



# THE FRIGONS

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

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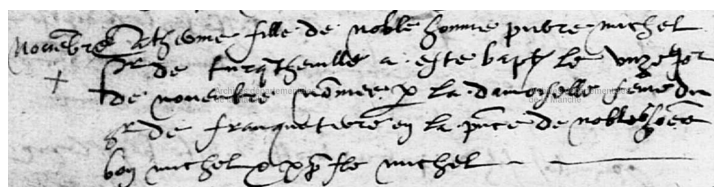
## THROUGH ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS - COMMONERS AND NOBLES IN BAPTISM, MARRIAGE AND BURIAL RECORDS

Pierre Frigon<sup>4</sup>



Through archival documents we sometimes find, and not surprisingly, a difference in the writing of baptism, marriage and burial certificates of members of the nobility and those of the people. We also find that the names of nobles are associated with place names while the names of commoners are often very picturesque and often linked to nicknames, physical characteristics, trades, etc. The following were found in Sainte-Mère-Église, Normandy: Bataille, Beaucorps, Beauvallon, Bélier, Blé, Blondeau, Bonnamour, Bonnet, Boucher, Bourdon, Compagnon, Hautemanière, Desplanches, etc.

Baptismal certificates are most often formulated in the same way for nobles and for common people<sup>1</sup>.



Catherine fille de noble homme Pierre Michel sieur de Teurthéville a été baptisée le vingtième jour de novembre [1610]. Nommée par la damoiselle femme du sieur de Franquetero<sup>2</sup> en la présence du noble homme Bon Michel et Christophe Michel.

The situation is often different for the formulation of marriage certificates such as that of Adrian Dubosq and Antoinette Hurel from the parish of Sainte-Mère-Église<sup>3</sup>. First of all, we note that the priest is meticulous in his way of writing and that he uses expressions such as « approved in gloss »<sup>4</sup> which are not found in the marriage records of the common people recorded at Sainte-Mère-Église.

<sup>1</sup>Commune Teurthéville-Bocage, Département de la Manche.  
<http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085774gJPedz/5999f1897c>, item 20 of 196, left page, 5<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>2</sup>Probably the wife of Antoine de Franquetot sieur de Coigny et de Cretteville. For information on the Franquetot, see the article published in *The Frigons* newsletter, vol. 26, n° 2 : « Place of origin of François Frigon, 2- The Franquetot of Coigny ».

<sup>3</sup><http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085773kj6Vby/f5b4c8b396>, item 91 of 168, left page 1<sup>st</sup>.

<sup>4</sup>Approved in gloss of the advocate: the approval of marriage was noted in the margins of the text of the advocate en glose du prône :

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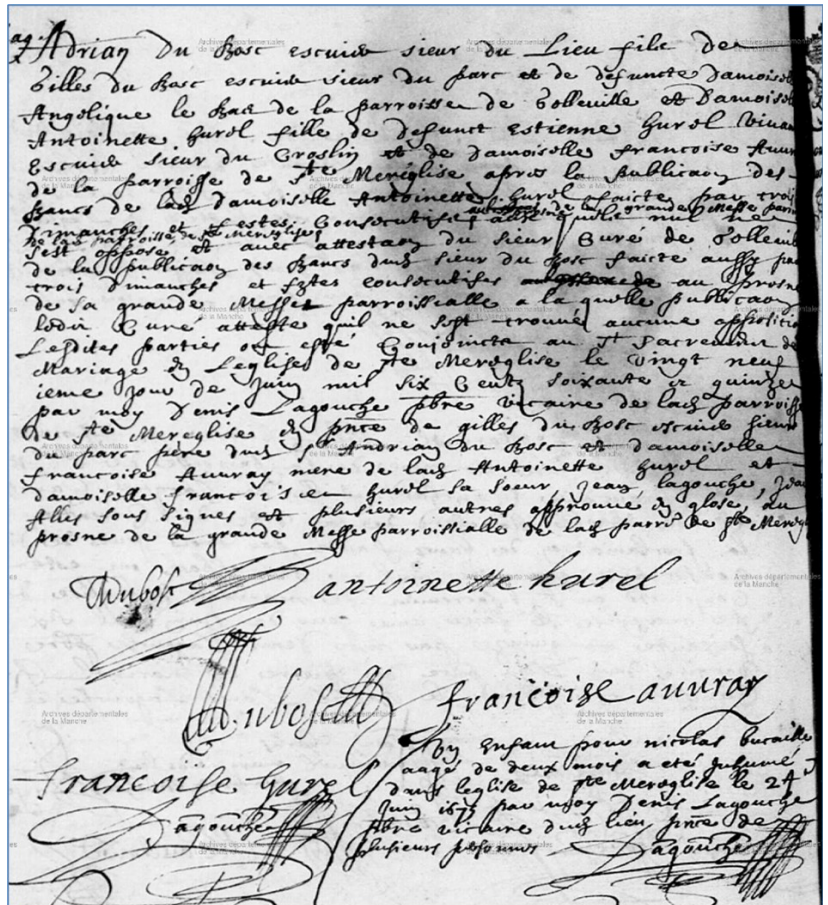
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PRINTED PAPER SURFACE

