



It is with great sadness that we report the loss of Henry C.B. Lindh at the age of 84 on July 3, 2015. He joined the Huguenot Society of America in 1976 by documenting his lineage to ancestor Pierre Cresson and was our thirty-first president from 2012 until the time of his death.

Lindh was born in New York City on August 14, 1930 to the late Alice Lee Beadleston Lindh and Fritz Philip Lindh and attended The Buckley School; St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire; Yale College, where he received an undergraduate degree in economics in 1952; and the Columbia Business School. After service with the United States Army Audit Agency during the Korean War, he joined Price Waterhouse, becoming a certified public accountant, followed by a distinguished thirty-five year career on Wall Street, where he was a partner at Faulkner Dawkins & Sullivan and senior vice president, treasurer, and chief financial officer of investment firms Wood Gundy & Co. and Richardson Greenshields. For a short time, he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He was the breeder and

owner of numerous successful thoroughbred racehorses.

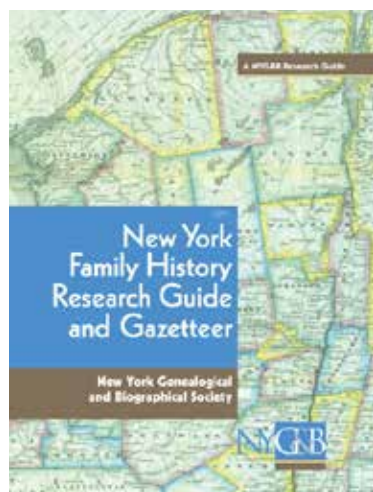
His active participation in charitable organizations included fifty years on the board of The Seamen's Church Institute of New York and New Jersey, where he served as president and treasurer, and twenty-five years on the board of The New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, serving as chairman, president, and treasurer. Lindh was also a member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, the Saint Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, Holland Society, New England Society and Lords of Manors, as well as Squadron A, the Newport Reading Room, the Clambake Club, the Dunes Club, and the Union Club. Lindh was a descendant through his mother of the earliest New York families, including Robert Livingston, First Lord of the Manor of Livingston, 1686; John Pell, Second Lord of the Manor of Pelham, 1670; Richard Post of Southampton, Long Island, 1640; and Nicholas Pierre Gouverneur, who came to New Amsterdam in 1663. In addition to Cresson and Gouverneur, Lindh also was descended from Huguenot Daniel Le Roy.

We honor Henry C.B. Lindh and his family today because of his kindness, his public and private contributions to many causes, and his dedication to the goals of our Society. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Powers Lindh; his son, Andrew Seton Post Lindh; his daughter, Jennifer Davis Lindh; and four grandchildren.

## BOOKS OF INTEREST

*New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* is the result of three years of intensive research by the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society. The 800-page book is a comprehensive guide to the resources available to research the recorded history of families with New York State roots. To order a copy, call 212-755-8532 or go to [www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org](http://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org).

*Enlightening Enthusiasm* (Manchester University Press), by Dr. Lionel Laborie of Goldsmiths University in London, focuses on the notorious case of the French Prophets as the epitome of religious enthusiasm in early Enlightenment England. (In the early modern period, the term 'enthusiasm' was a smear word used to discredit the dissenters of the radical Reformation as dangerous religious fanatics.) The book is based on new archival sources and explores the place of the Camisards within the Huguenot community in England. It also contains a list of 665 followers, about a third of whom were Huguenots.



# The Huguenot Society of America

Newsletter • Fall 2015

## SIXTH INTERNATIONAL HUGUENOT CONFERENCE • SEPTEMBER 9–11, 2015

*Reported by Mary Bertschmann, Executive Director*

Four delegates of the Huguenot Society of America traveled to London to attend the Sixth International Huguenot Conference, which was convened by the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland under the patronage of The Very Reverend John Hall, Dean of Westminster. The subject was "Huguenot Networks in Europe, 1550–1800, and the Impact of a Minority as Refugees." The meetings took place at Boughton House in Northamptonshire and Europe House, Smith Square, Westminster in London, where delegates were guests of the European Commission. Ninety-six delegates from twelve countries—including England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Japan, and the United States—participated in the conference.

