



THE FRIGONS

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

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Robert Frigon (2)

Career man and Researcher

Pierre Frigon (4), Gérald Frigon (116), Roger Frigon (131)

Robert worked as a telegrapher on ships. He made several long sea voyages before becoming a professor at the Marine Institute in Rimouski, and later its director. He taught Morse code to his students as well as other subjects. When the Marine Institute was incorporated into the Ministry of Education, Robert was transferred to Quebec City, thus becoming a civil servant in this ministry until the end of his career.

A founding member of the Association, Robert was always available to share information on his historical or genealogical research.

He was a tireless researcher. Already, in a letter dated July 25, 1977, he contacted Raymond Douville, author of *François Frigon, coureur des bois et pionnier de Batiscan et de la Seigneurie de Sainte-Marie* and former chief archivist of the National Archives of Quebec. Among other things, he asked him for information on the origins of François. Raymond Douville replied on July 29th, inviting him to photocopy his personal notes on the Frigon/Chamois couple. We have those photocopies in our Association archives. Among others, the file contains transcriptions of notarized acts that have been very useful to us.

Robert did a large amount of research on our American cousins. He also wrote a monograph entitled *François Frigon de Batiscan* that he published at his own expense the first time in 1991. He was also an assiduous collaborator for the



1928 - 2006

Newsletter *The Frigons*. His series *Lights on the Past* is an excellent example of his input. Robert was the publisher of *Glanures*, six bulletins, in colour, on significant moments of the Frigon family history. We are also indebted to him for his *Dictionnaire des Génitures*, *Les Grands Dérangements*, and *Les Fils de la Vallée*. A short time before his death, he had begun writing a monograph on Dr Augustin Frigon, father of Raymond Frigon (1).

Robert was also an important resource person in genealogy. His remarkable memory concerning the direct line of male descendants was a precious help for us. He will remain in our memories as a pillar of the Association.

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- publish a Frigon Family dictionary
- publish the newsletter The Frigons
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During the past month, three of my close relatives passed away. Among them was Robert Frigon, one of the founders of our Association. Each of these three people gave more than they received. Each one contributed to the improvement of the milieu in which he lived. Each one, thanks to the education he had received, had a special influence on his environment. Happily, there were also two new births in our family! New lives to replace those we lost ...

For our Association, Uncle Robert did more than his

share of research and dissemination of the information of which we have become so fond, in our newsletter and meetings as well as through his own publications.

Do we, today, give enough importance to education, which, more than being the simple acquisition of knowledge, perfects the qualities of the heart and soul? Will we know how to inculcate in this younger generation, respect for others and generosity, respect for the community and ecology? Will we know how to make of them citizens of the world?

THE BOOK CORNER

Live, Love and Die in New France

Pierre Frigon (4)

THE BOOK CORNER

We know very little about the daily life of the early settlers of New France. In 2000, André Lachance wrote a book published by Libre Expression called *Vivre, aimer et mourir en Nouvelle-France, La vie quotidienne aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles* (Live, Love and Die in New France, Daily Life in the 17th and 18th Centuries):

In this book we find an abundance of details about the daily life of that period. In her personal diary, Marie-Joachim Chénier wrote that she gave birth to 13 children and that she had “two *blessures*” (wounds or injuries). A charming way of saying she had two miscarriages. According to University of Montreal demographers, an average 16th century family consisted of 7 to 8 children; in the next century that number changed to 4 to 6. Sterile couples had recourse to *Notre-Dame-de-Foy* and to *Sainte-Anne* to resolve their fertility problems. We know nothing about the success rate. The marriage bed was called “la cabane” (cabin). In fact, the marriage bed was in a kind of wooden enclosure that protected the occupants from the cold in winter.

Childhood was perceived differently than it is today. The newborn did not seem to receive as much attention as we lavish upon him today: he was fed and washed. If he died, and many did so, the funeral service was just a brief ceremony with only the priest and the caretaker of the church present...and sometimes, as we have ourselves noticed when consulting the Frigon registers, the details about the deaths of these infants were sketchy and approximate.

Around 8 months of age, “robage” (donning a dress) took place. Both boys and girls wore dresses until the age of 7. After that, the boys wore pants and the father became the authority figure for the boy. This practice continued well into the 20th century in the rural areas of Quebec. We see here the picture of Wilbrod Frigon, my father, taken around 1907. He lived in Saint-Narcisse.

At 15, one entered the adult world, as was confirmed by the general census documents that distinguished between persons of 15 years of age and those of less than 15. Girls were permitted to marry at 12 years of age and the boys at 14.

Between 15 and 25 years of age was the time for work either on the family farm or for a « bourgeois » and the beginning of clearing one's own parcel of land. It was not rare that the eldest son who would inherit the family farm could not marry before the age of 30-32.

The urban youths were turbulent. The night was their kingdom and they got into all kinds of mischief: they broke windows; dug holes in the roads so that those who passed during the night would fall in; they howled while striking doors to frighten those inside the house; emptied garbage at the doors of the *bourgeois* (middle class), etc.. The adults were tolerant, saying that youth was a necessary stage that would pass.

People married later in the 17th century : girls around 22 years of age, boys around 27. Very few children were born out of wedlock: 3% to 4% were recognized as such in the documents of that period. The disgrace consisted less in the loss of virginity which is easy to keep secret than in the “fatal weight gain” that is difficult to dissimulate.