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Adrian du Bosc, **écuyer**<sup>5</sup> **sieur**<sup>6</sup> du lieu [Sainte-Mère-Église], fils de Gilles du Bosc écuyer sieur du Parc, et de défunte **damoiselle**<sup>7</sup> Angélique le Bare de la paroisse de Golleville, et damoiselle Antoinette Hurel, fille de défunt Étienne Hurel **vivant** **écuyer**<sup>8</sup> sieur du Croslin, et de damoiselle Françoise Auvray<sup>9</sup>, de la paroisse de Sainte-Mère-Église, après la **publication des bans**<sup>10</sup> de ladite damoiselle Antoinette Hurel faite par trois dimanches et fait consécutive [ment] au **prône**<sup>11</sup> de la grand-messe paroissiale de Sainte-Mère-Église et que nul ne s'est opposé; et avec l'attestation du sieur curé de Golleville de la publication des bans dudit sieur du Bosc faite aussi par trois dimanches et faits consécutive [ment] au prône de la grand-messe paroissiale. À laquelle publication ledit curé atteste qu'il ne s'est trouvé aucune opposition. Lesdites parties ont été **conjointes au saint sacrement**<sup>12</sup> de mariage en l'église de Sainte-Mère-Église le vingt neuvième jour de juin mil six cent soixante-quinze par moi Denis Lagouche, prêtre vicair de ladite paroisse



de Sainte-Mère-Église, en présence de Gilles du Bosc, écuyer, sieur du Parc, père dudit sieur Andrian du Bosc, et damoiselle Françoise Auvray, mère de ladite Antoinette Hurel, et damoiselle Françoise Hurel sa sœur, Jean Lagouche, Jean Allet. Tous signés et plusieurs autres, **approuvé en glose au prône**<sup>13</sup> de la grand-messe paroissiale de ladite paroisse de Sainte-Mère-Église.

(Continued on page 60)

<sup>5</sup>Squire (écuyer): title worn, before 1789, by any gentleman (noble) who has never been knighted. It is the first title of nobility in the French hierarchy, followed by: knight, banneret, baron, viscount, count, marquis, duke.

<sup>6</sup>Sieur de : title indicating that Adrian du Bosc was the owner of the seigneurie in whole or in part. Not to be confused with "sieur" followed by a name, for example "sieur" Frigon, mentioned in legal texts which is only a common title related to our current "sir".

<sup>7</sup>Damoiselle: wife of a "sieur de" was entitled to the title of "damsel" also given to the wives and daughters of nobles.

<sup>8</sup>Living squire (Vivant écuyer) : when he was alive, he was a squire.

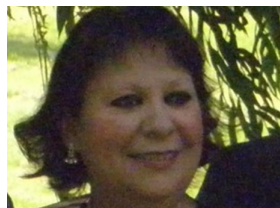
<sup>9</sup>For information on Françoise Auvray and Étienne Hurel, see: <https://books.google.ca/books?id=emojAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA119&lpg=RA1-PA119&dq=%22sieur+du+Croslin%22&source=bl&ots=4Gp-VO-ATK&sig=j7wcKMPfzALatz6QllmbOBjt-Gl&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjmmtnPqcLbAhVDZawKHcFPB0Q6AEIKJAB#v=onepage&q=%22%20sieur%20du%20Croslin%22&f=false>, left column, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph.

