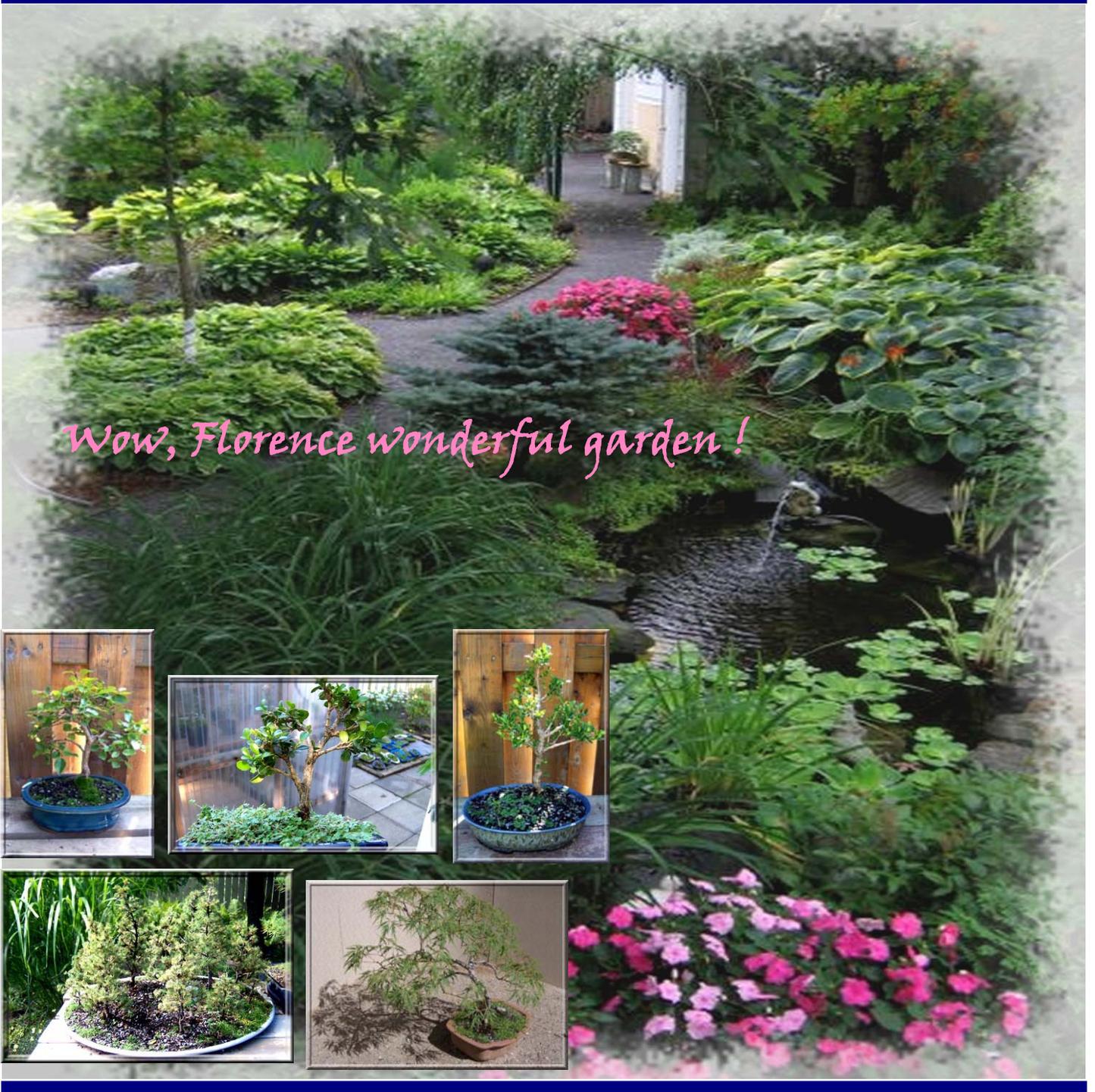




Les Chabotteries

Association des Chabot

No 5 WINTER 2008



Wow, Florence wonderful garden!



Les Chabotteries is a quarterly newsletters published by the "Association des Chabot".

Association des Chabot and les Chabotteries

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Association fees

Regular member	25,00 \$ CDN
Member (outside Canada)	35,00 \$ US

☞ Sommaire ☞

President's line	3
Editor's line	4
Justice in New France	4
François Chabot, son and heir of Mathurin Chabot paternal's land	6
Interview with Florence Chabot of Victoriaville	8
Jean Chabot , profiteer.....	10
Laurent Chabot, far away of been armless (1873-1932)	12
A hunting and fishing permit	13
Claude Chabot, policeman voluntary help ...	14
Anniversaries	14
Claude Chabot's genealogy	15
President brought back a real treasure.....	15

President's Line



Dear members,

These are the last news of your Association. For those who came to the reunion on September 28, thanks for your participation. For our members who were not able to meet us because of a long drive or for any others personal reasons, there is a brief update of this memorial gathering.

We did register approximately 225 participants and of those 22 had decided to support our case by becoming member the same day, and 19 others took this day to renew their membership and to maintain our Association in good health.

The day began by a brunch that was served by the caterer "Baillargeon et fille" that we congratulated. Afterward, the general assembly went on into harmony and order under the supervision of Me Marie-France Chabot, whom made the work professionally for a second year consecutively. Thank you so much. Our rules were adopted unanimously, once done this open three positions did become available for the administrative board: André Goggin, Luc Chabot and Lucie Chabot. The three members have been re-elected unanimously. Please take note that for the next year the available position are the President and the Treasury will be open. (For those who are interested).

