



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

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

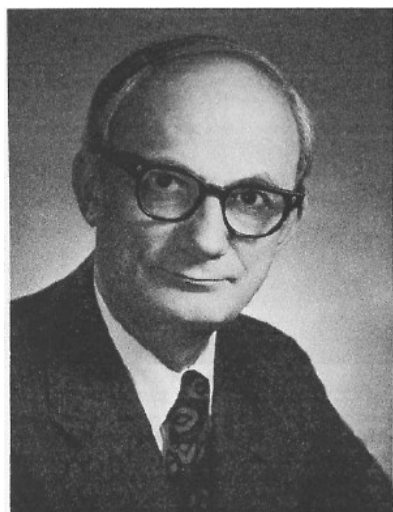
VOLUME 22 - NUMERO 2

SPRING-SUMMER 2015

RAYMOND FRIGON (1) ENGINEER

1— The decade 1940-1950

Our founding president, Raymond Frigon, M.E.I.C. (Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada), was a simple, affable and modest man who never talked about the important positions he held. This is why we know little about his career. However, there are still a few traces and I would like to share this information in his memory.



Raymond Augustin Frigon
B.A.Sc., C.E., M.Sc., P.Eng.,
(1915-2008)
(note : C.E. = civil engineer;
P.Eng. = professionn
engineer)¹.

Science graduate from the Collège Mont Saint-Louis in Montreal in 1936, he obtains a degree in civil engineering from the École Polytechnique in Montreal in 1940. Even before finishing his studies he is an active member in his community. Thus, on February 27, 1940, while a member of the Montreal junior section of the Engineering Institute of

Pierre Frigon (4)

Canada, he presents a conference entitled « Photography in Engineering »².



He continues his studies in photoelasticity and X-rays at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, where he obtains a Master of Science degree in 1941 and publishes *The Photoelastic Investigation of Three-dimensional Stress by Weller's Scattered Light Method*³. He returns to the École Polytechnique in Montreal as assistant to professor Welter in the research laboratory in the

(Continuation on page 10)

¹<http://www.acronymfinder.com/P.E..html>

²*The Engineering Journal*, vol. 23, n° 2, 1940, p. 81. Articles published in *The Engineering Journal* quoted in this article are available online on the « archive.org » site. For volume 23, see <https://archive.org/details/engineeringjourn23engi>.

³Published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Boston, 1941, 114 pages.

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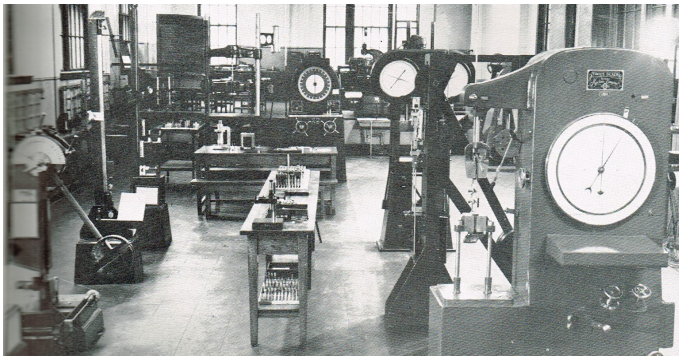
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resistance of materials⁴. He also works in the private sector⁵. This laboratory inaugurated in 1932 is very modern for the time. In 1942, from student member of the Engineering Institute of Canada he becomes a junior member. Note that an engineering student can be part of the Institute as a student member. He can later become a junior member and then member. The nomination must be supported by 5 to 7 members in good standing. Thus, S.A. Baulne, R. Boucher, Armand Circe (director of Polytechnique), T.J. Lafrenière and J.A. Lalonde support his candidacy as junior member⁶.



Overview of materials testing laboratory in the École Polytechnique de Montréal used for teaching and research

Source : Olivier Maurault, *École Polytechnique de Montréal 1873-1948*, Montréal, École polytechnique, 1948, p. 75.