<sup>10</sup>The publication of bans: procedure having the utility of making public the imminence of a marriage and thus to ensure that any person is able to oppose it, by demonstrating possible impediments.

<sup>11</sup>Prône (Advocates) : announcements of news of general interest made by the priest after Mass

<sup>12</sup>Conjoints au Saint-Sacrement (Spouses in the Blessed Sacrament): according to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, the bride and groom «are themselves the ministers of the sacrament of marriage». That is why the vicar says they are spouses to the Blessed Sacrament. At the limit a mutual consent of the two spouses without witnesses or priest could be declared valid. In practice, the Church requires the presence of a priest and witnesses at the wedding. François Lebrun, *La vie conjugale sous l'Ancien Régime*, Armand Colin, Paris, 1993, p.10, 17.

<sup>13</sup>Approuvé en glose au prône (approved in the margin of announcements made by the priest): the marriage was approved as indicated in the margin of the announcement.



## A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

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Odette Frigon 291

Finally! Finally! It happened! We now have the right to meet again safely. The worst is behind us, the best... forward.

After two years of health restrictions, hardly seeing family and friends, we deserve to find ourselves quietly, and resume a "normal" life, little by little.

I hope you are all in good health, in great shape, ready to welcome a beautiful summer that promises to be cordial and warm.

Let's continue to pay attention to each other. Have a good time with your family, and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

## ANNUAL MEETING AUGUST 27, 2022

*CENTRE COMMUNAUTAIRE J.-A.-LESIEUR in Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan*

The annual meeting will be held this year under the theme of *La relève* (Succession Planning). The association is in good financial health and we can still rely on active members of the management team, despite two years of covid.

Several of them have been in office for many years and some are thinking of passing on the torch. Come in large numbers to the meeting to increase the potential of new candidates for the board of directors.

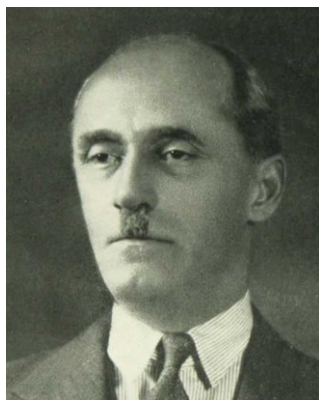
We are counting on you!

We will provide you with more information in early July. The activity sheet and registration forms will be available in the first week of July on our website <http://www.frigon.org>

Until then, let's all enjoy the mild weather of July... without masks!

## DID YOU KNOW THAT

On February 14, 1914, Marie-Emma Frigon, daughter of Alphée, married Alfred-Édouard de la Chevrotière, a descendant of a large Quebec family, the Chavigny de la Chevrotière.



Alfred-Édouard de la Chevrotière  
Land Surveyor

The couple settled in Ville-Marie, Témiscamingue. They had two children, Marie and Jacques. To learn more about this remarkable man, see:

*Biographies canadiennes-françaises*, 1937, pages 90 et 91.  
<https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/2634236?docsearchtext=A.%20P.%20Frigon>

See also :

*Héros sans panache*, Marcel de la Chevrotière, « La ruée vers l'or par les chemins d'eau », Société d'Histoire de Rouyen-Noranda, février 1920  
<http://shrn.ca/heros-sans-panache/la-ruce-vers-lor-par-les-chemins-deau>

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- Pierre Frigon<sub>4</sub>

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

- Claire Renaud-Frigon<sub>279</sub>

### Assisted par:

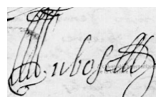
- Jacques Frigon<sub>104</sub>



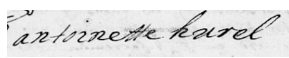
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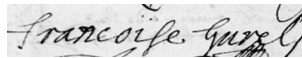
Adrian Dubosc



