



# THE FRIGONS

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

French Quarterly Newsletter: ISSN 1703-4167  
Bilingual Quarterly Newsletter: ISSN 1703-4140

VOLUME 12 - NUMBER 3

SUMMER 2005

## THE ORIGIN OF FRANÇOIS FRIGON

Roger Frigon (#131)

On page 22, you will find a map of France showing its territorial boundaries from 1610 to 1681. Its size is approximately the same as it is today, but that has not always been the case. An interesting fact to note: the territory was subdivided according to counties, whereas today it is according to departments. At that time, France had just recovered some territory following a few very successful wars.

### A bit of history

If we go back to the period of the Forty-Years War (1519-1559), at the time of François I, France had lost much territory following some important defeats. Her resistance to the empire of Charles V had caused this situation.

Charles V had inherited the following:

- From his father, Philippe le Beau, he controlled the House of Austria and the House of Burgundy (Franche-Comté, the Netherlands and Flanders).
- From his mother Jeanne la Folle, he possessed the kingdoms of Spain (Castille and Aragon), Naples, Sicily and a part of the New World.
- Similarly by means of wars, he dominated Italy, through the sack of Rome (1527), and he

invaded several French villages.

Charles V died in 1556.

### The reconquest of the Kingdom (1590-1680)

Henry IV of Bourbon, king of Navarre (1553-1610) undertook to recover the kingdom of which only a sixth was estimated to have remained true to the legitimate French monarchy.

He was victorious at Argues, Ivry, Laon, Dijon, Fontaine-Française and Amiens.

On May 14, 1610 he was assassinated.

Louis XIII inherited the crown at the age of nine.

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### Canada Post

Publications mail agreement number **40069967**

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:

Fédération des familles-souches québécoises inc.

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**PRINTED PAPER SURFACE**

*For the due date of your membership/subscription renewal,  
please check the expiration date on the above mailing label.*

Gérald Frigon (116)

Reunion 2005 in Batiscan. The committee has chosen August 20 and 21st for this yearly event that is so enjoyed by members and their families.

The theme this year is "The Generations of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century".

- Come and see the belongings, dating to 1715, of Jean-Francois Frigon: his furniture, bedding, housekeeping items, his farm and household articles.
- Come and visit the ancestral land, walk through it and discover the countryside that was seen each day at dawn by our ancestor.
- Come and become acquainted with the daily preoccupations of this second generation on American soil.
- Come and celebrate with friends and listen to our

dinner speaker, René P. Dessureault, talk about the birth of Batiscan.

Sunday we will visit the Ursulines in Trois-Rivières, where Marie-Madeleine Frigon spent 53 years of her life, from 1736 to 1789. Then we will go to the *Forges du Saint-Maurice* where Marie-Louise Frigon shared her life with Jean-Baptiste Delorme, master foundryman of the King, who lit the first fire in the forges on August 20, 1738 and where, his sister, Gertrude Frigon shared her life with Pierre Marchand, master hammerman.

This will be a dream weekend to meet and greet our cousins.

We hope to see you there to chat and to celebrate our family heritage.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FRIGON FAMILIES INC. (2004 - 2005)

Secretariat of the Association: 84, 570<sup>e</sup> avenue, Saint-Hippolyte, QC J8A 3L2  
(450) 563-1383 pfrigon@videotron.ca

Our Web site: <http://www.genealogie.org/famille/frigon/english/index.html>

#### Executive council

President:	Gérald Frigon, Laval, QC	frigon.gerald@videotron.ca
Founding-President:	Raymond Frigon, Ottawa, ON	rayfrigon@aol.com
Vice-President:	Nicole Frigon (191), Montréal, QC	-
Secretary:	Pierre Frigon, Saint-Hippolyte, QC	pfrigon@videotron.ca
Treasurer:	René Frigon (75), Trois-Rivières, QC	andree.rene@sympatico.ca

