

*FRENCHMAN'S GRAVE* When Col. William Falkner () was building the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad in the late 's, he used convict labor on the sections between Middleton, Tennessee, and Pontotoc, Mississippi.

The book elucidates problems of the modern world, and possible routes to a better life for human beings. For Carrel, the fundamental problem was that: They have been fascinated by the beauty of the sciences of inert matter. They have not understood that their body and consciousness are subjected to natural laws, more obscure than, but as inexorable as, the laws of the sidereal world. Neither have they understood that they cannot transgress these laws without being punished. They must, therefore, learn the necessary relations of the cosmic universe, of their fellow men, and of their inner selves, and also those of their tissues and their mind. Indeed, man stands above all things. Should he degenerate, the beauty of civilization, and even the grandeur of the physical universe, would vanish. And he [Carrel] suggests that this state of affairs should be accentuated through appropriate measures, so as to correlate social and biological inequalities more precisely. Society would then be directed by a hereditary aristocracy composed of descendants from the Crusaders, the heroes of the Revolution, the great criminals, the financial and industrial magnates" p. We must single out the children who are endowed with high potentialities, and develop them as completely as possible. And in this manner give to the nation a non-hereditary aristocracy. Such children may be found in all classes of society, although distinguished men appear more frequently in distinguished families than in others. The descendants of the founders of American civilization may still possess the ancestral qualities. These qualities are generally hidden under the cloak of degeneration. But this degeneration is often superficial. It comes chiefly from education, idleness, lack of responsibility and moral discipline. The sons of very rich men, like those of criminals, should be removed while still infants from their natural surroundings. Thus separated from their family, they could manifest their hereditary strength. In the aristocratic families of Europe there are also individuals of great vitality. The issue of the Crusaders is by no means extinct. The laws of genetics indicate the probability that the legendary audacity and love of adventure can appear again in the lineage of the feudal lords. It is possible also that the offspring of the great criminals who had imagination, courage, and judgment, of the heroes of the French or Russian Revolutions, of the high-handed business men who live among us, might be excellent building stones for an enterprising minority. As we know, criminality is not hereditary if not united with feeble-mindedness or other mental or cerebral defects. High potentialities are rarely encountered in the sons of honest, intelligent, hard-working men who have had ill luck in their careers, who have failed in business or have muddled along all their lives in inferior positions. Or among peasants living on the same spot for centuries. However, from such people sometimes spring artists, poets, adventurers, saints. A brilliantly gifted and well-known New York family came from peasants who cultivated their farm in the south of France from the time of Charlemagne to that of Napoleon. His endorsement of this idea began in the mids, prior to the Nazi implementation of such practices in Germany. The ideal solution would be the suppression of each of these individuals as soon as he has proven himself to be dangerous. Those who have murdered, robbed while armed with automatic pistol or machine gun, kidnapped children, despoiled the poor of their savings, misled the public in important matters, should be humanely and economically disposed of in small euthanasic institutions supplied with proper gasses. A similar treatment could be advantageously applied to the insane, guilty of criminal acts. We have mentioned that natural selection has not played its part for a long while. That many inferior individuals have been conserved through the efforts of hygiene and medicine. But we cannot prevent the reproduction of the weak when they are neither insane nor criminal. Or destroy sickly or defective children as we do the weaklings in a litter of puppies. The only way to obviate the disastrous predominance of the weak is to develop the strong. Our efforts to render normal the unfit are evidently useless. We should, then, turn our attention toward promoting the optimum growth of the fit. By making the strong still stronger, we could effectively help the weak; For the herd always profits by the ideas and inventions of the elite. Instead of leveling organic and mental inequalities, we should amplify them and construct greater men. The progress of the strong depends on the conditions of their development and the possibility left to parents of transmitting to

