



THE FRIGONS

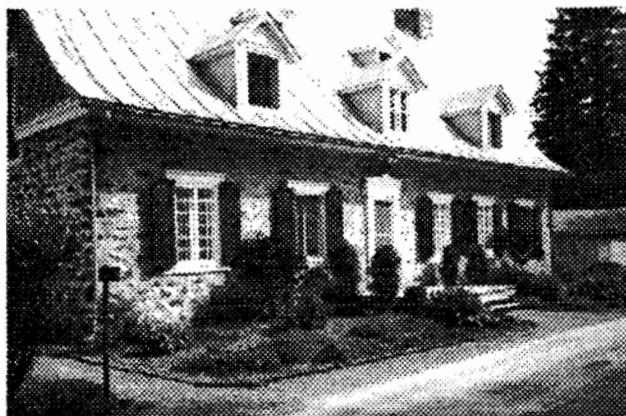
QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FRIGON FAMILIES

VOLUME 3 - NUMBER 2

SPRING 1996

Family Reunion: Les retrouvailles Frigon '96 in Batiscan August 31 and September 1

The Association's first family reunion, les retrouvailles Frigon '96, will take place on the weekend of August 31st and September 1st in Batiscan where the pioneer couple, François Frigon and Marie-Claude Chamois first settled about 1671. The meeting will be centered around the Old Presbytery - le Vieux Presbytère de Batiscan - built in 1816, whose original version, built in 1696, would have been known to François and Marie-Claude.



Batiscan's Old Prebytery is located in the Saint-François-Xavier de Batiscan parish, not far from the ancestral farm, a long strip of land extending from the St. Lawrence River to the Batiscan River. The ancestral land is the topic of the next following article.

The Old Prebytery was built in 1816 to replace the first presbytery built in 1696. The building and its surrounding property, at present serve as a museum, a repository for Batiscan archives, and a meeting place.

It was long thought that the present day Old Presbytery was a restoration of the original 1696 building. The book "Histoire de la paroisse Saint-François-Xavier de Batiscan" says otherwise: "Recent research has shown

*beyond doubt that the present building was constructed in 1816, after the 1696 presbytery was completely demolished."**

Batiscan Parish, established in 1684, and the first parish priest installed in 1683, were, it seems, without a presbytery for 11 years. The authors of the above-quoted work state: "...one would be tempted to think that, in the years that followed, the parishioners would have devoted themselves to the construction of a residence for their priest."

How is it known that the first prebytery was built in 1696? The answer is to be found in an ordonnance that ⇒

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Intendant Hocquart was obliged to issue on July 23, 1734, because the presbytery was falling apart. The same authors quote the *Sieur François Richard*, missionary priest in Batiscan, as saying that: "*the Sieur Foucault, curé of Batiscan Parish arranged for the construction of a presbytery in stone at his own expense without a penny of support from the local inhabitants.*"*

Why was the first presbytery falling apart? The authors state: "*The problem comes from the building techniques and materials used at the time. Very often the masons had little experience; their methods, imported from the mother-country, were not suited to the Canadian climate. Also, the properties of the materials were*

poorly known..."*

More information on Batiscan's history is to be found in the excellent collective work published by Éditions du Bien Public in Trois-Rivières, from which we have quoted several passages: **Histoire de la paroisse Saint-Xavier de Batiscan**. It is available in French only.

For a free copy of the well-written and fully illustrated **Tourist Guide 1996-97** on the **Mauricie - Bois-Francs** region call *Tourisme Maurice - Bois-Francs*, toll free at 1-800-567-7603.