On our first day in London, we assembled at Allsop Place, Baker Street to board a coach for the two-hour trip to Boughton House (*pictured at right*)—one of the great stately homes in England built by the 1st Duke of Montagu in the late seventeenth century and currently owned by his descendant the 10th Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury. Montagu had served as Ambassador to France during the reign of Louis XIV and acquired a deep passion for French arts and style plus an enormous sympathy for the persecuted Huguenots. These interests influenced him to become a significant patron of the talented and desperate refugees. The Huguenot permanent collection at Boughton is one of the most complete testimonies to their skills and artistic genius, catalogued and overseen by its curator, Paul Boucher.

After our arrival, we gathered in the lofty baroque Main Hall where Mr. Boucher explained what we would see. Besides viewing the Huguenot collection in Steward's Hall, we were taken on guided tours of the extensive state rooms, hallways, and bedchambers of the house with their superb displays of furniture, porcelain, tapestries, and carpets, and their walls hung with large ornately framed portraits and landscapes painted by historically famous artists.

We enjoyed a hearty buffet lunch in the Stable Hall before we were driven to the village of Warkton and St. Edmund's Church to see the white marble statues of the Montagu family. Two of these imposing monuments were designed and sculpted in 1751 by the Huguenot Louis François Roubiliac.



Back in London the next morning, all delegates congregated at Europe House to begin an intensive two days of lectures. A total of twenty papers were read by an impressive roster of professors and scholars detailing the work, the extent, and the influence of the early Huguenot network in Europe. From the beginning of the Wars of Religion in the early sixteenth century, there was a Huguenot minority of aristocrats in France who were able to make use of their diplomatic connections. They reached out for support to all foreign Protestant princes. According to research done by Hugues Daussy, who spoke at the conference, London quickly became the nerve center of a Huguenot network in 1550. Its special position allowed it to foster links between the French Protestants in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries. Soon some of the most eminent of Queen Elizabeth's advisors were Huguenots. With the establishment in London of permanent Huguenot ambassadors, such as Odet de Châtillon (brother of Gaspard de Coligny) and the transformation of the ministers of the French church of London (Nicholas Des Gallars and

Robert Le Macon de La Fontaine) into diplomats when occasion demanded, Huguenot aristocrats, academics, and professionals exiled in London played a decisive role in expanding the network to protect and provide new opportunities for refugees not only in England but throughout Protestant Europe.

The London network went so far as to offer legal advice as illustrated by Huguenot refugees such as Alexandre Sasserie, who became executor, arbitrator, and business advisor to refugees pouring into England. His father-in-law was Samuel Beauchamp, *avocat au Parlement de Paris* and a member of the last Charenton consistory. During the conference, Barbara Julien of the Huguenot Library in London presented a review of Sasserie's meticulous records.

Tessa Murdoch, a curator at the Victoria and Albert Museum, read a paper on the Huguenot refugee Daniel Marot, who is an interesting example of the working of the network. Marot, who made engravings for the court designer to Louis XIV, was forced to leave France for his religious convictions. Thanks to connections, he was able to settle in Amsterdam and gain the patronage of William of Orange and his English consort, Mary. His design concepts were published in Amsterdam by a Huguenot printer and are still used today as a reference for late Baroque style.

At the reception, we were able to meet and talk with other delegates coming from many parts of the globe. The Very Reverend John Hall cheered everyone with his words of welcome and was very interested to meet with us and talk about his visits to Manhattan.

On the following day, we took the time to visit Spitalfields where so many Huguenot craftsmen and their families settled. Spitalfields was the most concentrated settlement of working-class Huguenots in England. Unlike the aristocrats, academics, and professionals who settled in Westminster, they were skilled craftsmen and made their modest houses both a home and a place of work. They worshipped in their own French-speaking chapels and kept to their French customs. This community is a good example of the vision and organization of a network that successfully helped all Huguenots regardless of class distinctions. On Saturday we took the train to Rochester, Kent, to attend an open house at the new Huguenot Museum followed by a visit to the French Hospital, which had its origins as a small almshouse called La Providence that, early on, was provided by the network for the ailing and most destitute refugees. It has a fascinating history. In 1689, William, Prince of Orange, became King of England. He was a militantly devout Protestant and a direct

descendant of Gaspard de Coligny, the great Huguenot martyr. By the time he came to London, the Huguenot network was established. He worked to strengthen it, and his English wife, Queen Mary, founded by Decree a Royal Bounty fund for French refugees. In 1708, a Huguenot gentleman Jacques de Gastigny, who was master of the King's Hounds, left a sum of one thousand pounds in his will to be used for building a French Hospital. This money along with contributions from the Royal fund enabled the hospital to be built.

