



# THE FRIGONS

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FRIGON FAMILIES

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## François Frigon - voyageur IV In the context of the fur trade

Pierre Frigon (4)

When Champlain began trading with the Indian tribes, at the beginning of the 17th century, he was careful to follow their trading practices. He could not openly follow European rules of trade involving competition and profit as he could see that they would not understand such trading incentives and he would obtain nothing from them. He therefore complied with their manner of doing business:

- First rule: participate in the palavers, festivities and exchanges of gifts that preceded the trading transactions
- Second rule: protect your allies against Iroquois attacks by signing commercial and military treaties with them
- Third rule: show generosity in commercial transactions

At the beginning of their trade dealings with the Europeans, the Indians paid little attention to the actual value of objects being traded. They were guided by the use to which they could be put: prestige or material advantage. They were prepared to give much to secure this. They were generous in trading but expected their partners to do as much so that each was indebted to the other, to each his turn, so as to avoid conflict arising out of having been gypped. In this context, variation in price was regarded as fraud. At the beginning, the Indians could not understand how prices could vary from one merchant to another, causing confusion and mistrust. In their dealings, the Indians and Europeans were trapped by the alliance's rules which established an exclusive political link and the concept of fixed price, rules which the Europeans did not themselves observe. Profit, as today, prevailed over politics. As the Europeans did not respect the rule of generosity, relations became quickly strained.

The Indians quickly learned offer and demand, and naturally sold their furs to the highest bidder, thus exacerbating rivalry between themselves and between the French, English and Dutch<sup>1</sup>.

After the alliance with Champlain, the Iroquois of the Huron nation, who lived in the Georgian Bay region, the Algonquins, of the Île-aux-Alumettes region, to the north of the Ottawa

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River, and other allies to the west, as well as the Algonquins of the Trois-Rivières region and the Montagnais of the Québec region and Tadoussac brought their furs to the trading posts of the colony, first to Tadoussac, then to Québec (city) and later to Trois-Rivières and Montréal.

The Iroquois nations consisted of several nations of which five were allies and enemies of the French: the first four, the Oneidas, the Ogadas, the Gayugas, and the Senecas controlled the south of Lake Ontario and constantly threatened the nations to the west and to the north. Even the other Iroquois nations in the Great Lakes such as the Eries, Neutrals, Petuns and the Hurons were threatened. The fifth, the Mohawks, lived further to the east and controlled the Hudson River region in New York State. The Mohawks went up the Hudson, crossed Lake Champlain, followed the Richelieu River and held sway in the Montréal, Trois-Rivières regions and even as far as Tadoussac. They imposed tolls or simply pillaged the furs.

In 1650 (in the decade before François Frigon's arrival in 1665 in New France), the Iroquois of the alliance of six nations, conducted a war to the finish on the Hurons. Decimated by war and sickness, the Hurons could no longer maintain delivery of furs in Montréal.

Thus, the Iroquois controlled a large part of the fur supply from the Great Lakes region, the richest source of fur on the continent. They sold the furs to the English traders in New England where they got better prices and higher quality merchandise. Even many *coureurs-de-bois* sold their furs there to avoid a tax imposed by the King of France. In fact, "in New France, the price of beaver is regulated and taxed (25%) and the only company authorized to export furs pays a heavy fee for its monopoly. In addition, the French trade goods cost more than the English merchandise, the Montréal merchants can compete only by going directly to the Indians of the interior."<sup>2</sup> It is thus that the saga of the *coureurs-de-bois* started around the 1670s (some little time after François Frigon's arrival in New France). This commerce then began the business of specialists. In fact "encouraged by Montréal merchants, a clandestine commerce emerges in the *Pays d'en Haut* - the Upper Country - which the government is unable to stop. Those involved were known as the *coureurs de bois* (while will be known as "*voyageurs*" those who, later, will travel legally, with permission)."<sup>3</sup> "The *coureurs de bois*, (...), about 1690, are preferably called by the more honourable name of *voyageur*"<sup>4</sup>.