their offspring the qualities which they have acquired in the course of their existence. Modern society must, therefore, allow to all a certain stability of life, a home, a garden, some friends. Children must be reared in contact with things which are the expression of the mind of their parents. It is imperative to stop the transformation of the farmer, the artisan, the artist, the professor, and the man of science into manual or intellectual proletarians, possessing nothing but their hands or their brains. The development of this proletariat will be the everlasting shame of industrial civilization. It has contributed to the disappearance of the family as a social unit, and to the weakening of intelligence and moral sense. It is destroying the remains of culture. All forms of the proletariat must be suppressed. Each individual should have the security and the stability required for the foundation of a family. Marriage must cease being only a temporary union. The union of man and woman, like that of the higher anthropoids, ought to last at least until the young have no further need of protection. The laws relating to education, and especially to that of girls, to marriage, and divorce should, above all, take into account the interest of children. Women should receive a higher education, not in order to become doctors, lawyers, or professors, but to rear their offspring to be valuable human beings. The free practice of eugenics could lead not only to the development of stronger individuals, but also of strains endowed with more endurance, intelligence, and courage. These strains should constitute an aristocracy, from which great men would probably appear. Modern society must promote, by all possible means, the formation of better human stock. No financial or moral rewards should be too great for those who, through the wisdom of their marriage, would engender geniuses. The complexity of our civilization is immense. No one can master all its mechanisms. However, these mechanisms have to be mastered. There is need today of men of larger mental and moral size, capable of accomplishing such a task. The establishment of a hereditary biological aristocracy through voluntary eugenics would be an important step toward the solution of our present problems.

Chapter 2 : Unknown Mann - Official TF2 Wiki | Official Team Fortress Wiki

*Pierre Trappeur: The Unknown Frenchman (The Glacial Connection) [Fred A Brede] on theinnatdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. What would you do if you discovered a grave of a French Fur Trader under your property that turned your life upside down?*

A large group of islands and tidal rocks off the W coast of Islay. The name derives from a French vessel having been lost here. Surveying Details 20 January Iron cannon possibly nine pounders were found at 55 41 42N, 31 56W. These indicate a fairly small sailing vessel, possibly a brig or a frigate. The site was designated a protected wreck site. The protection order was revoked. There is no wreckage remaining that is considered to require protection. Location cited as N55 I G Whittaker The site, discovered in , probably consists of more than one wreck dating to different periods. Survey and limited excavation have taken place and objects observed and raised include a range of ship borne equipment, ordnance and shot. Licences held under the Protection of Wrecks Act ; survey, excavation, survey. Archaeological Diving Unit Location cited as NR and name as Rhinns of Islay. Designation was withdrawn in but formerly covered an area of m radius around N55 Selective excavation was carried out in , pneumatic equipment being used experimentally. No specific identity or date has been suggested for this wreck, and it is probable that the finds represent more than one loss. No structural elements were apparently identified but artefacts recovered included several guns some of them on swivels and numerous cannonballs, these apparently found in rocky gullies at a depth of about 12m. The guns were heavily concreted and the shot had been reduced by erosion to no more than flat discs. Other artefacts recovered included glass and small pieces of gold and silver. In , a two-reale coin of , brass buttons of the early 19th century, and a mortar of 18th century pattern were also found. The rocky seabed rises steeply to the surface from a depth of about 23m, and there are strong tidal streams with overfalls offshore. The area is open to the open Atlantic. No list of finds is cited: V Fenwick and A Gale

