

A Brief History of the Garrigues/Garrigus Family

An brief overview of the Garrigus family, comprising Matthieu Garrigues, Jacob Garrigus, David Garrigus, Jacob Garrigus, and Jane Garrigus

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Primary research, sources, and detail provided by Robert Garrigus and some history derived from [The Garrigues Family In America](#). Very little found herein is original. It is instead, a compilation and abridgement of writings and research found elsewhere, focusing on my ancestors.

Overview of the Garrigues Name and Family

The name [Garrigues](#) is no doubt derived from the name of the region (Les Garrigues) in South-Central France from which the family hails. At the advent of surnames in Europe, many took the name of their town or region. The region name means "barren moor" or "wild lands". There is also a mountain bearing that name in that part of France.

There's much discussion about the 'proper' pronunciation of "Garrigues". The original French name is pronounced Gare-eeg (rhymes with "intrigue"), with perhaps a slight 'flip' of the "r". This resulted in many early American recordings of the name as "Garig" or "Garick" or similar. Most American branches of the family (and most specifically our branch with the spelling change to "Garrigus") pronounce it as Gare-ih-gus (rhymes with "asparigus"). The French, anglicized "Garrigus", and a variety of other pronunciations, ranging from Gare-ih-gyu (like "barbecue") to Gar-EE-gues (like "Rodriguez") to GAIR-i-GYOUZ, are in use today.

Matthieu Garrigues (also Matthew Garrigues, Mathiew Garrigus, Matthiew Garrigues, etc.) was the progenitor of most of the Garrigues (Garrigus) lines in the northern United States. He was born in Languedoc, France in 1679.

Matthieu's parents are not definitively known. Most records ascribe him to Jean Garrigues and his wife Marie De Franchimont, though no definitive record is known to make this connection (*see Robert Garrigus' comprehensive report on this matter*). Jean Garrigues purportedly had three sons – Francois Garrigues, Matthieu Garrigues, and Pierre Garrigues. While anecdotal evidence suggests this Matthieu to be the one that settled in America, there is no evidence to prove so. Ties from Jean Garrigues to Guillaume de La Garrigues in the 12th century are most certainly completely false and unsubstantiated. Also unknown are his wife Susanne's parents. Some histories list her as daughter of Isaac Rochet (b. 1665 in Languedoc, France) and Jeanne Du Fray (b. 1660 in Languedoc, France), but this is not substantiated or verified.

In short, without new and definitive evidence, the Garrigus line begins at Matthieu Garrigues and Susanne Rochet. So that is where we begin.

Matthieu Garrigues and Susanne Rochet

Matthieu Garrigues (b. 1679 in Languedoc, France) was of the [Huguenot](#) religion. In October 1685, [Louis XIV](#), the grandson of Henry IV, renounced the [Edict of Nantes](#), which had previously provided protection to the Huguenots and others of the Protestant faiths. The revocation declared Protestantism illegal. This act resulted in increased hostility toward the Huguenot's.

Matthieu fled to [The Hague](#) sometime after the edict. Matthieu is first seen at The Hague as a new member of the Walloon Church in that place in October 1701. He married Susanne Rochet at The Hague in 1702. They had two children there - daughter Marguerite Jeanne Garrigues (born about December 31 1702 or January 1, 1703 in The Hague, Holland; died Before January 11, 1707/08) and François Phillippe Garrigues (born October 29, 1704 in Rotterdam, Holland; died About March 19, 1783 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA).

By 1708, Matthieu, Susanne, and son François Phillippe had moved to [St. Christopher](#) in the [West Indies](#). He appears in the 1708 census as "Matthew Garig", with one son (Marguerite had likely died by this point in time). He was 30 years of age. It is unclear why they moved there - it may have been to be with other French Huguenots, some of whom *may* have been related (some Laguarigue's remain on the islands to this day), or perhaps it was merely a long and somewhat common stop on their way to the American Colonies.

They gave birth to two sons in the Antilles - Pierre Garrigues (born After 1708 in St. Christopher [St. Kitts & Nevis], French West Indies; died Between July 06, 1746 & February 11, 1746/47 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA) and Matthew Garrigues, Jr. (born About 1712 in St. Christopher, French West Indies; died August 06, 1748 in probably Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA).