In regards to the Coats of Arms, this folder was put into the hands of a comity that are formed by five persons. This comity will have to do its report to the executive. This is the same thing also for the song's themes; a second comity has been created to create a new rhythm on the same words that have been proposed on our first gathering. Once again, this group is composed by four persons who will submit their suggestions to the executive who will bring you the results of their taught on the next general assembly.

Last point pending, our web site. Marcel Chabot, Josette Drouin and Luc Chabot have offered their help

to push this folder. Thanks to those voluntary help.

In regards to our effectives, this is the last count: we have reached our 278^e members, but we have also lost 11 members when it became the time to renew; that brings the final count to 267 active members. Now I would like to bring your attention on the problem that most of the association like us have to go through; to reach new member. That must be a priority to be able to keep the dynamist into our organization. If you are looking for a gift to offer to your parents or your kids here is an interesting suggestion: why not offering a membership cards to someone? The fact of receiving ("Les Chabotteries") our newsletters, it does worth already the membership fees.

Thanks to all those nice persons who make our society and be proud of been a "Chabot". Hoping you will have some nice holidays with your family and see you next year.

Claude Chabot

Thanks

The Association would like to thanks three provincial Deputies who support the Voluntary Help program by providing some cash donation to our Association: Mr. Jean Dominique, Deputy of Bellechasse (200\$), Marc Picard, Deputy of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière (100\$) and finally Raymond Francoeur, Deputy of Portneuf (100\$).

Also we did receive, for a second year in a row, some promotional gifts from Serge Pelerin and Gérard Pelchat, two specialists in fiscality for the people in lost of autonomy and some others given by the Caisse populaire de St-Rédempteur.

Thanks for your support towards us!

Editor's Line



The Chabot reunion in St-Lazare did mention the quality of our newsletters. This is the creation of a nice small team who is very proud of it. First, we have to mention the computer graphic work done by Lucie who take care of the presentation and the wrapping of the subject that we do write about. Happy the members of her family who will receive Christmas gifts. Jean-Louis assists the members for the redaction of the articles for our newsletters and he is watching our French. In his numerous contacts with members, Claude is asking for articles and history to share among the Chabot. Finally, we will have a new member into our team and we are welcoming Nicole with us. For me, I have a great pleasure to analyze the society during our first ancestors through the persons and the events that did marked the Chabot history.

In the follow up of the Mathurin's genealogy kids, this is now Francois turn he will die of the chickenpox shortly after his marriage. We will see that he was the son who was supposed to take over the paternal land. The succession rule will put his widow and Jean (his elder brother) in conflict. By pushing further the analysis between the relations of his widow and Jean. We will find out that he as tried to take advantage of her sister-in-law. To complete the study, we will look at the law system in New France. Nothing was more unfair then the law at this time. Be aware that the reading of this by youngster is not suitable!

For the numerous persons who wanted to know who did "Chabot" me, I am inviting you to meet Florence Chabot of Victoriaville, a gardening freak, of bonsais and her pruning shears, who is alive for her garden all days long as soon as she is able to put her nose out.

Do not hesitate to let me know your comments. It will lead us for the next newsletters. Do not forget to send us some of your articles to be published.

Greetings to all,

André Goggin

Justice in New France

(Chabotté by his mother Florence Chabot)

The judiciary system was composed of the Royal Courts of Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivières. The judgments of these courts were subject to a form of court of appeals named the Sovereign Council of New France. This was composed of the governor, the bishop, the Attorney General, the town clerk or registrar, and five other members of the colony's elite.

As today, law was divided into civil law and criminal law.

As much in civil cases as in criminal cases, they acted as if the king was the victim of the crime.¹ For this reason, the sanctions always seem exaggerated to us.

Justice was rendered at low cost and was accessible to all. In contrast, judicial courts were used more by the urban populations.²

Civil law was a matter for notaries who drew up documents concerning real estate, family law, loans, commercial reports and contracts.

Notaries were members of the elite, the authorities. The only juridical training, if there was one, consisted of studying with another notary.

The seigneurs could establish seigniorial justice to take care of current matters, but this justice was exercised at an inferior level to that of the royal tribunal. Contrary to seigniorial notaries, royal notaries had jurisdiction throughout the colony.³

Civil law was governed by the Custom of Paris, the ancestor of the civil law.

In civilian matters, judgments and condemnations were clear and simple. They did not often impose fines on the guilty; they were asked to simply make good the damages caused.⁴

In criminal matters, justice was exemplary and often led to an execution.

It was forbidden of lawyers of New France conduct to practice law in a manner contrary to the mother country. It was considered that to resort to lawyers was to delay the administration of justice.

Beginning with 1663, it is the lieutenant general who presided over the tribunals of royal jurisdiction where most of the criminal cases were settled.⁵

Criminal justice was applied in the following manner: the accused was put in irons and kept in prison, and was not informed of the charges against him. Judges could use torture to obtain a confession or the name of accomplices, especially when the crime could lead to a death sentence).⁶ They went as far as breaking limbs to make him talk.

The guilty were not condemned at the prison, this constituted of a relatively safe place used to interrogate the accused and to hold him at the disposal of the law before making him submit to his penalty, which was generally served the same day that the sentence was pronounced.⁷

Guilty of the death penalty were cases of murder, duel, theft, arson, abortion, rape, molestation, treason, counterfeiting, and homosexuality.⁸

Nobles who were condemned had the power to die with dignity and were beheaded rather than hanged as were common mortals.⁹

There was an automatic appeal to the Sovereign Council in case of death penalty.¹⁰

The accused was presumed guilty. Alone, with few resources at his disposition, without prior knowledge of the reason for his appearance, he had to prove his innocence. Let us say that luck was not in his favor.

