



# THE FRIGONS

NEWSLETTER OF THE FRIGON,  
FRIGONE, FREGO, FREEGO,  
FREGOE, ,FREGON, FREGONEFAMILIES

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SPRING-SUMMER 2020

## STATE OF RESEARCH INTO THE ORIGIN OF OUR EUROPEAN ANCESTORS

(First part)

Gérald Frigon<sup>116</sup>

Since the beginning of our association, we knew that the first FRIGON to settle in America was François Frigon. And we also knew from the beginning that, in 1670, he married a King's Daughter named Marie-Claude Chamois, daughter of Honoré Chamois (King's Secretary and Herald of France) and Jacqueline Girard. It took us 24 years of research to find out where their parents came from. And so far, we only found information on three out of four. Let's see in detail what we know and what remains to be found.

**FRANÇOIS FRIGON :** In the census of 1666, he was listed as Michel Peltier's servant in Trois-Rivières and said to be 18 years old. This census contained multiple errors and was repeated in 1667. In this one, a 17-year-old servant from Michel Peltier's house had the nickname Lespagnol. On a few occasions in the following years, François

Frigon used the nickname Lespagnol. We still do not know for sure on which boat he arrived and in what year. Traditionally, a hired man whose trip to America was paid by his employer signed a three-year contract of employment. We do know, however, that François Frigon witnessed the signing of a contract in March 1666 and was a witness in a trial in June 1666 for events that took place in January 1666<sup>1</sup>. He, therefore, would have arrived in the summer of 1665 or before. In May 1667, he signed a lease agreement for the land of Cusson, with the promise of delivering part of his harvest to him at the end of the year. And in February 1668, François Frigon signed two contracts to supply services to Michel Peltier, which indicates that he was no longer his servant.



(Continuation on page 10)

<sup>1</sup>For more details, see «Chronologie des actes des Frigon» written by Gérald Frigon<sup>116</sup> on our website [www.frigon.org](http://www.frigon.org).

### COVID-19

**In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, we are cancelling our annual meeting scheduled for August 29, 2020 at « l'Auberge du Couvent » in Saint-Casimir.**

**See you in 2021**

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In 1667, Michel Peltier had two other hired men, named La Rivière and La Ronse. We do not believe that François signed a contract of employment at 13 or 14 years old. He would rather have arrived in America as a sailor and would have decided to stay there to make a living. We can assume that he arrived in 1665, at about 15 years of age.

**MARIE-CLAUDE CHAMOIS:** We have written a lot about Marie-Claude's life, especially the account of her lawsuit against her mother in claim of her inheritance. This account told us that her father had died when she was 4 years old, that her mother had little regard for the little girl and did not send her to school<sup>2</sup>. Finally, she fled the house at the age of 13 and the priest of the neighbouring parish brought her into the Salpêtrière (home for orphans) under a false name. The following year, she crossed the Atlantic as a "King's daughter" to start a family in New France.

**THEIR PARENTS:** Until the spring of 2018, that's all we knew about their parents. In March 2018, Jean-Paul Macouin, a French genealogist, under the instigation of Marcel Fournier, a well-known historian of Quebec, gives us a copy of François and Marie-Claude's marriage contract<sup>3</sup>. François' parents were Yves Frigon and Marguerite Ferré from Franquetot, a hamlet south of Cretteville in the English Channel, Lower Normandy. Mr. Macouin also sent the transcript of two contracts signed by Honoré Chamois. These are two avenues for further research into these ancestors.

**HONORÉ CHAMOIS – JACQUELINE GIRARD:** One of these leads drawn from the documents provided by Mr. Macouin, namely the two contracts signed by Honoré Chamois, allowed us to trace the ancestry of Honoré Chamois over five generations in the department of Vienne, province of Poitou<sup>4</sup>. But the date and place of his marriage remains unknown to us; we found no indication in religious and civil registers. In Paris, we have searched in almost every parish around the Louvre (except St. Paul's Parish which is not available on

*Gallica.bnf.fr*, although the lists tell us that it exists under the no. FR 32591, in the Cabinet des titres (French manuscripts collection). I found nothing in the registers of Poitou, relating either to this marriage or to the presence of Jacqueline Girard in this region. So Jacqueline Girard's ancestry remains to be found.

