



# THE FRIGONS

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

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

VOLUME 25 - NUMBER 1

WINTER 2018

## SENLIS - COULD IT BE THE CRADLE OF THE FRIGONS ??

III- The war

Pierre Frigon (4)



In **1383**, Charles VI is still on the warpath. « The king asks that as many as possible crossbowmen and gunners, with crossbows, cannons and gunpowder, be sent to Peronne for the coming August 4th »<sup>26</sup>.

En **1385**, Senlis is again requisitioned for the war effort or for the protection of the king: « Under this unfortunate reign, France was exposed to many misfortunes; our city, in particular, had to endure heavy taxes, of which the clergy sometimes paid one-third or one-quarter. On several occasions, the well-to-do inhabitants were compelled to contribute to supply the number of harnessed carriages the governors were asking them for the needs of the army. In 1385, they provided a carriage drawn by

four horses which were driven to the city of Arras »<sup>27</sup>.



Typical melee in the battles in the Middle Ages.

(Continuation on page 74)

<sup>26</sup> Comité d'archéologie de Senlis (*Archeological Committee of Senlis*), 1879, p. 229.

<sup>27</sup> J. F. Broisse, *Recherches historiques sur la ville de Senlis (Historical research on the city of Senlis)* Senlis, 1835, imprimerie de Desmarests, p 21-22. See also Jules Flammermont, p. 112-113.

2018-Meeting « Maison de la  
Madone », Saturday,  
August 18 in Trois-Rivières  
<http://www.frigon.org>  
More information in Spring 2018

### SUMMARY

Senlis- Could it be the Cradle of the Frigons - III.....	73
2018 - Meeting in Trois-Rivières .....	73
A Word from the President .....	75
Stone house - Rang Jacob.....	75
Senlis- Could it be the Cradle of the Frigons - IV .....	77
Active members - January 2018 .....	79
Golden Wedding Anniversary .....	80

### Canada Post

Publication mail  
Agreement number 40069967

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:  
Association des familles Frigon inc.  
1190 37<sup>e</sup> Avenue  
Laval, Québec H7R 4W4

PRINTED PAPER SURFACE

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

(Continued from page 73)



In **1386**, the king again asks for a great effort on the part of the inhabitants of Senlis, but he encounters resistance. Here is the sequence of events. On **August 24**, the king "asks Senlis to send him as many crossbowmen as they can for the expedition."<sup>28</sup> Since the 13th century, "the city of Senlis was to supply the King for the transport of his army with a number of wagons; the same principle was consistently applied in the following centuries, but it seems that quantity was no longer fixed by custom but varied according to need. [...] In the **following September**, Charles VI ordered the bailiff of Senlis to demand ten wagons in addition to those ordinarily owed to him"<sup>29</sup>. On September 2nd, "the general assembly of the inhabitants of Senlis appoints a deputy charged with obtaining a reduction on the number of carts required by the king"<sup>30</sup>. On September 26, "the crossbowmen recruited by the city of Senlis to serve the king in his English expedition are sworn"<sup>31</sup>. The story does not say if the number of carts has been decreased.

In order to satisfy this rather onerous duty, the inhabitants did not always follow the same pattern; sometimes the city built wagons and bought horses; sometimes it requisitioned the carriages and

animals it needed; they were esteemed before departure, and in the event of loss, undertook to repay the value to the dispossessed proprietor; the city also engaged cartmen for the duration of the expedition. Most often, Senlis had to pay the cartmen and all the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the men and their horses until their return from the army »<sup>32</sup>.

"In 1388, a new cart destined for Germany was sent at the expense of the inhabitants of Senlis; it was harnessed with five horses, of which the description was thus given: two gray, one tawny, one red, and one white. They had cost 78 francs. To drive them, they had determined a price with a cartman whose wages were fixed at 40 cents per month. The king had just formed a company of crossbowmen to serve as an escort on his journeys; the city of Senlis, for its contingent, provided six men, equipped and hired at the expense of the citizens. They were paid 7 francs and 8 cents *parisis* a month»<sup>33</sup>.

On **March 30th, 1405**, on the orders of Captain Oudart du Breuil, "the attorneys, the officers of the king, and the delegates of the clergy, hire a crossbowman or armourer to be paid by the city," to take care of and develop the artillery. It is understood between the lines that the armament was not of suitable level and that, for the sake of economy, the city avoided to have an expert on arms on site. Finally, the professional crossbowman Colart Larchier is brought in from another locality and he agrees not to leave his post without the approval of the city and swears to keep his work secret for the sake of military strategy. He is offered six *parisis* pounds a year and they pay him the rent. He promises to arrive within six weeks. The people reacts quickly! On **March 31st**, the general assembly refuses to pay his wages. Finally, it is agreed to hire him for one year only<sup>34</sup>.

