. 3 denier.

\* ancient measures without modern translation

6 Jaune, surtout dans les diminutif Jauneau, Jaunet+ (-nez, Nord et Nord-Est), péjoratif Jaunard, Jaunasse, surnom d'après la couleur jaune du teint (plutôt que d'après la couleur des cheveux). — Jaunay représente

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- Jaunai, Jaunais
- Jaunet, Jaunez
- Jaune, Jauneau
- Jaunard, Jaunasse
- Jeunais, Jeunay

The forms Jaunay and Jaunai are considered the most rare.

Added to this confusion is the wide range of spelling forms found in English records which may be considered variants if the form persists through several generations. It has to be understood that not only is the standardising of spelling a relatively recent development, but that many errors occurred in transcribing names or recording them phonetically from the spoken word, especially when the speaker may have been illiterate! Thus:

- de Jaunay [this form has persisted in a family branch]
- Jainne
- Jane, Jané, Jannay, Janne, January
- Jauné, Jaunnay, Jaunny, Journay
- Joanay, Joane
- Journey, Journay

Such a range of spellings makes the task of tracing family lines more difficult as the researcher travels back in time. However, by 1750 our own ancestors had at least standardised their version of the spelling to the current form. Thus the entry in the Parish Register of Cranbrook:

John Journey (physician) of Ashford married Mrs Mary Holden of Cranbrook on 5 Oct 1714 at Cranbrook, Kent;

may result from a mis-spelling of Jaunay or one of its recognised variants or may not even relate to our family. While:

Francis Jannay (hotel keeper) of 25 Leicester Square died on 15 January 1838 from an abscess on the bladder,

is a known misspelling or an error in transcription because the entry relates to François Marie Jaunay. An examination of the various London poor rate books for the period 1800–1839 shows François as Jaunny, Jaunnay, and Journay

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un nom de localité (Quest: Vienne, etc) parfois aussi Jaunet.  
[+ indique les noms de famille très répandus]

Jaune, especially in the diminutive forms Jauneau, Jaunet+ (-nez, north and north-east) derivative forms Jaunard, Jaunasse, nickname according to the yellow complexion (rather than according to the colour of the hair) — Jaunay represents a name of a locality (Query: Vienne, etc) sometimes also Jaunet  
[+ indicates the family name is very widespread]

— Albert Dauzat, Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de famille et prénoms de France, Librairie Larousse, Paris, 1980 - p342

The form Jaunai is not recognised by Dauzet but is identified by Jouglà de Morenas as a form  
— Henri Jouglà de Morenas, Grand amorial de France, Paris, 1975 – Vol 4 p342

The forms Jeunais and Jeunais are recognised by neither authority but at least one Jaunay family used these forms prior to 1830. Soundex [a technique which relates names phonetically] rules indicate a close relationship.

An extensive search of electoral rolls and telephone directories<sup>7</sup> has to date located six Jaunays who are not directly related to our immediate family.<sup>8</sup> All these are in the north of France. Attempts to communicate with these people has only been partially successful. One person is no longer resident at the address listed and four others fail to answer correspondence. Good links have been established with the fifth person but they know little of their ancestry. As far as can be ascertained none of the six families have links with our family in recent times. Research has commenced on one of the families, and it would seem that prior to 1830 the name is recorded as Jeunay or Jeunais. Although there are early records in the area this family originates which shares our current spelling:

René Jaunay married Catherine Rublon on 17 February 1681 at Notre Dame de l'Esvieres, Angers in Maine-et-Loire, France.

There is still much work to be undertaken to uncover other Jaunays and work out if links do exist.

## Origin of the name

There has been some research on the name Jaunay. The most significant is the work by Albert Dauzat in, *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de famille et prénoms de France*, and this only amounts to a single small entry.<sup>9</sup> The more common forms are recognised as variants for Jaune and appear to relate to a nickname stemming from a yellow facial complexion. Dauzat claims that the version, Jaunay, represents a name of a locality possibly in the Vienne and is sometimes also written as Jaunet. The village of Jaunay-Clan is located in this region and thus it is assumed that Dauzat is referring to this village. Research indicates that the French place names ending in ay are often located in the vicinity of water. Jaunay-Clan is on the River Clain.

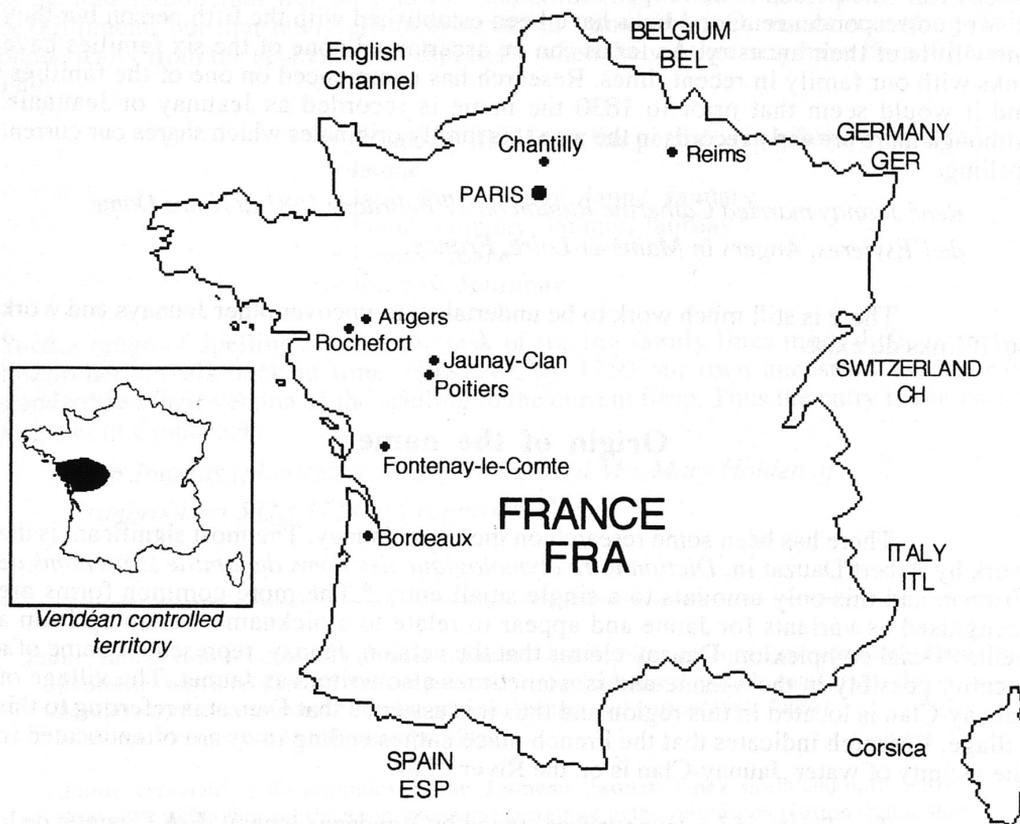
The Treaty of La Jaunaye was signed by Vendéan General, F-A Charette de la Contrie on the 17 February 1795. In 1793 many regions in France rose up against the newly installed republican government as a result of a decree on 24 February requiring all young men to undertake armed service. Four departments to the south of the Loire River collectively known as the Vendée declared and maintained their independence of the central government. The region was bounded by the Loire on the north and Fontenay-le-Comte in the south. By early April the leaders had control of all towns in the area and had formed a Catholic and Royal Army with the insignia of a cross mounted on a Sacred Heart. Emis-saries were sent to England for help. A series of compromise edicts, an amnesty and the

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7 In France the directory is computer generated and known as Minitel. This makes it very easy to locate people by surname but unfortunately the lists are arranged by town and an overall single country list is not available making it an almost impossible task to search completely.

8 One such person, the late Marcel Henri Charles Jaunay of Paris may be related. His great grandfather was a Victor Jaunay and a Victor Jaunay purchased the grave site in Reims containing members of our immediate family. An unlikely coincidence! No records of this Victor Jaunay have been unearthed to date which places him in Reims.

9 See footnote 6.



Location of places in France mentioned in the text

movement of significant numbers of troops by the central government forced Charette to sign the treaty. He was eventually overwhelmed captured and executed. How the treaty gained its name is not recorded. However, the town of Jaunay-Clan bordered the territory controlled by the Vendéans.

The director of the Vienne archives<sup>10</sup> suggests that the place name Jaunay is very ancient and has existed since the times of Saint Leger who is purported to have lived from c616–678AD during the times of the merovingian kings who ruled from the fall of Roman Empire until 750AD. The earliest written reference approximating the current form occurs in 1162 as Jaunaicum.

10 Le lieu-dit Jaunay est attesté depuis la vie de saint Léger, sans doute de l'époque mérovingienne. L. Rédet, Dictionnaire topographique du département de la Vienne 1881 p216 indique diverses mentions anciennes, difficiles à interpréter, parce que, bien sûr, savantes (Gelnacum, Gallinacum, Jalniacus, mais aussi Janizas, Jazenas, et, à nouveau, Galnaica, Galinaco). La première analogie à la graphie actuelle est Jaunaicum, en 1162.

The locality Jaunay is confirmed since the life of St Leger, [and] without doubt from the merovingien era. L. Rédet, Topographical dictionary of the Department of Vienne 1881 p 216 indicates several ancient references which are difficult to interpret because of the level of scholarly writing [these are] (Gelnacum, Gallinacum, Jalniacus, but also Janizas, Jazenas, and, again, Galnaica, Galinaco). The first equivalent to the present spelling is Jaunaicum in 1162.

## A coat of arms

A Jaunay coat of arms does exist,<sup>11</sup> but whether the family has ownership to it has not been proved. There is no evidence that the Jaunay family would ever have considered themselves as members of the noble class! In pre-Revolutionary France, any family who was able to trace their descent to 1400 or earlier was entitled to consider themselves as peers. Families able to prove descent together with ownership of any land subject to feudal obligations, commonly called a fief or feoff, from before 1560 were called gentlemen of rank and could assume titles at will. Moreover, unlike the English system, the rank of peerage was tied to the size of property owned. It was the land which was deemed to be a Baronie, Comté or Marquisat, not the individual who owned it.<sup>12</sup> In 1696 Louis XIV established a tax on coats of arms and then arranged to issue arms to all those who did not have them! As a result achievements are common amongst the middle classes with about 90% of the registry listing being commoners. Armorial Général list some 90 000 arms belonging to commoners whose only distinction was that they were not to include helmets and crests in their arms.<sup>13</sup> The arms listed for Jaunay were granted in 1726 at the lowest rank of nobility<sup>14</sup> and it would appear that they were the same version issued previously in 1574 which are depicted in the previous illustration.



## The town

Travelling on the main highway to Poitiers from Paris, one comes across a small community named Jaunay-Clan. The family has no known links with the Jaunay-Clan, an early commune that embraced what we would today call communism or socialism mixed with religious dogma. Social experiments have always interested the French who have dabbled in such exercises over the generations! However, from the fore-mentioned evidence it

11 The heraldic description of the coat of arms is: Azure two ducks argent swimming in a sea vert in chief five mullets of the second three and two. Motto: Je me souviendrai [I will remember] was granted in the province of Anjou.

12 Noel Currer-Briggs & Royston Gambier, Debrett's Family historian. A guide to tracing your ancestry, Webb & Bower, Exerter 1981 - pp 164–5.

13 Marvin Grosswirth, The Heraldry Book, Doubleday & Co, New York 1981 - p 95.

14 Jaunai olim Jaunay  
20045—(Saumur–Paris—Anobli en 1726) — D'az à 2 canettes d'argt. nageant sur une rêvière de sin. et 5 étoiles d'argy. pocées en chief 3 et 2 (Pièces Originales 1574 — Nouveau d'Hozier 193)  
[Abbreviations—sin. = sinople argt. = argent az = azur Anobli en = Famille dont le chef a été anobli par lettres en]  
— Henri Jouglà de Morenas, Grand armorial de France, Paris, 1975 – Vol 4 p342

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would seem that our name does originate from this area. The local archive has several pre-Revolution Jaunay references in its card index.

## French records

This brief history covers the nineteenth century. Records prior to this time are patchy and largely unconfirmed by the writer. This could have been in part due to the family practising a common Huguenot ploy of removing itself from the country whenever the circumstances in France proved too difficult to manage. The task of discovering records in France prior to the nineteenth century has proved difficult as the archival holdings are immense, incredibly ancient and as likely or not, uncatalogued and lacking an index. Archivists usually require the very detail being sought by the inquirer or demand a personal visit. It is well documented that the bureaucrats of the immediate post-Revolutionary period established the grounds for one of the finest collections of public records and the recovery of data lodged after 1792 is relatively easy in spite of three periods of enemy occupation and a hundred year rule which restricts access to records to protect privacy. To date, research to discover the details of the Jaunays in pre-Revolutionary France is only in its earliest stages. Any to attempt to link the family to people sharing the same surname in earlier centuries, whether in England or France is a genealogically unsound practice!

The following chapters of this book will examine the life of François Marie Jaunay, his three children and his six grandchildren. It will also, to a much lesser extent, examine the history of the families that married each of these people—Howell, Krug, Jacquesson, Gilmour, Peltzer, Harle, Cawley, and Tait.

# An English interlude

## The story of François Marie Jaunay

In 1815 the discreet brass plate on Nos 24-27 Leicester Square in London's Soho changed its name from *Brunet's Hotel* to *Jaunay's Hotel*.

This establishment had first opened for trading in mid 1800 after a Louis Brunet acquired the lease of No 25. Louis' connections with the Prince de Condé and the French émigrés ensured that the hotel would be a thriving success. The place soon became a popular rendezvous for all the French exiles living in London as a place to catch up with friends and the latest gossip. Moreover, as Brunet's reputation for cooking spread, English clientele increased in numbers too.

Louis Brunet was baptised Jean Louis Philogene Brunet on 11 April 1758 at St Sulpice Church in Paris. He was son of Louis Brunet and Marie Louise née Viard. Like his father, who died while he was a young boy, Louis was to join the household of the Prince de Condé and work himself up to a high position of trust. Shortly after his father's death his mother remarried Jean Jaunay who was also in the employ of the Prince. Unfortunately Jean did not survive to see the birth of his son, François Marie Jaunay.

The Jaunays and Brunets lived in very turbulent times in France. The general populace was becoming quite discontented with the king and his foreign queen who looked down on the French with disdain. This antagonism was soon to degenerate into the French Revolution and the beginning of the end of the monarchy in France. Although the Prince de Condé was not a royal prince, he took the royalist side and became the mouth-piece for royalist sympathies. With the guillotine working overtime, this campaign had to be conducted from beyond the French borders. The close association with the Prince enjoyed by the Jaunay/Brunet family forced the family to leave the country!

Brunet profited from his support of the Prince in exile and accumulated enough funds to establish his hotel in London. Initially François Jaunay went his own way, firstly as a partner with Richard Mandry at the *Sablonière Hôtel* in Leicester Square and then as a free-lance cook while he lived at 33 Conduit Street. When his half brother chose to retire in 1815, François, now married to Ann Howell with two young daughters, was offered the successful Leicester Square business which he gladly took-over and Louis returned to his beloved Chantilly to retire.

The baptismal record of François Marie Jaunay is currently the only lead to the names of his parents. Members of the family have known for many years that François Marie Jaunay was born at Chantilly, France and several searches of the archives for that town in the Department of Oise have eventually confirmed this. However, there remain many

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unanswered questions and theories about the early life of François Jaunay. It seems most strange that the proprietor of an elegant hotel in the centre of London can leave such a faint trace of a life. Indeed it was only after extensive research that the details of his death at the age of sixty-one were uncovered! Research was hampered by several family traditions that are so entrenched it was difficult to get to the facts. Unfortunately some of these stories have gained credibility due to their circulation by some established genealogical organisations which have failed to check the facts.

## François Marie Jaunay

François Marie Jaunay was born on 10 September 1776 at Chantilly in France and baptised by the hospital chaplain the next day. His father, Jean Baptiste Jaunay, was an officer in the retinue of the Prince of Condé and he was in the terms of the day, lawfully married to Marie Louise Viard.<sup>1</sup>

The Jaunay family had been associated for a long time with the Princes of Condé<sup>2</sup> for whom they had provided several stewards.<sup>3</sup> It is thought that François emigrated to London at the time of the French Revolution. Unfortunately at this time such movements were not documented by officials on either side of the English Channel and therefore it may be impossible to determine exactly when François arrived in England. Despite his youth, he was only 16 at the start of the Revolution, he may have been associated with the army established by Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Condé in his attempts to restore the French monarchy.<sup>4</sup> It is recorded that the Prince put considerable pressure on his household staff and their families to ‘offer’ their services to his army of liberation. This too may be difficult to establish as records of ordinary soldiers were not kept.

1 From the Mairie de Chantilly entry no. 109 noting that this was the only Jaunay listed in their records:

*L'an mil sept cent soixante et seize le onzième jour de Septembre à été Baptisé Par moi Chapelin de l'hospital de Chantilly soussigné François Marie né d'hier du egitime Mariage de Jean Baptiste Jaunay officier S A S Mgr Le Prince de Condé et de Marie Louise Viard feu [?] père et Mère: Le parain à été François Leconte maître menuisier et marraine Marie Marguerite Elizabeth Perier qui out signér.*

1776, the 11th of September has been christened by me, Chaplain of the hospital of Chantilly undersigned; François Marie born yesterday of lawful marriage of Jean Baptiste Jaunay officer to His Serene Highness Monseigneur The Prince of Condé and of Marie Louise Viard late [?] father and mother: The godfather has been François Leconte master joiner and godmother Marie Marguerite Elizabeth Perier who have signed.

- 2 It is claimed that the family were related to the Princes of Condé. M. Schlumberger, *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson*, 1933 – Chapter 1 p7  
Jaunay stewardship is confirmed in the baptismal certificate detail in a former footnote and in many other contemporary documents.
- 3 The word used in *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* is intendent = steward, bailiff, or (milit.) senior commissariat officer.
- 4 Paul Krug [1912- ] claims François was associated with the Émigrés Army raised and led by Condé in late 1792–96. A long standing, but unsubstantiated tradition, has it that an early member of the family served the king's bodyguard known as the Swiss Guard [Gardes Suisses].

To date he is the only recorded child of Jean Baptiste Jaunay.<sup>5</sup> He married Ann Howell, the daughter of John and Ann Howell in St Georges Church Hanover Square, London<sup>6</sup> on February 12th, 1809. Ann Howell was baptised at the parish church, Albrighton, Shropshire on 14 March 1781.<sup>7</sup> Ann Howell was an accomplished woman known for her piety. She was well read and had a reputation for shrewdness. She eventually became the manager of *Jaunay's Hotel*.

## The London hotel

The predecessor of *Jaunay's Hotel*, *Brunet's Hotel* was established on Lady Day [March 25], 1800 at No 25 Leicester Square, London by Jean Louis Philogene Brunet, usually known as Louis Brunet, who initially rented the property from a Charles Augustus Tulk. It was previously occupied by James Maitland, the eighth Earl of Lauderdale<sup>8</sup> as a private residence. The home had been rebuilt in 1734 by James Gibbs for Philip Parker Long, third baronet of Erwarton Hall, Suffolk. The property contained a basement, three storeys and a garret. The thirty-seven foot frontage to the Square was completely plain except for a pedestal-course below the four evenly spaced windows in the second storey and a full entablature above the third storey. The entablature was finished with a parapet behind which were visible the tops of four dormer windows. Apart from this the most prominent feature was the entrance porch with a triangular pediment atop of columns. In 1806, the adjacent property at No 24 formerly occupied by a George Brookes was incorporated into the hotel. The property leased by a Christopher Emmott on the other boundary at No 26 was added to the complex by 1808.<sup>9</sup>

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5 A Joseph Jaunay is recorded writing to the Prince of Condé in 1814. Who he is has not been determined—he could be a brother of François!

6 Unless otherwise indicated the dates in this record have been verified and are stated in their most accurate form. St Georges Church is located in Great George Street and the parish was carved from St Martin in the Fields and the church built in 1724.

St George Hanover Square: Vol 22 p184 No 111. Marriage

Francis Jaunay and Ann Howell both of this Parish were married in this Church by Banns this Twelfth day of February 1809, by me, J. Greville, A.M., curate.

Signed: Francois Jaunay, Ann Howell

In the presence of: D Gerrard, L. Jaquier

7 The French Death Certificate, witnessed by her son, Louis Brunet Jaunay and grandson, Paul Krug indicates her birth at Albrighton on 2 March 1781. Albrighton is located 10 km north–west of Wolverhampton in Shropshire.

8 An examination of the poor rate books [F614; F616] for New Street Ward indicate that Brunet occupied the property on Lady Day [25 March 1800 and confirm the previous ownership.

9 Survey of London. The Parish of St Anne Soho, University of London Press, London 1966 Vol 34 Chpt 19 – pp 491–92.

Poor rate books Leicester Square, New Street Ward, St Ann Soho Registers F 614, F616, F626, F628, F630, F632, F644, F646, F664 and F666—all ff. G1–G2.

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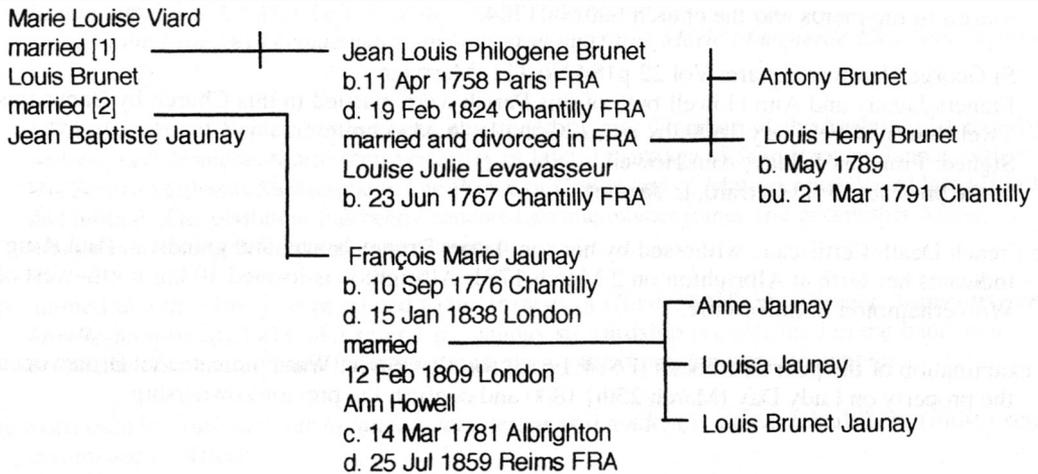


Leicester Square looking north in 1753 [Bowles]

Jaunay’s Hotel was located in the buildings to the right where the two plumes of smoke issue from the largest multiple chimney.

Louis Brunet<sup>10</sup> accompanied the Condé family to London when they fled the French

10 Jean Louis Philogene Brunet [1758 – 1824] will be referred to as Louis Brunet the name he was known by. His father, also Louis was the first husband of Marie Louise Viard who subsequently married Jean Baptiste Jaunay. Research to date has revealed a close association with the Princes of Condé by the Brunets and the Jaunays. In evidence in a court case Brunet made it quite clear that he went to France with the Prince and returned to France when the Prince returned. The Brunet tree reveals the following:



Revolution. Records place the Brunets and Jaunays in Chantilly in the early part of 1791 at the time of the death of a Brunet son, Louis Henry, at the age of twenty-two months.<sup>11</sup> It is recorded that Louis Brunet was resident in Paris at the time of his divorce in January 1794.<sup>12</sup> During his time with the Condé family Louis must have accumulated sufficient

The Mairie de Chantilly advises that only two Brunet entries are listed in their records from date of establishment in 1691

Death certificate of Jean Louis Philogene Brunet:

<p>No 25 décès du sr Jean Louis Philogene Brunet marié âge de 65 ans</p>	<p><i>L'an mil huit cent vingt quatre le dix neuf fevrier sept lieur in matin par devant vous maire officier public de d'état civil de la ville de Chantilly, département de l'Oise soussigné.</i></p> <p><i>Sont comparus Monsieur Antoine Arnaud marchand épicier âge de cinquante cinq ans et Clement Vincent Prevost clerc de notaire âge de vingt cinq ans tous dans dome demeurant an dit Chantilly per qui la nous ont déclaré que le jour d'hier une heure après midi le fleur Jean Louis Philogene Brunet, propriétaire membre an conseil municipal et concierge general de Catimeus de SAS Monseigneur le duc de Bourbon Prince de Condé natif de la ville de Paris demeurant à Chantilly âge de soixante cinq ans passer fils de défunt Louis Brunet et Marie Louis Viard sa femme et épouse de de Louise Julie Levavasseur est décédé en sa maison sise grande rue de Chantilly.</i></p> <p><i>et out le déclarants signe avec nous le présent acte de décès après faite les jour moir et enque dessus</i></p>
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1824, 19th February, 7 am before us, the mayor, public officer of the civil state of Chantilly, Department of Oise undersigned

<p>No 25 Death of Master Jean Louis Philogene Brunet married aged 65 years</p>	<p>Have appeared M. Antoine Arnaud, merchant grocer aged 55 years and Clement Vincent Prevost, notary clerk aged 25 years, both living in the said Chantilly, who have declared to us that yesterday at 1 pm Master Jean Louis Philogene Brunet, proprietor and member of the municipal council and 'general manager' of the household of His Serene Highness, M. the Duke of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, native of Paris living at Chantilly aged 65 years former son of the deceased Louis Brunet and Marie Louise Viard, his wife and husband of Louise Julie Levavasseur. He died in his grand house located on Chantilly Street</p>
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And the declarants have signed with us the death certificate after having read it through.

The grant of Administration issued by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for Jean Louis Philogène Brunet also links all the families together:

PROB6/210 f 18b

On the Eighth day [of April 1825] Admon. of the Goods Chattels and Credits of Jean Louis Philogen Brunet formerly of Leicester Square in the County of Middlesex but late of Chantilly in the Department of L'Oise in the Kingdom of France deceased was granted to Francois Marie Jaunay the lawful Attorney of Louisa Julie Brunet formerly Levavasseur Widow of the Relict of the said deceased for her own use and benefit now residing at Chantilly aforesaid having been first sworn duly to administer. Under £100.

- 11 This evidence is gleaned from the signature, Jaunay, at the bottom of the child's burial certificate. Yet another tantalisingly strange occurrence which seems to follow Jaunay research as the certificate names every other signatory but the one we pursue!

