



THE FRIGONS

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

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SPRING 2007

MARIE-CLAUDE CHAMOIS ASKS TO BE REPATRIATED!

Pierre Frigon (4)

For a long time historians and researchers wondered if Marie-Claude Chamois had abandoned her family once she arrived in France. Not at all! She actually asked to come back to Canada. Once her trial was over (April 21 1693), she submitted an official request to return to her family. As a matter of fact, in the Colonial Archives¹ there is a letter written by the Minister of the Navy to Michel Bégon².

1 To Mr Begon
2 At Versailles, April 18, 1696
3 The King having granted to Marie Chamois
4 her passage from France to Canada, the intention
5 of his Majesty is that you arrange for her
6 to board one of the ships that his
7 Majesty sends to that country, and that you
8 see to it that she is given the necessary provisions
9 during the crossing.

Despite this authorization, Marie-Claude Chamois did not embark for Canada in 1696. She brought back the letter dated April 18, 1696 and made a new demand. In fact, in a 1697 document entitled *Demandes pour les Ecclésiastiques officiers et particuliers du Canada* (Demands for the Ecclesiastics, Officers and Private Individuals of Canada), we find the following mention³:

1 Marie-Claude Chamois brings back a letter of my lord dated April 18,
2 1696 (addressed) to Mr Bégon to give her passage on his Majesty's ships
3 of which she was not able to benefit because of her poverty she begs him
4 to grant her the same order for the present year so that she can
5 rejoin her family.

Then we learn nothing about her until July 1704, at which time we find her name on the list of patients at the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital of Quebec (p. 125). An entry dated the 16th reads: "Marie-Claude Chamois, aged 48 of Paris"⁴.

Along with their name, the patients' place of residence is written. Several among them are residents of Canada. For example: July 15, Québec (*Marie Lépine, aged 15 years*); 16, Trois-Rivières (*Jeanne*

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- organise gatherings and annual reunions with a view to creating bonds of friendship
- collect genealogical and historical information from the members and other sources in order to favour the promotion, development and the spread of Frigon history, genealogy and other ties between generations
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QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

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Once again this year, the theme for our annual meeting will lead us back to the past; this time towards the 19th century, an age when plastic and chrome did not exist, and candles lit up the evenings.

Since that time, techniques have greatly evolved, producing an impressive number of appliances and accessories that are useful in our daily lives. But what about the quality of our personal lives? Has it improved? Does television monopolize our time, headphones isolate us from the world around us, and “communication devices” prevent us from communicating with one another? If our youth is to

benefit from our experience, we must tell them about it. They will make their own decisions, just as we did at their age, but we will perhaps have opened some new horizons for them.

On August 25th, come with us to visit a replica of a typical 19th century village. It will give us the chance to reflect on the evolution of our society and on our own personal evolution. We will be able to ask ourselves if, in filling our life with chrome and plastic, we have not emptied it of its richness...

(You alone can answer!).

MARIE-CLAUDE CHAMOIS ASKS TO BE REPATRIATED!

(Continued from page 77)

Chebaudie, aged 39 years); 17, Le Parquet (*Anne Philippe, aged 51 years*); 17, Beauport (*Nicolas Girou, aged 16 years*); etc.

Others are registered as residents of France : July 22, Poitou (*Jean Tessier known as St-Laurent, 23 years old*); 23, Angoulême (*François de Farge known as St-Germain, 26 years old*); 27, Paris (*Jean Galent known as Toulouse, 30 years old*); 29 Lyon (*Claude Vincent known as Laliberté, 16 years old*).

Since the place of residence is specifically identified, we could conclude that these people

had just landed at Québec. Otherwise, it seems to us that they would have given a Canadian place of residence. Therefore, Marie-Claude would have arrived in June or July of 1704. Perhaps someday we will be able to confirm this from a passenger list or other such source.

