



THE FRIGONS

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LIGHT ON THE PAST - IX*

Robert Frigon (2)

It is under the supervision of the members of the *Compagnie de Jésus* - the Jesuits - that all these good settlers, having come from overseas, built axe in hand, the Mauricie of the seventeenth century. *Trois-Rivières* was a closed city, under direct administration and protection of the government of New France with the governor acting by delegation of powers. A fortified village, space was limited, streets and lots were narrow.

Quite the opposite , to the east, the *seigneuries* of Cap-de-la-Madeleine and Batiscan offered development areas, each of two *lieues*-wide on the shores of the majestic *Magtogoek* - the Indian name for Saint Lawrence - by twenty *lieues* in depth. It was the *abbé* of Sainte-Madeleine-de-Châtaudon, **Messire Jacques de la Ferté**, counselor and chaplain who allocated these two *seigneuries* to the Jesuits, the first in 1651 and the second in 1639. The *abbé*'s idea was to group the Indian tribes in one place in order to convert and "civilize"them. Before the permanent installation of the whites, the Amerindians used Batiscan as an annual meeting place. And the geographical context lent itself well at the confluence of the great river Saint-Lawrence and the spacious Batiscan river leading to the north and the hunting territories.

The Redskin being nomadic it soon became evident that grouping was not feasible and furthermore that vast territory had to be made available to the new subjects who were clamouring for space and seeking concessions in Cap-de-la-Madeleine as well as Batiscan.

Among the Mauricie pioneers - they are after all quite numerous - let us note the presence in the middle of the 17th century of **Pierre Guillet dit Lajeunesse** and his brother **Mathurin Guillet**. They were already there in 1648. They were married to the two sisters *Jeanne* and *Catherine de Saint-Père*. Come added to these two couples **Nicholas Rivard dit Lavigne** and **Robert Rivard**. The two sisters *de Saint-Père* were in the country, with their mother, as early as 1647, while the brothers **Nicholas** and **Robert Rivard** were planning their futures on this continent by 1649. One can assume that these early pioneers because of their seniority and knowledge of the country in contrast to new arrivals, provided them respect and recognition . **Nicholas Rivard** was Militia Captain and later sheriff and his brother **Robert Rivard** was a known as an astute trader and merchant.

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* Translated from the French (R.F)

Mathurin Guillet died at the hands of the Iroquois in 1652 and **Nicholas Rivard** married his widow *Catherine de Saint-Père*. His young brother, **Robert Rivard**, married in 1664, *Madeleine Guillet, Pierre Guillet's daughter*. The wedding ring, joins not only the couple but also serves to consolidate parental links between families. And to reinforce these links, another of the first pioneers, **Jean Moreau**, marries *Anne Guillet*, also daughter of Pierre Guillet, in 1667. That is the background against which the ancestor of the second generation, **Jean-François Frigon** will paint his destiny.

Jean-François Frigon, after several trips to Illinois territory with his father, married February 8, 1700, in Batiscan, *Marie-Madeleine Moreau*, daughter of Jean Moreau and *Anne Guillet*. On the same day, Françoise Frigon marries **Joseph Moreau**, her brother in law by marriage. Françoise was born in 1681 in Batiscan and died in 1775 in Yamachiche in the home of one of her daughters, at a respectable age.

The Catholic records in Batiscan give witness to this double marriage, in middle of winter was the custom at the time. In the margin is written: "*Marriage of François Frigon and Magdeleine Moreau*". Quoting: "*This day 8th February, 1700, after publication of three bans between Fr, have received ançois Frigon son of François Frigon and M. Magdeleine Chamois his father and mother on one hand and M. Magdeleine Moreau daughter of Jean Moreau aqnd Anne Guillet her father and mother all of this parish and otherwise not having found any impediment I Laurent Vallier priest of religion and missionary in the role of Curé de Batiscan, have received their verbal mutual consent and have given them the benediction nuptiale in the name of our mother the Holy Church in the presence of Sieurs Jean Lariou, Jean Trottier, Jean Lafond, Robert Rivard who have signed.*

The *Mauricie* underwent a lot of turmoil in this initial period of land clearing of the colony. There were the everpresent Iroquois who laid siege to Trois-Rivières in 1653. Fortunately, they were pushed back by **Pierre Boucher** and his volunteers.