*Translated text shown in italics

THE ANCESTRAL LAND - 1671

Jean Cusson, notary royal, practising in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, receives in the morning of July 3, 1671, **François Frigon dit l'Espagnol**, a young man still a bachelor, lately released from his contract with his employer **Michel Peltier de La Prade**, and accompanied by **Maurice René**, his witness. To father **André Richard**, representing the Jesuits, who own the *Seigneurie de Batiscan*, he humbly requests the granting of a property - on which he undoubtedly has already done some clearing - situated between the rivers St. Lawrence and Batiscan. He requests a piece of land four by forty *arpents*², which he says he knows very well for having visited it, bounded to the north-west by a property recently allocated to **Anthoine Roy dit Desjardins** and to the north-east by properties not already allocated. The property is granted subject to certain conditions described in *Light on the Past - IV*, in the Winter 1996 issue.

In 1709, **Gédéon de Catalogne**, lieutenant in the troops, produces a cadastral map showing the *seigneuries* (see note * on page 3) on the St. Lawrence, at the request of the *intendant*. An important document, carefully preserved, the map gives useful information on the topography of rivers and their islands as well as the inhabited coasts. The map's great interest lies in the care the devoted lieutenant gave to identifying the properties with their owners names. At the time, the neighbour to the west of **François Frigon** is the widow of **Jean**

Robert Frigon (#2)¹

Lemoyne, seigneur of Sainte-Marie, and to the east his immediate neighbour is **Jean Moreau**, *taillandier* (maker of edge tools e.g. axes)

Having reached old age, our ancestor **François Frigon** on March 18, 1710 transfers all his possessions to his son **Jean-François Frigon** in the presence of notary **François Trottain dit Saint-Surrin**, second neighbour over to the east, and a friend. His property is reduced to two *arpents*² in width on the St. Lawrence. What happened to the two missing *arpents*? We do not know at this time. We do know however that **Jean Lemoyne** was a friend and that exchanges took place between the two, as shown by several notarized transactions under notaries **Michel Roy dit Chatellereault** and **François Trottain**.

According to a land survey of the Batiscan *seigneurie* undertaken in 1721 at the request of *intendant Bégon* and the resulting map drawn in 1725, our ancestor's land, turned over to his son Jean-François, was located between that of **Louis Gastineau**, **Sieur Duplessis**, who had married **Jeanne Lemoyne** and that of **Mathurin Rivard dit Feuillerverte**, husband of **Jeanne Frigon**. Therefore he is François' son-in-law and the brother-in-law of Jean-François. ⇒ page 4

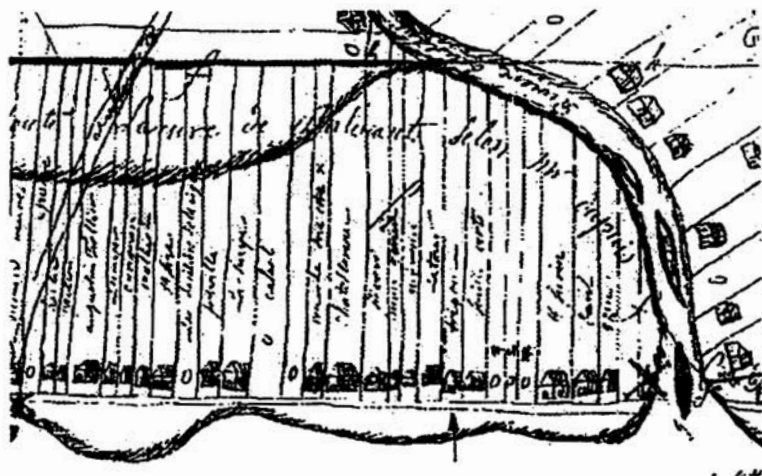


Figure 1: portion of a map of the seigneurie of Batiscan (1725) showing the location of François Frigon's property where he had lived since 1671, and died in 1724, that is the year before the map was drawn.. Note the citing of the properties along the rivers, which served at the time as highways for hardy, early pioneers!