The author also tells us about conjugal life, life in the country, life in the city, sickness, old age, death in the family, religion. This book which was written by a reliable author, can be read as easily as a novel.

In conclusion, here are the titles of a few books that will certainly be of interest to the more curious reader.



Wilbrod Frigon

The following book on the status of children in France, gives powerful details: *L'enfant et la vie familiale sous l'Ancien Régime*, (The Child and Family Life under the Ancient Regime) by Philippe Ariès, Édition du Seuil, Collection Points, 1973, 320 pages

On conjugal life : *La vie conjugale sous l'Ancien Régime*, (Conjugal life under the Ancient Regime) François Lebrun, published by Armand Colin, Modern History Collection, 1993, 181 pages.

Finally, on love and romance : *Les amours paysannes (XVI^e-XIX^e siècle)* (The Love life of the Country Folk [16th-17th centuries] Jean-Louis Flandrin, Éditions Gallimard/Julliard, Collection Archives, 1975, 255 pages.

III- The Line of Louis-Augustin: 1780

Jean-René Frigon (11)

This third article of our series presents a second line that originated in Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, that of Louis-Augustin. As in the preceding article, all the dates, unless specified otherwise, refer to the year that the families settled in the places indicated, and correspond, in most cases, to the marriage date of the couple.

Using our Association database, we were able to identify seven principal lines after the fourth generation in François Frigon and Marie-Claude Chamois' family tree.

In the previous Newsletter (Fall 2006), we presented the migration of Pierre-Antoine's line. Here now is the migration of the Frigons who descend from the second line, that of Louis-Augustin. This line has the largest number of representatives in our Association: 42% of the membership. It is interesting to note that at the end of the seventh generation, 90% of Louis-Augustin's descendants are still in Quebec, mainly in the Mauricie Region. For this reason, we shall call this the Mauricie Line.



SINCE FRANÇOIS FRIGON DIT LESPAGNOL 1665- 1780

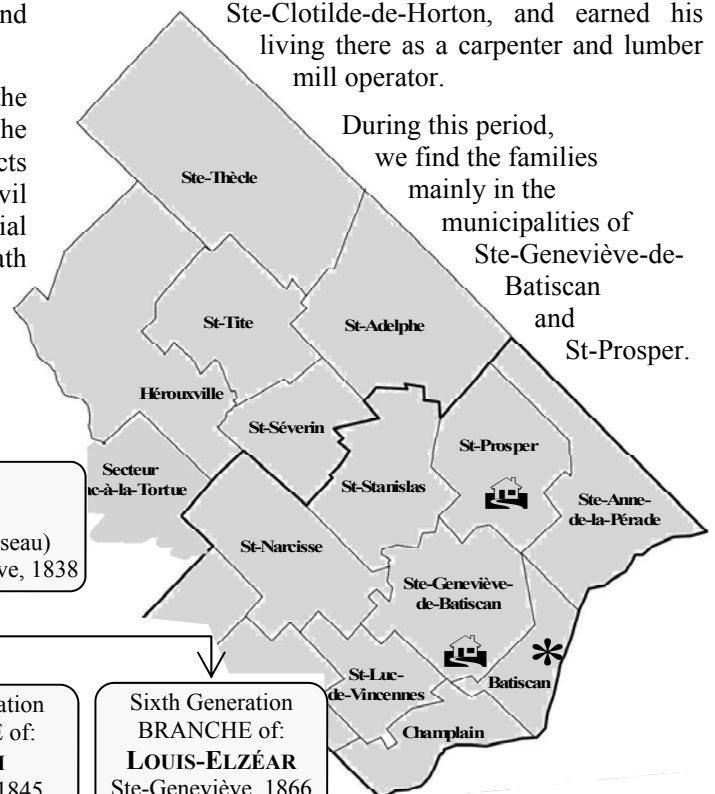
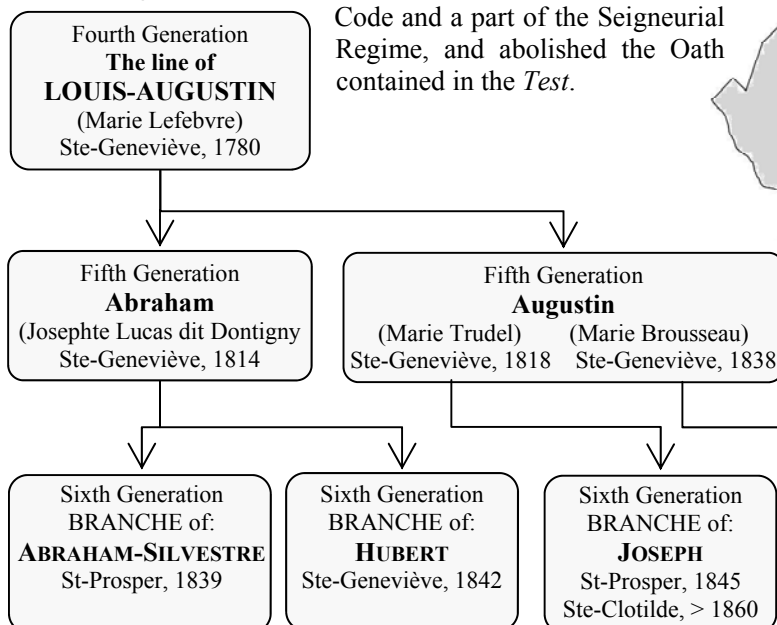
Let us recall a few facts. François Frigon known as Lespagnol arrived in New France in 1665. He settled in Batiscan in 1670 after having married Marie-Claude Chamois. Both he and his son Jean-François were involved in fur-trading voyages. It seems that the Frigons became full-time cultivators mainly at the beginning of the third generation. This is also the generation that saw the end of the French Regime (1760) and the beginning of its replacement, the English Regime.