Once condemned, the application of the sentence became a spectacle destined to strike the imagination and provoke horror. The one to be executed was paraded in town, whipped at the crossroads, and hung in a public area in a site visible to all.¹¹

Suicide was an ignoble crime. Cadavers of suicides were even brought to trial. Afterwards, they were attached to a horse and dragged face first in the dirt of the streets. Then, they were thrown into what was called the voirie,¹² that is to say, the garbage dump. They did not have the right to be buried in a Catholic cemetery; these measures were mean to dissuade people.

Adultery was treated in a very discriminatory manner. The guilty woman was locked up for two years in a convent or a general hospital, at the choice of the husband.¹³

After two years, the husband had the choice of taking her back, or abandoning her. Under the same circum-

stances, the wife could not bring her unfaithful husband in front of the tribunal because a woman was supposed to be submissive to her husband. Moreover, she was a minor in the eyes of the law.

The executioner was a criminal condemned to death whose sentence had been repealed in exchange for the exercise of his function.¹⁴

The whip was reserved for petty criminals of low station.¹⁵

At a time when honor often constituted the only possession of an individual, we can understand that the punishment did more than bruise the flesh of the guilty; it accompanied them all their lives.¹⁶

It is only after the English Conquest that the accused would be accorded rights. At the request of the English merchants, the population were granted the same rights in criminal matters as in England: right to an attorney, to right to be judged within a reasonable delay, to be judged in public, to have the right to a jury, to know the accusation charges, and most of all, to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. In contrast, French civil rights would be upheld, to the great displeasure of the new English speaking immigrants.

By André Goggin

- 1 CELLARD, ANDRÉ, Punir, enfermer et réformer au Canada, de la Nouvelle-France à nos jours, La Société historique du Canada, Ottawa, 2000, p.2
- 2 DICKENSON, John, YOUNG, Brian, Brève histoire socio-économique du Québec, Septentrion, Québec, 2003, p.56
- 3 TRUDEL, Marcel, La nouvelle-France par les textes, Les cadres de vie, Éditions Hurtubise HMH, Montréal, p.145
- 4 GIGUÈRE, GUY, La scandaleuse Nouvelle-France, Stanké, Montréal, 2002, p. 10
- 5 CELLARD, p.3
- 6 DICKENSON, p.57
- 7 CELLARD, p.3
- 8 CELLARD, p.4
- 9 CELLARD, p.5
- 10 TRUDEL, p.139
- 11 CELLARD, p. 4
- 12 CELLARD, P. 7
- 13 GIGUÈRE, p. 22
- 14 GIGUÈRE, p. 20
- 15 CELLARD, p.5
- 16 CELLARD, p.7

François Chabot, son and heir of Mathurin Chabot

Note: To simplify the text, we use the following abbreviations: N for birth, B for baptism, D for death, and S for burial. Our sources are taken principally from the P.R.D.H. (Program of Historic and Demographic Research of the University of Montreal), and the Drouin Numerical Fund

Francois Chabot, N and B February 24, 1674 at l'Ange-Gardien, seigneurie of Beaupré. D and S March 5, 1703 at St-Laurent, Isle of Orleans (I.O.) He was only 29 years old. He is said to have died of smallpox.

Francois marries **Marguerite Noël**, the daughter of Francois Noël and Nicole Legrand on April 27, 1698 at St-Laurent. Marguerite was born on November 4, 1679 and baptized 17 days later, on November 21, 1679 at St-Laurent. The union of Francois and Marguerite will be brief. It will last a little less than 5 years, and will leave only 3 daughters, all born at St-Laurent. They all die at an early age.

Marguerite will marry Pierre Parent three years after the death of Francois. The marriage will be held at St. Laurent on November 15, 1706. She will die on May 27, 1752 at Beauport, and will be buried the next day at the same place. She lived till she was 72.

Marguerite, N and B January 10, 1699. D the 24 and S January 26, 1715 at St-Laurent. Marguerite was "infirm". After the death of her father, it is her uncle Jean who becomes her guardian, as the mother of this young girl was 23 years old, and by consequence, was considered a minor as she was not yet 25 years old.

Louise Francoise, N the 11 and B February 13, 1701. She dies a few days after birth on February 25 1701 at St-Laurent.

Marie-Madelaine, N the 12 and B September 13, 1702. She, too, will not live long. She will be buried on September 28, 1703 at St-Laurent, at barely one year old.

Mathurin favours his son François – Analysis and observations

•His wife, Marie Mésange, had been dead for almost four years. Mathurin, feeling his strength decline, undertakes the task of helping his son François to

establish his own land, even though the latter is 22 year old.

- One must be aware that at her death, Marie-Mésange had directly bequeathed her half of the couple's community property to her children, and not to her husband, Mathurin.
- On March 3, 1696, Mathurin goes to the notary to make an act of donation in favor of François. He would have been accompanied by his sons Michel, Joseph, and Jean, as well as his sons-in-law Charles and Antoine Pouliot. The latter two represented their spouses, Marie and Marie Louise as these are minors.
- As a donation, Mathurin bestows his half of what is left of the property held in common with his wife Marie. The children will do the same with the half inherited from their mother.
- The conditions of the donation are the following:
- Francois remits to his father 2 oxen, 2 cows, and 2 bulls (That is quite a lot for the times).
- Certain inventoried goods will be returned by François at the death of his father, to be shared among the other children.
- During his lifetime, Mathurin will have the right to an annual 30 pounds of butter and a third of what is produced by the cows, a pig to fatten, the use of the garden, one-third of the grain harvested, and the use of a heated room in the house. His laundry will be done, and food and drink will be furnished to him. Joseph and his family will be permitted to live in the house till April 1697, or for a year.
- At the death of Mathurin, François will remit to his brothers and sisters 600 pounds, except for Michel, who immediately renounces his part.
- Only Mathurin, Michel and Joseph declare having signed.
- Mathurin will die the 12th of June, 1696, and François 6 years later, on March 5, 1703.
- The parish records of St-Laurent indicate to us that Francois was confessed before his death.
- The records also show us that several other parishioners died during the same week. For a small parish that counted very few inhabitants, all this indicates

