



THE FRIGONS

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIGON,
FRIGONE, FREGO, FREGOE,
FREGON, FREGONE FAMILIES

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ANOTHER LOOK AT THE LIFE OF MARIE-CLAUDE CHAMOIS

(4 of 5) Gérald Frigon (116)

HER FRIENDS IN BATISCAN

Marie-Claude could also have made some friends amongst her neighbours in Batiscan. In order to investigate this possibility, we must establish where the couple lived between 1671 and 1685. In a book by Marcel Trudel entitled *Le terrier du Saint-Laurent en 1674* published by the Éditions du Méridien, it is said (on page 365), that the couple has been granted on July 3, 1671 a piece of land which measured 4 *arpents* wide by 40 deep along the North-East side of the river. As it has been the case for other *habitants*, François might have started to clear the ground a year or two prior to the signing of the contract. This would be the land on which the Frigon-Chamois couple was established. The land configuration shows their property was located 1580 meters from the river. But the delineation of the coast might have changed over the last 340 years due to erosion and filling works.

According to my interpretation of the aerial picture, the piece of land was next to the one west of the crossing of the railroad and the Nord road along the river and extending west over 4 *arpents* (767 feet). It is located in front of the Guillet island.



The land identified in May 2004 as the ancestral land had been granted to Jean Cusson on May 28, 1666. We know that François Frigon was at that location in early January 1667, cutting trees on the adjacent land which belonged to Michel Peltier de Laprade, according to what he said during his

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testimony at the inquest on the trade of firewater (eau-de-vie). His testimony of January 29 tells us that "two or three weeks before, having been in Batiscan in a cabin where he lived with Jean Cusson to cut trees on a conceded land, two drunk *Sauvages* came knocking of the door one night asking for shelter. Since it looked as if they wanted to quarrel with them, the two Frenchmen turned them away. The *Sauvages* went to sleep in the snow and came back shivering the next morning begging the favour to warm up". The same land was rented to François Frigon on May 24, 1667 against a promise to clear 2 *arpents* and to pay an annual fee of six *minots* of wheat. Jean Cusson exchanged this land with Pierre Guillet on December 27, 1667 and cancelled the rental contract in front of a notary on January 8, 1668. This was therefore the first land cleared by François but not the land on which the couple settled.

Here are their closest neighbours between 1671 and 1674 (seven neighbours on a distance of approximately 1 mile on either side):

Downstream from the Batiscan River (to the St-Lawrence River):

1. Alexandre Tichenet, married in 1668 to Marie Bouillon who was born round 1641. Marie was therefore 15 years older than Marie-Claude. Alexandre had acquired this land in 1671 and returned it to the Jesuits in September 1674 and acquired another land closer to Champlain. The couple had two boys in 1669 and 1671. A first land granted in 1670, probably the land on which their house was located, further North-West was also returned to the Jesuits in September 1674. This adjacent land must therefore have been vacant.
2. Jean Lariou, married in 1673 or 1674 to Catherine Mongeau born in 1660, received his land in 1671. Their first child, Anne, was born in 1680, followed by Catherine in 1683. Jean was present at the marriage of Marie-Madeleine Frigon in 1695 et at the double marriage of Moreau-Frigon in 1700, but François and Marie-Claude have never been godparents to the 7 children nor were they declared in attendance to their marriage. Jean had also had another land conceded in 1669, further upstream, would have most likely built his home on it. It is

therefore probable that this land would also have been uninhabited.

3. Nicolas Pot, married in 1670 to Suzanne Nepveu born in ±1651, but he has returned his land to the Jesuits in February 1674 to establish himself closer to Champlain, prior to taking it back in September 1674. Their first child, Pierre, was baptised in 1674.

4. Abraham Debihaut (Bihan) dit Lebreton. Most likely not married since there is no reference to him in the PRDH (Programme de recherche en démographie historique). His concession was dated May 1674.

5. François Baribeau, married to Perrine Moreau born in 1636, also much older than Marie-Claude.

6. François Rivard dit Lacourcière, unmarried until 1697.

7. Louis Guillet dit St-Marc, unmarried until 1684 (last piece of land before the St Lawrence River).

And upstream from the Batiscan River:

1. Antoine Roy dit Desjardins, married in 1668 to Marie Major born in 1640. He sold his land in 1672 to François Sauger and is not found either in the PRDH. Most like unmarried.