In 1774, the changes announced with the adoption of the *Quebec Act* were well received by the French-Canadians. The new leaders, eager to insure the loyalty of their subjects concerning the American conflict, restored the French Civil Code and a part of the Seigniorial Regime, and abolished the Oath contained in the *Test*.

THE FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERATIONS 1780 – 1866

Louis-Augustin's generation and the two following would remain in the immediate vicinity of Batiscan where our ancestor settled in 1670. Only one, Joseph, from the sixth generation, a St-Prosper carpenter, settled on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River at Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton, and earned his living there as a carpenter and lumber mill operator.

During this period, we find the families mainly in the municipalities of Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan and St-Prosper.



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THE SIXTH AND FOLLOWING GENERATIONS 1839 – UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF 1900

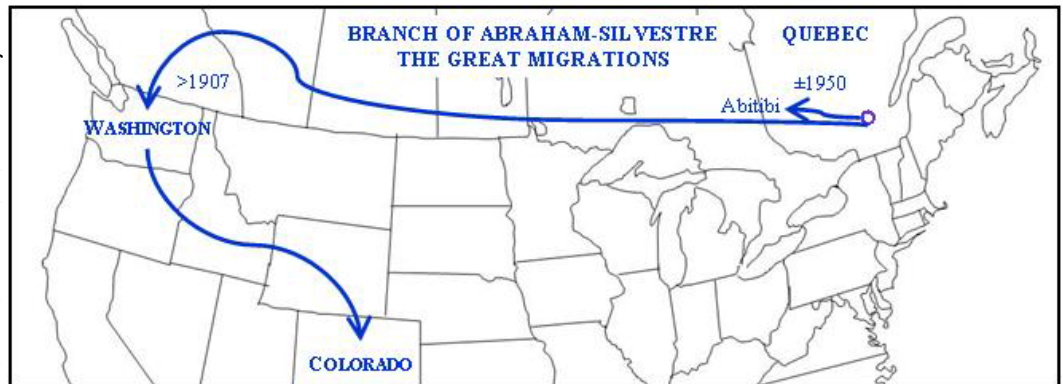
As you will notice in the description of some of the branches in Louis-Augustin's line, the generations that followed gradually left the agricultural areas as well as the immediate region of Batiscan. They were integrated into the newly emerging sectors and settled principally in the industrial towns of Mauricie.

The following is a brief overview of the migration and, in chronological order, the establishment of the four branches of Louis-Augustin's descendants who assured the continuance of the name Frigon. Sixty-two (62) members of the Association stem from this line.

BRANCH OF ABRAHAM-SILVESTRE FRIGON, A ST-PROSPER CULTIVATOR, 1839

Abraham-Silvestre and Rose-de-Lima Cinq-Mars (seven sons, six daughters)

Hubert, a cultivator, was the fifth child and oldest son of the family; he settled in St-Narcisse in 1871. Six of his seven children who reached adulthood also established themselves in St-Narcisse and one in St-Stanislas. One grandson went to live in Abitibi. Of the twenty-six members of the Association coming from Abraham-Silvestre's branch, only one descends from Hubert.



François-Xavier, the sixth child of the family, settled in St-Prosper in 1871. The next generation almost all settled in St-Prosper, with the exception of Ferdinand who taught school a few years in the United States, then spent about twenty years in St-Valerien. He eventually moved to Upton. The other generations settled in the immediate region of St-Prosper, in Montreal, La Tuque and in other places. Twenty-five Association members descend from François-Xavier.

Arsène was the seventh child of the family. We do not know if he had descendants. He probably lived in Ste-Thècle (Lac-aux-Chicots) till the end of his life.

Henry Honoré, the twelfth child of the family, emigrated to the American West and settled in the state of Washington along with his younger brother, Pierre Philippe "Peter". We know nothing about his descendants.

Pierre-Philippe "Peter", a day labourer, was the thirteenth and youngest child of the family. He settled in St-Prosper for a few years. After the death at birth of his twin daughters, who were his second and third children, we no longer find a trace of his family in the area of St-Prosper. We do know that he established his family in the state of Washington after 1907; at that time, he was about fifty years old. One of his sons settled in Colorado, thus bringing the Frigon surname to yet another American state.

Twenty-seven (27) of our members are descendants of the branch of Abraham-Silvestre: Adrienne Frigon (Cossette) of Saint-Prosper, André Frigon of St-Étienne-des-Grès, Anita Frigon (Guillemette) of Montreal-Nord, Brigitte Frigon (Martineau) of Amos, Claudette Frigon (Giesinger) of Longueuil, Fernand Frigon of Duvernay Laval, Francine, Guilbeault Archambault of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, Gaétan Frigon of Montreal, Gérald Frigon of Saint-Prosper, Gisèle Frigon (Forget) of Rockland, Hélène Lusignan Morin of Montreal, Louis-Georges Frigon of Montreal, Lucie Frigon (Caron) of Gatineau, Lucille Frigon of Cowansville, Marcel Guillemette of Montreal-Nord, Marie-Berthe Frigon Fredette of Saint-Hyacinthe, Odette Frigon of Montreal, Pauline Frigon (Couture) of Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Pierrette Frigon (Bélanger) of Batiscan, Rachel Massicotte-Lusignan of Plessisville, Raymonde Frigon of Saint-Jérôme, Roger Frigon of Gatineau, Serge Martin of Saint-Jérôme, Thérèse Frigon of Montreal, and Yolande Frigon of Rockland.