What was the music in New France at the time of François Frigon? - II

Raymond Frigon (1)

Our readers will remember having read in our Spring 1998 issue, that after having listened to French Baroque of the 17th century on CD-ROM, we had asked ourselves: *What was the music in New France at the time of François Frigon and Marie-Claude Chamois?* Not being disposed to research the question ourselves, there was a chance that we might never be able to report an answer. However, much to our surprise, the other day, while perusing the Summer 1999 issue of *Cap-aux-Diamants*, a quarterly devoted to Quebec history, we came across an article on the subject by Louise Courville, *Nos musiques sorties de l'oubli* - (Our music rediscovered). Louise Couville is Founding Director of *l'Ensemble Nouvelle-France*. She explains that the *Ensemble*, founded in 1978, "devotes itself to the research and spread of the historic music of Quebec from archival manuscripts and documents... The results of these searches allow Ensemble Nouvelle-France to produce the first Anthology of Quebec historical music. Its objective is to offer an exhaustive panorama of Quebec musical history from the 17th to the 20th century". The Anthology at this time is comprised of four CD-ROMs: *L'époque de Julie Papineau (1795-1862)*, *Victoires et réjouissances à Québec (1690-1758)*, *Nativité en Nouvelle-France* and *L'Épopée mystique*. Hoping to have aroused your curiosity we invite you to read Louise Courville's article by obtaining a copy of the *Été 1999* issue of *Cap-aux-Diamants*. The issue is dedicated to New France. You can also look up <www.mcq.org> or get in touch with *Ensemble Nouvelle-France* by E-mail: <enoufran@globetrotter.net>

In the same issue of *Cap-aux-Diamants*, we made another interesting find: two CD-ROMs issued for the *Fêtes de la Nouvelle-France*, featuring the music of New France played by the Ensemble Stadaconé: Volume 1: Musique instrumentale: Musique amérindienne sur instruments traditionnels - Arts folkloriques sur instruments d'époque - Musique baroque de la "Galante Nouvelle-France". Volume 2. Voix et instruments: Chansons des marins, d'aventures galantes et loufoques, chants amérindiens, la danse chez l'habitant. These CD-ROMs are available at record shops, at the *Musée de la civilisation* (Quebec) and *Musée de l'Amérique française* or by phone at 418- 836-3709

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

III

First judgment favorable to Matie-Claude Chamois

Pierre Frigon (4)

English Abstract: François Frigon intervenes as tutor of Marie-Claude Chamois' children to prove the married state of Marie-Claude and assure the succession. Jacqueline protests François' intervention, but it is too late, the court sits and its decision favours Marie-Claude. On several occasions the courts ordered Jacqueline to pay thousands of *livres* to Marie-Claude but she never complied, claiming she could not pay. It seems that the *comte de Harcourt* estate, from which the Chamois' inherited their wealth, was heavily burdened with debt. Also, Jacqueline may have felt that to pay would be admitting to the legitimacy of Marie-Claude's request. Let us see the outcome...a year later ... in the next instalment.

The French text:

15 MARS 1688

Requête de François Frigon en tant que tuteur des enfants de Marie-Claude Chamois
Le 15 mars 1688, François Frigon intervient comme tuteur des enfants de Marie-Claude Chamois. Il est "...demandeur en requê(e)te du 15 mars 1688 à ce qu'il fut receu partie intervenante en lad(ite) qualité de tuteur et l'instance entre lad(ite) Marie Claude Chamois se femme et lad(ite) dam(oise)lle Jacqueline Girard Veufve Honoré Chamois en laquelle il s'agit de l'état de lad(ite) Marie Claude Chamois mère desd(its) mineurs..."²¹ "En cet état il intervient comme tuteur de ses enfants."²²

Cette intervention a pour but de certifier l'état de femme mariée de Marie-Claude Chamois et de garantir aux enfants Frigon un droit de succession en cas de décès de cette dernière. Droit auquel ils renonceront, le 10 mars 1710 par un acte passé devant le notaire François Trottain.

2 AVRIL 1688

Jacqueline Girard réagit tout de suite à l'intervention de François Frigon et dès le 2 avril, elle demande un arrêt de défense: "Et les defences portés par ledit arrest l'avoit signifié le deux avril aud (it) an sans reproduire par lad(ite) Girard..."²³ Trop tard ! Elle ne peut empêcher la cour de siéger et le 21 juin cette dernière donne sa sentence après avoir entendu les témoins.

