



N° 69

GAZETTE FRANÇOISE.

De l'octobre 2009

*Du BUREAU du PRÉSIDENT,
from the President's Desk*

From the edge
September 28, 2009

Bonjour mes amie,

We had a good turnout at the Marlboro parade as well as the party afterwards. Although this has been a light season for us, it has been very productive. Our last drill and the adjunct drill proved our potential for putting our talents on display. We need to keep up the practice, explore new maneuvers, and make our regiment the envy of the hobby both on and off the field.

October will have a small contingent of us at the Rebecca Nurse house for the battle of Crane Brook. Many thanks to Adam for being willing to step up and be the point person for this event. Carl and Liz will be doing the cooking. I keep hearing about prime rib and lobster, so get your information to Adam ASAP or go hungry!

Next up is a one day tactical at the Oak Grove Farm in Millis, MA hosted by the Lexington Training Band as a prelude to their event next September, the Battle of Richardson's Tavern. This has already been approved by the Northern Department of the Continental Line. Save a couple of vacation days for this one since it's going to be a blockbuster.

October 30, we have been engaged to look our finest at the Boston Exposition Center for the National "Railvolution" Convention (www.railvolution.com). We will eat, drink and visit with all kinds of executives and political bigwigs as we show off our own bigwigs. This is a Friday evening, a paid event and is only for three hours starting at 6 PM. We will need 10 people, as soldats, civilians, or distaff. We are only required to mingle with the crowd and have a good time. Perhaps this can replace the Evacuation Day Parade.

I would like to thank Dan Grillo for sending me a birthday card, although how he knew is beyond my understanding! And speaking of doctors, I have an appointment with an orthopedic surgeon in a couple of days to determine my strategy in the Battle of the Hip. Since I anticipate being out of action for several weeks, I've asked Matthew Mees to be the moderator at the BOD meetings. Dana will spearhead the nominating committee, so if you are interested in serving in an elected position, please let Dana know so he can place your name in nomination for the next regimental election. We always need to have new ideas and fresh viewpoints, so don't think you have nothing to contribute.

Vive le Roi,
Ellie Hutchinson
President, 85eme Regiment de Saintonge



Le RAPPORT du CAPITAINE Captain's Report

Fall has begun, if it's anything like the summer, I suggest that you don't blink; you might miss it. We have two major events planned for this month. I hope that everyone is able to make it. Please make sure you contact Ellie if you able to come.

I will be missing the two major events this month due to the fact that I will be traveling for work. In my absence, Steven Taskovics will be acting CO for the event at the Rebecca Nurse House. For the Jerusalem Mills event,

we will be under the command of Justin Blocksom of the Gatenois regiment.

Ellie has asked me to head up the Nominating Committee for this year. If anyone would like to join the nominating committee, please contact me ASAP, the first meeting for the committee will be in the next 2 to 3 weeks. I'm currently accepting nominations for the following positions: Commanding Officer, President, Clerk, Treasurer, Safety Officer, and Five Board of Directors.

Please keep Ellie in your thoughts as she battles through her hip injury. Word has is she will be going under the knife on October 16th.

Massachusetts and Congress
et
Pour le Roi et le Regiment!
Dana Rock



Barton's Campaign
Oak Grove Farm – Millis, MA

Greetings!

On behalf of the Lexington Training Band, I am pleased to announce the scheduling of our next tactical. Originally called Ossipee IV, this event has been renamed "Barton's Campaign". This event will take place on October 24, 2009 from 9 AM until 4 PM. More importantly, the tactical site has been relocated from Ossipee, NH to a location in Massachusetts. In an effort to promote the battle site for "The Fight at Richardson's Tavern" (a 2010 Northern Department of the Continental Line event), Barton's Campaign will be held at OAK GROVE FARM in MILLIS, MASSACHUSETTS (located south of Worcester, Massachusetts)

The site consists of almost 150 acres of open fields, swamps, cleared woods, trails, hills, ridges and streams. A period structure is located on the property. In the past Oak Grove Farm has been used for Civil War reenactments.

