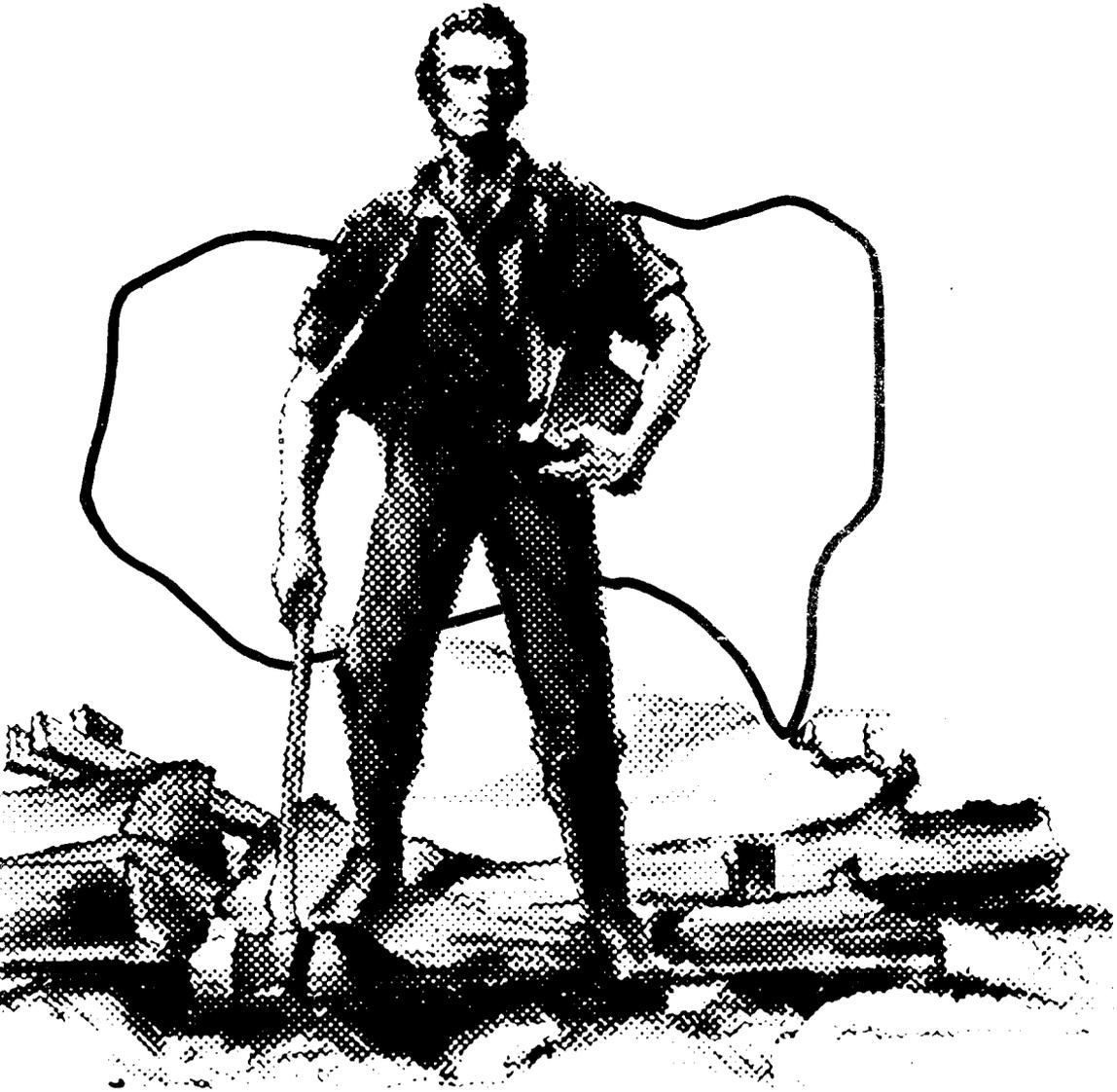


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**In the Footsteps
of the Habitants**



Genealogical Research Among the Military Records of New France

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TO A GREAT extent New France was a militaristic society. From 1660 to 1760 at least 35 percent of the immigrants to New France were soldiers or officers.¹ The military establishment, along with the fur trade and fisheries, was an important source of employment for many habitants.² They worked transporting supplies to distant posts or laboured to build fortifications. Moreover, the lack of peaceful periods meant that most habitants had a chance to serve the King in the militia at one time or another.

Military rank was a valuable credential in the Canadian elite. The officer corps of the regular Marine troops eventually became the domain of Canadian-born gentlemen. A military command at a frontier post was an important fur trading opportunity for many officers. Besides enriching themselves, a military career also provided a chance for the sons of the Canadian elite to demonstrate their bravery and earn honours for their families. Several French-Canadian and Acadian families were able to use the military as an avenue of social mobility and rise from humble habitant to ennobled seigneur in just a few generations.

A military ethos prevailed throughout all layers of society in New France. The seigneurs and habitants were experienced woodland fighters. Their Indian allies and fierce Iroquois enemies trained them well in the art of ambushing and forest survival. The British and Americans acknowledged their skills as backwoods warriors. According to one contemporary British observer:

Our men are nothing but a set of farmers and planters, used only to the axe and hoe. Theirs are not only well trained and disciplined,

¹André Vachon, *Taking Root: Canada from 1700 to 1760* (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1985), p. 59.

²William J. Eccles, "The Social, Economic, and Political Significance of the Military Establishment in New France," *Canadian Historical Review* 52:1 (March 1974): 1-22.

but they are used to arms from their infancy among the Indians; and are reckoned equal, if not superior in that part of the world to veteran troops. These [Canadians] are troops that fight without pay — maintain themselves in the woods without charges — march without baggage — and support themselves without stores and magazines.³

Many French-Canadians and Acadians descend from soldiers sent to protect New France or have ancestors who were officers in the militia, marines, or regular troops. For several years I have been intrigued with these soldier-settlers. In the course of doing my own genealogical research I have traced descent from 55 soldiers and officers. Throughout this paper I will refer to several of my military ancestors. Most French-Canadian and Acadian family researchers should expect to uncover at least a handful of ancestors who served His Most Christian Majesty in New France.

This paper will explain the genealogical aspects of French military research, provide a brief history of the units which operated in Canada, describe how the units were organized, identify the location of records, discuss several valuable sources, and lastly, suggest ways to apply this information to understand the role an ancestor played in history.⁴ For the purposes of this paper a document will be considered a military record if it reveals the military career of an ancestor. This would include not only army and navy generated documents, but also civil and vital records, for example, marriage contracts.

Furthermore, this paper is concerned with all of New France which includes not only what was known as Canada, but also Acadia, Isle-Royale, Newfoundland, the Illinois land, the *pays d'en haut* of the Great Lakes, Louisiana, and even the Caribbean. The period of interest is from the founding of Port-Royal in 1605 to the sale of the Louisiana territory in 1805. French-Canadians and Acadians served the cause of France courageously for many years and across a continent. The predominant emphasis is on Canada from 1660 to 1760, but much of what is covered in this paper applies to these other places and periods.