We know that Marie-Claude Chamois' older brother was born on August 16, 1649, and that Marie Chamois was the first child of the Chamois-Girard couple. She was probably born in 1648, which suggests that this marriage was celebrated in 1647 or earlier. But then, Honoré Chamois was to follow his employer, the Count of Harcourt, who was viceroy in Catalonia, and it is confirmed that he was there between March 26, 1645 and February 24, 1647. Another possibility remains: if Marie was born before 1648, then the couple Chamois-Girard got married in 1643 or 1644, before his departure for Catalonia. It is known that Marie Chamois got married around 1668, and that the couple lived in the suburb of Saint-Antoine (Paris 12th). Was Marie 20 or 24 when she married Pierre Mareuil? Their marriage contract was not found.

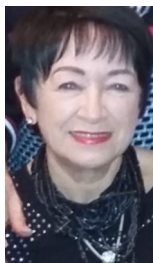
Let's go back to Jacqueline Girard. Initially, the notarial registers of Paris, from the years 1640 to 1648, were consulted for the thirty notaries listed and 225 results in 59 inventories were investigated. The Chamois-Girard marriage contract was not found. There were, however, some Girards in these notarial acts: Michel Girard, son of Pierre Girard, was a prosecutor in the court of Parliament, and got married in February 1643; Antoine Girard got married in Paris in April 1643; Thomas Girard, son of Martin, married Antoinette Bérard, daughter of Simon and Marguerite Girard, in May 1644 in Paris; Jacob Girard, King secretary for finance, witnessed the marriage of the Marquis de Mirabeau's daughter in January 1645; Jean Girard, former controller general of wars, witnessed a contract in April 1645; Pierre Girard, marshal,

(Continuation on page 12)

<sup>2</sup>For more details, see the many articles by Pierre Frigon<sup>004</sup> in the Newsletter of the association.

<sup>3</sup>For more details, see «Chronologie des actes des Frigon» written by Gérald Frigon<sup>116</sup> on our website [www.frigon.org](http://www.frigon.org).

<sup>4</sup>See the article by Gérald Frigon<sup>116</sup> entitled «Ascendance de Marie-Claude Chamois» in vol. 27, no. 1, Winter 2020 Newsletter.



## A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Réjeanne Frigon<sup>177</sup>

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Dear members of the large family of the Association of Frigon Families.

The year 2019-2020 will remain for everyone, a memorable period from which we will emerge greater and above all remain healthy. A new concept of life opens up for us as individuals and members of our association. We are currently in a period of evolution that favours reflection and progress because it allows a pause, calm and serenity. A door opens wide and I am sure that we will have an immense pleasure to discover the fruits of this creative phase. We can already see the effects of this great change.

Following the decision to cancel the annual meet-

ing and after consultation with board members, we would like to inform you that members of the board have all agreed to continue to perform their respective duties until next year. Due to the lockdown, the annual meeting is postponed to August 28, 2021. At that time, the board members will be elected. We continue to assure you of a lasting association.

As the saying goes, cowards never win and winners never give up. So let's keep looking forward. The best way to cope in life is to remain positive and move on. Thank you and we look forward to seeing many of you.

## THE SISTERS OF THE CONGRÉGATION NOTRE-DAME

Sister Alice Frigon<sup>(03241)</sup> continued

François<sup>130</sup>



In the first article issued in the series « THE SISTERS OF THE CONGRÉGATION NOTRE-DAME », we have published a text on Louise Frigon entitled « A FRIGON IN A RELIGIOUS ORDER »<sup>1</sup>. We have later published more information on Sister Louise family in « GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION- SISTER LOUISE FRIGON<sup>032</sup> »<sup>2</sup>. Finally, we have published an article on sister Alice Frigon<sup>(03241)</sup> (sister Sainte-Olivine)<sup>3</sup>. Here is the sequel to this article.

The highlights of Sister Alice Frigon's life appear in a short biography by Sister Marcelle Desparois, C.N.D. Here are some excerpts published with the permission of Marie-Josée Morin, Coordinator of the Archives Service (May 30, 2019).

Alice entered the Villa-Maria school in 1904 as a boarder and completed her studies there in June 1913. She wanted to enter into the novitiate on February 2, 1914 to become a nun but, her father, noticing that his daughter was sad, offered her a trip to Europe. Her entry into the novitiate was postponed until November 5, 1914.