The event setting is Rhode Island 1777. American forces are stationed at Fort Barton in preparation for a planned October invasion of Aquidneck (Newport). Militia and Continental Troops are regularly dispatched on various

missions to acquire necessary supplies, scout the enemy positions and identify possible beachheads in the area of Howland's Ferry for a landing force. At the same time, British forces stationed in and around Newport are routinely deployed on foraging missions, raids and patrols of territory between Fort Barton and Newport.

This tactical will entail three scenarios, each approximately 2-3 hours in length. Missions/tasks will include scouting enemy positions, patrols, foraging missions and raids. Tactical rules and a more detailed scenario will be made available in the coming weeks.

The tactical is open to member and applicant units of the Continental Line, British Brigade and Brigade of the American Revolution. (Artillery is absolutely welcome at this event.) Non CL/BB/BAR units may attend by invitation only and authenticity standards must meet that of the Continental Line and/or British Brigade. All participating units must have liability insurance and provide proof to the LTB prior to October 24, 2009.

Units should register with the LTB by September 20, 2009 (Unit name, numbers and contact information).

WALK ONS ARE PROHIBITED.

For further information, please feel free to contact Alex Cain at mass1775@msn.com

YS,
Alex Cain



Siege of San Juan, Puerto Rico
April 23-25, 2010

I have been in touch with the organizers of the Siege of San Juan in Puerto Rico. They are going to have the event again this upcoming April 23-25, 2010. They have graciously changed the dates to accommodate our event in April (Patriots day) so there is no conflict.

I am forwarding the e-mails that I received from them. I know early planning for events is the best way to have a great turnout.

They have asked that I start contacting units to "spark" the interest. Last year, many of us from the King's own 4th went down to PR. It was great! It is a low key event with plenty of time to catch in the beautiful city of Old

San Juan and all of its history with 2 forts, museums, etc. It is also a great time for a vacation. The event falls on the week of school vacation so there is not a conflict with time off. Last year, we were able to obtain roundtrip airfare for approx. \$200/pp (after the stipend, that's \$100/pp!!! What a deal!

There will be barracks for housing, meals, libations, and evening entertainment provided and last year there was also a stipend (\$100/pp) issued. (I will let everyone know as I hear more.) If people do not want to stay in the barracks or fort, I will be in contact with a local proprietor for hotel accommodations. (I will see about getting a discounted rate). There also were travel arrangements secured for the re-enactors, to and from the airport. I will forward more information to your regimental leaders as I get it.

Hope you all can attend. It is looking to be an absolutely fantastic event, and would be great to see the French represented there.

All my best,
Anita Bausk



*French Linguistic Tidbits for the
English-Speaking Soldier
By Anonyme*

**TIDBIT #2: HOW TO ADDRESS THE CAPTAIN
AND OTHERWISE KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE**

Even without actually understanding French, you, too, can toss around a few key expressions and enhance the overall camp ambience. Here are your top **SURVIVAL RULES**:

- **Rule #1**: Your French-English dictionary is your Worst Enemy!!
- **Rule #2**: Never translate literally from English to French. The result will be something (a) funny, (b) unintelligible, or (c) offensive. Thousands of English-speakers have fallen into **embarrassing linguistic traps** because they used their dictionaries to translate idioms word-for-word. Big trouble can come with innocent-sounding expressions, such as, “I am full”, “I am hot”, or “I am cold.” [Explanation at the end of this article.]
- **Rule #3**: Use the proper French idiom corresponding to your English *thought*. This includes being aware of the cultural context.

- **Rule #4**: French is a landmine for English speakers!

