

UPDATE

A.J. Wolff and Hanna Catherine Ehlert

I had good response to my article on A.J. Wolff from last year and now correspond with distant cousins who have shared information which has added to the story.

I think my article of 2023 is fairly accurate and we still do not know much about Wolff until he joined the Lowestein Jagers at about 18 years of age.

Unless someone can come up with a surprise searching for information on Wolff at a young age is almost impossible. It was a very common name in this part of Europe at the time and we are unsure if this was his surname at birth. One thing that seems certain between birth and eighteen he was anglicized and got an education. A lot of people were illiterate at the time so it appears he got help to achieve these goals.

It seems using DNA evidence from many descendants that he had a Jewish connection and most probably both his parents were Jewish. He might not have known who his parents were or decided he did not want to talk about it or on the other hand, it might have not been passed down. I was unable to find any evidence to prove that A.J. was adopted. At the time of his birth, Europe was in turmoil and orphans were not uncommon. If they were lucky and had the right people around them they often survived and prospered.

He does say on a Record of Service form that he entered his Majesty's Service at ten years of age. If so this would have been in 1792 when Russia overran Poland and it was divided between Austria, Prussia and Russia. This could have been the time he was orphaned. It makes the most sense to me but it is just a guess.

After further investigation, I was unable to find any former veterans of the 5th/60th who settled in Valcartier around the time that Wolff did so. It appears that this old information is false.

The first Wolff son, James Fitzgerald Wolff, was born in Quebec in 1818 and the godparents were John Forster Fitzgerald and his wife, Charlotte. It is probable that they “sort of adopted” and helped out financially in the upbringing and education of their godson. James Fitzgerald Wolff became a doctor and reports say moved to Ottawa. I have been unable to discover where he got his education. In Lower Canada in the 1820s and 30s medical schools were in the infant stages so he might have been sent to Europe. His Baptismal Certificate is shown on the Wolff family website. In my 2023 article I refer to the parents of John Forster Fitzgerald as a rich Scottish family. In truth they were a rich Irish family.

Recently our focus has been on Hanna Catherine Ehlert, the wife of A.J. and the traumatic and difficult experience she must have endured during the campaign in the peninsula. It is probable that she arrived with the troops when they first landed in Portugal in 1808 and stayed with the army throughout. The 5th/60th left from France to Ireland in 1814.

Very little has been written about the women who were on campaign with their husbands in the peninsula wars. The following passage is taken from a book by David Clammer, *Ladies, Wives and Women, “British Army Wives in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars 1793-1815”*.

“During the Napoleonic Wars it was customary for British Troops ordered on active service to take some of their wives with them. The usual proportion was six women per hundred men. The wives who were to accompany their husbands were chosen by ballot: excitement for the lucky ones and anguish for those left behind. The latter often marched with the regiment to the port of departure, desperate to remain with their men till the last moment, and there were harrowing scenes as families were separated, perhaps forever.

The women who were to accompany their husbands had to endure all the hazards of the high seas, often in slow and leaky transports. In bad weather, conditions resembled a slave ship, with men and women battened down below, rolling about and sick in the darkness. There were storms, fires, childbirth, and sometimes shipwrecks to contend with.

Once landed in the theatre of war, the women faced a life of almost constant marching in summer heat and winter cold. Most of them managed to acquire a donkey to carry their few possessions. There were no tents until late in the war and regiments were often quartered in whatever buildings were available, or bivouacked in the open. Clothing and especially shoes wore out, and women had to supply their wants by stripping the dead. Food was frequently in short supply, and as they were entitled only to half a man's ration, they were notorious plunderers. This frequently resulted in brutal punishment from the provost marshals.

After battles or sieges soldiers wives tended the wounded, but they were also determined looters and shared the army's besetting sin of drunkenness. Occasionally they were taken prisoner, and sometimes were involved in the actual fighting. More often they had to search a battlefield for a wounded husband or his mutilated remains. Many women were widowed, and solved the problem by quick remarriage to another soldier, some of them several times.

After the war, the survivors came home to an uncertain future. Some prospered, others slipped into penury. Some had a surprising later life, and a few earned themselves permanent memorials. Most vanished from the record. This book is an attempt to shed some light on those forgotten heroines and their part in the country's long war against the French."

