



CHATEAU DE FALAISE

THE MOST  
DISTINGUISHED  
SURNAME  
CHARLEMAGNE

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# ANCIENT HISTORY

The ancient history of Normandy was derived from the early northern Gallic tribes until its early conquest by the Romans in the first century B.C. The distinguished name Charlemagne is considered to have its origins in this ancient land. This coastal region was used, as it has always been used in history, as a departure point for the Roman invasion of England, and steadily grew in importance with the proliferation of the supply routes from the continent to the island. With the departure of the Romans in the 4th century, the area was contentiously ruled by many different dissenting tribes. In the 6th century, a leader emerged who united the area. His name was Wandrille, and he is generally considered to have been the first Count of Normandy. The Duchy was firmly established after the year 911 when Rollo, Earl of Orkney invaded the territory with his Viking army. He laid siege to Paris and forced the French King, Charles the Simple, to concede Normandy to Rollo but only on the condition that his descendents married French princesses, and that he convert to Christianity. Rollo became the first Duke of Normandy in 911. The name Charlemagne was first found in Normandy (French: Normandie), the former Duchy of Normandy.

## SPELLING VARIATIONS

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Throughout the course of history most surnames have undergone change for many reasons. A son may not even choose to spell his name the same way that his father did. Many are simple spelling changes by a person who gave his version, phonetically, to a scribe, a priest, or a recorder. Many names held prefixes or suffixes which almost became optional as they passed through the centuries, or were adopted by different branches to signify either a political or religious adherence. Hence, we have many variations in this name, Charlemagne some of which are Charle, Charles, Charlon, Carle, Carlo, Charlet, Charléty, Charlin, Charlot, Charlotte, Charley, Charlemagne, Charlemaine, Charlemont and Chaslebut all are included in the basic origin of the surname.



With the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy in 1066, the Dukedom became a part of the domain of the Kings of England and formed the basis of the Duke's tremendous influence, not only in England but the whole of Northern France as far south as Aquitaine. Robert, son of William, Duke of Normandy revolted against his father in England, but Normandy passed into the royal dynasty of Plantagenets along with England in the 12th century. In the 12th century, Henry III of England married Eleanor of Aquitaine, acquiring her lands. This was the cause of the major conflicts between France and England which followed. In the 13th century, Philippe Auguste of France, failed to take possession of Normandy. Henry III finally conceded his continental claims in 1259. Normandy preserved its independence until the 17th century, when it became part of France.

The family name Charlemagne became influential in Normandy, but also found in Picardy and Bourgogne since early times. Very famous is Charlemagne, King of the Franks and eventually Emperor, born in 742. When his father Pepin died in 768 after having divided his kingdom between his two sons, Charlemagne received most of Austrasia and many other territories. When his brother Carloman died in 771, Charlemagne occupied his kingdom and continued to wage war during almost all of his reign.

### EARLY NOTABLES

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Notable amongst the family in this period was Pierre Charlot, who was elected bishop of Noyon in 1240; Gilles Charlier was elected Dean of Cambrai in 1431; Sulpicien Charlemagne was a lawyer in Bologne in 1566; Georges Charlet was a poet in 1630; François Charly of Languedoc entered as a novice with the Jesuits of Toulouse in 1686; Jaques Charlier, born in 1720, was a miniaturist and student of Boucher; Etienne Charlet was general at Dijon in 1752; Jean-Armand Charlemagne was an intellectual in Bourget in 1753; Huges Charlot was general at Voiron in 1757; Nicolas-Toussaint Charlet, born in Paris in 1792, studied at the Napoleon school and entered into the town council of Paris; later on, however, he became a famous painter.



# THE GREAT MIGRATION

In the early 16th century French culture and society became the model for all Europe. In an increasing awareness of leadership, New World exploration became a challenge to all European countries. Along the eastern seaboard of North America there was from north to south, New France, New England, New Holland and New Spain. Jacques Cartier made the first of three voyages to New France in 1534. The Jesuits, Champlain in 1608, and the Church missionaries followed. In 1615, Champlain brought the Recollects (Reformed Franciscans) to Quebec for religious reinforcement. However, plans for developing Quebec fell far short of the objectives of the Company of New France, a company which would later be taken over by the Habitants' Company. Champlain made over twenty voyages to France in order to encourage immigration to New France. But the King, fearful of depopulating France was reluctant to encourage his subjects to migrate. In 1617, Champlain brought back the first permanent immigrant, Louis Hébert, Parisian apothecary, and his family.

