



THE FRIGONS

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SPRING-SUMMER 2019

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF FRANÇOIS FRIGON

2- The Franquetot of Coigny

Pierre Frigon (aff004)



The Franquetot family of Coigny

We know that François Frigon arrived in New France in 1664 or 1665 and that his parents lived in Basse-Normandie in the «village of Franquetot» at the time of his marriage with Marie-Claude Chamois, in 1670¹³. But who are the masters of Franquetot as François embarks for Canada? When he leaves France, the lord of the area is Robert de Franquetot. Indeed, «in 1666, died **Robert de Franquetot**, sieur de Cogny and Cretteville near Coutances, [...]»¹⁴.

and its unwavering loyalty to the kings of France from one generation to the next. Two of its members were ennobled in 1543, and, over the years, reached the rank of Duke of Coigny. Let's take a look at this progression.

«De Franquetot of Coigny, a house originally from Lower Normandy, [is] known first as Guillotte [...]». Among the Guillotte, let us deal with **Thomas**, «squire»¹⁵, Lord of Franquetot,

This family distinguished itself by its feats of arms

(Continuation on page 106)

¹³Attestation of the marriage of François Frigon and Marie-Claude Chamois, August 25, 1686, signed by François Dupré, priest in the parish of Champlain, ANF, Minutier central des notaires de Paris, Me Jean Carnot (1667-1710) ET XCI 462, 07.03.1687.

¹⁴G. J. Lange, *Éphémérides normandes ou recueil chronologique, historique et monumental sur la Normandie*, tome 2, Caen Bonneserre, Mancel, Trébutien et Manoury, Rouen, 1833, p. 337. https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_JjyXbrh0koEC
See also National Library of France, Gallica section : *Histoire générale des maisons souveraines, princières, duciales et des autres maisons nobles, des hommes d'état, de guerre, de science et d'art...*, par A.-A. Birague, 1851-1854, tome 1. Available on the web in Gallica.

¹⁵Squire (Écuyer): title given to the ennobled.

Annual meeting - 2019 25th anniversary Gathering

Saturday, August 24

Meeting, visit and exhibition in Terrebonne on l'Ile-des-Moulins. Pontoon excursion on the river.

Sunday, August 25

Bus excursion in Lanaudière

Wine, cheese and more

LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND REGISTRATION FORM ENCLOSED

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Beaumont, Sainteny, Crestville, Boutemont, Leogny, Vive-Fontaine, etc.¹⁶». He was also « Viscount of Carentan and Keeper of the Seals of the viscounty of this place, and was, like his brother Robert, ennobled, for a fee, by charter in September 1543 [...] ». The origin of the counts and dukes of Coigny-Franquetot goes back to him. Two of his descendants obtained the rank of Marshal of France. Their arms bore « gules with a face of gold, charged with three azure stars, surmounted by two gold croissants in chief and a pointed one¹⁷ ».



Coat of arms of the Franquetot family of Coigny.

The son Thomas is **Antoine**, « Lord of the said place, of Coigny, Saint-George, Cresteville, etc.; Président à mortier¹⁸, in the Parliament¹⁹ of Rouen, as of July 2, 1629, on the resignation of Gilles Anzeray, Viscount of Carentan, Lieutenant-general of Cotentin [...] »²⁰. He « later became Viscount of Carentan, Keeper of the Seals of the viscounty, and finally, Lieutenant general civil and criminal of the *baillage* (Bailiwick) of Cotentin, President of the *présidial*²¹ of Coutances²² ».

The son of Antoine, « **Robert** de Franquetot, 2nd of this name, squire, lord and patron of Tournaville, Coigny, Franquetot, Cresteville, etc., also Président à mortier, in the same parliament, maintained in his

nobility by judgment of M. de Chamillart, intendant of Normandy, on July 29, 1666; died in Youplet on November 25th of the same year. His heart was carried to and buried in the monastery of the Cordeliers²³ in Rouen, and his body in Franquetot²⁴ ».