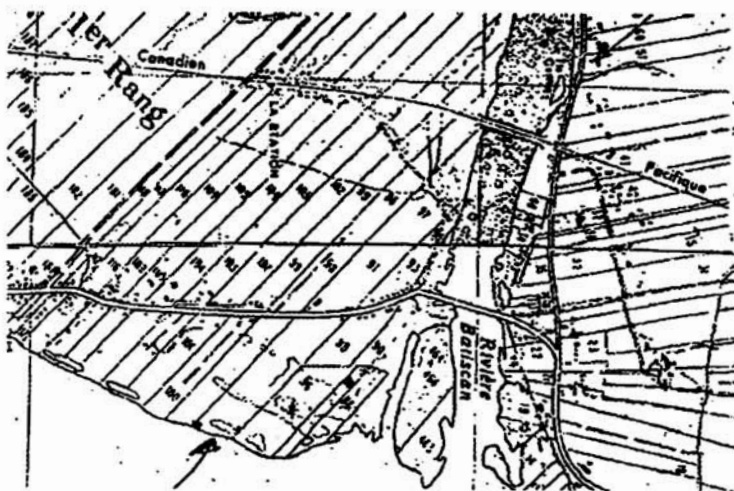
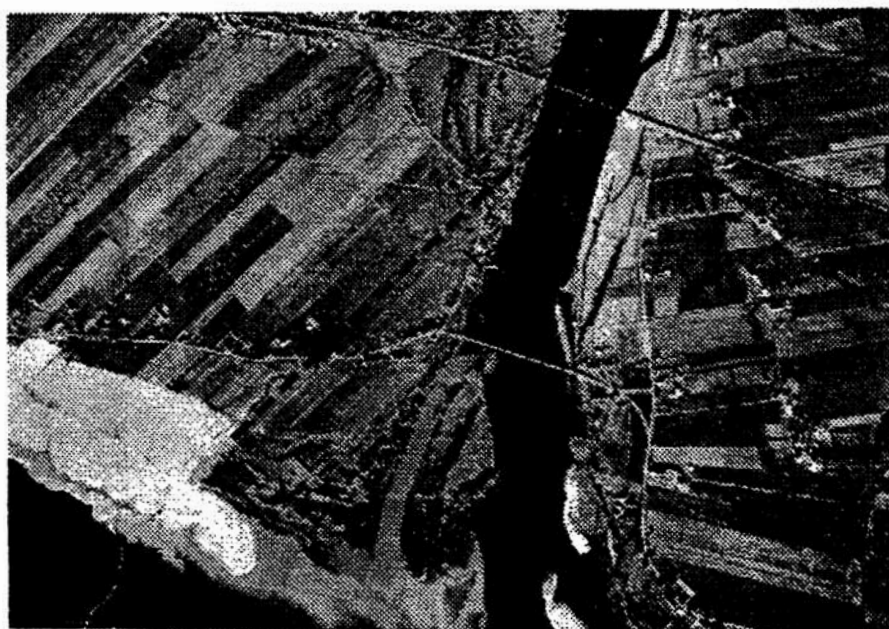


Figure 2 shows the actual location of the ancestral land, lot #97, extending from the St-Lawrence River to the Batiscan River. It can be roughly found on the ground or on the aerial photo by locating the point at which the road begins a series of curves towards Batiscan Bridge.



In Figure 3 the aerial photo shows vividly the distribution of properties in long strips, a pattern that has persisted to this day. According to *Historical Atlas of Canada** "The long lot, common in medieval France and well-known by early Norman immigrants, suited the colony. It maximized access to the river or road, permitted fairly contiguous settlement, shared land of different types, reduced the costs of surveying and road maintenance, and imposed a flexible geometry on the Canadian landscape.

**Historical Atlas of Canada*, Volume 1. From the beginning to 1800. Toronto University Press, 1987, plate 52. See also *An Atlas of New France: Atlas de la Nouvelle-France*, Marcel Trudel, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, pages 168,169. Cadastral map drawn by Gédéon de Catalogne, 1709.

