



THE FRIGONS

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

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

VOLUME 28 - NUMBER 2

SPRING-SUMMER 2021

RESEARCH NOTES ON 17TH CENTURY³ FRANCE – PART II

Gérald Frigon¹¹⁶



Fashion

- ⇒ In Paris, tea was first drank around 1650. Coffee, only 80 years later. Chocolate was known to the Mayans 1400 years before our era and was imported to Europe as early as the 16th century.
- ⇒ In Eastern Europe, at mealtimes, we ate first, and drinking came after. With the heavy alcohol consumption at the end of the meal, the diners rolled one after the other under the table. In France, drinking and eating came together and satiety was reached more quickly; the French had a reputation for sobriety.
- ⇒ Louis XIII loved to go to the kitchen and prepared pastries admirably well. He was also a good tailor and loved to work with leather.

- ⇒ Under Louis XIV, the dinnerware was mismatched. It is only under Louis XV that tableware will be consistent and homogeneous.
- ⇒ In the 17th century, the nobles of Paris began to install glass panes in their windows. In Lyon, it started later at the beginning of the 18th century. Before then, glass was not polished and just good for cathedrals... where people weren't looking out or for the ladies' hand mirrors.
- ⇒ Mansard roofs were initiated by Jules Mansart, Louis XIV's first architect, in order to gain space in the houses.

(Continued on page 34)

³References :

L'esprit dans l'histoire, by Edouard Fournier, Paris 1860.
Anecdotes historiques, www.histoire-pour-tous.fr

COVID-19

Due to health constraints, the logistics will not allow the holding of the annual general meeting in October 2021 as we had wished. We are postponing the meeting to the summer of 2022 at a date and place to be determined.

See you in 2022

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Canada Post

Publication mail
Agreement number 40069967

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:
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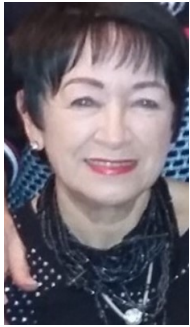
(Continued from page 33)

- ⇒ In November 1686, an evening was organized in honour of King Louis XIV, with a reading of a poem by the Duchess of Brinon to which Lully had added music. An Englishman passing through Saint-Cyr that day found the music very beautiful. He brought it back to England and presented it to Mary II Stuart and William III of Orange, who, after a few alterations, made it the "God save the King". The English national anthem is therefore French.
- ⇒ At that time, there was a distrust of hot water, considered as a cause of disease. People preferred rubbing with a linen cloth, hence the expression to make his toilet. You will understand that perfumes were used profusely. Ladies of the court used a different scent every day.
- ⇒ While grooming, people did not get their hair wet. They brushed their hair and wore wigs. Louis XIV had beautiful hair and his wig maker, Mr. Binette, left holes in the wig to get the king's hair out. Some wig makers had less talent; so their customers had funny looks.
- ⇒ Ladies' skirts were long, but their stockings were very attractive. A boutique in Paris that supplied several noble ladies offered 850 shades of which: doe coat, joyful widow, back from the dead, kiss me my dear...
- ⇒ In the 16th century, Catherine de Medicis tried to implant underpants, without success. It will be three centuries before woman of all social conditions adopt the panties.
- ⇒ Henriette d'Entragues fell into the eye of Henry IV, but her father did not approve of this relationship. After negotiation, the father agreed to let go of his daughter for 100,000 ecus. Minister Sully objected that at this price the king could have 10 more beautiful and virtuous women, but the king persisted. Sully thought of a ploy: he had the amount delivered to the king's cabinet and laid the 100,000 ecus on the floor, which was almost entirely covered. Seeing this, the king said, "We are richer than I thought." It is true answered Sully, but everything you see there must be brought to Mademoiselle d'Entragues. After a moment of reflection, the king said, "This is a well-paid night."
- ⇒ But not all kings reacted that way. One day, at the table of Louis XIII, a lady displayed the splendours of a beautiful bosom. The king did not say a word or turn his eyes towards her; but at the end of the meal, he kept a sip of wine in his mouth and threw it into the lady's corset.
- ⇒ One day, Sully knocked at the door of the king's office. He was told that the king had a fever and that he will see him in the afternoon. Sully went to the foot of the back staircase that went up to the king's apartments and sat down. A veiled young lady dressed in green comes down a short time later and runs away. Soon after the king comes down the stairs: "Weren't you told that I had a fever?" - "Yes, sire," Sully replies, "but I have just seen her leave, all dressed in green." With a slight pat on the cheek, Henry IV replies "Come, let's go to work".
- ⇒ Louis XIV loved theatre and music, and played harpsichord, guitar and sang well. He was also a good hunter and a big eater, despite poor teeth.