## SETTLERS

- Emile Charlemagne, aged 30, who arrived in New York in 1895 aboard the ship "Schleswig" from Port de Paix<sup>[1]</sup>
- Camille Charlemagne, aged 22, who arrived in New York in 1895 aboard the ship "Schleswig" from Port de Paix<sup>[2]</sup>
- Gustave Arthur Charlemagne, aged 46, originally from Rosendal, France, who arrived in New York in 1919 aboard the ship "La Touraine" from Havre, France<sup>[3]</sup>
- Gustave Charlemagne, aged 48, who arrived in New York in 1920 aboard the ship "Alsace" from Lol Tal, Chile<sup>[4]</sup>

As well as 223 more in the Appendix.





# CURRENT NOTABLES

After their arrival at the eastern ports, some of these French settlers would later join the westward migration to the new frontiers of North America.

- Joseph Emmanuel "Manno" Charlemagne (1947-2017) Haitian political folk singer, songwriter and acoustic guitarist
- Lieutenant General James Charlemagne (1834-1893) British army officer
- Diane Charlemagne (1964-2015) English electronic dance music singer, lead singer with Urban Cookie Collective
- Jean Armand Charlemagne (1753-1838) French dramatic author
- Hugh Charlemagne (1802-1844) the illegitimate son of Charlemagne and his concubine Regina
- Éloi Charlemagne Taupin, French Divisional General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815 <sup>[5]</sup>
- Jean Charlemagne Maynier, Count de La Salle, French Brigadier General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815 <sup>[6]</sup>
- Charlemagne Tower Jr. (1848-1923) American diplomat

As well as 49 more in the Appendix.

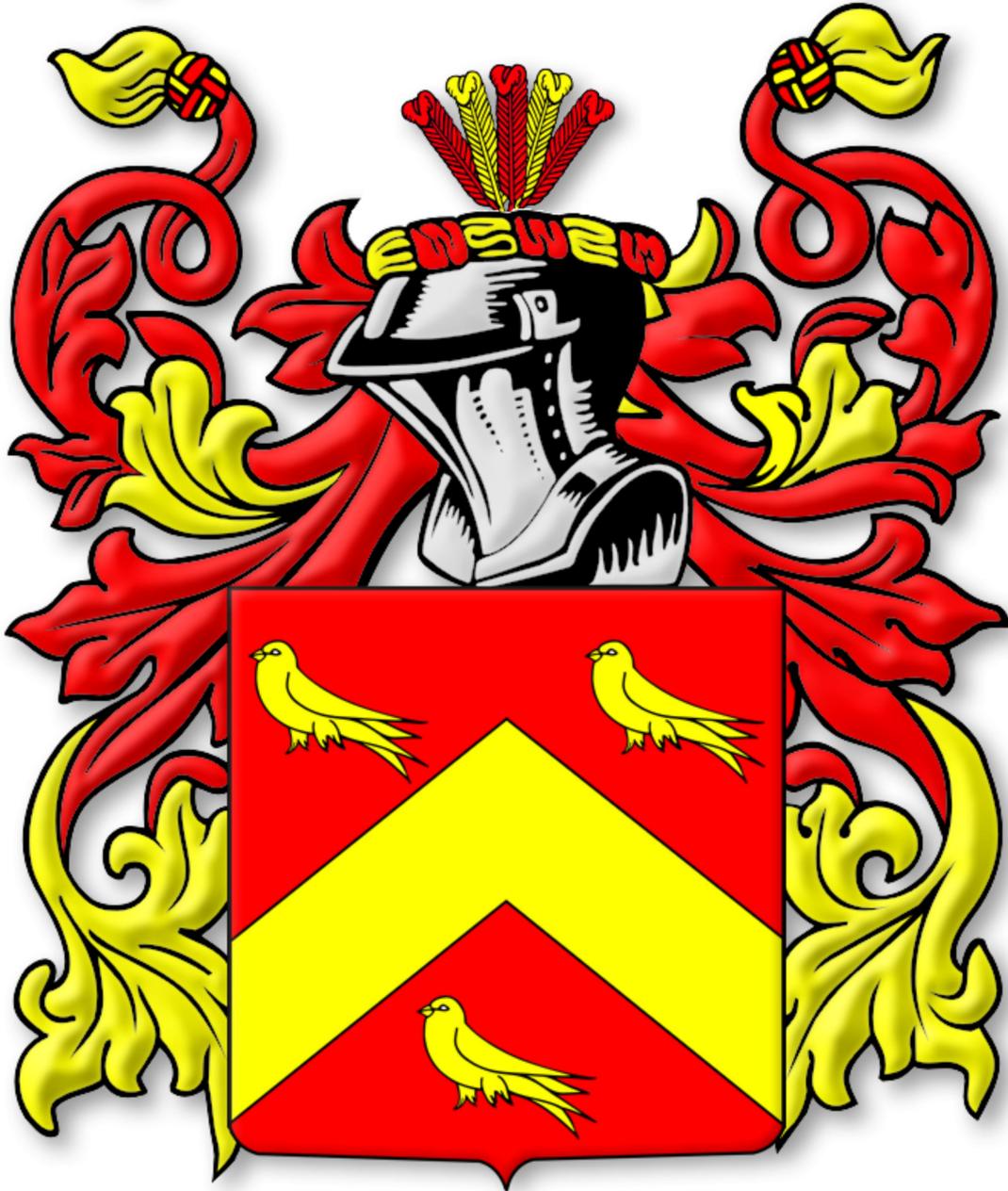




There are 8 historic event entries in the Appendix.