paternal's land

that there was an epidemic. A meeting with historian Rénaud Lessard shows us that the colony was stricken with an epidemic of smallpox (also known as "picote") during the winter of 1702-1703. Approximately 10% of the colony succumbed to the illness which had been introduced to Canada by an Amerindian who came from Orange (today Albany, in the state of New York). Orange was the post of the Dutch treaty concurrent to Quebec and Montreal. The Amerindians were sly merchants who did not hesitate to sell their pelts to the highest bidder.¹

- Meanwhile, François had married Marguerite Noël on the 27 of April.
- We have lingered on this marriage contract as it takes on great importance after the death of François. The settlement of François' succession will be the object of a future article as it is closely linked to the transfer of the family land that was held by our ancestor, Mathurin. The research is not yet completed.
- The marriage contract between François and Marguerite, both minors, was signed on April 9, 1698.² As Mathurin Chabot, the father of the groom, was deceased since June 12, 1696, his brothers (Michel age 35, and Joseph, age 33, and Jean age 30) give their consent. We see that the father of the bride is not rich: he gives her a dowry of 200 pounds composed of "100 pounds and a complete suit and other clothing and apparel for the bride", plus 50 pounds at the next All Saints' Day, and 50 pounds on All Saints' Day the following year. François leaves to his bride at his death a prefixed (determined) dowry of 350 pounds with a "preciput" of 175 pounds. Larousse defines a preciput as a preference legacy, the recognized right of a surviving spouse to appropriate, before all distribution, a sum of money from the common possessions that are to be divided and shared. The spouses are not held responsible for obligations and debts of the spouse incurred before the marriage.

The death of François leaves a young widow and a young girl who is "naturally infirm". Jean Chabot will be named as legal guardian of both, as the widow is

still a minor.

- The death of François will bring about enormous financial obligations for the young bride Marguerite. This is what will eventually bring about the transfer of the paternal estate to Jean Chabot.
- The obligation of François to pay 600 pounds upon the death of Mathurin was his own obligation, and did not bind Marguerite, but this obligation was bound to the land. The brothers and sisters surely had the intention of getting their hands on this sum. In default of this, we can surmise that they could force a sale. As Marguerite was young, she must have had a certain attractiveness and could find herself a new husband. It was necessary to act to preserve her heritage. On the other hand, she did not have anyone to maintain the land and could not keep it unless she found a new husband who wanted to assume the debt. We can thus question her ability to act, as a minor. She eventually remarries to Pierre Parent on November 15, 1706, falling again under the guardianship of another person, her husband.
- Jean was manifestly in a conflict of interest with his sister-in-law, Marguerite. He was at the same time guardian of his niece Marguerite and of his sister-in-law, and was Administrator of the Estate, as well as a person who owed the Estate an important amount. Finally, he coveted the land so that he could set it for up his son Jean.
- The guardianship of the child and the administration of the Estate created disputes between Marguerite Noël and her brother-in-law Jean Chabot. These disputes were submitted to the authorities of New France who convicted him and made him accountable for his administration, and for paying back the widow. (The disputes and terms of the settlement are difficult to figure out, and we will try to analyze them in a future article). Let us remember that Jean accounted for everything only after having been forced to by the authorities.

By André Goggin

1 LESSARD, Rénaud, L'épidémie de variole de 1702-1703, Revue Cap-aux-Diamants, Été 1995, p.51

2 Contrat de mariage authentifié par Me Marcel Hubert Chabot.

Interview with Florence Chabot of Victoriaville



Recently we had the election of a first Afro-American as president of the United States. Today, I am interviewing our first lady. Florence Chabot is also the first woman of my life, my mother, the one who has " Chabot-ed " me. She is going to talk to us as she talks to her plants.

André – Where did your take roots?

Florence - I am a girl of the countryside born in Warwick, near Victoriaville, on the ancestral farm. I had a lot of admiration for my father. I followed him everywhere on the farm and in the forest. He was my first professor of horticulture. He knew all the plants, even those of undergrowth. My father Arthur was not a true farmer; it was rather a man of the nature.

André - And your first employment?

Florence - I was a secretary at the Agricultural Cooperative of Warwick. I was 16 years old. I paid the farmers for the milk they delivered. Back then, we had no calculators. We had however tables of calculation. The ancient calculators in rows appeared later and made a lot of noise. I had no accounting training, but the Federal Cooperative sent somebody to teach us. My father was among the founders of the Cooperative. He was also the manager there. It was half of its life. I was appointed as secretary-treasurer. When I think that I received the checks for government subsidies directly under my name as treasurer while I was only 18 or 19 years old. People relied on me even if I was young. They called me Miss Florence.

André - You then gave up this work when you got married?

Florence – At the age of 21, I got married to George Goggin. We settled down in the village of Warwick where we operated a convenience store with a billiard table. Then, we bought a farm and became dairy farmers. George sold the milk to the pint in the village.

André - Later you became an auction secretary?