She took the religious habit on February 24, 1915 and began teaching on January 17, 1917 at the Villa

-Maria school in Montreal. During her career, she taught in several places:

- In 1925, Collège Notre-Dame-de-Bellevue<sup>4</sup>, QC.
- In 1929, Ac. Saint-Paul, Montréal, QC.
- In 1936, Ottawa, ON.
- In 1945, N.D.S. Douleurs, Venium, QC.
- In 1948, Sherbrooke Est, QC
- In 1955, Mont Notre-Dame<sup>5</sup>, Sherbrooke, QC.
- In 1956, École normale de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame, Joliette, QC.

In 1965, after 41 years of teaching, illness forced her to change career and she spent the next twenty years at the Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Coeur farm in Montreal. Due to renovations to the residence, she had to move in 1983 to the Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours infirmary in Montreal.

"Becoming more and more deaf and her eyes serving her less and less," she begins to withdraw more and more into her room. Although she could no longer move, deaf and blind, she remains serene until the end. Sister Sainte-Olivine (Alice) died on Sunday, July 2d, 1995 at the respectable age of almost 100 years.

<sup>1</sup> *The Frigons* newsletter, vol. 26, no. 1, Winter 2019, pages 99 and 102.

<sup>2</sup> *The Frigons* newsletter, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring-Summer 2019, pages 111 and 112.

<sup>3</sup> *The Frigons* newsletter, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring-Summer 2019, pages 109 and 110.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ipir.ulaval.ca/fiche.php?id=54>

<sup>5</sup> <https://lemont.ca/le-college/histoire-du-mont-notre-dame/>

[https://archivesvirtuelles-cnd.org/album-ecoles/ecole-normale-de-la-congregation-de-notre-dame\\_hrhr](https://archivesvirtuelles-cnd.org/album-ecoles/ecole-normale-de-la-congregation-de-notre-dame_hrhr)

*(Continued from page 10)*

married his daughter Geneviève in 1649; Françoise Hémon, wife of Nicolas Girard, secretary to the king's chamber, received an inheritance in 1642 and still some other Girards were in the king's entourage between 1625 and 1650. There were therefore several Girard families in Paris and several were among the civil servants that Honoré Chamois was likely to meet. Would a colleague have introduced him to his sister or his cousin?

In order to further the analysis, let us establish time ranges for the research. If, in 1685, Jacqueline Girard would have been 75 or 80 years old, she would probably have agreed with Marie-Claude for a pension for the rest of her life rather than going to trial. We assume that she was no more than 65 years old, therefore born in 1620 or later. Since her second child was born in August 1649, she got married before 1648. This allows us to assume that she was born before 1631. The potential range for her birth is therefore between January 1620 and December 1630. With this in mind, we can deduce an age range for her father and mother. If Jacqueline's parents were 20 years old when she was born, they would have been born in 1610 or earlier. On the other hand, if they were 50 years old at her birth, they would have been born in 1570 or later. Therefore, Marie-Claude's grandparents were born between 1570 and 1610. Notarized deeds do not give the ages of the contracting parties (except sometimes for marriages), but very often they indicate jobs or occupations. In the search for Jacqueline's father in notarial deeds, the "active" period of the potential Girards must therefore be delineated. In those days, people rarely retired before the age of 75. We will therefore be looking for Girards who had a job or occupation between 1590 (1570 plus 20 years) and 1685 (1610 plus 75 years).

Around one hundred Girards were found in the Paris region, who could possibly be the father of Jacqueline Girard. The genealogical sites<sup>5</sup> were consulted for each (a total of 1607 records). Mathieu Girard is the only one associated with a Jacqueline Girard, baptized on May 2, 1621 (with a twin sister, Marguerite). He is the husband of Martine Lelievre and lived in Isle-Adam in Val d'Oise on the northern outskirts of Paris. Further

research on Mathieu, Martine and Jacqueline could not confirm that this Jacqueline is our ancestor. Moreover, the BMB (Baptisms, Marriages, Burials) of the 119 municipalities of the Val d'Oise were consulted for this date of May 2, 1621 and there was no mention of a Jacqueline Girard, which raises questions on the reliability of this listing on Geneanet. On a precautionary basis, the five notaries listed in Val d'Oise for the period from 1640 to 1648 were investigated without finding the Chamois-Girard marriage. Some Marie Girard were found, but the more detailed analysis did not prove that these Marie were Marie-Jacqueline.