21 JUIN 1688

Première sentence favorable à Marie-Claude Chamois

On se souvient que la requête du 9 août 1686, demandait "...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...."²⁴ Jacqueline Girard n'a rien versé.

Alors, le 21 juin 1688, la cour condamne Jacqueline Girard à verser 3000 livres en attendant le compte et partage : "...et cepandant dès à p(rése)nt attendu que lad(ite) Marie Chaude Chamois n'a rien reçue de sa mere ny de la succession de son defunt pere qu'elle fut condamnée à luy payer la somme de trois mille livres par provision en attendant led(it) compte et partage et aux despens en cas de contesta(ti)on"²⁵

Ce qui est confirmé par le texte de la sentence de 1689 :

"...ladite req(uête) du 19 avril ensuivant (de lad(ite) Marie-Claude Chamois) à ce qu'entre autre choses en attendant le jugement de l'instance d'entre les partyes le compte et le partage qui se doivra faire entre eux, il fust ordonné qu'elle seroit payée sur les biens a elle appartenans de la succession de son pere et de celle de ses freres et soeur par (?) de provision alimantaire de la somme de trois mil livres a quoy faire la deffenderesse et les débiteurs desdites succession seroient contraints qu'en faisant décharge et ladite deff(ender)sera, condamnée aux despends et q(ue) la sentence qui interviendra seroit exécutée nonobstant oppo(siti)on ou appel q(elconque)"²⁶ Et Jacqueline Girard est condamnée aux dépens : "...à elle mal à propos contesté par lad(ite)

dam(oise)lle Jacqueline Girard sa mere faisant droit sur son intervention sans avoir esgard au désaveu fait par lad(ite) Jacquelinnes Girard de l'état de Marie Claude Chamois sa fille les fins et conclusions prises par lad(ite) Chamois luy fussent faittes et adjudgées et lad(ite) Girard condamnée aux despens...²⁷

On peut douter que Jacqueline Girard ait payé la provision demandée par la cour. Il est clair qu'en 1686, elle avait profité de l'ouverture que la cour lui offrait en la contraignant mollement de payer " par toute voy raisonnable ". Elle a certainement toujours continuée d'alléguer qu'elle ne pouvait payer, puisqu'il y avait un créancier important sur la fortune d'Honoré Chamois : "On vous a expliqué, Messieurs, la disposition & les qualités de cet acte. La mère y dispose d'un effet considérable en faveur d'un créancier de la succession de son mari"²⁸ La succession de Honoré Chamois a donc une grosse dette. "Il est remarquable qu'il s'agissait d'un effet à prendre sur la succession de M. le Comte de Harcourt..."²⁹ Et cette grosse dette devait se payer à même la succession du comte de Harcourt. Le comte de Harcourt décéda en 1666. La succession n'a probablement jamais payé les Chamois puisqu'en 1693, la cause n'était pas encore réglée. Donc Jacqueline Girard a dû constamment s'appuyer sur cet argument pour ne rien verser à Marie-Claude Chamois.

On sait par ailleurs, par l'acte notarié du 1er décembre 1649³⁰, que Jacqueline Girard était spécialiste des moyens dilatoires pour étirer le temps des créanciers. N'avait-elle pas réussi, à cette occasion, à gagner trois ans de délais, contre 6 créanciers concertés à une même table à qui était due la somme de 5337 livres? Quarante ans plus tard, elle avait donc une longue expérience de toutes les magouilles légales permettant de faire patienter les créanciers.