Raymond gets involved early in his professional order. On March 16, 1943, then a junior member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, he gives a lecture at the Montreal Chapter of the Institute entitled "The Experimental Study of Stress"⁷. In May of the same year, he attends a conference on photoelectricity⁸ in Chicago..

In 1944, while working in the aviation section of the Canadian Car and Foundry, he strongly recommends at a conference of the Engineering Institute of Canada held in Montreal that methods in research and development in the industrial sector should be improved. He emphasizes the obligation

to improve the methods in engineering. Great progress has been made in design in areas such as mechanics, chemistry, thermodynamics, mathematical analysis and research laboratories replacing the good old trial and error method. However, one must note that totalitarian countries (Germany, Japan, Russia) are investing heavily in industrial design with great success. This creates a significant pressure on our industry and becomes a race against time. In a competitive environment, it becomes a survival issue for our Canadian industries that are far behind those of Britain, the United States and even more behind those of Europe. If Canada is to remain competitive in the field of high-precision technology, it must focus on control methods and high-level design⁹. One has to salute the vision of Raymond Frigon. Indeed, the remarks made in the context of the Second World War, are most relevant.

The Engineering Institute of Canada regularly organizes conferences and courses, but nothing has been done by the junior group of the organization for many years. It is in Montreal that this tradition is revived. In January 1945, begins a series of courses for engineering students on elementary differential and integral calculus and differential equations (20 lessons, on Wednesday, from 8:00 to 9:30pm, \$ 12.00). Mathematics courses are given by Dr. G.C. Mark and Dr. P.R. Wallace at the National Research Council. A series of courses on soil mechanics is also given by Jacques Hurtubise, assistant professor in civil engineering at the École Polytechnique in Montreal and Guillaume Piette, soils engineer at the Department of Roads in Quebec (20 courses). Courses include lab exercises. Raymond participates in the organization of these events as secretary of the junior section of the Institute in Montreal. All requests for information are sent to him at his father's (Augustin) address (125 Paguelo Avenue, Outremont) or at the Dominion

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⁴The Engineering Journal, vol. 25, no. 10, 1942, p. 597.

⁵Who's Who in Canada 1980-81, Toronto, 1981, 1496 pages, p. 1270.

⁶The Engineering Journal, vol. 25, no. 10, 1942, p. 597.

⁷The Engineering Journal, vol. 26, no. 2, 1943, p. 81.

⁸Archives École Polytechnique de Montréal, personal file on Augustin Frigon, Letter from Armand Circe to Augustin Frigon, May 15, 1943, while the latter was in Kingston, Jamaica to help with the installation of a radio network..

⁹The Gazette, April 18, 1944, p. 19, « Precision Methods told to Engineers / Modern Engineering Vital to Canadian Industry, say Frigon.



A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Gérald Frigon (116)

11

We are trying to understand why our ancestors came here. Traditionally, in the 17th century in France, the know-how of a trade was transmitted from father to son. But when the father would practice a particular trade, only the eldest became his apprentice. The other boys would sometimes learn the trade from an uncle or a neighbor. Moreover, in many regions, only the eldest was entitled to the father's inheritance. François was most likely not the oldest, nor could he expect an inheritance. Therefore he had nothing to lose by leaving home in search of adventure.

Those who leave their families very often find themselves in a big city, a metropolis. This was just the opposite for François. He chose virgin land, a new country, the end of the world. One could spend a great deal of time trying to understand what went through the mind of a 14 or 15 year old child, given the limited knowledge they have at that age. But his choice was very important, because the separation from the family was definitive.

Without a specific trade and working for an enterprising lord, he learns to negotiate with the Indians and to work on the land. He is a hard worker and spares no effort. In 1682, he sold the land on which he had lived for about twelve years, and obtained 2,000 *livres* while other lots in the village were sold between 400 and 1600 *livres*. He had cleared more land and the buildings must have been better constructed. In addition, he had continued to trade with the Indians as shown by the fact that in 1683, the merchant Babie joins him and they send to the Outaouais region 3 canoes of three men with nearly 7,000 pounds of merchandise in order to bring back the greatest possible quantity of furs

He could have been prosperous. Why then does Marie-Claude undertake the journey to claim an inheritance? Did she insist so much that François eventually agreed? Was the legacy her only motivation? An interesting aspect of genealogy is that the more facts we discover, the more we open doors to new research. What a wonderful hobby for a retired person!