#### Directors:

Claudette Chevette-Naud (126), Montréal, QC	ccnaud@hotmail.com
Cyrille Frigon (180), Louiseville, QC	-
Jean-René Frigon (11), Trois-Rivières, QC	jeanrene@cgocable.ca
Léonce Frigon (218), Laval, QC	-
Louise Frigon (83), Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade, QC	frigvail@hotmail.com
Luc O. Frigon (03), Saint-Martyrs-Canadiens, QC	franluc@ivic.qc.ca
Raymonde Frigon (96), St-Jérôme, QC	raymondefrigon@hotmail.com
Roger Frigon (131), Rimouski, QC	roger_frigon@cgocable.ca
Marcel Guillemette (236), Montréal,	marcel.guillemette@sympatico.ca

**NOTE:**  
New email

#### In charge of the Committees

English Publications:	Claudette Chevette-Naud (126), Montréal, QC	ccnaud@hotmail.com
<i>Frigon History and Genealogy</i> book:	Gérald Frigon, Laval, QC	frigon.gerald@videotron.ca
Genealogical Archives:	Georges E. Frigon (93), Trois-Rivières, QC	frigon.georges@cgocable.ca
Research: <i>The Frigons in France</i> :	Lucie frigon Caron (56), Gatineau, Qc	germain@videotron.ca
<i>THE FRIGONS</i> Newsletter:	Jean-René Frigon (11), Trois-Rivières, QC	jeanrene@cgocable.ca
Web Site:	Pierre Frigon (04), Saint-Hippolyte, QC	pfrigon@videotron.ca

Legal deposit - 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2005  
Bibliothèque National du Québec

### QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

The team

Legal deposit - 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2005  
National Library of Canada

#### In charge of the Newsletter and composition

- Jean-René Frigon (11) jeanrene@cgocable.ca

#### Edition and revision of the French texts

- Cécile Brunelle (181) cbrunelle@igt.net
- Pierre Frigon (4) pfrigon@videotron.ca
- Guy Naud guy.naud@sympatico.ca

#### Edition, translation and revision of the English texts

- Claudette Chevette-Naud (126) ccnaud@hotmail.com
  - Assisted by:
    - Mary Frego Coates (139) coates@tnt21.com
    - Nicole Frigon (191) -
    - Raymond Frigon (1) rayfrigon@aol.com
    - Guy Naud guy.naud@sympatico.ca

**Revision:** authors of manuscripts are free to accept or reject the corrections, remarks or suggestions proposed to them by the revisers.

*(Continued from page 17)*

With the assistance of Cardinal Richelieu and the grand old man of war Bernard de Saxe-Weimar (Sweden), he went back to war in 1630.

Take note of the victories of Brisach, Alsace, Piedmont, Casal, Arras and Roussillon. Richelieu died December 4, 1642 and Louis XIII followed on May 14, 1643.

Louis XIV was 5 years old when Louis XIII, his father, died. The queen mother, Anne of Austria, became regent and an ally of Cardinal Mazarin. The war continued with victories at Rocroi, Fribourg, Nordlingen and Lens.

Mazarin died March 9, 1661, the year that Louis XIV acceded to the throne. Colbert replaced Mazarin, and it was under his rule that 4000 Frenchmen were sent to Canada.

To better understand this conquest of the kingdom, let us look at the different treaties that were signed.

#### Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

France's possession of the "Three Dioceses" (Metz-Toul-Verdun) was confirmed.

#### Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659)

Ended the hostilities between France and Spain. France obtained Roussillon, Artois and several places in the north.

#### Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668)

Brought an end to the Wars of Devolution and Succession of Austria. France received the confirmation (of its ownership) of the 12 Flemish places, including Lille and Douai.

#### Treaty of Nimègue (1678 & 1679)

France was given: Franche-Comté, Cembrésis, Artois, Flanders and several towns of the Hainaut region.

This gives a good picture of who occupied the

territories and when they did so.

#### Arras

Of all these conquests, it is Arras that draws our attention. Situated 175 km north of Paris, this ancient capital of the Artois occupied a strategic position on the plateau and dominated the communication paths towards the east (Flanders, Netherlands). It was an industrial city during the Middle Ages.