Death certificate of Louis Henry Brunet:

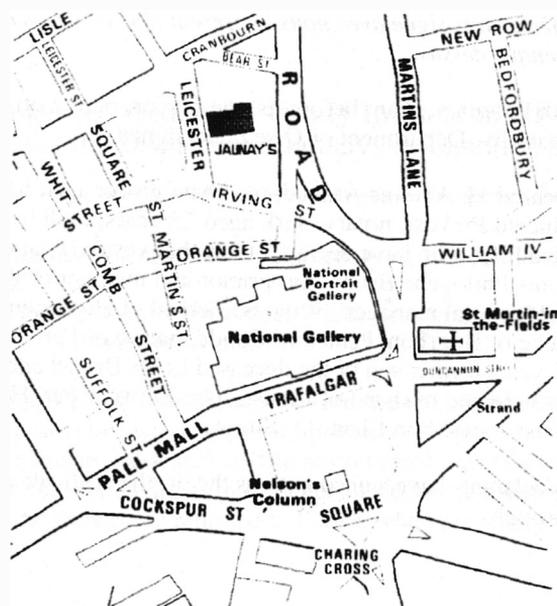
<p><i>Inhumation</i></p>	<p><i>L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt onze le vingt unième Jour de mars a de Subumé dana le cimetièr de Saint Laurant, Par moi pretre et sacred Vicaire de cotte paroisse soussigné, Louis Henry Brunet décédé d'hier agé de vingt deux Mois, fils de Jean Philogene Brunet valet de Chambre de S.A.S.* Mgr le Duc de Bourbon et de Louise Julie Levavasseur sa femme feu père et Mère Subumation à été on présance de Pierre Thoured de Jacques Louis Duvivien, et de Claude Mollard qui ont signér</i></p>
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<p>Burial</p>	<p>1791 on the 21st March has been buried in the cemetery of Saint Laurent, by me priest and consecrated curate of this parish undersigned, Louis Henry Brunet died yesterday aged 22 months, son of Jean Philogene Brunet, valet of the chamber of His Serene Highness, Mr the Duke of Bourbon and Louisa Levavasseur, his wife, the father and mother. This burial was made in the presence of Piere Thoured and Jacques Louis Duvvieu and Claude Mollard who have signed.</p>
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Although the text does not indicate the document is also signed Jaunay.

- 12 Reconstituted divorce certificate of Jean Louis Philogene Brunet and Louise Julie Levavasseur [all originals were destroyed in Paris Commune of 1871. Registers were reconstituted by notary records, in

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London showing location of Jaunay's Hotel and St Martin in the Fields

this case M Martin Deslande]

*Préfecture du département de la Seine*

*Ville de Paris [ancienne Municipalité]*

*Extrait du Registre des actes de Divorce de l'an deux*

*Du vingt trois nivose de mil sept cent quatre vingt treize [sic] l'an second de la République.*

*Acte de divorce de Louise Julie Levasseur âgée de vingt six ans, née à Chantilly dept de l'Oise, domiciliée à Paris rue de l'Université section des invalides fille de Joseph Levasseur & de Marie Louise Creton.*

*Et de Jean Louis Philogène Brunet, âgé de trente six ans né à Paris Paroisse St Sulpice domicile à Paris même sur, — & dernier domicile comm fils de Louis Brunet & de Marie Louise Viard lui décède.*

*Les acte préliminaier sous une décision d'untribunal de famille du cinq de ce mois, -endue exécutoirte par ordonnance du tribunal du sixième arrondissement le fin du nième mois, de laquelle il resulte abandon de l'épouse par l'époux de puis de deux ans & une — au faite aux terme de la loi le tout en enregistré.*

*La vite citoyenne Levasseur a demandé la dissolution de fau mariage avec Jean Louis Philogène Brunet.*

*En presence de Alexandre Andre Locquet trante huit ans rue du Temple, section de Gravillions, Lector Jacques Ansoine Demachy quarante trois ans rue St Avoge section de la Rennion Claude Nicolas Dufresne cinquante huit ans rue de l'Université Section des Invalides, François Guillou, cinquante huit ans rue de Bourgogne section du Bonnes Rouge.*

*Jean André Conseillier a prononcé que au nom de la loi le du mariage est dissous & a signé avec la partie & les temoins avoir signé au registre. Dufresne, Locquet, Levasseur, [sic] Demachy, Guillou & Conseillier officier public ensuivent — — à Paris le 29 Mais 1818 sur*

Prefecture of the Department of the Seine

City of Paris [old Municipality]

Extract of Registration of Divorces in Year II

23rd Nivose of 1793 2nd year of the Republic [12 Jan 1794]

Act of divorce of Louise Julie Levasseur aged 26 years born at Chantilly in the Department of Oise, living in Paris, rue de l'Université in the Section of Invalides, daughter of Joseph Levasseur and Marie Louise Creton.

And of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet age 36 years born at Paris in the Parish of St Sulpice living in Paris same on, — and last living since [?] son of Louis Brunet and the late Marie Louise Viard.

The preliminary act under a decision of the family tribunal of fifth of this month, — direction by ordinance of the tribunal of the sixth district to finish the month, in which he abandoned his wife and the

resources and a reputation which enabled him to fund the purchase of the lease on a property on Leicester Square in 1800. The hotel prospered quickly and became the meeting place of the French émigré nobility. Also Louis had a wide reputation for his French cooking. No doubt his popularity was enhanced by his ability and willingness to financially assist his noble clients when the need arose!

François Marie Jaunay took over the property from his half-brother<sup>13</sup> in 1815<sup>14</sup> and it eventually became known as *Jaunay's Hotel* and continued its reputation as established by Brunet as a rendezvous for the French living in the London area.<sup>15</sup> Louis Brunet returned to France; with the Condés to live in retirement at Chantilly. The relationship between the Brunets and the Jaunays took time to unravel due to the confusion over several generations of Brunets using the same name and just how the link between the two families was established.

It was no accident that the Brunets and the Jaunays established themselves in the Soho

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marriage when two years have elapsed and in the of term of the law all is registered.

Now Citizen Levavasseur will require a dissolution of her late marriage with Jean Louis Philogène Brunet. In the presence of Alexandre Andre Locquet 39 years rue du Temple, Gravillions Section, Lector Jacques Ansoine Demachy 43 years rue St Avoge la Rennion Section, Claude Nicolas Dufresne 59 years rue de l'Université Invalides Section, François Guillou, 59 years rue de Bourgogne Bonnes Rouge Section.

Jean André Advisor declares that by the name of the law that the marriage is dissolved and signed with the parties and the witnesses signing the register – Dufresne, Locquet, Levasseur, [sic] Demachy, Guillou & public office Advisor followed — — at Paris on 29 May 1818

- 13 Birth certificate of Jean Louis Philogène Brunet which shows his relationship to François Marie Jaunay's mother:

*Paroisse St Sulpice*

*L'an mil sept cent cinquante huit le onze avril à été Baptisé Jean Louis Philogène, né aujourd'hui, fils de Louis Brunet, portefaix des Enfants de SAS Mgr le Prince de Condé, et Marie Louise Viard son épouse, demurant, rue de Condé, le parrain Jean Travers chef d'office de SAS la marraine Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogene Cecile, fille de feu Joseph Cecile, controleur de la Bouche de SAS, le père présent et ont signe travers, Cecile, Brunet, et Collet, Vie*

*Pour Extrait Conforme ce*

*Le Msr des Requêtes Secrétaire général  
expédie et collationne*

Parish of St Sulpice

1758, 11 April at the baptism of Jean Louis Philogène, born today, son of Louis Brunet, portefaix to the children of SAS Monsigneur the Prince of Condé, and Marie Louise Viard his spouse, resident at rue de Condé, the godfather Jean Travers chef d'office of his SAS the godmother Louise Charlotte, Geneviève, Philogene Cecile daughter of the late Joseph Cecile, controller of the Bouche of his SAS, the father was present and all signed Travers, Cecile, Brunet and Collet,

This for a true extract

10 May 1824

despatched and collated

- 14 At the time of the birth of Louisa in 1813, François second child, he was recorded as a cook living in Conduit Street. An examination of the poor rate books confirm François in residence by the end of the Lady Day Quarter in 1815. A Jaunay occupied No 30 Leicester Square 1806 and 1807 in partnership with a person by the name of Mandry according to the poor rate books F628 and F630.

Middlesex Deeds Register 1825, Book 5, no. 466.

Jaunay & o[the]rs & Hembrow. Reg'd at 12 the 28 Apl 1825 on the oath of Tho[ma]s Rollo, sworn before J Rigge.

- 15 William Thackeray, *The History of Pendennis*, Penguin, London 1972 Chapter XXX p 334

*They [the King and Queen of France] went away from Paris last Tuesday night, and are living at this present moment in Jaunay's hotel.*

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part of London. It was a very French area indeed with three main immigration surges<sup>16</sup> from France. The Huguenot religious refugees were the first to establish themselves in the area. Subsequently they were supplemented by those escaping the tyranny of the French Revolution. Following Waterloo the number of French settling in London also showed a significant increase.

## Elusive François

At this time, François Marie Jaunay remains an elusive person. This has not been helped by long standing family folk lore about this man. Records of his life are few and little detail of his significant life events have been revealed. Nothing is known about him from the time of his birth until 1806 saw him as a partner in a Leicester Square hotel. Some twenty years of research has uncovered the sparse information in this narrative. However, It is fairly certain that he was never a member of the King's Swiss Guard [*Gardes Suisses*] many of whom were slaughtered by the Paris mobs in 1792. For one thing, he survived this massacre and for another he would have been 16 years old at the time—hardly old enough to be a member of this elite bodyguard to the King of France! This in itself is strange as one would believe that the patron of a thriving large hotel in Leicester Square, London, which catered for French refugees in the years following the Revolution would have left some mark on the public record! Furthermore, the members of François' family remain beyond the reach of the researcher. The origin of his parents has not been determined although the relationship with the Condés may be an avenue of further research. At the time of his marriage and for the birth of his daughters, François and his family lived in 33 Conduit Street<sup>17</sup> just around the corner from the church of that parish, St Georges Hanover Square. His profession described as a cook. Prior to this he was a coproprietor at the well known *Sablonière Hôtel* at Nos 30–31 Leicester Square. This establishment was

16 Jean Tsushima of the *Huguenot and Walloon Research Association* in England believes the Jaunays could be the first recorded example of the same family being caught up in two waves of exodus from France—firstly as Huguenots and then as supporters of the Royalist cause.

17 Rate Books for Conduit Street Ward Westminster C409 to C416 [1809–1816] Located in the Westminster City Library, Victoria Street.

Francis Jaunay is listed as living in the third house from 1810 to 1815 on the SE side of Conduit Street from New Bond Street which can be deduced from information as being No 33. The house in question is recorded as unoccupied in 1809 and by ——— Rayne in 1816.

The following amounts appear against François' name in the rate books:

YEAR	RENT	P&H*	WATCH	P,C&L†	TOTAL
1810	£30	£5.12.6	15.0	£1.10.0	£7.17.6
1811	30	5.5.0	15.0	1.10.0	7.10.0
1812	60	5.5.0	£1.0.0	1.10.0	7.15.0
1813	60	5.5.0	1.0.0	1.10.0	7.15.0
1814	60	5.5.0	1.0.0	1.17.6	8.2.6
1815	60	5.0.0	1.0.0	1.17.6	7.17.6

P&H\*= Poor & Highways

P,C&L†= Paving, Cleansing & Lighting



This watercolour by CJ Smith shows the Sablonière Hotel when it occupied Nos 30–31 Leicester Square

described as a *French house where a table d'hôte affords the lovers of French cookery and French conversation an opportunity for gratification at a comparatively moderate charge*.<sup>18</sup> No records of François have been located prior to this date with the exception of his baptismal certificate.

It is recorded<sup>19</sup> that François took up the customs and appearance of a real Englishman.

18 The undated watercolour by CJ Smith shows the hotel when it occupied Nos 30–31 a considerably plainer building from the days when No 30 was occupied by the artist, William Horgarth and his widow until 1789. The rate book shows that No 30 was occupied by an Anthony Mandry and Jaunay in 1806–7. André Louis Simon, *History of the Champagne Trade in London*, Wyman & Sons Ltd, London, 1905 – pp 92–93.

19 op.cit. *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chapter 1 p7.

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While he spoke French fluently, he wrote it very incorrectly, which indicates that he may have received little education in France despite his father's station. Regardless of this, he maintained a strong affection for his country of origin and especially the House of Orléans and hence used the names of Louis and Louisa for his younger children. François was a friendly man who was willing to help anyone who sought his aid. Unfortunately this trait did not suit the type of business he 'inherited' from Louis Brunet.

*Jaunay's* was considered the most elegant hostelry in London, and it played host to the aristocracy, tourists, and, above all, the French community. François Marie remained there until his death<sup>20</sup> when his wife, Madame Jaunay, went to France to live with her younger daughter, Mme Jacquesson at Châlons-sur-Marne. It is claimed that gradually the hotel declined and that on François' death, his wife was forced to sell up to cover the debts.<sup>21</sup> *Jaunay's* was not alone, for the period, 1820 to 1850 was noted for the rapid decline in hotels in London. Their fall from favour paralleling the growth in popularity of the new phenomena of the London club. *In withdrawing from the public dining-room precisely the class of customers who were best able to stimulate and reward the ingenuity of cooks, the new clubs were disastrous to the London restaurants. The French hotels north of Oxford Street, died out one after another. Gloom and wretchedness settled on the hotels of Leicester Square and the Mayfair restaurateurs put up the shutters.*<sup>22</sup>

François was too trusting of his fellow man and he readily gave to those who did not merit his support and was easily duped. These failings often saw him in financial trouble. On at least one occasion he was financially rescued by his son-in-law, Adolphe Jacquesson.<sup>23</sup>

In her old age, Ann spent six months of each year living with her daughters. She died on July 1st, 1859 at the home of Joseph Krug and was buried in the Protestant Section of the North Cemetery at Reims.

## François Marie's fate?

The fate of François remained a mystery for many years. Some members of the family believe that the business fell on hard times and François Marie migrated to Australia. Other writers<sup>24</sup> record that he in fact died in London at this time and his widow sold up the business and retired to France where all her children were living. One more glamorous account claims he died as the result of a duel. The reality is much more mundane. François died at his hotel, 25 Leicester Square on 15 January 1838 from an abscess on the

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20 op.cit. *Survey of London* – p 492 records that Nos 24-27 Leicester Square were all empty in 1839. J Arlott, Krug, *House of Champagne*, Davis-Poynter Ltd, London, 1976 – p63 confirms this.

21 Society of Genealogists: London Bankrupts 1820-1843 — no record of a Jaunay bankrupt. [See later footnote regarding François' Will.]

22 op.cit. *History of the Champagne Trade in London* – pp92-93.

23 op.cit. *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chapter 1 p7.

24 ibid. – Chapter 4 p66 *Her mother, the sweet Mme Jaunay, taken in at Châlons since her widowhood, had...*

bladder.<sup>25</sup> The fact that François' fate remained elusive for so long was partly the result of the fore-mentioned fanciful theories and that the registration of death names him as Francis Jannay.<sup>26</sup> Whether this was the result of the incorrect spelling given by the informant, nurse Eliza Welsh or that the handwriting of the Deputy Registrar caused a confusion between u and n causing the name to be mistranscribed into the copy sent at the end of the quarter to the Registrar General is not known, however, all other details, address and age confirm that the entry is that of our François.

...from the Times, London Wednesday 17 January 1838 p8 col 1

On 15th inst., Francis Jaunay, of Leicester-square, in the 62d year of his age.

François did not leave a will but there was a grant of Administration issued by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury which records he left an estate of £3,000.<sup>27</sup>

The site of the hotel has enjoyed some interesting notoriety in the intervening period as the *Royal Panopticon of Science and Art* [a society established in 1854 to assist by moral and intellectual agencies the best interests of society], a waxworks, the *Alhambra Palace* (a well

- 25 Death certificate held by author. A search of the burial register at the Victoria Library, London for the burial at St Martin in the Fields [Vol 120] and at the Camden Town burying ground belonging to the parish [Vol 125] did not locate it. Many new cemeteries were being established on the outskirts of London at this time and in 1853 a law was enacted forbidding burials in central London. Through information gained from Paul Krug the burial is confirmed at Kensal Green Cemetery, London.
- 26 As recorded in the Prelude, the spelling of the name Jaunay has always caused a difficulty even to the present day. An examination of the poor rate books for the period 1800–1839 shows François as Jaunny, Jaunnay, and Jounnay.
- 27 Prerogative Court of Canterbury Administration Act Book PROB6/214 f. 217b  
On the First day [of March 1838] Admon. of the Goods Chattels and Credits of Francis Marie Jaunay late of Leicester Square in the Parish of Saint Martin in the Fields in the County of Middlesex Hotel Keeper deceased was granted to Ann Jaunay Widow the Relict of the said deceased having been first sworn duly to administer. Under £3,000.

Marie Louise Viard  
married [1]  
Louis Brunet  
married [2]  
Jean Baptiste Jaunay

— François Marie Jaunay  
b. 10 Sep 1776 Chantilly 60 PIC  
d. 15 Jan 1838 St M in F MDX  
married —  
12 Feb 1809 St George HS MDX  
Ann Howell  
c. 14 Mar 1781 Albrighton SAL  
d. 25 Jul 1859 Reims 51 CHA

— Anne [Emma] Jaunay  
b. 7 Sep 1810 St George HS MDX  
d. 2 Oct 1879 Reims 51 CHA  
married 8 Mar 1841 Paris 75 RPA  
Johann Joseph Krug  
b. 27 Oct 1800 Mainz RPF  
d. 5 Aug 1866 Alleverd 38 RHA

— Louisa Jaunay  
b. 27 Sep 1813 St George HS MDX  
d. 5 Jun 1870 Paris 75 RPA  
married 10 Feb 1830 St Martin in Fields MDX  
Adolphe Jacquesson  
b. 4 Thermidore VIII Châlons-sur-Marne 51 CHA  
d. 4 May 1876 Paris 75 RPA

— Louis Brunet Jaunay  
b. 16 Jul 1816 St Martin in Fields MDX  
d. 9 Mar 1887 Reims 51 CHA  
married 8 Apr 1850 Templemore LDY  
Anne Hay [née Gilmour]  
b. 23 May 1823 Templemore LDY  
d. 7 Apr 1870 Reims 51 CHA

Notes

St George HS = St George Hanover Square  
St M in F = St Martin in the Fields

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known music hall for some seventy years), and from 1936, the *Odeon* cinema.<sup>28</sup>

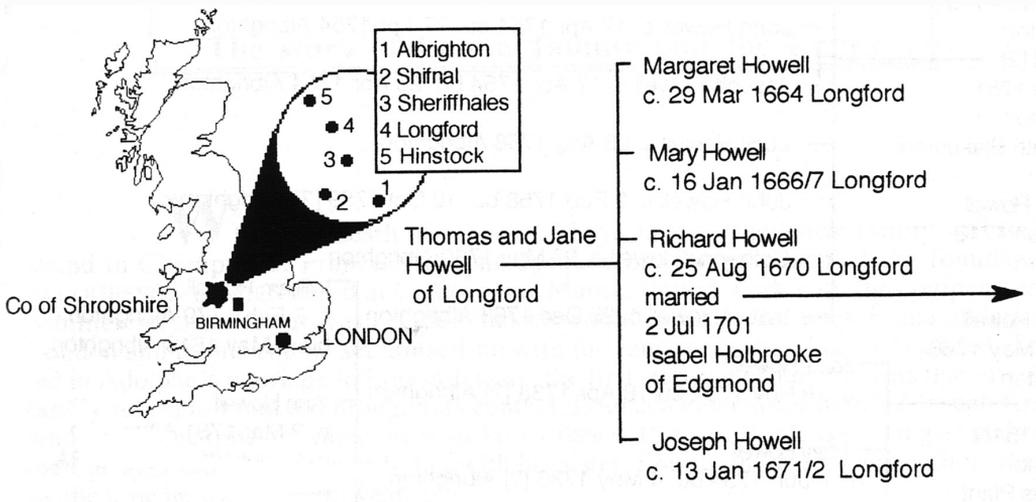
François Marie and Ann Jaunay had three children; Ann, who was known as Emma, Louisa and Louis Brunet. All three children had established themselves in France before 1839.

## The Howell family

It was claimed by Ann's father, John Howell that his family descended from the Plantagenets.<sup>29</sup> This seems very unlikely and no attempt has been made to confirm this claim. The Howells originally lived in Albrighton and previously in Longford near Newport in Shropshire. Records show that Howells were resident in the district back to the 1580s and it is a very common name in the region. How Ann got to meet François in London is not known although people by the name of Howell were prominent in the liquor trade at the start of the eighteenth century and this could be the link although it is known that her father, John Howell, was a tailor in Wolverhampton.

28 op.cit. *Krug, House of Champagne* – p 63.

29 A dynasty of English kings who reigned from the extinction of the Norman line to the accession of the Tudors [from Henry II's accession in 1154 to Richard III's death on Bosworth Field in 1458]. The family name was adopted by Geoffrey of Anjou, the son-in-law of Henry I, whose badge was a sprig of the broom plant [planta genista].



continued on



## The Howell family



# All that sparkles...

## The story of Emma Jaunay and the Krugs

**W**ith the death of François Marie Jaunay, the entire family was to be found in Champagne, France. Adolphe Jacquesson, the grandson of the founder of *Jacquesson et Fils* based at Châlons-sur-Marne, started work with the company as a commercial traveller. It was decided that he would promote the sales of champagne in London and to this end he set himself up with the Jaunays in their hotel in London. This led to Adolphe's marriage to Louisa Jaunay, the first step in a chain of events that saw the family return to France. Through this contact, Louisa's elder sister married Joseph Krug who was at the time an employee with *Jacquesson et Fils*. While the youngest child in the family, Louis Brunet, was living with his sister, Louisa, in the Jacquesson household by the time he was fourteen years old.



### Ann (or Emma) Jaunay

Ann Jaunay was born in London on 7 September 1810. Ann was baptised on 30 December 1810 at St Georges Hanover Square.<sup>1</sup> She was brought up in the family hotel, *Jaunay's*, by a governess. In all writings she is called Emma, probably to distinguish her from all the other Anns in the family. Her death certificate records her as Ann Emma. As a child, Emma undertook several long holidays with the Brunet family at Chantilly. Louis Brunet favoured young Emma as he only had a son, Antony and on his return to Chantilly he missed her company.

After her younger sister married Adolphe Jacquesson and moved to Châlons, Emma took the opportunity to make three lengthy visits, for the sisters were very close.<sup>2</sup>

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er Square, London

30 December 1810—Ann d. of Francis and Ann Jaunay, b. Sep 7, 1810.

2 M. Schlumberger. *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson*, Paris 1933. Chpt 6 p72.

It was during one such period that Emma met Jacquesson's cellar master, Joseph Krug. Joseph was enamoured by Emma, considered a very pretty woman with fine facial features, and pursued her for some time before she finally accepted his hand in marriage. At the marriage settlement concluded at Châlons on 16 February 1841, it was agreed that Emma's dowry would be 25 000 fr. Brother-in-law, Adolphe Jacquesson generously provided the full amount for the bride.

On 17 February 1841, at the British Embassy Chapel in Paris, Bishop Luscombe officiated in the marriage. Joseph, the son of Johann Krug, originated from the free city of Mainz.<sup>3</sup> Born Johann Josef Krug, the sixth child of Mainz butcher, Johann Peter and Anna Maria Krug, née Koch, Joseph, was to found the great champagne house which still bears his name today. A short man of five feet two inches with a dark complexion, Krug was much older than Emma and was described as of modest appearance, very German in aspect and manners, but endowed with great qualities as a business man.<sup>4</sup> Krug's early life records have been lost along with many other papers which were stored in his grandson's basement at the time of the first World War. A German artillery bombardment in 1915 destroyed the home in Reims.

On 3 January 1842, their only child, Paul was born.

In 1834 Joseph joined the champagne house of *Jacquesson et Fils* at Châlons-sur-Marne after working as a trader and commercial traveller in that region of Europe. This major champagne company was founded in 1798 by Claude Jacquesson and established its headquarters near the Marne–Rhine Canal. The world renowned cellars were considered as one of the wonders of the world and this reputation was enhanced by a visit from Napoléon in 1810 when he awarded the structure a gold medal for the beauty and splendour of the cellars which included ten kilometres of passages wide enough to accommodate horse-drawn wagons. Ever since that time, the Jacquesson label has borne the imperial monogram and a facsimile of Napoléon's profile.

## Champagne becomes popular

Champagne came into its own in the early 1800s and its success was ensured when the Emperor Napoléon abdicated and Reims was occupied by the Russian Army. Champagne, for all intents a new drink, was available to quench the soldiers' thirst. The resultant increase in sales was overwhelming as the world discovered champagne!

On joining the company, Joseph Krug worked closely with the grandson of the founder of the enterprise, Adolphe Jacquesson, and through him was introduced to Ann Jaunay. Jacquesson had married her younger sister, Louisa, in 1830. Within three months, Adolphe's father, Memmie, had died leaving the company to him. Krug benefited from his

3 The free city of Mainz had a chequered history. At the time of Joseph Krug's birth it was a free city republic having declared itself such in 1792. However, in 1797 and again from 1801 was in French hands until restored to Germany in 1814. In 1816 it passed to the control of Rheinhessen. J Arlott, Krug. *House of Champagne*, Davis-Poynter Ltd, London, 1976—p 57.

4 Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson, op cit – Chpt 6 p72

## Première qualité

friendship and was soon a partner. The 1830s proved a period of financial difficulty for the company and Joseph Krug thought that the quality of the product and the production techniques left something to be desired. This disagreement led to Krug finally resolving to branch out on his own in late 1842.



## Krug breaks with Jacquessons

When he left the employment of *Jacquesson et Fils*, Joseph Krug was almost forty-two years old, with limited capital and experience in the champagne trade. His ambition to launch his own champagne house took him to Reims. This choice proved to be the major influence in the establishment of a great champagne house as Châlons had only become a wine town because of the local vineyards. In time these proved to be poorly located and the vines

## Champagne—the drink

Vines have been cultivated for the production of still wines in Champagne since the days of the Romans. No one knows when the wine became sparkling but due to a string of circumstances it was first noticed in England and the canny *champanois* cultivated this appealing feature for the English market of the day. The 'true wine buffs' of France frowned upon this development.

It would seem that the cold winters would inhibit the fermentation process which was being interpreted by the wine-makers as the end of the fermentation process. The casks of still wine were then shipped to England where the English innkeepers customarily repacked the wine into bottles for storage in more convenient sizes for future sales. During the time in the bottle, the warmth of the hostelry would reactivate the fermentation process. English glass being stronger than the French glass of the day, it would withstand the pressure generated by the production of gas. Also, the cork stopper in common use in England would prevent the escape of the gases.

The invention of champagne is often wrongly attributed to Dom Pérignon. He refined the processes which had been developed over many years of practice and standardised the process with the introduction of blending to produce a better balanced wine. He also introduced the special presses to produce juice from black grapes which was clear. There is also evidence that the monk reintroduced the cork to France and experimented with the development of stronger bottles.

All acknowledge that Pérignon was a brilliant innovative person but the success of the drink also owes much to others in the industry. Two people especially need to be singled out. A Monsieur François of Châlons-sur-Marne determined the process for measuring the amount of sugar remaining after fermentation and so aid in the calculation of added sugar to control the degree of sparkle. Madame Nicole Barbe Clicquot developed the process known as remuage and dégorgement which removes the sediment caused by the secondary fermentation in the bottle and thus produce a clear wine.