In 1681, fur trade permits were inaugurated to regulate fur pelt arrivals and travel in the woods. Passes were issued to allow the holders to prove entitlement to conduct their trade. When the permit system was installed, Louis IV granted amnesty to those who had broken the law previously. "At the same time self-employed *coureur des bois* who were not in the employ of a permit holder, faced a renewed threat of severe punishment. For a first offence it is the whip and the *flétissure du fleur de lys*, for the second banishment to the galley for life. But the amnesty is regarded by those who stand to benefit simply as proof of the government's inability to act; they will rely on future pardons. Further, the issuance of permits further complicates supervision by the authorities. It is a complete lack of success. The *coureurs-des-bois* are "as audacious as ever" writes Monsieur de la Barre early in the next year."<sup>5</sup>

In the fur trade contracts, the words *voyageurs* or *canoteurs* are used. Lahontan uses *coureurs de bois* and is not kind to them. As an example, here is how he describes their return from an expedition: "You will be surprised at their excesses, festivities, games and expenses which the *coureurs des bois* engage in both on clothing and women, the moment they arrive. Those that are married return quietly to their homes, but those that are not, behave like sailors from the Indies. They dissipate, eat, drink and play all while the beaver money lasts, and when all is spent, they sell jewelry, and clothing, only to have to start all over again in order to survive."<sup>6</sup>

In the next issue, we will tell the story of the "Montreal Fair" in 1685.

1- This part of the text is based on Denys Delâge, *Le Pays renversé, Amérindiens et Européens en Amérique du Nord-Est 1600-1684*, Boréal, 1991. pages 106 à 108 and Bruce Trigger, *Les Indiens, la fourrure et les Blancs, Français et amérindiens en Amérique du Nord*, Boréal, 1992, pages 257 à 265.

2- R.Cole Harris, Geoffrey J. Matthews *Atlas Historique du Canada I, Des origines à 1880*, PUM, 1987, p. 87

3- R.Cole Harris, p. 86

4- Gustave Lanctot, *Histoire du Canada, du régime royal au traité d'Utrecht, 1663-1713*, Librairie Beauchemin, 1963, p. 102

5- Émile Salone, *La colonisation de la Nouvelle-France*, Boréal, 1970, p. 261

6- Lahontan, *Oeuvres complètes I*, édition critique par Réal Ouellet et Alain Beaulieu, PUM, 1990, p. 283

## LIGHT ON THE PAST - VIII

Robert Frigon (2)

All Frigons in Canada and the United States, have a common ancestor, **François Frigon dit L'Espagnol**, from somewhere in France. He and his wife, **Marie-Claude Chamois**, had a rather small family for the times in New France. It would undoubtedly have been larger, had it not been for the sudden departure of Marie-Claude for France in 1685 to claim an inheritance. Still young, she no doubt would have given us more Frigons. Moreover, only one male child, **Jean-François Frigon**, born about 1674 in **Batiscan**, undertook with his two wives, **Madeleine Moreau** and **Gertrude Perrot**, to give to his country at least a dozen youngsters, including seven male children who provided the main branches of a great family tree, planted in the *Mauricie* and whose shoots have extended far beyond its birthplace.

The first of the girls of the founding couple to ring the wedding bells at the little wooden chapel in Batiscan, facing **Île Saint-Éloi**, was **Marie-Madeleine Frigon**, born about 1676. On April 27, 1695, she married demobilized soldier **Jean-Prime Laventure**, from Languedoc, son of Jean Prime and Geneviève Tulle.

Three days before the wedding, in the ancestor's home, the spouses-to-be, appeared before *notaire* Trottain to sign a community of property marriage contract, as required under the *coutume de Paris*, which read in part: "the said Frigon gives his daughter 250 *livres* as dowry" and the said intended "has given the other party the sum of 500 *livres* as dowry. For the groom were present: **Jean Lemoyne**, *Seigneur de Sainte-Marie* and Gemfrois Vincelet, *Sieur de la Boussière*. For the bride were present, her father, François Frigon, Françoise Frigon, Jean Baril, Jean Brisset and *dame* Magdeleine Guillet, his wife, as well as the *Sieur de Ranger*. The absence of the mother was noted.<sup>1</sup> The *Sieur de la Ranger* was **Robert Rivard**, brother of **Nicolas Rivard**. With the Trotters, they were the *petite bourgeoisie* - middle class - of the village of Batiscan. And Jean Lemoyne, *Seigneur de Sainte-Marie*, was undoubtedly a friend of the Frigon family.

Our research shows no children linked to the **Jean-Prime/Madeleine Frigon** couple. However, one can find in the records in the *Mauricie*, mention of individuals bearing the family name **Laventure**. An intriguing avenue to possibly explore.