The city passed successively under the authority of the counts of Flanders, the king of France and the dukes of Burgundy. Louis XI, who took it in 1477, razed the walls and deported the population.

Having become a Spanish territory in 1492, the Spaniards rebuilt the town with the intention of making it a control point towards the East. So, Arras was a Spanish possession for about 150 years.

It was retaken by Louis XIII in 1640 and resisted an attack by Austria in 1654. Vauban then fortified it. From 1914 to 1918, it was devastated by bombardments and again in the war of 1939.

#### François Frigon dit Lespagnol

Was the Frigon ancestor a native of the town of Arras? That is a good question. Arras was a Spanish possession until 1640. When Louis XIII took back this territory, several Spaniards remained since they were too far from Spain and the road leading to their homeland was very difficult.

Hence, the following scenario: if the father of the Frigon ancestor belonged to this group, either as a soldier, a merchant or a settler, he could have married a "French" girl who would have given him a son in 1648-1649. This could explain the name "François" given him by his mother, along with the surname "Lespagnol" in reference to his father. In 1664 or 1665, he could have embarked for Canada at Boulogne or Calais.

This hypothesis seems very interesting, for there is

*(Continued on page 22)*

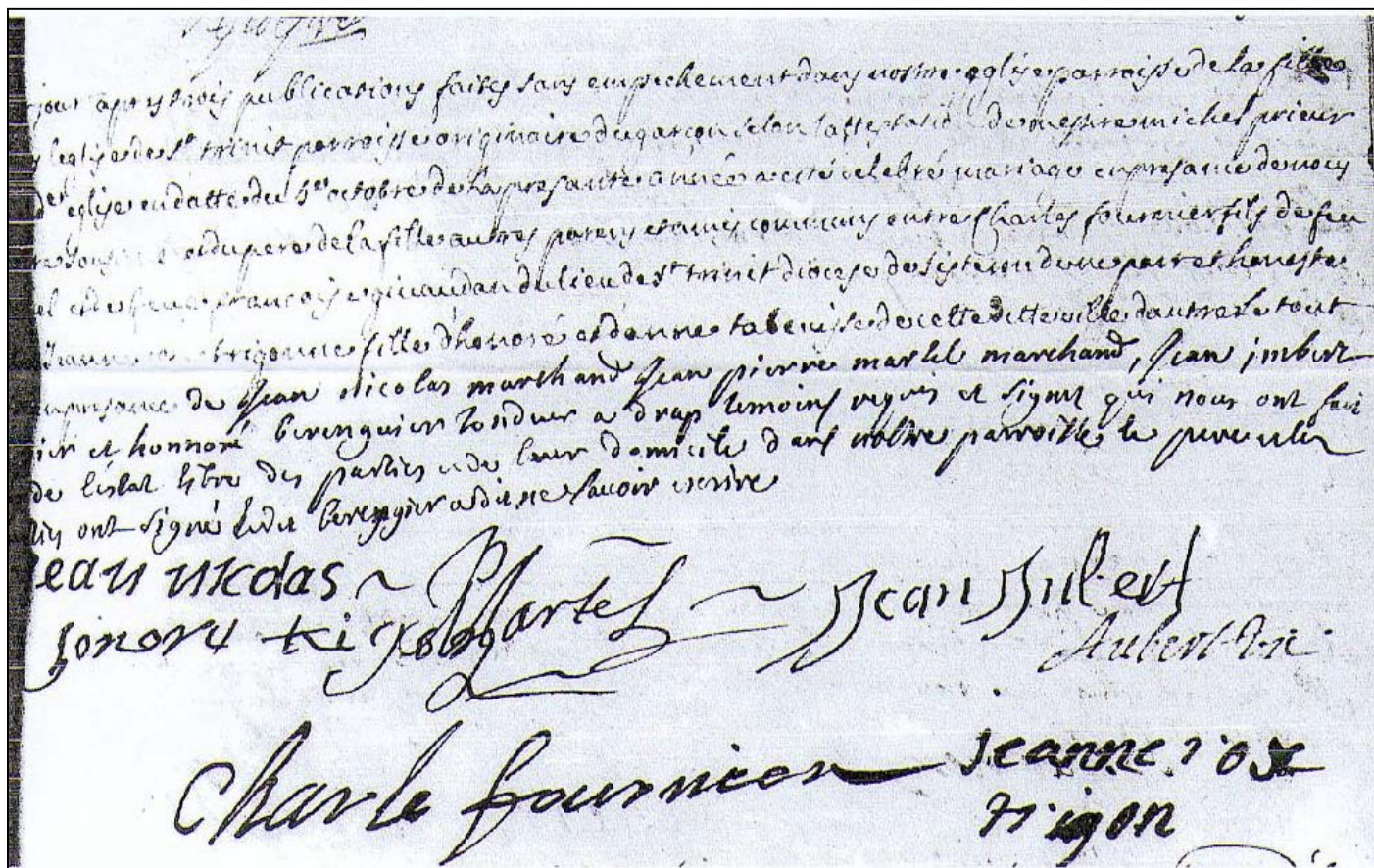
The perusal of Marseille's St. Martin parish Marriage Register, spotted on the Internet in March 2000 enabled us to retrace another FRIGON.

