

THE FRIGONS

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

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ANCESTRY OF MARIE-CLAUDE CHAMOIS

Gérald Frigon₁₁₆

We have seen¹ that Marie-Claude, a King's Daughter, ancestor of all the Frigons of America, had arrived in New France in 1670. It was shown² in her trial to collect her inheritance filed against her mother, Jacqueline

Girard, that her father was Honoré Chamois, herald of arms of Poitou and King's secretary. Until last year, we knew little about the origin of this family. Jean-Paul Macouin's research³ has greatly helped us in our quest for information on the family. Indeed, Mr. Macouin provided us with a copy of the marriage certificate of Marie-Claude Chamois and François Frigon as well as two excerpts from notarial acts.

Among the notarial acts⁴, there is, on the one hand, a contract⁵ by which Honoré Chamois places his younger brother into an apprenticeship with a

(Continuation on page 2)

2020- Annual Meeting at « L'auberge du Couvent » Saturday, August 29 In Saint-Casimir http://www.frigon.org

More information to come in Spring 2020

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¹Series of articles by Pierre Frigon ₍₄₎ on the origins of Marie Claude Chamois, published in our newsletter «The Frigons» (1995-1996): vol. 2, no.4; vol. .3, nos. 1,2,3,4.

²Series of articles by Pierre Frigon ₍₄₎ on the trial of Marie Claude Chamois, published in our newsletter «The Frigons» (1998 to 2000): vol. 5, no.4; vol. 6, nos. 1 and 2; vol. 7, no. 1.

³Articles by Claude Frigon ₍₂₅₆₎ and Marcel Fournier on the place of origin of François Frigon, published in our newsletter « The Frigons » vol. 25, no. 3 - Fall 2018, based on « Les familles pionnières de la Nouvelle-France dans les archives du minutier central des notaires de Paris » by Jean-Paul Macouin presented and annotated by Marcel Fournier, published by the Editions de la Société de recherche historique Archiv-Histo.

⁴See Annex

⁵Notarial act by Michel LeCat in Paris, dated July 9, 1643 for the apprenticeship of his brother Louis by Honoré Chamois. See Annex1.

Gérald Frigon₁₁₆

(Continued from page 1)

Parisian merchant of clothing and jewelry. This document provides us with information about the origin of the family in that it shows that the tutor of Louis Chamois is Clerk of Châtellerault in Poitou; Honoré had to agree to this contract. It is interesting to note that in the 17th century, families had to pay for a child to learn a trade. The contract indicates an amount of 100 pounds per year to be given over a three year period. We can also assume that in 1643, Louis Chamois was still a minor, therefore less than 25 years old.

On the other hand, a contract dated 1649⁶ transfers the responsibility of curator for the assets of Honoré Chamois and Louis Chamois, from the late François Chamois to his son Aymé Chamois. It appears that the process for the liquidation of the legacy took a very long time considering that their father, Louis Chamois had died in 1625 as mentioned at the bottom of the text. The contract confirms that this Chamois family lived in Châtellerault in Poitou.

Therefore we examined the archives of the Vienne department and found many Chamois over 4 generations. These documents have major flaws. Several Chamois adhered to the reformed religion, often to allow a marriage to a civil officer (clerk, tax collector, etc.). We conclude that certain acts of civil status were produced in protestant registers that were not found.

Here is the ancestry of Marie Claude Chamois:

1st ascending generation

Her father Honoré had a brother named Louis. Their parents were Louis Jacques Chamois and Marie Rolland. Researchers at the archives of Vienne⁷ have two files showing that this couple had two other children: Marie born on November 14, 1618 and Jacques born on September 15, 1626 (nine months and two days after the death of his father). Since the contract of transfer of the guardianship does not mention these last two children, we can assume that they had died before this date. Honoré Chamois, who signed his brother's apprenticeship contract, was of legal age

in 1643, therefore was born before 1618 (say around 1616), while Louis was a minor, therefore born between 1618 and 1625. Louis Jacques Chamois was poll clerk in Châtellerault (financial district), Vienne department, province of Poitou.