## Champagne—the drink

were vulnerable to frost and the town looked to other enterprises while nearby Reims was destined to become the champagne capital of the world.<sup>5</sup>

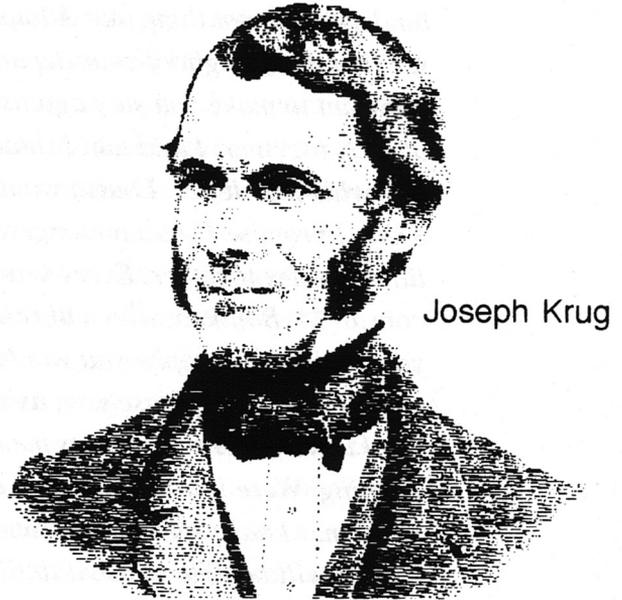
Unfortunately, although he had been talking of leaving for some time Joseph's break could have been more considerate. He chose to advise Adolphe while he was receiving medical treatment in Paris. Both Jaunay sisters and their children were also in Paris at the time and to receive the advice by letter came as somewhat of a shock.

Commercially, Krug's timing could not have been more perfect. In the twenty-three years between 1843 when he set up his business and 1866 when he died the international market in sparkling wines grew at an amazing rate from six million to fifteen million bottles per year. Export sales accounted for twelve million of

those sales in 1866.<sup>6</sup> The output changed rapidly to suit the consumers' taste. Still wine until the 1840s, the major product of the region fell away and was swamped by champagne which in itself changed from a sweet to a dry wine. Ironically this was the source of one of the differences between Krug and Jacquesson who favoured the sweet sparkling wine.

Relationships between the two men and their families became very strained. Krug took with him many of *Jacquesson et Fils* prominent customers and Adolphe reproached him for taking commercial advantage and business good-will established while working at Châlons to build up his opposition company to the detriment of *Jacquessons*.

In August 1844<sup>7</sup> Joseph purchased the stock, equipment and materials of Hyppolite de Vivès on very generous terms. Vivès was a prominent Reims wine merchant whose capital largely helped Krug find the 324 972 francs required. Thus was established *Krug et Cie* in rented premises at No 8 rue St. Hilaire. The facility consisted of three tiers of cellars under the ground floor of offices, owned by de Vivès and were a short walk away from the Krug's first Reims home at Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. *Krug et Cie* did not purchase the property until 1856. Joseph's reputation as a blender saw him through these early days. He was making as much wine for other houses as for *Krug et Cie*. This enabled him to build up his capital while his own brand was in its infancy and limited in production by the necessarily small size of his plant.



5 The citizens of nearby Épernay may dispute this claim.

6 *Krug, House of Champagne* op. cit.—p 79.

7 The Krug organisation celebrated their 150th anniversary on 17 Jun 1993 but the company was not effectively independent until August 1844.

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Four cuvées<sup>8</sup> were produced in 1845 from blending wines to produce 40 842 bottles at 1.45 fr. each. In 1846 *Krug et Cie* bought their own grapes for the first time, and Krug founded the tradition of the now world famous company which has enjoyed the patronage of royalty, the rich and the famous.

On 6 December 1846, Joseph Krug received French citizenship from the Préfect of Marne and Citizen Krug officially became Jean-Joseph Krug. At his death on 5 August 1866, Joseph Krug was a very wealthy man with a personal fortune calculated at 1 407 921 francs.<sup>9</sup>

It would seem that the role of Emma Krug was insignificant in her husband's quest to establish his business. However, much correspondence from Emma throws light on her role in the family. Her writings clearly show that she was divided in her loyalties to her family, who lived in the Jacquesson household, and her husband at the time of the dissolution of the partnership in 1842. Emma did not like living in France because, despite her household being very English in its practices and customs, she missed England.

The following letters from Emma show her distress at the business partnership breaking up. They clearly show her distaste for the people of Châlons:

*Paris, 29 August 1842*

*My dear Krug,*

*I received your letter just as we were leaving for church and, before reading mine, I handed over the one addressed to Adolphe. If I had imagined what it contained, I assure you I should not have given it to him. You have been talking of leaving for a long time, but I confess that I always hoped the matter would resolve itself. Now it has become serious, I assure you I am most sad. When I think of leaving mother, Louisa and the children to whom, as you know, I am so attached, I cannot believe it possible. Such a separation seems to me like a death: and that it should be deliberate, and on our part, saddens me. Poor Adolphe was even more ill yesterday. He will do anything to make us happy. If office work does not agree with your health, go away more often; he does not ask you to work, take two or three people if necessary to do the work. Only supervise. Be fully the master. Now that M. Schuldheess is leaving, this seems an ideal time to put everything in order and manage the office completely in your own way, with new personnel. You will not be hindered. Do not think that Adolphe has persuaded me to write to you. I can see that the thought of your departure causes him much sorrow, but he does not want to make you stay against your will, despite his wish that we should all stay together. I told him I should write to you, but I have not acquainted him with your letter. Louisa would be so upset to see little Paul leave. Now, Krug, I promise I shall no longer complain about Châlons. We shall make a little journey together. Every year you will go and take the waters; you will consult M. Boniface who will restore your health. We shall all be happy. If you could see Adolphe you would not doubt his attachment to you, and to me also, which must please you, as we are one only. I am very happy that my Paul is well. His rash causes me no anxiety at all; I think it comes from his teething. Were it to continue we could take him with us next month. Do not scold me: I have spent a lot of money on a bed for Paul, but it is very nice and he will be able to use it until he is twelve years old. Now, my dear, decide to remain. Put everything on my back. Say it is for me. Forget what has happened.*

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8 Ibid.—p 89. Each batch was known as A, B, C and D

9 Ibid.—p 113.

*Adolphe is quite ready to be our friend. Let this business go no further and let no one know of it at Châlons. He has thought things over a lot. Why worry about creating an establishment? You are not ambitious, and, for myself, I have never complained about my position. We shall be able to save to give Paul a good education. He will have more advantages at home than in some God-forsaken place we might go to and, later, we could set him up better than at present. God preserve him for us. Make me happy by changing your resolution which has been for you, I am sure, a painful one. There is still time for me to enjoy a little of my stay in Paris which, until now, has been filled with sadness.*

*Farewell; we shall stay, shall we not?*

*Your affectionate wife*

*Emma*

*I send all my love to mother. Tell her that I shall not buy any material for Paul. I shall make dresses for him with my old ones—shall I not? That will do for the time being, as they have still to be made short. When he is clean and we can make them bigger, I will buy new material.*

*30 September 1842*

*My dear Krug,*

*I am extremely embarrassed by this sorry business for myself and my people. I am anxious that we should all stay together. Apart from the chances of success in establishing yourself, I still fear the worry and weight of responsibilities you would have to bear alone might be harmful to your health, while at present we are assured of our possessions which are ample for our needs and our tastes. I repeat, it would grieve me very much to leave Louisa and my mother, and it would not be very pleasant to go either to a foreign country or some back of beyond place in Champagne. You ask Adolphe for explanations, and that is precisely what he wants to avoid. He is quite willing to forget all that has taken place and live happily together, but never speak of this business any more. I think that he will stay only two or three days here; he would like to shake hands with you when he comes back and that the whole thing should be forgotten. Do think carefully, my dear Krug, before taking a positive decision. Is it not preferable to overlook an unpleasantness and live in peace, I being surrounded by all those I love, rather than look for troubles and sorrows of the heart? We shall have a talk and see whether, while you are right, you could not yield a little for the happiness of being together. I am delighted with the good news about our angel. Do not chide me for having spent so much money: the bed, candles, tea, all that mounts up quickly; but you will see that there is nothing useless in this, nothing we could have dispensed with. I hope you have said nothing to Clauzet. It is best that our family matters should remain unknown to strangers, especially those who live in Châlons. Clauzet would mention it to his wife and the town and the places around would speak of nothing else. You know how I despise them all and the little importance I attach to their opinions. I only ask of them that they should leave me alone and that is why I am keen that they should be ignorant of all that concerns us.*

*I kiss mother with all my heart, as well as yourself, my good husband. Adolphe is better. The only skin trouble that he has left is almost cured. God will that all this should settle down and that you should be happy. It seems to me that it is a lesson to me to show me that I could be sadder than in Châlons. If you stay we should amuse ourselves with a few little trips. When Paul is older, he will come with us, and we shall be happy, and*

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*especially together and at peace.*

*Yours ever,*

*Your affectionate wife,*

*Emma*

The single mindedness of Joseph was to prevail in the end. The Krug family has always considered Joseph the villain of this episode which is rather ironical when one realises that the decision was the most important one made by Joseph and allowed his talents as a wine blender to come to the fore and so produce the great house of Krug. As for Emma's dislike of the locals, she has not been alone in labelling the champenois as being introverted and reserved with strangers.

The Jaunay women heal the rift

The closeness of Emma and her sister, Louisa Jacquesson, ensured that the rift between the two families was quickly healed and an agreement between Joseph and Adolphe resolved not to contest any questions related to their businesses.

The Krugs were a widely travelled couple as Joseph was keen to maintain personal contact with his customers and Emma often accompanied him on his trips. Even young Paul was taken on such ventures to give him the appropriate experience on how the firm operated:

*Reims, 29th July 1856*

*My dear Paul,*

*Your letter of yesterday gave me pleasure; but it would have pleased me more if you had not made so many mistakes, especially errors of negligence, for I am convinced that you know very well that one does not write 'shouite' for 'soubaite' in 'Je lui soubaite un bonne santé'; and that one does not say 'nous avons arrivé à Paris' but 'nous sommes arrivés à Paris'*

*Perhaps you wanted to get it over quickly. It is better, my boy, to write only one letter carefully than to write two carelessly.*

*You believe, my dear Paul, that I think you lazy, no, my child, for the moment I look upon you as being on holiday and I hope above all else that you will enjoy your trip. Travel is instructive and this is partly the reason which decided your mother to show you England, the Exhibition and the thousand other interesting things.*

*If you do not have the time to write me in Paris, write to me from London, but without rushing, with reflection, so that I can be pleased.*

*Toni has written a charming letter to Grandmother to give her news of your stay at Châlons. How lucky you were with your fishing: fourteen fish. It is a pity they were not so big as the sole your mother sent us, or they would have provided us with quite a number of dinners.*

*I hope that you will have seen the eclipse of the sun. The whole of Reims was in the streets, or on the battlements to see this phenomenon. What struck me most was that science was able to calculate within one minute the time it would take place. You can see that study is useful. I am happy to learn that you saw two balloons, this is also very interesting.*

*Pauline is well and her little brother too. Keep in good health and do not tire yourself too much. Do not be afraid when you cross the Channel to go to Britain. There is not the slightest danger, except that the movement of the ship is unpleasant, and makes quite a number of people ill, but that is over immediately on landing.*

*Farewell my dear Paul, be kind to your mother and try to please her.*

*Your affectionate father,  
Jos. Krug*

Prior to her marriage, Emma's brother-in-law, Adolphe Jacquesson arranged for her to learn the craft of stone engraving from the lithographer, Lemercier, and used his network of agents to publicise her work for sale. Emma, noted as being artistic, displayed a considerable talent in her design and preparation of her work. Emma and Adolphe were always very close and following the deaths of their spouses were of great comfort to each other in their last years.

Mme Emma Krug, blinded from diabetes and confined to bed for her last years, died at Reims on 2 October 1879.

## The Krug family

The exploits of the succeeding Krug generations which descend from the only child, Paul, are closely linked with their business successes. Joseph Krug established the marque in 1842 and died a prosperous man. His only son, Paul, shared this fortune with his mother and set about turning his share into one of immense wealth which brought with it considerable influence in the whole industry. Paul instituted the *Krug et Cie* philosophies which still hold force today and make the product one of the most valued champagnes in the world!

Krug champagne has always been made, personally, through detailed selection, blending decisions and supervision, by the senior member—except in unavoidable circumstances the eldest male—of the Krug family.

### KRUG GRAVE NORTH CEMETERY, REIMS CHA Section 18

Jean-Joseph Krug  
Né à Mayence le 27.10.1800  
Décédé le 5.8.1866

Emma-Anne Jaunay  
Née à Londres le 7.9.1810  
Décédé le 2.10.1879

Paul Krug  
Né à Chalons le 3.1.1842  
Décédé le 19.4.1910

son épouse  
Caroline Harle  
Née à Caen le 25.10.1846  
Décédé le 20.6.1915

Philippe Seydoux  
Né à Reims le 8.12.1926  
Décédé le 1.3.1928

Jean-Hollier Larousse  
Née à Paris le 10.11.1880  
Décédé le 9.8.1954

son epoux  
Joseph Krug  
Né à Reims le 13.10.1869  
Décédé le 6.8.1967

Alice Krug  
Née à Reims le 30.5.1887  
Décédé le 28.5.1976

Note:  
Emma-Anne Jaunay was  
born at Albrighton, SAL.

## Champagne—the place

The province of Champagne, la Champagne, consists of a wide plain stretching from the Ardennes mountains in the north to Burgundy in the south. Its name comes from the Latin for flat country and in its turn has given its name to the world's most famous wine produced on the gentle slope to the south of Reims.

The people, the *champenois*, are noted as hard working, serious, reserved with strangers, and without the extrovert qualities of the other French winemaking areas. But, in common with the French, they know how to eat well and many of the regional dishes are cooked in champagne. A well known local dish being *jambon de Reims*.

AOC champagne is set in the surrounding countryside of corn and sugar beet like some oasis in a great desert. The land in this small area is worth 40 times the adjacent farming lands and the secret is chalk—*no chalk, no le champagne!* Only on chalk do the vines produce their best and only deep down in the labyrinth of cellars cut from the soft chalk can you make wine prendre de mousse.

Champagne began to be exported in earnest after the fall of Napoléon. Previously limited to the royal court, the nobility and the people of the region, this time in history saw a great surge in industrialisation and the move from rural to town and city life. The emergence of the capitalistic middle class, the future great consumers of sparkling wines were to create great wealth.

The 1870s saw the emergence of the industry in its modern form, namely a relatively small number of large companies, *les grandes marques*, with vast cellars holding huge stocks of wine, and a legion of energetic salesmen promoting the product.

The operations became so successful that even the devastation of the region by two great wars did not destroy the industry.

The great cathedral so closely linked with the

history of France, Notre–Dame de Reims, is the outstanding structure in Reims. Below ground the city is honeycombed with cellars some of which started as chalk quarries dug by Roman slaves, others have been crypts, and all are now storage areas for vast quantities of bottled champagne.

The bulk of the production was red still wine although the odd white wine that showed a tendency to sparkle was produced. White wine became fashionable in the 17th century and the control of the sparkle by Dom Pérignon and others saw the beginnings of true champagne which with the invention of the cork at the start of the 18th century enabled commercial quantities to be produced which were suitably aged.

The first great champagne houses were based in Reims. The Roman chalk pits were opened up to be used as cellars which have since been expanded to produce a huge network of *crayères* under the town. Épernay soon also became a major centre followed by the small village of Aÿ.

Épernay is rather bland in appearance having been sacked some twenty–five times in its 1500 year history. It is located on the direct route from the east to Paris and this strategic location has been the result of its vulnerability. *Épernay is the city in Champagne: nothing more, nothing less*, wrote Victor Hugo.

The network of cellars under the town equals that of Reims. The Avenue de Champagne is a grand boulevard lined with 19th century mansions of the champagne princes.

Until the Champagne Riots of 1910–11, the role of the grower was largely overlooked by the champagne houses. The *vignerons* grew some 85% of the grapes used in the process but did not share in the great wealth generated. Although the riots saw a number of lives lost and the torching of several champagne houses in Aÿ, there emerged the contract pricing scheme for grapes that exists to this day.

## Champagne—the place



Paul Krug—April 1900; Caroline Harle; Their eldest child—Joseph Samuel Krug ca1893.

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Joseph Samuel Krug's brothers and sisters—the children of Paul and Caroline Krug:

[top row from left] Emma; Louisa; Henriette;  
[centre row from left] Jacques; Henri [killed in WWI]; Emile;  
[bottom row from left] Charlotte; Alice; Marguerite.

Except for Jacques and Henri photographs which are dated ca1882 the remainder are ca1893

## Paul Krug

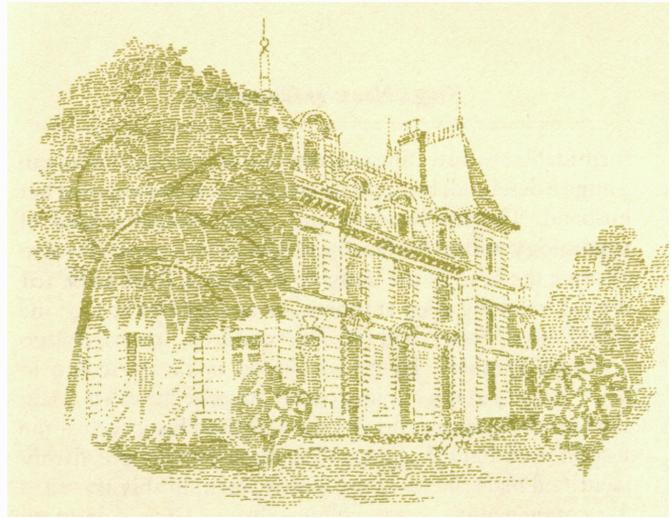
Paul Krug was born at Reims the year following his parents marriage in 1841. He attended school in Reims and then in Paris where he boarded with family friends during the week and came home at weekends. After passing the baccalauréat, he was sent to live in England and then Germany to learn those languages. With a German father and an English-born mother, he was already reasonably competent in both languages, but his father wanted fluency and understanding of the cultural background of what were to be potential customers. Apart from Russian, Paul was to be conversant in all the languages spoken in all the major export outlets for champagne.

As with his decision to break with *Jacquesson et Fils*, Paul's father's single-mindedness came to the fore again as he plotted out his son's educational path. Joseph's thoroughness was to produce dividends which were to be of benefit for generations. Thus young Paul was required to learn

about viticulture, how to judge the grapes and assess their potential. Often he spent days lodging in the growers' cottages finding out and gaining first-hand knowledge. Above all he spent many hours over seven years, from when he left school in 1861, at his father's side learning the skills of tasting and the blend recipes. The contrast between Paul's education for the industry and his cousins at *L. Jaunay & Co.* could not have been greater!

Paul Krug grew to be a powerful, influential, single-minded man who dominated proceedings and those around him. He was fortunate in that he, alone, inherited his parents' fortune intact and managed the company through a time of great growth. Regardless, he also encountered problems unlike those experienced by his father; vine diseases, troubles with the growers, economic recession and sundry minor wars and civil uprisings. While Paul's strength of convictions and abilities saw the company through these difficult times, there is also no doubt that the wide-spread demand for his product alleviated many of the issues that could have caused the demise of the organisation.

Paul's leadership of the company, came at a time when the demand for the drink in Eng-



le Quarante at 40 Boulevard Lundy.



The holiday home, Bénouville in Normandy.

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land had become fashionable due to the Prince of Wales' thirst for brut champagne. By the end of the century he was commanding an annual salary of two million gold francs.

Paul was wealthy beyond even his father's [and the writer's] imagination and he lived a life accordingly. He built a huge house in Reims which the family called, le Quarante which simply refers to the street address number 40, on Boulevard Lundy. He also purchased two farms and a holiday home, Bénouville, in Normandy and all were staffed with a small army of retainers and servants. Paul had a Protestant Church built for the congregation in Reims.

The huge mansion built in Reims to accommodate his ten children and a large domestic staff followed the typical style of those built by all the champagne princes in that the premises also contained the offices, bottling factory, warehouse and cellars. The property which also fronted rue Coquebert and the rue de la Justice had extensive gardens to buffer the residence from the cellars and offices.

In 1868, Paul married Caroline Harle from Rouen. Caroline was an immensely practical woman who was rather overshadowed by her extroverted husband. She was considered by her in-laws to be cold and often curt. A woman who unswervingly carried out all that she considered to be her duty! Prior to his marriage, Paul had enjoyed a close relationship with his aunt, Louisa Jacquesson and while Caroline tried to place herself between the two, the closeness was maintained.

Paul and Caroline had ten children. The eldest was Joseph Samuel Krug who was to become his father's rather reluctant successor. Emma who lived to be 101 and Louisa who had twelve children married the Seydoux brothers, Albert and Georges. Henriette's husband, Emile Daeschner, was a career diplomat who eventually ended his career as the French ambassador to Washington. Jacques became a clergyman who was noted for his very lengthy sermons. The sixth child, Henri, was killed in the First World War while serving in the alpine forces. Emile, like the first child, had a bug for travel which saw him become a travelling picture showman. Charlotte, who died aged 99, at ninety-four, demonstrated the Krug single-mindedness when she decided it was about time to visit Afghanistan! Alice remained a spinster who 'married' the army and served as a nurse. The youngest child, Maggie, married Adolphe Jacquesson's grandson and of all the family, it was she who kept in touch with the Jaunays in Australia. Like Emma she lived for 101 years and was the last surviving member of her generation dying in 1991.

Paul Krug was a man of vitality and great gusto. He loved hunting, shooting and horse riding. He was rarely seen without a large cigar and was particularly partial to claret which he purchased by the barrel and had bottled in champagne bottles!

Paul Krug died in 1910.

## Joseph Samuel Krug

Joseph Samuel Krug was born in 1869. He could not have differed more from his father if he tried. He certainly did not wish to take control of the business and indeed it is probable that he did only out of kindness to please his father. While he was brought up in the profession and inherited the skill of blending, he did not wish to remain in Reims. He travelled widely especially in the Asian and Australasian regions and at twenty-four joined the army. Seven years later he left with the rank of captain determined to become a sailor and satisfy his desire for travel, but before that could happen, he was persuaded by the family to join the company. However, he did manage to whet his appetite for travel by embarking on a world tour in 1892. Each week he sent back to Reims a huge trunk of memorabilia and souvenirs that he collected. Probably his most unusual collectable was a stuffed platypus. Joseph seemed to be most taken by the Australian leg of his tour and established and maintained lasting friendships with some of the people he met. He made two visits to Jules Jaunay at Yarra Glen in Victoria.

Ironically Joseph exhibited many of the traits of François Marie Jaunay. He was too nice to be in business and it was said that he was too kind and would believe anybody.

Humour and kindness typified Joseph who was known throughout the family as Uncle Joe. He certainly was the very antithesis of his father. In 1904 at the age of thirty-four, he married Jeanne Hollier Larousse. Jean, the grand niece of famed lexicographer, Pierre Larousse, inherited the qualities of the great man claiming: The Larousses are interested in anything—so long as it is spelt properly! Her arguments, which she preferred to call debates, with her brother, Pierre, were considered by the family as great entertainment and all looked forward to his infrequent visits to Reims. Jeanne was always right!

In 1912, Joseph's only child, Paul, was born. Shortly after he was called to serve in his former artillery unit with the outbreak of World War I. In 1915 he was wounded and taken prisoner during the fighting in the Ardennes. An attempt to escape left him in close confinement for the remainder of the war.

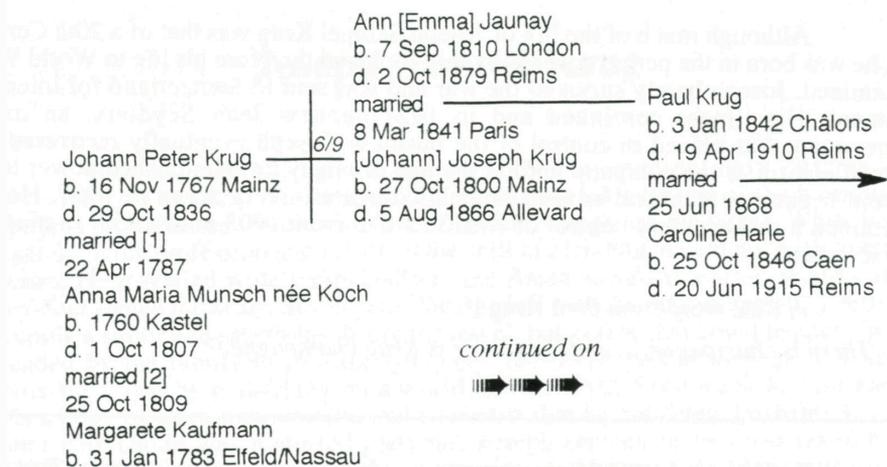
The stories of the hardships the whole community of Champagne experienced during the War are well documented as life virtually moved into the great cellars. While Joseph was on active service, Jeanne conducted the business, blending with dark grapes only, because of the lack of transport to bring in the usual range of white grape types! By no mean feat, Mme Krug maintained production albeit small throughout the war even though the area was on the front line with bombardments and trench warfare occurring within the vineyards! Mme Krug also became heavily involved with nursing at the local hospital and eventually she maintained her own hospital and dispensary in the Krug cellars at rue Coquebert. A baby was even born in the cellars. When the bombardment of Reims reached its peak, Jeanne became one of only two women left in the city as she maintained her medical services. Twice gassed she was eventually evacuated by the authorities in 1917 and went to live with her son, Paul, who was living with his grandmother. At the close of the war, Jeanne co-founded *Retour à Reims*, a body established to assist the rehabilitation of returned soldiers, prisoners of war and refugees. She was rewarded with the *Croix de Guerre* and made a *Chevalier of the Legion of Honour*.

Although much of the life of Joseph Samuel Krug was that of a 20th century man, he was born in the period covered by this book and therefore his life to World War I is examined.

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Joseph barely survived the war and was sent to Switzerland for intensive treatment. His illness continued and in 1924 nephew Jean Seydoux, an astute businessman, was placed in control of the business. Joseph eventually recovered and resumed control of the company until at the age of ninety he relinquished power to his son and became a technical adviser until his death at ninety-seven in 1967. He had maintained a management control of *Krug et Cie* from 1903 until 1959—a massive fifty-six years!

A final word from Paul Krug II: *There is champagne ... and then there is Krug champagne.*





# The vine withers

## The story of Louisa Jaunay and the Jacquessons

**L**ouisa Jaunay's marriage to Adolphe Jacquesson was the event that would eventually see the whole Jaunay family back in France. Of the three Jaunay children, her story is by far the most tragic, culminating in the premature deaths of her talented sons and the loss of the Jacquesson fortune.

### Louisa Jaunay

Louisa Jaunay was born in London on 27 September 1813. She was baptised at St Georges Church Hanover Square on 24 October 1813.<sup>1</sup>

Louisa met Adolphe Jacquesson while he was living at Jaunay's Hotel in London where he had been assigned to promote the relatively new wine, champagne, to the English. It was appropriate that he based himself in the 25 Leicester Square hotel which was a very popular venue for the wealthy aristocracy and other notables from both sides of the English Channel.