Reason: Culture and grammar are intertwined, thus providing unlimited opportunities for committing offenses. In quaint Continental tradition, French has two forms of the personal pronoun, “you,” and two corresponding verb forms. One pronoun/verb pair is informal; the other formal. Modern English, on the other hand, is a great egalitarian language. You can address children, pets, the President, the Pope, your boss, your friends, your enemies, and your significant other as “you” in any situation. To make it even better, English verbs are easy to conjugate. Unfortunately, friendly, simple English doesn’t prepare its native speakers for the dangerous cultural nuances involved in choosing between the French *tu* (second person singular, informal) and *vous* (second person singular, formal, and also second person plural, both formal and informal). A bad choice in grammar can get you in trouble when you say “tu” to the wrong person! [Two French infinitives describe the social situation inherent in the choice between “tu” and “vous”: *Tutoyer* and *vousvoyer*. These mean, respectively, to address someone informally by using the *tu* form, and to address someone formally, by using the *vous* form.]

HOW TO ADDRESS THE CAPTAIN:

“*Monsieur le capitain*” is the most important form of address in the regiment, since one of the most important people you have the opportunity to address is your Captain, and “*Monsieur le capitain*” is how you do it. The word “*Monsieur*” means “*Mister*” when combined with a name, as in Mr. Smith, or it means “*sir*” when used alone. When combined with a military rank, it becomes a title used as a form of address.

- Use the article, “*le*,” between “*Monsieur*” and the rank.
 - **WRONG**: “*Monsieur capitain*”.
 - **HOPELESSLY WRONG**: “*Capitain*”
 - **RIGHT**: “*Monsieur le capitain*.”
- When using the title as a form of address, don’t omit the “*monsieur*,” unless there is an emergency situation.
 - **WRONG**: Speaking to the captain, “*Le capitain*,” without the “*monsieur*” is grammatically, but not culturally correct. It lacks the deference commonly expected of a soldier. [Don’t confuse this with saying “*Le capitain*,” when you are referring to the captain in the third person, and he is not around, as far as you know.]

- **RIGHT ONLY IN AN EMERGENCY:** If you see an enemy about to knife the captain in the back, it will be perfectly acceptable to yell, “*Le capitain!*” to warn him. As you yell the warning, don’t forget the “*le,*” because without the “*le,*” you are translating literally from English, but you are not speaking French.
- Remember Rule #4 if you speak directly to the captain and need to use the second person pronoun [“*you.*”] That means, use “*vous,*” not “*tu.*” Even if he is your brother. Why? Because you are a minion!

SCENARIOS FOR CONVERSING WITH THE CAPTAIN:

Now that you have the proper form of address for your esteemed Captain, you need to know when to use it. You might manage to avoid speaking to him if you salute and skulk away quickly (never recommended in any army). Even if you are good at skulking, once you are lined up for inspection, there will be no escape. The Captain might say something to you that demands a response, or you might even feel compelled to ask him a very important question. [Note: Definition of importance determined by the Captain.] You also might need to warn him there is an English spy sneaking up behind him. “*Monsieur le capitain*” combined with a few key words will prepare you for any situation. Here are likely scenarios:

- Passing each other from midnight to 6 P.M.:
English: “*Good morning/afternoon, sir!*” “*Hello, sir,*” “*Good morning/afternoon, Captain X.*”
French: “*Bonjour, Monsieur le capitain.*”
- Passing each other after 6 P.M.:
English: “*Good evening, sir!*” “*Hello, sir,*” “*Good evening, Captain X.*”
French: “*Bonsoir, Monsieur le capitain.*”

WARNING!! Never say, “*Bonne nuit, monsieur le capitain.*” You just violated Rules #1, 2, and 3. This is not a greeting for the middle of the night; this is wishing the captain good night as he and/or you go to bed. Soldiers don’t do this.

- At inspection, after he asks you if you cleaned your musket last night:
[you]: “*Oui, Monsieur le capitain.*”

WARNING!! The question is a trap! If he asks if you cleaned your musket, you didn’t clean it well enough. Your only hope is to say, “*Oui, Monsieur le capitain,*” to whatever he says next. (He’ll probably be detailing

your punishment). Tip: Most answers to Captain-questions or Captain-statements are “*Oui*” (yes), not “*Non*” (no).