2. Jean Moufflet dit Champagne, married in 1669 to Anne Dodin born in 1651. He sold his land around 1672 to André Dubois who is not found either in the PRDH. It is to be noted that Jean attended the marriage of François Trottain and Jeanne Hardy, in Québec in 1668 and they in turn attended his marriage in 1669.

3. Louis Cabassié, lived in Montreal according to our sources.

4. Pierre Renaud, married in 1669 to Marie-Françoise Desportes born in 1652. They had 8 children but they seem to have moved 9 times between Batiscan, Grondines, Cap-Santé and La Pérade between 1669 and 1693. He sold his land in November 1671 to Jean Martin, for whom there is no reference in the PRDH. There are only two Jean Martin, one in Québec, the other in Montréal.

5. François Trottain, married in 1668 to Jeanne Hardy born in 1646, ten years older than Marie-Claude. Their daughters were baptized as follows: Anne in 1669, Jeanne in 1674, Geneviève in 1678, Marguerite in 1681 and Charlotte in 1684. None were given Marie-Claude's name. On the other hand, we know that François served as a witness on

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A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Louise Frigon (83)

83

Dear Members,

Our Association will be holding its Annual General Meeting next August 31st on the theme of Les Filles du Roy (The King's Wards). The Board of Directors has been working assiduously to make this gathering a success.

We will have the honour of having with us Mr. Gaétan Frigon who will present his recently published book entitled Gaétan Frigon, né dragon (Gaétan Frigon, Born a Dragon), along with Mr. Luc Béraud who will speak to us about the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the Filles du Roy in New France.

In the course of this reunion the election of a new Board of Directors will take place. I invite you to give some thought as to what your input in the Association could be. We have a fine team and our

meetings are more than business sessions; they are equally social and fraternal.

New blood is important to maintain the continued dynamism of our association. For those of you who might like to participate but who are hesitant, why not attend one of our meetings to observe the proceedings and to become acquainted with the group. Many of the members do car-pooling. The Board of Directors (C.A.-Conseil d'administration) meets four times a year. The reunions take place between the beginning of May and mid-December, two of them in Laval and the other two in Trois-Rivières. Give it a thought!

We are expecting a good turn-out at this Annual General Meeting. Don't miss it!

ANNUAL GATHERING - FERME LA BISONNIÈRE - AUGUST 31, 2013 *Theme "Les filles du Roy (The King's Wards)"*

To thank you for your participation in the Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors has decided to give a promotional article to each member present. Welcome to one and all!

www.genealogie.org/famille/frigon/index.html

A TRIBUTE TO OUR PIONEERS

The Annual General Meeting of the Association of Frigon Families Inc will take place the weekend of August 30, 2013 in Batiscan with the "Filles du Roy" (The King's Wards) as a basic theme. As you probably know, this summer we will be celebrating the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the first Filles du Roi at Quebec in 1663.

The Historical Society "Batiscan and its History" has joined the Historical Societies of Champlain and Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade to commemorate this event. For more information, see: <http://www.batiscan.ca/data/quoideneuf/docs/SHB.pdf>.

Already there are several activities of the Committee of the Filles du Roy of the Seigneuries (estates of the seigneurs) of Champlain, Batiscan, and Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade taking place; these will come to an end on August 30, 2013 with the

launching of a book on the seventy-eight "Filles du Roy" who settled in these villages. Pierre Frigon (4) one of the founders of the Association des familles Frigon has accepted to write a biographical summary of Marie-Claude Chamois, in the light of the latest archival discoveries.

An exhibition of thirty paintings on the theme "The Life of the Filles du Roy in Our Seigneuries" will open June 23, 2013 at the Church in Champlain. Mrs. Paule Brunelle will be master of ceremonies for the launching. Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade will house this exhibition from mid-July to mid-August when Batiscan will take over. Make the most of this event!

François Frigon (130)

In charge of the Newsletter 2010-2014

Translated by Claudette Chevrette-Naud (126)

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7 occasions to this notary, after 1693, although he had this responsibility of notary since March 1687. François had been a witness on 14 occasions for 4 other notaries between 1666 and 1683. The relationship between notary Trottain and François Frigon has been longstanding as shown by his presence at various Trottain ou Frigon marriages. But was this relationship established between two farmers while Marie-Claude was there, or only later between the notary and his neighbour?