Ce jugement nous apprend aussi que Jacqueline Girard s'était opposée formellement à ce que le Sieur Millet , témoigne : "...Jacqueline Girard, demanderesse en requ(êt)e du jour de (espace vide dans le texte) aud(it) an 1688 à ce qu'elle fut recue opposante à toute procédure faite par Marie Victoire soy disante Marie Claude Chamois pour parvenir à l'interrogatoire de M(aistr)e Millet doyen de l'église S(ain)t Marcel ce faisant sans y avoir égard que lad(ite) Marie Victoire fut débouttée de ses demandes et condamnée aux despens par lesd(its) Bayen et Bigot le jeûne ses advocates et procureur..."³¹ Millet était le confesseur de Marie-Claude Chamois durant son séjour à la Salpêtrière. Il connaissait donc fort bien toute son histoire et son témoignage pouvait être dévastateur pour Jacqueline Girard. On sait aussi qu'il avait transporté Marie-Claude Chamois dans son carrosse lorsqu'elle était sortie de la Salpêtrière, en route pour la Nouvelle-France, en 1670 : "...qu'au commencement du mois de may 1670 ayant esté nommée avec plusieurs autres filles de l'Hospital pour aller en Canada par ordre du Roy, elles furent conduites jusqu'au pont rouge par lesd. ecclésiastiques et par (Auber?) chirurgien de l'hospital, la dame Moussy, supérieure (?) et autres dont partie (de Talvatz) furent avec le sr Millet dans son carrosse et furent embarquées en ce lieu pour aller en Canada..."³²

13 JUILLET, 6 AOÛT et 11 AOÛT 1688

Arrêt de défense et opposition de Marie-Claude Chamois ; appel de Jacqueline Girard

Le 13 juillet, Jacqueline Girard obtient un arrêt de défense ; le 6 août l'arrêt de défense est signifié à Marie-Claude Chamois ; le 11 août, Marie-Claude Chamois enregistre son opposition :

"L'Enquête a été faite & les témoins entendus, avant que l'Intimée eût fait signifier un Arrêt de défenses qu'elle a obtenu."³³ Marie-Claude s'oppose à cet arrêt de défense : "On a formé opposition à cet arrêt pendant le cours de la procédure."³⁴

"...quelle sentense du 21juin 1688 par laquelle en(tr)e aultre choses pour faire droit sur ladite provision demandée les parties ont esté appointé (?) dans trois jours par d(eva)nt m(aistre) Jean Demoullon con(seille)r rapp(orteur) de l'instance principale production, de lad(ite) demand(er)sse l'arrest de défence de icelle lad(ite) sentence obtenue par ladite Girard le 13 juillet 1688 signifié le 6 aoust ensuivant arrest du onze aoust 1688 par lequel lad(ite) d(emandere)sse a esté opposant."³⁵

Jacqueline Girard va donc en appel : "...la dite Jacqueline Girard audit nom, Appellante des Sentences contr'elle rendues aux Requêtes du Palais, les vingt-un juin mil six cent quatre-vingt-huit, & douze Mai mil six cent quatre-vingt-neuf, Défenderesse d'une autre part..."³⁶

Elle s'oppose formellement à payer les 3000 livres de provision sur l'héritage. C'est compréhensible. Payer équivaut à admettre la légitimité des demandes de Marie-Claude Chamois.

Voyons la suite...un an plus tard...au prochain numéro. □

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Useful addresses @ Internet*

* Web sites listed under this heading are usually in French only, but may be enjoyed with a limited knowledge of the language. Try it!

Pierre Benoit's site: Activités et recherches en généalogie et histoire, au Québec
<http://pages.infinit.net/pbenoit/>

A few interesting sites suggested by the French genealogy magazine GÉ MAGAZINE:

Le site de généalogie contributive Hereditas:
<http://www.hereditas.com>

Le site des villages avec liens généalogiques:
<http://www.chez.com/ect/vil.htm>

Un site sur la Bourgogne généalogique
<http://www.chez.com/ect2/bourgogn.html>

Un site sur le Paris ancien de 1360
<http://www.paris.dotcom.fr/paris/misc/histoire/dit.html>

François Frigon voyageur*

III**

Excursions to the Ottawas and Illinois Description of a typical excursion

Pierre Frigon (4)

"Voyageurs - who worked on their own account - left regularly for the Pays d'en Haut - the Upper Country about between spring (April-May) and fall (October-early September). Return to Montreal took place between August and September. They generally stayed over for the winter every second year."⁽¹⁾

The excursions were for a year to 18 months.