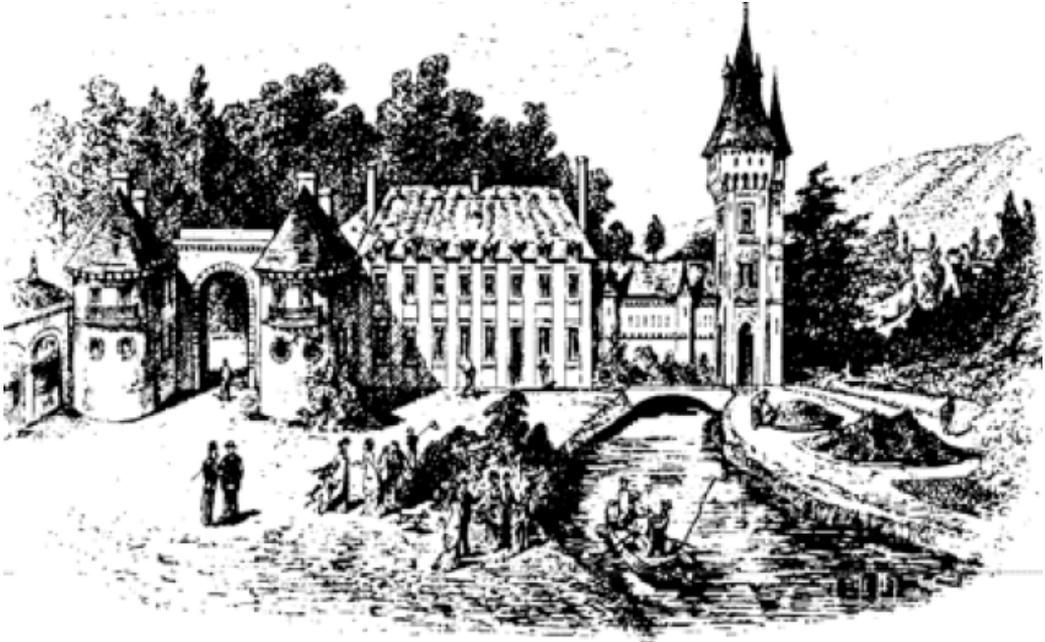
*Jacquesson et Fils* had experienced a long period of difficulties with its foreign agents who were failing to adequately represent the company in its overseas dealings. Adolphe was determined to supply the English with the wine they wanted—dry and strong<sup>2</sup>—although he had some difficulty convincing his father of this preference! The reputation of the products of this firm were enhanced by the patronage they received from Napoléon after he

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1 Register: St Georges Church, Hanover Square, London  
24 October 1813—Entry 672 Louisa, b. Sep 27, 1813 child of Francis & Ann Jaunay, Conduit St., Cook.

2 Adolphe wrote to his father, Mémme Jacquesson in 1831:  
*If we catch the taste of their country, he said, we will make all you want. Moët and Ruinard are working at their wines: there is spirit in them certainly. (alcohol) Their wines go strongly to the head while ours coat the mouth. Alcohol and dryness, that is what they ask for.*  
*...it is dry and it scrapes the throat; that is what they want here... a dry wine, strong in alcohol, not taste in wine... I would rather lose my head than not to chance upon their taste.*  
—M. Schlumberger. *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson*, Paris 1933 — Chapter 2 p29.

visited the establishment in 1810.<sup>3</sup> In his quest to attain the taste preferred by the English, Adolphe carefully studied Moët<sup>4</sup> which was the great success of the time and Jean-Rémy Moët enjoyed even greater patronage from Napoléon.



### Château de Sillery

As reconstructed by Adolphe Jacquesson in the 1850s.  
Subsequently owned by Louis-Brunet Jaunay and inherited by his younger son  
Jules who sold it on migrating to Australia.

The château was destroyed in the shelling in the First World War.

Note: The above depicts the buildings in c1882.

Adolphe was quickly charmed by Louisa and after a short engagement they were married at St Martin in the Fields, London<sup>5</sup> on 10 February 1830. There could not have been a

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3 The gold medal awarded by Napoléon still adorns the labels of Jacquesson champagne!

4 The house of Moët was established in 1743 by Claude Moët. His grandson Jean-Remy's friendship with Napoléon helped to make Moët the most famous champagne of its time.

5 Much information on this family is adapted from Adolphe's grand daughter's accounts and collection of letters as privately published: M. Schlumberger, *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson*, Paris 1933. However, the place of marriage recorded as a Middlesex Catholic Church is incorrect as on 4 Feb 1830 the Archbishop of Canterbury issued a marriage licence for Adolphe Jacquesson of St Martins in Fields, bachelor and Louisa Jaunay of the same parish, a minor with consent of her father Francis Jaunay to marry at St Martins in the Fields. *Crisp's Marriage Licences*.

St Martin in the Fields: Vol 58 p73 No 29. Marriage

Adolphe Jacquesson Esquire a Bachelor and Louisa Jaunay spinster a Minor both of this parish, were married by licence with consent of the Natural and lawful father of the said minor this tenth day of February 1830. By me, G. Richards, Vicar.

Signed: Adolphe Jacquesson fils, Louisa Jacquay

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greater contrast between the two. Adolphe was a handsome man, active and strongly independent with a fine, intelligent face and wide brow under his very black hair. Louisa was quite small with a tendency to plumpness, fair and rosy, mischievous and unaffected. He was a man widely feted, generous, and of an agreeable manner who loved entertaining and luxury in all its forms. She was a child by comparison, who knew nothing of life, for she was only sixteen years old when she married—some thirteen years younger than Adolphe.

## Aid for Poland

In the latter part of 1830 the young couple made a trip to Poland. Their coach was attacked by brigands and in the darkness the fighting became rather mixed up. After the attackers fled, Adolphe complained of a little devil who tried to choke him with his cravat. Louisa described how she had failed to strangle a big devil! They roared with laughter when they realised what had happened.<sup>6</sup>

Poland was involved in revolution at the time and on their return to France, Adolphe resolved to assist his friends. He made three unsuccessful attempts to send arms using various ruses and routes. Only one consignment, in which the weapons were hidden amongst champagne was recovered, minus the guns! Undaunted, Adolphe decided to send money via a Polish Count. He collected donations to which he added a personal gift of 6 000 francs and the Polish community in Paris gave him a grand dinner to thank him for his support.

In 1834 *Jacquesson et Fils* employed Joseph Krug who quickly rose to prominence in the company. Following disagreements over the style and quality of the product, the partnership was dissolved by Krug in late 1842. However, the long standing friendship endured. A close relationship still existed between the two companies and families which continued after Joseph's death:

*London, 6 April 1871*

*My dear Paul,*

*Your mother sent us your good news. We are glad to hear that Caroline and yourself are in good health and that our dear little Joseph is happily growing up.*

*Our return will be somewhat delayed by a matter proposed to us after your departure. Some reliable businessmen and investors, including M. Bass, the important brewer, are proposing to form a company which would manufacture champagne wines together with beer the wine business would be carried on and a big brewery would be built. I am roughly in agreement on the price of transfer.*

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In the presence of: Frs. Jaunay, Emma Jaunay

It would seem that Louisa began to sign the register Jacquesson and then corrected to Jaunay, but could not obscure the cq, hence the hybrid name!

<sup>6</sup> *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chapter 1 pp10–11.

*Three of the interested people, together with an engineer and a brewer, are leaving next Monday to visit the establishment.*

*I shall keep you informed about the whole thing. So far, you are the only one to whom I have spoken about it.*

*In the hope it will succeed, I kiss the three of you with all my heart.*

*Adolphe Jacquesson*

While there is no doubt that Joseph Krug was a master blender of fine champagne and had the right business acumen, *Jacquesson et Fils* was by no means overshadowed by *Krug et Cie*. The house of Jacquesson took orders for a massive million bottles at the 1867 Universal Exhibition and in that year the Queen of Holland also made an official visit to the cellars at Châlons.<sup>7</sup>

In 1839, Louisa's mother and elder sister, Ann, moved from London to live in the household at Châlons.

## Adolphe's eccentric businesses enterprises

Despite reproaches and a limit on funds at his disposal, Adolphe was an overly generous man who compounded this trait with a passion for dabbling in rather eccentric business propositions. He assisted many with advice and money whenever the need arose.

In 1831, Adolphe decided to set up a lithographic<sup>8</sup> press in London. While the story is interesting and the venture had promise, the whole enterprise turned into a fiasco! He had a friend, Rose Joseph Lemerrier,<sup>9</sup> who had made a considerable fortune from the relatively new process. When Adolphe tried to capitalise on this it all came to nothing!

A year later, a project revolved around the collection of teeth throughout Europe to make dentures consisting of six teeth, which Adolphe called a *bouche*.<sup>10</sup> He planned to sell these sets in India. Within the year this scheme had collapsed too! Many more suspect enterprises were eventually to take their toll on the Jacquesson wealth.

Adolphe and his family lived on the square in Châlons-sur-Marne in the old house known

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7 *Krug, House of Champagne.*— pp 74–5.

8 Lithography is the process of engraving on stone to produce an impression that can be duplicated in a printing press. The skill taken on by Emma at Adolphe's behest was related to this venture.

9 Lemerrier, Rose Joseph [1802-1887] Pioneer of the lithographic process and pupil of the Austrian inventor of the process, Senefelder. Mainly noted for his contribution to 19th Century Romanticism through his works. Made a considerable fortune from the relatively new process. He came from a poor Paris family of ten children whose income relied on the father's weaving and selling of baskets on the street corners. The son received a sou each week for his efforts in selling the baskets and he used the money to buy drawings which he could copy. Came to prominence when the king, Louis Philippe, commissioned the construction of fountains for la Place de la Concorde and the sculptor used young Lemerrier as a model for Triton.

10 Literally means mouth.

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as the *Cloisters of St Etienne*.<sup>11</sup> Adolphe's contribution included pedestals supporting stone vases and busts to alternate with the orange trees planted by his father in the courtyard between the french windows. Adolphe also developed an orangery in one of the wings for use in winter and a balustrade topped with vases across the open fourth side of the courtyard. Louisa developed a beautiful garden. Clumps of trees beyond the lawns were shaped into arbours and linked with winding pathways to provide solitude and coolness in the summer.

Louisa busied herself in charitable works. She was the principal supporter of the Protestant community which guaranteed her a busy life.<sup>12</sup> However, charities, were not alone in filling Louisa's life. She was devoted to music and was known to spend many hours a day at her piano. Louisa was also a voracious reader and even took to copying passages and making notes from the texts.<sup>13</sup>

## The Jacquesson lifestyle

The Jacquessons inherited considerable wealth and Adolphe enjoyed a corresponding lifestyle. An indication of this style was demonstrated during the hunting season of 1858 when they had brought to the Châlons home a famous Parisian restaurateur, Chevet, who took charge of the kitchen for the season.

As soon as Adolphe had seen his fortune grow enough to permit him a wider life, he organised an annual stay in Paris. He found an apartment at the corner of the Champs-

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11 Le cloître St Etienne – the Cloister of St Stephen was attached to the cathedral consecrated in the twelfth century by Pope Eugène III. The property was purchased from the State by Claude Jacquesson after the Revolution. Ironically it was to pass back to the Church in 1864.

12 French Protestantism

By 1850 there were about 500 000 Protestants in France. Around half were Lutheran living mainly in Alsace and in the Doubs and Haute-Saône. The rest were mainly Calvinists belonging to the Église Réformée de France and dispersed over 40 departments. By the middle of the century the numbers had grown to 565 000 Calvinists and 270 000 Lutherans but by the 1872 census had fallen in total to 580 000 due mainly to the loss of Lutherans assimilated into Germany after the Franco-Prussian War. Like the Catholic community of the time they were experiencing considerable religious ferment. Elements were reacting against the rationalism of the eighteenth century and reasserting fundamentalism and especially the Bible as God's literal Word revealed and the absolute sinfulness of man. As a whole they were preoccupied with the preservation of their identity. In a Catholic majority population they sought to secure this by rigid social segregation in their own districts, the maintenance of their own schools, charities, avoidance of mixed marriages and close cooperation with political groups most likely to respect religious liberties. Many maintained memories of persecution from the past which were amplified by renewal of such campaigns in 1815 in the so-called White Terror when churches were pillaged and some 80 Protestants murdered.

Protestants seemed to be especially active in manufacture and commerce and tended to favour their own when making appointments to the better jobs.

—Roger Price, *A Social History of Nineteenth Century France*, Hutchinson London 1987 pp 274-5.

13 *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chapter 4 p64.

Elysées and the rue de la Boétie and Louisa spent great energy furnishing it with taste. She spent many months undertaking studies at the Collège de France, the Sorbonne and the Conservatoire. She spent time at concerts and the opera enjoying the music which was so dear to her. There is no doubt that Louisa was an intelligent woman and studying came easily to her as was shown during their association with the Poles in the 1830s when with little apparent effort she became quite fluent in Polish.<sup>14</sup>

Adolphe's business strength lay in his ability to sell the product. While his father was alive, he continually came up against practices which made this difficult. Memmie insisted on using cheap bottles whose colour was not uniform and outmoded processes which caused cloudiness in the wines. Adolphe wrote to a friend:

*I have had terrible discussions to get permission to make wines on the slopes of Reims where for several years, wines of excellent quality have been made, against which we are struggling with so much bad quality. I have all the trouble in the world to make my father understand that it is a thousand times better to fill our vats with good wine than to have recourse to this cursed waste from the breaking of froth which makes a considerable loss and leaves us little benefit. ... I have worked hard to know our business and I became a workman myself to be able to go into the smallest detail.... But my friend, the most sound arguments and the most obvious are regarded as foolishness and the ridiculous ideas of young people... People are not so silly as to drink cloudy wine and I understand easily that when you pay 8fr. a bottle, you have the right to demand, beyond quality, something for the eye...*

He also wrote to a new agent in 1831:

*We possess the best vineyards in Champagne. The Emperor gave a gold medal to my father as encouragement for the best cellars which exist in France they hold, indeed, 1,500,000 bottles. We sell to all the courts of Europe we have not yet done anything in New York, not having up to this time found a person with whom we can work surely and peacefully... Do not put yourself forward as a wine merchant say that you recommend us because you know the way we work indeed up to this time we have had only compliments about our wine. We pay our agents in London 15 to 18,000 pounds sterling per year, to the one at Petersburg, 20 to 25,000 roubles, to the one in Germany, 20 to 25,000 fr. and in proportion to those in Poland, Sweden and Denmark. You can judge by that the importance of our business.*

When Adolphe finally took total control of the business in 1835, the House was in a difficult situation. Taking good advice from his friend, d'Origny,<sup>15</sup> applying his intelligence and mastery of his trade enabled Adolphe to turn the trend around. In fact he gave such an immense impetus to the business that in some years it returned an 80 000 fr. profit! Unfortunately, this was soon to be eroded away as Adolphe pursued his other enterprises. For his contribution to the wine industry, Adolphe was awarded the Legion of Honour by Napoléon III in 1863.

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14 *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chapter 1 p11.

15 A former magistrate whom by the Paris Commune was living in Paris in retirement – *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* – Chapter 2 p35.

## Sillery

Adolphe purchased the château at Sillery in 1850. This was to be, in part, a country retreat for Louisa. It would allow her a degree of privacy not afforded by living in the centre of town where Adolphe loved to entertain lavishly. The prime purpose for securing the property was to grow grapes which could give *Jacquesson et Fils* a personal brand with its own characteristics. In this Adolphe was ahead of his time as this trend only took on any significance after 1900. The traditional champagne industry had always been divided into two district segments—the grape growers and the wine makers. When Adolphe purchased the property, the great home which had been the residence of the Marquises of Sillery was in ruin as the result of the penniless owner, a M. Hédain. He had purchased the property from the State after the last marquis lost his head on the Revolutionary guillotine and demolished the buildings to sell off the stone.

Adolphe wasted no time in securing the services of a Dr Jules Guyot<sup>16</sup> to be the architect. The patronising of so-called friends in difficult circumstances was the second of Adolphe's weaknesses which would eventually count against him. He loved to intervene in the destiny of people to help them. He mistakenly thought that their gratitude would equal his generosity, but it was rarely the case and his relationship with Guyot was to prove particularly stormy!

## The grand château

It was agreed that the work would take ten years to complete. It was to commence in 1851 and the total cost was estimated at 100 000 fr. Guyot would also receive 10 000 fr. retainer for each year of work plus all his expenses and accommodation for him and his family. They were to live on the premises as soon as a lodging was built. At the beginning all went well. Guyot kept the colossal entrance gate of the old Genlis part of the château, incorporating on it the initials of the new master. On one side of this gate an old posting house was transformed for Jacquesson's home and it received an elegant entrance flanked by two turrets. On the opposite side were built two houses, one in an old building which was adapted to fit the proposed style and the other a new construction where the Guyot family was installed. From the main building a narrow passageway half a metre wide and forty metres long and surmounted by a high pointed roof emerged on a sham medieval tower decorated with mashiscoullis.<sup>17</sup> This tower was thirty metres high and consisted of two floors and an attic. Tradition says that Guyot completely forgot to put a staircase in it, and for that reason a narrow little turret was welded on to the side of the larger one. All the buildings were made of chalk with *chaîns* and *framework*<sup>18</sup> of smooth stone. A quarry was

16 Guyot, Jules. doctor of medicine and well known writer on viticulture who had lost heavily on an enterprise to commercially manufacture liquid hydrogen.

17 Openings between supporting corbels for dropping stones etc. on assailants.

18 *Chains* = chains [jewellery, cables or shackles. encadrements = framing, framework, setting of story. They could refer to a course [one or more rows] of stone at intervals through the chalk as bricks are used in

purchased at nearby Commeller to provide the white stones which lasted perfectly right up to the Great War when they were destroyed by German bombardments.

The style of the whole building was medieval. The tower located on the river bank of the Vesle was in the style of Henry IV's castle at Pau. The appearance of the buildings were imposing. It was said that by moonlight the great white tower glowed and towering above the seagreen light of the river gave a distinctive eeriness. On stormy days it seemed to attract lightning and thunder seemed to launch itself on it. But in practical life it was a useless structure—the ultimate in follies!

It was necessary to make a trapdoor in the floor of the first level to get the furniture in because the passage and stairs were too narrow. It was impossible to furnish the second floor and was reputed that a great St. Bernard dog climbed up there one day and they had all the trouble in the world to get him down. When one traversed these narrow passages one could not avoid knocking against the chalk walls and dark clothes became completely soiled with clinging white powder. Guyot's imagination created a picturesque decor, but the practical result was very mediocre.

### Château de Sillery

Fortunately Guyot knew how to work the soil better. He dug drainage canals in the marsh which enabled the development of irrigated pasture for sheep. In the part of the property called La Coulerie he brought waters from an artesian source right up to the farm by underground pottery pipes. He had a huge pond dug which took the form of a crescent. A long screen of fir trees which later on became superb and majestic was intended to protect the wild duck and to muffle the noise of vessels on the nearby canal. 3000 to 4000 pine trees were scattered in the park, and at the place called Paradise other species were mixed with them. Unfortunately the property was on the front line for the duration of the Great War and the landscaping suffered the same fate as the buildings!

In 1852 the islands in the Vesle were restored by landscaping. Some forty or more ornamental bridges were built. Expenses mounted with frightening rapidity. Guyot played on Adolphe's pride and pushed him to complete the extremely costly projects saying that his honour was at stake.

In the fields Guyot created a huge vineyard at great expense. Canal boats from Châlons brought good earth to improve the soil where the vines were planted. With considerable expense these new plantations were protected against the winter cold and the winds with great fires whose heat and warm smoke enveloped them. The doctor had made four large looms for making matting.<sup>19</sup> Each day he obtained 200 metres which were immediately

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flint buildings in UK and the use of these stones at the corners of buildings and around doors and windows as we often use bricks in a stone house.

19 Henry Vitetelly, *A History of Champagne with notes on the other sparkling wines of France illustrated with 350 engravings*, Vizetelly & Co., London 1882, pp 132–3:

*A quarter of a century ago on the low ground on our right near Sillery was planted with vines by the late M. Jacquesson the then owner of the Sillery estate and a large champagne manufacturer at Châlons-sur-Marne who was anxious to resuscitate the ancient reputation of the domain. Under advice of Dr Guyot, the well known writer on viticulture, he planted vines in deep trenches, which led to the vineyard being punningly termed 'Jacquesson's celery beds'. To shield the vines from hailstones prevalent in the district and the more dangerous spring frosts, so fatal to vines planted in low lying situations, long rolls of straw matting were stored close at hand with which to roof them over when needful. These precautions were scarcely needed, however, the vines languished through moisture at the roots and eventually were mostly rooted up.*

*After again crossing the railway we pass the trim restored turrets of the famous château of Sillery, with its gateways, moat and drawbridges, flanked by trees and floral parterres [borders]. It was here that the stout squire Laurent Pichiet kept watch*

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installed in the vineyard.

## A rift develops between Jacquessons and Guyots

The close friendship which existed between the Guyots and the Jacquessons was placed in jeopardy by what the doctor quaintly called, the little drama of our children. The Jacquesson's eldest, Ernest, was twenty one in 1852 and he fell in love with one of Guyot's daughters. Guyot wrote a letter which questioned the mental stability of all the Jacquesson men, advising Ernest to give up the idea of becoming his son-in-law. He maintained that as a doctor he perceived features in the mental health of the Jacquessons which disturbed him! Needless to say, this did not go down at all well with any of the Jacquessons and relations between the families became cool to say the least!

## Bankruptcy looms

By the mid 1860s Adolphe Jacquesson was in serious financial difficulties. The death of Henri Peltzer, his daughter-in-law's father, in 1866 compounded and hastened Adolphe down the path of financial ruin. Henri had extended to Adolphe considerable credit over the years and had been very generous with the repayment terms. His sons were not to be so kind and prompted young Louisa Jacquesson, Adolphe's daughter-in-law to prosecute to the fullest to recover the debt.

Adolphe wrote to his daughter-in-law in November 1869:

*It is with the most profound grief that I see you entering upon the way of enforcements which will be the ruin of my commercial career dragging with it the fortune of my grandchildren and unhappily a part of yours without counting the loss of the interests I will not be able to pay you. Before the first stern measure is begun, from which it will be impossible to back out I am making known my present position in order that you will stop my fall while there is still time... By means of hard work and perseverance I have reached assurance of the regular payment of your interest, not only settling on the dates you have indicated but before them... The financial crisis which is destroying so many fortunes in all places in Europe has not shaken me it finds me firm and upright... I have succeeded in giving the highest value to my lands and to the wines which I have in my cellars the moment of realisation approaches, it is certain... I am now in agreement for the price of the lands which I have to give up next spring to the railway and at the end of November I am going to make deliveries of raw wines at advantageous prices to the House of Mumm of Reims. Other houses are asking me for samples... M. de la Roy came yesterday from*

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*over the 'forte maison de Sillery' on behalf of the Archbishop of Reims at the close of the 14th century.*

For a copy of one of the engravings see illustration of Sillery.

*Austria he has confirmed that the forming of the brewery<sup>20</sup> depends only on some formalities to be filled concerning the minority of young and on the financial crisis which has not yet ended. [it was a question of selling the cellars to a great Austrian brewer.] The Bank Austro-Hongroise<sup>21</sup> has sent a delegate to Châlons to visit our port and the lands for the docks he has returned to Pesth giving a favourable opinion and the company is in a fair way to being set up. In the favourable position which I found myself now I do not hesitate, my dear Louisa, to say to you that it is your duty in the interest of your children to give orders that the lawsuit should be stopped and no action should be taken which could compromise the realisation of the lands and merchandise in order to put me in the way of paying off all those to whom I owe... After having arrived after so much trouble and hard work at the point where I am, and you yourself having waited so long, think then what reproaches you would have to make yourself if by a hasty action you would destroy three quarters of the value of lands and wines, which would undoubtedly happen by provoking a liquidation which would lead to a forced sale... Please then write a word which suspends all lawsuits the interest of your children, yours and ours claim it. Now, my dear Louisa, if you stop all lawsuits in order to give me the time which is necessary to realise without shock you will see that my expectations have foundation and you will be satisfied by me. If to the contrary you use compulsion you take a great responsibility in destroying your children's fortune and casting a slur on the memory of their fathers, for which they could one day reproach you. As for me I absolve myself from the responsibility by warning you of all that could happen and if you make me succumb it will remain for me the sad consolation of having struggled right up to the last moment to save my honour, your property and that of your children.*

On the 1 March 1870, Louisa agreed to take from her father-in-law the greater part of the sums which were due to her at Adolphe's valuation. He valued his property at at 700 000 fr. although the market value was deemed to be more like 450 000 fr. The cattle, harvesting and agricultural implements on the property were leased for 31 000 fr.

During the Franco-Prussian War in late 1870 the Jacquessons left France and resided in England. During their absence their financial troubles mounted with their home the Cloisters, being occupied by German officers who not only defaced much of the furnishings and fittings but removed the family photographs from walls and albums and replaced them with snap-shots of their own exploits during the occupation!

In July 1874 all Adolphe's goods were realised his personal estate, his greenhouse plants, our beautiful orangery were dispersed in a public sale. His employees and his workmen united to buy back a part of the personal estate and returned it to the family. The *Cloisters of St Etienne* which since the Revolution belonged to the Jacquessons, was sold back to its original owner, the archbishop. Château de Sillery went to his daughter-in-law as part payment of her share of the debt to the Peltzers.

Louisa and her Adolphe set themselves up in August 1874 on the Avenue de l'Empéreur<sup>22</sup> in an apartment which overlooked the wide open space of the military parade grounds

20 The Jacquessons were involved with wine except for one venture by Memmie when the grape harvest failed. It is suspected that either Adolphe kept this activity on or, more likely, dabbled in this as yet another venture!

21 Austro-Hungarian.

22 Now the avenue de Président Wilson.

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and headquarters, *Manutention Militaire*,<sup>23</sup> and was owned by their nephew, Paul Krug.

Adolphe died within the year of a liver complaint. *Jacquesson et Fils* business eventually passed on in name only to the Tassigny family. In 1925 *Veuve Paul Bur* purchased the name rights and transferred it to Reims. With his death the rift with the daughter-in-law was healed. Young Louisa realised that her children were in reality French and decided to establish herself in Paris so that her children could complete their education.

François Marie Jaunay's daughters were overshadowed by their husbands' exploits and like Emma, we know comparatively little about Louisa. The knowledge of Louisa and her family largely comes from implications in letters written to her by her brother and sister and their families:

*Thursday*

*Thank you very much dearest Louisa for the beautiful piece of pork and mushrooms we received from you this morning. I was glad to hear that the dear children ——<sup>24</sup> better. I hope they continue to improve.*

*Lou<sup>25</sup> is still coughing more than I like but I hope if the weather improves he will soon get rid of it. However he is no longer an invalid but goes to the office and works as usual. I had a few lines from Emma yesterday but it was merely to announce her arrival in London as she had seen no one and knew nothing as yet of her plans. I have always very good news from Ju<sup>26</sup>, he seems getting on very well in his studies and is always gay and happy. From Minnie also I am thankful to say my news is always pleasant. Her health is much better and she is stronger this winter and her affairs go very fairly. Fra<sup>27</sup> sends you his very best love and hopes you will like the photographs he sends. Lou bids me say he will go to the —— as soon as he can but as yet he has not been in the street.*

*Lou and Fra join me in kindest love to Louisa and the dear children. God help you dearest Louisa we know. How faithful and loving He is who said 'I am the world, ye shall have tribulation but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world how could we suffer life without these precious promises.*

*With kindest love from all thus ever*

*Your affectionate sister*

*Annie Jaunay*

Mme Louisa Jacquesson died in June 1880 after a brief bout of pneumonia. It had been her practice to walk around Paris rather than take a carriage. One very hot day she returned to her apartment after visiting her daughter-in-law and grand-children, and sought relief from the heat by stripping off her outer clothes and standing at an open window. The resulting chill quickly developed into pneumonia and she died.