6. Jean Lariou (once more) whose land was conceded 2 years prior to the first one mentioned earlier, namely in December 1669. His residence was probably on this land approximately 1 mile from François's home.

7. Alexandre Titchenet (once more) exchanged his land in September 74. The following day, the land is transferred to Pierre Deshaies, recently married to Madeleine Guillet whose house was along the river.

It therefore appears that amongst close neighbours only Catherine Mongeau, Suzanne Nepveu and Jeanne Hardy could have been friends with Marie-Claude during this period between 1671 and 1685 (from 1674 to 1685 in the case of Catherine). And the friendship was not very strong, in terms of links as godparents. Even more so as the two first lands next to the Frigons were either vacant or inhabited by unmarried farmers. Marie-Claude

must have really felt lonely and isolated. Due to the lack of possibilities to socialize in addition to a constant fear of natives, isolation must have had to be coped with. Where can one find refuge when needed? Unless we look farther than one mile....

Without spending much time on details, let's say that my analysis was carried further for another mile up the river and along the St Lawrence towards the West, up to Saint-Éloi island, which is where the old presbytery will be built. On the side of La Pérade, the first mile and a half was a *commune* not yet conceded on the seigneurie of Sainte-Marie (an enclave between Batiscan and La Pérade) of ± 40 *arpents*. There were no close neighbours on that side. Jean Lemoine was Seigneur de Sainte-Marie, owner of this *commune*. He signs a contract with François Frigon for the care of a cattle of 22 animals for the year of 1675, probably on this *commune*, the seigneur having his manor on the Ile des Pins, in the Sainte-Anne river (what is today the west side of the river).

Marie-Madeleine de Chavigny, spouse of Sieur Lemoine, may have been godmother to Madeleine Frigon in 1676, since François must have been coming to the manor quite frequently as required by this contract.

The following table summarises this research and analysis :

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NEIGHBOURS FRANÇOIS AND MARIE-CLAUDE					
According to Marcel Trudel for 1674					
With research notes and analyses					
	name	born	Married to	date	notes
Upstream of the river					
8	Madeleine Guillet	1660	Pierre Deshaies	1674	Moved to Cap-de-la-Madeleine in 1677
9	Marie Bouillon	1641	Alexandre Titchenet	± 1668	(she is older)
10	Catherine Gauthier	1658	Pierre Cartier	± 1675	Lives in La Pérade
11	Jeanne Pelletier	1636	Noël Jérémie	± 1662	(she is older)
12	Françoise Picarouiche	1647	Pierre Lamoureux	± 1672	Live in La Pérade
13	Pierrette Parmant	1646	François Lory	± 1670	Moved to Cap-de-la Madeleine in 1674

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NEIGHBOURS OF FRANÇOIS AND MARIE-CLAUDE					
According to Marcel Trudel for 1674					
With research notes and analyses					
	name	born	Married to	date	notes
Along the river west					
1	Marie Guillet	1659	Jean Baril	1673	Died in 1681
2	Geneviève Trud	1661	Jean Morneau	1675	see note #1 and #3
3	Anne guillet	1653	Jean Moreau	1667	see note #2, 3 and 4
4	Madeleine Guillet	1650	Robert Rivard	1664	see note #3
5	Marie Duteau	1640	Michel Lemay	± 1657	(miller) (older)
6	Catherine Mignot	1653	Pierre Lemoine	1673	see note #7
7	Nicole Bonin	1645	Damien Quatresols	1671	see note #3
8	Marie Chaton	1639	Pierre Lagarde	1667	see note #5 and #3
9	Elisabeth Trottier	1665	Nicolas Rivard (fils)	1678	(she is younger)
10	Charlotte Lemoine	1665	Mathurin Guillet	1681	(she is younger)
11	Jeanne Guillet	1653	Mathieu Rouillard	1667	see note #3
12	Louise Landry	1641	Pierre Coutant	1667	see note #6 and #3
Notes	Remarried to Jean Brisset in 93, in the presence of François Frigon, who was the godfather of their first child Marie-Françoise in 94. In 1669, this land belonged for a time to Michel Feuillon, married to Louise Bercier (born in 1649). François Frigon was a witness at the marriage contract in 68 as well as at the sale of their land in 81. Louise may have been godmother to Louise Frigon in 1678.				
1					
2	This couple became parents-in-law to Jean-François and to Françoise Frigon in 1700.				
3	We know that François Frigon went back to live along the St Lawrence River in February 1690. Therefore these were his new neighbours as of 1690.				
4	These ladies Guillet were sisters, as well as Jeanne and Mathurin, all being children of Pierre Guillet from Cap-de-la-Madeleine (except Madeleine, spouse of Robert Rivard).				
5	Godmother to Françoise Frigon, in 1681. This is the only document she signed, with the exception of her wedding contract.				
6	Pierre has been godfather to Françoise in 1681. Could this Louise have been godmother to Louise Frigon in 1678?				
7	The register for the baptism of the first three children has been lost. The following two sons bear the name of their godfather and the next daughter the name of her godmother. Their first daughter baptized in 1675 is named Marie, and their second son born in 1678 is named François. No immediate neighbour was named François; Could this couple have been friends with François and Marie-Claude?				