Her name is Jeanne-Rose, and she married Charles FOURNIER on October 19, 1710.

An exchange of correspondence with the author of the site confirmed the registration of this marriage and we had to wait until 2004 to obtain a photocopy of the contract that follows:

**Jeanne Rose Frigon / Charles Fournier**

**Octobre 19, 1710 - Marseille, France**



Marseille, Saint-Martin parish (GG 163).

While reading this contract, you will have noticed that the family name inscribed is FRIGONNE. However, Jeanne Rose's signature at the end of the contract is reassuring, for she signed FRIGON. The signature of her father, Honoré Frigon, is less legible because it runs into that of J.P. Martel.

woman! Though it was not a current practice in France, the "feminisation" of patronymics did exist and genealogists have found other similar cases. That is the explanation given by Charles Pastor, who through his voluntary participation has advanced the research undertaken in France to find the birthplace of our ancestor.

Why FRIGONNE? Because Jeanne Rose was a

(Continued on page 21)







# ORIGINE DE FRANÇOIS FRIGON

(Continued from page 19)

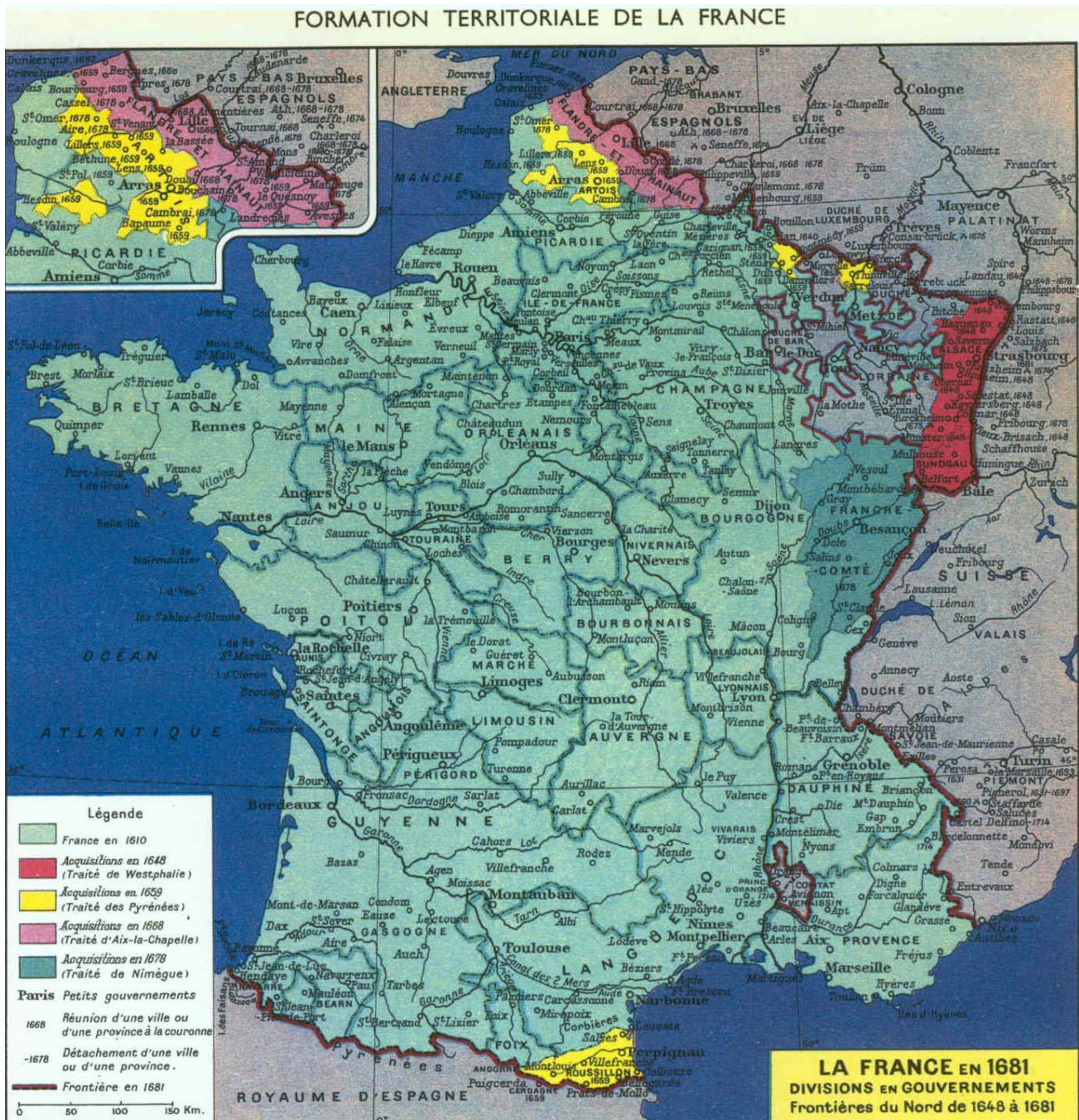
a concordance of time and place. So, the ancestor could have been of Spanish descent, (from the House of Castile or Aragon). Thus, his son François would be our only ancestor born on French territory. He could have had brothers who would have given other lines of descendants in France.

reorganization in Arras. This city was the target of bombardments, which could be the cause of the loss of many legal documents.

The neighbouring town of Lens that also dates from the Middle Ages, might provide us with references concerning the maternal ancestor, either a marriage certificate or the baptism of François.