Genealogical Aspects of French Military Records

The first rule to remember is that military information is unlikely to solve any genealogical problems. Rather it is the other way around — genealogy contributes to finding the military records of ancestors. The reason for this discrepancy is that the military documents rarely present data needed to answer a genealogical question, that is, the names of parents, birth date, or birth place.

Moreover, there are no Hereditary Patriotic Orders for French-

³*Ibid.*, pp. 119-120.

⁴A brief disclaimer is necessary at this point. I will not make any excuses for the atrocities committed during the series of brutal wars fought between the French and British in North America. Both sides committed barbarous deeds or sponsored the hideous actions of their respective Indian allies. A colonist is equally dead whether an English encouraged Iroquois murders him at Lachine or a French-lead Abenaki kills him at Deerfield.

Canadians or Acadians. They lack an equivalent to the resources available from an organization like the General Society of Colonial Wars. Americans can rely on groups like this for not only details of their ancestors' military careers, but also the pedigree proofs submitted to qualify for membership. For French-Canadians there is no reservoir of collected data and documented pedigrees to draw upon.⁵

Despite the lack of genealogical data, military information is still valuable since it provides background material about how your ancestor lived. Although specific towns are usually not mentioned, military records often provide general clues to the European origins of ancestors at the provincial or national level. Unlike other, non-military, ancestors who may have been bonded apprentices or salt smugglers, the reason for a soldier's migration to Canada is evident — he was ordered to go. Military records are also likely to reveal the dates and places of both arrival and departure, as well as the name of the ship that transported ancestors to New France. Lastly, military related records will often indicate the health of individual soldiers on their arrival and may even reveal if they were Protestants.

The pattern of the regular French regiments to bear provincial names is an example of the type of clues military records offer. These regiments were known as *Troupes de Terre* because they were named for the regions in which they recruited. For instance, the Languedoc Regiment's soldiers came predominately from that province and other adjacent southern provinces.

Nevertheless, the name of the regiment is only a clue to help locate the soldier's place of origin. Charles Mercier dit LaJoie served as a Grenadier in the Berry Regiment.⁶ However, he was from Lorraine and not Berry. Perhaps he passed through that province and had the great and good fortune to meet a recruiting agent of the King. Or since Lorraine is a border province, the Berry regiment might have been stationed there to protect the frontiers of France. In either case, this example shows that the name of the regiment alone is not proof of origin. However, it might indicate the wanderings of either an ancestor or his regiment.

Foreigners will often be found among the French troops. Usually these foreigners are Swiss, German, Irish, or Scottish. André Badel dit La Marche was from Geneva, Switzerland, and served in the Carignan Regiment in Canada.⁷ And Jean-Baptiste Riel dit L'Irlande or Sansouci (carefree) — the ancestor of nineteenth century rebel Louis Riel — was from Limerick County, Ireland, and served as a marine in Canada.⁸ When some of these

⁵I would like to see a pedigree order established for the descendants of French, French-Canadian, and Acadian officers and soldiers who served in New France. If anyone shares this interest, then would you please contact me at 959 Oxford, Berkley, Michigan 48072.

⁶Christian Roy, *Histoire de l'Assomption* (L'Assomption, Québec: La Commission des Fêtes du 250e, 1967), p. 429. In the near future I will submit a paper on Mercier for publication in *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*. This paper will document in full all the details of Mercier's military career and life in Canada.

⁷John P. DuLong, "André Badel, The Swiss Soldier," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage* 5:3 (July 1984): 55-57.

⁸Antoine Champagne, "La famille de Louis Riel," *Mémoires* 20:3 (July-August-September 1969): 143-157.

foreign soldiers determined to remain in Canada they became naturalized citizens. For instance, Riel was naturalized in May 1710.

Some military related records indicate the presence of a few Huguenots (French Protestants). Although Huguenots were rare in New France, some did reach the shores and eventually integrated with the Catholic population. Many of these French and foreign protestants were soldiers. For example, the marine Simon Horson dit Piscine abjured the protestant faith in 1685.⁹

Other military related records frequently mention illness upon arrival in New France. Horson was in the Quebec hospital when he abjured. One wonders what influence his illness and the constant reminders of the nuns had on his decision to abjure. Also, Charles Mercier was in the Hotel Dieu at Quebec for two months in 1757 soon after his regiment arrived. The troop ships were typically overcrowded and took many weeks to make the crossing; a perfect breeding ground for disease.

These examples indicate the type of information available from military records. Most of the facts were found in religious and notarial documents that also mentioned the military ranks of the people involved, the units they were attached to, and the names of their officers. Through these records the military careers of common soldiers can be traced.

The second and last rule of French military research is that more information will be available for officers than for regular soldiers. Although soldiers rarely had dossiers kept on them, the details of an officer's career was always well recorded and maintained. If an ancestor was an officer, then the researcher can expect to find a wealth of detailed information about his service.

Brief History of the French Military in Canada

To fully understand the military role of ancestors it is necessary to learn about which units were in New France. Military ancestors served in particular units which determined their presence in Canada, their time of arrival, and any actions they may have engaged in.¹⁰ This section of the paper will provide some background historical information about the various French units which served in Canada. A list of "French Military Units in New France" will be found in the Appendix. It enumerates every known unit, indicates their size in the number of companies, and records the years of their arrival and departure.

Garrison troops, untrained militia squads, and flying columns were the original forms of military protection in Canada. Their purpose was to protect the growing colony from the Iroquois in Canada and from New England pirates and French rebels in Acadia. Little is known about these units or this period of military disorganization. However, researchers will occasionally find references to ancestors serving in a garrison at this time. For example, Honore Langlois dit Lachapelle was sent with a group of men from Quebec to Montreal in 1661 to man the garrison. They are only mentioned in the records because they arrived in a deplorable condition due to a dispute

⁹Roland-J. Auger, "Registre des Abjurations (1662-1757)," *Mémoires* 5:4 (June 1953), p. 245.

¹⁰Unless otherwise noted most of this section is based on George F.G. Stanley, *Canada's Soldiers: The Military History of an Unmilitary People* (3rd ed., Toronto: Macmillan, 1974).

between the Governor-General of New France at Quebec and the Governor of Montreal.¹¹

Records relating to soldiers serving in Acadia during this period are especially rare due in part to the Civil War that tore that province apart.¹² However, some researchers will stumble upon ancestors who took part in this struggle. For instance, Germain Doucet, Sieur de La Verdure, served as the Captain (sergeant) of Arms at Fort Pentagouet in Acadia in 1640 and as commander at Port-Royal in 1654 for D'Aulnay.¹³

Carignan-Salières Regiment

The first organized military presence in Canada was the Carignan Regiment. It was also the first regiment to serve in all of North America. The regiment arrived between June and September 1665 and was composed of 20 companies plus one company each from the Allier, Chambelle, Poitou, and Orleans regiments. It is the unit that most French-Canadian — and even some Acadian — researchers will find in their ancestry since many of the soldiers and officers of this regiment decided to settle in Canada.¹⁴ In my own pedigree I have 17 ancestors who served in this regiment and my wife has six of them in her ancestry.