- In ranks, after he asks the rare question that clearly requires a negative answer, e.g. “*Are you English?*”, “*Do you think you are the Captain?*”, “*Are you trying to irritate me?*”
[you] “*Non, Monsieur le capitain!*”
- In the woods, as you see an English soldier sneaking up behind the Captain:
[you]: “*Monsieur le capitaine! Attention!*”
English: “*Captain! Watch out!*” [More literally “*attention!*”, but it is not equivalent to the English military command, *attention.*]

TRICKY PRONUNCIATION PART: Below are written instructions to get you started pronouncing your new expressions. At the next event, liquor up after dinner if you’re old enough, and practice imitating sounds with those who claim to know French.

“*Bonjour*”: Make the N very nasal, and make the first O more of a long O than a short O. The J is a soft sound, not like the normal English J. Think of saying the English word, “*sure*”, but make the S sound more like a J.

“*Bonsoir*”: The “*-soir*” part sounds like “*swa(r)*,” with a hint of an R at the end.

“*Monsieur*”: Don’t pronounce the N at all. Pronounce the O like a short I. Don’t question why the French do this! The word all-together is similar in sound to the English “*miss-see-yur,*” but this is two syllables, not three—run the vowels (in *see-yur*) together smoothly.

“*Capitain*”: Notice this French word is three syllables long, not two as in English. Pronounce all three syllables. The sound of the A lies between the vowel sounds in the English words “*cap*” and “*cop.*” The I sounds like a long E in English. T is T. The vowel sounds in “*-ain*” rhyme with the vowel sound in the English name “*Don*”, without a Boston accent. Result: “*Cahp-E-tahn*”

“*Attention!*”: “*ah-tawn’-see-own*”. Notice the French *tion* does not have the “sh” sound found in the English *tion*. The accent is on the second syllable.

Voilà. You are now ready to meet and greet the Captain, answer all his questions, and warn him of danger.

Explanation of three linguistic traps:

1.

English idiom: “*I am full.*” (i.e., I’ve eaten enough or too much).

Bad literal translation of the English idiom: “*Je suis plein(e).*”

French meaning: “*I am pregnant.*”

How to say what you meant: “*J’ai assez mangé.*”

2.

English idiom: “*I am hot.*” (i.e., the weather is hot and I’m uncomfortable).

Bad literal translation of the English idiom: “*Je suis chaud(e).*”

French meaning: “*I am sexually aroused.*”

How to say what you meant: “*Il me fait chaud.*”

3.

English idiom: “*I am cold.*” (i.e., the weather is cold and I’m uncomfortable).

Bad literal translation of the English idiom: “*Je suis froid(e).*”

French meaning: “*I am frigid.*” [in the sexual sense].

How to say what you meant: “*Il me fait froid.*”

Frances Wentworth



The Regimental Flag of Saintonge

What is a Flag?

A Flag is a measure of cloth which has any or all of the following: Color or Colors, charged Scrolls bearing Mottos or Numbers, Devices or Badges, Fringed, Bordered or Plain edges.

This cloth, known as a *Sheet* is attached to a pole, a *Staff*, at the *Hoist*. The *Staff* is capped with a *Finial*, usually a Lance Head.

The *Fly* is the part of the flag farthest from the *Hoist*. As with coins, a flag has two sides: the *Obverse* has the *Staff* on the viewer’s right and the *Reverse* has the *Staff* on the viewer’s left.

The Sheet can have the shape of a:

Pennon, which is small with a pointed or swallow-tailed *Fly*. It is typically carried on a lance, below the lance head.

Standard, which has a narrow, long and tapering *Fly*. The length is equal to the importance of the owner.

Banner, which is square or rectangular.

A *Banner* has four corners. When you look at the *Obverse* you must start at the upper left of the sheet to find the *First Corner*. The corners follow sequentially in a clockwise manner.

Flags are a part of the Language of Heraldry. This Language was codified in the Plantagenet Court using French, which the Court spoke, to name the various items of heraldry. The Language spread to other Courts and became the standard method of describing any and all forms of illustrations of power and authority. It is a language with deep and unchanging tradition. Our Manual of Arms, ca. 1780, tells us that flags have been used since ancient times as a rallying point and inspiration for the troops. In my 1950 edition of the 1863 Manual of Heraldry (Boutell) the Editor “rejects some of the innovations of the last four centuries...”