From Montreal to the Ottawa River, waters were calm, except at the Lachine Rapids and the *sault Saint-Louis*. Lahontan describes the latter as "...a small falls so violent that one had to jump into the water up to the waist, to pull the canoes a quarter of a lieue⁽³⁾ against the current".⁽⁴⁾ The heavy going really started it the Ottawa River. Here is how Lehontan describes the voyage between Montreal and Michillimakinac: "I arrived in Montreal on July 9, after having crossed several terrible waterfalls on the big Ottawa River and done fifteen or twenty portages, between which there was more than a lieue each. From Michillimakinac to Rivière des Français (French River) easy navigation is assured, as along the Lac des Hurons there is infinite number of small islands providing shelter. Going up this river requires a certain amount of effort as there are five rapids or falls which require portages of thirty, fifty and a hundred paces, after which there is Lac des Nepicerinis, from which another portage is required of two lieues to another river where there are six or seven falls. From there yet another portage is required to gain the Rivière Creuse which discharges into the Ottawa River near a place called Mataouan. One follows the Ottawa until it reaches Montreal and loses itself in the great Saint Lawrence River.

From the above account it is easy to imagine the effort that went into the portages. Canoes could carry up to twenty quintaux or 2000 pounds (~900 kg). The canoes were manned by three men. They were relatively light however: "The canoes were 28 inches deep, that is from the sides to the flat of the floor, with a length of 28 feet and 4 and half feet wide at the middle. If they were easy to handle because of their light weight and shallow draught, they were also fragile; if they so much as touch bottom, the ridges in the bark were opened, causing leaks which damaged provisions and merchandise. Each day there were new tears or stitches to repair. Every night they had to be unloaded afloat and brought ashore and carefully tied to the ground to guard against being blown away by the wind, as the loads were so light that two men could easily carry them on their shoulders, one at each end."⁽⁵⁾

The weight of the canoes is a major asset: "...there is not a better conveyance in the world for navigating the Canadian rivers which are full of waterfalls, rapids and currents. Because one is obliged to either carry them over these passages or drag them in the water along the shore, when current is not too strong or shore is not too steep."⁽⁶⁾ →

* Translated from the French (R.F.)

** By mistake, instalment IV - *In the context of the fur trade* was published out of sequence in our last issue Winter 1999. We play catch-up by publishing instalment III here. Our apologies for the mix-up.

But these vessels also had important limitations: “*Canoes are worthless on the Lakes where high waves would sink them if shore could not be reached in time. However, trips of four or five lieues are often made from island to island, but always in calm weather and by muscle, otherwise there is risk of easily being submerged, with loss food and especially fur skins, the principal merchandise, which would be drenched. While the canoes do have small sails, the right conditions must prevail. If the wind is a little strong, even from aft, there is still the risk of being wrecked. (...) And for other winds that may be blowing (except from landward) it is necessary to reach shore as quickly as possible and to quickly unload the canoe of all its load and wait for calm weather to be restored.*”⁽⁸⁾

Thus, the risks were as great on the rivers as on the lakes. And the cargo did not suffer water! The crew therefore had often to show bravery as well as endurance to ensure that the fur skins reached port safely. Not to mention the Iroquois enemy...

On the way back, the descent of the Ottawa river, the Saut Saint-Louis rapids and the Lachine rapids was as dangerous as the outward trip, the slightest collision could be disastrous. However, they did not always “portage”, as they would on the way up. Often, it was on their knees that they would shoot the rapids! “*The canoers took positions kneeling, standing or sitting according to circumstances. The kneeling position while negotiating small falls and rapids. The standing stance was taken for poling in currents and rapids. In calm waters they were seated.*”⁽⁹⁾ And the risks were great! “*I thought I was a goner at Saut Saint-Louis...at three lieues from Montreal, as our canoe having pirouetted in the boiling water I was thrown into the water and transported by the current to the foot of falls onto flats about three or four feet deep...from which I was rescued quite by chance by Monsieur le Chevalier de Vaudreuil.*”⁽¹⁰⁾

In the next article we will describe the “*foire de Montréal*” in 1685.

1- Louise Dechêne, *Habitants et marchands de Montréal au XVIIe siècle*, essai, Boréal, 1988, p. 218

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

3- Lieue : lieue commune = 4,05 Km; une petite lieue = 3,24 Km; une grande lieue = 5,67 Km, Lahontan, tome 2, p. 1303

4- Lahontan, tome 1, p. 294

5- Lahontan, tome 1, pp. 438-439

6- Lahontan, tome 1, pp. 291-292

7- Lahontan, tome 1, p. 292

8- Lahontan, tome 1, p. 292

9- Lahontan, tome 1, p. 292

10- Lahontan, tome 1, p. 43



Meeting in Montreal on May 22, 1999

The Annual General Meeting and family get-together took place, as planned, on May 22, 1999 in Montreal. As the contents of this issue had already been set by that time, the next issue Spring 1999 will feature this grand reunion of Frigons and will tell, amongst other things, of a surprise meeting among cousins who had not seen each other in over two decades.



