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. The military establishment, along with the fur trade and fisheries, was an important source of employment for many habitants. 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,


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.¹

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-Canadians or Acadians. They lack an organization like the General Indian family researchers should expect to uncover at least a handful of

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¹A 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-led Abenaki kills him at Deerfield.

²It would be of interest to see a pedigree order established for the descendants of Acadian officers and soldiers who served in New France or the Louisiana territory. For example, please contact me at 959 Oxford, Berkley, Michigan 48017.

³Christian Roy, Histoire de l'Assomption (L'Assomption, 1967), p. 429. In the near future I will submit a paper entitled 'Habitant Heritage'. This paper will document in full all the regiments which transported ancestors to New France.


⁵Antoine Champagne, 'La famille de Louis Riel', Mémoires, 143-157.
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.  

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.  

Military Records of New France

1I 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.


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

Records relating to soldiers serving especially rare due in part to the Civil War. However, some researchers will stumble across this struggle. For instance, Germain Doucet, the Captain (sergeant) of Arms at Fort Royal, was in the Carignan-Salières Regiment commander at Port-Royal in 1654 for France's war with the English.

**Carignan-Salières Regiment**

The first organized military presence in New France was the Carignan-Salières Regiment. It was also the first regiment to serve in New France, arriving between June and September 1665. The regiment was raised to fight the Iroquois and the English and was quickly disbanded. It is the unit that some researchers will find most information on. A list of those soldiers and officers of this regiment do not mention the regiment in a lower position of the list.

The name of the regiment is derived from Carignan, the captain-general, and Salières, the commander of the regiment in 1665. It was the first regiment to arrive in New France and was sent to Canada in 1665 to fight the Iroquois. However, researchers will occasionally find references to ancestors serving in the regiment. 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 between the Governor-General of New France and the Governor-General of Montreal.11

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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 ventured to distant lands. They left their names across the map of Quebec, for example, Berthier, Chambly, Contrecœur,
Marines Troops

Three companies of Marines arrived at Quebec on 7 November 1683 aboard La Tempête. 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.

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 in a marine company in 1721. Prior to that, in 1683 the Marines at Fort St-Louis deep in the interior of a province which was part of the Royal Domain not of War. Consequently, officers held naval commissions, that is, a captain in a marine company in 1721. Prior to that, in 1683 the Marines at Fort St-Louis deep in the interior of a province which was part of the Royal Domain

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.

Seminar Annual '86 20
Captains Chambly, an important service.

On July 7, 1683, the first Marine Companies were sent between Quebec, Louisbourg, and Trois-Rivières, "Troupes de la Marine," the only regular soldiers to garrison the frontier. With Indian allies. They were sent between the St. Lawrence and the pays d'en bas, the lands between the rivers. The officers and soldiers were of different qualities, but they were under the order of the Minister of Marine. 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.

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.

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.

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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.
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

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.

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 of the Marines in 1697, made a Chevalier in 1716, and attained the rank of Major for Trois-Rivières in 1720. He was also the commander of the post. However, through a well arranged marriage to a member of the family of Iles Bouchard. He died a member of the prominent Bouchard family.

Wars During the French Regime

The officers of New France had many of the same duties as the other armies of the European nations. The series of wars that involved France and her colonies was a list of campaigns which deeply affected Canada. Note that there were only two short periods of peace: the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 and the Peace of Paris in 1763.

Knowing which wars were occurring provided a clearer notion of an ancestor's military role. Some wars were fought against Indian tribes internally to the French colony and were short periods of conflict. Other wars were international in scope and were fought against other European nations. These wars were fought to gain control of New France; even if they were not sold on the profits of the fur trade, the wars caused shortages and crises that impacted every man, woman, and child in the colony.

French Military Organization

The officer corps was important to the lives of habitants. But the way the military companies were organized had a greater influence on common military men than on the lives of the ruling class. The officer's position in society and how he used his wealth and honours earned as an officer. Over time and with different TABLE: Wars During the French Regime

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<th>War</th>
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<td>Pontiac’s Uprising</td>
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Wars During the French Regime in Canada

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<td>1613</td>
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<td>Kirke's Pirate Raid</td>
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<td>Acadian Civil War</td>
<td>1635-1650</td>
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<td>Iroquois War II</td>
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<td>Hudson's Bay Expedition</td>
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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: 1662-1713
6. Hudson’s Bay Expedition: 1666-1684
7. King William’s War: 1669-1697
   (or the War of the League of Augsburg)
8. Queen Anne’s War: 1702-1713
   (or the War of the Spanish Succession)
9. Fox War: 1712-1732
10. Long Period of Peace (31 years): 1713-1744
11. Natchez Campaign: 1729
12. Chickasaw War: 1736-1739
13. King George’s War: 1744-1748
   (or the War of the Austrian Succession)
14. French and Indian War: 1754-1763
   (or the Seven Years’ War)
15. Pontiac’s Uprising: 1763

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of companies:</th>
<th>10 Carignan-Salières Regiment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Allier, Chambelle, Poitou, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orleans Regiments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 Companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Each company contained:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Ensign
- 3 Officers
- 2 Sergeants
- 2 Corporals
- 3 Lance Corporals
- 2 Drummers
- 1 Fifer
- 40 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. 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.