**The Ancient Arms of**



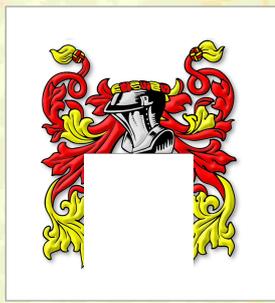
**Charlemagne**



Heraldry emerged in France in the mid-12th century, beginning with the knights and nobility choosing coats of arms for themselves. It was not much later that the other social classes such as the bourgeois, and even peasants were assuming arms. By the 16th century, the French Kings had begun attempts to register and regulate coats of arms under their authority. Following the French Revolution, in 1790, nobility, orders of knighthood and heraldry were abolished in France. The display of coats of arms was banned, until Napoleon re-established heraldry and titles in 1814. Today, there is no French Heraldic authority granting or registering arms: anyone is free to assume arms. In France, a coat of arms is considered property of the family in the same way as the family name, and enjoys the same legal protection.



An Achievement of Arms such as the Charlemagne arms depicted on the left typically consists of these parts: the Escrolls, displaying the family motto and name, the family crest (if any) seen above the helmet, the actual Coat of arms (also known as 'arms,' or 'the shield'), the Helmet depicted below the crest, the Torse on top of the helmet, and the Mantle draped from the helmet. Each of these elements will be described below. Supporters were a later addition to the Achievement; they are somewhat rare, and are usually personal to the grantee.



MANTLE OF CHARLEMAGNE

The mantle was spread over and draped from the helmet and served as a protection, 'to repel the extremities of wet, cold, and heat, and to preserve the armour from rust.' The numerous cuts and slits suggest that it had been torn and hacked on the field of battle. The style or design of the mantling is up to the individual heraldic artist, and it is usually depicted in the main color and metal from the shield. The helmet (or Helm) varied in shape in different ages and countries, often depicting rank. The Esquire's Helm, as depicted here, is generally shown silver, with a closed visor and facing to the dexter (its right). On top of the helmet is a Torse or wreath which was formed by two pieces of silk twisted together. Its purpose was to hold the crest and mantle on the Helm.

## MOTTO

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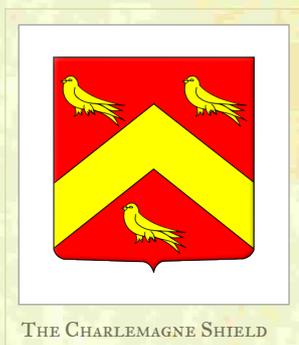
The motto was originally a war cry or slogan. Mottoes first began to be shown with arms in the 14th and 15th centuries, but were not in general use until the 17th century. Thus the oldest coats of arms generally do not include a motto. Mottoes seldom form part of the grant of arms: Under most heraldic authorities, a motto is an optional component of the coat of arms, and can be added to or changed at will; many families have chosen not to display a motto.

The coat of arms displayed here for the surname Charlemagne did not include a motto.

## SHIELD

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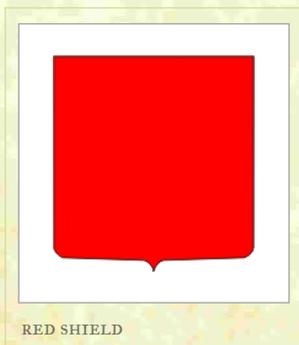
Shields (or Escutcheons) at first were painted simply with one or more bands of color or 'ordinaries'. Later, the ordinaries were used in conjunction with other figures or symbols. The Coat of Arms for the surname Charlemagne can be described as follows:



THE CHARLEMAGNE SHIELD

## CHARLEMAGNE ARMS

A red shield with a gold chevron between three gold birds.



RED SHIELD

## RED SHIELD

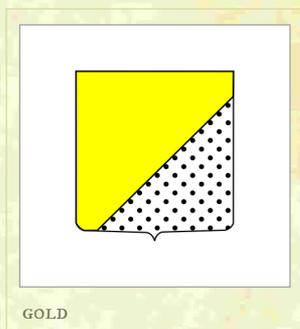
Gules, derived from an Old French word *goules* or *gueules* meaning "throats" translates into modern English as "red" and is the military color for excellence and fortitude. It is symbolic of nobility, boldness and ferocity, and can also represent fire and summer. Some ancient laws restricted its use to princes and their families. Red corresponds to the metal copper and is denoted in engravings by numerous perpendicular lines.