**Jean Prime**, following the example of his contemporaries, was tempted to travel to the Illinois. He accompanied his father-in-law and brother-in-law on several excursions. He had delayed applying for a concession. He eventually acquired land to the south of Lake Saint-Pierre. With 200 *arpents* in area, the concession was granted by **Gilles Masson**, *Seigneur du fief et seigneurie de Saint-Pierre*.<sup>2</sup> In the notarial act, it says that Jean Prime and Madeleine Frigon are farmers for **Pierre Lemoyne**. They lived in Batiscan. And Pierre Lemoyne was the brother of **Jean Lemoyne**, *Seigneur de Sainte-Marie*. One can well suppose that the links which joined the principal citizens of Batiscan of yore also included ancestor **François Frigon dit L'Espagnol**.<sup>3</sup> For their part, Jean Prime and Madeleine Frigon lived unknown lives until their deaths, of which no record has so far been found.

It is possible that Jean Prime lost his wife in 1725. On February 23rd of that year he donated 180 *arpents* of land in the *seigneurie de Saint-Pierre*.<sup>4</sup> The recipient was an adolescent, **Joseph Rivard dit Lacoursière**, son of François Rivard and Magdeleine Lepelé. The beneficiary was charged with the responsibility for "feeding, lodging, laundering and maintaining linens and clothing, of the said Prime, in health as well as in sickness during the life of said Prime". In thus entrusting his last days to strangers one can suppose he had no descendants.

Among the ancestor's six children, a girl died at tender age in 1687. Little **Marie-Louise Françoise** was only seven years old. The second son of the founding couple, **Antoine**, was of poor health, according to notarial records, and passed away in 1712. He was buried on June 29 in Batiscan, at the age of only twenty-six. In a later issue, we will address the lives of other members of the family.

1. *Analyse des Actes de François Trottain, Gardenote au Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain, Batiscan et Ste-Anne, résidant à Ste-Anne*. Insinuations par J.B.M. Barthe, Gardien des Archives du District des Trois-Rivières (1913).

2. Greffe de (Registry of) Michel Roy dit Chatelleraut.

3. Some historians claim a family link between the Lemoyne brothers and the celebrated family of Charles Lemoyne of Longueuil.

4. "Acte entre Jean Prime dit Laventure et Lacoursière père et fils." Greffe Trottain

## REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

### THE FRIGON GENEALOGICAL DATABASE

**Jean-René Frigon (11)**

The genealogical database of the Frigons is under construction. It aims to become the official database of the Association. It will be available to members in the Fall of 1999 at an affordable price. The database will be in constant evolution in order to incorporate any corrections and to add new data.

#### **SUGGESTED SOFTWARE**

Our association uses and suggests Brother's Keeper (BK) software. You can obtain this software at the internet address [http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Brothers\\_Keeper/](http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Brothers_Keeper/). There is no charge for downloading to sample it. Registration of the software at US\$45 provides updates and customer service from the maker. There are many advantages to using the same software as the Association's. The first being direct reception and use of the official database, without conversion and risk of losing information.

BK software supports Windows 3.1 or Windows 95 or 98 or NT, with RAM 8 megs or higher. A Macintosh version is not available. It is to be noted that BK is Y2K proof. For more information please refer to the site mentioned above.

#### **DATABASE**

The database is being produced by Georges E. Frigon (93). It contains the following:

- 2361 descendants of François
- 1281 spouses
- 5003 names
- 2723 marriages
- info is missing on the Frigos

#### **GEDCOM DATA STANDARD**

GEDCOM is the acronym for **GE**nealogical **Data** **COM**munications. Brother's Keeper supports GEDCOM, which means that the official database can eventually be transferred to other genealogy software. To find out if your software supports GEDCOM you can contact the internet site <http://perso.club-internet.fr/gegc-fr.htm>.

#### **YOUR CONTRIBUTION**

If you already have your own database - no matter which software you use - and you are prepared to let us have your data, we will include it in the Association's official database. To proceed, please contact Georges E. Frigon (93) and set up with him a means to make the transfer, either by E-Mail, by post or by disk. Georges' address:

Georges E. Frigon  
6230 Lac des Six  
St-Boniface-de-Shawinigan QC  
G0X 2L0

E-Mail: [georgesfrigon@moncourrier.com](mailto:georgesfrigon@moncourrier.com)

#### **FOLLOW-UP ON THE DATABASE**

We will be keeping you informed of progress with the official database as it evolves. We will also, on occasion, issue calls for more specific information. On ending, may I say that pooling our resources will provide for all Frigons interested in their roots, a legacy of great value.