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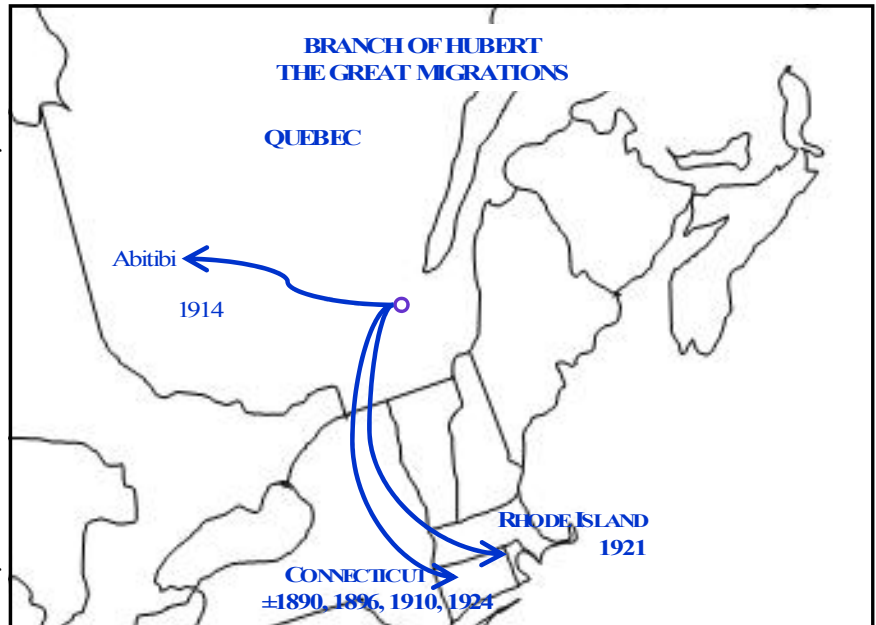
BRANCH OF HUBERT FRIGON OF STE-GENEVIÈVE-DE-BATISCAN, 1842

Hubert and Sophie Cloutier (two sons, one daughter)

Hubert and Délie Délia Houle (seven sons, two daughters)

Marie-Philie was the only girl born during the first marriage. She founded a Baribeau family whose traces we find in St-Narcisse in 1888. This family emigrated to Waterbury, Connecticut, probably around 1890. Two of our members are descendants both of Marie-Philie and of Alphée-Adolphe.

Alphée-Adolphe was the only one of the two boys born during the first marriage to reach adulthood; He settled in Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan and lived there for thirty years. In 1902, at the age of 55, he moved his family to Shawinigan. Three of his children founded families in Connecticut: Amanda (Alfred Vézina) in 1896, Georges-Arthur in 1910, and Blanche-Eva (Donat Baribeau) in 1924. Eleven of our members are descendants of Alphée Adolphe. The family names Baribeau and Chevrette (the latter stemming from the line of Amanda Frigon-Vézina) are represented in the Association.



William was the fourth child of Hubert's second marriage. He established himself in Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan in 1882. Several of his children settled in the same municipality as well as in St-Prosper and Champlain. One of his sons went to settle in Abitibi around 1914. Another of his sons founded a family in Central Falls, Rhode Island in 1921; all his descendants are in the United States with the exception of one, an Association member, who came to Quebec to live. Three of our members are descendants of William.

Napoléon-Paul was the sixth child of the second marriage. He lived with his family in St-Narcisse for at least 28 years. Then, we are told, he settled in Shawinigan. His descendants settled mainly in these two towns. Among the five members of the Association who descend from Napoléon-Paul, we find the surnames Frigon, Dupont, and Tranchemontagne.

Ludger, the eighth child of the second marriage, settled in St-Narcisse in 1893 and lived there for seven years. Then we find his family in Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan where he lived out his days. His children also settled in the same municipality. The Association counts three members who are descendants of Ludger.

Twenty-two (22) of our members are descendants of the branch of Hubert: André Frigon of Laval, Céline Frigon, osu, of Trois-Rivières, Claire Baribeau-Graham of Waterbury, Claudette Chevrette-Naud of Montreal, Claudette Dupont of Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc, Denis Frigon of Trois-Rivières, Doris Chevrette of Southington, François Frigon of Laval (Fabreville), Georges E. Frigon of Trois-Rivières, Jean-Pierre Frigon of Trois-Rivières, Marc Frigon of Wolcott, Marcel Frigon of Shawinigan-Sud, Maurice Frigon of Saint-Boniface-de-Shawinigan, Monique Frigon-Blanchette of Dracut, Nicole Frigon of Outremont, Réjeanne Frigon of Sainte-Martine, René Frigon of Trois-Rivières, Rita Frigon Lacasse of Vimont, Rolande Dupont of Shawinigan, Ruth Baribeau-Hamilton of Stratford, Solange Dupont Fasan of Welland and Sylvie Tranchemontagne of Montreal.