DID YOU KNOW THAT



Alexis Morissette, a young golfer of 13 years, is enrolled in the sports-studies program at the École Georges-Vanier in Laval and is a member of the golf club Le Versant. He also participates in the Golf Québec events in the pee-wee category. On May 22, he managed the feat of a hole-in-one at the 18th hole, a distance of 117 yards, with a #7 iron... an iron which his trainer Martin Morency, who was present, ordered him to use for this occasion, and even commented in real-time the entry of the ball in the hole. They could not believe their eyes!

**Alexis is the son of Isabelle Frigon and Alain Morissette.*

Isabelle is the daughter of Daniel Frigon (266).

Daniel is from the line of Louis-Augustin Frigon, branch of Hubert.

Georges E. Frigon (93), June 1, 2013

ANNUAL MEETING - KINGSEY FALLS AUGUST 22, 2015

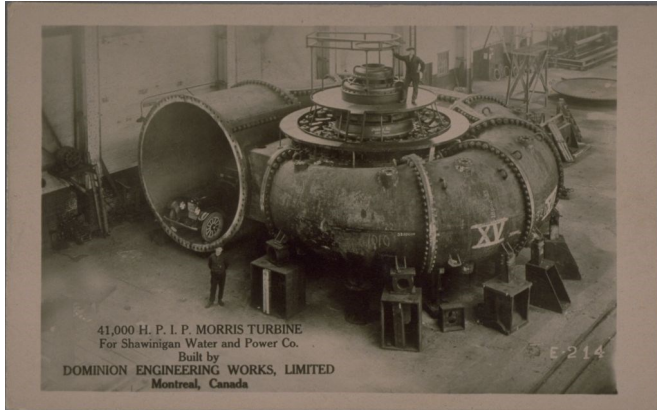
The documents you will need for the Annual General Meeting will be available on our Web site starting July 1st 2015. You may also ask the treasurer to send you the said documents by mail or by e-mail.

François Frigon: E-mail: francois.frigon@videotron.ca telephone (450) 962-1212

www.genealogie.org/famille/frigon/index.html.

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Engineering Company Ltd in Washington¹⁰. We can conclude that Raymond spends part or even all of his time during this period in the United States, working for this company.



Amongst other things, the Dominion Engineering Works builds turbines for the Shawinigan Water and Power company.
Source : BAnQ, picture no. 4033

In March, Jack Sylvester resigns as President of the Junior section of Montreal and Raymond is elected by acclamation to the position. At the handover of responsibility, Raymond announces that courses in calculus and soil mechanics are started. This was a successful project. He is also Chairman of the Committee on Development of the Young Engineer. In April, he gives a presentation entitled "Modern Trend in Mechanical Engineering"¹¹ at the Engineering Institute of Canada (Montreal section).

In the spring of 1945, then aged 30, he works as an assistant engineer at the diesel motors division of the Dominion Engineering Works in Lachine. The same year, he leaves the company "to enter the service of the Ministry of Reconstruction as the

representative of this department (sic), in Montreal, where he will act as liaison between the Ministry on one hand, the industry sector, universities of the Province of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces, on the other¹².

A word about the Ministry of Reconstruction. In early 1944, as the end of the war becomes imminent, the Canadian government begins planning the transition to a peacetime economy. To do this, on June 30th, the government of Mackenzie King votes the Department of Reconstruction Act (8 Geo. VI, c. 18). By decree, the ministry takes, amongst others, control of the National Research Council (NRC) of Canada¹³.