By 1713 or 1714, they had arrived and settled in Philadelphia. They had four more sons:

- John Garrigues, born Abt. 1714 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA; died Abt. July 28, 1798 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA.
- Isaac Garrigues, born Abt. 1715 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA; died Abt. January 15, 1785 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA.
- Jacob Garrigues, Sr., born Abt. 1716 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA; died May 12, 1798 in Morristown, Morris County, NJ. Jacob is the author's ancestor.

- Samuel Garrigues, Sr., born February 12, 1718/19 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA; died Abt. July 25, 1783 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA.

Matthieu quickly established the family at the [Christ Episcopal Church](#) located on Second Street. They attended well before the church evolved and transformed into the landmark it is today. Many notable figures graced the halls of this church, including [Benjamin and Deborah Franklin](#), and [Betsy Ross](#). [George Washington](#) and [John Adams](#) both attended while president.

Matthieu Garrigues was the proprietor of a Philadelphia tavern called the "Prince Eugene", which was located somewhere on Front Street. It was likely, and appropriately, named after [Prince Eugene of Savoy](#). There is very little record of this tavern's existence apart from listings in a few tavern lists of the day and a Philadelphia newspaper advertisement from 1726 selling a billiard table (this object was advertised as "the first of its kind" in the colonies). The sale was likely a result of settlement of city taxes, the record of which shows Matthieu as being "insolvent".

Matthieu Garrigues died in Philadelphia that same year, probably on September 5, 1726. His burial is noted on the Christ Church register. His death left Susanne (age ~48) in serious financial difficulties to raise seven boys - François (age 22), Pierre (17), Matthew, Jr. (14), John (12), Isaac (11), Jacob (10), and Samuel (7). Certainly those of age worked hard to support the family. Records show payments from Christ Church to "widow Garrigues". It's unlikely that she could pay to have her husband's grave marked. Within a few years, Susanne was a regularly attending and contributing member of the church, with her family gaining respect and wealth over time. She attended up until the month of her death.

Susanne Garrigues died September 30, 1746 at age 67. That same year one of her more well known Philadelphia neighbors - Benjamin Franklin - would begin experimenting with electricity. Both, along with [many other notables](#), lie interred in Christ Church Cemetery on the corner of 5th &



Arch Streets in Philadelphia. A stone marks her grave and stands in tribute to a strong woman. A commemorative plaque was also placed at the site in the year 2000. (Note the spelling of "Susannah" –

the original spelling was "Susanne". The plaque also recognizes her husband, likely buried here in an unmarked or perhaps the same grave.)

Jacob Garrigues and Sarah

Jacob Garrigues (born About 1716 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA; died May 12, 1798 in Morristown, Morris County, NJ.) was the progenitor of the New Jersey Branch of our family. Having been born in colonial Philadelphia, Jacob's father Matthieu died when he was 10 years old. Jacob was likely well trained in the trades of his 5 older brothers and worked hard to support his family.

Sometime around 1740, Jacob left Philadelphia and settled on the Peck farm in Hanover Township, Morris County, New Jersey. There is no record as to why he made the move, but he most likely went alone. He took up a life of farming. New Jersey, at this time, was the frontier, and certainly life was rough. One documentarian of 1738 described the area as such: "The woods around were visited by the panther and the bear, while wolves in great numbers answered each other from the neighboring hills. The sheep and cattle were brought into pens for the night."

About 1740 Jacob married Sarah (born 1720 in Rockaway, Morris, New Jersey, died 17 Jul 1777 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey). Percy Crayon stated in his History of Morris County that Sarah may have been a member of either the Losey or Lyon families that were numerous in the region during the period. At some point in time "Losey or Lyon" was mistranscribed as "Losey of Lyon" and as such, this has since been mistakenly passed down as Sarah having been born in Lyon, France. At least one record lists her maiden name as Shipman. No details are known of Sarah's actual maiden name or progenitors.

Jacob joined the Presbyterian Church and was in 1758 a founding member of the Rockaway Presbyterian Church, having donated 1 Pound to the building fund. Traditions tell of his habit of walking to church, a distance of more than five miles. This habit he practiced with great regularity through all kinds of weather.