Was she really from the Paris area? In the minutes of her trial against Marie-Claude Chamois, dated June 21, 1688, it is reported that Marie-Claude was sometimes told that Jacqueline was travelling on business in Burgundy, or in Poitou... Can we rely on such statement? Four Jacqueline Girard were born in Burgundy between 1613 and 1630, but no marriage certificates were found in this region between 1640 and 1647. In Poitou, we found the birth on June 21, 1615 of one Jacqueline Girard, daughter of Mathurin Girard and Jacqueline Ogeron, in the parish of Saint-Laon, in Thouars, Deux-Sèvres. The search for her marriage in the region, between 1640 and 1649, did not yield any results. By chance, I found two other Jacqueline Girard in Saône-Loir: one was born in Couches on June 30, 1622, daughter of Pierre Girard and Lazaire de la Troche and the other in Flacey-en-Bresse, older, born on December 12, 1613, daughter of Claude Girard and Jehanne ???. I have not found a subsequent marriage of these two Jacqueline Girard.

We still have to find the archives of the Reformed Church of the Paris region for this period. Since Marie-Claude Chamois and her two brothers, who were 7 and 5 years old, were baptized in the Catholic Church at the same time in 1656, the family was perhaps Huguenot before that time...

<sup>5</sup>We have consulted Geneanet and Family Search

YVES FRIGON – MARGUERITE FERRÉ: The other lead drawn from the documents provided by Mr. Macouin, gives us the place of residence of François Frigon's parents in Franquetot in the center of the Cotentin peninsula. For this research, the municipalities of Cretteville and Coigny adjacent to the north and south of Franquetot, and all the municipalities within a 20-kilometre radius were first selected. We have identified 43 municipalities and have chosen to search the registers of these communes, for the acts of baptisms, marriages and burials for the period from 1620 to 1670. Here is the result of this first quest:

For Cretteville itself, the records did not go back prior to 1744. All the records of this commune were read for the period from 1744 to 1892 and only one Frigon was found in 1791, the death of Jacques Frigon. For Coigny, between 1696 and 1892, only Marie Frigon was listed for her three marriages, the baptism of her five children and the three burials of her first two husbands and herself, between 1697 and 1735<sup>6</sup>. In the other communes and for the period we have looked into, more or less six other Frigons were found between 1620 and 1670, without any mention of Yves Frigon. You will find, in Appendix 1, a chart<sup>7</sup>, which gives the results of these searches by commune, their location and the period covered. (Numbers are more or less accurate - because not all priests had a legible handwriting and the "n" of Frigon can sometimes be mistaken for a "u" or a "t").

We had the insight to investigate the registers of 41 other municipalities in the Manche Department, in which another eight Frigons were identified in this period and another 20 before or after this period. No Yves Frigon there. But, in Picaucourt located 8 kilometres north of Franquetot, we found an Yves Frigou, whose daughter was baptized in 1625 and we also found the birth of a Marguerite Ferré in 1626, in this same parish. It should be noted that Picaucourt records are not available for the period from 1636 to 1650, the period that we would have been most interested in. Later, in 1666, Marguerite Frigon was godmother to a baby Robichot in Picaucourt.

Following the absence of religious acts showing the

marriage between Yves Frigon and Marguerite Ferré or the subsequent baptism of a child, we had to look for a notarized marriage contract. Again, not all municipalities had their notaries or *tabellion* and many notarial records were not kept. We therefore consulted all those available for the period from 1620 to 1650, within a radius of 50 kilometers, namely Cerisy-la-Forêt, Coutances, Lessay, Marigny, Percy, Les Pieux, Valognes, and Villedieu-les-Poêles. We have added the towns of Avranches, Champcey and Granville, south of the Cotentin, in the direction of Brittany. No marriage of a Frigon was found. Four marriages of Ferré were found, including a 26-year-old Marguerite Ferey in 1644 at Les Pieux in the west of the peninsula. Two contracts (sale and inheritance settlement) were signed by a Frigon from Valognes in 1646 and 1649. And 42 contracts signed by a Ferré (Ferey...), including 25 in Lessay and 14 in Marigny.