The name of the regiment is derived from its creation. It was originally established in 1659 by combining the Prince of Carignan's regiment founded in 1644 and the regiment that the Marquis de Salières founded in 1636. Hence, the double name. The regiment's veterans fought against the Turks in Hungary and they also served in an Italian campaign. The soldiers were sent to Canada in 1665 to fight the Iroquois. They suffered terribly in a winter march, but they were able to burn a few Iroquois villages. Their efforts were enough to persuade the Iroquois to come to make peace — at least for a while.

In 1667 four companies returned to France, in 1668 most of the soldiers returned to France. However, the colonial administration was intent on keeping as many men as possible in Canada. They initiated a program based on the ancient Roman model which encouraged soldiers to settle frontier lands with grants and aid. About 400 soldiers and officers took the offer of land and bonuses. These men remained in Canada and were an important source of settlers for the struggling colony.

The Carignan officers who remained behind left their mark on Quebec in many ways. They served as its military elite, became seigneurs, took on administrative roles, and adventured to distant lands. They left their names across the map of Quebec, for example, Berthier, Chambly, Contrecoeur,

¹¹*Dictionnaire national des canadiens français (1608-1760)* (3 vols., Montréal: Institut Généalogique Drouin, 1965; rev. ed., 1975), see "Comment Honore Langlois de Québécois devint Montréalais," vol. III, p. 1685.

¹²M.A. MacDonald, *Fortune & La Tour: The Civil War in Acadia* (Toronto: Methuen, 1983).

¹³L.-J. Doucet, "Généalogie des Familles Doucet: Souche Acadienne," *Mémoires* 6:8 (October 1955): 371-388.

¹⁴Examples of Carignan soldiers settling in Acadia are rare. However, there is some speculation that the founder of the Acadian Prince family, Jacques-Nicolas La Prince, was a member of the Carignan Regiment, see Philippe Prince, "Le premier ancêtre Prince en Canada," *Mémoires* 32:2 (April-May-June 1981): 83-87.

St-Ours, Verchères, La Valtrie, and Sorel. In particular Captains Chambly, Berthier, Durantaye, and Grandfontaine performed an important service. They agreed not only to remain in Canada, but also to maintain their companies in active service and did so from 1669 to 1683. They became the first real soldiers in Canada and remained its only defence until the Marines arrived.

Marines Troops

Three companies of Marines arrived at Quebec on 7 November 1683 aboard *La Tempête*.¹⁵ Several detachments of Marines were sent between 1683 and 1690. They were reorganized as Independent Marine Companies in 1691 and were known as “Compagnies Franches de la Marine,” “Troupes de la Marine,” or Colonial Regulars. They remained the only regular soldiers in Canada until 1755. These Marine troops garrisoned the frontier forts, protected the settlements, and joined on raids with Indian allies. They were stationed in Canada, Louisiana, Acadia, Louisbourg, the *pays d'en haut*, and the West Indies. In September 1760 most officers and soldiers returned to France. However, from 1683 to 1760 many marines decided to remain permanently in Canada.

In my ancestry I have located 15 soldiers and one officer who served in the Marines. Most of them settled in Canada between 1685 and 1710. One of the best examples in my ancestry is Berthelemy Bergeron dit d'Amboise who served with de Troyes as a “volontaire-de-la-marine” on the Hudson's Bay expedition of 1686-87 and with d'Iberville in Newfoundland. He eventually moved to Acadia and settled there.¹⁶

The Marines were not a part of the army, rather they were under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Marine. The reason for this discrepancy is that the Colonies and their defense was the duty of the Minister of Marine and not of War. Consequently, officers held naval commissions, that is, a captain of the Marines was only a lieutenant aboard a ship. Moreover, the records of these soldiers will be found among the papers of the Minister of Marine.

Regular Troops

The Minister of War sent regular army troops to Canada from 1755 to 1757. They were stationed either at Louisbourg or fought under General Montcalm in Canada. The “Troupes de Terre” served until the conquest of Canada in 1760. A complete list of the regiments and detachments can be found in the Appendix.

About 2,000 regular troops deserted near the end of the war, however, most of them returned to France. Finding an ancestor who served in the regular troops is unlikely since so many of them went back to France. Nevertheless, I have been able to find one ancestor, Charles Mercier who belonged to the Berry Regiment and deserted to stay in Canada rather than return to France.

¹⁵Dirk Gringhuis, “In Grey-White and Blue: French Troops at Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1760,” *Mackinac History*, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, leaflet no. 12, 1969.

¹⁶Andrien Bergeron, “Aux origines acadiennes: Barthelemy Bergeron, Heros Meconnu,” *Mémoires* 20:3 (July-August-September): 158-173.

The Militia

Before 1669 there was no organized effort to establish a regulated militia. There was a flying camp (or column) between 1649 and 1651 which patrolled the St. Lawrence for the presence of Iroquois. In reaction to the Iroquois threat, militia units were organized at Montreal in 1650 and at Quebec and Trois-Rivières in 1651. In 1663 the Montreal colonists organized the "Soldats de la Ste-Famille." This unit was comprised of 20 squads of seven men each commanded by a corporal. For example, Honore Danny dit Tourangeau, was a corporal in the charge of the 16th squad.¹⁷

After 1669 every male between the ages of 16 and 60 was compelled to serve in the militia. Depending on the size of the settlement, each parish had at least one militia company. Despite the requirement to serve during periods of war, the majority of the men in the parish militias never saw any action. During the Seven Years' War they worked mostly as voyageurs transporting military supplies or as day labourers repairing fortifications. A minority would be asked to volunteer for special assignments. They would accompany Indian allies on border raids into the British colonies.

The governor chose the militia officers, but they had to be popular citizens whom the men would respect and willingly follow. The Captains of the Militia held a special place in French-Canadian society. They were the equivalent of the Justice of the Peace and the Sheriff in New England since they had to enforce the orders of the intendant. Although little information exists about the individual soldiers in the militia, extensive data is available about the officers and the non-commissioned officers.

I have located 12 ancestors who served as either officers or non-commissioned officers in the militia. Many of these men also served previously in either the Carignan Regiment or the Marines. For instance, my ancestor Claude Pinard was a Lieutenant in the St-François du Lac militia company in 1721. Prior to that, in 1691, he served as a surgeon attached to the Marines at Fort St-Louis deep in the Illinois country.¹⁸

Miscellaneous Units

The list in the Appendix also shows a wide variety of miscellaneous units which served in New France. They include Swiss Marines of the Karrer-Hallwyl Regiment at Louisbourg and Quebec city; artillery detachments of the Marines and from the Royal Artillery corps; engineers to direct fortification projects; a cavalry squadron which was part of the militia; and last, but certainly not least, the Indian allies who proved crucial to the French cause.

The Military Dimensions of Society in New France

As already indicated in the introduction, New France was a militaristic society. The military establishment had an impact on all aspects of society in New France — at the very least the militia touched all the habitants.