Florence - I still dream about it. My husband had an entrepreneur mind. Besides being a farmer, he dashed into the profession of auctioneer. I was the secretary who recorded the sale as one goes along and who collected the money. Everything took place outside in the sun, in the wind, in the rain or in the cold. We made more than 1000 auctions. George was considered as the best auctioneer and it made us travel a lot. This beautiful life experience made me discover our beautiful province of Quebec and all its regions. This beautiful period of my life allowed me to realize that in every region of Quebec, people had different ways of life.

André - You liked the life in the countryside?

Florence - I liked the farm, the life in the countryside. On a farm, there is always some work to do but we have a certain freedom to think and act. I did not like doing the same thing all day long. On a beautiful summer day, we could decide in the morning to go picnic or gather small strawberries.

André - You know the Latin name of most of the plants. With a first name as Florence, you were intended to be a "green thumb"?

Florence - There is even somebody who called me Flower-angel recently. I take this "green thumb" ability from my mother. If my father liked the nature, my mother was a gardener. She made a big kitchen garden and each of his children had his (or her) small part of the garden to cultivate what he (or she) wanted. I grew vegetables and flowers. Mom was an avant-gardist woman, which was special for a woman of her time. She cultivated vegetables and rare plants, seeds of which she ordered from catalogs. I learnt from her how to try new things.

André - In 1960, you transplanted your life to Plessisville?

Florence - We bought the Barilée farm, one of the biggest dairy farms of Quebec with a herd of pure race cattle. We went to 4 or 5 exhibitions of animals a year. We won the 2nd price at the competition of the Order

of the agricultural merit in 1967, which was an excellent outcome since George also was also an auctioneer. Many clubs of breeding and good farmers sold their herds by auction to the farm. We are proud to have gathered between 2000 and 3000 persons at a breeders' provincial picnic in 1962. I was in charge of the party organization. In 1961, the farm even welcomed all the Canadian Ministers for Agriculture who were on a tour across the country. We sold the farm in 1971.

André - Then, you discover a small paradise in Black Lake?

Florence - While making a sale by auction we discovered this extraordinary place, a wooded mountain area, separated by a brook in waterfalls, with hundred-years-old trees. It was a place to be creative. It was big. It was necessary to stick to rustic trees. I bought about all the native plants of Quebec. I spent winters in books to know more about these trees and native plants. I still have some of the wild ginger that I brought there. I had developed the passion for collecting things. I wanted specimen of all the varieties. During a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, I saw my first bonsai. Now, I harvested small trees. As they were too tightened, I decided to cut them. After two years, by the effect of the clipping, my plantations had become magnificent. During winters in Florida I studied from books the art of the bonsai. It is like that that the mania of the clippers began. From the second year, I jumped the fence and began to buy them from others. I was very enthusiastic.

André - From Black Lake, your passion of plants went to Florida?

Florence - We did not the farm anymore and the winter is a season without auctions. During an extended trip in the United States, we decided to buy a house in St-Petersburg on the west coast of Florida. I began to play with the plants that grew over there. It was easier to garden in this warm weather. It is really there that I got hooked on gardening. Now, I could be devoted to my passion 12 months a year. In the fall, I brought my non-frozen flowers and cuttings of all kinds. I visited

no many nurseries! I knew more about the names of the trees in Florida than Americans. I still have in my collection of bonsais the plants that I brought back from Florida and that are 22 or 23 years old. We had a different garden than that of Black Lake, with cactus, citrus fruits of all sorts, palm trees and South pines. We were mentioned in the St-Petersburg Times daily paper as the most beautiful garden made by Canadians spending winter in the region of Tampa Bay.

André - By 1987, you transferred your garden of Black Lake to Victoriaville and you sold your Black Lake property

Florence - At the beginning, I studied during five years with books the growing of bonsais. I made many errors, but I still have my first plantations. Later, I followed a course at the Van den Hende botanical garden affiliated to Laval University in Quebec City. I became president of the Club of horticulture of Victoriaville. The horticulture being a disease which communicates itself, under my management the club went from 44 members to more than 500 members in 4 years. There was no bonsais club in the region. We established one there and I began to give courses, sometimes two series a year. At first it was the women who followed them. Today, students are mainly men. I do not know why. It may be that men have a natural basis for cutting trees. Recently, I filled in my old in-ground swimming pool which I did not want to maintain anymore and turned it into a Zen garden, a Japanese-style place where to meditate. I have a true passion for rare plants and know all the Latin names. Many of them originate from Japan. Don't be afraid when you see me with a pair of pruning scissors: I always have one on me but I will not cut any your limbs!

André - What are your relations with the Marie-Victorin Garden in Kingsey-Falls?

Florence - One day, I asked for a licence to bring down a tree. The inspector who came worked at the Marie-Victorin Garden. He said to me that, if I should decide to get rid of my bonsais one day, the Garden would be interested. The Garden is a small equivalent of the Botanical garden of Montreal. It was founded by the

Lemaire brothers, the founders of the paper company Cascade, of Kingsey Falls. I have begun the transfer of my collection of bonsais to this organization, but I'm very sensitive about parting from my "babies".

André - Can we visit your garden?

Florence - Members of the Chabot family are welcome and they can spread the invitation. To see interested people is very self-satisfying; it is my reward. I like passing on my knowledge to young people. I also pass on ecological values. I have made my compost for approximately 35 years. I am a pioneer. A small souvenir might be offered to the most attentive visitors because every visit is like a small course. I can be reached in the summer at the following number: 819-752-2314

André - Your biggest success?

Florence - My most beautiful plants are, first, my children, grandchildren and their children. I am very proud of this growing. It is my reward today to see them bloom.

André - Do you have a closing remark?

Florence - I would tell people of my age not to stop bustling about. It is necessary to exercise, to stay in touch with nature and to develop a passion. Get out of the house. Those who garden always look happy and smiling. They are in peace with nature which passes on to them all its incredible energy.