**Symbolic Virtues:** Red denotes the virtues of charity and courage, and indicates the qualities of valor, patriotism, and creative power. Those who bear a red insignia are obliged to right wrongs and win fame in arms.

**Precious Stone:** Carnelian, Ruby

**Planet:** Mars

**Obligations:** To right wrongs and win fame in arms

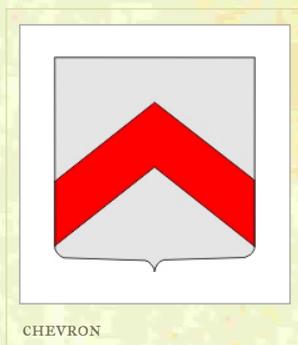


## GOLD

"Or" (from the French word for gold) is the tincture of Gold, or in heraldic terms "or," was considered the noblest color.

One of only two metals used in heraldry, it exceeds all others in value, purity and finesse. It represents the light of the sun, and was once borne only by princes. Gold is said to gladden the heart and destroy all works of magic. It is also associated with excellence and achievement, and the bearer surpasses all others in valor.

It is represented on coats of arms by the color yellow, and in engravings by a dotted pattern.



## CHEVRON

The Chevron occurs frequently in British and French heraldry, while it is comparatively rare in German heraldry. Traditionally the Chevron represents the roof of a house, derived from the French word "chevron" meaning rafter. It signifies protection.<sup>[7]</sup>

There is much disagreement about whether this Ordinary or the "bend" was the first design to appear on coats of arms.

The Chevron was granted to those who had participated in some notable enterprise, had built churches or fortresses, or had accomplished some work requiring faithful service.

Originally heralds drew the Chevron almost reaching the top of the shield, nearly covering shield surface. More recently, the Chevron is drawn lower and with a less acute inner angle to allow more devices to be represented more attractively, and the artist may draw the chevron at the height and angle that will best suit the accompanying charges. The chevronel, is the diminutive of the chevron and is much narrower. Chevronels may be stacked on top of each other or side-by-side at the same height, which is termed interlaced, or braced. A field composed entirely of an even number of chevrons is called "chevronny."

## THREE

"Three" devices, beasts or ordinaries of the same have a special significance in heraldry.

First of all, there is the obvious reference to the Trinity in the design that would signify observance of the Christian doctrine.

Secondly, with many Arms it brings balance that is steeped in tradition. To better understand this latter scenario, we must look at the evolution of shield in personal armory. Kite shields that were the most popular from the the 10th-14th century evolved into Heater shields that had flat tops c. 1250. This was the time of heraldry's beginnings and when "three" objects were used for balance in each corner of the shield.

Later, with the advent of the "chief," "chevron" and "bend" three devices brought balance to these ordinaries too.

## THE CREST

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The Crest was worn on top of the helmet, and was usually made of wood, metal, or boiled leather. It provided the double advantage of easy identification and the addition of height to the wearer. If a family had no crest, and many chose not to, plumes (feathers) were often displayed instead.





# APPENDIX - NOTABLE LIST

## NOTABLES FOR THE SURNAME CHARLEMAGNE

- Joseph Emmanuel "Manno" Charlemagne (1947-2017) Haitian political folk singer, songwriter and acoustic guitarist
- Lieutenant General James Charlemagne (1834-1893) British army officer
- Diane Charlemagne (1964-2015) English electronic dance music singer, lead singer with Urban Cookie Collective
- Jean Armand Charlemagne (1753-1838) French dramatic author
- Hugh Charlemagne (1802-1844) the illegitimate son of Charlemagne and his concubine Regina

## SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Jack Charles (1943-2022) nicknamed Uncle Jack Charles, an Aboriginal Australian stage and screen actor, known for his advocacy for Aboriginal people, known for his work on the Australian film *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* (1978), among others, and more recently appeared in TV series *Cleverman* (2016) and *Preppers* (2021)
- Eric Carle (1929-2021) American picture book artist, author and artist of "The Very Hungry Caterpillar" which has sold more than 50 million copies and dozens of other popular children's book
- Midwin Charles (1973-2021) Haitian-American defense attorney, legal analyst for American television channels CNN and MSNBC
- RuPaul Andre Charles (b.1960) known as RuPaul an American drag queen, actor, model, singer, songwriter, and television personality. Best known for RuPaul's *Drag Race* which has received eight Primetime Emmy Awards. In 2017, he was included in the annual Time 100 list of the most influential people in the world. In 1994, he became a spokesperson for MAC Cosmetics, raising money for the Mac AIDS Fund and becoming the first drag queen to land a major cosmetics campaign
- Jovana Charles (1955-2021) Seychellois politician, member of the National Assembly of Seychelles (1993-2016)
- Jean-Claude Carle (1948-2019) French politician, Member of the French Senate for Haute-Savoie (1995-2018)
- Joseph Charles (1716-1780) English author of 'The Dispersion of the Men of Babel, and the principal cause of it enquired into', born at Swaffham, Norfolk <sup>[8]</sup>
- David Charles (1762-1834) Welsh preacher and writer from Carmarthen, younger brother of the celebrated Thomas Charles of Bala <sup>[8]</sup>
- Mr. Anthony Martin Charles B.E.M., British recipient of Medallist of the British Empire Medal 29th December 2018 for services to the community in Datchworth, Hertfordshire <sup>[9]</sup>