On October 3rd, 1945, Raymond delivers at the Montreal Chapter of the Institute, a conference entitled "Educational Facilities for Recent Graduates". That same year, from junior member he becomes full member of the Institute. He also teaches the course in material mechanics at the École Polytechnique in Montreal¹⁴. A very busy year.

In the summer of 1947, he is appointed representative of the National Research Council in Washington. Thus, until 1950, he is leading the office of Canadian Scientific Contacts (Canadian Scientific Liaison Office) and is also scientific attaché of the Embassy of Canada in this city. His offices are at the Embassy of Canada and he acts as liaison officer between the two countries as a scientific advisor in the industrial sector and construction research¹⁵. In January 1950, he

(Continuation on page 13)

¹⁰The Engineering Journal, vol. 28, no.1, 1945, p. 38 and no. 2, p. 96.

¹¹The Engineering Journal, vol. 28, no. 3, 1945, p. 202

¹²Revue trimestrielle canadienne, vol. 31, Fall 1945, p. 407 et The Engineering Journal, vol. 28, no. 3, p. 189.

¹³The National Research Council is a Canadian federal organization which subsidizes scientific research. Augustin, father of Raymond was part of the 15 members of the council from 1924 to at least 1931.

Library and Archives Canada : http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/public_mikan/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=fr&rec_nbr=488

¹⁴The Engineering Journal, vol. 28, no. 2, 1945, p. 96; no. 3, p. 189; no. 8 p. 524.

¹⁵Revue trimestrielle canadienne, vol. 33, Summer 1947, p. 238; vol. 34, Spring 1948, p. 109. Who's Who in Canada 1980-81, *op. cit.* The Engineering Journal, vol. 34, no. 5, 1951, p. 470; 1952, vol. 35, no. 10, p. 1089.

Weather and the Building Industry : A Research Correlation Conference on Climatological Research and its Impact on Building Design, Construction, Materials and Equipment : National Academy of Sciences, January 11 and 12, 1950, Building Research Advisory Board, Washington, 1950, 159 pages, p. 150.

http://books.google.ca/books?id=DWOrAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA150&lpg=PA150&dq=%22Weather+and+the+Building+Industry%22+Frigon&source=bl&ots=xw53o1-E0H&sig=2BB_T2RW_8wjWXG-EZal_oT-IU&hl=fr&sa=X&ei=Bx_YUrfDLYjpqwHdwoCoBQ&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Frigon&f=false

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participates in the symposium entitled "Weather and the Building Industry, a Research Correlation Conference on Climatological Research and Its Impact on Building Design, Construction Materials and Equipment", organized by the Building Research Advisory Board, a United States¹⁶ research organization.

The work abroad for Dominion Engineering Works, and later for the National Research Council

as well as his role as Scientific Advisor to the Canadian Embassy in the United States gave Raymond a taste for wide spaces. After following a path to similar to that of Augustin Frigon, his father (diploma from the Polytechnic, studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, professor at the École Polytechnique of Montreal), he is now devoted to international affairs, particularly in the Middle East. This will be discussed in the next article.

¹⁶*Weather and the Building Industry : A Research Correlation Conference on Climatological Research and its Impact on Building Design, Construction, Materials and Equipment : National Academu of Sciences, January 11 and 12, 1950, Building Research Advisory Board, Washington, 1950, 159 pages, p. 150.*

http://books.google.ca/books?id=DWQrAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA150&lpg=PA150&dq=%22Weather+and+the+Building+Industry%22+Frigon&source=bl&ots=xw53o1-E0H&sig=2BB_T2RW_8wjWYG-EZaI_oT-IU&hl=fr&sa=X&ei=Bx_YUrFDLYjqwHdwoCoBQ&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Frigon&f=false

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Was François Frigon said L'Espagnol a sailor? Just imagine the great headway in the knowledge of our ancestor if that information proved to be true.

A contemporary document mentions a sailor by the name of « L'Espagnol » on the royal galiot which brought the Viceroy Prouville de Tracy, in charge of the Carignan-Sallières Regiment from Tadoussac to Québec in 1665. The latter was accompanied by the new Governor General de Courcelles and by the Intendant Talon. This galiot was built in New France for the occasion¹. It was operated by five men under the command of Louis Fontaine « maistre de la Galliotte Royale » (master of the Royal Galiot).