¹⁷E.-Z. Massicotte, "Les colons de Montréal de 1642 à 1667," *Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada* 1913, 3rd series, vol. 7, sect. 1, pp. 3-65, see pp. 17-18.

¹⁸Claude de Bonnault, "Le Canada militaire: État provisoire des officiers de milice, de 1641 à 1760," *Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec* (1949/50-1950/51), pp. 512-513.

Moreover, the way the military was structured and functioned evolved throughout the period of the French regime. These changes influenced the way military ancestors had to adapt to their frontier society.

The officer corps of the Marines became a unique Canadian institution. It was crucial to New France because it provided leadership in the colony. In contrast to the closed and rigid regular officer corps in France, the Marines in New France were open and flexible. It provided the sons of Canadian gentlemen with the chance to achieve a better position in society. A poor habitant might not be able to use the officer corps as a path to a position in the elite, but if he became rich in the fur trade, then his son might be able to legitimize his wealth with honours earned as an officer.

At the age of 14 or 15 parents from the prominent families of the colony would petition the government for a position in the Marines for their sons. They would be appointed to the Gentlemen Cadets and would serve as a regular soldier until a position was available as an officer. For most men the wait was relatively short, however, some would stay cadets as long as 22 years waiting for an opening.

Once they became officers, the goal was to use their position to gain a lucrative part of the fur trade and to win honours in battle. To be appointed the commander of a post in the west was an ideal method for making money and maintaining the semblance of a noble lifestyle. To be asked to lead a raid or participate in an expedition was the means to achieve military glory. The result for several members of the Canadian elite was ennoblement and the distinction of becoming a Chevalier in the Order of St-Louis.

The Order of St-Louis

For the prospective members of the elite the attainment of the Order of St-Louis and becoming ennobled were the realizations of their dreams. The order was created in 1693 to award officers for military valour. Over 14,000 officers were granted the order between 1693 and 1830. Of these at least 318 were Canadian. Although ennoblement and the granting of a seigneurie was not tied to becoming a Chevalier, they often preceded or followed the awarding of this honour.

An excellent example of social mobility tied to the military establishment is found in the Hertel family. Jacques Hertel came to Canada as a servant of the Jesuits. He became an interpreter and a soldier. His son François Hertel was an officer in the colonial Marines and was ennobled in 1716. His grandson, Jean-Baptiste Hertel, Sieur de Rouville, was made a Chevalier in the Order of St-Louis in 1721 and was also a captain of the Marines. The Hertel family remained part of Canada's military elite throughout the French Regime and served the British in the American Revolution and the War of 1812.¹⁹

The only ancestor I have found who was awarded the Order of St-Louis is also my only officer. François Moreau de Jordy de Cabanac was a captain

¹⁹*Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (4 vols., Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1966-1979), vol. I, pp. 379-380, and vol. II, pp. 282-286. Michelle Guitard, *The Militia of the Battle of Chateauguay: A Social History* (Ottawa: National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, 1983), pp. 17 and 22.

TABLE 1
Wars During the French Regime in Canada

1. Iroquois War I	1609-1668
2. Argall's Pirate Raid	1613
3. Kirke's Pirate Raid	1629
4. Acadian Civil War	1635-1650
Short Period of Peace (18 years)	1666-1684
5. Iroquois War II	1682-1713
6. Hudson's Bay Expedition	1686-1687
7. King William's War (or the War of the League of Augsburg)	1689-1697
8. Queen Anne's War (or the War of the Spanish Succession)	1702-1713
9. Fox War	1712-1732
Long Period of Peace (31 years)	1713-1744
10. Natchez Campaign	1729
11. Chickasaw War	1736-1739
12. King George's War (or the War of the Austrian Succession)	1744-1748
13. French and Indian War (or the Seven Years' War)	1754-1763
14. Pontiac's Uprising	1763

of the Marines in 1697, made a Chevalier in 1718, and ended his career as a Major for Trois-Rivières in 1720. He arrived in Canada as a landless noble. However, through a well arranged marriage he was made the seigneur of the Iles Bouchard. He died a member of the Canadian elite.

Wars During the French Regime

The officers of New France had many chances to prove their bravery in the series of wars that involved France and her various Indian allies. Table 1 is a list of these wars which deeply affected both habitants and seigneurs. Note that there were only two short periods of peace and in both cases frontier wars with Indian tribes interrupted them.

Knowing which wars were occurring at any particular time will make clearer an ancestor's military role. Some of these wars only involved isolated Indian conflicts while others were part of world-wide confrontations between European nations. These wars touched the lives of all ancestors in New France; even if they were not soldiers or volunteers in the militia. The wars caused shortages and crises that influenced the actions and lifestyles of every man, woman, and child in the colony.

French Military Organization

The officer corps was important to the colonial elite and wars affected the lives of habitants. But the way the military units were organized had the greatest influence on common military ancestors. A working knowledge of how military companies were organized must be gained to understand an ancestor's position in society and how he fits in with his fellow soldiers and his officers. Over time and with different units this pattern of organization

TABLE 2
Composition of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, ca. 1665

<i>Number of companies:</i>	10 Carignan-Salières Regiment 4 Allier, Chambelle, Poitou, and — Orleans Regiments 14 Companies
Administration consisted of 1 colonel (the captain of the first company), 1 lieutenant colonel (the captain of the second company), 1 major (the captain of the third company), 1 aide-major (adjutant), 1 quartermaster captain, 1 regimental chaplain, and 1 surgeon major. There were no battalions.	
<i>Each company contained:</i>	1 Captain 1 Lieutenant <u>1</u> Ensign 3 Officers 2 Sergeants 2 Corporals 3 Lance Corporals 2 Drummers 1 Fifer <u>40</u> Soldiers 50 Soldiers
Each company may also have contained 1 gunsmith, 1 quartermaster, and 10 pikemen.	

changed. Nevertheless, the most important subunit for all soldiers was the company.

A company would typically consist of between 35 to 65 soldiers and officers depending on the branch of service, the period of time, the health of the men, the number of casualties, and the availability of replacements. In contrast to modern military companies that are referred to by letters, the companies of New France were known by their officer's name. For example, the "compagnie de Lorimier" was the Marine company of Guillaume de Lorimier, Sieur des Bordes.²⁰ In New France there were no grand armies consisting of several corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments. Therefore, the basic element was the company which for the regular regiments and Marines were organized into battalions and occasionally brigades.²¹

Table 2 shows the organization of military companies for the Carignan Regiment in the seventeenth century.²² This regiment was not divided into

²⁰The word "cie" is an abbreviation for company.

²¹Several regular regiments were sent to Canada, but most of them consisted of a single battalion. Even the multiple battalioned regiments in Canada were handled as separate units. Although the company was the most important subunit for the common soldier, on the battlefield the battalion was the subunit of concern for the Generals.

²²This table, as well as the next two, is based on the works cited in the historical bibliographic section of this paper.