The 1725 map (figure 1) shows the *seigneurie* divided into parallel strips a few *arpents*² in width facing on the St. Lawrence and a public road 30 feet wide. Of the 55 properties between the Batiscan and Champlain rivers, 32 are occupied as shown by the house symbols. Shown also are a church and a windmill on Saint-Éloye Island. Another windmill is shown on the most easterly point of land, at the meeting of the Batiscan and St. Lawrence rivers. (Figure 1)

The cradle of all persons bearing the Frigon name is easily found on the map. Going from the same most easterly point towards the village of Batiscan's centre, it is the fifth strip of land with the house symbol, two *arpents*² wide fronting on the St. Lawrence and ending at the Batiscan. A certain **Latour** lives to the west while to the east there is always **Mathurin Rivard dit Feuilleverte**.

A few years later, on February 20, 1733, in order to proceed with a land-ownership inventory in Batiscan *Seigneurie*, father **Claude Dupuy** representative of the Jesuits, owners of the *seigneurie*, appears in Quebec before *intendant* **Gilles Hocquart**. After describing the *seigneurie* and its limits and authenticated the property through its titles, the scribe, in the quaint language of the time, states: "*Coming within the rights (feudal: censive et mouvance) of the said seigneurie de Batiscan are the following inhabitants starting at the north-east end on the St. Lawrence and up to the southwest, that is:*"

First on the list is **François Rivard dit Lacoursière**, followed by **Louis Guillet dit Saint-Mars**. They own land lying to the east of the Batiscan River, near the *seigneurie de Sainte-Marie*, then the property of **Louis Gastineau**. In his feudal *aveu* (recognition) and listing of inhabitants, father **Dupuy** crosses the Batiscan River to identify the third owner, **Jean Baril père**, owner of a point of land jutting into the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Batiscan River. Then follows **Pierre Gouin** operating a farm three by fourteen *arpents*² with a flour windmill, and again **Jean Baril** with three by twenty *arpents*. Continuing towards the west the land inventory lists the immediate next neighbour: **François Trottain dit Saint-Surin**, the notary, operating a property four by twenty-seven, on an ever widening width. Let us now turn to the scribe:

"As to the above Mathurin (Rivard) Feuilleverte who owns two by thirty arpents², encumbered with rent (feudal) namely: a half bushel of wheat, a chicken, two deniers (currency) and on the land there are a house, barn, stable and twenty-five arpents of plowable land

As to the above François Frigon who owns two by thirty-five arpents, encumbered with rent (feudal) namely: three livres five sols (currency), two chickens, and on the land there are a house, barn, and twenty five arpents of plowable land.

As to the above Louis Gatineau who owns twelve by thirty seven arpents, encumbered with rent (feudal) namely: a half bushel of wheat, a chicken and two deniers (currency), and on the land there are a house and barn and twenty five arpents of plowable land".

And the scribe, under dictation from father Claude Dupuy, on this day of February 20, 1733, inscribes with his goose-feather pen the names of each property owner in the *seigneurie*. It is thus that Batiscan was built and peopled with brave settlers, sons of the land, founders of *familles souches*.

¹ Translation by raf

² Arpent = ±190 feet 2 x 35 arpents = ±60 acres



FAMILY NEWS

Died, Raymond Frigon, son of Mainville Frigon (54) and of **Liliane (Dubé) Frigon** of Gloucester (Ottawa), on May 13, 1996, at age 48. **Raymond** was the founder of Frigon & Sons Construction Ltd of Ottawa. **Mainville** is the son of **Omer Frigon**, who, in 1913, with his wife **Alberthine Houde**, was the first settler to become established in Landrienne in Northern Québec. Both were born in Saint-Prospère, **Omer** in 1885 and **Alberthine** in 1908.