Customs

- ⇒ Henri IV loved women, all women. We'd make a calendar of all the women whose beauty he celebrated. The name of one of them has come to us: Fleurette, the gardener of Nerac, whose name the poets bequeathed to us, especially since her father once forced the prince to jump out the window to avoid his wrath. Fortunately, gardeners' houses had no glass panes in their windows.

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A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

35

Réjeanne Frigon¹⁷⁷

We thought that with the confinement being lifted, life would gradually resume its course. However, due to health constraints, the logistics will not allow the holding of the annual general meeting in October 2021 as we had wished. We have resolved to postpone the meeting to the summer of 2022 at a date and place to be determined.

Fortunately, Board members have ensured the survival of our association. I hope that the number of new members will be on the rise and that this will also be the case for the participants in this next meeting which will be crucial for the future of the association.

As far as I am concerned, since I went to join my daughter and her family in Lebanon, it is no longer possible for me to assume the presidency of the Association. Nevertheless, I remain an interested member and will follow its activities and its future remotely.

I am looking forward to seeing you again in large numbers and healthy and smiling when the opportunity arises.

Thanks to all members for your support and backing for more than two years.

Long live the Association.

THE ARCHIVES OF AUGUSTIN FRIGON

Pierre Frigon⁰⁰⁴

I am pleased to announce that the processing of Augustin Frigon's archives has now been completed. Archivist Mireille Lebeau of Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec informs us that the archives of Augustin Frigon have been processed and are now available to the general public.



Here is the procedure to follow to consult the fund:

- ♦ BAnQ homepage
- ♦ Click on the "Q" icon, in "Search"
- ♦ Choose "Advitam" and write "P10011" in the empty rectangle.

Click on "Search".

(The search engine will be available in English later this year)

Thanks to Paul (6), grandson of Augustin, who gave these archives to the Association. They are now saved for posterity!

RESEARCH NOTES ON 17TH CENTURY FRANCE – PART II

Gérald Frigon¹¹⁶

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⇒ In 1666, Corneille said of a mistress of Louis XIV that she had enough beauty to adorn three entire rooms. And we know that in the Louvre the rooms are large...

⇒ Louis XIV did not care about comments. As he passed through the streets of Paris, in a carriage, with his wife Marie-Thérèse, Mademoi-

selle de La Vallière and Madame de Maintenon, the people would say "Here are the three queens". In fact, he legitimized eight of his bastard children, as Henry IV had done for thirteen of his own.

⇒ Having a mistress was in tune with the times. The Marquis de Liche once told his friends that to be the happiest of men he only needed a mistress as kind as his wife.

Legal deposit - 2nd bulletin 2021
Bibliothèque et archives nationale du Québec

THE NEWSLETTER TEAM

Legal deposit - 2nd bulletin 2021
Library and Archives Canada

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- Gérald Frigon¹¹⁶

Edition, translation and revision of the English texts

- Claire Renaud-Frigon²⁷⁹
- Jacques Frigon¹⁰⁴

**GEORGE HENRI FRIGON**

B.: 1894-10-15 in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, Mauricie

D.: 1970-01-24 in Central Falls, Providence County, Rhode Island (RI)¹

8th GENERATION**MARRIAGE**

On 1921-06-01 in
Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan,

MARGUERITE MARIE RIVARD

B.: 1896-06-13 in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, Mauricie

D.: 1987-05-00 in Central Falls, Providence County, Rhode Island (RI)



It seems that George Henri¹ wanted to be well established before starting a family. At the age of 19, he was in Newport, Vermont and the following year, in 1915, in Boston, Massachusetts. He applied for naturalization² at 21 in Rhode Island and took his oath of allegiance three years later at the age of 24.

At the end of the spring of 1921, Georges Henri Frigon, a merchant, returned to Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan to get married. He is 26 and Marguerite-Marie 24. They moved to the United States, to Central Falls, Rhode Island, where Georges Henri owned a business. According to the 1940 census³, they lived at 60 Eben Brown's Lane, Central Falls City, Providence County, RI.



¹ <https://frigon.org/uploads/document/georges-henri-frigon-est-n-le-15-octobre-1894-sainte.pdf>

² https://frigon.org/uploads/document/02344_naturalization_declaration_of_intention_1916.pdf

³ https://frigon.org/uploads/document/02344_registration_card_1942.pdf

His parents and some highlights of his family

Marguerite will give birth to 7 children including five boys and two girls.