TABLE 3
Composition of a French Marine Company, ca. 1738

<i>Officers:</i>	1 Captain	Naval Lieutenant
	1 Lieutenant	Senior Naval Ensign
	1 Ensign	Junior Naval Ensign
	<u>2</u> Cadets	
	5 Officers	
<i>Soldiers:</i>	1 Captain (Sergeant) at Arms	
	2 Sergeants	
	4 Corporals	
	1 Drummer	
	1 Fifer	
	<u>51</u> Marines	
	60 Soldiers	

battalions. Instead it fought as a collection of companies. Since the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major were also captains of the first three companies, they were probably more involved with the everyday lives of their soldiers than their eighteenth century counterparts.

Table 3 indicates the composition of a typical Marine company of the 1730s. Since the Marines were organized in independent companies, the highest rank that most officers could hope for was Captain or the equivalent of a naval Lieutenant. Over the years the number of men in each unit changed according to regulations or the accessibility of recruits. Those companies stationed at distant frontier outposts like Fort Michilimackinac were usually chronically short of men and replacements were few and far between. For the common soldier at such a post life could be monotonous having to share it with a small group of men.

Table 4 presents the organization of a battalion of French regulars during the Seven Years' War. Each battalion had an elite company of Grenadier. They were tough veterans of proven loyalty whom their comrades regarded as brave and their commanders relied on at critical moments. If an ancestor was a grenadier, then it is reasonable to assume that he was a veteran of several years, physically fit, and/or gallant. The fusiliers were the common soldiers who were armed with simple muskets (or fusils). Lastly, the piquets were the light infantry used to reconnoiter and skirmish in Europe. However, in New France the Indians and *coureurs de bois* replaced the piquets because they were more effective in the forests.

Going into detail on the military organization has shown that over time the size of the units and the diversity of rank and file has changed. These factors, along with the area in which a unit was stationed and ongoing wars, determined how a military ancestor lived. A marine at an isolated post with a frustrated commander eager to profit from the fur trade had a different experience than a soldier in the Carignan Regiment or a regular of the Seven Years' War in a tightly organized battalion.

The military organization of the militia units is neglected in these tables. It varied so much from parish to parish and depended on the organizational skills of the Captain of the militia, that it is hard to determine

TABLE 4
Composition of a Regular French Battalion, ca. 1755

<i>Number of companies:</i>	1 Grenadier (Elite Infantry) 1 Piquet (Light Infantry) <u>8 Fusilier (Regular Infantry)</u> 10 Companies
<i>Number of officers:</i>	1 Lieutenant Colonel 1 Aide-Major (Adjutant) 1 Surgeon Major 10 Captains 10 Lieutenants 10 Ensigns <u>20 Cadets</u> 53 Officers
<i>Number of soldiers:</i>	20 Sergeants 20 Corporals 20 Lance Corporals (Anspessades) 10 Drummers <u>450 Regulars</u> 520 Soldiers

exact numbers or outline the rank and file. However, it is reasonably safe to assume that it was organized similarly to a Marine company but lacked the musicians and cadets.

Locating Military Records

All the information provided so far in this paper has been background to build an understanding of the contents of the various military related records. This section reviews the various sources of information available on French military records in New France. Most of these sources are published compilations and a few are guides to manuscripts. The books and journals can be found in the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library or at the University of Windsor, Leddy Library. Furthermore, many local genealogical collections will contain some of these volumes.

Archival Sources

Records relating to the French military can be found in the archives of the Colonies, the Marine, and of War in Paris, France. Fortunately for Canadian researchers, the Public Archives of Canada transcribed and micro-filmed most of the pertinent documents.

Public Archives of Canada, Manuscript Division. *General Inventory of Manuscripts*. 7 vols., Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971-77. Volume 1, 1971, covers the following collections:

M.G. 1 Archives des Colonies (Paris),

M.G. 2 Archives de la Marine (Paris),

M.G. 3 Archives Nationales (Paris),

- M.G. 4 Archives de la Guerre (Paris),
- M.G. 5 Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris),
- M.G. 6 Archives départementales, municipales, maritimes et de bibliothèques (France),
- M.G. 7 Bibliothèques de Paris,
- M.G. 8 Documents relating to New France and Quebec (seventeenth to twentieth centuries).

The first volume of this manuscript guide contains information about the record collections with military materials. Many of the reels listed here can be borrowed from the Public Archives through the interlibrary loan system. Little, if any, information will be found in these documents unless an ancestor was an officer in the colonial Marines or the regular French troops.

Standard Sources

Most French-Canadian and Acadian genealogists will easily recognize the sources in this category. However, they may not know about the military information they contain. These standard genealogical sources often indicate military service, rank, and unit. Usually, enough information is provided to establish the name of an ancestor's officer and the unit he served in.

Arsenault, Bona. *Histoire et généalogie des Acadiens*. 6 vols., Québec: Éditions Lemeac Inc., 1978.

Arsenault rarely mentions military matters since few Acadians served in any capacity. Nevertheless, it is worth searching through for clues. Especially for ancestors involved in the Acadian Civil War.

Charbonneau, Hubert and Jacques Legare. *Le répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage, sépulture et des recensements du Québec Ancien*, 28 vols., Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1980-84. The Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique has prepared this projected sixty-volume work that will eventually cover all vital events in Quebec from 1621 to 1850. It currently includes data from 1621 to 1749.

This monumental multi-volume work contains valuable information that not only identifies soldiers but also indexes witnesses to baptisms, marriages, and burials. This allows a researcher to trace military service and friendship among groups of soldiers.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography. Toronto: University of Toronto Press:
 Vol. I, 1000-1700, 1966,
 Vol. II, 1701-1740, 1969,
 Vol. III, 1741-1770, 1974,
 Vol. IV, 1771-1800, 1979.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography: Index to Volumes I to IV, 1000 to 1800. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1981. Includes a list of biographies dealing with French armed forces in Canada, pp. 35-38.

The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* gives detailed information about many officers, their commands, and their adventures. The *Index* has a special list of biographies dealing with French armed forces in Canada.

Although few common soldiers are found among its pages, it does contain detailed information about the officers who commanded them.

Dictionnaire national des canadiens français (1608-1760). 3 vols., Montréal: Institut Généalogique Drouin, 1965; rev. ed., 1975.

Drouin does a fine job of indicating if an ancestor was a soldier, especially in the Carignan Regiment. The name of the soldier's officer is usually indicated.

Jetté, René. *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*. Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983.

Finally, the best genealogical source for ancestors prior to 1730 is Jetté. He indicates the common soldier's unit and names the officer. For officers he gives the dates of their promotions and occasionally the names of units they served with back in France.

Vital Records

These sources refer usually to baptisms, marriages, and burials, but not exclusively. They often indicate the company the soldiers served with or the officer in command. Only a few choice examples are mentioned here.

Faribault-Beaugard, Marthe. *La population des forts français d'Amérique (XVIIIe siècle)*. 2 vols., Montréal: Éditions Bergeron, 1982-84. These are the first of a projected three or four volume set.