Pierre Clarence Frigon and Violetta Roch

Charles Hilaire Frigon (#50)

Distinguished citizen of the City of Edmonton and dedicated historian of the Frigons of the Prairies. Charles Frigon, with his wife Janette (née Bryden), gives us here a condensed version of the his family's full and adventurous life on the Prairies which started in Louiseville, in 1852. Our readers will remember (Did you know...? Spring 1995 issue) that in that year his great grandfather Joseph Frigon, with his spouse Mathilde Poulin and family of ten young children left Louiseville for Illinois. Among the children was Hilaire, his grandfather, who, in 1852, with his wife Délia Levesque and children moved to Turton, Dakota Territories. In 1892, his father Pierre, the subject of this story, was born.

In 1900, after living in South Dakota for 18 years, my grandparents, Hilaire Frigon and Délia Levesque, with their 10 children ranging in age from 3 to 20 years, - Joseph, Fred, Frank, Rose, Dulcina, Johnny, Alice, **Pierre** (my father). Marie-Louise and Philip - immigrated to the North-West Territories, before Alberta became a province of Canada. They purchased a farm in the French settlement of Lamoureux, across the river from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks in Fort Saskatchewan, about 15 miles from the town of Edmonton. My father's oldest sister, Rose, married Narcisse Perron November 26, 1901. His youngest sister, Lucille, was born December 26, 1901; the godparents were Rose and Narcisse Perron. In 1902, Hilaire moved his family to the Donald Ross Flats in Edmonton, their new address was 230 Donald Street.

In 1905, Joseph and Johnny were engaged as stockers at the Power House. That same year Hilaire applied for a homestead in the Edison school district. Later, Joseph, Johnny and Pierre began to clear land on their homesteads. Hilaire built a two-storey home and large kitchen with a shed roof attached to the rear. My father Pierre sold his farm in 1917 and bought a car; at 25, he was not ready to settle down. My grandfather Hilaire and his son Johnny, sold their homesteads in the Edison school district to Joachim Renaud, a Westlock teacher. Johnny purchased a farm with a home and barn, grandfather Hilaire purchased a farm bordering on Johnny's farm, within a two-mile walk from the hamlet of Pickardville.

In the spring of 1918, my grandfather Hilaire and Pierre built a home on their new farm, In the fall, Pierre attended a church social in Westlock and met Violetta

Roch, daughter of Joseph Roch and Délia Guérin, new settlers from Montreal, accompanied West by Father J.A. Normandeau, an agent for colonization. The destiny of Pierre was seemingly guided by the arrival of the Roch family. In January 1920, Violetta accepted to be bridesmaid with Pierre as best man at the double wedding of Johnny Frigon and Bernadette Garon and Adélar Garon to Lucille Frigon. Pierre began visiting the Roch family and courted young Violetta. Two years later, Pierre, at 29, proposed to Violetta. They were married February 14, 1922. Embracing their enthusiasm for a family, they welcomed the birth of five sons: Roméo, Charles, Henry, Gérard, and Roch. As time went on, my parents welcomed their first daughter, Marguerite, then Lucien and Rose-Anna. While in Pickardville, my father, a carpenter, who had trained in 1919 at the Edmonton Technical School, renovated the St.Benoît church; later he built the rectory. In 1932, my parents sold their farm and moved to Edmonton where Paul was born in 1934. The same year, we moved to the village of Legal, where five daughters were born: Gertrude, Dolores, Thérèse, Janette and Florence.

We lived in Legal for seven years and moved four times, each time to a bigger home. At our first Sunday mass in Legal, we recognized Father Émile Tessier, our former pastor at St.Edmund's in Edmonton. After mass, we met the curate, Father Adrien Leclerc and later, Father Nestor Thérien. During our stay in Legal, my father built a home for Duffy Garneau, a major renovation to his car-dealership garage, the Pontiac school, a large barn for Achille Durand, and a home, barn, machine shed and granaries for Mr. Rigney. In 1939-1940, with the financial assistance of Joseph St.Martin, my father hired a crew and began of two-storey, four-room school, ⇒

with two classrooms in the concrete basement, approximately 6,000 square feet of classroom and vestibule area. In 1940-1941, my father was contracted and erected a similar four-room school for the Vimy School District.