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

***COME MEET YOUR COUSINS***

**AT THE MUSÉE DE LA POINTE À CALLIÈRE  
Montréal Museum of Archeology and History**

**IN OLD MONTRÉAL**

**SATURDAY MAY 22, 1999**



**PROGRAM**

**9.00 AM Greetings in the “Polyvalente” room**

**10.30 AM Annual General Meeting 1998-99**

**12 noon Lunch in the museum’s restaurant**

**2.30 PM Cousins meet cousins and museum visit**

**6.00 PM Dinner (optional) at Restaurant Modavie**

**For further information please contact Ray Frigon: Phone (613) 241-5433 Fax (613)241-9014 E-Mail [rayfrigon@aol.com](mailto:rayfrigon@aol.com)**

**Commentary on the chronology of the case of  
Marie-Claude Chamois against her mother, Jacqueline Girard  
1680 - 1693**

**II  
Court accepts the case**

Pierre Frigon (4)

**English Abstract:** Marie-Claude's petition to have her mother reveal certain information was processed with amazing promptness. After its submission on March 15, 1686 it was quickly transferred from the tribunal of the Châtelet to that of the Palais on April 19 followed by the trial on April 27. Marie-Claude submitted proof of her identity: baptism and marriage certificates, a letter written by her mother...etc. Her mother contested the validity of the evidence. That is why at the final trial before the supreme court in 1693, Marie-Claude was no longer the petitioner but the respondent. Meanwhile, Marie-Claude gathered further proof in Canada and submitted petitions July 22 and August 9, 1686 to provide further evidence, but would have to wait until June 22, 1688 for the next hearing.

**Editor's Note:** Abstracts in English are being provided for each of the four instalments of this article. We will be glad to provide translation assistance to any of our English-speaking readers brave enough to venture into deciphering the French text!

Annexes and foot-notes will follow the last of the four instalments. Readers wanting to consult annexes and footnotes (mainly in French) may obtain copies upon request to the Association, 403-15 Murray Street, Ottawa, ON K1N 9M5. Phone 613-241-5433 Fax 613 241 9014 E-mail rayfrigon@aol.com.

The French text:

27 AVRIL 1686

Suivant "l'esprit des lois de Louis XIV" en matière de succession, la cour se montre des plus expéditive. La requête a été déposée le 15 mars, transférée du tribunal du Châtelet à celui du Palais le 19 avril et voici le jugement, le 27 avril ! C'est stupéfiant !

La requête est "...retenu par sentence du 27 dud(it) mois d'avril, ..." <sup>14</sup>

Par sa requête du 15 mars, Marie-Claude Chamois demande que " la deffenderesse cy-après nommée fut condamnée à communiquer l'inventaire qu'elle a fait ou deübs faire après le decedz dud(it) deffunt s(ieu)r Honoré Chamois pour et après lad(ite) communica(ti)on rendre par elle le compte de communauté d'entre elle et led(it) deffunt son mari ensemble celui de tutelle qu'elle a géré des personnes et biens desd(its) Marie, Henry, Philippe, Michel Chamois et de lad(ite) Marie Claude Chamois payer le reliquat qui en sera deub et ensuite étant restée seule et unique héritière dud(it) deffunt son père être proceddé au partage de ses biens et effects;..." <sup>15</sup>

Au procès, Marie-Claude Chamois présente des pièces justificatives et témoigne: "...y rapporte son Extrait-baptistaire, son Contrat de mariage, une Lettre qu'elle prétendoit être écrite de la main de sa mere, & qu'elle a été obligée ensuite d'abandonner. La mere conteste l'autorité de ces actes. Le refus de son suffrage rend la Cause douteuse. L'intimée demande de faire la preuve de plusieurs faits importants : elle soutient qu'elle a été baptisée à Saint- Gervais, sous le nom de Marie-Claude Chamois, nourrie par la femme du nommé Bouthillier, élevée chez sa mère jusqu'à l'âge de dix, onze à douze ans, obligée d'en sortir pour éviter les fureurs de son propre frère, qui ne respectoit plus en elle les droits sacrés de la Nature, de la Religion & de la Loi; qu'elle a été conduite par la nommée du Rivault chez le sieur de Retz, sous-Vicaire de Saint-Paul, & amenée enfin par ses soins, d'abord à l'Hôpital de la Pitié, & ensuite transférée en celui de la Salpêtrière. Elle explique dans la même Requête son départ pour le Canada, les circonstances de son voyage, son arrivée, son séjour, son mariage en Amérique, les Lettres que sa mere lui a écrites, enfin son retour en France, la reconnaissance d'une partie de sa famille, le désaveu injuste de sa mere." <sup>16</sup>