Jacob Garrigues' signature on the Rockaway Presbyterian Church's original list of subscribers, 1758.

Jacob and Sarah had 9 children:

- **Susannah Garrigus**, born July 15, 1741; died November 18, 1761 in Morris County, NJ. She married James Mackey February 02, 1760 in Morris County, NJ.
- **Mary Garrigus**, born October 02, 1743 in Morris County, NJ; died January 30, 1812 in Manorville, Long Island, NY.
- **Nancy Garrigus**, born Abt. 1744 in Morristown, Morris County, NJ.

- **Sarah Garrigus.** She married John Pierson January 30, 1774; born in Rockaway, Morris County, NJ.
- **David Garrigus,** born March 18, 1748 in Rockaway, Morris County, NJ; died October 08, 1815 in Butler County, OH. The author's progenitor.
- **Rebecca Garrigus,** born September 02, 1751 in Morris County, NJ; died October 20, 1838 in Morris Plains, Morris County, NJ.
- **Jacob Garrigues, Jr.,** born November 21, 1752 in Morristown, Morris County, NJ; died May 03, 1830 in Dover, NJ.
- **John Garrigus,** born June 30, 1760 in Hanover, Morris County, NJ; died August 13, 1850 in Rockaway, Morris County, NJ.
- **Isaac Garrigus,** born 1763 in Morris County, NJ; died August 30, 1794 in Morris County, NJ.

The four sons, David, Jacob, John, and Isaac, all served in the Revolutionary War, two of them enlisting at a very young age. Jacob Sr. was a militiaman, subject to call, but remained at home with his family most of the time.

Little more is known about Jacob Sr. following the war. He appears to have settled back into his life as a farmer tending to his 97 acres and enjoying life with his family and friends. His sons became very active in the Rockaway church and continued in farming as well. Some of the boys (particularly David) also began working in the iron trade as was common in that area of New Jersey.

Sarah preceded Jacob in death by almost 21 years. She died of dysentery on July 17, 1777. She is buried in the 1st Presbyterian Cemetery in Morristown. No headstone is extant or readable for her. Jacob died of fever on May 12, 1798 at the age of 82. He was also buried in the grounds of the 1st Presbyterian Church in Morristown but his stone is no longer extant or has been rendered illegible over the years. A majority of the stones in this cemetery are left blank as a result of the elements. The church has no record of the exact location of graves but does have a record of Jacob's burial there as well as an attestation of his status as a veteran of the Revolutionary War.

On September 15, 2001 (days after 9/11), a granite headstone was placed at the site as a veteran's benefit for Jacob's military service in the Revolutionary War (though but 2 months or so in duration). This effort was directed by Robert Garrigus. The stone commemorates Jacob's service in the Morris County Militia and also has an annotation to Sarah, also buried at this place.



Garrigues to Garrigus

There's much debate in the current family about Jacob's family (among others) changing the spelling of their name from "Garrigues" to "Garrigus". The predominant Quaker religion of the more sizeable Philadelphia arm of the family was primarily pacifist and did not support the Revolutionary War. One member, Samuel (Jacob's brother, son of Matthieu) was proprietor of the Merchant and Trader on Second Street (a business firmly reliant upon English trading) and was, on at least two occasions, accused of spying for the British forces, though he was never convicted. He and his son were both "blacklisted" as traitors. It was certainly a time of much distrust and animosity between Quakers and the Revolutionaries.

At the commencement of the war, Jacob had been in New Jersey and no longer associated with the Quaker's (now being associated with the Presbyterian congregation) for over 30 years. His farming lifestyle and religion were now much different from his now generally well-do-do businessmen kin in Philadelphia. Thus, those in the family that chose to fight in the war, primarily the New Jersey clan headed by Jacob, are rumored to have changed their name – either out of shame for taking up arms or out of embarrassment for the pacifists who did not... or thus the rumors suggest.

In actuality, there is little evidence that supports this claim directly. Indeed, several of the Philadelphia clan fought in the war (Jacob son of John son of Matthieu being most notable [see "Other Tidbits" below]). Additionally, many family members who fought in the war maintained the "Garrigues" spelling. The name change seemed to occur over some time. Many of the Philadelphia clan eventually took upon "Garrigus" as well.