We moved to Edmonton in the fall of 1941. My parents were blessed with four more children: Robert, twin daughters Laurette and Juliette, and Peter, born in 1946. With 18 children born in 24 years, my parents renewed their wedding vows February 14, 1947. From 1948 to 1972, my mother and father were blessed with 49 grandchildren. Henry, my younger brother, was the first to marry, August 15, 1946. David, the first grandchild was born June 4, 1948. Our mother and father celebrated their 50th anniversary February 14, 1972. My beloved father died not quite two months later, March 30, 1972. Ten years went by before my dear mother, a most generous woman, passed away, June 27, 1982. Their so active lives did not end there, but are continued in their 18 children, 49 grandchildren.



50th Anniversary, 1972: Thérèse, Florence, Gertrude, *Violetta*, Laurette, Rose-Anna, Marguerite, Jeanette.



Paul, Gérard, Roch, Peter, Robert, *Pierre*, Charles

The Frigons on the Internet

Here is a list of Frigons known to have E-mail addresses. If you are on the internet, or know of others who are, please help complete the list by contacting the editor, Raymond Frigon. All Frigons, by name or not, members or not, are eligible!

Donald Frigon, Casper, Wyoming
Jean-René Frigon (11), Trois-Rivières
Leslie (Les) Arseneau (9), Fountain Valley, CA
Lucie Frigon Caron (56), Hull
Raymond Frigon (1), Ottawa

dfrigon@trib.com
jean-rene@cgoca.cable
les.arseneau@651.sasbbs.com and larseseneau@aol.com
richardc@inexpress.net
rfrigon@intranet.ca and rayfrigon@aol.com

We are in the process of browsing the net for Frigons. Results will be reported in the next newsletter.

Marie-Claude Chamois, Wife of François Frigon, Heiress to Honoré Chamois - III

Pierre Frigon (#4)¹

Return to France and Trial

In the autumn of 1685, Marie-Claude leaves for France. Here is what d'Aguesseau has to say: *"At last, after an absence of 16 years, she leaves America, returns to France, joins her family, several people recognize her, her mother disavows her."*

Marie-Claude *"has a writ issued against Jacqueline Girard to require her to surrender the inheritance papers. The request is forwarded to the "Requêtes de Palais" (the next April 19) the parties proceed voluntarily"*. The reason for forwarding the request is not known. However, it seems that at the start Jacqueline Girard had agreed to proceed with the transfer of the estate. D'Aguesseau adds: *"The supposed daughter submits her baptismal certificate, her marriage contract, a letter she claims was written by her mother, and that she had been obliged to leave"*. On the next April 27, Jacqueline Girard is sentenced to turn over the assets of Honoré Chamois at the time of his death, their marriage contract and to report on the state of the assets held in guardianship for the Chamois children. The judgement states that in the event of dispute the appellant will be liable for costs. D'Aguesseau's text (pages 509 and 510) and the extract from parliament records (pages 522 and 523) are ambiguous. Here is our current interpretation: Jacqueline Girard *"questions the validity of the charges"* and goes to appeal and no doubt accuses Marie-Claude of fraudulence and false identity. Marie-Claude requests a delay which is granted. No doubt her intention is to call as a witness, Anne Gasnier, who *"certifies and attests that in her soul and conscience that approximately in the years 1671, 1672 and 1673, she received in each of these years, letters from Paris written by a person called the Chamois widow, requesting information on her daughter Marie Chamois who had come to the country a few years before, and to use her influence to secure her return to France; since she had come to the country through the intervention of her brother-in-law and sister who were trying to encourage her departure, also declares that*

*the Dame Bourdon also knew that the widow Chamois had also written Monsieur Talon who was then the country's Intendant..."*² This statement was a hard blow to Jacqueline Girard who claimed to have had no idea of what had become of Marie-Claude after she had fled home. It is no wonder that Jacqueline Girard is against granting a stay.