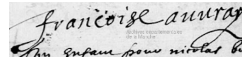
Gilles Dubosc



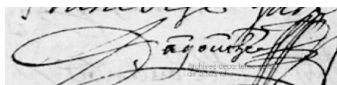
Antoinette Hurel



Françoise Hurel



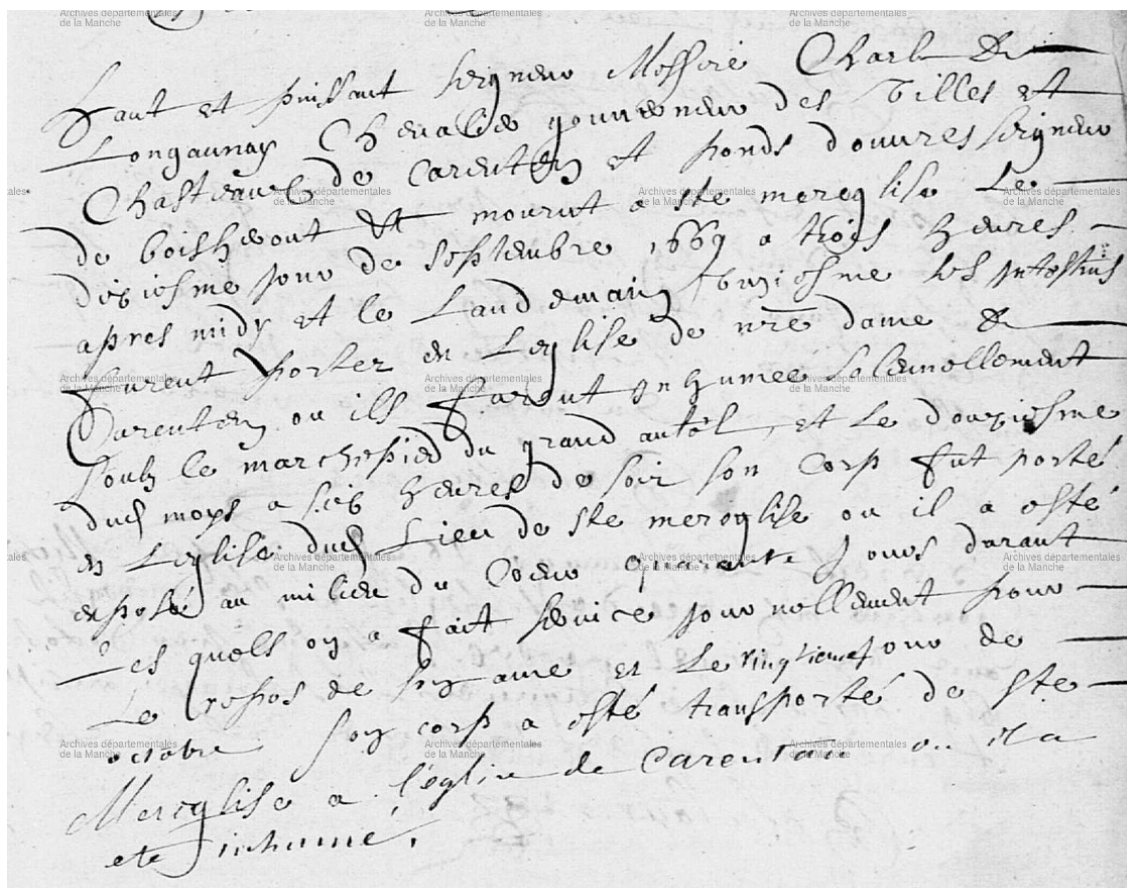
François Auvray



Jean Lagouche

It is also noted that the names of the nobles are not of the same kind as that of the common people. In addition, these names are followed by mentions: marquis de, comte de, sieur de, etc. For example, « Adrian Dubosc, squire, sieur du lieu ». In another act, he is called a « noble man », in addition to his other titles<sup>14</sup>.

Burial records are usually limited to a few lines of text. But in the case of nobles, it is at times more complete and the deceased nobles sometimes enjoy the privilege of funerals that are out of the ordinary as evidenced by the act of burial of Charles de Longoulney.



Haut et puissant seigneur messire Charles de Longoulney<sup>15</sup> chevalier, gouverneur des villes et châteaux de Carentan et [Forteresse des] Ponts d'Ouvres, seigneur

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<sup>14</sup><http://www.archives-manche.fr/ark:/57115/a011288085773kj6Vby/a26ff64dc6>, item 143 of 168, left page, last.