(Continued on page 71)

Should you have information about the line of Louis-Augustin
or all others lines,
please get in touch with our genealogical archivist:

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III- The Line of Louis-Augustin: 1780

(Continued from page 70)

**BRANCH OF JOSEPH FRIGON, CARPENTER AND SAWMILL OPERATOR,
St-Prospér 1845 and Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton ±1860**

Joseph and Aurélie Vallée (four sons and two daughters)

Joseph and Philomène Vallée (one daughter)

Joseph Louis, a day labourer and woodworker, was the oldest child of the first marriage. He lived in Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton for about thirty years. Later, he, along with his children, settled in the Beauce region. The following generations propagated the Frigon name in New Brunswick. One of our members is a descendant of Joseph Louis.

Onésime, a sawmill operator, was the fourth child of the first marriage. We find his family in Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton, in Nicolet, and in the Matapédia Valley. One of his daughters founded a Lévesque family in Massachusetts. The Association counts seven members who are descendants of Onésime.

Alfred, a merchant, was the fifth child of the first marriage and we find traces of his family in Nicolet and Trois-Rivières. We have very little information about his descendants and have none among our members.

Bruno, cultivator and sawmill operator, was the sixth and last child of the first marriage. We find his family in Nicolet and in Ste-Clotilde-de-Horton. He lived a few years in Vermont, where two of his sons settled. His third son settled in Trois-Rivières. The Association counts one Canadian member among the descendants of Bruno.

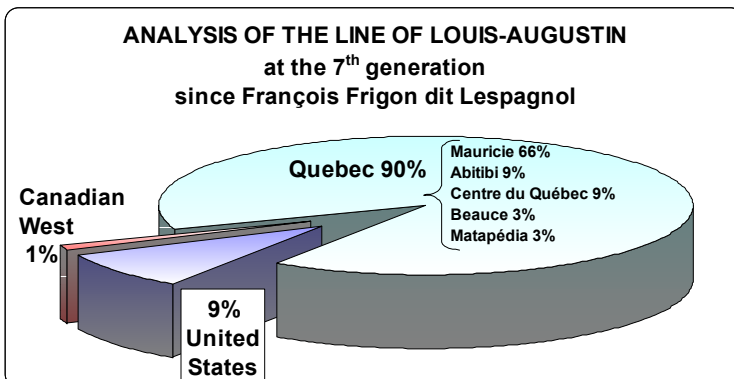
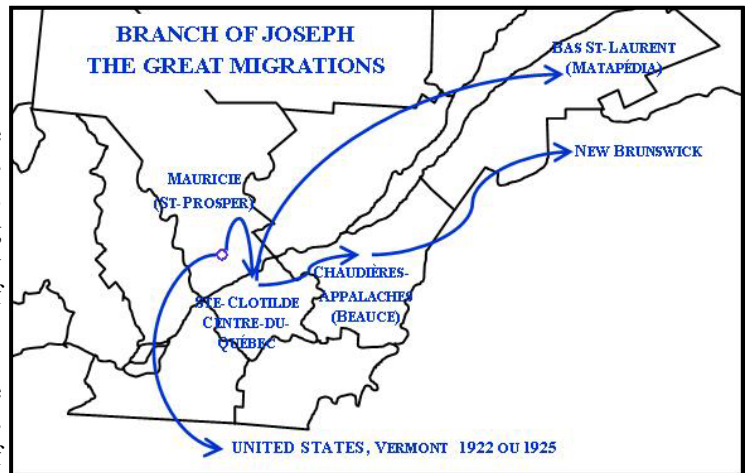
Nine (9) of our members are descendants of the branch of Joseph: Antonia Frigon (Nadeau) of Nouvelle, Georgette Frigon (Cormier) of Baie-Comeau, Gérald Frigon of Laval (Saint-François), Jacques Frigon of Sept-Îles, Madeleine Frigon of Trois-Rivières, Marie-J. Frigon (Ross), of Forestville, Robert Frigon of Charny, Roger Frigon of Rimouski and Suzanne Frigon of Saint-François-du-Lac.

BRANCH OF LOUIS-ELZÉAR, A CULTIVATOR OF STE-GENEVIÈVE-DE-BATISCAN, 1866

Louis-Elzéar and Éléonore Massicotte (seven sons, five daughters)

Philippe F.X. was the eldest of the family and settled in Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan in 1896; he was a barber. All his children settled in the immediate region of Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan with the exception of one son who settled in Abitibi in 1938. The four members of the Association who descend from the branch of Louis-Elzéar all stem from Philippe F.X.

Prosper was the second child of this family. He settled in Batiscan in 1900, then passed a few years in the state of Vermont. In 1906, we find him once again established in Batiscan where he earned his living contracting for road maintenance.



Four (4) of our members are descendants of the branch of Louis-Elzéar: Denise Frigon of Trois-Rivières, Jacques Frigon of Ottawa, Louise Frigon, C.N.D. of Montreal, and Normand Frigon of Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan.

In conclusion, we would like to mention that Louis-Augustin's line is the best represented in our Association. In fact, sixty-two members claim this line; that is 42%.

The next article will deal with the third line having its origins in Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, that of Joseph.

During the era of Pierre Boucher, appointed Governor of Trois-Rivières on 1654, “servant” was the most current occupation of the newcomers: “Most of our settlers here are people who came as servants and who, after being at the service of a master for a period of three years, go off on their own.”¹ This meant that they were then self-employed. In 1666, were the indentured workers still mostly servants? What were their living conditions?