From all this, we see that very few Frigons lived on the peninsula of La Manche in the first half of the 17th century. In the northwest, on the Cherbourg side, we found more than 60 Frigou and in the north-east of the peninsula, more than 400 Frigot. The Ferrés were slightly more numerous than the Frigons and their distribution was more extensive in one region. But where did the Frigons come from? If they had come from Brittany or from L'Ille-et-Vilaine to the west, we believe that traces would have been left in the registers of the region of Avranches, Champcey or Granville. That was not the case.

Did they come from the East? All civil records of three important towns in Calvados, adjacent to the Manche Channel, namely Bayeux, Vire and Caen, were consulted for the period from 1620 to 1651, without any Frigon being found, except for a burial of a Frigone in Bayeux in 1641. Seven Ferré (Ferey) and ten Feret were found, all in Bayeux, mainly between 1627 and 1636, but none with the name of Marguerite. Further east, the notarial deeds of 138 of the 550 municipalities of the Eure were screened for the same period and there was no Frigon and very few Ferré.

(Continuation on page 14)

<sup>6</sup>See the article by Pierre Frigon<sup>004</sup> in vol.26, no. 2, Spring-Summer 2019 Newsletter.

<sup>7</sup>Created by Claude Frigon<sup>256</sup>, Secretary of the Association.



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Did they come from the South? The oldest mention of a Frigon found to date was Pierre Frigon who lived in Senlis en Oise, Upper Normandy, but this city is much further east. The records of Senlis date back to 1552 and were scrutinized until 1792 without any Frigon being found. A Frigault and 19 Frion were found between 1640 and 1666. New research was to be undertaken further south, in the region of Alençon in Orne, Laval in Mayenne and Le Mans in Sarthe. All records of these three cities were reviewed for baptisms and marriages between 1620 and 1651. In Alençon, Orne, baptism records were consulted for the period from 1620 to 1651, but no mention of Frigon or Ferré was found. Only one mention of the baptism of Marie Frigoni, daughter of John, was recorded for the year 1638. In Laval, no Frigon (neither Frigou nor Frigot) was found, but a Frig and a Frigu were noted; no deed was found for a Ferré. In Le Mans, a baptism of Françoise Frigon, daughter of Juliain, was recorded in 1643 and two acts of Frigou in 1640. Three acts of Ferré were also noted in this commune, but none of Marguerite Ferré.

Did they come from the North? If so, it would mean that Frigou, Frigon and Frigot are distortions of the same name. And this could have been a Viking name in the beginning, for Normandy was the entry point of the Vikings from the 9th century, especially after the treaty between Charles III and Rollon in 911 and the alliance between the Danish king Aigrold and Guillaume Longue-Épée (Duke of Normans and Britons) in 938. The Larousse defines Normans as "men of the North." The Viking invasions spread all over of Brittany and Normandy, from Nantes to Dieppe. But Viking settlements were more important in the northern part of the Cotentin Peninsula in the area between Lessay - Cherbourg - Carentan (in Appendix 2 you will find a map allowing you to locate these communes). Cherbourg was a well-known port since the Caro-

lingians made it a stronghold in 497. The search for the BMB registers of Cherbourg between 1550 and 1670 gave only three births of Roger Frigon's children between 1595 and 1604, but 61 Frigou were recorded there. And further east of this peninsula, nearly 400 Frigots were found in four of the municipalities surveyed: Valognes, Teurtheville-Bocage, Tamerville and Montaigu-la-Brissette. The University of Leicester<sup>8</sup> in England conducted a research project on the Vikings trails in Normandy, analyzing the origin of 89 inhabitants from the vicinity of Valognes, Manche Department. The study reveals the following origins: Celto-Germanic 59%, Scandinavian 12.4%, North German 4.5% and Northern Irish 3.4%. No one was of Mediterranean origin. Researchers note that a high proportion of the "northern men" who settled in Normandy were Anglo-Danish, i.e. Danish descendants who spent about 200 years in Scotland, England or Ireland before heading to the Normandy coast<sup>9</sup>. Was the first of our Norman ancestors one of those? In addition, the Danish goddess, wife of Odin, is named Frigg<sup>10</sup>.

This opens up a whole new avenue of research to discover our distant origin. In particular, we have some research leads to find the origin of the name Frigon. Cherbourg not being the only entry point of Vikings in Normandy, the hypothesis of an arrival by Brittany or Dieppe is still valid. And also, would there have been more than one Frigon (Frigot/Frigou) migrating from the North to Normandy and Brittany?