**Chapter 3 : Chapters 90â€“ The Frenchman**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Copyright David Tytherleigh Roger was a widower with no living relatives or close friends. His life experiences placed him in both world wars and post war migration. This is his story. Click here to hear David Tytherleigh talk about the process of making this story. He lived across the road in a dilapidated weatherboard cottage surrounded by an overgrown garden. Everyday he would stand by his front gate and watch the passing traffic, occasionally engaging in conversation with a passer-by. Roger had found an active listener in me and so he began to share his stories. Over time I learnt of his life experiences and why he was living alone in this cottage. His wife Jean had died in after a long illness. Her death had been traumatic and Roger recalled again and again this story to me, as he did the story of his father's death during the Great War. Roger carried in his jacket pocket a small photo of his father given to him by his grandmother in later life. Declared an orphan of war by the French Government, Roger, aged twelve began working as a pastry cook and in prior to the outbreak of war was called up into the Army Reserve. He was captured by the Germans in and spent the next four years as a prisoner of war, escaping three times but always recaptured. Liberated in , he immigrated to Australia in Roger invited me into his home and I saw firsthand the environment that he lived in. It was like time had ceased. Jean's possessions were still everywhere, the hallway wall and lounge room ceiling had collapsed, dust covered everything. Amidst all this mess Roger carried on with his life, walking to the shops in the morning for supplies, then back home for a meal, standing by the fence in the afternoon, then off to bed. This was his daily routine seven days a week. Over the next two years our conversations remained the same; it was becoming clear that Roger was slowly becoming senile. Illness forced Roger into hospital and then into a nursing home. He was never to return to his cottage. This was sold, then demolished and made into a car park. Fortunately he was never to know this. On Sundays I would visit him and we would sit and play cards, listen to Edith Piaf sing and eat little coloured marshmallows. Sometimes we just sat in silence and held hands. Three people attended his funeral. I feel as a community we let Roger down, that the service that he had given in his younger life was not returned to him in his later years. He had stories to tell and share, this is his.

**Chapter 4 : Frenchman (Unknown) - Find A Grave Memorial**

*Listen to music from Unknown Frenchman like Les biches and L ivrogne. Find the latest tracks, albums, and images from Unknown Frenchman.*

General Discussion Jumping Frenchmen of Maine is an extremely rare disorder characterized by an unusually extreme startle reaction. The startle reaction is a natural occurrence. It is the normal, rapid, involuntary response to a sudden or unexpected stimulus. The exact cause of jumping Frenchmen of Maine is unknown. One theory is that the disorder occurs because of an extreme conditioned response to a particular situation influenced by cultural factors. Jumping Frenchmen of Maine was first identified during the late nineteenth century in Maine and the Canadian province of Quebec among an isolated population of lumberjacks of French Canadian descent. Jumping Frenchmen of Maine is one of a group of culturally specific similar disorders, the startle-matching syndromes, which have been described from various parts of the world. The relationship among these disorders is unknown. Individuals affected by this disorder display an abnormal and exaggerated startle reaction consisting of jumping, screaming, flailing the arms, hitting, or throwing objects. A startle reaction is caused by sudden or unexpected stimuli such as loud or unexpected noises, a sudden command or gesture, or unexpected physical contact such as a sudden poke in the ribs. Following the startle reaction, affected individuals may repeat back words or phrases in a parrot-like manner echolalia and they may involuntarily mimic or imitate movements or gestures echopraxia. Some affected individuals may involuntarily swear or utter obscene or socially inappropriate words or phrases coprolalia. Normally, these individuals would not respond to such commands. In most cases, the symptoms lessened in frequency and severity as affected individuals grew older. The intensity of the startle response may be affected by the frequency of being startled as well as fatigue, stress or emotional tension. An affected individual must be startled in order to elicit the reaction. Individuals with jumping Frenchmen of Maine were often teased deliberately causing an increase in the frequency and severity of the episodes. Usually, the more frequently an individual is startled, the more severe and stereotyped is the response. Causes Although the exact cause of jumping Frenchmen of Maine is unknown, it is believed to be a neuropsychiatric disorder. The startle reaction is a normal human response to sudden or unexpected noise or movement. However, in individuals with jumping Frenchmen of Maine the reaction is exaggerated or abnormal. Because so few cases of jumping Frenchmen of Maine have been reported and no detailed studies have been conducted, the exact causes and underlying mechanisms of this and similar disorders are unknown. It is possible that both genetic and environmental factors may play a role in the development of these types of disorders. A few theories have been proposed to explain the development of jumping Frenchmen of Maine. One theory suggests that such disorders are behavioral disorders that develop due to culturally-specific operant conditioning. Operant conditioning is a method of learning a behavior based upon rewards and punishment. An example of operant conditioning is children who learn that they will not be able to play until after completing their homework. In such cases, the underlying reasons why individuals develop the exaggerated startle reflect that characterizes the disorder is unknown. However, some researchers believe that jumping Frenchmen of Maine may be a somatic neurological disorder. A somatic disorder is caused by a gene mutation that occurs after fertilization and is not inherited from the parents or passed on to children. Cultural influences would mediate the severity and expression of such a disorder in individual cases. More research is necessary to determine the exact causes and underlying mechanisms involved in jumping Frenchmen of Maine and related culturally-specific startle disorders. In the reported cases, it affected men more often than women. The disorder seems to have been common in the lumber camps of the region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, similar behavior has been observed in specific isolated populations in Louisiana where it is called Rajun Cajuns, Malaysia where it is called Latah, Siberia where it is called Myriachit as well as India, Somalia, Yemen and the Philippines. Related Disorders Symptoms of the following disorders can be similar to those of jumping Frenchmen of Maine. Comparisons may be useful for a differential diagnosis. Hyperreflexia, also known as Kok disease, is a rare, hereditary, neurological disorder that may affect infants as newborns neonatal