Our Regimental Flag, its parts.

It is easy, when researching on the net, to find a story which has “Legs”. You find a tale first in one place, then another and another, usually repeated word-for-word. What I found was:

“during the Crusades, various nations adopted crosses of various colors, Brittany was black, Flanders and Lorraine green, Italy and Sweden yellow, Burgundy a red Saint Andrew’s, Gascony a white Saint Andrew’s. France allegedly had a red cross and England a white cross...”

This information is good as far as it goes, but I have a problem with the use of the word “nation”. Brittany, Flanders (at least part of it), Lorraine, Burgundy and Gascony are all part of what we call the French Nation today. In the 11th Century, they were as they are named, not part of a greater whole. By our time period (ca. 1780), these parts and more are united under a French Crown, but hold an amount of autonomy in Language, Measurement and Custom which would surprise us today. “*You don’t measure manure in Troyes pounds, you dim-wit!*”

“Compatriots” is a better word than “Nations” I think. I think that they thought in terms of *Us* and *Them*. The *Us* starts with family, neighborhood, community region and so forth, with the *Them* being the balance of Humanity in each case. The same would go for a Soldier. There’s Me, My Mess, My Section, My Company and My Regiment. My Army is probably too large a concept; My Nation does not exist as yet. The natural landscape

within the boundaries is made of neighborhoods who owe allegiance to the Monarch, who has made arrangements with the local Lords.

Let us go back to these Crusader crosses. There are nearly thirty types of crosses, but we are going to look at only one- the Cross of Saint George. All of the arms of this cross are equal. It can be shown in any number of colors, but think of the arms being of equal length. The source says that the French used the Red Cross, St. George and the English the White Cross, St. George. Now, anyone who has seen English skinheads at a football match knows that they wave a white flag with a Red Cross, St. George on it.

This switching between Red and White occurred with the English attempting to claim France as part of their country, as William of Normandy had annexed England and Ireland to Normandy in the 11th century, the 14th and 15th century English monarchs attempted to “reassert” their control over their “Homeland”. “France” is the area the French King controls, a province and now a département which is still called France (île-de-France). English banners started to show the Red Cross to help legitimize their claim, *“You see our flag is really your flag, give me your city, I am your Lord.”* In 1420 Charles VI of France, not Burgundy, Lorraine or Provence, disowned his son, the Dauphin who was to become Charles VII, and chose Henry V of England as his heir. That fight has been well documented. Take it for a fact that after 1415 “English” forces are shown with Red Cross, St. George and “French” forces are shown with White Cross, St. George.

Charles VII did something else with the flag. Besides adopting the White Cross, St. George as his cross, he made his banner white. Jean d’Arc also had a white banner, although hers had religious figures embroidered upon it. It was at this time that the French Flag became White, with a White Cross.

So now we have a square banner, with the Cross of Saint George. There are four corners around the Cross. As we all know, each corner is divided into four equal triangles: Red, Yellow, Blue, and Green. In the 1st corner they are, we have decided, from the Hoist, clockwise, Blue, Yellow, Green and Red. The 2nd corner is, in the same manner, Blue, Red, Green and Yellow. Clockwise in the 3rd corner is Red, Green, Yellow and Blue. At the 4th corner we find the order to be Red, Blue, Yellow and Green. I have no idea why the colors have this order or how these colors came to be chosen. Uniforms did not reflect these colors particularly and gaze upon it as I will; I have yet to see an over-arching pattern to the triangles.

I have never seen a real flag. Perhaps in the clerestory of some church in France there is a faded, rent flag of ours, but I do not know where it might be.

With the Lance-Head atop the *Staff*, we have our flag, right? Wait! We still have that white scarf tied below the lance-head. What does that come from?

Well, that is a short and simple story, not like why we have three Fleur de Lys on our crest...

At the Battle of Fleurus in 1690, French forces were confused by the colors and opened fire on another French regiment. The white scarf was added to help in identification.