Honoré Chamois also must have abjured to occupy the position of King's secretary. The registers of 22 of the parishes surrounding the Louvre (seat of the government at the time) were reviewed but contained no information on the act of burial or any act of sponsorship or witness to a marriage (only the registers of the parish of Saint-Paul are not accessible on Gallica.fr, although listed in the *Cabinet des titres* (inventory of manuscripts) under FR 32591). And the registers of the various cemeteries of the time no longer exist for the period before 1804. For more information on Honoré, we therefore had to turn to notarial acts and history books.

In addition to the two acts mentioned above, Honoré Chamois signed in 1641 a request prepared by the notary Phillippe Périer on behalf of the Religieuses-de-la-Visitation-de-Sainte-Marie-de-Crémieu to the pastor of the parish of Saint-Ménard to verify a death register. In this act, Honoré Chamois is described as "Bourgeois de Paris " without any reference to any other occupation or title. Whereas in the act of 1643 mentioned earlier, he is described as "secretary of the council of the count of Harcourt (great squire of France) and living in his *hôtel* on the quai Malaquais, faubourg Saint-Germain-des-Prés.

On page 338 of the minutes⁸ dated May 20, 1644 for the celebrations of the anniversary of King Louis XIV, mention is made of the presence, in one of the four corners of the chapel, of Honoré Chamois as one of the eight Heralds of Arms, bearing the title of Poitou, one of the eight provinces represented.

In another act (acte de créances) dated 1649, Honoré Chamois is described as a cornette (standard-bearer) with the company of the Sieur de Morsain. This company was a troop of cavalry, of about 90 masters, mounted and lightly armed,

(Continuation on page 4)

⁶Act before notary Philippe Lemoyne dated July 25, 1649; see Annex 2

⁷These files are shown in Annex 3

⁸See Annex 4

Réjeanne Frigon 177



In this first issue of the 2020 newsletter of the Association of Frigon Families, you can see that our researchers are not giving up and are still discovering new information. Thank you to Mr. Jean-

Paul Macouin who participated in this work by providing a research base that Gérald brilliantly deepened in his article in this newsletter.

Old documents sometimes have surprises in store, as can be seen in the following example. Indeed, these documents may have flaws in the accuracy of their contents, but the curiosity and tenacity of researchers make it possible to correct them.

Thus, in my family a 23d was treated as 28th so that our mother's anniversary was always celebrated on February 28. Ink and writings sometimes age badly and checking is required.

Congratulations to our interested and patient « Columbos » who are bringing up its truths out of the past.

Good reading to all and I look forward to seeing you on August 29,2020 at the Annual Meeting in Saint-Casimir.

Réjeanne₁₇₇



Seated: Jean-René CA+₀₁₁, Odette₂₉₁ Vice-President, André Pelletier₂₉₀, Réjeanne₁₇₇ President, Gérald₁₁₆, Lucie Gravel₂₇₅

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In charge of commitees

Genealogical archives:

Members database:

François Frigon₁₃₀

The FRIGONS newsletter:

François Frigon₁₃₀

François Frigon₁₃₀

Laval, QC

Laval, QC

Research *The Frigons in Europe*: Gérald Frigon₁₁₆

Laval, QC

Facebook: We are looking for someone to take over this responsibility

Web site: Jean-René Frigon₀₁₁ Trois-Rivières, QC

THE NEWSLETTER TEAM

Legal deposit - 1st Newsletter 2020 Bibliothèque et archives nationale du Québec

association@frigon.org

Legal deposit - 1st Newsletter 2020 Library and Archives Canada

In charge of the Newsletter and composition

• François Frigon₁₃₀

Edition and revision of the French texts

- Gérald Frigon₁₁₆
- Lucie Frigon-Caron₀₅₆

Edition, translation and revision of the English texts

Claire Renaud-Frigon₂₇₉

Assisted by:

Jacques Frigon₁₀₄

Gérald Frigon₁₁₆

(Continued from page 2)

constituted by King Louis XIV, either for communications between the various corps of the army, or for reconnaissance missions.