or prior to birth in utero. It may also affect children and adults. Individuals with this disorder have an excessive startle reaction to sudden unexpected noise, movement, or touch. Symptoms include extreme muscle tension stiffness or hypertonia that can cause the affected person to fall stiffly, like a log, without loss of consciousness. Exaggeration of reflexes hyperreflexia and an unstable way of walking gait may also occur. The treatment of hyperexplexia is relatively uncomplicated and involves the use of anti-anxiety and anti-spastic medicines. Because the disorder is frequently misdiagnosed as a form of epilepsy, the process of getting an accurate diagnosis may be prolonged. Tourette syndrome is a neurologic movement disorder that is characterized by repetitive motor and vocal tics. The first symptoms usually occur during childhood are rapid eye blinking or facial grimaces. Symptoms may also include involuntary movements of the extremities, shoulders, face and voluntary muscles. Some people with Tourette syndrome may vocalize involuntarily; these may be inarticulate sounds or words. Tourette syndrome is not a progressive or degenerative disorder; symptoms tend to be variable and follow a chronic waxing and waning course. Onset usually occurs before the age of 18. An abnormal or exaggerated startle response may also occur due to post-traumatic stress disorder, alcohol or drug withdrawal, anxiety disorders, and certain mental disorders such as schizophrenia. Diagnosis A diagnosis of a startle disorder is suspected based upon a thorough clinical evaluation, a detailed patient history, and a variety of specialized tests to rule out other conditions. Standard Therapies Treatment There is no specific therapy for individuals with jumping Frenchmen of Maine. Symptoms tend to get milder with age, but more intense with stress or anxiety. In the reported cases, startle episodes corresponded with stressful situations such as the start of work as a lumberjack. When affected individuals left the lumberjack camp the disorder lessened in both severity and frequency. Investigational Therapies Information on current clinical trials is posted on the Internet at [www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov). All studies receiving U. S. Government funding, and some supported by private industry, are posted on this government web site.

**Chapter 5 : The Little Frenchman - Family Stories - Culture Victoria**

*frenchman unknown You god damn mother fuckin american redneck pussies just don't get it, do you? the french are great people! You assholes don't do the fuckin research and dont know anything about them.*