François de Franquetot, Duke of Coigny

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_de_Franquetot_de_Coigny

François de Franquetot, grandson of this Robert, dies in 1759. « Duke of Coigny, Marshal of France, Knight of the King's orders, and of the Golden Fleece, he was born in 1670 at the Franquetot Castle near Coutances. He served with distinction, and combined the virtues of a citizen with the talents of a general. On June 29, 1754, he won the battle of Parma over the imperial army, and that of Guastalla on the following September 19. The land and *seigneurie* of Coigny, in the diocese de

(Continuation on page 108)

¹⁶*Nobiliaire universel de France ou recueil général des généalogies historiques des maisons nobles de ce royaume par M. de Saint-Allais, tome 10, première partie*, Librairie Bachelin-DeFlorenne, Paris, 1876. p. 26 et suivantes. <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k36871r.r=bpt6k36871r?rk=21459:2>

¹⁷*Notices, mémoires et documents publiés par la Société d'agriculture, d'archéologie et d'histoire naturelle du département de la Manche*, vol. 9, Saint-Lo, 1890, p. 58. National Library of France. <http://gallica.bnf.fr/services/engine/search/sru?operation=searchRetrieve&version=1.2&query=%28gallica%20all%20%22bpt6k486558p%22%29&suggest=0>

¹⁸Président à mortier: The mortar is a black velvet toque with gold braid ribbons worn by judges of the highest court under the Old regime. See : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pr%C3%A9sident_%C3%A0_mortier

¹⁹Parlement: has no connection with the notion of parliament as we know it today. In France, at that time, Parliament is a court of justice.

²⁰*Nobiliaire, Op. cit.*

²¹Présidial: judicial tribunal in ordinary bailiwicks erected in 1552 in the most important bailiwicks, and judging cases of modest importance

²²*Notices, mémoires, op. cit.*

²³Cordeliers: in France, familiar name given to the Franciscans, prior to the Revolution.

²⁴*Nobiliaire, Op. cit.*



For 23 years, including 16 as president, I participated in crafting the future of our association. The curiosity of my mind fueling my life, I spent many hours conducting research and organizing activities. But many others before me and with me have done more than I have for the development of what we have become as an Association. You certainly know the people responsible for our progress and I am proud to have worked with them. If there were a prize in

these categories, our newsletter and our website would be serious candidates for the gold medal.

And all along this journey, I met pleasant people and saw people with smiles that are not lacking in grace and eyes that do not lack fire. And I loved being with you. Life is a journey. I will never be again your president, but I will continue the journey with you.

**INVITATION TO ALL FRIGONS, THEIR DESCENDANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS
FOR THE 25th ANIVERSARY IN TERRBONNE
ON AUGUST 24 AND BUS EXCURSION IN LANAUDIÈRE
ON SUNDAY AUGUST 25 (Bring a bag (wine tote) for your lunch and purchases)**

**DID YOU KNOW THAT The "Trial bag"
(Le sac à procès)**

Pierre Frigon (aff004)

Marie-Claude Chamois is well known for her lawsuit against her mother Jacqueline Girard. The trial bag in this unusual case must have been rather large! ¹!

« A "trial bag" is a jute, hemp or leather bag that was used in court cases under the Old Regime, and contained the complete legal documentation for archival purposes ² ».



« It contained depositions and petitions, copies signed by the prosecutors, documentary evidence³ ».

« Once the case was over, these different pieces were gathered and hung in the bag attached by a hook to a wall or beam (hence the expression "a pending case ") so that the scrolls would not be destroyed by rodents. These bags were placed in the lawyer's office or the registries of each jurisdiction».

« The phrase "the case is in the bag " meant that the court record was ready and that all the documents were archived in the sealed bag. For the hearing, the bag was lowered and the prosecutor (lawyer) could plead before the court and "empty his bag" by taking out the necessary documents for his argument. The phrase "have more than one trick in his bag"⁴ comes from the cunning attorney who knew how to exploit all these pieces.

Sources: Departmental Archives of the Alpes Maritimes and Departmental Archives of Loire-et-Cher.

https://www.histoire-image.org/fr/etudes/perception-impot-place-ecrit-campagnes?i=1305&oe_zoom=2439&id_sel=2439

Note from the editor: There is no exact translation for the expression "sac à procès". Pending is the French term for hanging

¹The text is taken entirely from Wikipedia https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sac_%C3%A0_proc%C3%A8s.

See also the web site of Réseau juridique du Québec (The Quebec Law Network) : <https://www.avocat.qc.ca/public/sacaproces.htm>.

²Christophe Blanquie, « Les sacs à procès ou le travail des juges sous Louis XIII », *Revue d'histoire de l'enfance « irrégulière »*, 2001, p. 181-192 ([[archive](#)]).

³« Sac à procès » [[archive](#)]

⁴Delphine Gaston, *Nos 500 expressions populaires préférées*, Larousse, 2013, p. 121.

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF FRANÇOIS FRIGON

2- The Franquetot of Coigny

(Continued from page 106)

Coutances, became a county around 1650, and this county became a Duchy in February 1747²⁵ ».

More detailed information on members of this illustrious family can be found in *Le nobiliaire universel de France* as quoted on a previous page²⁶.