Confirming this hypothesis could be very difficult. First of all, it is at the onset of a French

Good luck for future research that could become more intensive in this part of France.







Send us photos of your grandchildren or your children  
and savour the pleasure of seeing their refreshing little faces in the newsletter.



Let the members of the Association share the joys of your expanding family.

Get in touch; I will be happy to give you all the details.  
I can be reached

by telephone: **(819) 379-4578**  
or by e-mail: ***cbrunelle@igt.net***

*Cécile Brunelle*

## WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR DOCUMENTS?

Gérald Frigon (#116)

What should you do with your personal documents? How many times have you asked yourself: what should I do with these papers? Should I throw them away or save them? Save them for how long? The Quebec National Archives recently published a supplement to a pamphlet they had issued on this matter in 1994. This document is available on the Internet site of the *Archives Nationales du Québec*: <http://www.anq.gouv.qc.ca>

The pertinence of the subject for an association dedicated to the genealogy and history of its extended family brings me to recommend to you the permanent conservation of certain documents concerning your personal and family history.

First, what do we mean by personal and family archives? These consist of all the documents that testify to your existence, your studies, your work, your hobbies, your loves, your joys and your sorrows. Beyond papers of all sorts, we find, more and more photographs, drawings, paintings, plans, slides, tapes, videocassettes and what not! These documents are precious and deserve to be preserved for future generations.