During the fifteenth and the sixteenth century the states of Europe began their modern exploration of the world with a series of sea voyages. The Atlantic states of Spain and Portugal were foremost in this enterprise though other countries, notably England and the Netherlands, also took part. These explorations increased European knowledge of the wider world, particularly in relation to sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas. These explorations were frequently connected to conquest and missionary work, as the states of Europe attempted to increase their influence, both in political and religious terms, throughout the world. Causes of the Age of Exploration The explorers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries had a variety of motivations, but were frequently motivated by the prospects of trade and wealth. The earliest explorations, round the coast of West Africa , were designed to bypass the trade routes that brought gold across the Sahara Desert. The improved naval techniques that developed then allowed Europeans to travel further afield, to India and, ultimately, to the Americas. The early explorations of Spain and Portugal were particularly aided by new ship designs. Prior to the fifteenth century Spain and Portugal largely relied on a ship known as the galley. Although galleys were fast and manoeuvrable, they were designed for use in the confined waters of the Mediterranean, and were unstable and inefficient in the open ocean. To cope with oceanic voyages, European sailors adapted a ship known as the cog , largely used in the Baltic and North Sea , which they improved by adding sail designs used in the Islamic world. These new ships, known as caravels , had deep keels, which gave them stability, combined with lateen sails , which allowed them to best exploit oceanic winds. The astrolabe was a new navigational instrument in Europe that borrowed from the Islamic world, which used it in deserts. The astrolabe was replaced by the sextant as the chief navigational instrument in the 18th century. The sextant measured celestial objects in relation to the horizon, as opposed to measuring them in relation to the instrument. As a result, explorers were now able to sight the sun at noon and determine their latitude, which made this instrument more accurate than the astrolabe. The result, pictured, would result in incredible gains in wealth by Spain, who controlled the gold-laden continent of South America and the resource-rich Amazon River Basin. In , the Portuguese established a claim to some cities Ceuta, Tangiers on what is today the Kingdom of Morocco , and in they began the systematic exploration of the west African coast. In August , Christopher Columbus , whose nationality is still today subject to much debate, set sail on behalf of Ferdinand and Isabella whose marriage had united their crowns forming what is still today the Kingdom of Spain, and on October 12 of that same year, he eventually reached the Bahamas thinking it was the East Indies. In his mind he had reached the eastern end of the rich lands of India and China described in the thirteenth century by the Venetian explorer Marco Polo. As a result, a race for more land, especially in the so-called "East Indies" arose. In , a papal decree granted all land south of the Canary Islands to Portugal, however, and the areas explored by Columbus were thus Portuguese territories. In , the Spanish-descendant Pope Alexander VI , declared that all lands west of the longitude of the Cape Verde Islands should belong to Spain while new lands discovered east of that line would belong to Portugal. These events led to increasing tension between the two powers given the fact that the king of Portugal saw the role of Pope Alexander VI Borgia as biased towards Spain. His role in the matter is still today a matter of strong controversy between European historians of that period. The resolution to this occurred in at the Treaty of Tordesillas , creating, after long and tense diplomatic negotiations between the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, a dividing line leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. Portugal received the west African Coast and the Indian Ocean route to India, as well as part of the Pacific Ocean waterways, while Spain gained the Western Atlantic Ocean and the lands further to the west. King John II of Portugal, however, seems to have had prior knowledge of the location of that Brazilian territory, for in the difficult negotiations of the Treaty of Tordesillas he managed, in a move still open for debate amongst historians of the period today, to push the dividing line further to the west, making it possible to celebrate the official discovery of Brazil and the reclaiming of the land only in , already under the auspices