George André Frigon, birth : 1923-07-14,
death: 2009-01-16

Paul Frigon, birth : 1924-11-24
death : 2011-04-25

Jacques Frigon, birth : 1926-03-30
death : 1999-07-04

John Marcel Frigon, birth : 1927-10-14
Death : 2014-07-10

Thérèse Frigon, birth : 1928-09-21
death : 2018-10-16

Céline²⁴³ Frigon o.s.u., birth : 1930-08-16
death : 2020-05-20

Richard Frigon, born in 1942



Seated: Sœur Céline Frigon, Thérèse Frigon (Bergeron)
Standing: Paul, Richard, George André, Jacques, Jean

Georges Henri has always been attached to Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan. In the 1950s and 1960s, he visited the Joachim Rivard family who lived not far from his father's farm (William). Jeanne Frigon (sister of Georges-Henri) married Arthur Rivard on February 26, 1919 in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan. Arthur Rivard is the father of Joachim Rivard. Georges-André (son of Georges-Henri) continued to visit Joachim Rivard's farm in the 1960s and 1970s.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

France: **Yves Frigon** and Marguerite
Ferre

François and Marie-Claude Chamois

Jean-François and Gertrude Peros

Antoine and Marie-Anne Trottier

Augustin and Marie Lefebvre

Abraham and Josephite Dontigny

Hubert and Délia Houde

7^e **William** and Jeanne Baril

8^e **George Henri** and Marguerite Rivard

9^e **Sr. Céline Frigon**²⁴³ o.s.u.

François¹³⁰



William Frigon and Jeanne Baril had 11 children: 6 boys, 4 girls and 1 «unknown».

Étienne Emile Frigon, birth : 1883-12-26
death : 1888-09-19

Albert Frigon, birth : 1885-03-10
death : 1917-12-19

Omer Frigon, birth : 1887-06-10
death : 1956-04-07

Siméon Frigon, birth: 1889-02-17
death : 1960-03-27

Emma Frigon, birth: 1890-05-18
death: 1970-07-25

Fr.-Xavier Emile Frigon : birth : 1891-12-15
death : 1917-12-28

Jeanne Frigon birth : 1893-03-10
death: 1952-03-22

Georges Henri Frigon birth: 1894-10-15
death : 1970-01-00

Virginie Frigon birth : 1896-06-27

7th GENERATION

MARRIAGE
On 1882-01-10 in
Sainte-Geneviève-
de-Batiscan

WILLIAM FRIGON

B.: 1856-02-17 in Sainte-Geneviève-
de-Batiscan, Mauricie

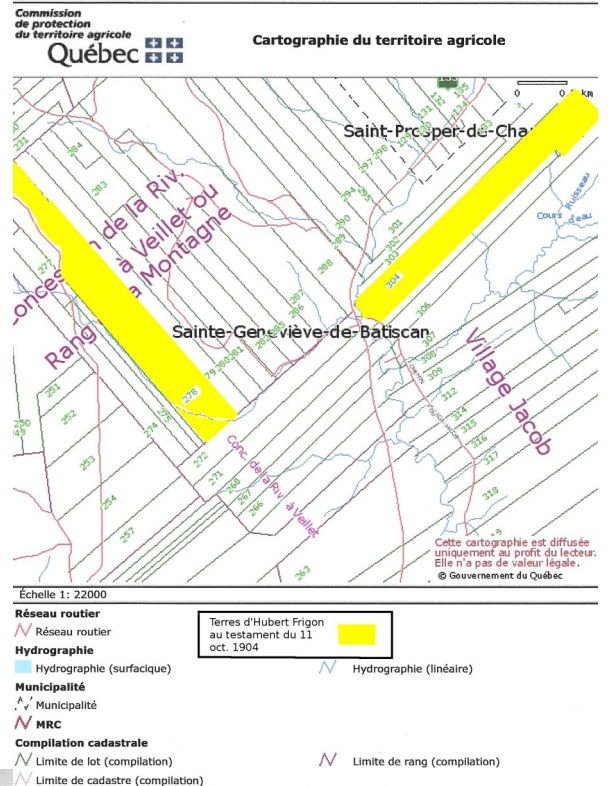
D.: 1926-01-05 in Sainte-Geneviève-
de-Batiscan, Mauricie

JEANNE BARIL

B.: 1856-06-13 in Sainte-Geneviève-
de-Batiscan, Mauricie

D.: 1916-05-26 in Sainte-Geneviève-
de-Batiscan, Mauricie

William Frigon was a farmer from 1882 to 1926. He owned a farm (lot-304) in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, rang Village Jacob, and lot -278, rang de la Montagne



Picture of the farm lot-304 located rang Jacob (around 1940). Note: A rang is a rural road.