<sup>15</sup>For information on Charles de Longoulney see the *dictionnaire de la noblesse*, page 282, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraphe : <https://books.google.ca/books?id=g8pCAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA282&lpg=PA282&dq=%22Charles+de+longoulney%22&source=bl&ots=OqhY93gY-v&sig=r4P25DRjOs75iwzhjf7seMTspM&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiiwaSikLXbAhUmgK0KHWPUBDoQ6AEIQZAH#v=onepage&q=%22Charles%20de%20longoulney%22&f=false>

(Continued from page 60)

de Bois-Hérault, et mourut à Sainte-Mère-Église le dixième jour de septembre 1669 à trois heures après-midi, et **le lendemain les intestins<sup>16</sup> furent portés en l'église de Notre-Dame** à Carentan où ils furent inhumés solennellement sous le marchepied du grand autel, et le douzième dudit mois à six heures du soir **son corps fut porté en l'église dudit lieu de Sainte-Mère-Église** où il a été exposé au milieu du chœur quatre jours durant lesquels ont a fait service journallement pour le repos de son âme et le vingtième jour de octobre son corps a été **transporté de Sainte-Mère-Église à l'église de Carentan** où il a été inhumé.

In closing, an explanation for the astonishing burial of the intestines of Charles de Longoulnay in the church of Notre-Dame de Carentan and his body in Sainte-Mère-Église. This practice had been common since the Middle Ages. Thus, on the death of King Saint-Louis on 20 Aug. 1270, his flesh and intestines were deposited at the abbey of Monreale near Palermo; his heart at the Sainte-Chapelle in Paris; his bones at the Saint-Denis Cathedral, in Saint-Denis<sup>17</sup>. Thus, several places could boast of possessing a relic of the great man.

<sup>16</sup>Burial of Charles de Longaunay <https://books.google.ca/books?id=VsgfAAAAMAAJ&q=les+intestins+furent+port%C3%A9s+%C3%A0+l%C3%A9glise&dq=les+intestins+furent+port%C3%A9s+%C3%A0+l%C3%A9glise&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjHxbaw0unjAhWGQc0KHXP9kQ6AEISzAG>

<sup>17</sup>« La dispersion des restes de Saint-Louis. La décarneation des corps », Dr P. Noury, in *La chronique médicale*, 1935, p. 323, 324. Persée : [https://www.persee.fr/doc/pharm\\_0035-2349\\_1936\\_num\\_24\\_94\\_11041\\_t1\\_0323\\_0000\\_2](https://www.persee.fr/doc/pharm_0035-2349_1936_num_24_94_11041_t1_0323_0000_2)

## DID YOU KNOW THAT

Champlain's first flour mill dates back to 1664. That of Batiscan to 1668 and that of Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade to 1672.

Champlain's first wood chapel was built in 1666. That of Batiscan between 1670 and 1674. That of Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade in 1671.

Reference: Histoire de la Nouvelle-France, vol. IV, by Marcel Trudel published by Fides.

Around 1700, a pound of flour cost 4 sols (a pound or a *piastre* is worth 20 sols)

- a pound of butter cost 16 sols
- a bread that weighed 4 pounds cost 6 sols
- a pound of beef cost 2 to 3 sols
- a cord of wood was worth 30 sols

A day's work for a labourer cost 30 sols (20 if he was fed) and for a craftsman 60 sols

The journey France-Quebec cost 175 pounds (Marie Claude Chamois made 3 trips at her own expense, in 1685, 1704 and 1705)

Reference: price established in New France by the Sovereign Council or the intendant.

## IN 1681

In Champlain, there were 68 children between the ages of 7 and 14; their teacher was Sr. Raisin.

In Batiscan, there were 62 children in this age group; their schoolmaster was François Labernade, who left in the summer of 1681 to settle in Pointe-aux-Trembles.

In Ste-Anne, there were 23 children in this age group but no teacher is mentioned.

## Batiscan and its history

As early as 1665, pioneers arrived in Batiscan and took possession of land for farming. The Seigneurie of Batiscan belonged to the Jesuits.