- Sydney Anicetus Charles (1926-2018) Trinidadian Roman Catholic prelate, Bishop of Saint George's in Grenada (1974-2002)
- Edwin Douglas Charles (1933-2018) American Major League Baseball third baseman who played from 1962 to 1969
- Melvyn "Mel" Charles (1935-2016) Welsh international footballer
- Robert Edwin "Bob" Charles (1936-2016) American-born, Australian politician, Member of the Australian Parliament for La Trobe (1990-2004), Australian Consul-General in Chicago (2005-2008)
- Ray Charles (1918-2015) born Charles Raymond Offenberg, an American musician, singer, songwriter, vocal arranger and conductor who is best known as organizer and leader of the Ray Charles Singers
- Hugues Charlot, French Brigadier General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815<sup>[10]</sup>
- Étienne Charlet, French Divisional General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815<sup>[11]</sup>
- René Charlet (b.1903) French bobsledder at the 1936 and 1948 Winter Olympics
- Nicolas Toussaint Charlet (1792-1845) French designer and painter
- José Charlet (1916-1993) French architect, painter, sculptor, and professor
- Frantz Charlet (1862-1928) Belgian painter, etcher, and lithographer

NOTABLES WITH THE FIRST AND MIDDLE NAMES CHARLEMAGNE

- Éloi Charlemagne Taupin, French Divisional General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815<sup>[5]</sup>
- Jean Charlemagne Maynier, Count de La Salle, French Brigadier General during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars from 1789 to 1815<sup>[6]</sup>
- Charlemagne Tower Jr. (1848-1923) American diplomat





## APPENDIX - HISTORIC EVENT LIST

### HILLCREST COAL MINE

On June 19, 1914, 235 men entered the Hillcrest Coal Mine, Crowsnest Pass, Alberta, Canada to start work when shortly after a Methane explosion tore through the mine killing many near the source and trapping others. Of the 235 men that entered, 189 perished in the disaster and many immigrants that had come to work the area.



HILLCREST COAL MINE

### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Mr. Charles Sydney Charles (1891-1914) Welsh Miner from Wrexlam, Clwyd, Wales, United Kingdom who worked in the Hillcrest Coal Mine, Alberta, Canada and died in the mine collapse <sup>[12]</sup>

## HMS DORSETSHIRE

During World War II, HMS Dorsetshire was assigned to Force A of the Eastern Fleet. She was dispatched to escort a convoy of ships for repairs when she was spotted by a Japanese aircraft from the Japanese Cruiser Tone. Once spotted, dive bombers attacked the HMS Dorsetshire from three different Aircraft Carriers finally sinking her on the 5th April 1942 along with her sister ship.



HMS DORSETSHIRE

### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Gerald Charles, British aboard the HMS Dorsetshire (1945) when she was struck by air bombers and sunk; he survived the sinking<sup>[13]</sup>
- Giraldus Baker Charles, British Captain's Steward aboard the HMS Dorsetshire (1945) when she was struck by air bombers and sunk; he survived the sinking<sup>[13]</sup>

## RMS LUSITANIA

May 7th 1915 a German U-Boat torpedoed the RMS Lusitania off the southern coast of Ireland causing the deaths of 1,198 passengers and crew in-sighting that they could not give warning and that Lusitania was carrying war munitions. One hundred and twenty-eight American citizens were among those killed which caused protest from the United States later this was a factor in the declaration of war against Germany.