On August 17, 1704, François signed a universal proxy for her and on August 15, 1705, she “obliged herself” (borrowed) the sum of 1000 livres in French money to Nicolas Guillet to facilitate her passage to France⁵.

Then, nothing...

1. Library and Archives Canada, Colonial Collection, Series B. Letters Sent, Microfilm F-197, pp. 68-69. This source was found on the Internet site of Library and Archives Canada.

2. Intendant of the Navy at Rochefort (1688-1710) and of the *généralité* at la Rochelle (1694-1710). His son Michel Bégon VI was intendant of Canada from 1711 to 1725.

3. Library and Archives Canada, Colonial Collection, Series C11A, General Correspondence : Canada, microfilm F-121, pp. 40-43. This source came from Robert Frigon and Lucie Frigon Caron.

4. This source of which we have a copy of the original came from Robert Frigon and Lucie Frigon Caron.

5. See *Marie-Claude Chamois returned!* The Frigons Newsletter, Vol. 10 no 1, Winter 2003.

ERRATUM

Fall 2006 Newsletter, page 62

THE MIGRATION OF THE FRIGONS

II - La lignée de Pierre-Antoine

BRANCH OF FRANÇOIS-XAVIER FRIGON, ST-PROSPER, 1841

François-Xavier and Eulalie Gagnon (four sons, eight daughters)

François-Xavier and Aurélie Vézina (eight sons, three daughters)

BRANCH OF JOSEPH-SOULEINE FRIGON, ST-PROSPER, 1844

Joseph Souleine and Henriette Cloutier (six sons and five daughters)

Winter 2007 Newsletter, page 75

FAMILY NEWS - October 2006

Marie-Anne Baril, wife of Marc Lamontagne, died on October 20, 2006, in Montreal. She was the daughter of Rita Frigon wife of the late Paul-Armand Baril.

Paris, 1656

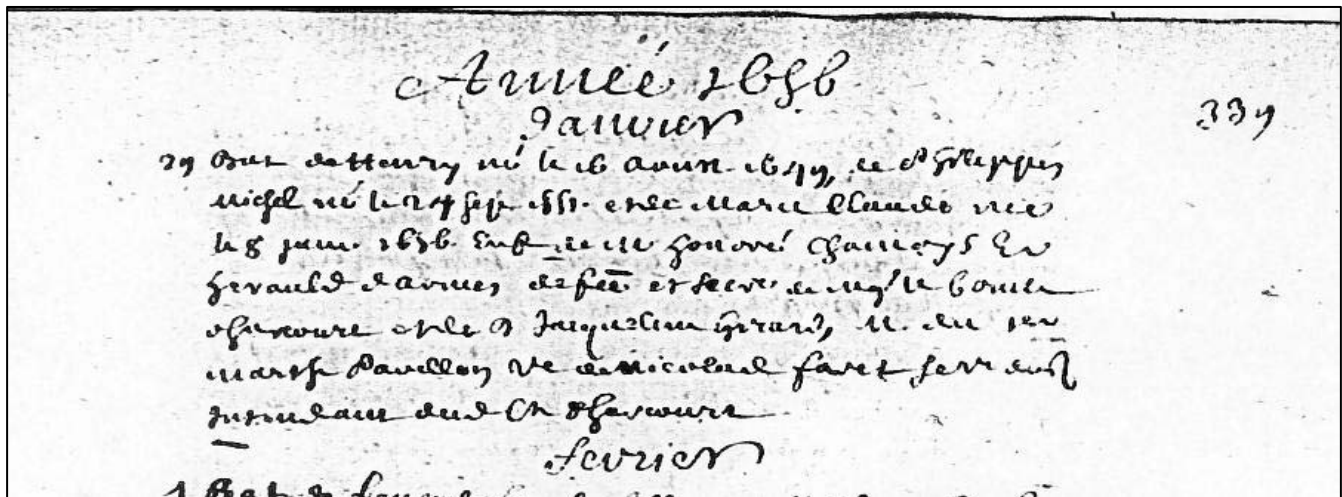
Lucie Frigon Caron (#56)

Exceptionally, the baptismal certificate presented here is that of a person who is not a Frigon, but she has a place in this series because of her union with our ancestor François. It concerns the baptism of Marie-Claude Chamois, celebrated in Paris, in 1656.