In 1666, the Jesuits granted the « inhabitants who are already there » a piece of land 2 *arpents* wide by 40 *arpents* deep. One *arpent* is 191.8 feet. Here is the list of the first homesteaders in 1666:

March 20, François Duclos and Martin Foisy  
 March 22, Pierre Bourbeau, Étienne Moreau, Michel Lemay, Robert Rivard dit Loranger, Jean Lemoyne and Pierre Lemoyne  
 March 23, Nicolas Rivard Sieur de Lavigne  
 March 24, Jacques Le Marchand and François Fafart  
 March 26, Pierre Cailla and Claude Houssart  
 March 29, Mathieu Rouillard, Damien Quatresols, Guillaume Larue, Julien Trottier and François Lory  
 April 5, Pierre Trottier  
 April 6, Nicolas Gatineau-Duplessis and François Bibeau  
 May 26, Michel Peltier La Prade  
 May 28, Jean Cusson and Laurent Lefebvre  
 May 31, Jean Moreau  
 June 9, Claude Caron  
 June 14, Guillaume Barrette  
 June 17, Antoine Trottier  
 June 20, Pierre de la Garde  
 June 25, Louis Beaudry  
 August 6, Pierre Guillet  
 Reference: Histoire de la paroisse Saint-François-Xavier de Batiscan, 1684-1984, Edition du bien-public.



On September 1st, 2010, Pierre Frigon<sup>4</sup> sent us an email entitled «I have just had the gift of the century», where he mentioned having found that a sailor named Lespagnol had been paid 27 pounds in wages, to date, plus 30 pounds in advance on his wages on the Royal Galliot. Below is the source text that came with his email:

*Judgment and deliberations of the Sovereign Council, T. 1, p. 345-346, May 13, 1665:*

« The Council has ordered the Sieur de La Mothe to pay from the War Fund twenty-eight pounds ten sols to Guillaume Hatlier, twenty-eight pounds ten sols to Pierre Ferré, nine pounds to Papillon, three pounds to Laforge and twenty-seven pounds to L'Espagnol for their wages as sailors on the Royal Galliot until that day on which the advance will be taken into account and a receipt issued ».

« The Council has ordered the Sieur de la Mothe to pay Louis Fontaine, master of the Royal Galliot, from the War Fund the sum of One Hundred and Fifty pounds, which he will deliver to the five sailors of the said Galliot, each thirty pounds in advance on their wages. This advance to the said de la Mothe will be later taken into account and a receipt issued ».

He ended his message by saying «What a great line of research!!! » Was François Frigon the one who bore the name of Lespagnol? A few days later, we were disappointed when Louise Frigon<sup>83</sup> said that this Lespagnol was André Robidou as indicated in the website (350bottles) where the latter is said to be Lespagnol in 23 civil, religious or notarial acts. Note that sailors were usually paid 1½ pounds a day., On March 18, 1665, Louis Fontaine had signed a one-year contract as master of the Royal Galliot, for 450 pounds. On April 29, 1665, the Royal Galliot is prepared to embark M.de Tracy, Sieur de Repentigny, and the Sovereign Council gives him an allocation of 200 pounds for the services to his room during his trip. There are several definitions of galliot. In the North Sea, a galliot designates a type of Dutch merchant sailing ship of 50 to 300 tons, with a rounded shape both at the front and at the rear and a flat bottom designed for coastal navigation. For the high seas, two lateral leeboards were added to avoid too much drifting.



« Bayere ou Galiotte Hollandoise Naviguant le long de Costes pour le transport de marchandises (Dutch galliot sailing along coasts for the transport of goods) »<sup>1</sup>.

Personally, I was skeptical that all of the 23 acts would mention « dit Lespagnol » as André Robidou's nickname. Recently, I reopened this file. The first step was to consult the original version of these 23 acts. I found the mention « dit Lespagnol » in only 2 out of the 23 acts. The other 21 entries in the reported acts are the rantings of a non-conscientious amateur genealogist, who had not even dared to sign his text. But could André Robidou still be that this sailor? My research on him quickly lead to the site «The French Canadian Genealogist» where I found an article on André Robidou dit Lespagnol and Jeanne Denot. It is reported that the Nantes sailor André Robidou, 25 years old, originally from Spain, signed<sup>2</sup> a 3-year contract on April 20, 1661 with Eustache Lambert of Quebec. In June 1664, he received a land concession in Lauzon from the Sisters of the Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec. In the census of 1666, he is listed as resident in the house of Eustache Lambert as « sailor », therefore still his employee. He did not cultivate his land and could therefore be the sailor paid for his service on the Royal Galliot in May 1665.