of the treaty. He created a school for the advancement of navigation, laying the groundwork for Portugal to become a leader in the Age of Exploration. Bartolomeu Dias , the first European to sail around the Cape of Good Hope , also found that India was reachable by sailing around the coast of the continent. As a result, trade with Asia and India was made considerably easier because travellers would no longer have to travel through the Middle East. Thus, there was a rise in Atlantic trading countries and a decline in Middle East and Mediterranean countries. Vasco da Gama – Vasco da Gama was the first to successfully sail directly from Europe to India in 1498. This was an important step for Europe because it created a sea route from Europe that would allow trade with the Far East instead of using the Silk Road Caravan route. He first landed in modern-day Bahia. Ferdinand Magellan – Magellan was a Portuguese explorer sailing in a Spanish expedition, and was the first person to sail the Pacific Ocean and around South America. He attempted to circumnavigate the globe but died in the Philippines, although his crew successfully completed the voyage. One of his ships led by Juan Sebastian Elcano, who took over after Magellan died, made all the way around the globe! Francis Xavier – Francis Xavier was a Spanish missionary, born in the castle of Xavier, a village near the city of Pamplona, from where he has his name. He was a member of the nobility and during his student years in Paris he became friends with Ignacio de Loyola with whom he would found the Jesuit Order. He travelled extensively around Africa, India, the South Pacific, and even Japan and China. Early Spanish Explorers There were a number of other important explorers that were involved in the Age of Exploration. Francisco Pizarro Pizarro was a Spanish explorer who militarily fought and conquered the Incan people and culture, claiming most of South America for Spain. He gained immense gold and riches for Spain from the defeat of the Incan empire. Christopher Columbus Columbus , an explorer thought to be of Genoa Italy , who after many unsuccessful attempts at finding patronship, explored the possibility of a western passage to the East Indies for the Spanish crown. Due to miscalculations on the circumference of the world Columbus did not account for the possibility of another series of continents between Europe and Asia, Columbus discovered the Caribbean in 1492. He introduced Spanish trade with the Americas which allowed for an exchange of cultures, diseases and trade goods, known as The Grand Exchange , whose consequences, good and bad, are still being experienced today. Ferdinand Magellan Magellan was a Portuguese explorer who served the King of Spain, and was the first person to sail the Pacific Ocean and around South America. He attempted to be the first to circumnavigate the globe but was killed in the Philippines. His crew managed to successfully complete the voyage under the leadership of the Spanish Juan Sebastian del Cano. His parents had died when he was ten years old and he was sent to Lisbon in Portugal when he was twelve. He was the first to see the Pacific Ocean from America, and he settled much of the island of Hispaniola. Through decisive use of superior weapons and native assistance, also the help of European disease which had already wrecked native populations, successfully conquered the Aztecs capturing Montezuma II , the current emperor, the city of Tenochtitlan and looting large amounts of Aztec gold. He had served as the Governor of Puerto Rico when he started his own expedition in 1513, discovering Florida on March 27 of the same year and reaching its eastern coast on April 2. He called the land Florida Spanish for flowery , either because of the vegetation he saw there, or it was Easter Spanish: Pascua Florida that time. De Leon then organized subsequent voyages to Florida; the last one occurring in 1521 when he died. Though he is most remembered for helping command the English fleet against the Spanish Armada , he also spent many years in the Caribbean and successfully circumnavigated the world between 1513 and 1521. He originally studied to be a Jesuit, but left the school to find adventure. He sailed to a French colony in Canada and became a fur trader. Indians told him of two great rivers the Mississippi and Ohio. He made several explorations of them. He died when his men revelled in about 1630. He joined the Jesuits at age seventeen. The Jesuits told him to go be a missionary in Quebec. He founded missions all over the place. He explored many rivers. He died, age 40. Louis Jolliet Jolliet was born in a settlement near Quebec City. He was going to be a Jesuit priest, but abandoned these plans. He explored many rivers with Marquette. His place and date of death is unknown. He was born in Saint Malo, France in 1645. He made three important voyages. He died in Saint Malo, in 1700, aged 55. Founded Quebec City and today Lake Champlain is named in his honor. Dutch Explorers In the late 16th century Dutch explorers began to head out all over the world. Willem Barentsz On June 5, Barentsz left the island of Texel aboard the small ship Mercury, as part of a group of three ships sent

out in separate directions to try and enter the Kara Sea, with the hopes of finding the Northeast passage above Siberia. Later in the journey, Barentsz reached the west coast of Novaya Zemlya, and followed it northward before being forced to turn back in the face of large icebergs. Although they did not reach their ultimate goal, the trip was considered a success. Setting out on June 2, , the voyage went between the Siberian coast and Vaygach Island. On August 30, the party came across approximately 20 Samoyed "wilde men" with whom they were able to speak, due to a crewmember speaking their language. September 4 saw a small crew sent to States Island to search for a type of crystal that had been noticed earlier. The party was attacked by a polar bear, and two sailors were killed. Eventually, the expedition turned back upon discovering that unexpected weather had left the Kara Sea frozen. This expedition was largely considered to be a failure. In May of , he set off once again, returning to Bear Island. Barentsz reached Novaya Zemlya on July . Anxious to avoid becoming entrapped in the surrounding ice, he intended to head for the Vaigatch Strait, but became stuck within the many icebergs and floes. Stranded, the man crew was forced to spend the winter on the ice, along with their young cabin boy. Proving successful at hunting, the group caught 26 Arctic foxes in primitive traps, as well as killing a number of polar bears. When June arrived, and the ice had still not loosened its grip on the ship, the scurvy-ridden survivors took two small boats out into the sea on June . Barentsz died while studying charts only seven days after starting out, but it took seven more weeks for the boats to reach Kola where they were rescued. Hudson could not continue his voyage due to the ice that had plagued his previous voyages, and many others before him. Having heard rumors by way of Jamestown and John Smith, he and his crew decided to try to seek out a Southwest Passage through North America. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean, his ship, the Halve Maen Half Moon , sailed around briefly in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, but Hudson concluded that these waterways did not lead to the Pacific. He then sailed up to the river that today bears his name, the Hudson River. He made it as far as present-day Albany, New York, where the river narrows, before he was forced to turn around, realizing that it was not the Southwest Passage. Along the way, Hudson traded with numerous native tribes and obtained different shells, beads and furs. His voyage established Dutch claims to the region and the fur trade that prospered there.