Clammer uses journals and diaries in his narrative. Unfortunately no one in the 5th/60th wrote a journal and no diaries have been found. However, it was the same arena with the same rules and regulations and there are many tales about the hardships women experienced.

Although drinking was frowned upon by the army, it was a major problem with the abundance of wine in Portugal, Spain and France. The soldiers and women would steal or barter for alcohol. It was also supplied in minor amounts with the soldier's ration but not for the women. When a woman's husband died, she would lose all privileges including her ration. The solution was a quick remarriage and there were many men looking for a wife.

Hanna and A.J. were married in Portugal in 1811 and on the Marriage Certificate Hanna is marked as a widow. So we now know that Hanna had at least one husband before A.J..

Some distant cousins remember ancestors talking about two children that Hanna had before she married A.J.. I know little about this. Perhaps someone can add to this story. They could well have perished during the campaign, or there may be more distant cousins lurking out there.

The first and only child of A.J. and Hanna to be born on campaign was Margaret who was born January 30, 1812 about a year after they were married. The 5th/60th, at the time, was involved in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz which are in Spain close to the border with Portugal. The troops had very little protection from the harsh winter weather and this would have included the women who were with the army. A.J. was wounded at Badajoz. In census reports (Ontario) Margaret gives her place of birth as Spain. We can only wonder under what conditions Hanna gave birth.

Quoting from "Riflemen" "The fifth battalion existed for twenty years and seven months. In total approximately 3500 men served in the battalion during that time. The records are incomplete but more than 900 riflemen died, most from disease, with around 140 being killed in action." There are no records of the number of women who died.

"On 6 August the Sarah and Ann transport took 400 men under the command of Fitzgerald and Schoedde, to Quebec to be incorporated into the 2/60th. The Sarah arrived in Montreal on 9 September, the

Ann 20 days later after dropping off settlers in Halifax.” The Wolff family was probably on one of these transports but I have been unable to find any passenger lists. This was in 1818.

Written by Robert Hicks April 2024

I would welcome comments and anything that can be added to the story. You can reach me at hrhicks@mts.net

00323

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Christian and Surnames of the Officer	Age on first Appointment to His Majesty's Service	Dates of first Appointment, and of each subsequent Promotion, Removal, or Exchange, whether to Full-Pay or Half-Pay	Regiments in which the several Commissions have been obtained, or upon the Half-Pay of which the Officer may have retired	FULL-PAY		HALF-PAY		146 The Officer is here required to state, whether he is desirous of Service
				Each successive Rank held by the Officer while upon Full-Pay, is to be stated underneath	How obtained; whether by purchase or without purchase; and if by restoration, whether by paying the difference, or without	Each successive Rank held by the Officer while upon Half-Pay, is to be stated underneath	Whether placed thereon by reduction; by the purchase of a Half-Pay Commission; by Exchange, receiving the difference; by Exchange, without the difference; or at the request of the Officer from private motives, or from ill-health	
Alexander Wolff	10 ¹ / ₂	2 ^d Decr. 1811 Appointed Ensign and Adjutant to the 1 st Battalion of the 60 th Regt. on full pay	1 st Battalion of 60 th Regiment and placed on half pay of the 11 th Regiment of Foot	Ensign Lieutenant Captain Major Colonel	Without purchase	Ensign	In virtue of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, dated June 22 ^d 1814, relative to former Officers of the 60 th Regt. I was permitted to opt out of the said Letter & retired on half pay without receiving the difference, in expectation of receiving the full pay, when the Adjutant became vacant	1815
SERVICE on		YEARS						
Full-Pay		27						
Half-Pay		4						
TOTAL		31						