Editor's note: To learn more about William Frigon's life, you can read the following newsletters:

- ♦ Spring 2004, vol. 11, no. 2, pages 137-140-141 (https://frigon.org/uploads/document/2004_v11n2_spring.pdf)
- ♦ Summer 2004, vol. 11, no. 3, pages 148-149 (https://frigon.org/uploads/document/2004_v11n3_summer.pdf)
- ♦ Fall 2004, vol. 11, no. 4. page 155 (https://frigon.org/uploads/document/2004_v11n4_fall.pdf)



1. Sœur Céline Frigon, o.s.u.
2. George André Frigon
3. Irene Brassard (Frigon) wife of George André
4. Patricia Hasney (Frigon) wife of Richard
5. Jean Frigon
6. Richard Frigon
7. Thérèse Frigon (Bergeron) wife of Normand
8. Normand Bergeron



From left to right:

- ♦ Madeleine Messier
- ♦ Paul Frigon
- ♦ Sœur Céline Frigon OSU
- ♦ Joachim Rivard
in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, Mauricie



Paul Frigon was the son of George Henri Frigon. He was born on November 24, 1924 in Central Falls, Providence County, Rhode Island, U.S.A. He died on April 25, 2011 in Largo, Pinellas County, Florida, U.S.A. His marriage to Madeleine Messier was celebrated on February 8, 1947 at Notre Dame Church, Central Falls, RI, U.S.A. Paul served in the U.S. Army. He was honoured by the 280th Engineer Combat Battalion.

From left to right: George André Frigon, Louise Baril, wife of Joachim Rivard, Marguerite Rivard, wife of George Henri Frigon.

The photo was taken in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan in the house of Joachim Rivard and Louise Baril. Read the last paragraph on page 36 of this newsletter to better understand the relationship between the Rivard and Frigon families.

Édouard Frigon and Amanda Lamy had 14 children : 3 boys, 8 girls and 3 «unknown». Of the 8 girls, three became nuns with the Ursulines of Trois-Rivières. The youngest of the boys, Édouard became a Brother of Sainte-Croix. We are going to summarize the life of the 3 sisters.

Eméria

The first who will become a nun is Eméria, the second of this lineage. She was born on February 27, 1895. She attended secondary school and was a boarder with the Sisters of the Assumption. A few years later, she studied at the Normal School.

«She obtained her diploma in 1912 and received the gold medal for needlework »¹. She taught for a few years, and then entered the Ursuline novitiate on February 2, 1916.

- ♦ Taking of the habit on August 31, 1916 (Sister Marie-des-Neiges).
- ♦ Temporary profession on September 2, 1918.
- ♦ Perpetual profession on August 21, 1921.

For several years, she taught in Grand-Mère. « Back in Trois-Rivières, she will be principal at the Notre-Dame school, nurse at the Normal School, in charge of the store at the boarding school »². Appointed director at the Académie Saint-Pierre in Shawinigan in 1937, she returned after one year, exhausted. She died on April 25, 1939 at the age of 44.

«What makes the value of a life is not its length, but its quality». (Wisdom, 4, 7.)

Clercy

The second is Clercy, born in Louiseville on October 17, 1902. She attended the local school and will have her sister Eméria and Miss Dauplaise as teachers, who will also be Ursuline a little later. Clercy goes to boarding school and the Normal School of the Ursulines. «She crossed the threshold of the Ursulin cloister on the following July 3 (1922). Upon taking the habit, she received the name of Sister Ste-Colombe »³.

She taught students at Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague

and Grand-Mère schools. She obtained a diploma in home economics with great distinction at the Institut familial of Saint-Pascal-de-Kamouraska. With this diploma, she will be able to teach courses in sewing, knitting, embroidery, weaving and culinary art. The work of this educator will continue for forty years, including twenty, in Shawinigan. She was assistant superior three years before her return to the old monastery.

Clercy celebrates her Golden Jubilee in 1975. She was unable to celebrate her Diamond Jubilee, because she was at the time visiting Peru where her sister Florence was missionary since 1961. She got sick in 1980 and died on March 29, 1981.

Florence

Sister Florence Frigon F was born on November 28, 1909, baptized the same day in the church of Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue in Louiseville. She is the third daughter of Édouard Frigon and Amanda Lamy to join the Ursulines.