This document contains a surprise: Marie-Claude was baptized at the same time as her brothers Henry and Philippe Michel who were born respectively in 1649 and 1651.

The baptismal certificate that bears the classification mark "BN ms 32838 fo 339" is kept in the Department of Occidental Manuscripts at the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* (National Library of France) in Paris.

Below is the certificate, followed by a transcription done with the collaboration of a palaeographic service volunteer from the *Entraide généalogique* in France.



1.	Year 1656
2.	January
3.	29 Bap. of Henry born 16 april 1649, of Philippe
4.	Michel born 24 (?) sep. 1651 and of Marie-Claude born
5.	on 8 Jan. 1656 child(ren) of Mr. Honoré Chamoys Esq.
6.	herald of arms of fce (France) and sec to Msgr the Count
7.	of Harcoure and of l(ady) Jacqueline Girard, g (godmother) of the 1 st
8.	Marthe Pavellas (?) wi(widow) of nicolas favet sec (secrétaire) to the said
9.	intendant of the (said) Ct(count) of harcoure

How can we explain that three children, whose ages span 7 years, were baptized at the same time? The volunteer suggests the following: "...the simplest reason for these belated baptisms would be that the parents, protestants, converted to Catholicism at the birth of the 3rd (child), and would have had the 3 children baptized at the same time. This has already been seen! The Peace of Alès in 1631 was not very favourable toward the Reformed religion."

What do you think?

DEATHS

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

February 2006

Rita Frigon, wife of the late François-Xavier Frigon, died in Quebec City, on February 21, 2006.

December 2006

Guy Leblanc, husband of Yolande Descôteaux, and son of the late Joseph Leblanc and Annette Frigon, died in Shawinigan, on December 31 2006, at the age of 78 years and 11 months.

January 2007

Rita Dionne, wife of the late Jean-Claude Frigon, died in Trois-Rivières, on January 23, 2007, at the age of 80.

Jeanne-Mance Frigon, wife of the late Ange-Albert Perreault, died in Montreal in early 2007, at the age of 91.

February 2007

Anita Frigon, wife of Rosaire Picard of Rimouski and sister of Raymonde Frigon (96), died in Montreal, on February 15, 2007, at the age of 79.

*This year's Annual Meeting
will take place at the exceptional
Village Québécois d'Antan,
in Drummondville, Centre-du-Québec region,
on Saturday, August 25, 2007.*

*For information please contact:
Pierre Frigon, Association secretary :
pfrigon@videotron.ca*



FAMILY HISTORY SHARING

Georges Frigon (93)

A message to our members on behalf of the Association researchers.

Do you have any information about Serge Frigon whose photo appears here?
Serge Frigon is a social worker at the *Centre de santé et de services sociaux de
Memphrémagog (CSSSM)* in the Eastern Townships.

The information can be sent to:

Georges E. Frigon
165, rue Bélanger,
Trois-Rivières, QC G9B 1Y4
Telephone : (819) 377-7918
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*Left: Serge Frigon
(photo: Vincent Cliche)*

Stéphane Frigon, an outstanding cousin
Pierre Frigon (4)

It is thanks to e-mails sent to me by Georges E. Frigon (93) and Lucie Frigon Caron (56) that I became acquainted with the amazing story of Stéphane Frigon, who is an exceptional fellow. To begin with, I would like to thank Nicole Chamberland¹, a librarian who assists handicapped persons at the University of Montreal, for checking our data and contributing further valuable information.



Stéphane Frigon

Partially sighted at birth and totally blind by the age of 16, Stéphane passed his university courses in Criminology and Psychoanalysis with flying colours. At present he works with criminals in need of psychological support. That is quite a feat!