In 1643, in 1649 and again in 1658, Honoré Chamois was qualified as secretary to the Count of Harcourt or King's secretary in the army service of the Count of Harcourt. He therefore had to follow the count (and his army) in his travels. From spring 1645 to summer 1647, the Count of Harcourt commanded the wars against the Spanish from Languedoc to Catalonia, where he obtained the title of governor of Catalonia. His wife joined him there and gave birth in 1647 to their fifth child. The catalog of French manuscripts include, for the year 1645 alone, 24 pieces correspondence signed by Louis XIV or Michel Letellier, Secretary of State for War, addressed to the Count of Harcourt. The count's secretary had to make status reports at more or less the same frequency; he was therefore always present in the entourage of the count.

On the other hand, the two brothers of Marie Claude were born, one in August 1649 and the other in September 1651. Her sister Marie got married in 1668; at the trial she was called "the eldest daughter ". There is therefore a good chance that the marriage between Honoré Chamois and Jacqueline Girard, if it was held in France, took place between summer 1647 and winter 1649 (unless it was before summer 1647 but in Barcelona ...). We did not find a copy of this act, neither in Paris, nor in Poitou, or Catalonia. Consequently, we do have information on the ancestry of Jacqueline Girard, nor her origin. Even in searches for births between 1600 and 1633 in which six Jacqueline Girard are mentioned, none could be connected to Honoré Chamois. She might come from a Huguenot family ...

Louis Chamois, Honoré's brother arrived in Paris in 1643 to do his three-year apprenticeship in the trade of merchant. He was about 23 years old. On July 8, 1645, he married Marie Ragueneau in Monthoiron (village 8 km south of Châtellerault). She was the daughter of Mathurin clerk of Chatelle-Ragueneau (chief

rault) and of Alienor Petit. They had six children: Aliénor, born in 1646

Pierre, born in 1648, bailiff at Richelieu and then at Châtellerault, married to Marie Blandin (3 children or more)

Jean, born in 1650, clockmaker in Poitiers, married to Jacquette Gouin (3 or more children)

Charlotte-Marie, born in 1652, married to Jacques Masse

Laurent, born in 1654, keeper of the gabelles (tax on salt) in Châtellerault, married to Françoise Moreau (2 or more children)

Louis, born in 1656, hotelier, married to Marie Barbaron (a son named Louis)

2^d ascending generation

The parents of Honoré and Louis were Louis Jacques Chamois⁹ (clerk at Châtellerault, like his father before him) and Marie Rolland. We only found one brother to Louis Jacques, named François and working as a tailor in Poitiers

3rd ascending generation

The father of Louis Jacques and François was Claude Chamois, married to Radegonde N. Claude had at least four brothers:

Antoine

Thomas

René, landowner in the region of Poitiers

François, tax collector (commissaire des tailles). He was the guardian of the children of his nephew Louis Jacques who died in 1625. François had two sons: Aymé, sieur de la maison rouge et de la Jacquière, and François, notary in Dissay in Vienne

4th & 5th ascending generations

These five boys were sons of Thomas Chamois, merchant in Bondilly in Vienne, who died in 1547, himself son of Thomas Chamois, who died in 1525.

This research was compiled by Gérald Frigon, president of the Association of Frigon Families, for our newsletter « The Frigons » and our website www.frigon.org

⁹ The results that follow are taken mainly from the archives of the Vienne department (<u>www.archives.departement86.fr</u>) and from the website « Geneanet.org ». The latter were not verified against the original texts..

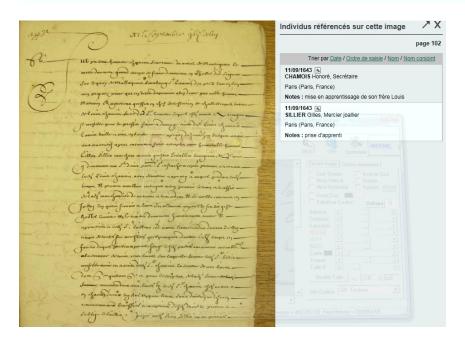
Annex 1 5

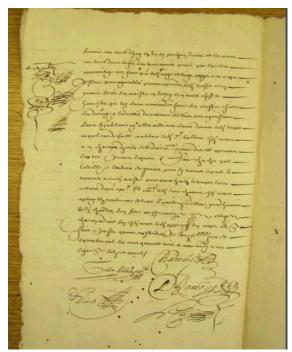
Summary of the act for the apprenticeship taken from the virtual archives under www.archives.nationales.culture.gouv.fr/