Faribault-Beaugard's work on French forts contains information about soldiers and officers on almost every page. It is well indexed, includes witnesses, and cites the various military units. Indications of military service can be found in many marriage repertories and among the original parish registers. The notarial records should also be searched through for data and clues concerning military ancestors — marriage contracts are especially helpful in many incidences since they provide more detail than other records. For instance, while exploring for my Dulong ancestor's marriage contract I discovered in the document that his father-in-law was a Captain of the Militia. Rarely do these papers relate directly to military service or activities, however, they usually contain valuable information that can lead to further findings.

Roy, Pierre-Georges. "Les lettres de naturalité sous le Régime Française." *Les bulletins des recherches historiques* 30:8 (August 1924): 225-232.

Roy's article contains naturalizations of foreigners living in Canada. This list includes many foreign soldiers who fought for the French in Canada.

Auger, Roland-J. "Registre des abjurations (1662-1757)." *Mémoires* 5:4 (June 1953): 243-246.

This is a list of abjurations from protestantism. The persons mentioned are either Huguenots or foreign protestants. Several soldiers are included on this list.

“Témoignages de liberté au mariage (1757-1763).” *Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec* (1951/52-1952/53): 1-159.

These are testimonies of the freedom to marry. Many soldiers and sailors will be found in these pages. Friends would testify that grooms were not married back in France. Information about the soldiers’ origins is often mentioned.

Carignan-Salières Regiment

The sources in this section list the names of the known soldiers and officers in the Carignan and associated regiments. Courteau tends to repeat the other sources and is not as accurate, however, he writes in English.

Courteau, Elmer. “The Carignan Regiment.” *Lost in Canada?*:

- 8:3 (August 1982): 145-147,
- 8:4 (November 1982): 211-214,
- 9:1 (February 1983): 30-33,
- 9:2 (May 1983): 94-97,
- 9:3 (August 1983): 155-156,
- 9:4 (November 1983): 224-226,
- 10:1 (February 1984): 32-36,
- 10:2 (May 1984): 91-101.

Roy, Régis, and Gérard Malchelosse. *Le Régiment de Carignan: son organisation et son expédition au Canada (1665-1668): officiers et soldats qui s'établirent en Canada*. Montréal: G. Ducharme, 1925.

Sulte, Benjamin. “Le Régiment de Carignan.” *Mélange historiques*, vol. 8. Ed. by Gérard Malchelosse, Montréal: G. Ducharme, 1922.

Compagnies Franches de la Marine

Considering the vital role the Marines played in the military history of New France, the lack of compiled genealogical sources specifically identifying them is regrettable. With these soldiers — much more than the others — the researcher must rely on standard sources, vital records, and archival documents. Nevertheless, a few helpful resources exist.

De Ville, Winston, trans. and comp. *Louisiana Colonials: Soldiers and Vagabonds*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1963.

———. *Louisiana Recruits, 1752-1758: Ship Lists of Troops from the Independent Companies of the Navy Destined for Service in the French Colony of Louisiana*. Cottonport, LA: Polyanthos, Inc., 1973.

———. *Louisiana Troops, 1720-1770*. Fort Worth, TX: American Reference Publishers, 1965.

These three books by De Ville document the Marines in Louisiana. It is doubtful if many Canadian researchers will find any ancestors here, but there is always a possibility that an ancestor served as a marine in Louisiana prior to settling in Canada or the Illinois country. It is worth a search, particularly if the ancestor in question is elusive.

Leclerc, Jean. “Les soldats maries.” *Mémoires* 12:2 (February 1961): 38-42.

This short article lists the arrival dates of various contingents of Marines and some of the ships they arrived in at Quebec.

Sulte, Benjamin. "Early History of the Militia" and "Canadian Militia Under the French Regime." *Mélanges historiques*, vol. 1. Ed. by Gérard Malchelosse, Montréal: G. Ducharme, 1918, pp. 127-134 and 135-146. Contains a list of officers in the Colonial Troops, pp. 142-146.

Sulte provides a comprehensive list of Marine officers. Only their surnames are given and no other identifying information is included. However, this list is valuable because it can be used to verify that an ancestor's officer was in the Marines.

Soldiers and Officers in the Seven Years' War

Compared to the dearth of information on the Marines, there is a wealth of well indexed genealogical data on the regular troops that served under General Montcalm.

Auger, Roland-J., comp. "Les soldats de la Guerre de Sept Ans." *Mémoires*:
Introduction, Abiq-Audisiers, 4:4 (June 1951): 240-247,
Auger-Butel, 5:1 (January 1952): 42-58,
Cabanel-Choinel, 5:2 (June 1952): 110-116,
Chola-Cusson, 6:1 (January 1954): 40-46,
Dache-Dherre, 7:2 (April 1956): 70-76,
Dion-Dupuy, 8:4 (October 1957): 244-250,
Dupuy-Fouquet, 9:2 (April 1958): 118-122,
Fourcet-Gourget, 10:1 and 2 (January and April 1959): 86-96,
Gourgoudian-Izarde, 11:1 and 2 (January and April 1960): 57-67,
Jacob-Lafert, 11:3 and 4 (July and October 1960): 171-178,
Lafeuillade-Lasseau, 12:1 (January 1961): 21-26,
Lassereau-Lefau, 12:3 (March 1961): 87-90,
Lefèbvre-Lepine, 12:8 (October 1961): 230-232,
Lemay-Louvicourt, 13:6 (June 1962): 157-159,
Loyer-Martin, 14:1 (January 1963): 16-19,
Mattes-Monnier, 15:5 (October-December 1964): 220-225,
Monpre-Pence, 17:1 (January-March 1966): 100-106,
Penneleau-Renaud, 19:1 (January-March 1968): 25 and 50-57,
Renaud-Salva, 19:2 (April-June 1968): 116-122,
Savignac-Yvilois, 20:1 (January-March 1969): 47-59.

Auger's eighteen year project provides a detailed source on soldiers and officers in the Seven Years' War. He searched through a wide variety of documents and is careful to indicate his sources.

Casgrain, Henri-Raymond, ed. *Collection des manuscrits du Maréchal de Lévis*. 12 vols., Montréal and Québec, 1889-95. Volume 12 is a detailed index.

Casgrain is valuable because he contains the papers of Montcalm, Lévis, Bougainville, and Bourlamaque — the leading officers of the French army in Canada. These papers mention the arrival and departure of units, names of ships, bivouacs, marches, engagements, disciplinary actions, and commendations for officers. It is a wealth of information about officers, military units, and occasionally individual soldiers.

Fauteux, Aegidius. "Officiers de Montcalm." *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française* 3:3 (December 1949): 367-382, 4:4 (March 1951): 521-529, and 5:3 (December 1951): 404-415.

Les bulletin des recherches historiques:

"Les officiers du Régiment de Guyenne," 51:5 (May 1945): 189-194.

"Les officiers du Régiment de Berry," 51:6 (June 1945): 223-230.

"Les officiers du Régiment de la Sarre," 51:7 (July 1945): 251-260.

"Les officiers du Régiment de Languedoc," 51:8 (August 1945): 283-289.