On the other hand, were the records of Picauville completely lost or are they simply not yet registered on the web? And did Picauville have a tabellion or notary whose register could be found for the period from 1635 to 1650? If you are attempting to do research into this subject, please let us know so that we could coordinate with other research projects and limit duplication.

<sup>8</sup>See « Viking DNA project » University of Leicester in 2016, on 89 inhabitants of several generations in Valognes in Manche.

<sup>9</sup>See article « Colonisation de la Normandie - Wikiwand.html »

<sup>10</sup>See article on Frigg in Wikipedia.

The annex-1, showing the research carried out by Claude Frigon<sup>256</sup>, Pierre Frigon<sup>004</sup> and Gérald Frigon<sup>116</sup>, has been added to our site [www.frigon.org](http://www.frigon.org): [https://frigon.org/uploads/document/registreslieu\\_origine\\_francois\\_frigon\\_officiel\\_2020\\_01\\_20p1\\_2.pdf](https://frigon.org/uploads/document/registreslieu_origine_francois_frigon_officiel_2020_01_20p1_2.pdf)

The annex-2 has been registered on our site [www.frigon.org](http://www.frigon.org): [https://frigon.org/uploads/document/annexe\\_2.pdf](https://frigon.org/uploads/document/annexe_2.pdf)

Sister Lucile Frigon<sup>(00830)</sup>François<sup>130</sup>**Her origins**

Daughter of Hector Frigon and Marie-Louise Bourdeau, Lucile was born in Montréal on September 26, 1911. She died on July 25, 1987 in Lakeshore, Pointe-Claire.

Marie-Louise gave birth to 9 children, 3 boys and 6 girls:

Mariette Frigon	birth 1905-06-08	death 1988
Paul Frigon	birth 1907-01-27	death 1974
Roger Frigon	birth 1908-10-25	death 1963
Laurette Frigon	birth 1910-01-11	death 1941
Lucile Frigon	birth 1911-09-26	death 1987
Suzanne Frigon	birth 1915-00-00	death 2008
Madeleine Frigon	birth 1919-00-00	death 2005
Alice Frigon	birth 192?-??-??	death 1949
Marcel Frigon	birth 192?-??-??	death 2016

**Important moments of her life**

Sister Rolande Savoie and 4 other sisters have written about Lucile Frigon. Here are a few excerpts.

At the age of six, Lucille spent her first year of schooling with the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary at the Académie Marie-Rose, then spent a year at the Académie Saint-Urbain with her older sister. She was enrolled at the convent of Boucherville, where she remained until grade eight. She entered the noviciate 7 of the Congrégation de Notre-Dame on January 16, 1937. She took the religious habit on July 15, 1937 and started teaching on January 17, 1939 under the name of sister Saint-Hector-Marie.

Here are the different places where she has worked and the many tasks she performed during her life:

In 1939 (January 17), she started teaching at the Sainte-Hélène school.

In 1943-1944, she taught at the Jeanne-Lebert school. As of August 11, 1944, she was transferred to the Pensionnat in Saint-Jean (boarding school) «responsible for the youth class and teacher in the small residential school». She held this post for

twenty-one years. She shared with three other sisters the care of the boarders, very numerous at that time.

In 1965 Pensionnat (boarding school) in Laprairie, youth education

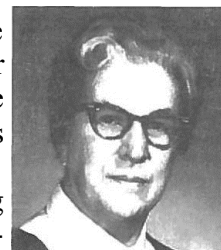
In 1969 Pointe-Claire, in charge of the cafeteria for those coming on a retreat

In 1970 Mother House, in charge of the cafeteria

In 1972 Jogues, Hearst, Ontario, community and parish services

In 1975 Maison Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Cœur, Montréal, bursar

In 1979 Résidence Stanley, Montréal, reception desk



In 1980-1983, sister Marie-Marthe Sourcier lived with sister Lucile in Sainte-Dorothée. «A devoted companion, eager and full of enthusiasm, she moved forward, sowing happiness, relieving misery, visiting the sick, helping the poor and the destitute. Sister Lucile had maintained a sincere attachment to her students at the Pensionnat in Saint-Jean». Then in 1984, and for the next three years, she was responsible for welcoming the sisters who were convalescing or on vacation in Pointe-Claire.