They lived under difficult circumstances, typical of this era. An order from Pierre Boucher, published on March 13, 1654, gives a description of working conditions at the time. Ten years later, had these conditions changed? They were, we dare say, very comparable. “Henceforth, in turn each day until Easter, one of them will get up before dawn to start a fire, and will awaken the others who must be ready for work 15 minutes before sunrise; they will leave their work a quarter of an hour after sundown. After Easter, they will go to work at sunrise and will leave it at sundown, and this until the end of September. At that time, they will be given new regulations. As for their daily living, they will each receive 16 loaves of bread per week, six ‘escuellées’ (bowls?) of (unreadable), nine eels during Lent and, daily, one jar of ‘bouillon’ each. During periods of unemployment, they each will receive seven eels, or something else of equal value and one jar of ‘bouillon’ a day.”² Beverages supplied in Nouvelle France were, by order of preference, wine, beer, *bouillon*, and water; the latter, according to Pierre Boucher, was of very good quality.

In passing, let us mention that “bouillon” was homemade alcohol that was produced “using raw dough that they cooked in a cauldron filled with

water. As this dough was stale and dry, a piece the size of an egg was thrown into the water. The yeast in this dough brought about the fermentation that gave the beverage a spicy taste.”³

Were the newcomers mostly servants in 1666? To answer this question, we made a list of all the indentured workers’ trades mentioned in the census that Trudel reconstructed.⁴

Trudel doubts that all of them really practiced the trades they reported. As a matter of fact: “...the number of people who claim to have a trade is very large, whether they are indentured workers or not: 332, but the census shows only 14 master tradesmen in Quebec and none in Trois-Rivières and Montreal, while in our reconstitution of 1666, we find 88. How can one be sure that these 14 masters mentioned, or even our own 88, have a real right to the title? Likewise, how can one confirm that the one who claims to be a weaver or a tailor really practices his trade in Canada or that he ever practiced it in France? The printer who is settled on a piece of land at Ile d’Orléans, considered at the time as the end of the world, obviously does many other things than printing. In any case, there was an advantage in claiming to have a trade: in the upper levels, there was much talk of building factories. Besides, in that hierarchical society, declaring to have a trade was to place oneself on a somewhat higher level than someone who declared none.”⁵

Be that as it may, the following is a table listing the trades that were registered during the census and were practiced by the indentured workers in Quebec, Trois-Rivières, and Montreal. What do you notice about the occupation of servant?

(Continued on page 73)

1. Pierre Boucher, *Histoire véritable et naturelle des moeurs & productions du Pays de la Nouvelle France vulgairement dite Le Canada*, à Paris, chez Florentin Lambert, 1664, p.161.

2. Cited in: Raymond Douville, *Pierre Boucher*, chosen texts, Fides, 1970, p.19.

3. Robert-Lionel Séguin, *La civilisation traditionnelle de l’«habitant» aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles*, Édition Fides, Montréal, 1973, p.522.

4. Marcel Trudel, *La Population du Canada en 1666, recensement reconstitué*, Les éditions du Septentrion, Sillery, Québec, 1995

5. Marcel Trudel, p.47. Note that Trudel’s figures refer to the entire population whereas ours are limited to the indentured servants.

II-The Trades of the Indentured Workers

(Continued from page 72)

We see that in Quebec and in Montreal, the *indentured workers* were involved in a variety of trades. In Quebec and Montreal, we count 29 and 24 trades, respectively. In Trois-Rivières (pop. 602) where the population was only 80% of that of Montreal (pop. 760), we notice only one trade other than *servant*: that of tanner! This confirms the vocation of Trois-Rivières as a trading post during this era!

There were 204 persons listed as *indentured servants* (not counting the 57 from Trois-Rivières identified as *servants*, many if not all of whom the enumerator should have identified as *indentured servants*). The correctly identified *indentured servants* come to 51% of all the *indentured workers* listed in Trudel's reconstituted census. This percentage would leap to 65% if we added

the 57 servants! There was no trade reported for 105 of the indentured workers (90 in Quebec, 6 in Trois-Rivières, and 9 in Montreal). This constitutes 27% of the total number of indentured workers. Amongst these, a good many undoubtedly worked as *servants*. It would surely not be an exaggeration to state that 60 to 70 % of the *indentured workers* practiced the trade of *servant* in 1666. Therefore, it was still the most frequently practiced trade of the newcomers.

In passing, it is interesting to note that most of the settlers registered as *habitants* (settlers) in Trois-Rivières, employed at least one *servant*. Michel Peltier known as Laprade, had two. A few had more but they were the exceptions.

(Translated by Nicole Frigon.)