"Les officiers du Régiment de Bearn," 51:10 (October 1945): 352-358.

"Les officiers du Régiment de la Reine," 51:11 (November 1945): 385-391.

"Les officiers du Régiment de Royal-Roussillon," 51:12 (December 1945): 425-432.

Fauteux and the articles in the *Bulletin des recherches historiques* gives detailed biographical information about officers.

Roy, Christian. *Histoire de l'Assomption*. L'Assomption, Québec: La Commission des Fêtes du 250e, 1967. See chapter 18, "DeGeay et les soldats de Montcalm," pp. 129-135.

Finally, Roy gives the names of several soldiers who deserted and settled at Repentigny, St-Sulpice, Berthier, Lachenaie, and L'Assomption. Other local histories should be searched through for similar information.

Officers of the Militia

Several concerted efforts have been made to identify the officers who served in the militia. Bonnault's publication is the most comprehensive. He carefully documents the careers of all the militia officers and non-commissioned officers he could find. Details about military careers outside of the militia are also mentioned. Every French-Canadian family researcher should check this source since it also contains some genealogical details.

The other works carry on where Bonnault left off. Many of them contain information on officers who served in the American Revolution or the War of 1812. Several of these articles are only concerned with the militia in a particular area and Massicotte's piece focuses on a specific militia unit in Montreal during the 1660s.

Bonnault, Claude de. "Le Canada militaire: état provisoire des officiers de milice, de 1641 à 1760." *Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec* (1949/50-1950/51): 263-527.

_____. "Notes pour servir à l'établissement d'une liste des capitaines de milice au Canada sous le Régime Français." *Les bulletin des recherches historiques* 56:10-12 (October-December 1950): 259-272.

Lefèbvre, Jean-Jacques. "Les capitaines de milice de Pointe-Claire." *Mémoires* 19:2 (April-June 1968): 98-115.

_____. "Officiers et miliciens du District Québec en 1776." *Les bulletin des recherches historiques* 59:4 (October-December 1953): 225-227.

- _____. "Quelques capitaines de milice de Chateauguy (1720-1820)." *Mémoires* 18:4 (October-December 1967): 220-233.
- _____. "Quelques capitaines de milice du gouvernement de Montréal pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance." *Les bulletin des recherches historiques* 60:2 (April-June 1954): 79-81.
- Massicotte, Édouard-Zotique. "La milice de 1663." *Les bulletins des recherches historiques* 32:7 (July 1926): 405-418.
- Racine, Denis. "Les officiers de milice de la Côte de Beaupré (1774-1868)." *L'Ancêtre* 7:6 (February 1981): 163-174.
- Robert, Jean. "Les capitaines de milice de Pointe-aux-Trembles, après 1750." *Mémoires* 31:3 (July-September 1980): 220-221.
- Séguin, Robert-Lionel. "Les miliciens de Vaudreuil et Soulanges." *Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec* (1955/56-1956/57): 223-252.

The Order of St-Louis

Although the Order of St-Louis was a prestigious honour, in many cases little is known about the precise reason for granting the award. Fauteux just indicates the date the honour was issued in most cases.

Fauteux, Aegidius. *Les chevaliers de Saint-Louis en Canada*. Montréal: Les Éditions des Dix, 1940.

Military History

The historical background of the military in New France is vitally important for genealogical research. The family historian must have an understanding of the events that determined the actions of soldier-settler ancestors. This final list of works deals with military history. They provide information about uniforms, arms, campaigns, and the effects of the military presence on the society of New France. Several of these sources have been cited in this paper. The work of Eccles and Stanley have been particularly valuable in preparing this paper.

- Eccles, William J. "The French Forces in North America During the Seven Years' War." *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974, vol. III, pp. xv-xxiii.
- _____. "The Social, Economic, and Political Significance of the Military Establishment in New France." *Canadian Historical Review* 52:1 (March 1974): 1-22.
- Embleton, Gerry A. "The French Army in Canada." *Tradition: The Journal of the International Society of Military Collectors*. Vol. IV, no. 24, pp. 4-7; vol. V, no. 26, pp. 10-13 (with "Some Remarks on the French in Canada" by René Chartrand, p. 14), no date.
- Gringhuis, Dirk. "In Grey-White and Blue: French Troops at Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1760." *Mackinac History*, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, leaflet no. 12, 1969.
- May, Robin. *Wolfe's Army*. New York: Hippocrene Books, Inc., 1974. Colour plates by Gerry A. Embleton.
- Lancôt, Gustave. "Les troupes de la Nouvelle-France." *The Canadian Historical Association Annual Report*. Ottawa: Department of Public Archives, 1926, pp. 40-59.

- MacDonald, M.A. *Fortune & La Tour: The Civil War in Acadia*. Toronto: Methuen, 1983.
- Malchelosse, Gérard. "Milice et troupes de la marine en Nouvelle France, 1669-1760." *Les cahiers des dix*, no. 14 (1949): 115-148.
- Rollo, John. *Uniforms of the Seven Years War 1756-1763*. New York: Hippocrene Books, Inc., 1977. Illustrated by Malcolm McGregor.
- Stanley, George F.G. *Canada's Soldiers: The Military History of an Unmilitary People*. 3rd ed., Toronto: Macmillan, 1974.
- Summers, Jack L., and René Chartrand. *Military Uniforms in Canada 1665-1970*. Ottawa: Canada War Museum, Historical Publication no. 16, 1981. Illustrated by R.J. Marrion.
- Windrow, Martin. *Montcalm's Army*. Berkshire, England: Osprey Publishing Ltd., 1973. Colour plates by Michael Roffe.

Applying Military Information

The bibliographic sources mentioned in this paper are meant as general guides to military genealogical research in New France. The family historian has to develop an awareness of these sources and an understanding of military organization and history to know when and how to use them. There are three cases in particular when a family historian should go to these sources.

The first case occurs during the course of regular research when the genealogist finds in a vital record or a standard publication that an ancestor served in someone's company, then it is time to use these sources. The second case for going to these sources is a "late-comer" ancestor. This is typically an ancestor who marries in Canada around 1760 but little information is found about his origins in France or background in Canada. It is very likely that he was a soldier who deserted to stay in New France. A search through the materials on the Seven Years' War is indicated in such a case. And the third case involves any ancestors who were long time residents of a town. It is advisable to check Bonnault and the others to see if these ancestors became respected citizens and officers in the militia.

Once a military ancestor has been found there are two ways to proceed depending on the rank of the ancestor. If the ancestor is an officer, then it is relatively easy to locate further information. Often the full details of the officers life will be documented in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*.

In comparison, if the ancestor is a common soldier, then it is absolutely essential to identify the unit and commanding officer. This involves finding out what unit the soldier served in and the name of his captain. The family research must then follow the career of the ancestor's officer, since this will usually indicate the movements of the officer's company, the forts he commanded, and the engagements he and his men fought in. This approach assumes that the soldier ancestor stayed with his unit and officer and was not ill or did not desert.