By André Goggin



Jean Chabot, profiteer

The 20th of February, 1715, Jean Chabot must appear before the highest judicial court of New France. He must justify himself for a transaction that he made with his sister-in-law. Let us examine together what happened, as it is recounted in the judgment set forth by the Sovereign Council of New France.

The Plaintiff is Pierre Parent of Beauport, the new husband of Marguerite Noël, the widow of his brother François. Pierre is acting in the name of his wife because she is a minor. Let us remember that a married woman was considered a minor in civil law, no matter what her age.

The marriage contract between François Chabot and Marguerite Noël made a provision for a dowry (inheritance) for the wife in case of the death of the husband.

Marguerite Noël had a daughter who had her first name, Marguerite. The latter was a "very infirm" child.

Jean Chabot is the uncle and legal guardian of the young Marguerite. He had legal guardianship of the child.

Jean is also the one in charge of the Estate of his brother.

Jean tried all kinds of ruses to free himself of his obligation as legal guardian.

On January 16, 1715, Jean presented himself at the notary with his brothers and brothers-in-law to prepare a document by which Pierre Parent and Marguerite would contribute to place young Marguerite at *l'Hôpital General de Québec* for the rest of her life.

Jean proposes to give them 300 pounds, and tells them that this amount corresponds to all the revenues that the widow could hope to expect from the estate during her lifetime. In exchange, the widow consents to transfer to Jean her rights to the estate of François.

The widow accepts to deprive herself of her inheritance for the well-being of her daughter.

Young Marguerite dies the day after the agreement. Jean had hidden from the mother the state of health

of her daughter.

The project of placing young Margaret at l'Hopital General cannot be realized.

Pierre Parent thus asks for the cancellation of the agreement and wants to return to Jean the 300 pounds received.

The Sovereign Council notes that the 300 pounds in question correspond only to two years of revenue from the estate.

The Sovereign Council gives satisfaction to the claimant, and orders the annulment of the transaction.

Three days later, Jean places his own daughter Marie-Madelaide at l'Hopital Général. She is 12 years old and is "in dementia of spirit". Jean agrees to remit annually to the nuns: 100 minots (1.05 bushels) of wheat, a pig, a cow, a quantity of cloth for clothing, and a "pistolet" (gold coin of variable value) to provide for her needs. She is placed for a trial period of two months. She will be kept on the condition that her behavior is "not too intolerable".

Observations:

- It is not the first time that Jean is at odds with his sister-in-law Marguerite.
- Ten years earlier, there were differences between them. At the time of the death of Francois, Jean had been designated as guardian of the widow who was a minor because she was only 23 years old. Two years later, at her majority, she addressed the Lieutenant General of Quebec, a high legal authority in the colony, to require a rendering of accounts for the duration of the guardianship of the widow. It appears that Jean was opposed to it, as the widow had to resort to legal procedures. She obtained legal satisfaction, and Jean was condemned to pay her 833 pounds.
- A few days earlier, the 26 of January 1715, the brothers and the brothers-in-law of Jean had ceded to him the family land "for and in the name of Marguerite Noël" by contract of abandonment. Marguerite had good reasons to be angry with the Chabot family who took away her residence. It seems that,

as a result of the marriage contract, the use and the enjoyment of the land belonged to her till the death of Francois, and in such a case, it would return to the grantors.

- As we mentioned above, Jean wore many hats and had many conflicts of interest.
- It is surprising to notice that Jean places his own daughter at l'Hopital Général immediately after the death of Marguerite. Is there a link between the two events?

We can scrutinize Jean's character by these events. He seems to be a profiteer, a quarrelsome person who does not live up to his obligations unless he is forced to do so by the judicial authorities. A mix of Bougon and Père Gédèon? The facts are presented. Each of us is a member of the jury in this affair, and each can come to his or her own verdict.

Find him a good lawyer!

By André Goggin

You have some stories to share?

Your newsletter "Les Chabotteries" depend on you, Mr and Mrs Chabot. We would like to receive articles of all lengths. Take advantage of the greetings seasons and families reunion to collect all the stories that you want to tell us. Les Chabot will be more than interested to know the achievements, the funny events and the way of living that is part of your souvenirs. Share them with us. They should not be forgotten. We will start a new column for that.



Laurent Chabot, far away of been an armless (1873-1932)



Laurent Chabot is born at Saint-Lazare in the Bellechasse County. He is the son of Joseph Chabot and Vitaline Goulet. He has grown up on the family farm and later on, like thousands of Quebecers that was unable to be employed at home, he

had to move towards the States, probably in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, where they could find some work and a good salary. He did work in a woodmills.

This is where a machine belt did tear out an arm. We do not know very much about those circumstances in regards to this accident at work. Laurent is applying then to create an arm to replace the one he has lost.



At the beginning, he fixed a hook to work. Later on, he start carving hands, five all together, among then one when he was going out and cover by a glove and the other one for working purposes. He even go as far to push the cleverness by putting a spring at the thumb of one of those, so he could get a better grip while he was using his scythe. Bruno, his great-grandson, still has on hand preciously that last prosthesis.



Upon his return to our southern neighbour, the date remains un-

known; he did wed Célanire Côté on January 11, 1909 at Saint-Nérée.

He is at the time 36 years old. The couple will have ten children alive, five girls and five boys. Laurent will passed away of an angina crisis, on September 2nd 1932 à Sainte-Elizabeth-de-Warwick, at the age of 58 years old.

Cécile still remember when her father sat her on his leg and sang her a song while he was making her jumping up and down. The song was call "Je t'attendrai". Cécile has found it lately and that serenade made her dream still.