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23 Manutention Militaire = Military administration

24 \* —— represents illegible words in the original text.

25 Lou = Louis Brunet Jaunay

26 Jules or Julius Gilmour Jaunay

27 Frank Cunningham Jaunay sometimes written as Fa

## The Jacquesson family

Tradition has it that the family of Jacquesson,<sup>28</sup> came originally from Scotland. They came to France as Jacksons in the retinue of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1548. She subsequently married the Dauphin, François II, King of France in 1559. Her apariage included the town of Épernay among others. The Queen used the revenues from these to finance her attempts to secure the English throne. Under the reign of Louis IV, a Jacquesson won fame reaching high office. To recognise his services, the king changed the spelling of his name from the Scottish, Jackson to the French, Jacquesson.

Adolphe Jacquesson was the grandson of the founder of *Jacquesson et Fils*. His grandfather, Claude, an only child lost his father at the age of 21 and married Nicole Terrier in November 1777. They in turn had an only child to whom they gave a true champagne name, Memmie. There is a church, St Memmie, in Châlons. The family owned several houses in the town. In 1794, Claude purchased the old house, a former convent [*Cloisters of St Etienne*] in from the State for 3000 fr. The building stood in the square in the shadow of the Cathedral. While the ground floor rooms were spacious, the top story was a maze low ceiling rooms. Two wings from the street frontage completed a courtyard which opened onto large grounds.

By this time Claude had been appointed a judge of the district court of Châlons.

Memmie Jacquesson, Adolphe's father, married Victoire Chanoine aged 18 in 1797. That evening they ... *ordered a violinist for themselves alone and entered their married life as a married couple dancing madly.*<sup>29</sup>

Memmie was a gentle person who devoted his life to the expansion of the champagne business and enlarging the cellars to accommodate the growth in production.<sup>30</sup> He was a man who constantly worried about finances, partly because he knew that champagne, a relatively new luxury product was subject to the rise and fall of economic conditions. Moreover he continually worried about his son's generosity, his behaviour as a grand seigneur and his adventurous business ventures, which were more often than not, unsuccessful.

It could be said that the whole champagne industry owed much of its success to Memmie Jacquesson. At the beginning of the century the trade in sparkling wines had diminished to a point where the production of 50,000 bottles was considered a very daring commercial act. Memmie extended his cellars and developed a lucrative export trade. Despatches

28 The Jacquesson family had lived for many generations in Châlons-sur-Marne but really rose to prominence in the late eighteenth century. As a family they aligned with the republicans at the time of the Revolution and so emerged not only unscathed but owning the former monastery attached to the cathedral [see next footnote]. Family tradition has it that the Jacquessons, formerly Scottish Jacksons were renamed thus after faithfully serving Louis IV of France.

— Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson – Chapter 2 p21.

Jacquesson, Jacqueson — De læanc forme Jacaqueme, picarde et lyonnaise (postulant une variante bas latine \*Jacomus, comme l'ital Giacomo et les formes méridional citées plus loin)

[\* indique les formes conjecturales]

— Albert Dauzat, Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de famille et prénoms de France, Librairie Larousse, Paris, 1980 - p339

29 *Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson* - Chpt 2 p24.

30 The great cellars at Mont St Michel were dug in 1804.



Ernest Jacquesson Jnr—his father died before he was born.  
Sillery as it is today.



Eugène and Louisa Jacquesson's children:

[top] Adolphe

[bottom] Albert and Marguerite—born after the death of her father.

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to the north in 1808–09 resulted in the municipal council of Châlons awarding him and his associate, Juglar, a gold medal at a public sitting on 30 July 1810. In the same year Napoléon visited the Jacquesson establishment and also conferred a gold medal.

Apart from Adolphe, who was born on 4 Thermidore VIII,<sup>31</sup> Memmie and Victoire also had a daughter, Héloïse who married medical researcher, Joseph-Gregoire Dagonet. The relationship between the Jaunays and this family were not close. Héloïse's eldest daughter, Madame Juglar, a pious catholic woman, was disturbed by Louisa Jacquesson's Protestant background and that her two sons deserted the church after their first communion. Héloïse's family also distanced themselves from Memmie and Victoire, because they had no religious adherence. Whether this stance was a product of the French Revolution or not, it is repeatedly recorded in memoirs that their wills contained not a reference to any God—a very strange aberration of the times in spite of the life-style lead by the individual!

Memmie Jacquesson was a philanthropist. In scarce times he arranged to import flour and resell below cost to his employees and the town's poor. The 1816–17 crop failure drove the price of vine beyond the reach of the average citizen. Memmie sought out a Flanders brewer, built a brewery and sold cheap beer.

Jacquesson also sat on the municipal council from 1828 until 1834. He was captain of the National Guard in 1830 and on his own initiative created a company of lancers from the young men of Châlons. He retired with the rank of lieutenant–colonel.

Much of Memmie's life was plagued with doubts about his son, Adolphe, and his failed business ventures. He also worried that on his death, his daughter, Héloïse, would not receive her fair share of his estate. He was also plagued by dishonest agents. The practice of the day was to sell wine in bulk to agents who would then place their own label on the product. Often payment was slow and in some cases never appeared and yet the House had to maintain a good relationship with these people to ensure their wines' names were upheld in a positive manner. This dilemma caused Memmie much anguish. On 18 November 1834 he wrote to Adolphe:

There are 19,000 fr. which we have to find in the month of December at the latest, which is not at all amusing. You tell me that you are bringing something. I am quite persuaded that you have done what you can, but what has Ehransburger done who has sold for 56,000 fr., almost all of which is overdue? You will agree to sell and afterwards wait for the money is not business which can suit us.

In 1835 an anxious Memmie collapsed and died at the age of fifty-six in his beloved cellars at Fagnières four kilometres from the centre of Châlons. His wife lived for five more years, dying at home in June 1840.

## Ernest Jacquesson

Ernest Jacquesson was born in London on 19 December 1831 and baptised on the 27

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31 4 thermidore VIII translates into 22 July 1800.

at the Catholic Chapel of the King of Bavaria. There is no doubt that he was Louisa's favourite. At the urging of Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire,<sup>32</sup> Ernest was sent to boarding school in Paris at the age of thirteen where after a difficult start caused by home-sickness and being required to study at a lower level than his contemporaries, he achieved excellent results and graduated with the diploma issued by the *Ecole Centrale*.

In 1857 Ernest went with M. de Lesseps<sup>33</sup> and a retinue of scholars to Suez to study and survey the proposed canal. On his return, Ernest wrote an interesting account which was published in a local Marne newspaper and as a booklet. Ernest maintained contact with Jules Barthélemy Saint Hilaire who encouraged him to continue his studies and examine social issues.

Ernest's mother and her friend . Mme Robin introduced him to Louisa Peltzer, the shy daughter of a Verviers textile. The family was of French origin but had left the country after the Edict of Nantes was revoked. Following marriage, the young couple honeymooned in Italy for three months. In preparation for the young couple's return, the mother, Louisa prepared them an apartment in Paris near the Jacquesson apartment. It was there that on 17 February 1860 she received a communique from Ernest and Louisa announcing their return on the next day. Seated at her desk she wrote to Adolphe whose business commitments often kept him at Châlons:

*I received a despatch from Chambéry that announced to me the arrival of our dear travelers tomorrow morning at 6.15: I expect them towards 7 o'clock. I have just rented for them a very small apartment at the Hotel du Danube, the house adjoins that where M. de Lesseps lives... So that Louisa does not tire herself if she has need to return several times a day, I have taken two little rooms on the ground floor. M. Barthélemy knows the hotel and has arranged for me to go there. So when you receive this letter only you will be missing I am really counting on you for dinner do all you can to set out at midday... when one is grieving one loves to be alone, but when one feels happy one would like to share it with others today I can do nothing, neither read nor work, and I have no-one to whom to communicate my joy.*

## The first tragedy

Louisa was not prepared for the son who returned the next day.

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32 Jules Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire (1805-1895) French philosopher, statesman, journalist and essayist. Main literary work was the 35 vol translation of Aristototele's works from 1837 to 1895. Originally worked in the Ministry of Finance 1825-8 before becoming a journalist. Imprisoned in 1830 Revolution for some days. Founded Le Bon Sens. Professor of ancient philosophy at Collège de France in 1838. Elected deputy for Seine-et-Oise in 1848. Travelled to Egypt with de Lesseps and appointed secretary of the canal construction company. Re-elected deputy in 1869 and became Thiers secretary. Appointed senator for life 1875, vice president of the Senate 1880 and Minister for Foreign Affairs 1880-1.

33 Lesseps, Ferdinand (-Marie), Vicomte de [1805-94] French diplomat and engineer who negotiated the concessions for the Suez Canal and supervised its construction [1859-69]. Began work on the Panama Canal [1881] but his company went bankrupt.

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He appeared tired and in pain and Louisa grew so concerned that she called in a doctor. It was eventually diagnosed as a serious form of typhoid fever contracted from unsanitary waters in Italy. On the 7 March at one o'clock in the afternoon Ernest succumbed at the age of 29 leaving a widow pregnant with their first child.

The despair caused by this death overwhelmed Louisa who from that day never played her piano again. Adolphe became more restless than ever and sought distractions away from his home. The young Louisa decided to remain at Châlons with the Jacquessons up until the birth of her child. She was not 20 years old when he was born on 23 July 1860. He was named after his late father, Ernest. This new child naturally won a big place in the love of his grandmother.

## The Peltzers

Young Louisa [called thus to distinguish her from her mother-in-law], had no desire to return to Belgium to be with her parents. She made repeated visits to home at Verviers, but everything drew her back towards Châlons. She wrote on 17 June 1860:

*My very dear papa, you are so good to think so much of me, you are both so good for me that I would like to be able to tell you how happy that makes me.*

There had never been a closeness between her and her mother. The latter, a great and beautiful woman, was very much in love with the world, but often swept along by anger when she did not get her way. She often frightened her daughter and re-enforced by these exhibitions the extreme shyness of her child.

The young Louisa found herself more aligned to the thinking of her father. She loved deeply and admired that stern man who rarely smiled. He was a man passionately committed to his enterprises, a man full of good sense and business prudence who sought to ensure future family security as the key to the happiness of his children. His aversion to the world of society was as intense as his wife's taste for elegant gatherings. In his childhood he had been entrusted to a great educator, Pestalozzi in Switzerland, who gave glowing accounts of the progress of the young Henri and of the satisfaction that he gave to his teachers.

His daughter, Louisa, received a comparatively incomplete education, although, for the times, a much more comprehensive schooling than most girls could expect. She completed her studies with a year of boarding school in Brussels. She always deplored the gaps in her

education and tried to make up by extensive reading.

## Eugène Jacquesson

Eugène Jacquesson was born at Châlons in March 1836. Like his brother, Eugène also attended school in Paris and completed his studies with a diploma. He quickly earned the nickname, *le mobile* because he was full of life and always on the move. He was fair haired in contrast to Ernest's dark hair.

Eugène, five years younger than his brother, had always had an instinctive attraction for his sister-in-law. Personal conflict grew as feelings towards his sister-in-law strengthened, but he did not know how to raise the subject with her. Finally he confided in his mother and begged her to reveal his desires to the young girl. She told her daughter-in-law of Eugène's feelings and passed on his marriage request to her. Strangely the offer was readily accepted. However, the courtship was reserved for when they were alone. They were married in Paris but did not dare to refuse to live in a part of the *Cloisters of St Etienne* and to take their meals with the family. But a certain restraint followed them. They felt a touch of coldness towards them from Louisa. It was only a slight suggestion, but the spontaneity and smiling warmth which gave so much charm to the life of the household was no longer evident. In the main Louisa could hide her feelings but Adolphe recognised a narrower understanding than in the previous marriage.

Eugène was younger, gayer, more outgoing, but more narrowly and uniquely attached to his wife. He did not seem to ask anything else of life than the presence and tenderness of his wife, whom he loved. He placed his family life first. The world and his relations were unimportant to him. In his business he had no personal ambition and accepted a very secondary role. He was not in his father's confidence about plans which were drawn up for the future. He had received, like his brother, 500,000 fr. as a marriage portion, but he touched only 1000 fr. per month in fees. He was brought up with an English-like respect for his father. This seemed to distance him from authority and he maintained his silence even if certain decisions seemed unwise. He admired the business brilliance of his father but found on the other hand, in his married happiness, the realisation of his most beautiful dream had priority over success in the world of work. Never the shadow of a quarrel, or even a slight disagreement came to trouble those good years. Two children were born Adolphe [18 July 1863] and Albert [31 July 1864]. During his absences on business trips or when his wife was staying in Belgium, Eugène's letters were overflowing with affection and concern for his young family.

Near the cellars at Fagnières, a Châlons suburb, the celebrated architect, Viollet-le-Duc,<sup>34</sup> a

34 Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène Emmanuel (1814-1879) French architect and theorist. Won competition to conduct the restoration of Notre Dame Cathedral. A team of men worked under him for 33 years from 1841 on the statuary and glass, removing additions, repairing the roof and upper parts, reordering the doors and chancel and erecting the spire and sacristy. He also commenced the restoration of the Château de Vincennes under instructions of Napoléon III. This work continued for a century. Other restorations of the Romanesque church of La Madeleine at Vézelay; the town of Carcassonne; château at Pierrefonds; cathedrals at Sens, Narbonne, Toulouse and Amiens; abbey church of Saint-Denis; Notre-Dame-du-Port

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friend of Rose Joseph Lemercier, was commissioned to build a large house. This would be a superb château surrounded by a beautiful garden. All was provided for—a formal dining room as well as a family dining room, a great and small salon, office, and many bedrooms.

But the future would not smile as expected. The family were destined not to have a festive house warming with good wishes to supplement the sparkling champagne.

In October 1865, the building of the château had advanced to a stage where it was necessary to go to Paris to choose the furnishings. The couple went to spend several days in an hotel located at 163 rue de Rivoli. They reached Paris on Monday evening and the two following days were passed in different ways. On the Wednesday they dined in a restaurant in the Palais-Royal and spent their evening at the opera to hear *The African* the latest work of Meyerbeer a composer much admired by Eugène.

.c5.The second tragedy

At 6 o'clock in the morning Louisa felt ill and she was obliged to get up which woke her husband. At half past seven it was Eugène's turn. By half past nine Louisa's anxiety caused her to seek medical help. Cholera was diagnosed. At half past five in the afternoon Eugène died.

At Châlons the telegram was opened by Louisa without excitement, she read it and staggered. I will not see him again alive, she said to the young English girl who was caring for the little ones. With haste she and Adolphe rushed to the station, but her second last son had died while she hurried to him!

Eugène was laid to rest beside his brother at the Montmartre Cemetery in Paris and it would be sixty-five years before his wife, always faithful to the memory of her intense happiness would join him.

Later it was known that a man sick with cholera had occupied that room and Eugène's bed. At that time hotels were not required to declare any illnesses among their clients. Science did not know how to disinfect and destroy the germs.

The following 14 February a little daughter was born.

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at Chermont-Ferrand. Creations included the tomb for duc de Moray in Paris 1858 and the church of St-Denys-de l'Estrée. Became professor for the history of art and aesthetics at École des Beaux-Arts.

Claude Jacquesson  
d. 26 Floréal VIII \* Châlons  
married —————  
20 Nov 1777  
Nicole Terrier

Jacques Louis Chanoine  
married —————  
Marie Anne Victoire  
Dalichamp

\* 14 May 1800

Memmie Jacquesson  
b. 5 Aug 1778 Châlons  
d. 16 Feb 1835 Fagnières  
married —————  
c1779  
Marie Louise Victoire  
Chanoine  
b. c1779 Châlons  
d. 1 Jun 1840 Châlons

Louisa Jaunay  
b. 27 Sep 1813 London  
d. 5 Jun 1881 Paris  
married —————→

10 Feb 1830 London  
Adolphe Jacquesson  
b. 4 Thermidore VIII\*\*  
d. 4 May 1876 Paris

\*\* 21 Jul 1800

Héloïse Jacquesson  
d. 6 Feb 1864 Châlons  
married ————— chn  
Joseph-Gregoire Dagonet  
b. c1816  
d. 23 Mar 1848 Châlons

*continued on*



Alice Jacquesson  
née Hanhart  
1870-1941

que le nom de l'Eternal soit beni  
Job 1:21

Eugène Jacquesson  
né le 17 Mars 1836  
mort le 12 Octobre 1865  
ils ne sont pas perdus  
ils nous ont devancés

Adolphe Jacquesson  
né le 23 Julliet 1800  
mort le 4 Mai 1876

Venez a moi vous tous qui eles travailles  
Et charges et je vous soulagerai  
Mat XI:28

Louisa Jaunay Vve Jacquesson  
née le 27 Septembre 1813  
morte le 5 Juin 1881  
Approcher de Dieu c'est tout mon bien  
Psaume LXXIII

Lousia Peltzer Vve E Jacquesson  
15 Septembre 1840—14 Mars 1930  
J'ai combatta le bon combat  
J'ai achevé ma course, j'ai gard'la foi  
II Timothee IV:7

JACQUESSON GRAVE  
MONTMATRE CEMETERY,  
PARIS RPA  
Division 30 Row 5

Note:

Alice Jacquesson's details on a marble plate fastened over  
all but last line of verse giving details of Ernest  
Jacquesson.

Translations:

the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away;  
blessed be the name of the Lord.

Job 1:21

They are not lost  
They go before

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden,  
and I will give you rest.

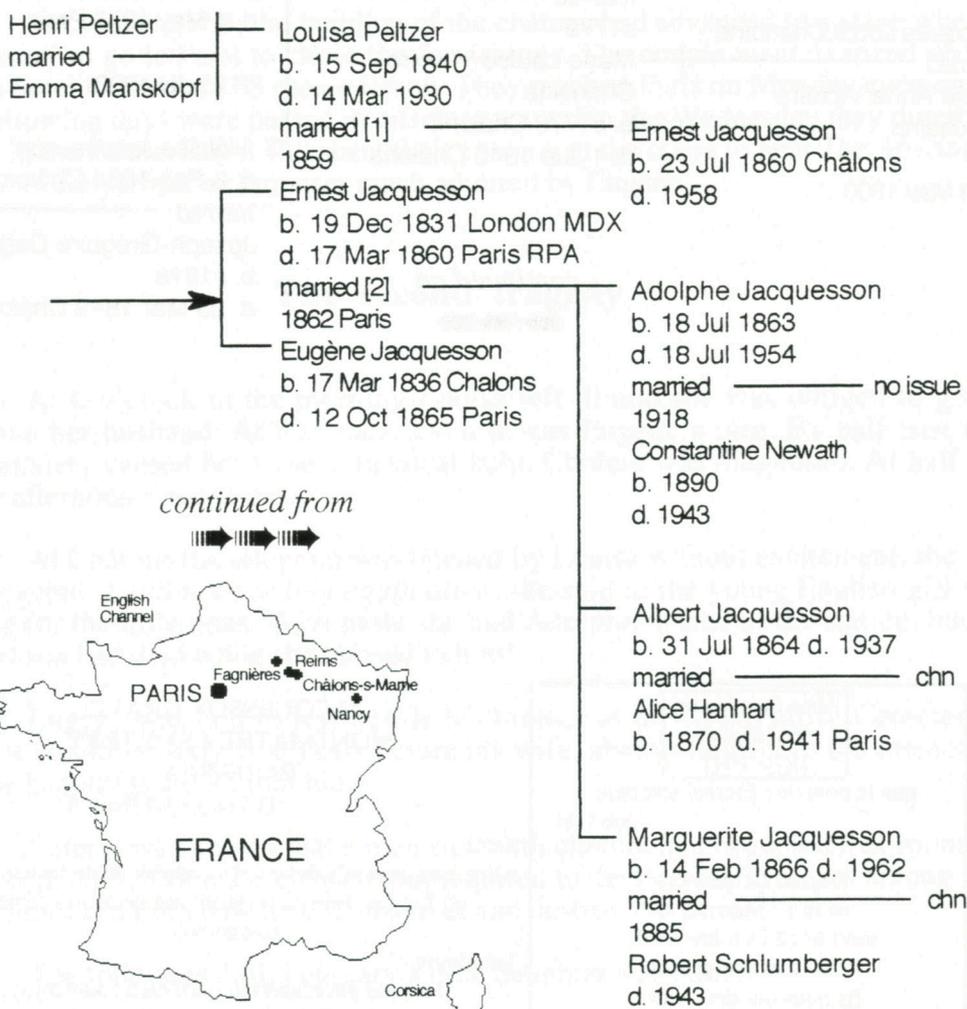
Matthew 11:28

But it is good for me to draw near to God

Psalms 73:28

I have fought a good fight,  
I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.

II Timothy 4:7



*continued from*



# The descendants of Adolphe and Louise Jacquesson [née Jaunay]

# A small marque

## The story of Louis B Jaunay and his family

**L**ouis Brunet Jaunay, the youngest child of François and Anne Jaunay established a successful business in his own right. While not in the same league as the Krug and Jacquesson enterprises, it returned an excellent income which enabled the family to live very comfortably indeed!

### Louis Brunet Jaunay

Louis Brunet Jaunay was born in London on 17 October 1815. His baptism took place on 16 July 1817 in nearby St Martin in the Fields Church, Trafalgar Square.<sup>1</sup> He was named after his 'uncle', Jean Louis Philogene Brunet. This in itself indicates just how François had taken on thoroughly English customs as such a practice in France is unheard of and the use of someone else's family name within a name was, and still is, strictly illegal. It also clearly indicates the significance of Louis Brunet to the Jaunays.

Louis received his early education from a governess before attending school in Richmond, just outside London. He was considered very intelligent and witty, a man who saw work as a necessary evil!

At the age of fourteen he went to France to live in the Jacquesson household at Châlons-sur-Marne. In fact at one stage, his brother-in-law, Adolphe who was much older, considered adopting him. Albeit he ensured the boy received an excellent introduction into the winemaking industry. Subsequently he became a travelling salesperson for Joseph Krug.

Louis Brunet married Mrs Annie Hay on 8 April 1850.<sup>2</sup> Annie's previous husband, James Thompson Hay, was killed on active duty with the British forces in India<sup>3</sup> shortly after

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1 St Martin in the Fields: Vol 21 p130 No 1037. Baptism  
1817 16th July Louis Brunet, s. Francois Marie & Ann Jaunay  
25 Leicester Square, Tavern Keeper

2 The couple were engaged on 5 Sep 1849 when they exchanged engraved rings. Louis' gold signet ring is currently in the possession of Mr DR Jaunay of Belair, SA.

3 The second Sikh War 1848-49 and the many border skirmishes of the 1840s were the forerunner to the Indian Mutiny in 1857. Family history claims Hay was killed in the Crimea but this conflict did not start

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their marriage. Anne, the second child of David and Anne Gilmour, was born in Londonderry on 23 March 1823.

By 1853, Louis Jaunay established himself at the corner of the Place de l'Hotel de Ville and 6 rue de Mars in Reims. Initially he worked for the champagne manufacturer, *Mumm*.<sup>4</sup> He founded a company called the *Association Vinicole de Champagne*, a joint stock company which was located at 49 rue Coquebert.

Louis Brunet and Annie had three sons. Annie was determined that her first born would share her Irish heritage and so arranged to be in Londonderry, for the birth of Frank Cunningham on 22 June 1851. Frank's second name, Cunningham being Annie's mother's maiden name. Julius Gilmour was born at Upper Clapton, London on 30 June 1852. The third son, Arthur Henry Howell was born on 10 August 1853 at Reims but died six months later and was buried the newly acquired family grave<sup>5</sup> at the North Cemetery, Reims.

## L Jaunay & Co.

The label, *L Jaunay & Co* was not established until late in Louis' life but he was trading in wines before Krug broke away from *Jacquesson et Fils* in 1842. In fact products for *L Jaunay* were manufactured by Krug. The wines were bottled at Reims using grapes from vineyards at Aÿ<sup>6</sup> and blended the local wines of that district. One very French product for the local market produced by Louis but in fact made by Krug was *Tisane de Champagne*.



.Jaunay & Co, label

Louis Brunet was also something of an inventor and developed a new corking machine

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until 1854.

- 4 *GH Mumm & Cie* was established in Reims in 1827 by two German brothers.
- 5 Records indicate that the grave was purchased in perpetuity by one Victor Jaunay and then prior to the death of Anne Jaunay was transferred to Louis Brunet Jaunay. Coincidentally a Victor Jaunay did exist at this time but records place him at Angers and he appears not to be a close relative!
- 6 Village of Aÿ's full name is Aÿ-Champagne, but is always plain Aÿ on labels.  
Classification of Vineyards  
All the vineyards of Champagne are quality-rated on a percentage system ranging from 100% down to 80%. Before each harvest, the price received for grapes is fixed by a committee. Villages with 100% have grand cru status and must receive the full price for the grapes, while the premiers crus [99-90%] and the lesser villages receive a pro-rata price.  
Both Aÿ and Sillery, where Louis-Brunet owned vineyards, are currently 100% villages.