Florence began her studies at the age of 6 at the local school in Louiseville, where her sister Léonide was teaching. At the age of 10, she was a boarder with the Sisters of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. After three years of study at the Normal School of the Ursulines in Trois-Rivières, she obtained an advanced diploma in education.

She entered religion as a cloistered nun on August 14, 1928.

Taking of the habit on February 16, 1929
(Sister Saint-Charles-Garnier).

Perpetual profession on February 16, 1934.

She taught in Trois-Rivières in several schools and at the Normal School. In 1961, Sister Florence was recruited with 5 other companions to found a mission in Aucayo, Peru. Her main task will be the care of the sick. She had to learn Spanish and took midwifery courses, as well as practical courses in giving injections and administering intravenous fluids. "A woman gifted with practical intelligence,

(Continued on page 40)

¹Archives Pôle culturel du Monastère des Ursulines, cote : III-C-02-13-607

²Idem

³Archives Pôle culturel du Monastère des Ursulines, cote : III-C-02-13-698.

(Continued from page 39)

she organizes a dispensary, a pharmacy to serve the population with a dedication that knows no bounds»⁴.

Sister Florence worked in her dispensary from 1964 to 1979. She really deserved the title of **Madre Doctora** (the Mother Doctor) given to her by the Peruvians. After these years of hard work, Sister Florence returned to the Monastery of Trois-Rivières. She had the chance to spend a year of doctrinal studies at Cap-Rouge with her sister Clercy. She returned to Peru in 1984, to Punchana, when she was 75 years old. She worked as a receptionist and sacristan for four consecutive years. In 1988, she returned to the Monastery of Trois-Rivières in the Sacré-Coeur community, continuing to work: bookbinding, receiving goods, or sewing linen for the infirmary. On July 6, 2013, she passed away peacefully at the age of 103. «Come, bride of Christ. You have been faithful, enter into the joy of Jesus, your Beloved. Angèle Blais 23 août 2013 »⁵.

⁴Archives | Pôle culturel du Monastère des Ursulines, cote : III-C-02-13-764

⁵Idem

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

France: **Yves Frigon** and Marguerite Ferre

François and Marie-Claude Chamois

Jean-François and Gertrude Peros

Paul and Ursul Lefavre

Olivier and Judith Banhiac dit Lamontagne

Olivier and Madeleine Lupien

Antoine and Caroline Fréchette

7^e Édouard and Amanda Lamy

8^e Sr. Eméria Frigon o.s.u.

Sr. Clercy Frigon o.s.u.

Sr. Florence¹ o.s.u.

François₁₃₀



¹(Sœur Saint-Charles-Garnier
28 novembre 1909 – 6 juillet
2013)

OTHER FRIGON SISTERS IN A RELIGIOUS ORDER

Madeleine Frigon, Stella Baril Part 4/4

François₁₃₀

The first Frigon to join the Ursulines of Trois-Rivières is Madeleine Frigon¹. She was baptized in Batiscan on August 14, 1711. She is the daughter of Jean-François Frigon and Madeleine Moreau (mariage in Batiscan on February 6, 1700).

She entered the cloistered sisters and after a few months of adaptation, she took the habit and later made her final vows:

- ♦ Taking of the habit on August 12, 1734 (Sister St-Joachim)
- ♦ Perpetual vows on May 12, 1736²; she is 25 years old

On May 22, 1752, the monastery of the Ursulines of Trois-Rivières is destroyed by fire. There are only 12 sisters, including 2 novices. The convent of the Récollets served as their refuge for eighteen months³. The Ursulines moved into their new monastery on November 21, 1753. Madeleine Frigon celebrated her Golden Jubilee in 1786 and died in 1789.

By chance, I discovered another descendent of Frigon: Stella Baril⁴ born 09-01-1897 and deceased on February 15, 1956 at the age of 59.

Her father is Ernest Baril and her mother Marie-Louise Frigon of Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan

- ♦ Entered the convent on February 11, 1920.
- ♦ Profession 30-07-1922.
- ♦ Mistress of novices 1939-1943.
- ♦ Superior - Monastère du Christ-Roi (Monastery of Christ the King), 1943-1949.
- ♦ Superior- Monastère des Ursulines de Trois-Rivières, 1949-1953.
- ♦ First Assistant of the Union des Ursulines from 1953 until her death.
- ♦ 36 years of religious life.

¹https://frigon.org/uploads/document/madeleine_frigon.pdf

²Archives | Pôle culturel du Monastère des Ursulines, cote : III-C-02-13-34

³Idem

⁴<https://frigon.org/uploads/document/soeur-stella-baril-bk17966.pdf>