Your Servant,
Matthew Mees

Comparisons of Facing as Found in Von Steuben, Pickering, Manual Exercise 1764 and Ordonnance du Roi, 1776/1779

(Submitted by Steven Taskovics)

This comparison based on a running difference of opinion of the different drills used during the War of American Independence. The drills have been separated into two categories based on their motions. The first grouping will be Pickering and the '64, the second grouping Von Steuben and the Ordonnance du Roi - 1777/1779.

A. The First Grouping (British)

The first grouping of drills is British based in origin. Timothy Pickering was a Salem based Militia commander and a military historian in his own right. His drill, which is known by his name, is a combination of all the drills that he was exposed to at the time. Since he was an English speaker, these drills were English in origin, namely; Bland's Discipline (1727 improved in the 1740's), the Norfolk Discipline (1759), and the Manual Exercise 1764. In this grouping we will compare the left and right facings, illustrating the Pickering and the '64.

Left Facing

Count

Pickering

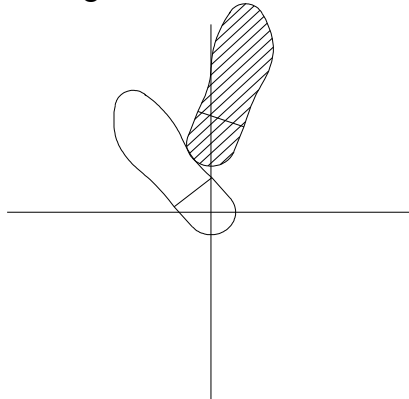
Manual Exercise 1764

1 Bring the right heel forward to the hollow of the left foot, and close to it.

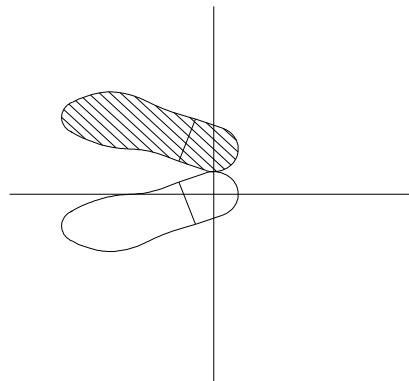
Step forward with the right foot so that the heel is pointing into the instep of the left foot, the heel being about an inch away.

2 Raising the toes a little, turn round on both heels to the left. The heels must be even and close together as before.

Lift your toes and turn the body to the left.



First Position



Second Position

Right Facing

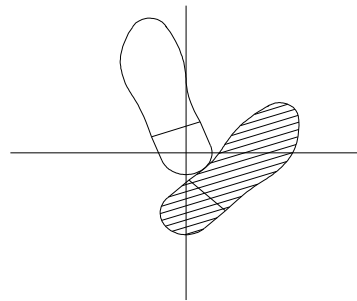
Count

Pickering

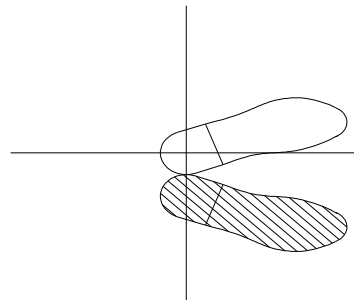
Manual Exercise 1764

- 1 Carry back the right foot, till the hollow of it is behind the left heel and close to it.
- 2 Raising the toes a little, turn round on both heels to the right. The heels must be even and close together (or within half an inch, for such trifles are not to be regarded in practice) 'tis a proof that they were placed right in the first motion.

Step backward with the right foot so that the heel of the left is pointing into the instep of the right. The heel of the right should be two inches directly behind the left.
Lift up the toes slightly and turn the body to the right.



First Position



Second Position

A note about these drills and their facings: Both drills perform left and right facing in *two counts*, not three. Occasionally, one will have to realign their heels after the facing in order to be in line.

B. The Second Grouping (Prussian Influence)

The second grouping of facings has a distinctive Prussian influence. Since Baron Von Steuben was a Prussian, his drill was influenced by his background in the Prussian Army and by other armies he has served with, or observed, on the European Continent. The other countries which he had come in contact during his career were Austria, France, and the various German principalities.