## Annie's poem

Annie's poem to her husband on their tenth wedding anniversary shows that life was not all that easy in the first years of marriage. Not only does she allude to the loss of her third child and the recent death of her mother, but evidently their financial circumstances were not strong in these early years:

*To Lou April 8th 1860*

*Ten years ago dear Husband mine  
I placed a willing hand in thine  
And promised be it rough or fair  
Life's onward path with thee to share  
Trusting whatever might befall  
We still should praise our God for all  
Little of worldly wealth was ours  
You wrought for bread yet when some flowers  
Sprung up beside our path the while  
We gathered them with cheerful smile  
When we those happy days recall  
How must we praise our God for all  
But tho' our hearts with hope were strong  
How bitter seemed the fight and long  
Troubles how many friends how few  
And darker still the distance grew  
His mercies then we would recall  
And hope to praise our God for all  
Then our bright rosebuds God bestowed  
Blessings to cheer us on life's road  
Two founts of love to blend with ours  
And crown its streams with —the flowers  
What blessings then our lips let fall  
And we could praise our God for all  
Another darling boy was given  
A moment but then called to heaven  
The first to reach the promised land  
The first to join that glorious band  
Yet tho' our tears like rain drops fall  
Still we could praise our God for all  
Ah there are meaner woes than these  
Lost friends beloved n'er can cease  
Thy heart to bleed mine eyes to keep  
Their tearful watch o'er thy last sleep*

*But tho' the accents faintly fall  
Still would we praise our God for all  
Fresh death seems rise in memory's light  
The aged pilgrim bids good night  
Here sinks the youth — for fight  
With all the world's works yet unwrought  
With all the battles yet unfought  
But tho' our mourning tears must fall  
Still will we praise Thee God for all  
Thus roll life's clouds of sundry hue  
With here and there a glimpse of blue  
God's sun of mercy shining through  
But oh now cheering is the thought  
'Tis God's good purpose still is brought  
When we this promise can recall  
Still will we praise our God for all  
But one June pleasure still we taste  
A fountain bright in life's dear waste  
Back in the other finds a friend  
Whose tender love can know no end  
When we this strengthening love recall  
How must we praise our God for all  
Thus thanking God for mercies past  
And trusting in His Grace at last  
We place our cares in His high Hand  
Who can all — like streams command  
Knowing whatever may befall  
We yet shall praise our God for all  
And if fresh years to us be given  
Oh may these paths still lead to heaven  
So that the love begun below  
May these to full fruition grow  
And we earth's watchword may recall  
And ceaseless praise our God for all*

*Annie Jannay*

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whose principles are still used in the process today. He told his sister and mother of the development in 1856 in the following letter:

*Reims 20th Septbr 1856*

*My dear Louisa,*

*I should have written sooner to thank you for your very kind present of game in which we all delighted had I not wished at the same time to fulfil the promise I gave our beloved mother and let you and her know how my machine was getting on; in February I began to work out the idea and early in April I ordered the machine in Paris. Saturday last, however, was the first day on which it was put to a serious test, having found it perfect I invited our principal houses to see it work and I am happy to say it gave great satisfaction and met with almost unqualified approval, the only question now is how will the wine behave. As at the end of a week its condition is perfect, there cannot possibly — any alteration but all I included deem is prudent to let the wine travel and be knocked about before letting forth our fiat. I am sorry you cannot see it. It is very pretty and saved at least fs 45000. a year on 100,000 francs. Of course I am anxious it should be taken, but the getting it made has given me a great lesson of patience. All my little flock are quite well enjoying country air. Next week, however, we return to winter quarters and I shall be glad of it as during the week I am very lonely. Annie joins me in best love to you and Mother and I remain*

*My dear Louisa*

*Yr affectionate brother*

*L Jaunay*

Like his brother-in-law, Joseph Krug, Louis Brunet Jaunay eventually prospered and was able to give his two sons an excellent education. Unfortunately as a result they showed little interest in learning the finer detail of the highly competitive champagne blending and manufacturing process. Their father also refused to allow his sons a management place in the company until they married. This strange attitude was not enforced to encourage an early marriage, but rather a desire for his sons to receive a wide experience before settling down in Reims. Unfortunately this vision or as it turned out, oversight, was to be the eventual undoing of *L Jaunay & Co.*

As a further testimony to his affluence, and a recognition of his mother, Louis Brunet arranged to hang a gilt framed portrait of Ann in the dining room of the his residence in Reims. Ironically this painting's destiny would parallel that of the family! The bullet hole inflicted by a Prussian soldier during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 was not repaired.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> The Franco-Prussian War was orchestrated by Bismark, president of the Prussian ministry, whose aim was to make Germany a united and thus powerful country. Through various ploys, he managed to get France to declare war and then he invaded the country along the route through the Marne valley which had for centuries been the route taken by invaders, much to the chagrin of the local communities. Épernay had by that time been sacked no less than twenty-three times in its 1800 year history. It was to, of course face even greater devastation in the two World Wars of the 20th century. The impact of the war on the area was significant and the occupying troops looted widely, especially the unhidden stocks of champagne.

## Grape diseases take their toll

His holdings at Aÿ should have given Louis Brunet an outstanding source of top quality grapes independent of the vigneron. In normal business practice this would have been considered a very astute, if unchampagne like, move. Unfortunately this investment was also to play a role in the demise of *L. Jaunay & Co* as the disease, phylloxera, had arrived on the scene from California and was threatening to devastate the vineyards of champagne in the late 1880s. Strangely enough the phylloxera blight did not arrive until late in the century but the vineyards had to cope with a new disease which arrived courtesy of the phylloxera free vines from the United States. *Planosphora viticola*, or plain mildew was imported with the new stock and reached the champagne area in 1885<sup>8</sup> and while not as devastating as phylloxera was to be, it certainly took its toll on the growers of the day.

By 1869, Annie Jaunay was quite ill:

*Reims 4th May 1869*

*Dear Louisa*

*Last week passed without M. A having called on me and I thought he might come yesterday but he did not and I fear he may have some reason for doing so. For some time past he has been not less friendly but certainly less cordial than before, for what reason I cannot tell, but can account for it by my want of success.*

*I have not seen Emma today but yesterday evening she was with us, her doctor had prescribed Bains de Barèze for her knee. She had no news from you, perhaps she has some this morning but we can only know of it in the evening.*

*Last night I had a great fright, my poor wife was taken ill in the night and her loss was so great that she became deathly pale and I was afraid of at least a fainting fit from loss of blood, however, it stopped and today M. Bienfait has resorted to all possible medicines to prevent a recurrence but it is very discouraging for her, she has sometimes a few good days though always more or less in pain and just when strength is returning comes a relapse.*

*Please God however all may come right but I do not think she could resist two or three accidents like last night. Frankie is very well and so are all Emma's flock. They go to the theatre tonight.*

*I have no news to tell you; every one is busy with the elections; Jules Simon's lectures produced a great effect but the opposition will have but little chance unless a third candidate appears and it seems yet uncertain whether M. Paris will stand. If he does I think there will be a ballot.*

*Let us have a line from you dear Louisa. Annie is always thinking of you and Ju.*

*Yrs affectionately*

*L. Jaunay*

Within the year, in April 1870, Annie Jaunay would die of breast cancer. The next letter, however, gives news of the children, and her obvious illness is played down. Jules has left

8 *Champagne, the wine, the land and the people* - p 270.

## Première qualité

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home by now to commence his training in seamanship at Liverpool in England, while his elder brother, Frank is working with his father:

*Reims 27th June 1869*

*Dear Louisa*

*It is a long time since we have heard anything about you but we can understand all your feelings, those painful ones we cling to instead of imparting and which are almost like affections so little do we wish to divide them with anyone; we think of you continually. We pity you and pray for you. You must have been very dull since the children left but we hope you have good news from them and their little naughtinesses have died away for certainly they are all beautiful types from Ernest the crusader down to the Daisy of the English meadow.*

*After a long interval of a month we had yesterday a letter from our Ju. He had promised to write every week and so he might have done but could not have sent his letters. But at the end of a fortnight his mother became very uneasy and in truth I did too, and my only comfort for her was that boys were not very exact as to dates. However, yesterday his letter was a very very nice one. He likes his career as much as ever. A ship had come in with his favourite Conway<sup>9</sup> boy on board and they passed their evenings together. The ship was to sail in a few days on the 28th so that he has now been at sea 4 weeks on his homeward track. His letter did his mother much good. She has been in the garden several days consecutively. Her cough has stopped, she is receiving colour, strength and oh! human nature—temper. Bienfait called a few days ago and found her much better but did not fully realise the whole progress. More than a month has gone by since the last accident and I begin to hope we shall have but little more trouble.*

*On Friday we dined at Emma's, the anniversary of Pauly's wedding. Mme Harley had come; the younger people are very happy. Emma of course has her grievances but she would be too happy without them. They are only little grains of salt which give zest to her otherwise too happy lot.*

*Frankie is very well and grows like a weed, he has topped me in height and I hope in everything else which is not very difficult to do.*

*Annie of course joins with me in love to you both in the sincerity of which you can place your whole trust.*

*L Jaunay*

*Dear Aunt Louisa*

*As I have just come up from the shop I add a few words to Papa's letter. I have just got 2 days holiday most unexpectedly, one from the archbishop and another from the inspectors. We have got a great many cherries this year on our tree. I hope you are quite well. Remember me to uncle and with love I remain your affectionate nephew.*

*F C Jaunay*

The short Franco-Prussian War from 19 July to the surrender of Napoléon II and the army on 2 September and the final lifting of the siege on Paris by its capitulation in the following January was not witnessed by Annie who died in April 1870 at the age of 47

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<sup>9</sup> *Conway* is the name of the merchant shipping company which engaged and trained Jules at Liverpool.

years. Louis Brunet wrote to his sister in June 1871 after a business trip to Germany and reported on the repatriation of French prisoners of war and the associated German victory celebrations as the occupying troops came home following the implementation of the severe treaty terms imposed on the country which saw the neighbouring Alsace and Lorraine districts lost to Germany. The whole of France was in mourning over the humiliation and citizens corresponded in black bordered paper:

*Reims 13th June 1871*

*Dear Louisa*

*I wrote to you a few lines from Cologne whence I returned a week ago. I found my boy quite well. Emma also but she is very broken and dull on your account. Paul and Caroline are as gay and happy as can be. M. Labresgade and his whole family have been staying some days at Emma's and have taken up all her time but I believe they go to their own lodging today. At Reims there is nothing new; our mayor who refused to comply with a summons of the General was sent for by his soldiers, but no harm done him. We are anxiously expecting what will turn up at Versailles notwithstanding M. Thier's<sup>10</sup> tact and influence. I think during the hot weather a coup d'etat of some sort or another will be made by someone and its natural consequence will be civil war. I see no issue for poor France and am afraid my prediction that she will cease soon to be a nation will come true.*

*The weather which had been very cold and wet during 10 days has turned around to very fine and hot so that both for agriculture and the vine everything looks well.*

*On my return from Germany I was compelled to stop some hours at Saarsbruck. The station was richly decorated with green and flags and music, tables were laid out with all sorts of eat and drinkables to welcome the returning soldiers, a train arriving 3 or 4 times in an hour. It was very gay and pretty but on the other hand it was sad to see the arrival of trains with french prisoners homeward bound. No attention was paid to them and they mostly looked very downcast, but with few exceptions they appeared in good health.*

*People here still talk of revenge but it will only be another beating they will get.*

*Poor Mrs Jackson I suppose she will soon die. Her sufferings must be great and she will be much missed by Lalla whose position will be a very strange one. I suppose she will go out to her brother who seems a very nice and serious young man. I hope he may succeed in his undertakings and think there is little doubt but he will.*

*Frank is very nice. He is following with 5 other young men a course of analytical chemistry in which he takes great interest and I am glad he has some pursuit that has attraction for him as his life poor boy is a rather sad one.*

*Business with me has been very dull of late but I hope to pick up this and next month.*

*When you write let me hear about the children, it is long since I have had any news of them. God bless you my dear sister and support you in all your trials. "Be of good courage and He shall strengthen thy heart"*

*Yr affect brother*

*L Jaunay*

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10 Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877) through his paper, National, helped provoke the July Revolution of 1830. Held various offices under Louis Philippe. Later led the opposition in the legislature against Napoléon III's policies. Negotiated the peace after the Franco-Prussian War and suppressed the Paris Commune. First President of the Third Republic.

## Première qualité

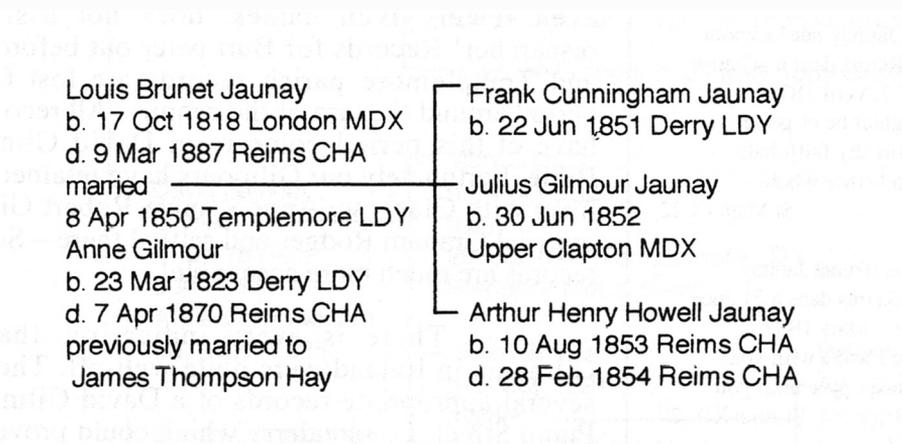
In later life and after Anne's death, Louis sold *Association Vinicole de Champagne* and formally founded his own House, *L Jaunay & Co*, which he established in rue de la Justice at Reims while he lived in 10 rue de la Grue.

In his final years, Louis almost lost his sight to cataracts. An operation at Metz was unsuccessful. He spent several winters at Nérac in the warmer south-west region of France.

Louis Brunet died at home, 1 rue Coquebert; on 9 March 1887<sup>11</sup> a few short years after handing control of the business to his elder son, Frank, who had married within the last six years and thus fulfilled his father's requirement and had joined the company in a management role.



Loius Brunet's  
business stamp.



## Louis Brunet Jaunay's family

11 Death Certificate of Louis Brunet Jaunay:

In the year 1887 the 10th March at 4pm before us Pierre Eugène Desteugue assistant to the Mayor of the city of Reims delegated the functions of officer of the Civil State have appeared Paul Krug aged 45, wine merchant, living at 40 Boulevard du Temple and Edward Thomas Desiré Soullie aged 33, wine merchant living at 26 rue de la Tirelire who have declared to us that Louis Brunet Jaunay aged 70, former wine merchant born in London (England), living in Reims at 1 rue Cocquebert, widower of Anne Gilmour and son of the deceased François Jaunay and Anne Howell has died in his home the 9th March at 7pm which we have certified, witnesses having signed with us the present certificate after having read it.

1 rue Coquebert, Reims is now part of the Krug headquarters.

## Anne Jaunay's family

It would seem that the Gilmours and Cunninghams originally came from Glasgow, Scotland. They moved to Ireland and at some stage settled in Londonderry. They were involved in the parish of Templemore which covers the greater part of the city of Londonderry and includes the cathedral. They would also appear to have been associated with the parish of Burt in the County of Donegal which is a few miles outside Londonderry. There were two notable periods in history when Scots in particular, settled in great numbers in Ulster—immediately after the English conquest in the period 1608–1611 and as part of the Cromwellian Commonwealth settlements of that county from 1649–1652. There is a stained glass window<sup>12</sup> in the Cathedral in Glasgow commemorating the exploits of an

Alexander Cunningham. Whether he bears any relationship to our family is not known.

En memoire le  
 Anne Jaunay née Howell  
 décédé à Reims dans a 79 anee  
 le 23 Julliet 1859  
 Je suis le chemin la verite et la vie  
 Personne ne vient au Pere que par moi  
 St Jean Chapter 14

et Anne Jaunay née Gilmour  
 décédé à Reims dans a 47 anee  
 le 7 Avril 1870  
 Daughter be of good  
 comfort thy faith hath  
 made thee whole  
 St Math IX 22

Louis Brunet Jaunay  
 décédé à Reims dans a 71 anee  
 le 9 Mars 1887  
 Peace I leave with you  
 my peace I give unto you  
 St John XIV 27

Frank Louis Cawley Jaunay  
 décédé à Reims âge de 20 jours  
 le 13 Nov 1888  
 Suffer the little children  
 to come unto me  
 St Mark X 13

Experts will readily acknowledge that the odds of finding a particular family, let alone an individual in Ireland, are particularly small. This is particularly so for the years before 1830 and is due in main to the loss of records although the people sharing a few common family names and the propensity to use even fewer given names, does not assist the researcher! Records for Burt peter out before 1820 and Templemore parish records are lost for the period around the turn of the century. All records we have of this period come from David Gilmour's Bible. Fortunately our Gilmours have retained close links with Glasgow. Anne's uncle, Robert Gilmour married Graham Rodger and settled there—Scottish records are much more accessible!

There is every indication that the Gilmours in Ireland were quite well-off. There are several appropriate records of a David Gilmour of Pump Street, Londonderry which could prove to be Anne's father. This man was a merchant.

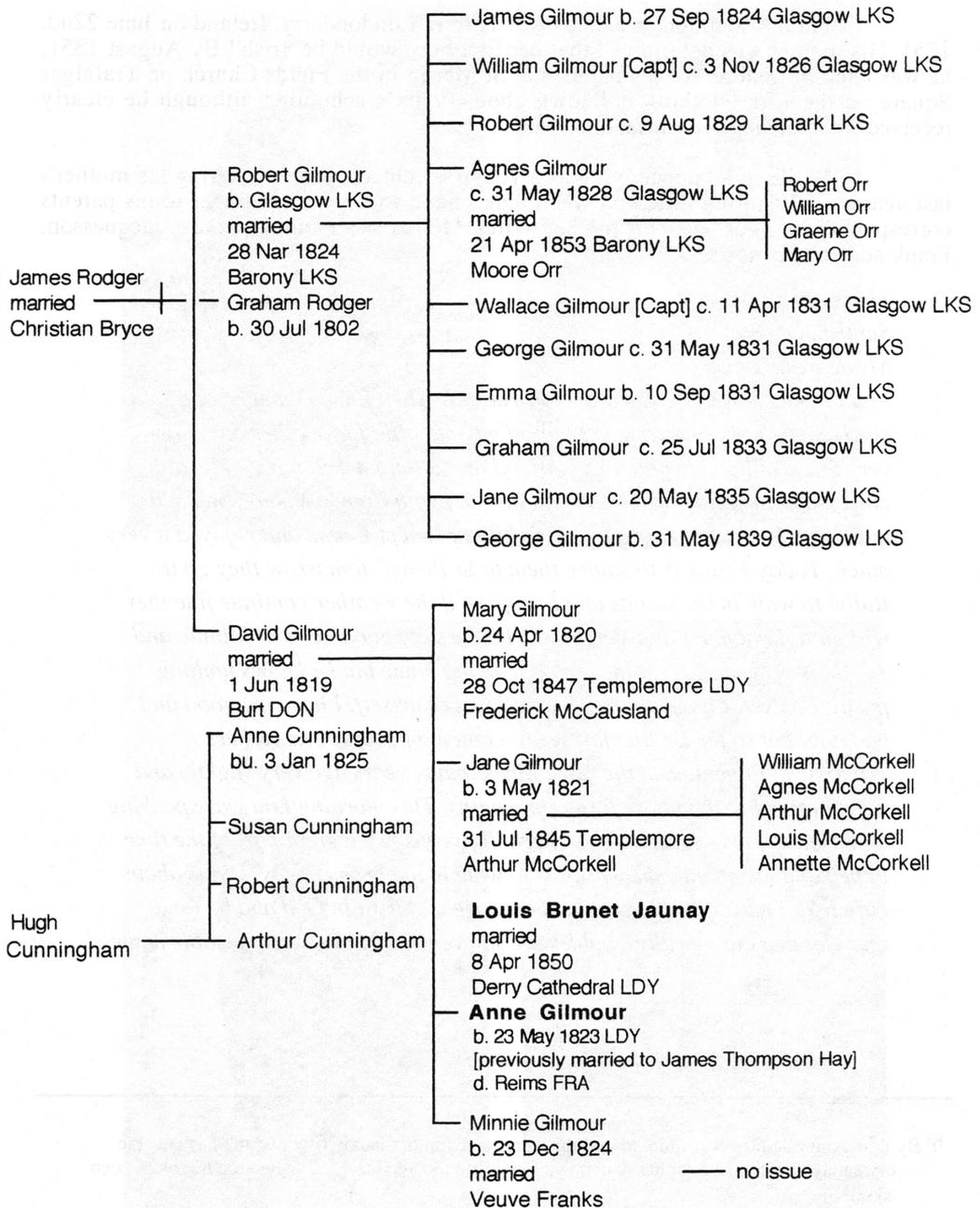
...gravestone inscription at the  
 Reims North CHA cemetery, Section 25

Anne's text—

I am the way the truth and the life  
 no one mat come to the Father than by me

12 The cathedral authorities removed the original Munich stained glass windows during the 1940s to lighten up the nave. They were replaced with clear glass leadlights and in the case of the Cunningham window, a family crest and memorial inscription which reads:

*This window replaces the Munich glass presented in memory of James Merry Esq of Belladrum and Alexander Cunningham Esq of Craigends and Walkinsbaw and replaces the coats of arms from that window.*



# The Gilmour - Cunningham Families

## Frank Cunningham Jaunay

Frank Cunningham Jaunay was born in Londonderry, Ireland on 22 June 1851. His mother was determined that her first born would be 'Irish'! By August 1851, he was back in London for his baptism at St Martin in the Fields Church on Trafalgar Square on the 17th. Nothing is known about Frank's schooling although he clearly received a comprehensive education.

While at home studying as a young seventeen year old during his mother's last years of a lingering illness, it was Frank's habit to append messages to his parents correspondence. Thus when his mother writes<sup>13</sup> to her sister-in-law, Louisa Jacquesson, Frank adds on his news...

*Thursday*

*September 1868*

*My dearest Louisa*

*I had intended writing you a line on Tuesday when Emma came in and said she has just written to you so I put off my intention for another day. I am very much obliged to you for your kind invitation for Fa<sup>14</sup> if it will be quite convenient to you he will go to you this day with Emma. Visitors make it quite gay. Yesterday they all went to Sillery except Emma and enjoyed it very much. Today Frank is to squire them to St Remy<sup>15</sup> tomorrow they go to Rully<sup>16</sup> to walk in the woods and I suppose if the weather continue fine they will go to Beaumont and Verzenay.<sup>17</sup> I have very good news of Minnie and Ju. He is very pleased at the idea of coming home but he knows nothing positive as yet. I have not much to tell you of myself. I have my good and bad days but so far Dr Bienfait seems content of course one gathers experience. Eugenie had the same illness many years ago very slightly and was confined to the house for eight months. This morning Lou was speaking to a friend of his whose wife has been ill five years - a great part of the time in bed and last month she was able to walk in the promenades<sup>18</sup> and is about cured. So I must take patience and courage and trust in God and be very thankful that our worldly troubles are so over that I have a comfortable home and kind good friends and no pain and my mind and head clear and my writing good. Isac Walton<sup>19</sup> "Let us be thankful altho' it may be many months before I can go fishing."*

*I hope you have always good news of poor little Albert and the rest of the children*

13 By now Annie Jaunay was quite ill and this is reflected in her handwriting which has become extremely difficult to decipher. Unknown words are recorded as —. Punctuation has often been added.

14 Fa—Frank Cunningham Jaunay.

15 St Remi—basilica church in Reims.

16 Rully is likely to be Rilly short for Rilly-la-Montagne and located near the forest of the Mountain [Montagne] of Reims.

17 Beaumont-sur-Vesle and Verzenay are villages near Sillery.

18 promenades are located in Reims near the railway station.

19 Izaak Walton [1593–1683] English author best known for his work the *Compleat Angler or the Contemplative Man's Recreation*.

Première qualité



[top] Louis Brunet Jaunay; Anne Jaunay.

[bottom] Frank and Jules Jaunay. L ca1859 R ca 1862



[top] Frank and Mary Jaunay with their family in France in 1888:  
[left to right] Frank and Mary Jaunay nursing Yvonne; Gertrude; Irene;  
[bottom] Frank and Mary Jaunay with their family at Tanunda, SA in 1897:  
[left to right] Gertrude; Gladys; Irene [standing]; Mary nursing Yvette;  
Frank Jaunay [standing]; Yvonne; Robert.

Première qualité



[top] Frank and Mary Jaunay with their family at Glenelg, SA on 21 March 1910:  
 [left to right] Yvonne; Irene; Mary Ellen Jaunay née Cawley; Frank Jaunay; Mary Jane Fiege née Puttick formerly Cawley; Robert; Yvette; Wm Fiege; Gertrude; Gladys;

[bottom] Jules Jaunay; Blanche Jaunay; Louis Jaunay, Ada Jaunay née Tait.



[top] Joseph Cawley in 1863; Mary Jane Cawley née Puttick  
[bottom] John Puttick; Mary Puttick née Cox; Jane Puttick [née Whittington]

## Première qualité

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*Lou and Frank send kindest love. God help you dearest Louisa and with but love*

*Believe me ever*

*Your affectionate*

*Annie Jaunay*

*Dear Aunt Louisa*

*I thank you very much for your kind invitation and will accept it with pleasure and if it will be convenient shall arrive Thursday week. Remember me kindly to uncle and with love and kisses remain your affectionate nephew*

*F C Jaunay*

*Friday 2 October 1868*

*My dearest Louisa*

*Thank you very much for all your kindness to Frank and the pleasant time he spent with you and also for all the good things he brought from you. Emma is coming today to eat the goose with us. I am very well this week and go down to breakfast and dinner and Dr Bienfait was very content on Tuesday. I have no positive news yet from Ju. I had hoped to have a letter today and as it has not come I fear he has been disappointed in his hopes.*

*Lou talks of leaving decidedly on Monday. He is packing up.*

*Thank you very much for the dear Daisy she is very nice and also for all the books which are a great amusement to all.*

*Paul and Caroline are still about and I have not heard anything positive of their return.*

*Lou sends kindest love in which I heartily join. Love dearest Louisa*

*Truly affectionate*

*Annie Jaunay*

*Dear Aunt Louisa*

*I arrived quite well at home but rather late as the train stopped ever so long before getting into Reims. I had the carriage to myself all the way. Everybody at home was very glad to see me.*

*We ate fish this morning. They were very good. There were two letters from Ju and Aunt Minnie so that I have plenty to amuse myself. Aunt Emma is dining with us this evening. Mama is worse since she wrote to you and has been obliged to lay down. Aunt Emma sends her love. Please remember me to uncle and thanking you many many times for all your kindness.*

*I remain with love and kisses.*

*Your affectionate brother's son*

*F C Jaunay*

Frank in a postscript to his father's rather political letter tells us that he is studying at college:

*Dear Louisa*

*I sent you yesterday the "presse" with Miers attack on Pereire. The pen was a dagger, the ink, bile. My Council met yesterday my war partner of M. Houseau and asked him if he had not known M. Cleinunoot [?] at the Gas works. M. C was a great friend of M. Houseau and came on a visit to him but was never his employ. M. C must always have been a man of some substance as his father was an apothecary and my president was his apprentice. I asked where M. C now was, he is believed to be still the director of Clichy Glassworks. This is all I can ascertain at present.*

*We were very glad you had good news from the children.*

*Yr affec brother*

*L Jaunay*

*Dear Aunt Louisa*

*I am writing from my own home. I have come here about every second day and am going to return quickly for the Thursday .*

*Catherine is back and looking very well.*

*I just write not to let the letter go without saying a word to you. I am very well and going on well at college. I will now close as papa wants to go. Remember me to uncle and with love and kisses I remain*

*Your affectionate nephew*

*F C Jaunay*

Prior to his marriage in 1882, Frank undertook many adventures.<sup>20</sup> Apart from the usual grand tour of Europe; Frank spent much time in Britain visiting his mother's family. It is claimed he spent two years in Russia and Vienna before attending the University of Heidelberg<sup>21</sup> in Baden, Germany where he was wounded in the forehead in a duel. Frank also spent a year in the monastery, the couvent de la Grande Chartreuse<sup>22</sup> near Grenoble in the town of St-Pierre-de-Chartreuse. From a letter written by Jules I suspect the monks may have indulged in the manufacture of wine and if this is so then it is likely that Frank was there for that earthly reason rather than a spiritual one! As a result of his travels he became fluent in German, Russian and English and developed a keen interest in history. In 1879 he was appointed United States Vice Consul for Reims.<sup>23</sup>

20 The author holds his British passport dated 14 April 1871.

21 Universitätsarchiv Heidelberg has no record of this enrolment.

22 The couvent de la Grande Chartreuse has not retained records of non-religious students and therefore this claim cannot be confirmed.