CXXI 1 Le 11.09.1643 apprentissage devant Michel Lecat

Honoré CHAMOIS, secrétaire du conseil de monseigneur le comte d'Harcourt, grand écuyer de France, demeurant, en l'hôtel dudit seigneur sur le quai des Mallaquais, faubourg St Germain des Prés, tant en son nom propre qu'en vertu du pouvoir donné par noble homme Mathurin RAGUENEAU greffier en l'élection de Châtellerault, tuteur de Louis CHAMOIS, frère dudit Honoré, lequel pour le profit dudit Louis CHAMOIS, l'a mis en apprentissage pour trois ans avec honnête homme Jean SILLIER, marchand mercier, grossier, joaillier, bourgeois de Paris, demeurant rue St Denis, paroisse St Eustache. Pour 300 L dont SILLIER déclare avoir reçu 100L et les 200 autres dans un an et à la fin des trois ans.

Les deux CHAMOIS signent très bien.





6 Annex 2

Marie-Claude CHAMOIS

Fille d'Honoré et Jacqueline GIRARD

<u>Grands-parents paternels</u>: Louis CHAMOYS, greffier en l'élection de Châtellerault, et Marie ROLLAND.

ET CX 118 Le 09.07.1649 Compte de tutelle Et le 07.08.1649 devant Philippe Lemoyne

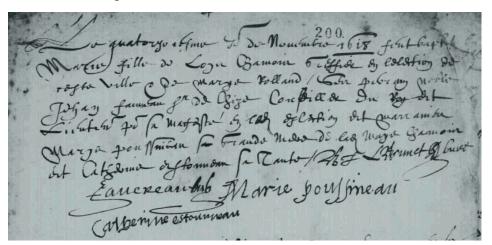
Aymé CHAMOYS commissaire et contrôleur des traites de la paroisse de Naintré près Châtellerault, y demeurant, fils et héritier de défunt François CHAMOYS, vivant curateur des personnes et biens d'Honoré et Louis CHAMOYS enfants de défunts Louis CHAMOYS, greffier en l'élection de Châtellerault et Marie ROLLAND leurs père et mère.

Louis CHAMOYS décédé à Châtellerault le 13.12.1625.

Enorme dossier.

Annex 3

The following two notes are taken from the archives of the Vienne department in France : www.archives.departement86.fr



Chamois (Jargues)

The few 7: Jargues Chamon 15 teften he 1626

Juffer de l'Election 10 335
Le dome Pane Rolland (JappChadellacute—

Report on the celebrations of the anniversary of King Louis XIV on May 20, 1644 books.google.ca/books?id=-9pfWlP6P8UC&pg=PA333&lpg=F

N. 52. EXTRAORDINAIRE DV XX. MAY M. DC. XLIIII.

CONTENANT L'Anniversaire de Louis LE Ivste, de glorieuse mémoire.

Les motifs de la guerre des Suédois contre le Roy de Dannemarc.



Ource qu'on ne sçauroit bien composer vn différent sans en apprendre les motifs : Les bas Saxons, les villes Anseatiques & quel-ques Officiers Suedois écrivent & publient cue l'irruption a apprend fin la publient que l'irruption n'agueres faite dans le pais d'Holstein est fondée sur ces raisons.

I, Ils alleguent que le Roy de Dannemarc depuis quel-1, ils alleguent que le Roy de Dannemare depuis querques années s'est mal comporté vers la Couronne de Suéde, notamment dans les affaires de la guerre d'Alemagne: Ce qui a paru tant par plusieurs conseils qu'il a tenus avec le Comte de Papenheim, que par ce qui est artivé apres la more du Roy de Suéde. On accuse le dit Roy de Dannemare d'avoir et l'année mil six cens trente-trois, de aux années suivantes, par jalousse & par envie empesshé les desseins des Suédois, sorissé l'Electeur de Saxe en ses entre-prises, & favorise le Walstein-Duc de Friedland mesmes en Silésie : comme on insère de plusieurs conferences que le Prince son fils a cués à diverses sois avec Terzky & autres adhérans dudit Walstein, en Silésie: & lors qu'il fur soupçonne de trahison par l'Empereur, on a creu que ce Roy avoit contribue à sa mort ; apres laquelle il a eu le soin d'entretenir plus grande correspondance qu'auparavant avec l'Electeur de Saxe : lecuel on a enfin porté à accepter le traité de paix conclu à Prague, d'où viennent tous les maux II, Qu'apres que l'Electeur de Saxe fe for Copare des Subment de ladite Religion : Nous verrons ensuitte ses deffena fes contre les obiections des Suédois.