The name change appears to have been the result of a relatively slow evolution and not solely based on any animosity toward any other family members or branches. The simple difficulty of pronouncing and spelling "Garrigues" (Gare-eeg, in French) was likely a strong motivator, as was the fact that France was generally considered an enemy of the U.S. in the late 1700's, with war narrowly avoided by the actions of President John Adams. If ever there was a time to not have a French name, that was it.

By around 1817, use of the name "Garrigues" by the New Jersey family seems to have completely ceased. Despite the root cause, there was clearly animosity between clans of the family, some continuing almost 200 years later. One family account near the turn of the 20th century depicts Russell Garrigus, Sr. stating "you can't trust the side of the family that spells the name g-u-e-s." He even once refused to go to a certain barber because he was a member of the Garrigues branch of the family. Despite this previous animosity, present-day members of the family are genuinely proud of their common heritage and the roles their ancestors played in the founding of this country.

David Garrigus

David Garrigus (born March 18, 1748 [some records show March 12, though David recorded the 18th himself in his Bible] in Rockaway, Morris County, NJ; died October 08, 1815 in Butler County, OH.) was the son of Jacob Sr. He married Abigail (born February 02, 1756 in Hanover, NJ, died December 30, 1817 in Hamilton, Butler County, OH), March 18, 1773 – David's 25th birthday. Abigail was barely age 17 at the time.

Abigail was most likely the daughter of John Losey, though I've yet to find definitive evidence of this. Some histories show her father as James Puff Losey. The only known documentation of her maiden name is a notation in the family bible of her name as "Abigail Losey", though her last name was written over at a much later date as "Loce". She appears on records with last names of Losey, Loce, Locy, Lose, and Loyse. New, definitive evidence of her progenitors is needed before I will accept John or any other as her father.

David served in Captain Josiah Hall's Company, Colonel Ford's Battalion of the Morris County, New Jersey Militia of the Continental Service. He is recorded as being a Wagonmaster, also a private in the militia. There is a commonly told story about David, published as such:

"David was described as 'easily excited, losing his balance in many instances.' When David was doing sentry duty in Washington's camp, Foster Williams, son of Samuel Williams of Shongum, laid a wager with some of the men of the company that he could take David's musket away from him while he was at his post. Williams came up to David and demanded his musket, but David, who knew the penalty, refused. Williams undertook to deprive him of his gun by force, and in the struggle which ensued Williams was accidentally shot and died a few hours later."

This story has been republished several times with minor discrepancies (some with and without the reference to Washington). Please note that I, and others, have found no official records of this story. While there are records of a Foster Williams in this area of New Jersey at this time, I can find no military records for him. This story is not substantiated and without evidence should be regarded as rumor.

Little is known of David's military service, though his brother John served for at least 3 years. John is commonly described as being with George Washington at [Yorktown for the surrender of Cornwallis](#), effectively the end of the Revolutionary War. However, records indicate that this is almost certainly a rumor as military records don't show John joining this unit until a month after the surrender at Yorktown. He served in this unit for about two months and then is shown as "desert'd 28th Feb'y" 1782. Please note that "deserted" has a much more

negative connotation today – it's more likely that John felt his three years of duty as sufficiently served and returned to his family.

The children of David and Abigail Losey Garrigus were:

- Sarah Garrigus, born April 21, 1774 in Morris County, NJ; died July 21, 1777 in Probably Morris County, NJ.
- Jephtha Cass Garrigus, born June 07, 1776 in Elizabeth, NJ; died January 22, 1868 in Bridgeton, Parke County, IN.
- David Garrigus, Jr., born June 30, 1778 in Morris County, NJ.
- Stephen Garrigus, born December 01, 1780 in Morris County, NJ; died April 01, 1783 in Probably Morris County, NJ.
- Hannah Garrigus, born January 26, 1783 in North Rockaway, Morris County, NJ; died September 01, 1821 in Rockaway, Morris County, NJ.
- Silas Garrigus, born August 18, 1785 in Morris County, NJ; died March 03, 1859 in NJ.
- Eunice Garrigus, born May 25, 1788 in Morris County, NJ; died October 31, 1813 in Butler County, OH.
- Jacob Garrigus, born August 25, 1790 in Morris County, NJ; died 1836 in Hamilton, Butler County, OH. The author's progenitor.
- Abner Garrigus, born January 09, 1793 in Morris County, NJ; died January 06, 1838 in Butler County, OH.
- Mary Garrigus, born April 04, 1795 in Morris County, NJ; died January 1838 in Indianapolis, IN.
- Timothy Lindley Garrigus, born April 24, 1798 in Morris County, NJ; died March 25, 1856 in Omaha, NE.