(Continuation on page 76)

<sup>28</sup>Flammermont, p. 221.

<sup>29</sup>Flammermont, p. 118-119.

<sup>30</sup>*Idem* p. 221.

<sup>31</sup>*Idem*, p. 222.

<sup>32</sup>*Idem*

<sup>33</sup>Broisse, p 21-22.

See also Jules Flammermont, p. 112-113.

<sup>34</sup>Flammermont, p. 226, 227, 228.



## Friendship

I am not talking here about the relationship with what some social networks define as a "friend". I speak of warm, sincere, and selfless friendship, which thrives on the pleasure of being in the presence of the other. Friendship is when you take five minutes to share a coffee and two hours later you are still together. A friend is someone who accepts you as you are. This has a beneficial effect sometimes due to the memory of the time when we go to know each other, or the circumstances of a first meeting ... Whatever, when we leave, we feel reconciled with life. Personally, I keep a lasting memory of meetings like these.

The name Frigon has brought us together, and friendship calls us annually. Our next annual meeting will take place in Cap-de-la-Madeleine in August 2018 and we will present the latest discoveries about our ancestor François Frigon, his origin, his parents ...

If you are one of those who do not usually attend these meetings, come and experience the pleasure of the birth of a new friendship. It will be an extraordinary moment that will fill your memories and your heart for a long time.

---

## STONE HOUSE - RANG JACOB...Maurice Frigon (02403)

Raymond Rivard, speaker, Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, August 19, 2017 (cont'd)



Rouillard (Prénouveau) House  
Owner: Athanase Baril and Henriette Pronovost and descendants  
1843 1928.

In 1762, Ignace Rouillard Prénouveau

bought a land of four acres with houses and buildings. In 1798, he enlarged his estate by buying an adjoining land four acres wide by forty acres deep<sup>1</sup>.

In 1803, Ignace bequeaths to his son Joseph, a land measuring "four acres of frontage by 40 acres or so deep ... on which are built a house and other buildings" as described by the notary Guillet in his land roll of 1825 compiled by Françoise Veillet St-Louis in 2013. According to research conducted in 1983, the house dates from 1785.

Joseph is probably wealthy since in February 1823, he awarded a masonry contract with Joseph Nault of Trois-Rivières to clad his house "in good masonry made of split pebbles, good mortar, quicklime and of the best quality of sand ". The start of the

work is set for June 15 to end one month later. The cost is 20 pounds. It is specified that the house is thirty feet deep, thirty-four feet wide, and fifteen feet high<sup>2</sup>.

It was on his land that Joseph, in 1817, built with two neighbors a flour mill on the Rivière-à-Veillet without the permission of the Commissioner in charge of the property of the Jesuits (Commissaire administrateur des biens des Jésuites) acting on behalf of the British Crown. On June 23, 1817, François LeSieur Désaunier, Pierre Rivard and Joseph Rouillard Prénouveau registered a contract with notary Augustin Trudel<sup>3</sup>.

The stone cladding of the Rouillard house and the stone cladding of the mill being similar, it was thought that the house had been built by the Jesuits and that the two buildings had been built at the same time. The Jesuits never lived in this house as some authors claim. The construction of the house is earlier than that.

Maurice Frigon acquired the house and the farm (contract # 116626 lot-307) having an area of 170 acres on February 4, 1944. He sold the property to Henri Couture on July 12, 1968 (contract # 212336). He cultivated this land for 22 years.

---

<sup>1</sup><http://www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca/rpcq/detail.do?methode=consulter&id=198129&type=bien#.Wlu4s6jiaM8>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.stegenevieve.ca/Document/Genevivois/Mai.pdf>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.stegenevieve.ca/Document/Genevivois/Juin.pdf>



(Continued from page 74)



The crossbowman

[http://flandre-au-lion.skyrock.com/photo.html?id\\_article=3107308583&id\\_article\\_media=38389446](http://flandre-au-lion.skyrock.com/photo.html?id_article=3107308583&id_article_media=38389446)

« Archers and crossbowmen had to equip themselves at their expense, but when they did not have an armor in accordance with the regulations, the city lent them the parts they needed. In September **1410**, the city sent to the army eight crossbowmen who had presented themselves in the assembly to serve the city and the king in this expedition. They had been accepted and, after the price had been agreed, they had sworn to do their duty well, and swore an oath in presence of the bailiff. They chose one of them as captain and promised to obey him. For the duration of the whole expedition, the inhabitants were to give each of them 12 gold crowns a month; it is true that they had to pay their valets themselves and get a cart for their luggage »<sup>35</sup>.