A life so difficult requests without question some qualities and some extraordinary strength. People that knew him will remember him as a smiling man who loves very much children. Even handicapped, he has built many barns. Worker and patient, they would describe him like a man that nothing was exciting him and he was also a calm person.

He must have been of a great ability to carve so finely the hands that allow him to overcome his handicap and to facilitate the appropriate apprehension when he was doing his daily duties. This is a great sample of courageous and of exceptional determination.

By Jean-Louis Chabot

Note : *This text was written with the help of the notes provided by the descendants of Laurent's Chabot family and with the permission of his daughter Cécile Chabot.*



A hunting and fishing permit

Lacking marriageable women, our valiant colonists were passionate about hunting and fishing. At that time, our rivers and the St-Lawrence River overflowed with fish, and our forests were bountiful with wild animals; it was much easier and more agreeable to live the life of a retiree and fish and hunt rather than sweat from morning to night clearing a patch of land to cultivate wheat.

At his arrival here, Superintendant Jean Talon's mission from the king was to develop the colony. In principle, the arrival of 770 King's Girls solved the lack of equilibrium between the sexes. However, several of the unyielding men preferred life in the woods to life as a couple. Notice that for many men, this need still persists after 400 years of history.

To encourage marriage and to incite men to clear their patch of land, Talon solved the problem in this manner: "He ordered that the volunteers were to be deprived of trading and hunting if they did not marry within a delay of fifteen days after the arrival of the vessels from France" that brought the King's Girls. "The volunteers were working men who, because they were not tied by contract for a fixed amount of time, worked here and there during the day. They easily became idle, drunk, and libertine (with the Indians)"¹ "François Lenoir, also known as Rolland, of Montreal, wanting to trade although he was a bachelor, had to pledge to marry the following year, after the arrival of the vessels, promising to give fifty pounds to the hospital and as much to the church of Ville-Marie if he broke his promise. He kept his word, and took a wife within the stipulated time"² The fine corresponded to a year of work for an enlisted man.

By André Goggin

1 CHAPPAIS, Thomas, Jean Talon, intendant de la Nouvelle-France (1665-1672), Imprimerie Demers, Québec 1904, p. 41.

2 CHAPPAIS, idem.

Blais of America genealogy dictionary

« The American Blais Association » did edit on August 30, 2008, his new « Genealogy Dictionary ». This is a book of 1,264 pages including two sections: Part one the Blais history from the 16 up to the 21st Century into the social and historic context of the time. Some thematic linger also on the Blais that work or did work in politic, in arts, in sciences, in religious, etc...The genealogic part gave the descendants known, wedded or singles, link to Pierre Blais and his two spouses. Anne Perrot and Elisabeth Royer. The informations are available on the Web site of the Association : ww.genealogie.org/famille/blais or by email to ameriblais2000@hotmail.com.

All order might also be sent to the

Association des Blais d'Amérique
10090 Succ. Sainte-Foy, Québec
G1V 4C6

Or by calling at 1-418-386-3662.



Lucille Blais



This is with sadness that we have learn on October 23, 2008 the death of Mrs Nicole Dionne, spouse of our colleague and member of the drafting team of our newsletter « Les Chabotteries » We do offer to Jean-Louis and his family our deepest sympathy. Cheers Jean-Louis.

Le Chabot Association administrative board

Claude Chabot, policeman voluntary help



In January 2006, they inaugurate the « Centre d'action bénévole Chambly Carignan » and a room named in his honour of one of their best voluntary help: Claude Chabot. His spouse Claudette Martin and his children Diane and Stéphane are present and touched, at the unveiling of a commemorative plaque. This is his effective and is destructive commitment towards his community as helper in charge of the survival help (food reserve, furniture, roofing...) for the "Centre de bénévolat de la Rive Sud" in Chambly that earn him this posthumous honour.

While doing a report on the food help service, the journalist "Louise Chevrier" of the Chambly newspaper inform in 2001 that Claude did told her: "...that he had made an agreement wit the little Jesus, a few years earlier. Suffering from a cancer, the retired policeman got engaged to do some voluntary into the community if his health was giving back to him. He was heard and he gave himself as much as he could..." He was on a loan time, some grace time that this man of faith did respect his part of the deal and worked for the poorest of his region.

Claude born in Montreal on July 14th 1941, son of René Chabot and Marie-Laure Bombardier. Even at a young age the eight kids of the family learned how to share: Marie-Laure cook some meals for the poor and it became all natural to give some of his time and his left over.

To give some time, he must have some and when the cancer throw him down after a nice career as policeman in Montreal, Claude instead of feeling sorry about himself, ask God "some time", not for him, but for the others. This man of heart fed his faith as associate with the "Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne", he is

deeply engaged towards his parish St-Joseph-de-Chambly. While getting through the site of this parish I have found a nice citation of the astronaut James Irwin that I share to this generous family "The important is not that man did walk on the moon but that God did walk on earth." Besides his brother Jean-Pierre kept on going with the same enthusiasm the work done.

On March 11th, 2004, the deal was completely fulfilled by both parties. Claude went towards his friend the little Jesus. He has been faithful towards God and his kinds until its came beyond me.

By Nicole Chabot

Note : With the granted permission of Jean-Pierre Chabot, This text has been written with the help of the Jour-

A very happy anniversary to ...