This table adds ten potential friends to Marie-Claude, but there is no confirmation of an ongoing relationship. We do not find any other relationship between these people and Marie-Claude or François, during the period between 1670 and 1685. In total, 16 of these women could have been friends of Marie-Claude, although we cannot find a confirmation of their relationship in public acts. One thing is sure, no child in Batiscan or in neighbouring parishes of Sainte-Anne or of Champlain was baptised with the name of Marie-Claude during the 15 years when our ancestor lived in the area and Marie-Claude was never mentioned as present at a baptism or a marriage (except for those of her own children).

We are wondering where Jean-François was born. According to the 1681 census, he was born in 1674. Yet, in January 1674, François exchanges his lot for that of Louis Bercier (we did not find the concession between Grondines and Cap-de-la-Madeleine) who sells it the same day to Alexandre Tichenet, who returns it to Jesuits in September 1674 (when he obtained another land along the river closer to Champlain) and is once again conceded to François Frigon in October 1674. Did the couple continue to live in their house during the entire year where their first child was born? Then, what kind of life did Marie-Claude live in Batiscan? What could be her thoughts in the midst of such solitude? With whom could she talk “between women”?

Translated by Claire Renaud-Frigon

(1880-1939) 8th generation of Frigon's in Canada

Grandson of Pierre Frigon (1826-1900). Pierre was originally from St-Stanislas and came to Montreal September 6, 1852. He married Mary Alice Hogan (1843-1921) from Massachusetts, June 12, 1851 at St-Vincent-de-Paul church, on Canal street in New York city. Pierre died of stomach cancer.

Son of Louis Thimothé Frigon (1854-1907) and of Fannie Evelyn Saul (de Salle) 1854-1947). They married in Washington D.C. in 1873. Fannie was from Washington. At the time of his death, Louis lived at 153 St. Hubert street in Montreal.

Jean Louis was born on March 23 1880 in Montreal and was baptised at St. Jean Baptiste church in south central Montreal. He completed his studies at l'Académie St. Jean Baptiste(1902).

He married Litta Galarneau (1883-1911) who lived on St. Hubert street in Montreal November 15, 1904. The wedding was held at the Saint-Louis-de-France church in Montreal. The celebration was presided over by Chanoine Vaillant. The reception was held at Club Jacques Cartier. The newlyweds received, amongst other items, a cutlery set and an amount of money. The honorable J.D. Rolland and Mr. F.D. Monk were among the speakers wishing the new couple happiness. The honeymoon was in New York city.

From this marriage were born 4 children: Marcel (1905-1992), Roger (1906-1960), Jacqueline (1908-1981) and Litta (1910-1995). They lived at 492 Sherbooke street east. Litta passed away on February 28, 1911 at the age of 28 at her home.

Following the death of his wife Jean-Louis remarried April 15, 1913 Litta's elder sister Juliette (1890-1930). The wedding was held at the church of St. Léon in Westmount. From this marriage were born 7 children: Fernand (1914-1949), Andrée (1915-1996), Guy (1917-1947), Louis Hubert (1918-2001), Bernard (1919-1984), Gilles (1922-2011) and René (1925-1995). Juliette died in 1930 at the age of 40.

Following Juliette's death Andrée the only girl, became responsible for the home and the younger children.

Apart from his living on Sherbrooke street in Montreal, Jean-Louis also lived for a time on Hutchison street in Outremont and on Parc Avenue between St. Viateur and Fairmount. During the years of prosperity the children were raised by a nanny and the family had a country home on the south shore of Montreal in Bellevue. The boys attended the College of Beauharnois as borders.