Between 1990 and 1994, he was enrolled in a Baccalaureate program, with a major in East Asian Studies (2 years) and a minor in history (1 year). Always interested in Chinese Culture, he learned the language. Nicole Chamberland testifies to his remarkable mastery of the Mandarin language: "*Stéphane won a competition in Mandarin at the Samuel Bronfman Pavillon of McGill University. I was present and I was very impressed...all the other candidates as well as the members of the jury were Asian, if I remember correctly!*"

He obtained a Master's Degree in Criminology from the University of Montreal (1999), and went on to study Theoretical Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy at the *Centre de Psychologie Gouin* (2006). This was after completing his courses in the practice of Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy at the Allan Memorial Institute of the McGill Health Centre (2002).

Being perfectly bilingual, Stéphane was heartily recommended as a candidate for the Fellowship Program of the *Canadian Psychoanalytic Society* in 2006, by Dianne Casoni, Ph.D., his mentor for his Masters Degree dissertation. Ms Casoni is an Associate Professor at the University of Montreal's School of Criminology as well as Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Quebec in Montreal.

In the winter of 2007, Stéphane sought admission to the School of Social-Service at the University of Montreal for a second Master's Degree. Stéphane hopes eventually to earn a doctorate in Social Sciences so that other doors can open up for him, other opportunities, here or in Europe.

He has played the guitar since the age of 13 and participated in "bands" in the United States during his adolescence. He has practiced Tai Chi for twenty years. In September 2000, he "graduated" from the Mira Foundation and was entitled to have a seeing-eye dog².

His professional path has been nothing short of remarkable.

In 1994, he was already interested in improving the life of the handicapped. In fact, he took part in the *Défi 1994* (1994 Challenge) Project by helping to compile and complete a comparative study of the services offered to persons with disabilities in the universities and colleges of Quebec. The results of this study were presented to the *Forum National*, at the Delta Hotel in

(Continued on page 83)

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1. Nicole Chamberland is a *Specialiste en Moyens et Techniques d'Enseignement* (SMTE) (Specialist in Means and Techniques of Teaching). Her work includes among other things, collaboration with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB), the Nazareth and Louis-Braille Institute, and the CNRS in Paris. On March 8, 2000, she was named *Woman of the Year* by the Permanent Committee on the Status of Women by the Rector's Office of the University of Montreal. Last year she received a Certificate of Merit from CNIB during White Cane Week. Upon the invitation of Moroccan authorities, she helped set up a university centre for handicapped persons similar to the one at the University of Montreal.
 2. <http://www.mira.ca/content/intro.html> See "Photo Album".

Stéphane Frigon, an outstanding cousin

(Continued from page 82)

Montreal, in November of the same year; this forum had been organized by AQUEHPS (*Association Québécoise des Étudiants handicapés au Post Secondaire*) [Quebec Association of Handicapped Post-secondary Students]. This organization regroups handicapped students at the University of Montreal and is now called AQEIPS (*Association Québécoise des Étudiants ayant des Incapacités au Post Secondaire*) [Quebec Association of Post-Secondary Students with Disabilities].

From the very beginning of his university studies, Stéphane was interested in criminology. He underwent a period of professional training as part of a graduate seminar at the School of Criminology. In 1996, he worked as a clinician



In September 2000, he “graduated” from the Mira Foundation and was entitled to have a seeing-eye dog

(criminal evaluation) at the Louis-Philippe Pinel Institute.

Since receiving his degree in criminology, he has worked as a clinical counsellor at the residential and community centres Madeleine-Carmel and Essor. These centres house paroled men, violent men, criminals (rapists of adult women, pedophiles, etc.). Stéphane’s work consists in evaluating the risk of “passage à l’acte” (moving

from the thought to the action), making a weekly report, assuring a psychosocial follow-up and assisting his clients in their reintegration into society.