L'Anniversaire de Louis Le Ivera, de glorieuse mémoire. A Reine continuant de doner des marques de la pière aux honneurs que Sa Majesté a fait rendre à la memoire du Roy Louis le Iuste en l'Eglise de S. Denys & ailleurs: Le ficur de Rodes grand Maistre des cérémonies de France prit tous les ordres qui estoyent à faire audit lieu de S. Denya: & le S' de Saintot maiftre d'icelles, euc auffi le foin de faire pi eparer toutes les chofes nécessaires pour ces dernieradevous: aufquels tous les Princes du Sang & autres Princes, Ducs & Pairs, Mareschaux de France, les principaux Officiers & tous ceux de la Maison du Roy & de la Reine qui estoyent à Paris furent invitez. Le Chœur de l'Eglife estoit tendu de neuf lez de drap noir & la nef de cinq, avec deux bandes de velours chargées d'escussions aux armes de France de demipied en demi pied : Toutes les faces du jubé, herfes & portaux de l'Eglife & de la ville tédues de mesme. Au milieu du Chœur esto,t la Chapelle ardante Royale foncée haut & bas de drap noi:, entource dehors & dedas de velours chargé d'escussons en broderie d'or & d'argét: sur laquelle Chapelle estoyent 1800 cierges allumez, & au dessous vne plate forme élevée de trois pieds, couverte de drap noir, où l'on avoit mis la représentation couverte du drap d'or de la Con-ronne, & par dessus d'vn poèle de velours noir, tous deux bordez d'hermine. Le grand Maistre & le Maistre des Cerémonies y mirétaussi les deux Courones du Sacre, le Sceptre, la main de justice & l'espée Royale sur des carreaux de velours: le tout couvert de crespe & entouré de douze chan-deliers d'argent cizelé, gatnis de luminaires chargez d'elcuffons à jour. Il y avoit au devant vne crédéce sur laquelle estoyent six autres chandeliers d'argent cizelé aussi gamis de luminaires & escussons. Aux 4 coins de la chapelle ardente estoyent les sieurs François le Breton fils, Roy d'armes de France au titre de Montjoye S. Denis, Sanson le Page premier Heraut du titre de Bourgogne, Fabien Gardé du titre de Valois, Thomas Rapelet du titre d'Orleans, Honore Chamois, du titre de Poitou, Antoine de Loyade du titre d'Anjou, Fédéric Antoine Chalmoulue du titre de Guienne, François de Nonchinol, dit de l'Isle, du titre de

DID YOU KNOW THAT– Robin Frigon BK-10164

Thanks to an article written by Roger Blackburn entitled « Toi qui es né le 29 mars 1956 » (You who was born on March 29, 1956) in LE QUOTI-DIEN and LE SOLEIL newspapers, Robin Frigon was reunited with his last brother.

Robin was born and put up for adoption in Chicoutimi in 1957. He began his search in 1994 and found a brother and sister in May 1994. « In 2006, we knew that our biological parents had died; nevertheless, I participated in the television « Les Retrouvailles de Claire Lamarche » (Family reunions) to trace our brother, but without success. »¹.

With the passage of Bill-113 in June 2018, Robin was able to trace his biological parents, Bertrand Riverin and Judith Boudreault from Chicoutimi

and Saint-Felix-d'Otis. Through his research, Robin learned that his parents Judith and Bertrand had 11 children, six of them before their marriage between 1954 and 1959. The sixth is a stillborn child in 1959. After their marriage in Montreal in 1960, they had five more children between 1961 and 1967.