23 The notice of appointment is held by the author and reads:

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I certify, That Frank Jaunay, a British subject; has been appointed the Vice Consul of the United States at Reims, France with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that office, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I, William M. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the 104th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

## Première qualité

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By late 1879 Frank was living in Reims with his father at no 10 rue de la Grue; He was already developing his skills in discerning good wines working with his father as a wine merchant.<sup>24</sup> Although Frank had undertaken studies as a young man in course of analytical chemistry. Unfortunately there is little evidence that he was gaining experience in blending the basic skill to make champagne!

On Monday, 8 January 1883, Frank married Mary Ellen Cawley,<sup>25</sup> the daughter of Joseph

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24 As recorded on his aunt, Emma Krug's death certificate.

25 Marriage Certificate - Jaunay/Cawley:

In the year 1883 on Monday 8th January at 5pm in one of the rooms of the Hôtel de Ville have appeared before us Pierre Eugène Desteugue second assistant to the Mayor of the city of Reims, by delegation serving as officer of the civil state

Franck Cunningham Jaunay aged 31, born in Londonderry (Ireland) 22/6/1851, wine merchant, living with his father at Reims, 10 rue de la Grue, elder son of Louis Brunet Jaunay, wine merchant, living in the said Reims and of the lady Anne Gilmour, his wife, who died at Reims 7/4/1870; proceeding in the presence of his father and with his consent given orally; Of the one part

And Marie Hélène Cawley aged 22, born in London 31/5/1860, 4 Lorraine Terrace, Southgate Road, district of Hackney West, county of Middlesex (England), without profession, living with her mother at Reims, 8 Boulevard Gerbert, elder daughter of Joseph Cawley, who died in London where he was an upholsterer, 13/10/1870 and that of the lady Marie Jeanne Cawley (nee Puttick) his widow, without profession, presently the wife of Charles William Auguste Fiege, administration agent of the commercial house Ruiner de Brimmont, father and son with whom she is living at the present time in said Reims; proceeding in the presence of her mother, and with her consent given orally; of the other part

Who have required us to proceed to the celebration of the marriage planned between them, the publications of which have been made at Reims on Sundays 24th and 31st December 1882. To this end the intended husband has remitted to us, because he has asked for his birth certificate which he was not able to obtain, an identity certificate drawn up before the magistrate of the second canton of Reims (of which the future home forms a part at present) on the 18th Nov last, and containing the declarations prescribed by article 71 of the Civil Code, made by the 7 witnesses called for this reason, and the confirming judgement of the said identity certificate returned in execution of article 72 of the same code by the Civil Tribunal of Reims, 30th November last. And the intended wife has remitted likewise (1) her birth certificate (2) the death certificate of her father (3) the French translations of these certificates written in English, made by — Baumann, a skilled translator sworn at the Court of Appeal in Paris, living there at 56 rue Richer. These documents have been initialled to remain attached here. Any opposition not having been notified to us; acceding to the request of the intended spouses; we officer of the Civil State — the death certificate of the mother of the intended husband, at the date indicated above. After having read the documents relative to the state of the contracting parties and to the formalities of marriage as of the chapter of the Civil Code on the respective rights and duties of the couple: Franck Cunningham Jaunay and Marie Hélène Cawley having made to us, one after the other, the formal declaration that they take themselves as husband and wife, we have pronounced in the name of the law, that they are united by marriage and this, after being called upon to swear, the couple and their parents have declared that no marriage settlement has been made.

All that above has taken place publicly and in the presence of the witnesses hereafter named, to wit, on the husband's side

Paul Krug aged 41 wine merchant (champagne) living at Reims, 30 Boulevard de Temple, his first cousin on his father's side

and Felix Charles Sachappelle aged 41, spinner, living in the said Reims, 39 rue des Capucins, friend of the couple

and on the wife's side

her maternal uncle by marriage, Parker Grey aged 44, wine merchant living in Northampton (England) and Jonathon Holden aged 55, manufacturer, chevalier of the Legion of Honour, living at Reims, 23 Boulevard des Promenades, friend of the couple.

And immediately we have drawn up the present certificate which the couple, the husband's father, the wife's mother as well as the witnesses have signed with us, having read it through.

The service in the Protestant Temple was held the following morning at 11am.

and Mary Jane in a civil ceremony at the Hôtel de Ville, Reims. A service in the Protestant Temple followed the next morning.

The Cawleys had moved to London from Bridport in Dorset where several generations of the family had been carpenters. Mary's father had moved to London and had set up a partnership, *Cawley, Brew and Company*, Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers at 20 Finsbury Place. On his death, Mary's mother married Charles William Auguste Fiege, a man associated with the *Maison Brimont* in Reims. Fiege had first become associated with the Jaunays as their agent in the UK.

Following his marriage, Frank effectively took control of *L Jaunay & Co* from his father. With the death of Louis Brunet Jaunay in 1887, the Frank found himself with a small but prosperous champagne company and little experience on how to operate the business and survive the highly competitive market. The great champagne houses like those of their cousins, the Krugs, were able to use resources beyond the local district to promote their product. It soon became evident that the tide had turned and that times in the industry were not going to be as generous as they had been to the smaller marques and especially those who were owner-growers or *récoltants-manipulants*. No doubt, Jules was writing glowing reports of Australia back to his brother and in the end, Frank decided to migrate to Australia too. It has been suggested that the threat of the phylloxera blight may have also helped in the decision!

The Krugs had again been in the right place at the right time. The period from the 1870s had seen the industry take a new turn with fewer larger houses cornering the market. The brand names and patents held by *L Jaunay & Co* were sold to *Krug et Cie* with Frank and Jules to receive £100 per year for the rest of their lives. Louis Brunet's portrait of his mother, Ann along with most of the Jaunay furniture and larger possessions were left with the Krug or Jacquesson families.

In the meantime, Frank and Mary had had six children, Annie Mary Irene, Gertrude Ellen, Louisa Dorothy Yvonne, Louis Frank, Robert John Cunningham, and Gladys Hilda Puttick. Louis died at Reims<sup>26</sup> but all the other children accompanied their parents on the voyage to Melbourne, Victoria in 1894. The family departed London on the Orient steamer *Ormuz* on 9 March 1894<sup>27</sup> after seeing their English cousins for the last time.

26 Death certificate of Louis Frank Cawley Jaunay:

In the year 1888, 16 November 11 am, before me Pierre Eugène Desteugue, assistant Mayor of the city of Reims delegated to the function of the civil state before us have Frank Cunningham Jaunay aged 37 years a wine merchant living in the rue de Justice No 26 and August Fiege aged 46 years wine merchant living on the Boulevard Lundy No 18 which have appeared declaring that Louis Frank Cawley Jaunay aged 20 days born at Reims son of the first witness and of Marie Ellen Cawley of 28 years of no profession, his wife living in the same house; has died in the house of his father and mother on the 15th November current at 2.00pm; this we have verified. The witnesses have signed this document after they had read it through as required.

27 Frank Jaunay and family - Passenger 13 on Orient Line Steamer, *Ormuz*, 6031 tons, William E White [master]. Departed London with 100 adult passengers on 9 March 1894, Portsmouth 10 March, Colombo 2 April, King George Sound 13 April, Adelaide Monday 16 April, Melbourne, Sydney.

Official ID	Name	Tons	Rig	Built	Dimensions L x B x D in feet	Owner	Home Port	Capt
KJQV 99341	Ormuz	6031	Steamer 1400HP	Glasgow 1886	465x51.1x19.1	Orient Steam Nav. Co	Glasgow	WE White

## Première qualité

On arrival in Melbourne in April 1894 Frank sought employment as a champagne blender with *Great Western* near Stawell. This position lasted a very short time<sup>28</sup> only because the company was not prepared to adopt the *méthode champenoise* which was considered too expensive and time consuming. Australia was not yet ready for such a sophisticated move!

Frank's skills were taken up by the *Adelaide Wine Company* [later *Château Tanunda*] at Tanunda in the Barossa Valley, South Australia where he worked as manager.<sup>29</sup> While at Ta-

Lloyds Shipping Register 1894

28 Perusal of the Stawell Shire rate books indicate that the family did not live in the area at the time of the assessments on 4 December 1894 and 3 December 1895. Great Western have no record of Frank having worked at their establishment, however, his daughter, Gertrude records in her unpublished manuscript [Gertrude B Henderson, *A memoir of the Jaunay Family*, unpublished ms, Adelaide, 1969] that he did work for this company. The Great Western district where the Trouette family created the first vineyard was noted as one of the leading sparkling wine centres due to the contribution of French experts brought out by Great Western's owner-vigneron, Hans Irvine. These people included Charles Pierlot [formerly of Pommery, Reims] and a team of technicians from Champagne – Anny PL Stuer, *The French in Australia*, ANU Press, Canberra, 1982, p122.

Hans Irvine purchased the establishment in 1885 and decided the country was suitable for sparkling wines in 1887. Apart from importing French expertise, he also had extensive underground galleries dug by goldminers from the Ballarat area [hence the term, drives for these galleries]. *B Seppelt & Sons*, the present owners, purchased the establishment in 1918.

29 The Jaunays were resident in Tanunda by July 1895 when on the 16th, Frank purchased a gun licence for 2/6.

Witton's Town and Country Directory of South Australis 1896 – p343

**The Adelaide Wine Company, Limited,  
Wine Makers and Grape Brandy  
Distillers,  
CHATEAU TANUNDA, S.A.**

—••—  
DIRECTORS :

SIR SAMUEL DAVENPORT, K.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN.  
J. C. JACOB, Esq., MOOROOOO.      WALTER REYNELL, Esq., J.P., REYNELLA.