Note that not all of the dates above have been verified - most come from the [family bible](#), which is known to have a few inaccuracies.

Of interest is that David's mother Sarah and his daughter Sarah both died in the same place within 4 days of each other in 1777. This could be coincidental or possibly a result of the same disease (dysentery). There are inconsistencies about this child – the church records (which are not entirely accurate) show Sarah's burial Dec. 27, 1774 (at 8 months of age) and this child simply as "a child". Some modern records show this child as being Allen or Allan, though this is probably unknown and most likely a mistaken inclusion of an Allan Garrigus from Indiana. For now, it's safe to assume that the family records are correct and that David's mother and oldest daughter, both Sarah's, died within days of each other.

In 1793, David purchased the 117-acre Carter farm. In 1795, he likely owned and operated the adjacent Franklin. In 1798, he was appointed an elder in the Rockaway church. There's record of a "Stickle and Garrigus" store, likely a business venture between David and a fellow church member. The success of

Garrigus's business and farming enterprises in Franklin allowed him to acquire hundreds of acres of land by 1800.

Later that year, his daughter Hannah Garrigus (1783-1821) married Daniel Ayres. On May 10, 1803, David Garrigus sold 105 acres to his son-in-law, who established the now historic [Ayres/Knuth farm](#) that would remain in the Ayres family for nearly a century. Soon after, David Garrigus began to sell off the rest of his property and the forge in Franklin in preparation for a move to Hamilton, Ohio. The historical record gives no explanation why David Garrigus and several family members moved to Ohio in 1806.

In Ohio, Garrigus's oldest son, Jephtha Garrigus (born in 1776), built a gristmill in Hamilton in 1810, later known as Jackson's Mill. Most of the family remained in Ohio, but some members ended up in Michigan and Indiana. David Garrigus died October 08, 1815 and is buried in Hamilton, Ohio. His wife, Abigail Losey died two years later, December 30, 1817, and is buried in the same place.

Jacob Garrigus

Jacob Garrigus, son of David son of Jacob son of Matthieu, was born August 25, 1790 in Morris County, NJ, and died 1836 in Hamilton, Butler County, OH. He married Elizabeth Spivey on November 25, 1813 in Butler County, OH. She was born around 1795, and probably died March 22, 1858 in Sonora, CA.

It's interesting that as time progresses, there is much less documentation. There are very few known details about Jacob and Elizabeth beyond their birth and death dates, and even some of those are suspect.

Some histories show Elizabeth Spivey's parents as John Spivey (born about 1774) and Jane Vinnedge (born about 1778). I've yet to see any definitive records documenting this connection and do not assume it to be accurate.

We know Jacob came with his family to Hamilton, Ohio from New Jersey in 1806. His marriage is shown there in 1813 performed by Justice of the Peace John Vinnedge Esquire (if Elizabeth's mother was actually Jane Vinnedge, this man may have been her great uncle – one anecdotal piece of evidence suggesting Elizabeth's parentage). Jacob appears on the 1820 census at age 29 with 1 son (David) and 3 daughters (likely Esther, Margaret, and Julia Ann) under age 10, and his wife under the age of 26 (suggesting her birth year was likely 1795 or 1796). It shows him as engaged in agriculture.