After the disastrous defeats of the Seven Years War, the French Army was reorganized in the 1760's under the ministrations of de Choiseul and his successor Saint-Germain. The French army began to copy the Prussian example by tightening the clothing, then tightening the drill (believe it or not, the two are not mutually exclusive). In 1766 the first of the "Prussianized" drills were published in an illustrated manual, illustrated due to its radical departure from the "traditional" French manuals previous. The drill was further improved on in subsequent regulations. The drill used by the French during the American Revolution was the Ordonnance du Roi of 1776 and Ordonnance du Roi 1779.

Right Facing

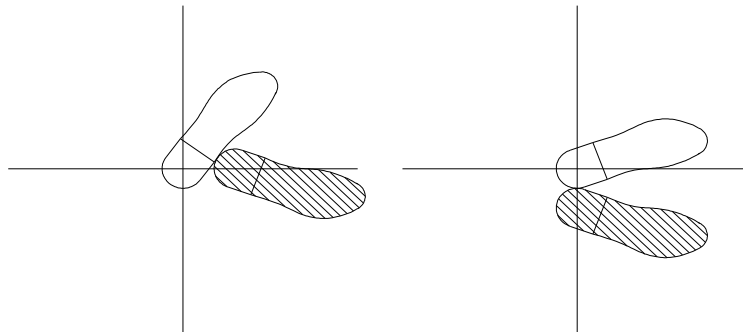
Count

Von Steuben

Ordonnance du Roi of 1776

- 1 Turn briskly on both heels the right, lifting the toes a little, and describing the quarter of a circle.
- 2 Bring back the right foot to its proper position without stamping.

Turn 90 degrees to the right by elevating the tip of the left foot and turn on the left heel, at the same time bring the right heel to the side of the left and on the same alignment without stamping.



First Position

Second Position

Left Facing

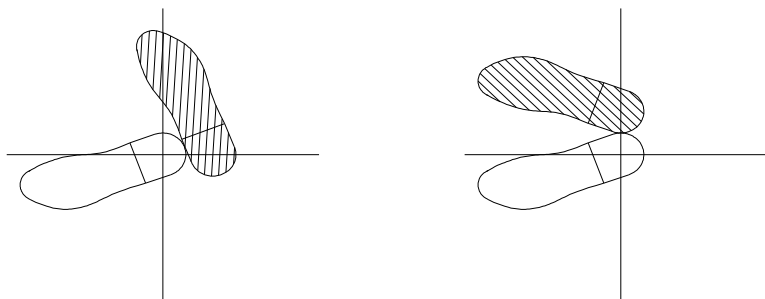
Count

Von Steuben

Ordonnance du Roi of 1776

- 1 Turn to the left as before to the right.
- 2 Bring up the right foot to its proper position without stamping.

Turn 90 degrees to the left on the left heel, bring the right heel to the left on the same alignment.



First Position

Second Position

Note: For the French drill, the motions read the same, though Von Steuben breaks the motion into two distinct steps.



85^{me}
Régiment
DE
SAINTONGE

BRILLIANTE JEUNESSE

Qui désirez acquérir de la Gloire, venez vous ranger sous les **ETTENDARDS** de la ce Noble Regiment. La Victoire vous y couronnera de ses Lauriers. Les Jeunes-Gens qui voudront parrager la Réputation que ce brave Corps s'est acquise pourront s'adresser à

INFO@SAINTONGE.ORG
REGIMENT SAINTONGE
Box 854, Sudbury, MA 01776

BRILLIANT YOUTH

Those who desire to obtain Glory: Come and muster beneath the Standards of this Noble Regiment. Victory will crown you with Laurels. [Whether youthful or not,] those who wish to share in the Reputation of our brave and honest Corps should apply to:

INFO@SAINTONGE.ORG
REGIMENT SAINTONGE
Box 854, Sudbury, MA 01776

*Le PROGRAMME,
The Official schedule for 2009*

WORK PARTIES

Date Unit Event

If you would like to take lead on a work party, please contact either Dana Rock: stonge85@comcast.net or Ellie Hutchinson: ehutchinson@webconverting.com