It was finished in 1718 and incorporated with a Royal Charter a few years later. It is still thriving today as it provides sixty self-contained flats to accommodate elderly persons of Huguenot descent who are able to look after themselves.

We left England and the conference inspired by what we had seen and heard, but most of all by the Huguenots themselves—their grace and their truth.

*The Huguenot Society of America sponsored and hosted the very first international Huguenot conference in New York City in 1898, coinciding with the celebration of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Edict of Nantes. It lasted for one week and brought together internationally based speakers and attendees. There were seminars, receptions, visits to regional Huguenot sites, church services, and other special events. All in all, it was an auspicious inauguration for the beginning of a worldwide connection between all Huguenot organizations.*

**CUR NON? Michael J. Burlingham**

On March 20, 1780, under command of Louis-René de La Touche, the frigate *L'Hermione* departed Rochefort, France, and made haste for America bearing its now famous passenger, Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette. The marquis brought news that his effort to have Louis XVI intercede in the American war of independence from Great Britain had been successful: France was sending a fleet of ships and an army of men to bolster the beleaguered American forces—a turning point in the Revolutionary War.

*L'Hermione* was a Concorde-class frigate of the French navy, built for speed and agility. Launched in 1779 at the Rochefort shipyard, she was 145 feet long and had thirty-two 12-pound canons arrayed on a single deck. The marquis wrote that “she sailed like a bird.”

It turns out that Rochefort lies just twenty miles south of the Huguenot stronghold of La Rochelle, and that until 1685, the year of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Huguenots had armed and supplied the shipyard. Which is perhaps



why an invitation was sent to the Huguenot Society of America to celebrate the arrival of a full-scale replica of *L'Hermione* at Greenport, New York, on July 6, 2015.

Built at the Rochefort shipyard from 1997 to 2014, the replica was constructed from the exact

line drawings for a sister ship, *La Concorde*, and largely with period methods. To that end, two thousand oaks were felled, sixteen miles of rope fabricated, and 25 million euros (\$28 million) spent, three to four times the cost of an eighteenth-century frigate, inflation adjusted.

A former whaling town, Greenport lies just twenty miles from the spot where *L'Hermione* engaged the HMS *Iris* on June 7, 1780, in a fierce, ninety-minute duel. On its way from New York to Newport, therefore, the replica ship honored that battle with a visit to the closest deep-water harbor on the East End of Long Island.

To stand on the deck of such a ship and later to dine at the table of Captain Yann Cariou were unforgettable experiences. Cariou described *L'Hermione* as a “racing machine, a perfect boat,” and told us that he was making his way through the original ship's log, a treasure trove that has never been published.

Lafayette returned to France in 1787 with a taste for universal rights in his blood. Two years later, he and Thomas Jefferson drafted *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*, the core statement of the values of the French revolution, which Lafayette presented to the National Assembly three days before the storming of the Bastille.

Echoing Lafayette's famous motto, we ask, “Why not?”

**ACTIVITIES OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA**

**Annual Meeting, April 26, 2015**

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Union Club in New York City. Pamela Fulweiler presided. Chaplain Nigel J. Massey gave the invocation. After the review of the agenda, Ms. Fulweiler delivered President Henry C.B. Lindh's announcements and introduced the Society's guest and speaker, Peter Duval, who spoke about The French Hospital in Kent, England. A reception followed.



**From left to right:** Pamela Fulweiler, Elbrun Kimmelman, Jason Bernhard, Henry C.B. Lindh, the Reverend Nigel J. Massey, James Spanier, and Julie Horner

**Choral Evensong for the Patriotic Societies at Saint Thomas Church, NYC, November 8, 2015**

A celebratory Choral Evensong served as the Ninety-Fifth Annual Flag Service for The Patriotic and Historical Societies in honor of those who have given their lives and those who have served in the armed forces of our country. Philip A. Reeser, president, carried the Society's banner and was accompanied by L. Herndon Werth in the procession. Over seventy societies participated in the service.