**Chapter 6 : To George Washington from Unknown Frenchman,**

*Revealed: How an unknown Frenchman working in Leeds may be the man who really invented 'the motion picture' previously thought to have been the work of Thomas Edison and the Lumiere brothers.*

The debate concerning the integration of this view with the principles underlying the European Community remains open. The European treaties have formally permitted movement and European citizens enjoy formal rights to employment in the state sector though not as trainees in reserved branches, e. Seeing itself as an inclusive nation with universal values, France has always valued and strongly advocated assimilation. However, the success of such assimilation has recently been called into question. There is increasing dissatisfaction with, and within, growing ethno-cultural enclaves communautarisme. The French riots in some troubled and impoverished suburbs les quartiers sensibles were an example of such tensions. However they should not be interpreted as ethnic conflicts as appeared before in other countries like the USA and the UK but as social conflicts born out of socioeconomic problems endangering proper integration. History of France French people are the descendants of Gauls and Romans, western European Celtic and Italic peoples, as well as Bretons , Aquitanians , Ligurians , and Germanic people arriving at the beginning of the Frankish Empire such as the Franks , the Visigoths , the Suebi , the Saxons , the Allemanni and the Burgundians , and later Germanic groups such as the Vikings known as Normans , who settled in Normandy and to a lesser extent in Brittany in the 9th century. Celtica , Belgica , Cisalpina , Narbonensis and Aquitania. Celts , Gaul , Gauls , and Roman Empire In the pre-Roman era, all of Gaul an area of Western Europe that encompassed all of what is known today as France, Belgium, part of Germany and Switzerland, and Northern Italy was inhabited by a variety of peoples who were known collectively as the Gaulish tribes. Their ancestors were Celts who came from Central Europe in the 7th century BCE and even before, according to new research [41] , and dominated native peoples including the Ligures , and Aquitanic people among them, the Basques in Aquitaine. Some, particularly in the northern and eastern areas, may have had Germanic admixture the Belgae ; many of these peoples had already spoken Celtic Gaulish by the time of the Roman conquest. Gaul was militarily conquered in 58â€”51 BCE by the Roman legions under the command of General Julius Caesar except the south-east which had already been conquered about one century earlier. Over the next six centuries, the two cultures intermingled, creating a hybridized Gallo-Roman culture. In the late Roman era, in addition to colonists from elsewhere in the Empire and Gaulish natives, Gallia also became home to some in-migrating populations of Germanic and Scythian origin, such as Alans. The Gaulish language is thought to have survived into the 6th century in France, despite considerable Romanization of the local material culture. The Vulgar Latin in the region of Gallia took on a distinctly local character, some of which is attested in graffiti [47] , which evolved into the Gallo-Romance dialects which include French and its closest relatives. The Franks were Germanic pagans who began to settle in northern Gaul as laeti , already during the Roman era. They continued to filter across the Rhine River from present-day Netherlands and Germany between the third to the 7th century. At the beginning, they served in the Roman army and reached high commands. Another Germanic people immigrated massively to Alsace: By the early 6th century the Franks, led by the Merovingian king Clovis I and his sons, had consolidated their hold on much of modern-day France, the country to which they gave their name. The other major Germanic people to arrive in France after the Burgundians and the Visigoths were the Norsemen or Northmen , which was shortened to Norman in France , Viking raiders from modern Denmark and Norway , who settled with Anglo-Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons from the Danelaw definitely in the northern region known today as Normandy in the 9th and 10th century, and which was given in fiefdom of the kingdom of France by king Charles III. The Vikings eventually intermarried with the local people, converting to Christianity in the process. It was the Normans who, two centuries later, would go on to conquer England and Southern Italy. Eventually, though, the largely autonomous duchy of Normandy was incorporated back into the royal domain i. In the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem , founded in , at most Franks predominantly French -speaking Western Christians ruled over , Muslims, Jews, and native Eastern Christians. However, significant emigration of mainly Roman Catholic French populations led to the settlement of the Province of