### The maintenance of the fortifications

"The defense of the city was entrusted to the municipal magistrates and the *bourgeois*; the commune was to maintain the walls of the city and the belfry; Senlis was considered to be the owner [...] In fact, it was not until 1786 that royalty contested the city ownership of ramparts and ditches»<sup>36</sup>.

The repairs of the fortifications and the expenses for the army were always recurrent and ruinous for the inhabitants of Senlis. All had to contribute to this Major expense.

Even the clergy is obliged to pay: "The clergy of Senlis has always been obliging and must, as they say, pay a quarter of all the repairs and guard of the fortress of the city." [...] On August 2d, **1383**, an assembly decided that the clergy, who did not want to contribute to the payment of the captain's wages and repairs to the fortress, would be prosecuted at the expense of the city. The city obtained from the king letters imposing on the clergy the obligation which it had rejected, and on the 30th of August, an agreement was concluded by which the ecclesiastics would be cleared if they paid a quarter of the military expenses. This convention was originally made for 1383 only, but it was maintained and became a rule which was followed for many years»<sup>37</sup>.

Sometimes the *taille* (tax) for the fortress is diverted. For example, at the wedding of the king, the assembly of July 23, **1385** votes to take "two months of revenues for the new queen when she comes to Senlis »<sup>38</sup>.

On **March 25, 1387**, the general assembly authorized the raising of a "*taille* (tax) for the fortress" to pay the wages of the captain of the city, presents of wine for the city, the expenses of crossbowmen sent to Flanders for about 233 pounds, and elects 13 people to set the amount to be collected and revise the roll»<sup>39</sup>.

In **1388**, the aldermen, including Pierre Frigon, once again raise a "*taille* for the fortress". The clergy is required to participate in the funding. But in **1393**, the ecclesiastics still had not contributed to the collective effort: "[...]the said clergy owed money for a certain account that was made known to them on the 5th day of April 1388 and certain other expenses made by said city between the said 5th day until the day of the Saint-Jean-Baptiste of that year 1389, and finally the said clergy owes to the said city for the said account, the sum of 74 pounds, 2 *sols*, 4 *deniers* and a donation ". It must be said that the clergy "did not pay their contribution at the very moment when the expense

(Continuation on page 77)

<sup>35</sup>Idem, p. 113, 114, 222, 230.

<sup>36</sup>Flammermont, p. 25.

<sup>37</sup>Idem, p. 127.

<sup>38</sup>Idem, p. 220.

<sup>39</sup>Idem, 222, 223.

(Continued from page 76)

was being made; the city advanced the funds, and at long intervals the ecclesiastical delegates made the calculations with the attorneys and the other municipal and royal officers. These sessions were always held at the expense of the city where eating and drinking were provided in the cabaret, which, in these good old days, priests and laymen, rich and poor frequented quite often "<sup>40</sup>.

On February 28, **1400**, "on the order of the bailiff a general assembly orders the repair of the fortress and vote the raising of a *taille* to support it". And the order comes from the top: the king sent a letter "by which he summoned *monseigneur* the bailiff

of Senlis or his lieutenant that in the near future and without delay they visit and show all the castles and fortresses of the said area, to determine what repairs were to be made, and these were to be done in the near future and without delay; and for this cause, the said lieutenant who had previously visited the fortress of that city, brought with him the master of works and several knowledgeable workers, with the attorneys, and found that this fortress needed several repairs, such as carpentry, masonry, plaster, cover, ironwork, which amounted to the sum of two thousand hundred pounds *parisis* or so"<sup>41</sup>. Bad news for the inhabitants of Senlis ...

In the next issue: The Belfry

## IV- THE BELFRY OF SENLIS

The belfry «was located between the winery, the wheat market and the sea fish market, also called Harengerie»<sup>42</sup>.



Plan of Senlis, in 1772.

Sources : <http://www.bmsenlis.com/sitebmsenlis/galerie/picture.php?3583/category/218>

Abbé Eugène Muller, *Monographie des rues, places et monuments de Senlis* (Streets, places and Monuments of Senlis). Senlis. 1880. Printed by Ernest Paven.