149

WU 25/78

00324

MARRIED OFFICERS				WOUNDED OFFICERS			OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS		The Officer is here required to state where he has been generally resident during the last Five Years
If the Officer is Married, he is required to state, underneath, when and where the Marriage took place		If the Officer has any Children, their Names and Dates of Birth, are to be stated underneath		If the Officer is in the Receipt of a Pension for Wounds, the Amount of that Pension; the Station where the Officer was serving when Wounded; and the Date of the Commencement of the Grant is to be stated			If the Officer is employed in any Civil Office under His Majesty, or in the Service of any other Government, the Title and Nature of that Employment, and the Annual Amount of Emoluments and Salary attached thereto, are to be stated		
Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Names of Children	Dates of their Birth	Amount of Pension	Where serving when wounded	Date of the commencement of the Grant	Title and Nature of the Employment	Annual Amount of Salary and Emoluments	
13 January 1811	Coast of Zambezi in Portugal	Margaret Charlotte James Caroline Alex. Arthur	1st Jan 1812 15 Sept 1814 2nd Dec 1818 26 March 1821 2 June 1825 11 Sept 1827	none	Nimero Captain of Badger by a Cape Shot Victoria, Ponences and Sauland for all of which Wounds. Sec'd No Pension at present	none	none	none	Settlement of Vol. (partic) near Quebec, Lower Canada

Signature in the Officers own hand writing.

Alex. Jas. Wolff
Ensign R. C. H. Co. 1st Regt.

Recd at P. O.
11 May 1829

1824

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REG. WO 25/778

Private

Welf

Jacob

St. Petersburg
Papierm. 10. Jan. 1801.

Private

Welf

Joseph

St. Petersburg
Papierm. 10. Jan. 1801.
1. August 1801.

St. Petersburg
Papierm. 10. Jan. 1801. 31. July 1801.

Alexander Joseph Wolff
By Robert Walter Hicks
February, 2023

This is an attempt to organize my thoughts and research on Alexander Joseph Wolff. I have been looking for years for new information about him with little success. Things changed in 2021 when I found out that a regimental history had been published in 2019 about the 5th battalion of the 60th rifles, the regiment that Wolff was enlisted in during the Peninsular wars. They did not make it to Waterloo but fought in most of the other battles throughout Portugal, Spain and into France. I contacted the author of the book; Robert Griffith, and we exchanged several texts and emails, and he gave me some information from army files that he had access to. The book is called *Riflemen: The History of the 5th Battalion, 60th (Royal American) Regiment - 1797-1818 (From Reason to Revolution)*. The term "Royal American" was applied as the regiment was originally supposed to serve in North America.

In my exchange with Griffith, I gave him a link to my family history, and he ended up writing a blog, a combination of what he could find in the files and the family history. Click here to see the blog: <https://daringdutycunningplans.wordpress.com>. His book is detailed and gives the reader a good idea what army life was like at the time. Wolff is mentioned a couple of times in the book, but Griffith told me he did not know anything about his later life when writing. Perhaps if I had got to him before publication, more of Wolff's path might have been shared. Regardless, I got a lot of information from reading the book.

Wolff's early life is filled with mystery, and it has been frustrating and confusing to try and sort everything out. Most family history records list his date of birth as 1787 or 1788. I have been unable to find any month or day that he was born. In a memorandum of 1848 Wolff says that he was born in 1782. However, the copy of the memorandum that I have is not signed. The 1851 Quebec census gives his age as 67 at that time. He died in 1863 so if we accept the memorandum and census to be correct he lived to around 80 years of age and his date of birth was 1782. I am going to go with that until someone has information to prove me wrong. The 1851 census lists his wife's age at that time as 62 years of age.

Most family history records list his place of birth as either Vienna or Baden, Austria. In an 1806 return of services form when he was a private during the Peninsular war, he gives his place of origin as Dubienka which was a part of Poland at the time. In 1792, the Village of Dubienka was overrun by the Russians and became part of Austria or Russia. Today, Dubienka still exists, and after the First World War became part of Poland again. Dubienka is a long way from Vienna or Baden. Dubienka is and was a town of about 1,000 people. It had a significant Jewish population until the Second World War and Hitler's invasion of Poland. At that time, almost all the Jewish population was sent to concentration camps.

The first record that I am aware of is when Wolff was sent to Egypt in 1801 as a bugle man with the Lowestein Jagers. The Lowestein Jagers were raised by Prince Lowestein Wertheim of the Holy Roman Empire in 1800. The outfit was composed of Poles, Germans and other nationalities and spoke mainly German. They went to Egypt with the British Army and when they returned in 1802, were disbanded and most of the men joined the 5th Battalion of the 60th and were sent to Halifax. Wolff would have been about 19 years old. I know that he was in the British service in 1800 but prior to this I have been unable to find any records. According to Griffith, the records of the Lowenstein Jagers do not exist any longer. Family history lore is that he entered British service at 13 years of age, and he wrote on an army form that he entered at 10 years of age. I think it was probably 18 years of age.