The Engagés (indentured workers) of	Quebec	Trois-Rivières	Montreal	Colony
	29 trades ¹	2 trades	24 trades	Total
No mention of any trade	90 ²	6	9	105 (27%)
Servant	131 ³	7	66 ⁴	204 ⁵ (51%)
Others trades	49 ⁶	1 ⁷	37 ⁸	87 ⁹ (22%)
Total:	270	14	111	395

1. Excluding the apprentice, which is not a definite trade.

2. Including four “engagés” identified as « indentured settlers ».

3. Including two “indentured servant settlers”.

4. Including three “indentured servant settlers”.

5. Excluding the 57 from Trois-Rivières mentioned above.

6. Details about *other trades* in Quebec: 1 apprentice, 1 butcher, 3 bakers, 1 caulker, 1 candle-maker, 1 hat-maker, 3 carpenters, 1 pot-maker, 1 surgeon, 2 nail-makers, 2 rope-makers, 3 shoemakers, 1 harness-maker, 1 servant candle-maker, 1 servant hat-maker, 1 servant miller, 1 printer, 7 masons including an “indentured mason settler”, 2 sailors, 3 carpenters, 1 miller, 1 pastry chef, 1 furrier, 1 pilot, 1 handle-maker, 1 clog-maker, 1 toolmaker, 3 tailors including an “indentured tailor settler”, 1 stone setter, 1 weaver, 1 fabric maker and 3 wet coopers.

7. Detail about *other trades* in Trois-Rivières: 1 tanner.

8. Details about *other trades* in Montreal: 1 gunsmith, 1 butcher, 2 carpenters, 3 shoemakers, 1 harness-maker, 1 servant baker, 1 servant furrier, 1 ploughman, 2 masons, 1 master mason, 2 sailors, 2 carpenters, 2 millers, 1 pastry chef, 1 cobbler, 1 pit sawyer, 1 servant, 1 harness maker, 2 locksmiths, 1 toolmaker, 2 stone cutters, 4 tailors, 1 tailor fabric merchant, 1 tanner, 1 wet cooper and 1 carnage driver.

9. Details about *other trades* in the colony: 1 apprentice, 1 gunsmith, 2 butchers, 3 bakers, 1 caulker, 1 candle-maker, 1 hat-maker, 5 carpenters, 1 pot-maker, 1 surgeon, 2 nail-makers, 2 rope-makers, 6 shoemakers, 2 harness-makers, 1 servant baker, 1 servant candle-maker, 1 servant hat-maker, 1 servant furrier, 1 servant miller, 1 printer, 1 ploughman, 9 masons including an “indentured mason settler”, 1 master mason, 4 sailors, 5 carpenters, 3 millers, 2 pastry chefs, 1 furrier, 1 pilot, 1 handle-maker, 1 clog-maker, 1 cobbler, 1 pit sawyer, 1 servant, 1 harness maker, 2 locksmiths, 2 toolmakers, 2 stone cutters, 7 tailors including an “indentured tailor settler”, 1 tailor fabric merchant, 2 tanners, 1 stone setter, 1 weaver, 1 fabric maker, 4 wet coopers and 1 carriage driver.

IN 2006, THE DOMAINE LE GRAND DUC CELEBRATED ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

We recall that Armande Frigon and Georges Tessier, the owners of this beautiful place, received more than 90 people for the Association banquet of the 2005 Gathering. How well we were received!

But that is not all: at the 2000 Gathering, they catered dinner for the 120 persons present, a meal that had to be moved from the Old Presbytery in Batiscan to the Community Centre in Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade because of rain. What an efficient organisation!



At the 2006 Gathering, they served a picnic lunch under a late-summer sun at the Old Presbytery in Batiscan and a supper banquet for 150 persons at the Parish Hall in Batiscan. Every committee that ever organized a reunion remembers the availability and support that Armande always brought to the group. We have such happy family memories!

We would like to mention that Armande comes from the line of Pierre-Antoine.

ENTREPRISES LARRY AND ITS PRESIDENT HUGUES FRIGON

On April 1, 2006, the *Votre Argent* (Your Money) section of the *Journal de Montréal* carried an article about an enterprise that figures in the field of energy saving by commercializing the first ever variable-speed compressor. This apparatus constitutes a spectacular breakthrough in compressor technology.

Hugues is a Frigon from the line of Louis-Augustin.



MARTINE FRIGON, PHOTOGRAPHER

Martine Frigon has been a photojournalist for many years; her stories and photographs have been published in several Canadian magazines. She has had the opportunity of photographing celebrities such as Roger Moore, Richard Kiel, and Britt Ekland. She has covered major events such as the Summit of the Americas and the *Sommet de la Francophonie*.



Martine comes from the line of Louis-Augustin.

RACHEL FRIGON, MISS PERSONNALITÉ 2006

Rachel Frigon, a Shawinigan resident from the line of Louis-Augustin and publicity consultant at the *Hebdo Mékinac/Des Chenaux*, was one of fifty finalists in the 2006 Miss Universe Quebec contest out of 255 participants.

As part of the event intended to choose twelve Quebec candidates for the 2006 Miss Universe Canada contest, her fellow candidates elected Rachel Miss Personality 2006. She was chosen among the twelve finalists.



This prize is awarded after all the participants have voted. It takes into consideration attitude, charisma, positive energy and team spirit. Even though this prize does not qualify her for the Miss Universe Canada event, it sets her apart from the others and rests on that which will stay with her all her life: her personality.

FROM THE ASSOCIATION DATABASE

The following is the result of a search for the most frequently reported professions in our database.

<i>French entries:</i>	<i>English entries:</i>	
<u>Enseignant(e)s</u> : 22	<u>Teachers</u> : 19	Total: 41
<u>Infirmier(ères)s</u> : 16	<u>Nurses</u> : 14	Total: 30
<u>Ingénieur(e)s</u> : 13	<u>Engineers</u> : 14	Total: 27



TOWN OF FRIGON DI MEZZO

There is a small town in Italy, near Verona, called "Località Frigon di Mezzo", a road named "Contrada Frigon" and, who knows, perhaps even some Italian Frigons.