<http://www.bmsenlis.com/data/pdf/shas/muller3.pdf>. See also part 1.

(Continuation on page 78)

---

<sup>40</sup>*Idem*, 151, 224.

<sup>41</sup>*Idem*, p. 225.

<sup>42</sup>Eugène Muller, *Monographie des rues, places et monuments de Senlis, première partie*, Senlis, 1880, imprimerie et lithographie Ernest Payen, p. 97. <http://www.bmsenlis.com/data/pdf/shas/muller1.pdf>  
Monograph on streets, places and monuments of Senlis



(Continued from page 77)

« Can you imagine this square building, robust and just like a citadel, crowned with an octagonal stone tower and four pinnacles, with a staircase that winds at one of its angles, 80 feet high? From its top, a watchman or watcher looks out, and the bells announce the closing of the doors, the lifting of the bridges, the holding of public assemblies, the markets, the fires, the riots or *mêlées* (*melléié*), the coming of the enemy ... It is the belfry, [...], one of the privileges of the old commune, and the aerial symbol of its very expensive freedoms. The Belfry had its bells, one of which dated, it is said, from 1281; and its well, to which we have access by crawling along a corridor in M. Rinuy's basement"<sup>43</sup>. The Belfry (or Bancloche) even served as a prison. Like the fortifications, the Belfry was under the direct responsibility of the city that was responsible for its maintenance.



Fig. II. — BELFRY DE SENLIS  
avant la restauration  
du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle.

Drawing of the Belfry of Senlis

Source : <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k486460p>

The inhabitants of Senlis were particularly proud of the main bell of the belfry, whose dimensions were imposing: diameter of 5 feet 4 inches; weight of 9,000 pounds. "The little bell will ring at dawn and at the usual hours; the large one, in case of need: fire or *melee*, as required by the authority of the provost"<sup>44</sup>. The large bell was therefore used only under the authority of the master of the gendarmerie of the city, in moments of great danger. The Belfry of Senlis was demolished in the early 19th century. The public clock on the facade was installed in 1445<sup>45</sup>.

### Conclusion

In the Middle Ages, the community takes precedence over the individual. As we have seen, Pierre Frigon is elected and has no choice but to accept: everyone must contribute to society according to his abilities. So at that time, the pictorial works are not signed nor are the great literary works like the *Song of Roland*. Individualism will begin to be defined in the Renaissance and will lead to the French Revolution and the concept of individual freedom: freedom, equality, fraternity.

Pierre Frigon served his community as best he could in the troubled times of the Hundred Years' War. It is moving to revisit the events of these ancient times. Our humanity is recognizable in those people who, like us, lived fully in the present moment and worked hard for the well-being of their children and the progress of their society.

<sup>43</sup>Eugène Muller, *Senlis et ses environs*, Senlis, 1896, Th. Nouvian, imprimeur éditeur, p. 12. <https://books.google.ca/books?id=jLdCAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=%22Senlis+et+ses+environs%22&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiDh7PgrbjSAhVJz2MKHVu-BLMQ6AEIGjAA#v=onepage&q=%22Senlis%20et%20ses%20environs%22&f=false>

Voir aussi : Eugène Muller, *Monographie*, p. 96, et Flammermont, p. 79, 129.

<sup>44</sup>Muller, *Monographie* p. 97.

<sup>45</sup>*Idem*, p. 99.