Recently there has been talk within the family that Wolff was an illegitimate son of Joseph II who was the Holy Roman Emperor and ruled Austria from 1765 until his death in 1790. My brother, through DNA, is presently trying to connect Wolff to Joseph II. This would make sense to me. Family history makes no mention of a mother (and I think he had to have one) and identifies a father who was killed in battle with no mention of a name. DNA does not lie, so we will see what comes of this.

Some people have suggested that Wolff was either adopted by a family, or a soldier in the British Army at a young age. I think it is more likely that he adopted the British Army after the Jagers were disbanded in 1802 as he says in the 1848 memorandum "I adopted England for my home". I think this memorandum was prepared when he applied for his medals. It seems that a soldier had to apply for his medals, and they were granted long after the fact. Again, I say the copy I have is not signed.

Some people have suggested that he might have been adopted by a Fitzgerald family, but I cannot find any proof of this. The Fitzgeralds were a rich Scottish family who bought a commission for their son, John Forster Fitzgerald in 1793. Wolff and Fitzgerald were approximately the same age, but their military paths were very different. Fitzgerald was commissioned in the 79th Highlanders in 1793. Their careers do not seem to cross until 1809 when Fitzgerald joined the 5th in the Peninsular.

After they got together, I can understand how they would become very close as they were both officers in the same battalion. As Wolff was non-commissioned, it is unlikely he was adopted by a rich family. It has been suggested by Griffith that a friendship might have existed between Wolff and James Schoedde, an officer about the same age, who was with Wolff during his entire career. The father of James Schoedde led the Jagers in Egypt in 1801, with both his son and Wolff along with them.

When the 5th was posted to Quebec in 1818, it consisted of about 500 soldiers that were led by Fitzgerald and Schoedde. At the time, because of huge debts and the defeat of Napoleon in Europe, the British were defunding the military and foreign officers including Wolff were let go. He was let go in 1824 after being commissioned in 1821 and appointed Adjutant. Fitzgerald and Schoedde both survived the cuts.

It seems Wolff's two oldest children were born in Portugal or in Europe at least. On a Record of Service form, Wolff lists his children as Margaret born January 30, 1812; Charlotte born September 15, 1811; James Fitzgerald in 1818 (I can't make out the month and day); Jacob born March 15, 1821; Caroline born June 9, 1825 or 1826; and Alex Arthur born September 11, 1827. The only birth date that might be disputed is that of Charlotte who in the 1861 census, after her husband, Montague Sewell, had died, gives her age as 36 years old, which does not add up if she was born in 1814. In the 1881 census in Portneuf County, her age is listed as 50, which also does not add up. In the same census, her birthplace is entered as Ireland and her origin as German. This makes total sense to me as in 1814 the 5th was in Ireland. I believe she was born in 1814, but in more than one census she is logged as ten years younger. She had three children, Reginald, 24; Carl, 28; and Florence, 22 years old; logged in the 1881 Quebec census. In the 1891 census, still in Portneuf County, her age is stated to be 78, which is right on and adds evidence that she was born in 1814. Wolff had other children, I believe, who postdate this form. His place of marriage is listed as Azambuja, Portugal and that it occurred on January 13, 1811. He also lists when he was injured and his place of residence of the last three years as the "settlement at Valcartier".

It is hard to make out his writing, but on another Record of Service form he seems to be discussing his options after being let go. He decided to remain on half pay and remains with the hope that he will be called back as an Adjutant in the 2nd Battalion. Like a lot of the foreign soldiers, I do not think he was happy at being discharged. As far as I can find out, he did not sell his commission or did not receive a pension, suggesting his war injuries were not severe.