Their children are recorded as:

- Esther Garrigus. She married John H. Lester February 03, 1833 in Butler County, OH. (NOTE: No other known records are available for Esther)

- Margaret Garrigus. She married Chelton Williams. (NOTE: No other known records are available for Margaret)
- Nathan Garrigus, died in Independence, OR. (NOTE: No other known records are available for Nathan)
- Julia Ann Garrigus, born April 01, 1818; died December 08, 1891 in Rossville, Clinton County, IN. She married Daniel Knapp January 22, 1839 in Butler County, OH; born November 01, 1813 in Newark, Essex County, NJ; died August 30, 1870 in Rossville, Clinton County, IN.
- Finley Garrigus, born March 21, 1820 in Hamilton, Butler County, OH; died December 31, 1902 in Santa Clara, CA. He married Avis Harriet Gruwell on February 9, 1846 in Lee, IA; born February 03, 1813 in Montgomery, OH.
- Jane Garrigus, born October 03, 1823 in Butler County, OH; died July 03, 1915 in Scotland County, MO. She married William M. Arehart December 25, 1838 in probably Butler County, OH; born June 05, 1813 in Butler County, OH; died September 10, 1883 in probably Butler County, OH. The author's progenitor.
- David Vinage Garrigus, born June 16, 1826; died 1892 in OR. He married Nancy Montgomery.
- Lucy Elizabeth Garrigus, born March 03, 1830 in Butler County, OH; died 12 April 1853 in Van Buren, Iowa. She married Melvin Lawrence Gruwell on July 13, 1848 in Keokuk, Lee Co, Iowa; born June, 1926 in Marion, IN; died June 10, 1910 in Santa Clara, CA.
- Charlotte Garrigus, born March 06, 1834 or January 11, 1832. She married Manuel Moody or Elias MOUDY.

NOTE: Little of the above has been absolutely verified. Most details come from Butler County marriage records and guardianship proceedings for the children in 1840 (4 years after Jacob's death?). I've found few other records of Esther, Margaret, and Nathan and little for most of the other siblings. Charlotte "Gargus" is shown marrying Elias Moudy, Jr. on February 19, 1852. Of note is that Elias Moudy's mother is recorded as Jane Spivey, daughter of James Spivey and Jane Vinnedge Spivey - Elizabeth Spivey's supposed parents. In other words, if Elizabeth Spivey's father is James Spivey, then Charlotte and Elias were cousins - not entirely impossible, though this does further discount Elizabeth's supposed parentage.

We know that Jacob died at around age 46, leaving many young children. There were guardianship hearings for the young children in Butler County in 1840 (4 years after Jacob's death). The records of these hearings are where most details about the children come from. It is unclear why guardianship was discussed, but this does suggest that perhaps Elizabeth had died or abandoned them. There are no other known records of Elizabeth until her supposed death March 22, 1858 in Sonora, CA.

Jane Garrigus

Jane Garrigus, daughter of Jacob son of David son of Jacob son of Matthieu, was born October 03, 1823 in Butler County, OH; died at age 91 on July 03, 1915 in Pauline Cemetery, Scotland County, MO. She was 13 years old when her father died. She married William M. Arehart, a Civil War veteran, on December 25, 1838 in probably Butler County, OH. He was born June 05, 1813 in Butler, OH and died 10 September 1883 probably in Missouri (possibly buried in an Oak Hill Cemetery).

With Jane's marriage to William, the Garrigus name ends in my ancestry. More details on this family and their descendents are available on my web site at <http://genealogy.smithplanet.com/>

Other Tidbits

Ben Franklin Connections

There's some question about whether the original Pennsylvania Garrigues knew or socialized with Ben Franklin. They lived in the same neighborhood at the same time. Matthieu and Susanne are buried in the same cemetery as Franklin - Christ Church Cemetery on the corner of 5th & Arch Streets in Philadelphia.

'Denville's Union Hill (Images of America)', by Vito Bianco, indicates that Franklin attended the wedding of Mary Ralph and Samuel Garrigues. From surviving letters we know Franklin delivered correspondence from Mary (Ralph) Garrigues to her father and Franklin sent messages back to Mary, via his wife Deborah. Franklin also found a position of employment for Mary and Samuel's son, Isaac. He corresponded with and assisted Rebecca (Haydock) Garrigues (wife of Samuel Jr.).

Matthieu's grandson (Jacob, son of John) served as clerk of the Pennsylvania Congressional Convention alongside Benjamin Franklin just days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. John Morris, another signer of the Declaration was vice president of the convention.

Sources

- The amazing [web site, research, and writings of Robert Garrigus](#) (available archived online). Many of his resources are now archived on this site.
- [The Garrigues Family In America](#)
- <http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.garrigus/44/mb.ashx>
- Other various and sundry regurgitations of details primarily found in resources above.