An alternative approach to tracing a common soldier is to follow the network of friendships he formed with other soldiers or officers. The volumes done by Charbonneau and Légare, as well as Faribault-Beauregard, are very valuable in this case since they index witnesses. Identifying the vital

acts in which an ancestor was a witness to, or in which he invited another soldier to be a witness to, determines his circle of friends and contacts. If an ancestor's unit is not identified, but two of the Godfathers at the baptisms of his children are from the same company, then this is an important clue which can lead in the right direction.

In either case, whether the ancestor is an officer or a common soldier, a "genealogy" of the unit should be done. The unit is usually a company, but it will often fit into a battalion, regiment, and possibly a brigade. This involves tracing the unit's history in Europe, finding its arrival and departure, tracking its movements in a campaign, locating its wintering camps, identifying the forts it was stationed at, and discovering what battles it was engaged in. The military histories cited in this paper will help accomplish these tasks. Furthermore, as already indicated, Casgrain's collection of the papers of the leading French officers is particularly valuable for the Seven Years' War. Doing a genealogy of the unit fills out the details of the military ancestor's life in the ranks or the officer corps.

Conclusion

Tracing the military careers of French-Canadian and Acadian ancestors calls for an investment on the part of the genealogists. The family historian must be willing to learn about the military history and organization of the French regime in order to understand the material uncovered. Moreover, genealogical facts will usually point the way to the military career and not the other way around. Despite the costs, finding the details of an ancestor's military life is exciting and rounds out the bare facts of birth, marriage, and death collected in most genealogies.

Appendix 1 — French Military Units in New France*

Garrison Troops

About 100 soldiers were stationed in 1647 at Quebec, Trois-Rivières, and Montreal as garrisons for these settlements. An unknown number were also sent to Acadia.

Carignan-Salières

CARIGNAN-SALIÈRES Regiment, 20 companies, 1665-68.

ALLIER Regiment, 1 company, 1665-68.

CHAMBELLE Regiment, 1 company, 1665-68.

POITOU Regiment, 1 company, 1665-68.

ORLEANS Regiment, 1 company, 1665-68.

These last four companies originally served in the West Indies and accompanied the Marquis de Tracy to Canada.

Four companies (Berthier's, Chambly's, Durantaye's, and Grandfontaine's companies) were retained on active service in Canada from 1669 to 1683 and were only occasionally reinforced with troops from France.

Marine Troops

DÉTACHEMENTS DE LA MARINE, 3 to 35 companies, 1683-90. Not under the control of the Ministry of War, but rather a part of the Ministry of Marine.

COMPAGNIES FRANCHES DE LA MARINE, 28 to 71 independent companies in all of New France, 1691-1761. In 1756 distributed as follows: Quebec 30 companies (including the frontier posts), Louisbourg 20 companies, Louisiana 21 companies. Companies also served in Acadia and the West Indies. In 1760, for the battle of Ste-Foy, the Duc de Lévis reorganized the Marines as the 5th brigade consisting of 2 battalions. Disbanded in 1761.

KARRER-HALLWYL. Swiss Regiment, 5 companies serving in Quebec, Louisbourg, Louisiana, and the West Indies, 1722-49, under the authority of the Ministry of Marine.

CANONIERS-BOMBARDIERS, 2 companies in Quebec, 1750-60. These artillery gunners and grenadier-like bombardiers were attached to the Ministry of Marine. Two companies of gunners were also stationed at Louisbourg.

*This list is based on the following sources: the appendix found in Dirk Gringhuis "In Grey-White and Blue: French Troops at Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1760," *Mackinac History*, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, leaflet no. 12, 1969; George F. G. Stanley, *Canada's Soldiers: The Military History of an Unmilitary People* (3rd ed., Toronto: Macmillan, 1974); William J. Eccles, "The French Forces in North America During the Seven Years' War," in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974), vol. III, pp. xv-xxiii; and Francis Parkman, *France and England in North America* (reprint ed., 2 vols., New York: The Library of America, 1983).

Regular Troops

Acadia

PONTHIEU Regiment, 1st and 2nd battalions, 1746; part of the Duc d'Anville's disastrous attempt to liberate Acadia and Louisbourg. Other military units involved included 2 battalions of militia from Fontenoy-le-Comte and Saumur, some Marine companies, and artillery detachments.

Québec

Complete Units

LA REINE Regiment, 2nd battalion, 1755-60, 4 companies captured by the English fleet.

LANGUEDOC Regiment, 2nd battalion and a detachment from the 1st, 1755-60, 4 companies of 1st battalion captured by the English fleet.

GUYENNE Regiment, 2nd battalion, 1755-60.

BEARN Regiment, 2nd battalion, 1755-60.

LA SARRE Regiment, 2nd battalion, 1756-60.

ROYAL-ROUSSILLON Regiment, 2nd battalion, 1756-60.

BERRY Regiment, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 1757-60.

Miscellaneous Units

BIGOREE Regiment, detachment, 1756-60.

BRESSE Regiment, detachment, 1756-60.

BRISSAC Regiment, detachment, 1756-60.

VOLONTAIRES DE FLANDRES Regiment, detachment, 1756-60.

SAINT-CHAUMOND Regiment, detachment, 1756-60.

VATAN Regiment, detachment, 1756-60.

CHASSEURS DE FISHER Regiment, detachment, 1756-60.

These detachments usually consisted of 24 soldiers.

Louisbourg

VOLONTAIRES ÉTRANGES Regiment, 1 battalion, 1755-58.

BOURGOGNE Regiment, 1 battalion, 1755-58.

ARTOIS Regiment, 1 battalion, 1755-58.

CAMBIS Regiment, 1 battalion, 1756?-58.

Artillery

ROYAL-ARTILLERIE Regiment, detachment, 1757-60.

Engineers

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Militia

CAMP VOLANT, a flying column 50 scouts that patrolled the St. Lawrence River between Trois-Rivières and Montreal, 1649-51.

FRATERNITÉ DE LA TRÈS SAINTE-VIERGE, Montreal, 1650.

MILITIA, Trois-Rivières and Quebec, 1651.

SOLDATS DE LA SAINTE-FAMILLE, Montreal, 20 squads, 1663.

MILITIA, 3 brigades (Montreal, Trois-Rivières, and Quebec) for a total of 165 companies in 1750. Established formally in 1669 and disarmed in 1760. All men 16 to 60 years of age served in the militia.

COMPAGNIE DE RÉSERVE, comprised of wealthy merchants and gentry from Montreal and Quebec, 1752-60.

CAVALRY Squadron, 4 troops of mounted volunteers, 1759-60.

Indian Allies

Mission Tribes

HURONS OF LORETTE

ABENAKIS OF ST-FRANÇOIS, BATISCAN, AND NORRIDGEWOCK

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA AND LA PRÉSENTATION

IROQUOIS AND ALGONKINS OF DEUX MOUNTAINS

MICMACS OF SHUBENACADIE

Woodland Tribes

ABENAKIS

OJIBWAYS

MICMACS

OTTAWAS

ALGONKINS

POTAWATOMIES

WYANDOTTES (HURONS)

And many other tribes including METIS.