It would be interesting to know the exact relationship between Schoedde, Fitzgerald and Wolff. Both Schoedde and Fitzgerald went on to have long military careers and rose to top ranks. Schoedde died in 1861 with the rank of Lieutenant General. He was of German descent but was born into the regiment where his father served and therefore, was British. Fitzgerald became a Lieutenant General in 1841, was an MP in 1852, knighted in 1862, retired in France and died in his 90s. He was buried with full military honours. They and Wolff had seen the same horrors together and been in the same battalion and sometimes the same company. Later as Officers, they had to agree on plans. I think they would have been very close. James Fitzgerald Wolff, the first of the clan to be born in what would become Canada in 1818 was probably named after this pair. It would be nice to have all three together and be able to ask questions. Wolff was a Sergeant Major for a long period of the Peninsular war, the highest rank of any non-commissioned officer.

Family stories suggest that when Wolff settled in Valcartier many "of his men" were given land grants and settled with him. I cannot find any evidence to support this. I cannot find any early settlers that came from the 5th/60th. It will take further work to totally disprove this as apparently when foreign officers were let go by the British, many chose to remain in Canada. The foreign officers would most likely have Germanic names.

Another story says that Wolff landed in Halifax and came overland with "his men" in winter and that some of his men died along the way. This does not make sense to me as reportedly the ships that left Britain with the 5th/60th did stop at Halifax before they continued on to Quebec. It is possible that Wolff got off in Halifax, and then came overland to Quebec in winter but it was not considered a hardship in that era. In fact, it was much easier to come in winter. In summer, you would have to deal with swamps and lakes. Regardless, Wolff got to Quebec because the 5th/60th was posted there, not because he chose to come. He probably made several trips between Quebec and Halifax and would have made these trips in winter. The settlements were both British fortifications.

The 1851 census lists Wolff's wife as "Mrs. Wolff" and gives her birthplace as Prussia, and her age as 62. I find it odd that she is listed in a census as simply "Mrs. Wolff". Regardless, if her age is listed correctly, she would have been born in 1788 or 1789 and have been about 24 years of age when she got married in 1811. Alexander would have been about 30 years of age. On the document on which the date of marriage was given, children and birth dates are listed but no mention of his wife's name. A name is given in several other documents and the spelling varies between Hana Kasel Ehlert or Ellert to Anna Maria Wolff. In the 1881 census in Quebec, her name is entered as Hannah, aged 90, and birthplace Germany. At that time, she is still in Valcartier, living with her son, Arthur. It seems that she had her last child, Charles Stuart, in 1831 when she was about 43 years of age. I believe she died in 1883. The Kasel may refer to an area in Europe that she was from. Kasel is a city now in Germany and was part of a region in Prussia/Austria. The only Ellert that I can find, who served in the 5th Battalion, was a Lieutenant Lewis Ellert, who was discharged in 1803 for being drunk and unruly. I do not know if there would be any connection. Family lore says she spoke only German. Much of what I know about her cannot be backed up with documentation, but I believe she came from the same general area in Europe as he did. How they met, I do not know.

It is a bit difficult to follow Wolff's path through the Peninsular Wars as the 5th Battalion was divided into companies and were assigned to different battalions, when the British Army landed at Figueira da Foz in July 1808. The 5th and the 95th were involved in the advance push towards Lisbon and gaining control of that part of Portugal was aided by the Portuguese. The 5th was very good at what they did, and along with the 95th were experts at picking off enemy officers. When Wolff was promoted to Sergeant Major in 1812, his duties probably changed, and had more to do with logistics.

Much has been written about Wolff and it appears, some at least, is not true. He is still a puzzle with many missing pieces. Where did this old information come from? Why is there no mention of a mother or no name for his father who, is said, was killed when Wolff was young? Did he change his name when he joined the army? When and where did he get his education? What was he doing before he went to Egypt with the Lowestein Jagers? Most of these questions and others may never be answered.

It seems to me that he did not pass much information about his childhood years to his children. If he had, at least some would be known. I think he probably did not want his children to know about his early life as he was hiding something. If that is true, what was it? It is possible DNA may give some answers, but we may have to do some shovel work. Does anyone have a shovel? DNA has been used to identify the body of Richard III by tracing through his sister's line. Briefly, the female line was traced through his sister, Anne of York, to a living relative. The relative then supplied a DNA sample which identified the body through the male line. Interesting stuff, considering Richard III died in 1485. Anyone interested in Richard III can contact me. I think I know a lot about him.

My DNA is mostly from Scotland, Ireland, and England with 12% Germanic Europe, 8% Sweden and Denmark and 6% Jewish Peoples of Europe.

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