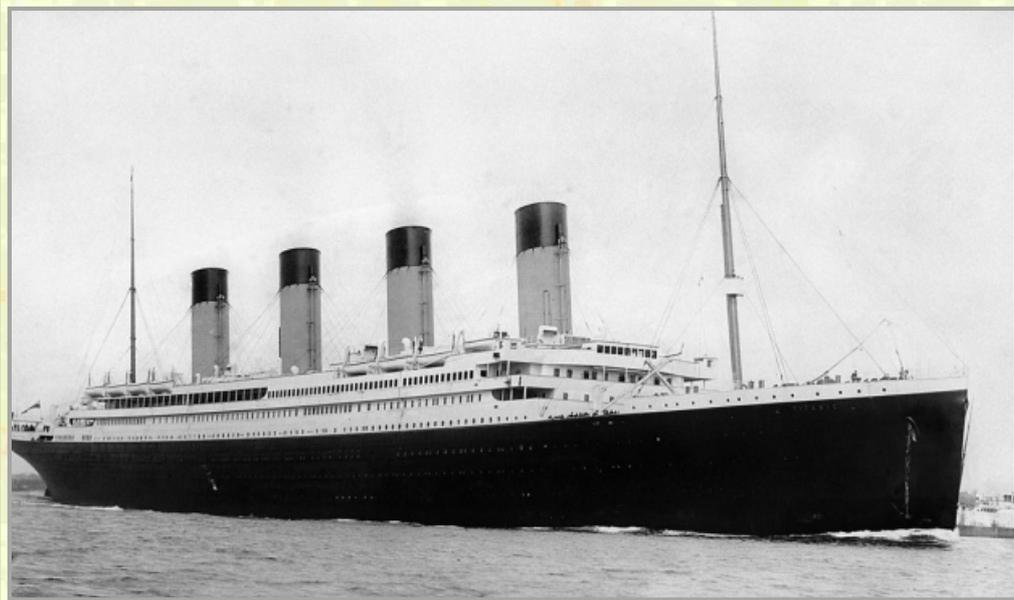
RMS LUSITANIA

### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Mr. Joseph Henry Charles, Canadian 1st Class Passenger from Toronto, Ontario, Canada, who sailed aboard the RMS Lusitania (1915) and survived the sinking<sup>[14]</sup>
- Miss Doris Maud Charles, Canadian 1st Class Passenger from Toronto, Ontario, Canada, who sailed aboard the RMS Lusitania (1915) and survived the sinking<sup>[14]</sup>
- Miss Eleanor Charles, American 2nd Class passenger from New York, New York, USA, who sailed aboard the RMS Lusitania (1915) and died in the sinking<sup>[15]</sup>

## RMS TITANIC

A British passenger liner en route from Southampton, UK to New York City, USA sunk in the early morning of April the 15th 1912. Operated by the White Star Line the RMS Titanic was traveling through Newfoundland when she hit an iceberg on the 14th April 1912 at 11.40pm ship's time. During the course of the night passengers and crew were evacuated to lifeboats, however of the 2,224 passenger and crew over 1,500 people died. The lifeboats could carry 1,178 people, which at the time was just over half the number on board.



RMS TITANIC

### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Mr. Sebastiano del Carlo (d.1912) aged 29, Italian Second Class passenger from Montecarlo, Italy who sailed aboard the RMS Titanic and died in the sinking and was recovered by CS Mackay-Bennett<sup>[16]</sup>
- Mrs. Argene del Carlo, (née Genovesi), aged 24, Italian Second Class passenger from Montecarlo, Italy who sailed aboard the RMS Titanic and survived the sinking escaping on life boat 11<sup>[16]</sup>



## APPENDIX - SETTLERS LIST

### AMERICAN SETTLERS

- Emile Charlemagne, aged 30, who arrived in New York in 1895 aboard the ship "Schleswig" from Port de Paix <sup>[1]</sup>
- Camille Charlemagne, aged 22, who arrived in New York in 1895 aboard the ship "Schleswig" from Port de Paix <sup>[2]</sup>
- Gustave Arthur Charlemagne, aged 46, originally from Rosendal, France, who arrived in New York in 1919 aboard the ship "La Touraine" from Havre, France <sup>[3]</sup>
- Gustave Charlemagne, aged 48, who arrived in New York in 1920 aboard the ship "Alsace" from Lol Tal, Chile <sup>[4]</sup>

### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Mildreth Charles, who arrived in America in 1620 <sup>[17]</sup>
- John Charles, who settled in Virginia in 1634
- Dorothe Charles, who settled in Virginia in 1635
- William Charles, aged 21, who arrived in Virginia in 1635 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Dorothe Charles, aged 20, who landed in Virginia in 1635 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Jon Charles, who landed in Virginia in 1637 <sup>[17]</sup>
- John Charles, who arrived in Virginia in 1651 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Tho Charles, who landed in Virginia in 1652 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Edmd Charle, who arrived in Virginia in 1653 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Joane Charles, who arrived in Virginia in 1664 <sup>[17]</sup>
- John Charle, who landed in Virginia in 1664 <sup>[17]</sup>
- John Charles, who landed in Virginia in 1664 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Mary Charley, who arrived in Maryland in 1674 <sup>[17]</sup>
- John, Charles Sr., who landed in Maryland in 1678 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Ann Charles, who landed in Maryland in 1678 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Evan Charles, who settled in Antigua in 1679
- William Charley, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Joseph Charley who settled in Pennsylvania in 1683
- Jos Charley, who landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1683 <sup>[17]</sup>
- Peter Charles, who arrived in Virginia in 1701 <sup>[17]</sup>