**LINEAGE OF LOUIS AUGUSTIN (57)**

AFF022 Anita Frigon (04952) (Guillemette), Montréal-Nord  
 AFF028 Marcel Frigon (00036), Shawinigan-Sud  
 AFF032 Louise Frigon (02463) cnd, Montréal  
 AFF033 Denis Frigon (03471), Trois-Rivières  
 AFF036 Georgette Frigon (04799) (Cormier), Baie-Comeau  
 AFF039 Suzanne Frigon (04875), Mont-Joli  
 AFF041 Roger Frigon (04946), Gatineau  
 AFF042 Thérèse Frigon (04951), Montréal  
 AFF048 Fernand Frigon (02940), Duvernay Laval  
 AFF056 Lucie Frigon (04709) (Caron), Gatineau  
 AFF065 André Frigon (03235), Saint-Étienne-des-Grès  
 AFF086 Pauline Frigon (04204) (Couture), Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville  
 AFF089 Claudette Frigon (02949) (Giesinger), Longueuil  
 AFF093 Georges E. Frigon (00037), Trois-Rivières  
 AFF094 Pierrette Frigon (02912) (Bélanger), Batiscan  
 AFF095 Gérald Frigon (03025), Saint-Prosper  
 AFF096 Raymonde Frigon (05203), Saint-Jérôme  
 AFF104 Jacques Frigon (02570), Ottawa  
 AFF107 Gaétan Frigon (03022), Montréal  
 AFF116 Gérald Frigon (06191), Laval (Saint-François)  
 AFF121 Denise Frigon (02572), Trois-Rivières  
 AFF126 Claudette Chevette-Naud (00269), Montréal  
 AFF130 François Frigon (02563), Laval (Fabreville)  
 AFF131 Roger Frigon (04676), Rimouski  
 AFF145 Denise Frigon (02869) Pelletier, Sainte-Foy  
 AFF155 Ruth Baribeau-Hamilton (00160), Stratford  
 AFF156 Monique Frigon (00098) (Blanchette), Dracut  
 AFF158 Maurice Frigon (00034), Shawinigan Sud  
 AFF177 Réjeanne Frigon (02492), Laval  
 AFF178 Rita Frigon (02491), Laval  
 AFF191 Nicole Frigon (00516), Montréal  
 AFF192 Jacques Frigon (04853), Sept-Îles  
 AFF216 Doris Chevette (00270), Southington  
 AFF241 Serge Martin (08344), Saint-Jérôme  
 AFF243 Céline Frigon (15460) o.s.u., Trois-Rivières  
 AFF246 Normand Frigon (04719), Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan  
 AFF256 Claude Frigon (02495), Laval (Duvernay)  
 AFF257 Nicole Guilbault (10287), Québec  
 AFF260 Lorraine Frigon (04155), Saint-Léonard  
 AFF261 Ghislain Frigon (02569), Shawinigan  
 AFF266 Daniel Frigon (00060), Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc  
 AFF269 Michèle Frigon (10639), Montréal  
 AFF270 Vincent Frigon (10638), Laval Duvernay  
 AFF271 Francine Frigon (23734), Saint-Prosper  
 AFF272 Aurèle Frigon (02571), Nicolet  
 AFF273 Huguette Gravel (28046), Montréal  
 AFF274 Rita Gravel (28045), Montréal  
 AFF275 Lucie Gravel (11022), Saint-Maurice  
 AFF276 Denis Frigon (02489), Saint-Jérôme  
 AFF277 Céline Frigon (02566), Saint-Prosper  
 AFF278 Marie-Ange Bordeleau-Frigon (03342), Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan  
 AFF279 Claire Renaud-Frigon (04494), Ottawa  
 AFF281 Clémence Rivard-Frigon (03042), Montréal  
 AFF284 Marcel Frigon (02573), Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan  
 AFF287 Geneviève Frigon (04005), Pointe-Aux-Outardes  
 AFF288 Lise Frigon (02558), Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan  
 AFF289 Pierre Frigon (00105), Jasper

**LINEAGE OF PIERRE-ANTOINE (35)**

AFF004 Pierre Frigon (03553), Saint-Hippolyte  
 AFF008 Benoît Frigon (05104), Lévis  
 AFF025 François Frigon (05103), Saint-Hubert  
 AFF027 Sylvie Frigon (03348), Cap-Rouge  
 AFF034 Daniel Frigon (04894), Champlain  
 AFF051 Gilles Frigon (03590), Amos  
 AFF060 Paul Frigon (03531), Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac  
 AFF079 Céline Frigon (05099), Pierrefonds  
 AFF080 Ivanhoë III Frigon (04926), Rock-Forest  
 AFF083 Louise Frigon (03301), Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérace  
 AFF084 Huguette Frigon (03299), Sherbrooke  
 AFF085 Ginette Frigon (05089), Saint-Hyacinthe  
 AFF088 Armande Frigon (03320), Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade  
 AFF090 Paul-Florian Frigon (05093), Saint-Romuald  
 AFF111 Ursule Frigon (02925) (Couture), Saint-Prosper  
 AFF132 Romuald A. Frigon (05094), Stittsville  
 AFF171 Roland Frigon (03135), La Tuque  
 AFF173 Marie-Paule Frigon (04362), La Doré  
 AFF174 Lucie Frigon (09218) (Ratté), Longueuil  
 AFF217 Lucille Frigon (25413), Cowansville  
 AFF218 Léonce Frigon (04323), Laval (Fabreville)  
 AFF235 Carmen Chartier (14561), Pontiac  
 AFF237 Lee A. Templeton (16294), Camarillo  
 AFF240 Hermine Trudel (16891), Montréal  
 AFF254 Marcel Frigon (09213), Lévis  
 AFF258 Martin Frigon (10011), Montréal  
 AFF259 Suzanne Frigon (01316), Saint-Jérôme  
 AFF262 René Frigon (04041), Saint-Boniface-de-Shawinigan  
 AFF265 Jeanne-Mance Plourde (04324), Laval (Fabreville)  
 AFF267 Nicole Frigon (22070) (Boutin), Normandin  
 AFF280 Jean-Guy Boivin (10539), Anjou  
 AFF282 Christine Binda (16416), Camarillo  
 AFF283 Réjean Boutin (22068), Roberval  
 AFF285 Claude Frigon (09227), Trois-Rivières  
 AFF286 Louise Frigon-Craig (09214), Mont Saint-Hilaire