The reference to a sailor said « L'Espagnol » can be found in *Jugements et délibérations du conseil souverain*². Here is the excerpt : « The Council has directed the Sieur de la Mothe to pay with war funds Guillaume Hatlier twenty eight *livres ten sols*, Pierre Ferré twenty eight *livres ten sols*, Papillon nine *livres*, Laforge three *livres* and L'Espagnol twenty seven *livres* as salary to those sailors on the Royal Galiot, be accountable for such disbursement and discharge ».

But who is this « L'Espagnol »? Could he be François Frigon? Let's see.



"Bayere or Dutch Galiotte Sailing along the coast for the transportation of goods marchandises »³. We see that the crew is limited to a few men and the ship is small, all curves for greater stability

In his census for 1666⁴, Trudel identifies in Québec a certain André Robidou said L'Espagnol, who is listed as single, unable to sign, hired man (*engagé*), sailor, originally from Spain. In Quebec, on June 7st of the following year, the latter marries the king's daughter Jeanne Denot of Paris. He was at the time identified as *habitant* (tenant

-proprietor of a family farm) and sailor⁵. As he is now a *habitant*, this means that he is settled permanently and cultivates land.

Furthermore, Trudel lists four hired men (*engagés*) designated as sailors in the colony: Georges Bert (Quebec), André Robidou said L'Espagnol (Quebec), Désiré ou Dizier Viger (Montreal) and Jean Viger (Montreal). The only sailor who bears the nickname L'Espagnol is André Robidou. It is more than likely to be the one referred to on the royal galley.

Moreover, François Frigon is identified as a domestic to Michel Pelletier de la Prade at Cap-de-la-Madeleine. There is no other mention of a sailor either in this list or anywhere else in known documentation.

For more information about André Robidou, here is an Internet link that Louise Frigon (83) sent to me on 12 October 12, 2012: <https://sites.google.com/site/350bottles/andre-robidou-dit-l-espagnol>.

¹Trudel, Marcel, *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*, Vol. IV, La seigneurie de la Compagnie des Indes occidentales, 1663-1674, Fides, 1997, page 69.

²Tome 1, p. 345-346, 13 mai 1665.

³*Recueil de veües de tous les différens Bastimens de la Mer Méditerranée, et de l'Océan avec leurs noms et usages*, Pierre Giffart, Libraire & Graveur du Roy, 1710, partie 2 (Mer océane), figure 14.

⁴Marcel Trudel, *La population du Canada en 1666, recensement reconstitué*, Éditions du Septentrion, Sillery, Québec, 1995, 379 pages, p. 218.

⁵Yves Landry, *Orphelines en France pionnières au Canada, Les Filles du roi au XVII^e siècle*, Éditions Leméac, Montréal, 436 pages, p. 303.

On April 2, 2014, the *Hebdo du Saint-Maurice* published, under the pen of Sandra Lacroix¹, an article on Maurice Frigon, a staunch friend of outdoor sports. Here, in a few words, is the exploit of this ordinary citizen who led the battle of his life, between 1975 and 1976, against the municipal administration of Shawinigan-Sud, at that time headed by Mayor Albert Landry.



Maurice Frigon, in the company of his granddaughter Béatrice Rousselle

Maurice fiercely opposed the project to transform the "Apollo" baseball field into a shopping mall. Considering this to be a disaster for the neighborhood youth, Maurice was appalled.

As head of the "Movement for the conservation of the 12th Avenue sports fields", he managed to get 1500 signatures on a petition and the municipal Council sessions became heated. Finally, the

municipal administration abandoned its project and the land was permanently dedicated to recreational pursuits. "Apollo Park" became "Parc Multisport Réal-Dufresne" and the youngest to the oldest will be able to play soccer, baseball, tennis, skateboarding, etc. Thanks to the vision of Maurice Frigon, the park retained its recreational vocation.