The Franquetot Castle

There are still a few reminders of the Franquetot family in Coigny: two castles and the family vault in the church of Coigny. Here are a few words on the most important one, the Château Franquetot. Robert's great-uncle, his ennobled namesake, undertakes to rebuild the family castle « and raises the left wing in the Renaissance style. The rest of the castle was built between 1735 and 1739 by François de Franquetot, first Duke of Coigny and

Marshal of France, whose coat of arms appear on the pediment of the central pavilion²⁷ ».



Source : Fonds Mérimé, photo by M. Garczynska Cl.M.H.270.887 (1966)

²⁵ G. J. Lange, *Op. cit.*

²⁶ See also *Le dictionnaire des familles françaises* [...], volume 19, in Gallica : <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1120122?rk=171674;4>

²⁷ Fonds Mérimé, http://www.culture.gouv.fr/public/mistral/memoire_fr?ACTION=CHERCHER&FIELD_1=REF&VALUE_1=APMH00270887

PLACE OF ORIGIN OF FRANÇOIS FRIGON

3- Marie Frigon, a life in Coigny

Based on research conducted in the archives of France, it is now possible to follow the life of a person over a long period of time. By reading carefully the registers of baptisms, marriages and burials of Coigny in Basse-Normandie, I was able to follow the life of a Frigon between 1697 and 1735. Marie Frigon has been married three times, had at least five children, and died « having received the holy sacraments ». A story of love and courage.

Originally from Cretteville, she meets a young man from the neighboring village. Only three kilometers separate them. In 1697, on a beautiful July day, she got married with François Lebarbier of Coigny²⁸. Her parents, Robert Frigon and Françoise Leconte, make the trip from Cretteville to Coigny to attend the wedding and her father signs the parish register with a cross. Moment filled with hope for the future.

Marie and François are quick to give birth to their first child. As early as May 1698, a beautiful baby

girl named Marguerite²⁹ was born. A second girl



Saint-Pierre Church in Coigny
Picture taken from Google

was born in March 1700. The godparents are Marguerite Frigon and Gilles (Ba?). The godfathers, as was the tradition, choose the name and the child is named Marie-Françoise³⁰. In April 1701 is born Jeannette, whose godfathers are Jacques Leblanc

(Continuation on page 109)

²⁸ Registre paroissial de Coigny, baptêmes, 25 mai 1698. : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768DrifFc/45c2d72b8e>

²⁹ Registre paroissial de Coigny, baptêmes, 25 mai 1698. : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768DrifFc/45c2d72b8e>

³⁰ Registre paroissial de Coigny, baptêmes, 1^{er} mars 1700 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768cZoUKE/7533b662fl>

3- Marie Frigon, a life in Coigny

(Continued from page 108)

and Anne Lehouellent³¹. Then in 1705 is born a fourth girl whose name could not be deciphered³².

The couple runs a peaceful life until December 1707 when a great misfortune hits the family. François Lebarbier dies, at the age of forty, a few days before Christmas³³. Indeed, he is buried on December 2nd. We can imagine Marie's distress, now alone with four children, in the middle of winter.

She has certainly received the support of her late husband's family since she is still living in Coigny, eight years later, when she marries Pierre Leconte. We know that her mother is a Leconte. Pierre is probably a distant cousin. The ceremony takes place in November 1715 after the heavy field works. Unfortunately, Marie's father is not present at this second marriage. He has died, and his moth-

er will be alone at the ceremony³⁴.

The following year, the valiant Marie gives Pierre a daughter named Thérèse³⁵ who will die a year and a half later, in March 1718³⁶. The four remaining children are now grown-up girls. The oldest, Marguerite, is nearly 20 years old, Marie-Françoise is almost 18 years old, Jeannette is 17 years old and the youngest is almost 13 years old.

Three years pass and misfortune strikes again. Pierre Leconte dies in February 1721³⁷. Marie was certainly still charming since three years later, in her late forties, she married Robert Frémin³⁸. They will spend eleven years together until the death of Marie in March 1743³⁹.