There is also an André Marcil dit Lespagnol, born in December 1642 in Saint-Omer, Pas-de-Calais, carpenter by trade who immigrated to Quebec, married Marguerite Lefebvre in 1671, settled in Trois-Rivières until 1676, and later at La Prairie. I did not find the date of his arrival in New France. The date

(Continued on page 63)

<sup>1</sup>Recueil de veïes de tous les differens Bastimens de la Mer Mediterranée, et de l'Océan avec leurs noms et usages, Pierre Giffart, Libraire & Graveur du Roy, 1710, partie 2 (Mer océane), figure 14.

<sup>2</sup>Les engagés levés par Antoine Grignon et Michel Peltier pour le Canada en 1661, by Guy Perron.



*(Continued from page 62)*

and the boat that transported him are not known, but on August 24, 1665, he received the scapular from Mount Carmel in Trois-Rivières. This kind of religious recognition would not be bestowed on an individual freshly disembarked from the boat. He must have been present in New France for at least a year. So he could be the one listed as Lespagnol for his work on the Royal Galliot. The Marcil website says that André was a servant (domestic) in Trois-Rivières for Michel Peltier, but in the census of 1667 this employee declared to be 17 years old while Marcil would have been 25. This confirms that it was indeed François Frigon who worked for Michel Peltier.

On the other hand, we know that François Frigon's nickname was Lespagnol as seen in the census of 1667 and in several acts<sup>3</sup> of the time. François Frigon is not mentioned on any passenger list of ships coming to New France. He could have come as a sailor on board of one of these boats and decided, on the spot, to stay here.

There were several other individuals in Quebec with the name or nickname of LEspagnol:

Charles Jérôme Boineau born in Spain around 1720 and married in Montreal in 1756;

Pierre Villeday born in Spain around 1667 and married in Montreal in 1698;

Joseph Serran was born in Spain in 1663;

Joseph Labranche died in L'Assomption in Quebec in 1829;

Jean-Baptiste Lespagnol was born in Aquitaine and married in Quebec in 1731;

Augustin Alonze was born in 1654 in Santiago de Compostela and married in Lachine, Quebec in 1689;

Pierre Goderre married two of his daughters in Trois-Rivières in 1819 and 1829;

But for each of them, the dates of their stay in Quebec do not correspond with the date of their services on this galliot.

There are therefore only three possibilities left for the sailor Lespagnol serving on the Royal Galliot in 1665. On the one hand, the galliot was based in Quebec, the very place where the Sovereign Council of New France sat. However, both François Frigon in 1666 and André Marcil in 1665 were inhabitants of Trois-Rivières. So they are not likely to

be this sailor. On the other hand, André Robidou was a resident of Quebec. He was hired from 1661 to 1664 as a sailor and in 1666 he was still working as such. I therefore believe that the latter was the one who received the wages in May 1665 for his services on the Royal Galliot under the name of Lespagnol.

This same excerpt from the deliberations of the Sovereign Council raises another question. Pierre Ferré also received wages for services on this galliot. Pierre Ferré was born in 1639 in St-Pierre-en-Port in Seine-Maritime and got married in Quebec in 1667. In the census of 1666, he declared the profession of sailor. Was he a relative of François Frigon? François Frigon's mother was Marguerite Ferré. This would explain why François Frigon had left so young for his trip across the Atlantic. But St-Pierre-en-Port is located between Le Havre and Dieppe in Seine-Maritime. It is far from the English Channel where François Frigon's family was living. The acts of notaries and clerks of Rouen, Bardouville and Le Havre between 1620 and 1648 do not mention any Frigon. In Rouen, we found 4 Ferey, 9 Frigot, but no Langlais. In Eure, west of the Seine, the acts of 33% of notaries and clerks were scrutinized and showed a few Ferey, Frigoult and Frigard, but no Frigon or Marguerite Ferey. In Calvados, the number of Ferey or Ferré increases and there is a Marguerite Ferré born in Clécy on 1624-01-07, but no Frigon. There were some marriages of Frigot between 1627 and 1648, but none bearing the first name Yves.