Acadia , Canada New France and Louisiana , all at the time French possessions, as well as colonies in the West Indies , Mascarene islands and Africa. Most of these originally settled in the Cape Colony , but have since been quickly absorbed into the Afrikaner population. Encouraging settlement was difficult, and while some immigration did occur, by New France only had a population of some 65, By there were 8 villages populated by French colonists.

**Chapter 7 : Man, The Unknown - Wikipedia**

*Mr Houdon Delivered me the Letter that Your Excellency Honoured me with, of the 5th Novr And I have learnt with very Great Satisfaction that you have Enjoyed very Good Health, & that you[r] Promise, to your Acquaintances a long life, that has been Glorious, & Usefull to your Country. I I return Your.*

The cause is not clear, but the result is that madness begins creeping in for Pi. No longer able to see, Pi has a long conversation with an unknown companion about their desire for food. Pi speaks at length about his longing for figs, potatoes, cabbage, spicy lentils, and stuffed eggplant. When the voice replies that a carrot is something completely inedible, Pi realizes that he has been talking with Richard Parker. Pi then hears another voice. It is a Frenchman on another lifeboat who has also lost his sight. Both clinging to life and sanity, he and Pi tell each other nonsensical stories about bananas and discuss their survival methods. At the last minute, the man is killed by Richard Parker. Pi regains his eyesight and observes the carnage. He is disturbed, but practical. He eats some of the flesh and uses a severed arm for fishing, but ends his account of the episode by declaring that he prays for the man every day. Analysis The novel has little dialogue up until these chapters. Most of the talking occurs within the sections in which Pi tells his story to The Author. The sudden influx of dialogue in these chapters causes a swift shift in form and content and reveals how close Pi is to becoming truly insane. Listening to Richard Parker wishing for calf brains and raw beef, Pi is disgusted even though he himself has been drinking turtle blood and expertly killing fish and becomes sickened. The Hindu in Pi holds cows sacred, so the offer repulses him. Pi has been clinging to his humanity with lists, writing, routines, and his relationship with Richard Parker. What Pi has been missing is culture, conversation, and any contrast between himself and another person. Thoroughly anthropomorphizing Richard Parker by giving him language and speech and engaging in a true exchange with the Frenchman, let Pi redefine himself and refute the identities he has taken on during his journey. The direct interactions in these chapters allow Pi to reassert his vegetarianism, his morality, and his need for affection and companionship. Richard Parker is not speaking, and the Frenchman is not looking for a brother. Pi, however, clings to this latter fantasy even after the man has tried to cannibalize him.

**Chapter 8 : French people - Wikipedia**

*Man, The Unknown (L'Homme, cet inconnu) is a best-selling [citation needed] book by Alexis Carrel where he endeavours to outline a comprehensive account what is known and more importantly unknown of the human body and human life. The book elucidates problems of the modern world, and possible routes to a better life for human beings.*

**Chapter 9 : European History/Exploration and Discovery - Wikibooks, open books for an open world**

*History of character has not yet been written. Related 3 Appearances of Frenchman (The Boys), 1 Images featuring Frenchman (The Boys), Quotations by or about Frenchman (The Boys), Character Gallery: Frenchman (The Boys).*