On June 21, 1688 (date to be checked in the event the original text is found) the court awards 400 *livres* to Marie-Claude, no doubt in way of subsistence. Jacqueline Girard contests again.. Recognizing Marie-Claude's right to the 400 *livres* would no doubt imply recognition of her right to the estate. The court dismisses Jacqueline Girard's redundant claims (probably that of false identity), then a claim is submitted concerning the principal, the principal being the principal element of the case, that is turning over to Marie-Claude the succession documents. Another judgement is rendered May 12, 1689 against Jacqueline Girard.

On April 18, 1693, the *Parlement de Paris* (court of last resort) the final judgement is at last rendered. The extract from the *Parlement* records as reported by d'Aguesseau states: *"...declaring the said Marie-Claude Chamois, daughter of said deceased Honoré Chamois, and of said Jacqueline Girard his wife, her father and mother, and only heir of said Chamois her father; consequently, ordering that said Girard will be held to treat her filially, (...) and sentences said Girard to all expenses"*. The judgement is clear and without recourse and comes to close the interminable legal battle which lasted seven long years.

In the next issue: IV - The identity of Marie-Claude Chamois and her right to inheritance (part 1, the exhibits)

Translation by raf.

² Statement by Madame Anne Gasnier, widow Bourdon, concerning Marie-Claude Chamois, November 5, 1686, before notary Genable de Bellefond, at Québec.

A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Preparations for the family reunion - les retrouvailles Frigon '96 - are underway full-steam. Members have already received an outline of events as well as an attendance registration form, along with a copy of a Tourist Guide published by *Tourisme Mauricie-Bois-Francs*. I urge you to register as soon as possible so as to give the organizing committee the information it needs to plan for expected attendance.

The family reunion seeks to re-unite all Frigons, members or not, by name or not, as well as their friends! So, please pass the word!

Those of you who have not yet been to the Frigon "Quebec homeland" will want to take in some of the many tourist attractions in the Mauricie. Should you want another copy of the Tourist Guide, or other tourist information, call *Tourisme Mauricie Bois-Francs*, toll-free at 1-800-567-7603, or 1-819-375-1222, or fax: 1-819-375-0301

DID YOU KNOW....?

The Frigon Collection of paintings of the old Mid-West belongs to Henry F. Frigon of Shawnee, Kansas. At the time of his recent retirement he was Executive Vice-President of Hallmark Cards, Kansas City, Missouri. ■ According to legend, around 1894, a hotel owned by Edward (Ned) Frigon on Hope Island in British Columbia, boasted of having the longest bar north of San Francisco. He is thought to be the first white to have settled (around 1850) at the north-end of Vancouver Island ■ Among Frigon ventures: Frigon Électrique, Normandin; Frigon & Lalonde, St-Eustache; Bernard Frigon et Associés, Montréal; Yvon Frigon inc. Auteuil; Frigon Funeral Homes Inc. Waterbury, Connecticut; Frigon Law Practice, Dodge City, Kansas; Groupe Conseil Bouchard Frigon Lafond inc. Québec; Quincaillerie Frigon inc, St-Tite; Quincaillerie G.F. Frigon, St-Prosper;... ■ Teresa Frigon daughter of Richard Frigon (73) and Mary Lou (Bradley) Frigon of Niceville, Florida, is in the U.S. Navy, presently aboard the USS Cimarron. In joining the Navy, Teresa followed in the foot-steps of her parents who, until their retirement, were officers in the U.S. Air Force.

Association des familles Frigon inc.

2700, rue Tremblay, Saint-Hubert, QC J3Y 4B7

Conseil d'administration

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Bulletin LES FRIGON

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Le membership se
chiffrait à 103 au
31 mai 1996