### CANADIAN SETTLERS

#### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Catherine Charles, who arrived in Montreal in 1659
- Sieur De Charles, who arrived in Montreal in 1659
- Michel Charles, son of Etienne and Madeleine, who married Jeanne Cadieu, daughter of Jean and Marie, in Boucherville, Quebec on 16th June 1698<sup>[18]</sup>
- Clément Charles, son of Étienne and Madeleine, who married Marie Dupré, daughter of Antoine and Élisabeth, in Quebec on 4th January 1700<sup>[18]</sup>
- Jean-Baptiste Charles, son of Etienne and Madeleine, who married Marie-Anne Bourdon, daughter of Jacques and Marie, in Boucherville, Quebec on 29th October 1715<sup>[18]</sup>
- Louis Charles, son of André and Marie, who married Marie-Anne Bonier, daughter of Jacques and Geneviève, in Quebec on 17th January 1718<sup>[18]</sup>
- Charles Delage was married in 1723 in St-Laurent-Isle-D'Orleans
- Antoine Charles, son of Clément and Marie, who married Marie-Françoise Beaumont, daughter of Vincent and Françoise, in Terrebonne, Quebec on 21st February 1735<sup>[18]</sup>
- Joseph Charles, son of Clément and Marie, who married Marie Limoges, daughter of Pierre and Catherine, in Terrebonne, Quebec on 4th March 1737<sup>[18]</sup>
- Jean-Baptiste Charles, son of Etienne and Marie-Josephthe, who married Marie-Renée Dessureau, daughter of Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Jeanne, in Saint-François, Quebec on 11th January 1740<sup>[18]</sup>
- Ignace Charles, son of Clément and Marie, who married Élisabeth Roussin, daughter of Louis and Catherine, in Lachenaie, Quebec on 6th November 1741<sup>[18]</sup>
- Diedis Charley, who arrived in Nova Scotia in 1750
- William Charley, who arrived in Nova Scotia in 1750
- Étienne Charles, son of Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Anne, who married Marie-Charlotte Roy, daughter of Augustin and Marie-Josephthe, in Terrebonne, Quebec on 16th November 1750<sup>[18]</sup>
- Jean-Baptiste Charles, son of Jean-Baptiste and Madeleine, who married Marie-Josephthe Dumas, daughter of Joseph and Marie-Josephthe, in Montreal, Quebec on 10th July 1750<sup>[18]</sup>
- Jean-Baptiste Charles, son of Jean-Baptiste and Marie-Anne, who married Élisabeth Gipoulon, daughter of François and Jeanne, in Sainte-Rose, Quebec on 10th April 1752<sup>[18]</sup>
- Pierre Charles, son of André and Marie, who married Archange Limoges, daughter of Joseph and Marie-Marguerite, in Montreal, Quebec on 18th September 1752<sup>[18]</sup>
- Étienne Charles, son of Michel and Marie, who married Marie-Catherine Lalonde, daughter of Louis and Marie-Anne, in Montreal, Quebec on 3rd September 1760<sup>[18]</sup>
- Ignace Charles, son of Ignace and Élisabeth, who married Marie-Céleste Limoges, daughter of Joseph and Françoise, in Terrebonne, Quebec on 11th April 1774<sup>[18]</sup>
- Thomas Carle, who arrived in New Brunswick in 1783

## AUSTRALIAN SETTLERS

### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Mr. Charles Beazley, (Beasley), (b. 1776), aged 21, English weaver who was convicted in London, England for life for highway robbery, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia, he died in 1837<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Cooper, (b. 1773), aged 24, English groom who was convicted in Leicester, Leicestershire, England for life for theft, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia, he died in 1820<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Davis, English convict who was convicted in Surrey, England for life, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Heath, English convict who was convicted in Warwick, Warwickshire, England for 7 years, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Scoldwell, (b. 1755), aged 42, English black smith who was convicted in Middlesex, England for 7 years for stealing, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia, he died in 1821<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Seaton, English sawyer who was convicted in Middlesex, England for life, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Simpkins, English convict who was convicted in Hertford, Hertfordshire, England for 7 years, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Wood, (b. 1765), aged 32, English convict who was convicted in Worcester, Worcestershire, England for 7 years for robbery, transported aboard the "Barwell" in September 1797, arriving in New South Wales, Australia, he died in 1837<sup>[19]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Dyche, English convict who was convicted in Derby, Derbyshire, England for life, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Hollingshead, English convict who was convicted in Middlesex, England for 7 years, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Logan, English convict who was convicted in Middlesex, England for life, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Martin, English convict who was convicted in Essex, England for 7 years, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Riley, English convict who was convicted in Lancashire, England for life, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia<sup>[20]</sup>