The following is a list of documents to be saved for your personal and family history:

- Birth and baptismal certificates
  - Marriage and Civil Union contracts, divorce settlement
  - Major health care and health service papers
  - Diplomas and Educational Certificates
  - Donations to the living and last wills and testament
  - Contracts regarding the purchase or sale of land or a house
  - Nomination, election and honorary title
  - Text relating to important events in your family
  - Important work or social achievements
  - Photographs of family and individuals (identified and dated)
- Photographs and recordings of your important works (identified and dated)

How to organize and classify your archives?

- Do not fold the documents and roll those that are too large. Unfold those that are already folded. Avoid the use of paper clips and staples.
- Arrange them correctly in a rigid cardboard box or filing cabinet.
- Store your films, cassettes or videocassettes in a vertical position, using the proper handling techniques.
- If necessary, use “corners” to attach your photographs in albums; never use glue or transparent (“Scotch”) tape. Identify each photo on a separate sheet; if you write on the back of a document, use a soft lead pencil without pressing too hard.

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1. This text is based on one that is found on the site <http://anq.gouv.qc.ca>. The basic document of this article was published in 1994 and revised in 1998. The authors and collaborators of the Archives Nationales du Québec were Jacques Bédard, Sylvie Forcier, Nicole Lemay, Claude Minotto, Sylvie Poulin-Thibault and Brigitte Racine.

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- Avoid storing your archives in dusty, damp (basement) places and where there are important temperature variations (garages, shed, attic).
- Nor should you place them near sources of heat or in places exposed to bright sunlight.
- Always handle your documents with care,

especially the photographs, slides and negatives. Organize an inventory list according to the type of document and, if possible, in chronological order, and keep this inventory with your documents.

By respecting these few basic rules, you should be able to benefit from your archives for a long time, and leave your children, grandchildren and great-

grandchildren a treasure of souvenirs into which they will delve with great pleasure. Therefore, entrust them to one of your children whom you know will care for them.

What to do with the personal and family archives of parents? If none of the children seem interested in keeping them, send them to our Association where certain information will be copied into our database and then transmitted to an archives centre such as the *Archives Nationales du Québec*; you can also send them directly (to the National Archives), but our Association will be deprived of information pertinent to our family history for the database. You may contact our secretary (Pierre Frigon) or our archivist (Georges E. Frigon) at the addresses mentioned on the pages 18 and 24 of this bulletin.

## FAMILY HISTORY SHARING Georges Frigon (93)



Our Association researchers are calling upon the members for assistance in linking this cousin whose picture was published in a newspaper.

Information  
can be sent to:

Georges E. Frigon  
165, Bélanger,  
Trois-Rivières, QC G9B 1Y4  
Telephone : (819) 377-7918  
E-mail :  
[frigon.georges@cgocable.ca](mailto:frigon.georges@cgocable.ca)

## FAMILY NEWS Georges E. Frigon (93)

### OUR DEARLY DEPARTED

*Sincere condolences to our members,  
cousins and families who have lost a loved one*

- Pauline Pepper Hook, daughter of William M. Pepper and Blanche Eléonore Frigon, died in Houston, TX November 23, 2004.
- Maurice Frigon, husband of late Marielle Longval, died in Montréal February 25, 2005 at the age of 89 years.
- Joseph (Jos) Frigon, son of late Donat Frigon and late Yvonne Gervais, died in Louiseville February 28, 2005 at the age of 75 years.
- Yves Giesinger, son of Walter Giesinger and Claudette Frigon, died in Montréal March 19, 2005 at the age of 40 years.
- Jos A. Frigon, husband of Margaret Campbell, died in Syracuse, New York April 8, 2005 at the age of 42 years.
- Michel Frigon, husband of Estelle Laporte, died in Jonquière April 11, 2005 at the age of 61 years.
- Alphonse Frigon, husband of late Cécile St-Arnaud, died in Shawinigan April 16, 2005 at the age of 87 years and 11 months.
- Jean-François Lamoureux, husband of Lise Frigon, died in Québec May 17, 2005 at the age of 56 years.

### ERRATUM

- Darlene Frigon, died in Romeoville, Illinois USA December 24, 2004. Wife of Robert Boese, not Stephen Boese.