It is interesting to read another article by Roger Blackburn « Se trouver soudainement une famille » (Suddenly Finding a Family) published on March 2d in the daily newspaper ². He provides an insight on illegitimate children and family secrets at the time, and more specifically on the story of Robin Frigon (10164). The fully reunited family gathered on May 18 in Chicoutimi. Robin Frigon's perseverance has been rewarded...

https://www.lequotidien.com/chroniques/roger-blackburn/toi-qui-es-ne-le-29-mars-1956-d916b22d8fc4f20367617a71f12d4931

https://www.lequotidien.com/chroniques/roger-blackburn/se-trouver-soudainement-une-famille-7cceb41da221b0756758047470cc96a0



Let's go together to France, heading for Brittany to the Commune of Plonévez-du-Faou, located 532 km from Paris, 1,228 km from Marseille, and 589 km from Bordeaux.

Troleron

Kerfrigon

Photos of road signs, courtesy of a native of Quilliou, indicate the directions to and from Kerfrigon... unless of course the desire to settle there is stronger than the desire to leave!

Kerfrigon can be found in the following lists:

- ⇒ <u>Lieu-dit de Plonévez-du-Faou</u> http://www.annuaire-mairie.fr/rueplonevez-du-faou.html
- ⇒ Les rues de Plonévez-du-Faou http://www.villes-de-france.eu/ville-plonevez-du-faou/
- $\Rightarrow \textit{https://bretagne.0riginale.com/ville.php?insee=29175}$
- ⇒ la carte de randonnée IGN Châteauneuf-du-Faou 0618 O

Information from the IGN (National Geographic Institute):

"The IGN database of geographical names lists only one Kerfrigon, a place located in the commune of Plonévez-du-Faou, in Finistère (29). It appears on the sheet at 1/25000 no.0618 West Châteauneuf-du-Faou, coordinates 145-377 (numbers in blue inside the map).

This name was noted in a field survey, at the Mairie (town hall) and among the inhabitants during field work that took place in 1978. It is very certainly a surname, formed using the Breton word *ker* meaning "city" and then "village" and finally "dwelling" frequently seen in toponymy. However,



this is not mentioned in Breton

reference dictionaries so that we are not in a position to say how old it is or where it came from."

Information from the departmental archives of the Directorate of Culture, Heritage and Sport in Quimper is found in the following paragraphs marked with a \mathcal{L} :

↑ "... only one village bears the name of *Kerfrigon* in the department of Finistère. It is located in the town of Plonévez-du-Faou (Châteaulin district, canton of Châteauneuf-du-Faou). Source consulted: *Nomenclature des écarts, hameaux et lieux-dits du Finistère* (list of hamlets and localities of Finistère), Rennes, INSEE, c. 1982.

J... According to Albert Deshayes, doctor of Celtic studies at the University of Haute Bretagne in Rennes, "frigon comes from Germanic fricon, complement Old French in (cas-régime), itself coming from the Gothic frisk. It is found in Kerfricon in Bignan (Department of Morbihan) and in Kerfrigon in Plonévez-du-Faou (department of Finistère). The toponym has been recorded since 1665. Source consulted: Deshaves. Albert. Dictionnaire des noms de lieux (Dictionary of Breton Place Names), Tours, Le Chasse-Marée-Ar Men, 1999.

J... You can view, online on our website, the village of Kerfrigon and its surroundings, as they were drawn in 1839 by the surveyor in charge at the time of completing the cadastre of the town of Plonévez-du-Faou: (access path: archives-finistere.fr / salle de lecture / recherches thématiques / cadastre napoléonien). A form will pop up in which you will select the following:

- under Lieu: Plonévez-du-Faou
- under *Type de document*: plan cadastral Launch the search. Among the results displayed, select Sections I-U ..., then section K 1 of Saint-Quinidic. The village of Kerfrigon and its outbuildings are at the top of the map displayed on your screen."

I am reproducing below a small part of the plan:



Having done multiple searches with the keyword Kerfrigon, I only found the surnames Kerfrugon, Kerfricon, Kerfridon, Kerfrigen.