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Denis Frigon, St-Louis-de-France, QC
Denise Frigon, Ste-Marthe-du-Cap, QC
Diane Frigon, Saint-Tite, QC
Fernand Frigon, Laval, QC
Fernande Bédard Frigon, Saint-Tite, QC
Florine Frigon Croteau Ste. Geneviève de B.
François Frigon, Montréal, QC
François Frigon, Fabreville, Laval, QC
François Lewis, Montréal, QC
Gabrielle Frigon Gagnon, Saint-Eustache, QC
Gaétan Frigon, Montréal, QC
Georges E. Frigon, Saint-Boniface, QC
Georgette Frigon Cormier, Baie-Comeau, QC
Gérald Frigon, Saint-Prosper, QC
Gérald Frigon, Laval, QC
Gilles Frigon, Saint-Tite, QC
Gilles Frigon, Trois-Rivières-Ouest QC
Gilles Frigon, Amos, QC
Ginette Frigon, Sainte-Rosalie, QC
Gisèle Frigon Forget, Rockland, ON
Guy Frigon, Brossard, QC
Huguette Frigon, Cap-de-la-Madeleine QC
Huguette Frigon, Sherbrooke, QC
Ivanhoe III Frigon, Rock Forest, QC
Ivanhoe jr Frigon, Amos, QC
Jacinte Frigon, Chicoutimi, QC
Jacques Frigon, Ottawa, ON
Jacques Frigon, Montréal, QC
Jean-Claude Frigon, St-Louis-de-France, QC
Jean-Claude Frigon, Montréal, QC
Jean-Marie Frigon, Shawinigan-Sud, QC
Jeanne Frigon Skulski, Saint-Aimé, QC
Jean-Paul Frigon, Falgardeau, QC
Jean-Paul Frigon, Louiseville, QC
Jean-Louis Frigon, Saint-Léonard, QC
Jean-Marie Frigon, Shawinigan-Sud, QC
Jean-Paul Frigon, Louisville, QC
Jean-René Frigon, Trois-Rivières-Ouest, QC
Jean-Yves Frigon, Brossard, QC
Jude Frigon, Burlington, ON
Julie Frigon Croteau, Ville Lasalle QC
Kathleen Klein, Westmount, QC
Laura Frigon, Coquitlam, BC
Léonce Frigon, Saint-Prosper, QC
Liliane Frigon, Shawinigan-Sud, QC
Lise Frigon, Longueuil, QC
Lise Frigon, Longueuil, QC
Lise M. Léonard, St-Sauveur-des-Monts, QC
Louis Frigon, Saint-Léonard, QC
Louise Frigon end, Montréal, QC
Louise Frigon, Sherbrooke, QC

UNITED STATES

Bernie Frigon, Dodge City, Kansas
Bob Harvey, Saint-Johnsville, New York
Corina Frigon, Solvay, New York
Donald Frigon, Casper, Wyoming
Edmond Frigon, Arvada, Colorado
Edmund Frigon, Allyn, Washington
Elaine Bessette Smith, Burlington, Vermont
Gilles Frigon, Lahaina, Hawaii
Henry F. Frigon, Kansas City, Missouri
James Frigon, Topeka, Kansas
John Frigon, Aptos, California
Les Arseneau, Fountain Valley, California
Louis Frigon, Solana Beach, California
Luc Frigon, Memphis, Tennessee
Merlyn Frigon, Scottsdale, Arizona
Peter Johnston, Provincetown, Massachusetts
Phil Frigon, Clay Center, Kansas
Richard Frigon, Medfield, Massachusetts
Richard Frigon, Niceville, Florida
Steven Frigon, San Diego, California
Teresa Frigon, USS Cimarron, Hawaii
William Frigon, Enfield, Connecticut

Membership at May 20, 1999: 124 of about
1000 Frigon families in North America