CELLAR MANAGER :      SECRETARY :  
F. C. JAUNAY.      W. G. THOMAS.

~~~~~~  
\* SOLE AGENTS : \*

**RUNDLE & GOW,**  
BANK OF AUSTRALASIA CELLARS 75, KING WILLIAM STREET, ADELAIDE.

nunda, their family's last and only Australian child was born, Lucia Yvette Howell in 1896. Unfortunately for the family they experienced much illness while resident at Tanunda. In part this was blamed on the unhygienic conditions in the town at the time. When a child at the local primary school died from typhoid fever, the children were removed and educated by a governess, Miss Lucia von Bertouch. This reaction being justified by the death of young cousins in France from similar contacts with contagious diseases. [see chapter on the Jacquesson family] However, the discipline extremes of the local headmaster of the Tanunda school also played a part in this decision.

In the end, Château Tanunda decided it had no further need of a manager and Frank was forced to move once more and he succeeded in securing the licence for the Scenic Hotel at Norton Summit in the Adelaide Hills<sup>30</sup> in 1899 for an annual fee of £25. As a hotel keeper, he had to also provide two recognisances, one for £100 as guarantee that he was a fit and proper person to hold a licence and another of £50 as a surety that he would sell nothing but '*good and wholesome liquors without fraudulently diluting or adulterating the same*'.

The Scenic Hotel; on the main road from Adelaide was established in 1873 to cater for the increasing traffic into the Tiers [as the Adelaide Hills were then known] as closer settlement and orchards to supply Adelaide with fruits were established. While the establishment was in Jaunay hands, it became noted for its cuisine rather than as an establishment to imbibe alcohol—a tradition maintained to this day.

Obviously Frank could not settle down to life as a publican, for although the family were happy at Norton Summit, Frank soon realised that the profession of hotelier was not held in high esteem in Australia. Within three years he had installed a manager and moved to Adelaide to establish himself as a '*wine expert*' with premises in Angas Street. He lived in Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide.<sup>31</sup> At some stage he gained a share in the wine and spirit business, *Tolley, Stott and Tolley*.

In 1910 Paul Krug, the head of the *Krug Champagne* business in Reims died and was succeeded by his eldest son Joseph Samuel Krug. Joseph Krug asked Frank Jaunay and his brother Jules whether, instead of receiving £100 a year for life as payment for their rights in the name *L. Jaunay* champagne business, they would each prefer a lump sum of £2,000. Frank accepted the money.

...from The Advertiser, Adelaide Monday 29 April 1912 p2 col 5

JAUNAY—THE FRIENDS of the late FRANK CUNNINGHAM JAUNAY are respectfully informed that his remains will be removed from his late residence "Morialta", Third Avenue, East Adelaide on MONDAY April 29th at 11 o'clock for interment in the North Road Cemetery.

Edwin A Mayfield, Undertaker

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*FC Jaunay, Manager, Adelaide Wine Co Ltd*

30 JL Hoad, *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia. 1836-1984*, Gould Books, Adelaide, 1986 – p542.

31 Sands & McDougall Directory 1905–7 cnr Strangways Tce and Place, 1908–12 Mills Tce. The first property on Town Acre 758 was owned by Mrs Janet Joyner, the second on Town Acre 804 was leased by M Claxton from Chas Odium – Adelaide City Archives: Citizens Rolls and City Treasurer's Dept Assessment Books. No record exists in the archive regarding business premises at Angas Street although it is recorded in Sands & McDougall Directories. This would indicate he was not the owner of the business.

## Première qualité

123 Rundle Street

He died at home from cancer on 27 April 1912 and was buried at the Main North Road Church of England Cemetery, in the Adelaide suburb of Nailsworth;. His share in the wine company, *Tolley, Stott and Tolley* were redeemed by the company for £500 and his widow used this money to purchase a boarding house on the corner of East Terrace and Angas Street, Adelaide.

Eventually his widow moved to Third Avenue, and then to 214 Seaview Road, Henley Beach before she eventually went to live with her eldest daughter in Sydney, NSW. Mary Jaunay died in February 1925.

...from The Advertiser, Adelaide Friday 6 February 1925 p12 col 2

JAUNAY—On the 5th February, at her residence, 214 Seaview road Henley Beach, Mary Ellen, wife of the late F. C. Jaunay.

...from The Advertiser, Adelaide Friday 6 February 1925 p3 col 4

JAUNAY—THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. MARY ELLEN JAUNAY are respectfully informed that her Funeral (motor) will leave her late Residence, No 214, Seaview road, Henley Beach, on Friday, at 3.30 for the North Road Cemetery.

J.H. Ellis, Undertaker

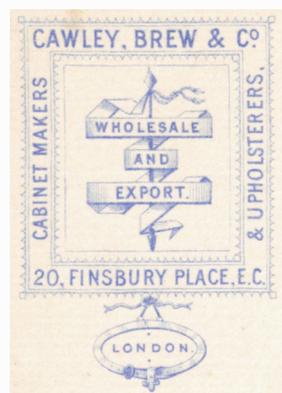
'Phone 114, Henley

Grange

## Mary Ellen Jaunay's family

Joseph and Mary Jane Cawley [née Puttick] were the parents of Mary Ellen who married Frank Cunningham Jaunay in Reims, France on 9 January 1853.

Joseph Cawley was an upholsterer by trade and conducted a successful cabinet-making and upholstery business, *Cawley, Brew and Company* from premises at 20 Finsbury Place, London. Mary Jane was Joseph's second wife.



Before moving to live at 4 Loraine Terrace, Southgate Road West Hackney,<sup>32</sup> Joseph Cawley lived in the small Dorset village of Bridport while his wife

32 Frederick John Cawley's birth certificate address was confirmed by the 1861 Census return. This return showed the following members and visitors in residence...

4 Loraine Terrace

| Name            | Relationship | Status | Age | Occupation       | Where born        |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|-----|------------------|-------------------|
| Josh CAWLEY     | Head         | Mar    | 40  | Upholsterer      | Dorset - Bridport |
| Mary J. CAWLEY  | Wife         | Mar    | 28  |                  | Hants - Cowes     |
| James C. CAWLEY | Son          |        | 15  | Cl. in an office | Middx - Brompton  |

Frank Cunningham Jaunay  
 b. 22 Jun 1851 Londonderry LDY  
 d. 27 Apr 1912 Adelaide SA  
 married \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 Jan 1883 Reims CHA  
 Mary Ellen Cawley  
 b. 31 May 1860 West Hackney MDX  
 d. 5 Feb 1925 Adelaide SA

## The family of Frank and Mary Ellen Jaunay

- Annie Mary Irene Jaunay  
 b. 27 Oct 1883 Reims CHA  
 d. 2 Aug 1950 Sydney NSW
- Gertrude Ellen Jaunay  
 b. 11 May 1886 Reims CHA  
 d. 27 Oct 1972 Adelaide SA  
 married \_\_\_\_\_ no issue  
 1913 Adelaide SA  
 Walter Henderson  
 b. c1888 Adelaide SA  
 d. 9 Aug 1986 Adelaide SA
- Louisa Dorothy Yvonne Jaunay  
 b. 16 May 1887 Reims CHA  
 d. 28 Dec 1984 Adelaide SA
- Louis Frank Cawley Jaunay  
 b. 25 Oct 1888 Reims CHA  
 d. 13 Nov 1888 Reims CHA
- Robert John Cunningham Jaunay  
 b. 27 Apr 1890 Reims CHA  
 d. 9 Mar 1965 Adelaide SA  
 married \_\_\_\_\_ 6 chn  
 10 Jun 1915 Adelaide SA  
 Dorothy Evelyn May Beasley  
 b. 8 Dec 1893 Gawler SA  
 d. 16 Sep 1959 Adelaide SA
- Gladys Hilda Puttick Jaunay  
 b. 7 Oct 1892 Reims CHA  
 d. 1 Feb 1968 Adelaide SA  
 married \_\_\_\_\_ 3 chn  
 21 Mar 1922 Adelaide SA  
 Horace Stanley Mount  
 b. 21 Sep 1887 Margate KEN  
 d. 19 Nov 1954 Adelaide SA  
 formerly married to Frances Murphy
- Lucia Yvette Howell Jaunay  
 b. 20 Dec 1896 Tanunda SA  
 d. 26 Aug 1984 Roseville NSW  
 married \_\_\_\_\_ 4 chn  
 3 May 1919 Sydney NSW  
 Alexander Livingstone Bell  
 b. 10 May 1888 Redfern NSW  
 d. 9 Sep 1974 Killara NSW

## Première qualité

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was born at West Cowes on the Isle of Wight. They were married at the parish church in Bridport on 24 April 1800. The Putticks were non-conformist and so Mary Cawley saw to it that her children were christened in the New Meeting Hall, Barrack Street Independent Church at Bridport.<sup>33</sup>

The Putticks, originally from Sussex, provide a long string of ancestors with a lineage being traced back to Emery Puttick and Elizabeth Knyght who were born in the late sixteenth century. Indeed Puttick is one of the oldest recorded names in the Petworth district of West Sussex. During the reign of Edward I a John Pottuk was recorded as the principle tenant on the manor of Lee in Fittleworth Lee manor; Other names within the Puttick lineage also feature in Tudor Rolls, Exchequer Accounts and Church Registers.<sup>34</sup>

...from the The Advertiser, Adelaide Tuesday 25 July 1911 p6 col 2

FEIGE—On the 24th July, at Glenelg, Mary, beloved wife of August Feige nee Puttick, and loved mother of Mrs. Jaunay, Adelaide and F. Cawley, New York. No flowers.

...from the The Advertiser, Adelaide Wednesday 26 July 1911 p2 col 4

THE FRIENDS of the Mr AUGUST FEIGE are respectfully informed that the Remains of his late wife will be removed from the Cottage Homes, Glenelg, on WEDNESDAY at 11 o'clock, for the North Brighton Cemetery for interment

EDWIN A MAYFIELD, Undertaker 123 Rundle St

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| Name           | Relationship | Status | Age | Occupation    | Where born           |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-----|---------------|----------------------|
| Josh CAWLEY    | Son          |        | 13  | Scholar       | Middx - Brompton     |
| Julia CAWLEY   | Dau          |        | 11  | Scholar       | Middx - Brompton     |
| Sophia CAWLEY  | Dau          |        | 7   | Scholar       | Middx - Brompton     |
| Mary E. CAWLEY | Dau          |        | 10m |               | Middx - N. Hackney   |
| Mary PUTTICK   | Visitor      | Mar    | 50  |               | Sussex - Petworth    |
| Eliza ALLEN    | Serv         | Unm    | 17  | House servant | Northampton - Yaxley |
| Julius ZIEGLER | Visitor      | Mar    | 22  | Merchant      | Germany              |

From the Census Return it is ascertained that Lorraine Terrace was the name given to four terraced houses on Southgate Road at the junction with Ockendon Road West Hackney.

- 33 John Henry son of John and Mary [née Cox] Puttick. Born West Cowes 12.10.1830. Baptised Sun Hill Congregational Church W. Cowes 12.1.1831.  
Mary Jane daughter of John and Mary Puttick. Born West Cowes 21.3.1833. Baptised Castlehold Baptist 25.5.1837.  
John Henry son of John and Mary Puttick, Baptised Castlehold Baptist 25.5.1837.

- 34 Maxe, *Petworth in Ancient Times*, Petworth Parochial Church Council, 1972 pp16–17.

### Old Names

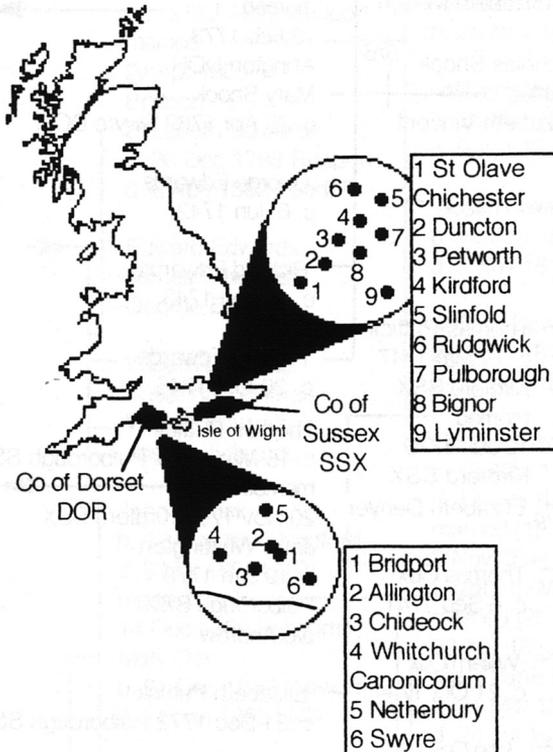
*For instance in the reign of Edward I 650 years ago the manor of Lee in Fittleworth held 230 acres of arable and pasture. There were eleven tenants, the principle one being John Pottuk. There is a whole clan of Putticks or Puttocks in Fittleworth today.*

*...Tudor Rolls, Exchequer Accounts and Church Registers reveal, however, lists of names which are still household words to us, Bonyer, Boxcall, Bishop, Ede, Tribe, Eager, Tickner, Tanner, Streeter, Wakeford, Vincent, Tribe, Euger, Allenyn, Pullen, Payne, Hillman, Dudman.*

*The Tribes and the Putticks, indeed achieved fame in the Eighteenth Century as makers of beautiful grandfather clocks, which now command high prices. Petworth has been famous for its clockmakers for years.*

...gravestone inscription at the North Brighton Cemetery:

*In Loving Memory of*  
*Mary Jane Feige*  
 BELOVED WIFE OF  
*August Feige*  
 Died 24 June 1911



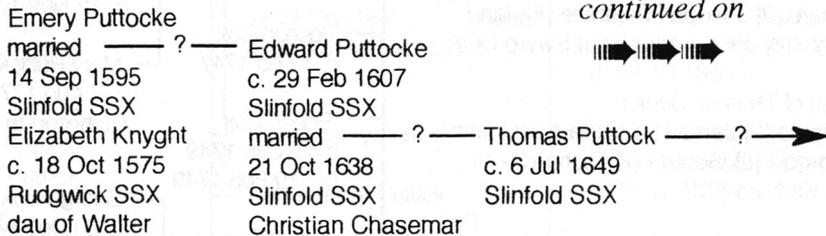
NOTES:

Possible other children of Emery Puttick  
 — Phillip Puttocke s/o Emery and Elizabeth c. 29 Mar 1612 Slinfold SSX  
 — Mary Puttock d/o Emery c.10 Oct 1590 Slinfold SSX  
 — Edward Puttock

Possible alternative Edward Puttick  
 — Edward Puttocke s/o Thomas c. 15 Dec 1625 Slinfold SSX

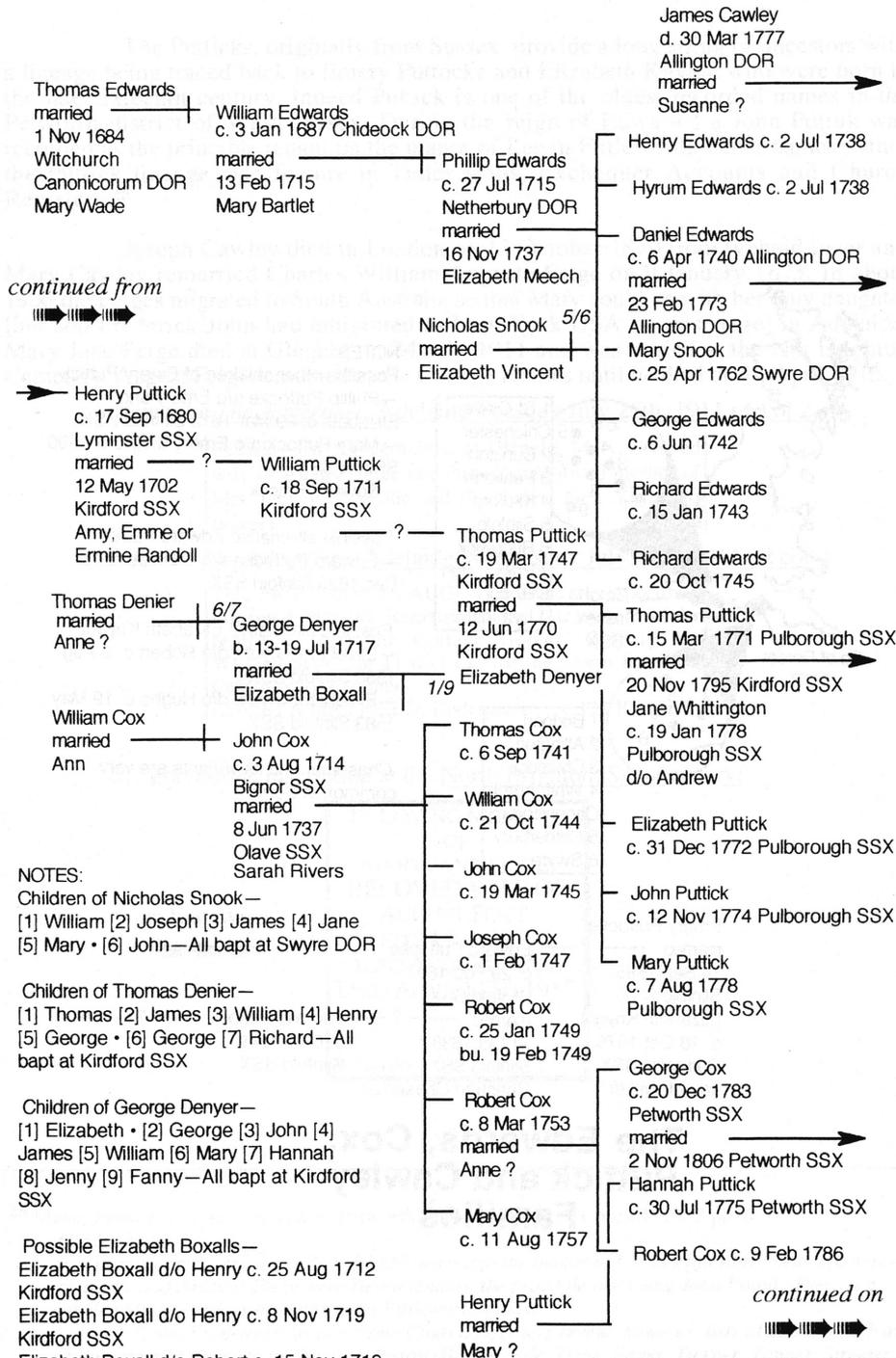
Possible alternative Elizabeth Knyght  
 — Elizabeth Knyght d/o Robert c. 9 Aug 1588 Slinfold SSX  
 — Elizabeth Knyght d/o Hughe c. 19 May 1583 Slinfold SSX

Chasemar and its variants are very common in Surrey.



## The Edwards, Cox, Puttick and Cawley Families

Première qualité



continued from

Henry Puttick c. 17 Sep 1680 Lyminster SSX married 12 May 1702 Kirdford SSX Amy, Emme or Ermine Randoll

Thomas Denier married Anne ?

William Cox married Ann

NOTES:

Children of Nicholas Snook—  
 [1] William [2] Joseph [3] James [4] Jane [5] Mary • [6] John—All bapt at Swyre DOR

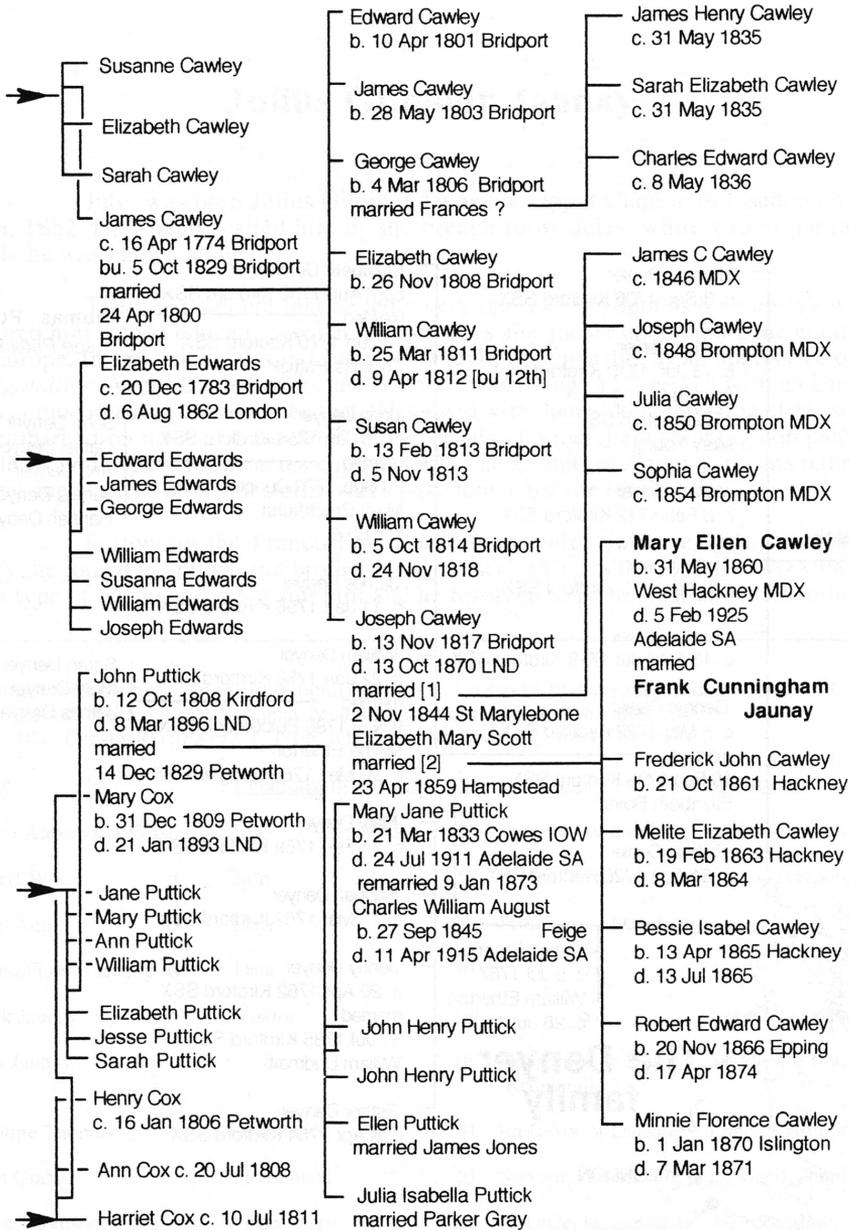
Children of Thomas Denier—  
 [1] Thomas [2] James [3] William [4] Henry [5] George • [6] George [7] Richard—All bapt at Kirdford SSX

Children of George Denier—  
 [1] Elizabeth • [2] George [3] John [4] James [5] William [6] Mary [7] Hannah [8] Jenny [9] Fanny—All bapt at Kirdford SSX

Possible Elizabeth Boxalls—  
 Elizabeth Boxall d/o Henry c. 25 Aug 1712 Kirdford SSX  
 Elizabeth Boxall d/o Henry c. 8 Nov 1719 Kirdford SSX  
 Elizabeth Boxall d/o Robert c. 15 Nov 1719 Petworth SSX

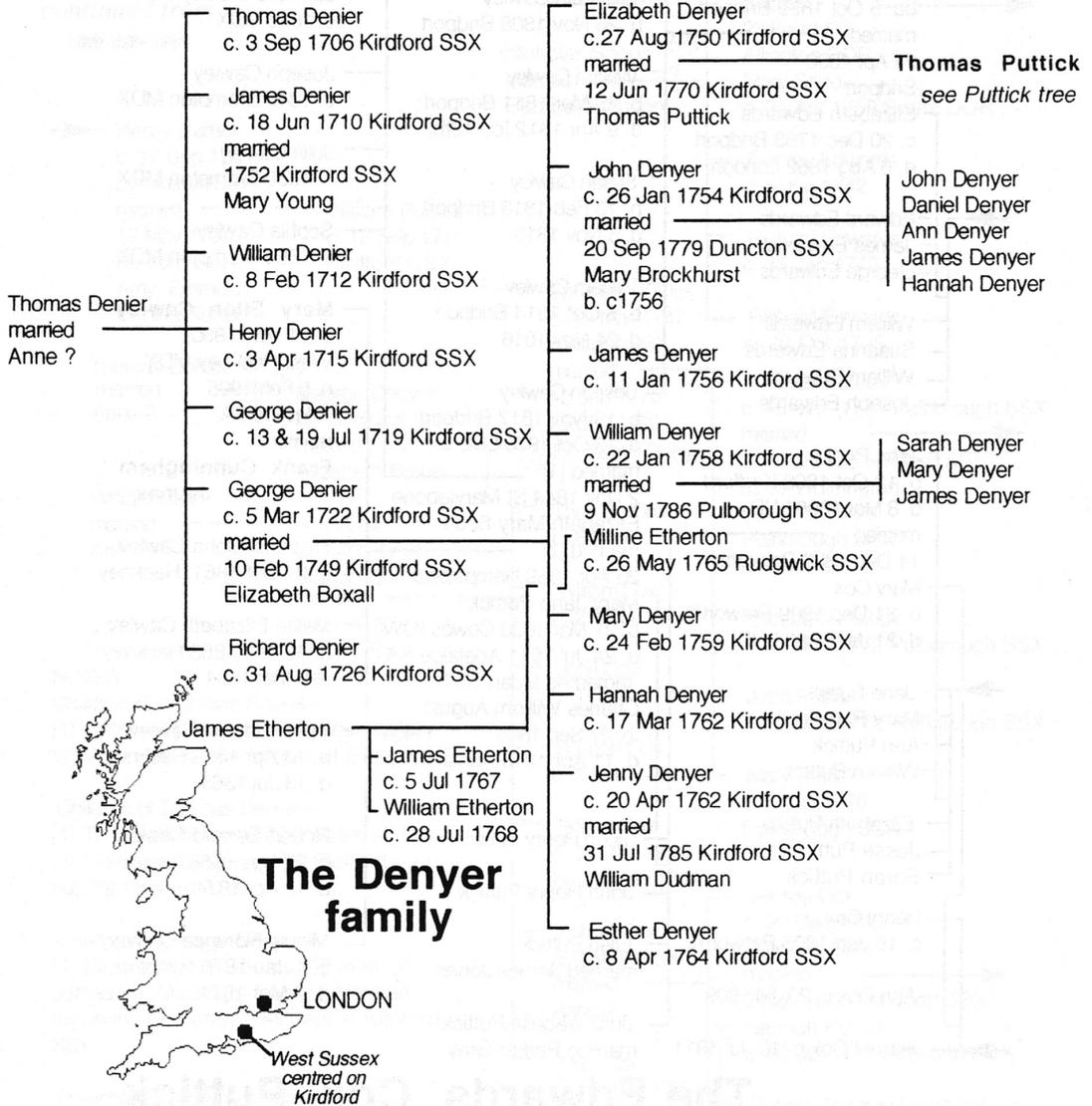
— ? — Indicates that there are possible alternative lines of descent due to common names but this lineage is selected as the most likely

continued on



continued from  


## The Edwards, Cox, Puttick and Cawley families



*Also August Feige*  
*Died April 11Th 1915*

## Julius Gilmour Jaunay

Jules was born Julius Gilmour Jaunay at Upper Clapton; in London on 30 June 1852. His friends called him by the French form, Jules, while within the family circle he was known as Ju.

There is no doubt that he lead a very interesting youth as his family's wealth ensured him a good education which in those days also meant undertaking the grand tour of Europe. In 1867 Jules was in Liverpool studying seamanship as an apprentice on the *Redgamiller*. Aunt Minnie Franks née Gilmour was living in Liverpool with an Uncle of hers at this time and it is assumed that Jules lived with them. On completion of his studies he embarked on the *Red Gauntlet*<sup>35</sup> in the service of a merchant shipping company. He made several trips to India; on tea clippers before he set out for .America. On his return the vessel encountered a violent storm which gave him a distaste for the sea.

Following the Franco-Prussian War in which Jules served in the French Navy, he joined his father and brother at the *Association Vinicole de Champagne*. This type of business did not

35 Jules may have been staying with family friends in Liverpool by the name of Elliston. The 1871 census revealed that both Jaunay brothers were staying there at that time.

1871 Census RG10/3777, f. 136b, schedule 104. 9 Nelson Street, Liverpool.

| Name                        | Relationship    | Status | Age | Occupation                        | Where born               |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Emma Alexandria ELLISTON    | Head            | Widow  | 53  | Professor of dancing              | Middlesex, London        |
| Robert Wm ELLISTON          | Son             | Unm    | 28  | Wine merchant                     | Lanc. Liverpool          |
| Mary Ann ELLISTON           | Daur            | Unm    | 30  | Professor of dancing              | Lanc. Liverpool          |
| Emma Francis Ewing ELLISTON | Daur            | Unm    | 20  | Professor of dancing              | Lanc. Liverpool          |
| Frank JAUNAY                | Visitor         | Unm    | 19  | Professor of dancing              | Ireland, Londonderry     |
| Jules JAUNAY                | Visitor         | Unm    | 18  | Apprentice on Board 'Redgamiller' | Middlesex, London        |
| Caroline THOMAS             | Apprentice      | Unm    | 20  | Professor of dancing              | Lanc. Southport          |
| Ellen GRAHAM                | Housemaid       | Unm    | 20  | Servant, Housemaid                | Scotland, Dumfries       |
| Grace THOMSON               | Under Housemaid | Unm    | 23  | Servant, Housemaid                | Aberdeenshire, Peterhead |
| Sarah HILL                  | Cook            | Unm    | 44  | Servant, Cook                     | Staffs, Bilston          |

| Official ID | Name         | Tons | Rig       | Built         | Dimensions<br>L x B x D in feet | Owner    | Home Port | Capt           |
|-------------|--------------|------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 10734       | Red Gauntlet | 1073 | Iron ship | Greenock 1864 | 204.8x33.2x21.7                 | Williams | Liverpool | Bruce Nickells |

Lloyds Shipping Register 1867

## Première qualité

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suit him and he resolved to go to Australia. The following letter written in French to his cousins on the eve of his departure for a new life in Australia reflects the style of living the young members of the family enjoyed:

22/2 London

'79

*My dear cousins. I am spending my last moments in England and writing my farewells to everyone who is dear to me and I am starting with you. I am leaving London on Tuesday morning, the 25th and am going by rail to Gravesend where we will have lunch and then will embark at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Frank should be coming on board with me. I put nearly all of my effects on board on Friday and I only have one suitcase and quilt to worry about.*

*I spent 2 days in Liverpool with the Ellistons<sup>36</sup> and my aunt, Mme Franks. Everyone asked for news of you all and if Ernest's health had improved, if Ado<sup>37</sup> is still speaking English well, how Albert's violin playing is going and a thousand questions on the subject "of dear little Maggie".*

*In the hotel I am staying there is a Captain Fayard, Captain; of the English army, I saw him last September and we chatted from time to time and he was kind enough to tell me something of the doctor on the ship which will be beneficial to me. The ship is very grand as you would be able to tell by the photograph I bought. We are four a cabin, the dining rooms are huge and everything is of extraordinary style. There are already 72 passengers in 2nd class and decidedly less in 1st class.*

*I like the prices and bottle sizes of the Monks of Chartreuse and if the opportunity arises, I will make some orders. I have also been offered the Bordeaux Wine agency of Mlle Siconnes, I will see the head of the company before my departure. I am going to sell Sillery, but there will be still one chateau in the family.*

*I have already benefited from all your presents except Aunt Louisa's revolver which will come in handy with the monks that are less peaceful than those in London.*

*I hope that during your holidays you will find time to write a word or two to me, which would give me great pleasure. As for me, I will keep you in touch with my fortunes and will often dream of the wonderful days that we spent together at Sillery. I hope all is well with your mother, I send you all my love.*

*Your devoted cousin,  
J G Jaunay*

Jules departed England on the steamer *Chimborazo*<sup>38</sup> and called at Adelaide on 13 April

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36 Note mention of Ellistons of Liverpool—see previous footnote.

Emma Alexandria Elliston was the widow of Edmund Elliston [1813–69], the youngest son of Robert William Elliston [1774–1831], actor and theatre manager, and his wife Elizabeth née Rundall. In 1829–30 Edmund and his eldest brother emigrated to Van Dieman's Land where they opened a hotel and store at Bagdad just north of Hobart. The eldest brother, William Gore Elliston stayed in Tasmania but Edmund returned to England in 1831 and at 18 set himself up in Liverpool as a wine and spirit merchant. A descendant of the eldest brother in Victoria has papers indicating that Edmund exported wines and spirits to Australia. Clearly some relationship was established between the Jaunays and Ellistons.

37 Ado is short for Adolphe, grandson of Adolphe Jacquesson.

38 Gilmour Jaunay - Passenger 97 on Steamer Chimborazo, 3847 tons, Charles French [master]. Departed

1879 among other ports on his way to Sydney.

Jules married in May 1881 to Agnes Lelia Ada Tait at Richmond; in Melbourne, Victoria. Ada, the daughter of George and Agnes née McGregor, was born in Haddington, Scotland. They had four children; Blanche Marguerite, Louis, Adolphe and Minnie. Little is known of the family,<sup>39</sup> however, they were visited by Joseph Krug in 1892 for about a month in the middle of the year followed by a few days in October. No doubt his brother, Frank and family were guests after their arrival in Australia as new citizens in the following year. At some stage the family moved to Sydney, NSW and then in later years lived in Queensland with their daughter, Minnie. As they grew older Jules and Ada found themselves in financial difficulties and cousin Joseph Krug came to the rescue. So that their pension would not be adversely affected, Krug allocated Jules a share portfolio of £2000 in the Krug business and paid an annual dividend.

When Ada died in August 1933 from heart failure brought on by pneumonia, the family were styling themselves de Jaunay, however, this lapsed after her death although son, Frank's children still maintain the prefix to this day. After 1933, Jules and his daughter, Minnie moved to Toowoomba in Queensland.

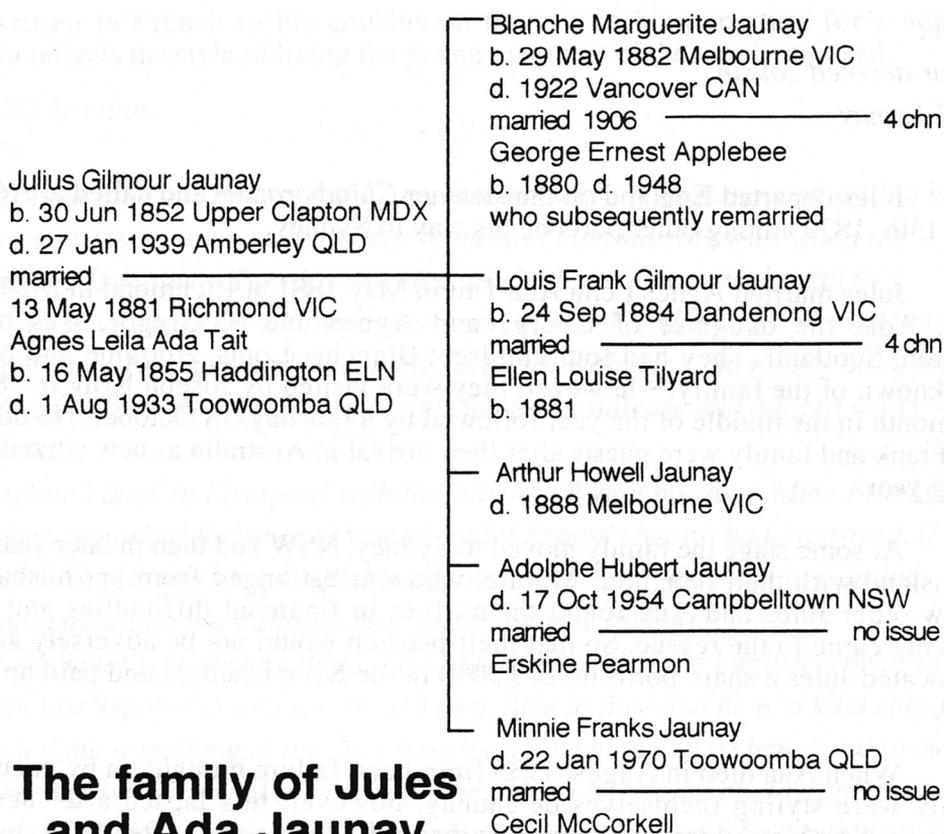
London with 240 adult passengers on 24 February 1879, Portsmouth 27 February, Maderia, St Vincents, Adelaide 13 April, Melbourne, Sydney.

| Official ID   | Name            | Tons | Rig                 | Built                    | Dimensions L x B x D in feet | Owner            | Home Port | Capt           |
|---------------|-----------------|------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|
| KPQC<br>63886 | Chimbo-<br>razo | 2443 | Iron ship<br>550 HP | Glasgow<br>1871<br>Elder | 384x41.3x35.3                | Anderson<br>& Co | London    | Chas<br>French |

Lloyds Shipping Register 1879

- 39 Clearly the Jaunay's moved frequently and often there is no entry in the directories:  
Melbourne Post Office Directories  
1878–1882—no record  
1883—Gilmore Jaunay Somerset Place 32 Docker Street Road  
1884—Julius Jaunay 74 George Street East Melbourne [south side midway Powlett & Montp]  
1885—no record  
1886—Jules Jannay [sic] New St Brighton [west side; hotel and 6 properties then house]  
1888—1889—no record  
1890—1891—Jules Jaunay 22 Fitzgerald Street South Yarra [sth side; 2 doors from Phoenix]  
1893–1892—no record  
Sydney Directories  
1899—Bookseller 556 Erskine St Sydney  
1900–01—Ivanhoe St Marrickville  
1902—28 Belmore St Sydney  
1903–05—121 Elizabeth St east Ashfield  
1906—129<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Pitt St Redfern  
1907—12 Pearson St Balmain  
1910—5 Clifton St Balmain  
1912—Drummoyne Ave Drummoyne  
1913—Seymore St Enfield  
1914—Croydon Ave Enfield  
1920—Waterloo Rd Bankstown  
Queensland Directories  
1895–1909—no record  
1924—Rhyde St Toowoomba  
1925–33—James St Toowoomba  
1934—335 Margaret St Toowoomba

## Première qualité



## The family of Jules and Ada Jaunay

### Arthur Henry Howell Jaunay

Arthur Henry Howell Jaunay was born in August 1853 and died six months later on 28 February 1854 at Reims. He was buried in the North Cemetery, Reims.

On 27 May a Victor Jaunay paid for the purchase of the double grave site [No 823] in the North Cemetery at Reims in which the young child had been buried the previous March. Five years later on 25 July 1859 it was transferred to Louis Brunet Jaunay [No 1353] for his mother's grave. Why did a Victor Jaunay purchase the grave for this child? Who was Victor Jaunay? Absolutely no mention is made of this person in any of the records kept by the family!

## The end of an era

All of Frank and Jule's children were born at the close of the 19th century and as the golden, champagne age for the Jaunay branch of the family drew to a close.

Their stories rightfully belong to the next stage of the Jaunay story and being 20th Century people are outside the scope of this book. Some proved to be such interesting characters and lead such interesting lives that their story almost demands to be told.

Wealthy the family may have been in France, but with six mouths to feed and only a basic income, Frank's collateral soon diminished. On Mary's death in 1925, the few treasures he had brought to Australia were distributed between the children. Through various misfortunes, few have survived through to today and these are widely dispersed amongst family members.

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*Respect for old papers has brought me many letters. Some are more than a century old, but the most abundant start from 1830. Thus these rooms of memory of which the poet speaks are opened again for me; they have been re-peopled; I have seen my ancestors and their friends entering and leaving them. I have seen them grow, love, weep, suffer, open out in joy like the flow of the ocean, of triumphant anguish and of death.*

...*Souvenirs sur la famille Jacquesson*, Chpt 6 p130.

# Glossary

## In France...

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AOC champagne        | The area in the province defined by law as being the source of grapes for the production of champagne. AOC stands for <i>Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée</i> and applies throughout France in determining grape type, prescribed processing, and wine names. |
| Aÿ                   | A village noted for its quality of grape production.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Aÿ-Champagne         | Full name for village of Aÿ.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| boucheur             | The person who inserts and hammers the cork into the bottle.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Châlons              | The administrative centre for the Department of Marne. Formerly a leading champagne town and headquarters for <i>Jacqueson et Fils</i> .                                                                                                                     |
| Châlons-sur-Marne    | Full name for the town of Châlons.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Chantilly            | Location of the main residence of the Princes of Condé.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Château de Chantilly | Main home of the Princes of Condé.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| chef de cave         | cellar master                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| CIVC                 | <i>Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne</i> —the controlling body of champagne production based at Épernay.                                                                                                                                         |
| crayères             | chalk pits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| cuvée                | A vatting of wine from a grape pressing. Hence première cuvée means the champagne from the first pressing.                                                                                                                                                   |
| dégorgement          | The removal of the cork and sediment which has settled during the process of remuage before the final cork is inserted.                                                                                                                                      |
| départementales      | Administrative districts like the English county.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Épernay              | A town noted for its champagne houses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Fagnières            | A suburb within the town of Châlons.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| grande marque        | Leading champagne house.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| jambon de Reims      | Ham cooked with green herbs which form green vein-like lines in the meat.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| la Champagne         | The province of Champagne.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| le champagne         | The drink, champagne.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| les champenois       | Residents of the province of Champagne.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| les grandes marques  | Term for the greatest manufacturers of champagne.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Loiret               | A department with Orléans as its administrative centre.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Marne                | A department with Châlons-sur-Marne as its administrative centre.                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Première qualité**

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|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| méthode champenoise    | The complex process of preparing authentic champagne with a secondary fermentation in the bottle itself.                                                                                          |
| Montmartre Cemetery    | Main cemetery in Paris.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| mousse                 | The effervescent foam caused by the trapped gases escaping from the wine.                                                                                                                         |
| négociant-manipulants  | Champagne makers who purchase their grapes from growers.                                                                                                                                          |
| potée Champenoise      | A traditional casserole of mixed meats, sausages and vegetables.                                                                                                                                  |
| récoltants-manipulants | Champagne makers who grow their own grapes. This was more common in the early 19th century and is now a developing trend but died out as the maker manufactures concentrated on the process only. |
| Reims                  | The largest city of the Province noted for its champagne houses.                                                                                                                                  |
| remuage                | The process of shaking and turning champagne bottles until they stand cork downwards to allow the sediment created to settle on the cork.                                                         |
| Sillery                | A village noted for its champagne houses.                                                                                                                                                         |
| vignerons              | Growers of wine grapes.                                                                                                                                                                           |

**In Australia...**

|                     |                                                                                                   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Adelaide            | Capital city of the state of South Australia.                                                     |
| Barossa Valley      | South Australia's premier wine growing district to north-east of Adelaide.                        |
| Gawler              | Township midway between Adelaide and Barossa Valley.                                              |
| Henley Beach        | A beach-side suburb of Adelaide.                                                                  |
| Melbourne           | Capital city of the State of Victoria.                                                            |
| Nailsworth          | A northern suburb of Adelaide.                                                                    |
| North Adelaide      | City of Adelaide is divided by parkland into two parts: Adelaide to the south and North Adelaide. |
| North Road Cemetery | Anglican cemetery in Nailsworth, Adelaide.                                                        |
| Norton Summit       | A small town in the Adelaide Hills noted for apple, pear, and cherry production.                  |
| Port Adelaide       | Adelaide's former port and a north western suburb.                                                |
| Stawell             | Small town to north-west of Melbourne.                                                            |
| Sydney              | Capital city of the state of New South Wales.                                                     |
| Tanunda             | Town in the wine growing region, the Barossa Valley to the north-east of Adelaide.                |
| [The] Tiers         | The former name for the Adelaide Hills.                                                           |
| Toowoomba           | Central Queensland coastal town.                                                                  |

# Index

The convention in this section of the book is that all married women are listed by married name even where the reference relates to their pre-married life. Most have a cross reference entry under their maiden name.

Minor places like street addresses are listed under the principal location. Therefore a suburb will be found under its city, a street address will be found under its town or village, etc.

**Bold** page numbers indicate a chart reference. *Italic* page numbers indicate a photograph.

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