Table 2 shows the organization of military companies for the Carignan Regiment in the seventeenth century. This regiment was not divided into battalions. Instead it fought as a collective. Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were companies, they were probably more involved in the eighteenth century.

Table 3 indicates the composition of the 1730s. Since the Marines were organized into regiments, the highest rank that most officers could hold was that of a naval Lieutenant. Over the years the organization changed according to regulations or the companies stationed at distant frontiers. Companies were usually chronically short of men between the battles. For the common soldier at such times, having to share it with a small group of officers was an advantage.

Table 4 presents the organization of the Grenadier during the Seven Years’ War. Each Grenadier Company was an elite company of the army. They were tough veterans who were regarded as brave and their companies were often used as the shock troops of the army. If an ancestor was a grenadier, then it was likely that he was a veteran of several years, physically fit, and had seen action in Europe. However, in New France the Grenadiers were organized into companies because they were more efficient than the piquets because they were more organized.

Going into detail on the military organization of the units, the size of the units and the diversity of the soldiers, along with the area in which they were stationed, is determined how a military ancestor lived. A frustrated commander eager to profit from the experience of a soldier in the Carignan Regiment or Grenadier Company during the Seven Years’ War in a tightly organized battalion described the size of the units and the diversity of the soldiers, along with the area in which they were stationed, is determined how a military ancestor lived. Such a commander eager to profit from the experience of a soldier in the Carignan Regiment or Grenadier Company during the Seven Years’ War in a tightly organized battalion would have described the size of the units and the diversity of the soldiers, along with the area in which they were stationed, is determined how a military ancestor lived. Such a commander eager to profit from the experience of a soldier in the Carignan Regiment or Grenadier Company during the Seven Years’ War in a tightly organized battalion would have had a frustrated commander eager to profit from the experience of a soldier in the Carignan Regiment or Grenadier Company during the Seven Years’ War in a tightly organized battalion.

Military Records of New France
The Salières Regiment, ca. 1665

Salieres Regiment of Ambelle, Poitou, and other Integrated Regiments

The captain of the first company, 1 aide-major, 1 regimental chaplain, and 1

1 corporal

1 gunsmith, 1 quarter-

The unit for all soldiers was the battalion for all soldiers was the

unit for all soldiers was the battalion for all soldiers was the

battalions. Instead it fought as a collection of companies. Since the Colonel,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major were also captains of the first three com-

panies, 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 com-

rades 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

Military Records of New France
TABLE 4
Composition of a Regular French Battalion, ca. 1755

| Number of companies: | 1 Grenadier (Elite Infantry) |
| Number of officers:  | 1 Lieutenant Colonel |
| Number of soldiers:  | 20 Sergeants |

- 1 Piquet (Light Infantry)
- 8 Fusilier (Regular Infantry)
- 10 Companies
- 1 Aide-Major (Adjutant)
- 1 Surgeon Major
- 10 Captains
- 10 Lieutenants
- 10 Ensigns
- 20 Cadets
- 53 Officers
- 20 Sergeants
- 20 Corporals
- 20 Lance Corporals (Anspessades)
- 10 Drummers
- 450 Regulars
- 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 microfilmed most of the pertinent documents.

Public Archives of Canada, Manuscript Division. General Inventory of Manuscripts. 7 vols., Ottawa: Information Canada, 1971-77. Volume I, 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,
M.G. 5 Ministère des Affaires,
M.G. 6 Archives départementales (France),
M.G. 7 Bibliothèques de Paris,
M.G. 8 Documents relating to twentieth century.

The first volume of this manuscript record collections with military may be borrowed from the Public Archives. Little, if any, information will be ancestor was an officer in the colonn

Standard Sources
Most French-Canadian and A
the sources in this category. However, information they contain. These sources will identify military service, rank, and provide to establish the name of an ancestor. Arsenault, Bona. Histoire et généalogie. Lemeac Inc., 1978.

This monumental multi-volume work not only identifies soldiers but also their burials. This allows a researcher among groups of soldiers.

Vol. II, 1701-1740, 1969;
Vol. III, 1741-1770, 1974;

Dictionary of Canadian Biography: Toronto: University of Toronto Presses dealing with French ar

The Dictionary of Canadian Biography many officers, their commands, a special list of biographies dealing.

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1-77. Volume 1,

M.G. 4 Archives de la Guerre (Paris),
M.G. 5 Ministère des Affaires Etrangères (Paris),
M.G. 6 Archives départementales, municipales, maritimes et de biblio-
thèques (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 indi-
cate military service, rank, and unit. Usually, enough information is pro-
vided 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

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., Mon-
tréal: 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,

Dictionary of Canadian Biography: Index to Volumes I to IV, 1000 to 1800.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1981. Includes a list of biogra-
phies 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.