<i>April 18-19</i>	<i>4th</i>	Battle Road Lexington, MA
<i>May 3</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Rebecca Nurse Homestead Danvers, MA
<i>May 24</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Memorial Day Parade Somerville, MA
<i>May 31</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Minute Cub Muster Westford, MA
<i>June 5-7</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Tewksbury 275th Parade Tewksbury, MA
<i>Jun 27-28</i>	<i>85eme</i>	La Kermesse Biddeford, ME
<i>Jun 27 -28</i>	<i>4th</i>	Rising Storm MMNHP – Lincoln, MA
<i>Aug 1-2</i>	<i>85eme</i>	From Redcoats to Rebels Strubridge, MA
<i>Sept 7</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Labor Day Parade Marlborough, MA
<i>Sept 7</i>	<i>All</i>	Regimental Birthday Party Taskovics' House
<i>Sept 12-13</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Fort Ticonderoga Fort Ticonderoga, NY
<i>Sept 26</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Sudbury Muster Sudbury, MA
<i>Oct 2-4</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Rebecca Nurse Homestead Danvers, MA
<i>Oct 10-11</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Jerusalem Mills Event Jerusalem Mills, MD
<i>Oct 24</i>	<i>4th</i>	Ossipee IV Tactical/ Barton's Campaign Oak Grove Farm – Millis, MA
<i>Nov 21</i>	<i>85eme</i>	Plymouth Encampment Plymouth, MA

*EXERCICES et RENDEVOUS,
Drills & Distaff Gatherings*

Date Unit Event
TBD *85eme* **Drill Practice - Wayside Inn**
Sudbury, MA

2008 EVENT SCHEDULE

Recommend Events are indicated by bold text

Date Unit Event
Mar 15 *85eme* **Evacuation Day Parade**
Boston, MA
Mar 21 *4th* **Muster Day**
Lexington, MA

*85ème Régiment de Saintonge
2008 Governing Board*

President

Ellie Hutchinson

Commanding Officer

Dana Rock

Treasurer

Steven Taskovics

Clerk

Dave Harris

Safety Officer

Carl Hutchinson

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Adam Carriere

Myles McConnon

Mathew Mees

Bill Rose

Heather Taskovics

NCOs

Abe Fisher – Fusilier Coy

Bill Rose – Grenadier

Dwight Dixon – Chasseur Coy

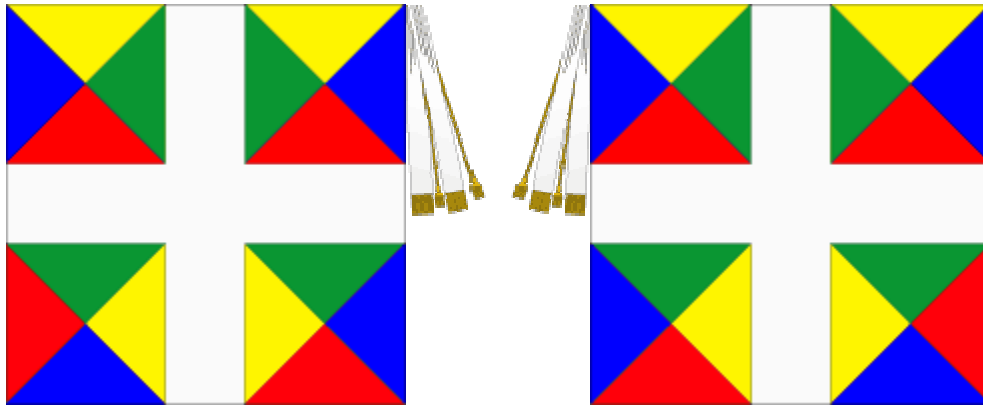


85ème Régiment de Saintonge

Post Office Box 854

Sudbury, MA 01776

www.saintonge.org



Two Views of the Regimental Flag of Saintonge.

85ème Régiment de Saintonge
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Sudbury, MA 01776