One of Jean-Louis's favourite sports was motor boat racing, and he won many trophies at it. He was a member of the Club St. Denis, the Canadien Club and a life member of the National Amateur Athletic Association and finally a member of the Québec Certified Public Accountants Association.

He had a flourishing career until his bankruptcy. He began his career with the Rolland Paper Company, rising through the ranks to the post of Secretary Treasurer. He resigned in 1921 to become one of four auditors (2 french and 2 english) that were responsible for the creation of the bureau of federal income tax (Montreal branch of the Dominion Income Tax collection departement). He occupied this function until 1923.

It is worth remembering that income tax (a temporary measure!) was created so that countries could re-imburse their war debts.

During his business career he was also a pioneer in the automobile sales business as a co-owner of the Frigon-Baker dealership on Sainte Catherine street near Atwater. They sold Winston-Salem automobiles.

He was also at one time, secretary treasurer of the Baker Mining & Milling Company owners of a talc mine in Highwater Québec.

A less well known period of his life, was when he declared personal bankruptcy and the following

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years. He was forced to sell all his possessions, seized by the bailiff, to repay his debts. According to his children, he became very depressive and remained in his room only to make very rare appearances. The communication with the children suffered greatly.

His death from pneumonia came possibly as a consequence of his many years spent in motor boat racing. He died at the age of 59, at this point he lived at 678 Bloomfield in Outremont. The funeral mass was held at Ste. Madeleine church, also in Outremont.



GENEALOGICAL SKETCH

François and Marie-Claude Chamois

Jean-François and Gertrude Peros

Antoine Pierre and Marie-Anne Trottier

Joseph and Magdeleine Lefebvre

Michel Archange and Josephine Lafond Mongrain

Pierre and Alice Hogan

Louis Timothée and France « Fannie » E. Saul

Jean-Louis Pierre and Juliette Garneau

Jean-Louis and Jeanne Brunet

Luc Oscar and Françoise Labelle

*4 children: Benoit, Donald, Mathieu,
et Anne-Marie*

gef (93)

standing from left to right:

Marcel 1905-1992

Jean-Louis 1880-1939

sitting:

Fannie Saul
1854-1947

Darryl Frigon 1935
Fils aîné de Marcel

Translated by Luc O. Frigon (3)

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The texts published in the newsletter are the sole responsibility of the authors.

My name is Josiane Frigon, I am a veterinary technician and I live in Toronto. For two years now, I am a member of "Canadian Animal Assistance Team" or CAAT, a registered charity.

In September 2012, I had the chance to accompany the group in Baker Lake, a small Inuit village in Nunavut, located about 1 600 km North of Winnipeg and about 320 km West of Hudson Bay, for a sterilization and vaccination clinic for dogs and cats.

Being a far away region of the North, Nunavut has only one veterinary clinic located at Iqaluit, which is about 1 000 km from Baker Lake. There is consequently a big problem of overpopulation of pets and also many different illnesses such as rabies.

In 2009, CAAT committed to a 5 year project of annual visits with the purpose of sterilizing at least 70% of the dogs of Baker Lake. They evaluated the dogs' population to be about 400 individuals, and with 255 sterilizations performed during the first 4 years of the project, the team is now very near of their goal of 280 sterilizations.

The life conditions of those northern dogs are quite different than those of our southern dogs; they are often alone in the tundra or near a lake, tied to a 4 feet long chain. Some dogs eat every day, but some others eat only every 2-3 days. It is hard not to judge, when we compare their conditions with the conditions of our dogs here in Ontario, who receive

royal treatments, some even rolling around in baby strollers!

My volunteering trip was a very rewarding experience for me. It not only give me the chance to know how the Inuit people live in the North, but it also allowed me to stay down to earth and realize how we are lucky and spoiled in the South. I look forward to returning next September and seeing my favorite patients again!



L-R DVM Jennifer Buller and technicians Josiane Frigon and Angela Watt doing a spay in the RCMP Garage.
Photo: S. MacIsaac

Josiane is the daughter of Ivanhoë III (80) and Madeleine Cyr. Ivanhoë comes from the line of Pierre-Antoine, branch of Hilaire.

Translated by Ivanhoë III (80)

<http://thefanhitch.org/V15N1/V15,N1CAAT.html>

FAMILY HISTORY SHARING

The Association researchers are trying to find the ancestral lineage of the following Frigons.

The information can be transmitted to :

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