Sister Beatrice Couture describes Lucile as follows: «Her love of God was also manifested in her relationships with her companions. We were never bored; we never ran out of topics to talk about; she had only to evoke a few funny memories of the time when she called herself Sister Saint-Hector to provoke laughter».



Mother house of the Congrégation-de-Notre-Dame rue Sherbrooke

**In charge of the Newsletter and composition**

- François Frigon<sup>130</sup>

**Edition and revision of the French texts**

- Gérald Frigon<sup>116</sup>

**Edition, translation and revision of the English texts**

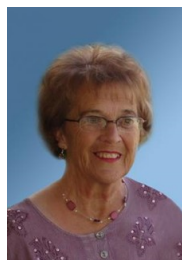
- Claire Renaud-Frigon<sup>279</sup>
- Jacques Frigon<sup>104</sup>



**YVON**<sup>163</sup>  
Frigon  
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La Tuque, Qc  
August, 31 2019  
(03127)



**LÉO**  
Frigon  
1935  
Normandin, Qc  
September, 12 2019  
(21887)



**RÉJEANNE**  
Frigon  
1932  
Saint-Narcisse, Qc  
September, 15 2019  
(03104)



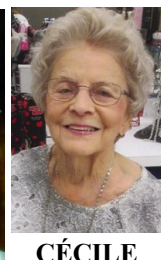
**DAVID**  
Frigon  
1977  
Québec, Qc  
September, 30 2019  
(10296)



**JACQUES**  
Frigon  
1942  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
October, 7 2019  
(03308)



**ROGER**  
Frigon  
1963  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
October, 15 2019  
(00876)



**CÉCILE**  
Dubord  
1930  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
November, 14 2019  
(03373)



**MARIE-IRÈNE**  
Frigon  
1931  
Québec, Qc  
Décember, 11 2019  
(15984)



**LAURENT**  
Frigon  
1942  
Okanagan, CB  
Décember, 12 2019  
(12714)



**CÉCILE**  
Frigon  
1926  
Ste-Ursule, Qc  
January, 4 2020  
(07378)



**ROBERT**  
Rousseau  
1950  
Chapleau, On  
January, 15 2020  
(23530)



**LUC**  
Frigon  
1952  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
January, 17 2020  
(04191)



**PAUL**  
Frigon  
1963  
Cumberland, RI,  
January, 18 2020  
(04191)



**GERTRUDE**  
Fortin  
1933  
Normandin, Qc  
January, 27 2020  
(04288)



**LINA**<sup>049</sup>  
Ross  
1959  
Shawinigan, Qc  
January, 24 2020  
(05211)



**MICHEL**  
Perron  
1959  
Jonquière, Qc  
February, 3 2020  
(22520)



**JEAN-PAUL**  
Frigon  
1923  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
Fébruary 9 2020  
(03840)



**THÉRÈSE**  
Frigon  
1938  
Edmonton, AB  
March, 2 2020  
(03984)



**HUGUETTE**  
Frigon  
1942  
Haverhill MA  
March, 6 2020  
(33875)



**ALINE**<sup>012</sup>  
Frigon  
1939  
Shawinigan, Qc  
March, 11 2020  
(05128)



**MONIQUE**  
Frigon  
1928  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
March, 29 2020  
(02534)



**LUDGER**  
Frigon  
1945  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
April, 9 2020  
(02493)



**GUY**  
Frigon  
1937  
St-Lambert, Qc  
April, 20 2020  
(05211)



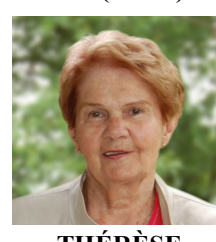
**YOLANDE**  
Frigon  
1942  
Normandin, Qc  
April, 25 2020  
(04393)



**DONAT**  
Francoeur  
1930  
Repentigny, Qc  
April, 28 2020  
(02499)



**GEORGE**  
Frigon  
1967  
Rindge, NH  
April, 30 2020  
(30228)



**THÉRÈSE**  
Frigon<sup>042</sup>  
1935  
Montréal, Qc  
May, 24 2020  
(04951)



**SŒUR CELINE**  
Frigon<sup>243</sup>  
1930  
Trois-Rivières, Qc  
May, 24 2020  
(15460)

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