Since 2002, he has also been working as psychotherapist at the Villeray Psychology Clinic in Montreal.

Stéphane has come such a long way! What a personal victory! We can only express our admiration for his determination and courage.

His philosophy of life: *“Find an activity that suits you, give yourself a chance to try it and let yourself be guided”*. It certainly works for him!

In conclusion, here is a testimony written by Stéphane for a 2006 Finance Campaign document of the Nazareth and Louis-Braille Institute³:

“I entered the Nazareth Institute⁴ at the age of six; I was a boarder and the school was run by the Grey Nuns. I stayed there until “Secondaire III” (Grade 9), for at that time there was little help available for blind students in conventional schools. It was an extraordinary break for me to receive an education and an exposure to cultural life within a framework that cared for my childhood needs. Later on, the staff of the Institut-Nazareth and Louis-Braille was always available to provide me with the technical aids I needed until I received my Master’s in Criminology. Today I practice a profession I love passionately and I feel there are no barriers preventing me from carrying out the multiple professional projects that come my way.”

Stéphane Frigon
Criminologist, therapist, and “musician”

3. http://www.inlb.qc.ca/fondation/brochure_campagnefinancement.pdf#search=frigon%20st%C3%A9phane%20criminologue

4. <http://www.inlb.qc.ca/usagers/realisations.aspx> See the section “professional accomplishments”.

Regensburg, Germany

Lucie Frigon Caron (#56)

For a decade, we have known about the existence of this German enterprise without ever knowing what our patronymic represented in this commercial name. This question became a subject matter for research.

In order to obtain additional information, to learn whether Frigon was the name of the founder, letters were sent to the company, in English, by our founding-president, and, in French, by the author of this article. The letters remained unanswered.

A few years later, we renewed our request, this time in German, thanks to Lottchen* who translated our texts voluntarily. It was in vain, for there was no reply.

In the meantime, the Frigon-Friseur Internet site was updated and the history of the company was added. A hurdle! everything was in German! No problem, Lottchen* translated it in May 2004. We

learned that it was a family enterprise whose existence goes back to 1919, but nowhere was the name of the founder mentioned.

At the end of 2004, an effort made by Ivanhoë Frigon (#80) through a German correspondent of his, yielded no results.

In 2006, I met a person who spoke to me about his German friend, who lives in Germany. Could he contact Frigon-Friseur? Yes, of course! Georg* found the answer: Frigon is not the founder's name; it is the combination of the bold/underlined letters of **FR**iseur and **Gr**OsshaNdel.

We often say that good things happen by chance. That is very true for without this providential encounter, we would not be able to close this file.

*Fictitious name

PRESS REVIEW

HUGUES FRIGON

Samuel-de-Champlain Secondary School



Hugues Frigon, psycho-educator, with two of the students involved in the project.

Photo Le Soleil, Patrice Laroche

A rallying program inspired by the slogan “Donnez au suivant” (Give to the other) was recently launched at the Samuel-de-Champlain Secondary School in Beauport to counter violence, harassment, and intimidation among the students. The initiative has been so well received that not only the students but also the teachers and all the personnel of the school are involved.

The *Pacifism Committee*, which consists of a dozen teachers, other professionals, and students, developed the project “Donnez au suivant” with the intention of countering violence, harassment, and intimidation.

“The aim is to create a positive atmosphere in the school, summarized Hugues Frigon, the instigator of the project and psycho-educator at Samuel-de-Champlain. Since adolescents do not always have an astronomical reserve of empathy, “they must be taught how to put themselves in the “skin” of the other, to anticipate his reaction”.

Invited by the BEAUPORT EXPRESS to comment upon the origins of the project, the psycho-educator and spokesman for the Pacifism Committee, Hugues Frigon, emphasized that, for the past two years, a well-defined intervention protocol has helped the students and teachers of the school in situations of intimidation among the students. “This project adds to our measures of prevention that promote altruistic acts and empathy in our students”.