Maurice Frigon (member #158) BK34, is the brother of Georges E. (93), both from the line of Louis-Augustin, branch of Hubert.

¹Reference for the entire text : <http://www.lhebdojustmaurice.com/Sports/2014-04-02/article-3672797/Il-faut-sauver-le-terrain-des-loisirs%26hellip%3B/>

Grover Farm: the passion of horticulture for 70 years¹

In business for 70 years, it is truly under the management of its current owners, Jean-Claude Grover and Édith Frigon*, that the company took its expansion in the mid-90s, and directs its activities to horticulture while previously it was especially recognized for its market-gardening products.

During the past ten years, the Grover farm has significantly expanded its facilities so much that today it occupies an area of 445,300 square feet, an increase in area of nearly 25% in a decade.

One thing is ensured, however, that the company will remain in the family fold. Five children, William, Odile, Joelle, Martin and Tom work for the company. The first two work full time, while the other three spend several hours in addition to pursuing their education.



The Grover farm is the largest producer of poinsettias in Quebec. In the photo: Joelle Grover and Edith Frigon pose in front of the Ice punch variety. Photo: Agency QMI.

¹Written by Ghislain Plourde agency GMI on November 30, 2012

*Ancestral lineage of Edith Frigon unknown

/GEF December 1, 2012

The 24th *Soirée des Élités* of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Central Abitibi honored 15 individuals and businesses, May 11, 2013 in Amos. Highest awards were given to André Talbot and the Frigon Family¹.

A Double for the Frigons



Standing: John Suz (friend of Ginette), Joanne, Lucie Martel (Jacques), Jacques, Ivanhoë III (80), Madeleine Cyr (Ivanhoë III), Jean-Pier, Vincent (son of Jean-Pier) Seated: Ginette, Ivanhoë Jr (father), Pier-Anne (daughter of Jean-Pier), Diane Patry (wife of Jean-Pier), all Frigons and siblings

The David-Gourd prize, awarded each year to an individual or company that has contributed significantly to the development of the community, was given to the Frigon family. The latter consists of three generations of dynamic business people who have marked the development of Amos.

“My grandfather got the first commercial charter in Amos (Ivanhoë Frigon Ltd) in the very beginning of the city². My father (Ivanhoë Jr) has been an important economic engine. This award pays tribute to them and I am very happy for my father (age 90), who was able to share this moment with us. For my part, I have been following in their footsteps for 35 years. And I want to emphasize that one of our qualities has been that we always invest in our milieu”, stated Jean-Pier Frigon (Vice-president), who operates *Gestion Anocinq*³ with his brothers and sisters Ginette (Administrator), Joanne (Administrator), Ivanhoë III (President) and Jacques (Secretary).

They succeeded the only “double” of the evening, when the *Jardins du Patrimoine*, which belongs to Gestion Anocinq and Construction Sylvain Rouleau, were honoured for the quality of their customer service. “I believe that is the most important prize that can be awarded to a business. The award is for our entire team, that is, our 37 employees and our General Director, Isabelle Poirier, all of whom are sensitive to the needs of our people,” pointed out Mr. Frigon.

*Ivanhoë Jr comes from the lineage of Pierre Antoine, branch of Hilaire

/GEF mai 14, 2013

¹ Article by Martin Guindon, May 13, 2013, in the *Abitibi Express*

² Ivanhoë purchased the first commercial lot in Amos during an official sale held by the province in 1912, since Amos was established only in 1914. (Source Ivanhoë III)

³ Gestion Anocinq Ltée still owns 2 buildings on these arteries, my father’s second store, situated on First Avenue, which is currently rented by the Soleil Medical Clinic, and another building situated on Principale, which has been the Head-office of Frigon Propane (property of the 3 sons, Ivanhoë III, Pres., Jean-Pier, Vice-pres., and Jacques, Secretary and lawyer) and which is presently rented by Industrial Alliance. (Source: Ivanhoë)