This opens a new avenue of research for us.



DEATHS

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

February 2006

Rita Cossette, wife of the late François-Xavier Frigon of St-Prospier, died on February 21, 2006 in Quebec City, at the age of 85.

Emile Frigon, husband of the late Gertrude Tremblay and of Yvette Desmeules (2nd marriage), died on February 19, 2006 in Roberval, at the age of 87 years and 7 months.

March 2006

Gilles Frigon, son of the late Clément Frigon and the late Laurette Rivard, died on March 21, 2006, in Trois-Rivières, at the age of 65.

Delano Andrew Frigon, husband of Lucille Delisle, died on March 29, 2006, in Spencer, MA, USA, at the age of 70.

Arlene Nelson, wife of Armond Frigon, died on March 31, 2006, in Clay Center, Kansas, at the age of 85.

April 2006

Annette Frigon, widow of Bernard Hébert, died on April 7, 2006, in Montreal, at the age of 90.

Germaine Tanguay, wife of the late Wilfrid Frigon and of Jay Kearsley (2nd marriage), died on April 23, 2006, in Oregon USA, at the age of 86.

Juliette Frigon, wife of Gérard F. Crêteau, died on April 25, 2006, in Valleyfield, at the age of 59.

Jean Brousseau, husband of Louise Frigon, died on April 26, 2006, in Toronto, Ontario, at the age of 59.

May 2006

Maurice Foucher, husband of Jacqueline Mercier and son of the late Estelle Frigon Foucher, died on May 19, 2006, in Grand-Mère, at the age of 82 years and 7 months.

June 2006

Prudentienne (Prudence) Frigon, wife of Ross Byford, died on June 26, 2006.

July 2006

André Désaulniers, husband of Nicole Frigon, died on July 21, 2006, in Verchères, at the age of 65.

August 2006

Marius Frigon, husband of Colette Baribeau of Landrienne, died on August 12, 2006, in Amos, at the age of 78 years.

Rita St-Pierre, spouse of the late Jacques Frigon and of the late Maurice Duhaime (2nd marriage), died on August 18, 2006, in Quebec City, at the age of 80 years.

September 2006

Yvette Desmeules, wife of the late Alphonse Fortin and of Emile Frigon (2nd marriage), died on September 6, 2006, in Roberval, at the age of 89 years and 2 months.

Gilles Guilbault, husband of the late Antonine Frigon and of France Julien (2nd marriage), died on September 16, 2006, in Quebec City, at the age of 84 years and 11 months.

Yves Frigon, son of the late Edmond Frigon and of Thérèse Potvin, died on September 23, 2006, in Montreal, at the age of 41 years and 5 months.

October 2006

Florida Caouette Frigon died on October 2, 2006, in LaSarre.

Rita Frigon, wife of the late Paul-Armand Baril, died on October 20, 2003, in Montreal.

Irène Dubois, wife of Ivanhoë Frigon, Jr, died on October 24, 2006, in Amos, at the age of 79.

November 2006

Muriel Frigon, wife of the late Benny Frigon, died on November 1, 2006, Prince-George, BC, at the age of 88.

André Frigon, husband of Françoise Sénécal, died on November 4, 2006, in Montreal, at the age of 85.

Gaétan Higgins, a resident of Shawinigan-Sud, husband of the late Lilianne Frigon, died on November 11, 2006, in Shawinigan-Sud at the age of 79.

Géatrice Richard, wife of the late J. Onésime Frigon and mother of Roger Frigon (131) and Gérald Frigon (116), died on November 12, 2006, in Rimouski, at the age of 101 years and 3 months.

Robert Frigon, son of the late Onésime Frigon and the late Antoinette Roy, died on November 21, 2006, at the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital in Lévis, at the age of 77. Robert (02) was a founding member of the Association of Frigon Families.

December 2006

Thérèse Potvin, wife of the late Edmond Frigon and mother of Léonce Frigon (218), died on December 6, 2006, in Dolbeau-Mistassini, at the age of 89 years and 2 months.



Our descendants



*Thomas Fournier,
born on April 18, 2006,
is the son of Jonathan Fournier
and Laurie Frigon.*

*He is linked to the Frigon family
through his maternal great-grandfather,
Maurice Frigon (158).*



*Eva-Luna Frigon, born on December 29, 2002
and Luca Frigon, born on August 18, 2005,
are the children of
Pénélope Smith and Stéphane Frigon.*

*They are linked to the Frigon family
through their paternal grandfather,
Robert Frigon (152).*



*Megan and Philippe, twins born on
October 7, 2005, are the children of
Patrick Strevens and Nathalie Frigon.*

*They are linked to the Frigon family
through their maternal grandfather,
Roger Frigon (41).*

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

Allow the members of the Association to share the joys
of your expanding family.

Keep in touch!

It will give me great pleasure to provide you with all the details.

Cécile Brunelle



I can be reached

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



*Thomas-Gabriel Alisich
born on October 6, 1995*

They are the children of Nancy Racine and Abe Junior Alisich.



*The twins, Cassey and Alex Alisich,
born on September 30, 1998*



*Sarah-Michèle Racine,
born on July 8, 1999*

They are the children of Nadia Bernèche and Guy Racine.



*Georges-Étienne Racine
born on March 17, 2003*

They are all linked to the Frigon family by their maternal grandmother, Madeleine Frigon Racine (161).