<i>Myron Chabot</i> of Winnipeg, Manitoba	January 3th	⇒	83 yrs
<i>Rachel Chabot</i> of Drummondville	January 10th	⇒	91 yrs
<i>Donald Chabot</i> of Largo, Floride	January 11th	⇒	75 yrs
<i>Gilles Chabot</i> of Vanier, Ontario	March 3th	⇒	77 yrs
<i>Florence Chabot</i> of Victoriaville	March 4th	⇒	83 yrs
<i>Cécile Chabot</i> of Warwick	March 4th	⇒	81 yrs
<i>Renée Chabot</i> of Québec	March 11th	⇒	80 yrs
<i>Gérard Chabot</i> of Granby	March 19th	⇒	81 yrs
<i>Raymond Chabot</i> of Ponteix, Saskatchewan	March 28th	⇒	84 yrs

As per compiled by Luc Chabot

Claude Chabot's genealogy



Jean Chabot wed **Jeanne Rodé**, January 23, 1632 at Nalliers, Lucon, au Poitou in France

Mathurin Chabot wed **Marie Mesangé**, November 03 1661 at Notre-Dame, Québec

Joseph Chabot wed **Françoise Pouliot**, November 24 1692 at St-Pierre île d'Orléans, Québec

Pierre Chabot wed **Cécile Jouanne**, November 26 1741 at St-Laurent Île d'Orléans, Québec
Second wed to **Angélique Gagné**, April 29 1751 at Notre-Dame Québec

Jean-Baptiste Chabot wed **Marguerite Gourre**, July 24 1786 at Laprairie, Montréal

Francois Chabot wed **Florence Lefebvre**, November 5 1832 at St-Philippe, Laprairie

Delphis Chabot wed **Olympe Dupuis**, November 24 1863 at St-Constant, Laprairie

Emilien Chabot wed **Mélina Léger-Parisien**, June 17 1889 at St-Victor Alfred Prescott, Ontario

René Chabot wed **Marie-Laure Bombardier**, July 2 1933 at St-Irénée, Montréal

Claude Chabot wed **Claudette Martin**, April 27 1963 at St-Jean de Matha.



President brought back a real treasure

On the last August 20th, I participated for a second year in a row at the meeting at the Ile d'Orléans unified family. Many were at this meeting: Some Chabot, Prémont, Paquet and finally some Lachance, all cousins. What we have to know is those families were part of the team who has done the fine tuning to have the greatest gathering of the Chabot family that was held on August 4th, 1979.

For those who did participate at this famous gathering, you will recognize certainly two things on this picture. Primarily, Paul-Henri Lachance the genealogist at the time and also the wide banderol.

The banderol at the time has been made by Hélène Chabot, it was here that made it with her hands and she has decided to give it to the Chabot Association. Well that evening, this is with pride that I brought this treasure at home with me, and determinate to show it, with all my gratitude for those persons that believe into our organization.

A special Thanks to Hélène Chabot (seated on the left side of the picture) and her husband Réal Cimon.

By *Claude Chabot*



See picture ⇨

Erratum

Les Chabotteries - Vol. 1 no 1, page 6

Louise, daughter of Mathurin was born on June 30, 1681 and baptized on July 13 1681, St-Pierre and St-Paul (St-Laurent).

Les Chabotteries - Vol. 1 no 3, page 15

Jean Chabot and Éléonore Énaud got married on November 17th 1692 ans not in November 17, 1661, dated when his parents got married. Please take note that Jean did chose the same date that his parents had choose for their wedding.

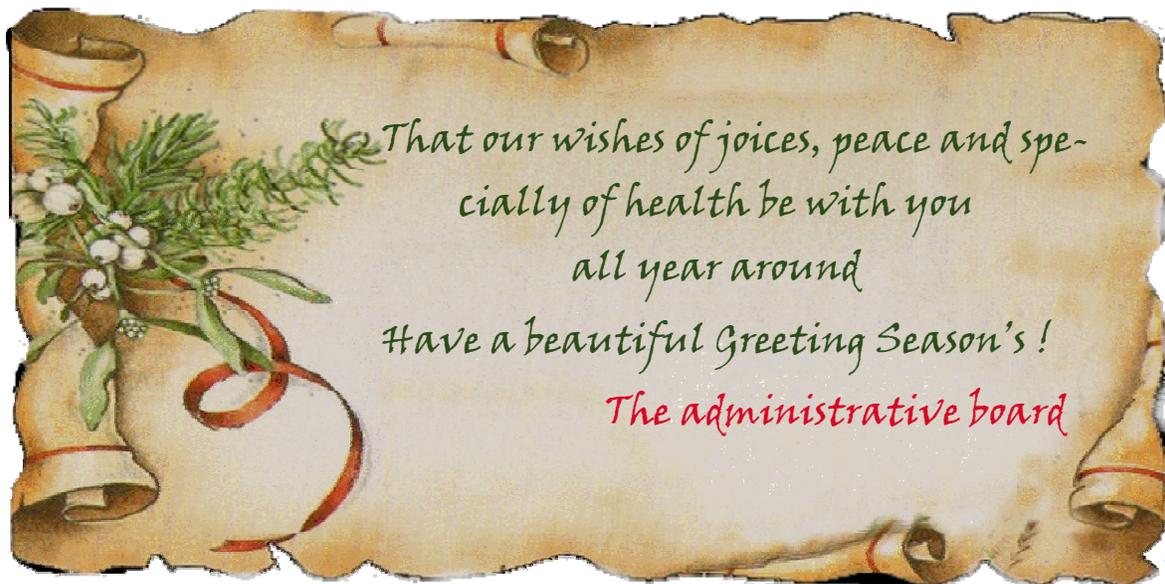
Our Apologies!

Les Chabotteries

Picture was taken by Claude at the restaurant « le Relais des Pins » at Ile d'Orléans



Pictures were taken at the Annual general meeting held on September 28th, 2009



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