**LINEAGE OF JOSEPH (9)**

AFF003 Luc O. Frigon (05075), Saints-Martyrs-Canadien  
 AFF006 Paul Frigon (0687), Almonte  
 AFF011 Jean-René Frigon (04228), Trois-Rivières  
 AFF012 Aline Frigon (05128), Trois-Rivières  
 AFF015 Diane Frigon (05143), Saint-Tite  
 AFF072 Phillip Frigon (07097), Clay Center  
 AFF100 Lise Mahoux Léonard (07328), Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts  
 AFF159 Raymond F. Maynard (09964), New London  
 AFF187 John Riddell (09620), Nicholson 3882

**LINEAGE OF PIERRE-OLIVIER(3)**

AFF035 Robert A. Harvey (05603), Saint-Johnsville  
 AFF064 Jean-Claude Frigon (03849), Trois-Rivières  
 AFF138 Teresa L. Frigon (07088), Niceville

**LINEAGE OF PAUL-ANTOINE (1)**

AFF230 Ronald Frego (14149), Stacy 55079, USA

*GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY 50 YEARS*

Photo taken on August 19, 2017 at the meeting of the Association of Frigon Families inc.

Yves Frigon (02464) married Claudette Lafrenière (03261) on June 3d, 1967 in Cap-de-la-Madeleine, St-Lazarre

**GENEALOGICAL NOTES**

*François and Marie-Claude Chamois*

*Jean-François and Gertrude Peros*

*Antoine and Marie-Anne Trottier*

*Augustin and Marie Lefebvre*

*Augustin and Marie Brousseau*

*Elzéar and Éléonore Massicotte*

*Philippe and Marie-Anne Pronovost*

*Clément and Laurette Rivard*

*Yves and Claudette Lafrenière*

*2 children and 4 grandchildren*

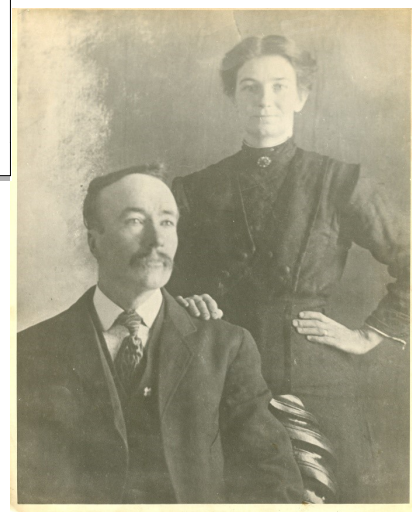
*François (130)*



Photo taken on August 19, 2017 at the meeting of the Association of Frigon Families inc.



Clément Frigon (02405) married Laurette Rivard (02461) on August 24, 1939 in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan. They had five children including Yves Frigon, Sister Louise Frigon, cnd (02463) and Gilles Frigon (02462) who have been or are still members of our association.



Philippe Frigon (00590) is Yves' grandfather. Born on November 12, 1866, he died in 1928 and was buried on November 26, 1928. His wife, Marie-Anne Pronovost (00593) was born on March 9, 1976 and died in 1918.

**FOR ALL THOSE YOU HAVE BEEN MARRIED FOR FIFTY YEARS AND OVER SINCE 2010**

Send your wedding anniversary photos to the Association, your own, those of your parents or those of your grandparents.

Let all the members share the descendants of our Frigon families  
Please get in touch with me. I will be happy to send you the details.

**Sylvie Frigon**



I can be reached  
by telephone: (418) 651-3948 or by e-mail: [sylvie.frigon@videotron.ca](mailto:sylvie.frigon@videotron.ca)