Jacqueline Girard, conteste les actes légaux qui prouvent l'identité de Marie-Claude Chamois. Elle l'accuse donc d'usurpation d'identité et d'usage de faux. C'est pourquoi celle-ci sera l'intimée, aux audiences 1693 et non plus la demanderesse.

Marie-Claude Chamois demande de prouver son identité de façon plus probante. Ce qui lui est accordé

AVRIL/MAI, 1686, DATE INDETERMINEE

Marie-Claude Chamois demande une attestation d'identité à Anne Gasnier

Immédiatement, Marie-Claude Chamois entreprend les démarches. Elle envoie une missive à François Frigon pour qu'il demande à Anne Gasnier d'attester qu'ils sont mariés et que Jacqueline Girard a demandé son rapatriement en France, donc qu'elle la reconnaît comme sa fille.

Les navires prennent trois mois à traverser l'Atlantique. La missive de Marie-Claude Chamois part de France en mai et François la reçoit en août. Il envoie deux lettres à Madame Gasnier. L'une datée du premier septembre et l'autre du vingt-quatre septembre 1686. Peu de temps après, il part pour les Illinois. En effet, dans l'attestation qu'elle fait

rédiger par Genaple, le 5 novembre 1686, Anne Gasnier fait noter qu'elle le fait à la demande écrite de François Frigon qui est "présentement aux Illinois". En effet, François avait signé une obligation de traite aux Illinois, devant Genaple, le 16 août, 1686. Par cette attestation<sup>17</sup> Anne Gasnier confirme que François Frigon et Marie-Claude Chamois sont mariés et que Jacqueline Girard lui a envoyé du courrier ainsi qu'à Jean-Talon, vers les années 1671, 1672, 1673, pour s'enquérir de sa fille et demander son retour.

Si cette attestation est partie de Québec en novembre 1686, elle a été livrée en France au début de 1687. Si la lettre n'a pu être envoyée à l'automne 1686, elle est n'a pu l'être avant l'été 1687 et Marie-Claude ne l'aurait alors reçue qu'à l'automne 1687. Utilisera-t-elle cette attestation aux prochaines audiences de la cours ? Nous l'ignorons

23 JUILLET 1686

Marie-Claude Chamois dépose sa requête pour prouver son identité

"...et encore lesd(its) Frigon et sa femme demandeurs en req(uêt)e du 23 juillet ced(it) an 1686 à ce qu'attendu la dénégation faite par lad(ite) deffenderesse cy après nommée de l'état et qualité de lad(ite) Marie Claude Chamois fille dut(it) deffunt s(ieu)r Chamois et de lad(ite) deffenderesse sa femme il luy permis d'en faire preuve tant par tiltres que témoins par d(év)ant elle des conseillers de la cour qu'il luy plairoit commettre et que la sentence qui interviendra seroit exécutée non obstant opposition ou appellation quelconque."<sup>18</sup>

9 AOUT 1686

Marie-Claude Chamois dépose une nouvelle requête

à court de ressources, le 9 août elle présente la même requête et ajoute une demande d'avance de 2000 livres: "...et en requête publié à la cour le neuf aoust aud(it) an..."<sup>19</sup> "Et encore, lad (ite) Marie-Claude Chamois demenderesse en req(uêt)e du 9 aoust mil six cent quatre vingt six a ce qu'attendu la dénégation faite par dam(oise)lle Jacquelinnes Girard sa mere d'être sa fille et qu'il est certain qu'elle est la fille dud(it) deffunt s(ieu)r Chamois et de lad(ite) Girard il luy fut permis d'en faire preuve tant par tiltre que par témoins et des autres faits contenus en lad(ite) req(uêt)e et attendu que la plus part des(its) faits sont justifiés par escrit et que l'état de lad(ite) Marie Claude Chamois est certain il luy fut adjugé par forme de provision sur les biens de la succession du s(ieu)r Honoré Chamois son père la somme de deux mil livres au paym(en)t de laquelle lad(ite) Girard et autres débiteurs de lad(ite) succession seroient contraints par toute voy raisonnable...."<sup>20</sup>

Les dés sont jetés : Jacqueline Girard accuse Marie-Claude Chamois d'usurpation d'identité, celle-ci réplique en demandant de prouver son état et sa qualité et demande une avance de 2000 livres. Il faudra maintenant attendre jusqu'en juin 1688 pour obtenir la prochaine audience de la cour. La suite de cette chronologie commentée paraîtra au prochain numéro du bulletin.