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


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.


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-Beauregard, 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-Beauregard’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’s article contains naturalizations of foreigners living in Canada. This list includes many foreign soldiers who fought for the French in Canada.


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

Seminar Annual '86 28

"Témoignages de liberté au maître de la Nationale du Quebec (1951)."

These are testimonies of the freedom regained by former soldiers back in France. Information about their military service can be found in these pages. Friends back in France. Information about their military service can be found in these pages.

Carignan-Salières Regiment

The sources in this section include genealogical information about officers in the Carignan and associated Regiments. Most of the records are in French and many are not readily available at the microfilm. The researcher must rely on state or provincial documents. Nevertheless, a few examples are mentioned here.


Sulte, Benjamin. "Le Régiment de Carignan-Salières." Ed. by Gérard Malchelosses

Compagnies Franches de la marine

Considering the vital role that New France played in the military history of the Americas, the lack of compiled military records is regrettable. With the information available, the researcher must rely on state and provincial documents. Nevertheless, a few choice examples are mentioned here.


These three books by De Ville are doubtless valuable in their own right. There is always a possibility that a soldier prior to settling in Canada or particularly if the ancestor in question

Leclerc, Jean. "Les soldats marins." La Grande Dictionnaire historique et biographique du Canada (1951)."

This short article lists the arrivals and departures of some of the ships they arrived in.

Military Records of New France...
pages, it does contain them.

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,

Roy, Régis, and Gérard Malchelosse. Le Régiment de Carignan: son organisa­
tion et son expedition au Canada (1665-1668): officiers et soldats qui
s'établirent

Ed. by Gérard Malchelosse, Montreal: 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 identify­
ing 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 Vaga­

———. Louisiana Recruits, 1752-1758: Ship Lists of Troops from the Inde­
pendent Companies of the Navy Destined for Service in the French Colony

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

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.


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

Military Records of New France

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-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-Fourcet, 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,

Lefebvre-Lepine, 12:8 (October 1961): 230-232,

Lemay-Louvicourt, 13:6 (June 1962): 157-159,

Loyer-Martin, 14:1 (January 1963): 16-19,

Matte-Monnier, 15:5 (October-December 1964): 220-225,

Monpre-Pence, 17:1 (January-March 1966): 100-106,


Renaud-Salva, 19:2 (April-June 1968): 116-122,


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 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.
there is a wealth of information on soldiers and officers. Among the wide variety of


...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.


Military Records of New France
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.


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.


Military Records of New France

Military records of New France are divided into two categories: military records of the French and military records of the English and American, with important exceptions. The French military records are relatively easy to locate, and the English and American military records are very valuable in this case.
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.

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**Appendix 1 — Garrison Troops in New France**

**Garrison Troops**

About 100 soldiers were stationed at Montreal as garrisons for the forces sent to Acadia.

**Carignan-Salières**

CARIGNAN-SALIERES

ALLIER Regiment, 1 company

CHAMBELLE Regiment, 1 company

POITOU Regiment, 1 company

ORLEANS Regiment, 1 company

These last four companies accompanied the Marquis de Tracy.

Four companies (Berthier's, 3 companies) were retained or were only occasionally reinforced.

**Marine Troops**

DETACHEMENTS DEL MARINE under the control of the Ministry of Marine.

COMPAGNIES FRANÇAISES, companies in all of New France.

Quebec 30 companies (including 21 companies, Louisiana 21 companies, West Indies. In 1760, the Marine was recognized as the fifth company of the Ministry of Marine. Two companies, Louisbourg, Louisbourg, and two of the Ministry of Marine.

**CANONIERS-BOMBARDIERS**, artillery gunners and general of the Ministry of Marine. Two companies, Louisiana, two of the Ministry of Marine.
which he invited another
friends and contacts. If an
baptisms of
s an important clue which
bride or a common soldier, a
usually a company, but it
brigade. This involves
arrival and departure, inter­
that battles it was engaged
accomplish these tasks.
action of the papers of the
Seven Years’ War.
traced of the military ancestor’s

military and Acadian ancestors
a. The family historian
and organization of the
uncovered. Moreover,
ancestors’ military career and not the
details of an ancestor's

Marine Troops
DETACHEMENTS 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 reorgan­
ized the Marines as the 5th brigade consisting of 2 battalions. Disbanded in
1761.
KARRIER-HALL WYL. 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.

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 accom­
panied 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
DETACHEMENTS 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:
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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
North America During the Seven Years’ War,” in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography (Toronto:
University of Toronto Press, 1974), vol. III, pp. xv-xviii; and Francis Parkman, France and England in

Military Records of New France
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.

Quebec
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 ETRANGES 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 TRES 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          OTAWAS
ALGONKINS        POTAWATOMIES
WYANDOTTES (HURONS)
And many other tribes including METIS.

Military Records of New France