Note from the editor: More to come in following newsletters

⇒ 4-Jacques Frigou dies in Cretteville

⇒ 5-Historical sites of Cretteville and Coigny

³¹Registre paroissial de Coigny, baptêmes, 4 avril 1701 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768cZoUKE/f663409e45>

³²Registre paroissial de Coigny, baptêmes, 7 juin 1705 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768cZoUKE/ba6dfb7419>

³³Registre paroissial de Coigny, décès, 2 décembre 1707 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768bLwF9a/481386d509>

³⁴Registre paroissial de Coigny, mariages, 14 novembre 1715 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768NzGxjS/f8fa32139d>

³⁵Registre paroissial de Coigny, baptêmes, 17 septembre 1716 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768NzGxjS/a611100c86>

³⁶Registre paroissial de Coigny, inhumations, 25 mars 1718 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768NzGxjS/9babafa91f>

³⁷Registre paroissial de Coigny, inhumations, 2 février 1721 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768g67Q9n/3591449a33>

³⁸Registre paroissial de Coigny, mariages, 22 février 1724 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768g67Q9n/8b0ad930ef>

³⁹Registre paroissial de Coigny, inhumations, 4 mars 1735 : <http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085768g67Q9n/13f2651c0e>

THE SISTERS OF THE CONGRÉGATION NOTRE-DAME

Sister Alice Frigon (03241)

Francois (aff130)



Sister Alice Frigon¹ received from the hands of Bryce Mackasey, Postmaster General of Canada in 1975, a complete sheet of stamps where she could recognize herself, as a young woman, in the role of a student of Mother Marguerite Bourgeois.

¹http://collections.banq.qc.ca/lapresse/src/cahiers/1995/07/15/05/82812_1995071505.pdf

Source : La Presse, Montréal, Saturday, July 15, 1995

Un timbre de 1975 connaît son épilogue

■ Les philatélistes noteront avec regret la disparition, le 2 juillet dernier, de Soeur Alice Frigon, de la Congrégation Notre-Dame. Cette religieuse s'est éteinte, presque centenaire, à la maison-mère, à Westmount.

Soeur Alice Frigon, née à Saint-Narcisse, en 1895, avait fait profession à la Congrégation Notre-Dame en 1917. Par un curieux concours de circonstances, elle était apparue au centre d'un timbre-poste canadien de huit cents émis le 30 mai 1975 en hommage à la fondatrice Mère Marguerite Bourgeois.

Ce timbre reproduit un tableau de Soeur Saint-René (Elmina Lachance) peint en

1904 à l'occasion d'un jeu scénique interprété à Villa Maria. Alice Frigon était alors âgée de huit ans et personnifiait une jeune élève de Mère Bourgeois, rôle tenu par

Soeur Sainte-Jeanne-de-Jésus, née Elonore Coglin et originaire de Toledo, dans l'Ohio.

La petite élève qui parcourt du regard un livre de classe, c'est Soeur Alice Frigon, en religion Soeur Sainte-Olivine. À cette époque, elle était

pensionnaire à Villa Maria avec sa soeur, de trois ans plus âgée qu'elle. Elle disait se souvenir du moment où on lui ajustait le joli bonnet de dentelles dont nous admirons la finesse du détail sur la peinture.



(Continuation on page 110)

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In the article entitled « A Frigon in a Religious Order » published on page 99 of the Winter 2019 newsletter, we have mentioned that Sister Alice Frigon was one of three Frigon who have joined the Congrégation de Notre-Dame.

Her origins

Daughter of Joseph Auguste Frigon (03241) and Annette Massicotte (02887), Alice was born in Saint-Narcisse, Champlain County on November 16, 1895. She died on July 2^d, 1995. Sister Frigon passed away, at almost 100 years old, at the mother-house of the Congrégation in Westmount.

Annette will give birth to 13 children including 3 boys and 8 girls and 2 anonymous (stillborn).

1. Blanche Frigon, birth: 1892-08-10, death 1960
2. Aimée Frigon, birth: 1893-08-24, death: 1894
3. Jules Frigon, birth: 1894-09-07, death 1973
4. Alice Frigon cnd, birth: 1895-11-16, death 1995-07-02

5. Rosario Frigon, birth: 1897-05-22, death 1898
6. Lucette Frigon, birth: 1898-03-23, death 1898
7. Anonyme Frigon, birth: 1899-07-13, death 1899
8. Estelle Frigon, birth: 1900-09-12, death 1995
9. Yvette Frigon, birth: 1901-11-00, death?
10. Anonyme Frigon, birth: 1902-12-10, death?
11. Dr Paul Frigon, birth: 1906-09-00, death 1984
12. Agathe Frigon, birth: 1908-02-00, death 1980
13. Marielle Frigon, birth: 1912-00-00, death 2001

In a future newsletter, we will continue with the chronology of the important moments of her life.

The religious name of Alice Frigon was Sister Sainte-Olivine.

Source: Archives of the Congrégation, Volume XXVII, number 23, IN MEMORIAM by Marcelle Desparois, C.N.D.