**Correction:** An error occurred in the editor's introduction to Elaine Bessette Smith's article on her Frigon line published in the Fall 1998 issue: *A captive among my Frigon ancestors*. The third sentence should have read: *When she applied for membership, she claimed to be doubly qualified since her maternal grandmother Rosina Frigon was the daughter of Noé Frigon and Léocadée Ayotte and that her paternal grandmother, Julie Vanasse, was the daughter of David and Marie Octavie Frigon*. Our sincere apologies to Elaine Smith (68) and to our readers for this mistake.

## 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 "Québec 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

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### Bulletin LES FRIGON

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Diane Frigon, Saint-Tite, QC	Maurice Frigon, Rawdon, QC
Edmond Frigon, Arvada, CO USA	Meryl Frigon, Scottsdale, AZ USA
Edmund Frigone, Allyn WA USA	Michel Frigon, Gatineau, QC
Elaine Bessette Smith, Burlington, VT	Monique Frigon, Shawinigan-Sud, QC
Fernand Frigon, Laval, QC	Odette Frigon, Montréal, QC
Fernand Frigon, Ancaster, ON	Paul Frigon, Nepean, ON
Florina Frigon Croteau S. Geneviève de B.	Paul Frigon, Cornwall, ON
François Frigon, Montréal, QC	Paul-Florian Frigon, St-Romuald, QC
Gabrielle Frigon, Saint-Eustache, QC	Pauline Frigon, St-Bruno-de-Montarville
Georges E. Frigon, Saint-Boniface, QC	Peter Johnson, Provincetown, MA USA
Georgette Frigon Cormier, Baie-Comeau	Phil Frigon, Clay Center, KS USA
Gérald Frigon, Saint-Prosper, QC	Pierre Frigon, Trois-Rivières-Ouest
Gilles Frigon, Saint-Tite, QC	Pierre Frigon, Sainte-Thérèse, QC
Gilles Frigon, Trois-Rivières-Ouest QC	Pierrette Frigon Bélanger, Montréal, QC
Gilles Frigon, Amos, QC	Raymond Frigon, Ottawa, ON
Gilles Frigon, Lahaina, Hawaii, USA	René Frigon, Gloucester, ON
Ginette Frigon, Sainte-Rosalie, QC	René Frigon, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, QC
Huguette Frigon, Cap-de-la-Madeleine QC	Richard Frigon, Niceville FL USA
Huguette Frigon, Sherbrooke, QC	Richard Frigon, Medfield, MA USA
Ivanhoe III Frigon, Rock Forest, QC	Rita Cossette Frigon, Saint-Prosper, QC
Jacques Frigon, Ottawa, ON	Rita Frigon Paré, Beloeil, QC
James Frigon, Topeka, KS USA	Robert Frigon, Charny, QC
Jean-Claude Frigon, St-Louis-de-France	Roger Frigon, Gatineau, QC
Jeanne Frigon Skulski, Saint-Aimé, QC	Solange Lupien Frigon, St-Louis-de-France
Jean-Paul Frigon, Louiseville, QC	Suzanne Frigon, St-François-du-Lac QC
Jean-René Frigon, Trois-Rivières-Ouest	Sylvie Frigon Naud, Cap-Rouge, QC
Jean-Yves Frigon, Brossard, QC	Thérèse Frigon, Montréal, QC
John Frigon, Aptos, CA USA	Thérèse Frigon, Montréal, QC
Julie Frigon Croteau, Ville Lasalle QC	William Frigon, Enfield, CT USA
Laura Frigon, Coquitlam, BC	Yves Frigon, Blainville QC
Léonce Frigon, Saint-Prosper, QC	
Les Arseneau, Fountain Valley, CA USA	

Le membership se  
chiffrait à 103 au  
31 mai 1996