- Mr. Charles Smith, (Champan), English convict who was convicted in London, England for life, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia <sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Tilley, English convict who was convicted in Middlesex, England for 7 years, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia <sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Wilkins, (b. 1788), aged 27, English convict who was convicted in Middlesex, England for 7 years for theft, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia, he died in 1839 <sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Wright, English convict who was convicted in Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England for life, transported aboard the "Baring" in April 1815, arriving in New South Wales, Australia <sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Hanscomb, English convict who was convicted in Middlesex, England for 14 years, transported aboard the "Baring" in December 1818, arriving in New South Wales, Australia <sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Smith, (b. 1800), aged 18, English convict who was convicted in Leicestershire, England for 14 years, transported aboard the "Baring" in December 1818, arriving in New South Wales, Australia, he died in 1845 <sup>[20]</sup>
- Mr. Charles Stocker, English convict who was convicted in Bristol, England for 7 years, transported aboard the "Baring" in December 1818, arriving in New South Wales, Australia <sup>[20]</sup>

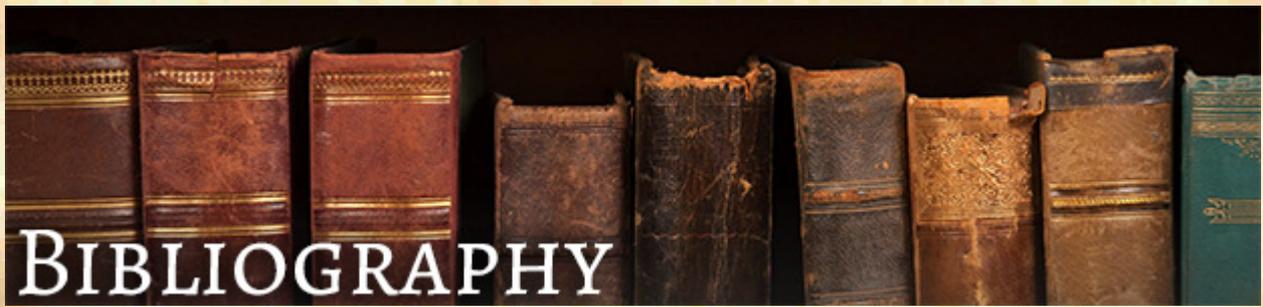
## NEW ZEALAND SETTLERS

### SURNAME VARIANTS OF CHARLEMAGNE

- Mr. James Carle, Scottish settler travelling from Glasgow aboard the ship "Jura" arriving in Dunedin, Otago, South Island, New Zealand on 23rd September 1858 <sup>[21]</sup>
- Robert Charles, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Armstrong" in 1865
- John Charles, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Pegasus" in 1865
- Mrs. Charles, British settler travelling from London aboard the ship "England" arriving in Dunedin, Otago, South Island, New Zealand on 22nd September 1865 <sup>[21]</sup>
- John Charles, who arrived in Auckland, New Zealand aboard the ship "Chile" in 1866
- Mary A. Charles, aged 30, who arrived in Nelson, New Zealand aboard the ship "Chile" in 1874
- Margaret Charles, aged 28, who arrived in Nelson, New Zealand aboard the ship "Chile" in 1874
- Eliza Charles, aged 25, who arrived in Nelson, New Zealand aboard the ship "Chile" in 1874
- Mr. William Charley, (b. 1836), aged 38, British settler travelling from England aboard the ship "Varuna" arriving in Lyttelton, Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand on 27th May 1874 <sup>[22]</sup>

- Mrs. Mary Charley, (b. 1836), aged 38, British settler travelling from England aboard the ship "Varuna" arriving in Lyttelton, Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand on 27th May 1874 <sup>[22]</sup>
- Mrs. A. Charles, British settler travelling from London, UK aboard the ship "Aorangi" en route to Lyttelton, New Zealand on 23rd July 1892 <sup>[21]</sup>
- Miss J. Charles, British settler travelling from London, UK aboard the ship "Aorangi" en route to Lyttelton, New Zealand on 23rd July 1892 <sup>[21]</sup>
- Miss A. Charles, British settler travelling from London, UK aboard the ship "Aorangi" en route to Lyttelton, New Zealand on 23rd July 1892 <sup>[21]</sup>





Here is a listing of some of the sources consulted when researching French surnames. The resources below directly or indirectly influenced the authors of our surname histories. We have most of these titles in our library, others we have borrowed or had access to. Source materials have been chosen for their reliability and authenticity. Our research into surnames is ongoing, and we are continually adding to our source library. For each surname history, we seek and refer to sources specific to the surname; these are generally not included in the list below.

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