But where did Marguerite Ferré, the mother of François Frigon, come from? In Manche, two baptisms of Marguerite Ferré have been registered: one on April 19, 1622, in Anneville-en-Saire, in the north-east of Manche, daughter of Noël Ferré and Marie Firebroche, and the other in Picauville, less than 7 kilometers from Cretteville, baptized on January 30, 1626, daughter of Pierre Ferré, the name of the mother not being recorded. If Yves Frigon's wedding had taken place in Picauville, it would therefore have been held between 1640 and 1648, but the notarial acts of this locality have only been kept since 1688. Nevertheless, I looked at all the notarial acts of Picauville for the period from 1688 to 1878: no Frigon is registered there, but a few Frigot and Frigoult, and several Ferré, Feret or Ferey and up to 30% of acts from the end of this

*(Continued on page 64)*

<sup>3</sup>Refer amongst others to the acts of notaries Latouche dated February 2d, 1669 and Michel Roy dated December 12, 1675.

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period concern a Ferré, Feret or Ferey. Research in the Manche archives for baptisms, marriages and burials in Picauville is accessible for the years between 1624 and 1635 and from 1649 to 1932; data on marriages for the years of interest to us is missing. Picauville was a birthplace of Ferré and there is a good chance that Yves Frigon's wife was from there. And in this case, the chances are slim that Pierre Ferré, sailor on the Royal Galliot, and François Frigon could be related and, at the very least, could have been on neighbourly terms. We

have consulted all the religious and civil acts of Pierre Ferré, who resided in Quebec until 1679, and later in Neuville; we never found any mention of François Frigon. Moreover, Pierre Ferré arrived in New France prior to 1665 and François Frigon probably in 1665. They were therefore not on the same boat.

This highlights two other areas of research on our ancestors. Many questions will never be answered, but others still remain to be discovered and we are getting started.

#### A WORD FROM PAPOU

Gérald Frigon<sup>116</sup>

Twice a week during the confinement, Gérald<sup>116</sup> issued "A word from Papou" to distract his grandchildren. We will publish some of them, hoping that you will make your young ones read them in the hope that they will eventually join our Association.

#### The cicada and the ant

The cicada has a beautiful voice, it is well known. So she decides to record her singing and post it on "spotify", so that it could be selected as ringtone for lovers of 5-inch widgets. This enables her to earn a few pennies a week. Still not enough to live decently. The cicada must therefore sleep under the stars.

The ant is hardworking. She struggles, from sunrise to sunset, collecting waste and dead materials to feed her family. She lives well with her large and prosperous family year after year. These efforts allowed the building of an underground castle, sheltered in Papou's big shoes.

Idleness produces little, only effort generates results.

#### The hare and the tortoise

A hare was leaping around when he met a turtle.

Hare: Slowly but surely, as they say...

Turtle: I don't have to hurry; I carry my house with me. So everywhere I go, I'm at home.

Hare: You're lucky. I have to constantly get away from home to find food. And if a danger arises, I

scream to tell my friends and must quickly return to my hole.

Turtle: I don't scream. I don't need to. Each of my siblings also has its home on his back.

Hare: Do you have such big legs because of the weight?

Turtle: Yes, and in your case, your thin legs make you leap fast... Nature does things right. Humans should know nature better and draw inspiration from it more often.

#### Rock, paper, \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

A rock was suspended by angel hair above the paper on which Miss M. was drawing. She had imagined an harmonious garden in soft tones. This picture reminded her of her grandma, to whom she would give the drawing.

Her sister, Miss J., was twiddling her thumbs, not knowing what to do with her ten fingers. An idea lit up her eyes and she ran away. She searched and searched, and finally found what she was looking for and came back with a pair of scissors.

To play a trick on her sister, she cut the angel hair and the rock crashed on the gray wax pencil Miss M. was holding.

Look, shouted Miss M., "you have made a beautiful lake in my garden".