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Note from the editor: listing of board members since 1994: <https://frigon.org/a-propos-de-nous/administration>
Click on « Historique des conseils d'administration et des équipes du bulletin »

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Edition, translation and revision of the English texts

- Claire Renaud-Frigon (279)

Edition and revision of the French texts

- Pierre Frigon (4) ,
- Gérald Frigon (116)
- Louise Frigon (32)

A few details on the life of Clément Frigon

Clément worked as a farmer until the sale of his land in 1966. He was a skilled carpenter. During downtime between seasons, he worked on building houses in the village under the supervision of a small contractor. He also worked on the rebuilding of a small bridge located at the beginning of the Rang Jacob. The bridge was located close to the family farm next to the house of Gaston Baril.

He was regularly asked to participate in road works. He worked on logging sites in winter from late November to late February (more or less). He always came back for Christmas and New Year's Day because, according to him: « A guy who did not have a wife and children took my place because I had a family ». Louise remembers some of her

father's words: «normally I should have been gone for the entire « run ». He worked for approximately seven years on logging sites in winter from 1947 to 1953 .



Source : Louise Frigon (aff032), February 2019

PHILIPPE FRIGON (00590)

B.: 1866-11-12, Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan

D.: 1928

Occupation: Barber, between 1896 and 1909 and farmer in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan

7th generation
&

MARRIAGE

On 1896-06-15 in Saint-Prosper-de-Champlain
Philippe is 30 years
and Marie Anne is 20
years old.

MARIE ANNE PRONOVOST (00593)

B.: 1876-03-09, Saint-Prosper-de-Champlain

D.: 1918 in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan



He owned a farm (lot-306...) in part as of March 31, 1894 number 30788 (sale) and wholly as of November 25, 1900 contract # 38696 (donation).



Seated from left to right: Me Roland Trudel (spouse of Louisa), Louisa (02401), Albertine (02402)
Standing from left to right: Joseph (14442), Frère Prosper (02406), Henri-Paul (02407), Clément (02405)

Marie-Anne will give birth to 15 children, 9 boys and 6 girls. She had twins in 1916 Marthe and Raymond who survived just a few

1. Rosaire Frigon, birth: 1897-05-22 death: 1918
2. Aline Frigon, birth: 1898-08-09 death :1964
3. Florida Frigon, birth: 1900-08-10 death: 1931
4. Louis-Jean Frigon, birth: 1901-12-30 death: 1918
5. Emilien Frigon, birth: 1903-04-06 death 1967
6. Louisa Frigon, birth: 1904-04-11 death?
7. Albertine Frigon, birth: 1906-01-22 death: ?
8. Maurice¹ Frigon, birth: 1907-08-27 death: 1976
9. Joseph Frigon, birth: 1907-08-27 death: ?
10. Clément² Frigon, birth: 1909-06-13 death: 1986
11. Prosper³ Frigon f.s.c., birth: 1911-08-05 death: 2008
12. Henri-Paul⁴ Frigon, birth: 1914-06-03 death: 1978
13. Marthe Frigon, birth: 1916 death: 1916
14. Raymond Frigon, birth: 1916 death: 1916 twin of Marthe
15. Ange Alberta Frigon, birth: 1918-05-19 death : 1939

¹Joseph and Maurice are identical twins.

²THE FRIGONS Newsletter, Vol. 26, no. 1, WINTER 2019, p. 102

³https://frigon.org/uploads/document/frere_prosper_frigon_sc.pdf

⁴THE FRIGONS Newsletter, Vol. 24, no. 3, FALL 2017, p. 67

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

France: **Yves Frigon** and Marguerite Ferre

François and Marie-Claude Chamois

Jean-François and Gertrude Perreault

Antoine and Marie-Anne Trottier

Augustin and Marie Lefebvre

Augustin and Marie Brousseau

Elzéard and Eléonore Massicotte

Philippe and Marie-Anne Pronovost

Clément and Laurette Rivard

Sœur Louise (aff032)

François (aff130)



Aline Frigon (02397) married Pierre Belleville. The wedding was celebrated on August 7, 1929 in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan in Mauricie.

Spring-Summer 2019



Florida Frigon (02398) married Claudion Baril. The wedding was celebrated on August 3^d, 1925 in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan in Mauricie.



Albertine Frigon (02402) married Arthur Lapointe. The wedding was celebrated on September 10, 1936 in the Cathédrale Ste-Thérèse d'Avila, Abitibi, Amos.

N.B: aff replaces the member #. The codes (nnnnn) in brackets, can be used as a research criteria under the research tab in the frigon.org website.