



Les Chabotteries

Association des Chabot

No 6 SPRING 2009



**A determinative
and courageous
adventure**



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

Association des Chabot and les Chabotteries

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Table with 2 columns: Membership type and fee. Regular Member: \$25.00 CDN; Member (outside Canada): \$35.00 US

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President's line



Dear Members,
How time flies by when you are busy! Many of you have had season's greetings with your family and unfortunately some were unable too; but we hope you all had a great season. Winter is coming to an end and spring should cheer everybody up.

Our association is growing up and I thank all the new members for signing up and thank all the other members who renewed their membership.

A huge thank you to the executives who have donated their time and worked hard even when we were short staffed. We hope to get more people to participate and help us to reach our objectives of the Association. I have been busy adding more Chabot lineages to our data base so I have now added another 1,000 names and extra pictures and archives to our ancestors.

As always, Andre continued to work on his meticulous research for our newsletter, Marcel and Luc Chabot have finalised the web site for our Association. Soon, we will be able to present to you our Coat of Arms.

We worked also on a calendar and will let you know the date and the place for the future meetings of different lineage of the Chabot family.

Furthermore, we are concerned about our next general meeting assembly that we wish to hold in Montreal or surrounding area. We are open to any suggestions and would like to invite you to get involved.

Finally, I am asking for your cooperation to let us know when there are changes to your mailing address and/or your email as we like to keep our records up to date.

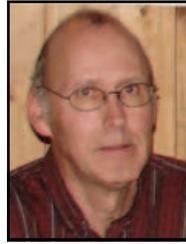
This will save time and money as we had some returned, we have to try to find your new address and return the newsletter to your new address. This is extra fees for your Association and that could be very easily avoided.

Good reading,
Take care.

Association President

Claude Chabot

Editor's line



We have good news for our members who are resident outside of the Province of Quebec who do not read, write or speak French from now on; our Newsletter will be available for you in English. Luc Chabot will be responsible for the English version with the help from his editing team.

The vitality of your newsletter depends a lot on your collaboration.

Open your albums and share those wonderful photos of your ancestors. More than likely you also have stories to share with us about them. We would like to publish your family stories so that moments of the past will not be forgotten.

In this edition, we will follow the courageous Joseph and Edmond Chabot, who at the beginning of the XX^e Century left their farm for a great adventure by going to the Western Province of Canada. They were among the first Pioneers in Saskatchewan, which became a province in 1905, just four years prior to their arrivals.

We will learn also more about another Pioneer Florent Chabot who established himself in the Abitibi area. Also, we will introduce to you Odilon Chabot and we will reproduce the emotive tribute that his son Jean has written for him.

We will also share with you an interview with Jacques Chabot of Ste-Marie-de-Beauce who helped us a lot to start the "Association des Chabot". In the genealogical contents, we will relate the life moment of our Ancestor Mathurin. Also, we will ask ourselves after hearing the information in regards to Mathurin the son of our Ancestor who was said to have been killed by the Iroquois. Our analysis of this event may bring us to a different conclusion.

Good reading!

André Goggin

(Chabotté by Florence Chabot, my mother)



Chronology of the life of our ancestor Mathurin Chabot

August 18, 1637- Born in St-Hilaire-de-Nalliers, baptized at La Cheverette in France

1660- Arrival in New France

October 23, 1660- *tenant's lease*, also called *lease at equal shares* with Toussaint Toupin at Chateau - Richer

November 3, 1661- Marriage contract with Marie Mésange in Quebec

November 17, 1661- Marriage of Mathurin to Marie Mésange at Notre-Dame church in Quebec. The same day, he borrows 100 pounds from Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye

April 11, 1662- Confirmations of Mathurin and of his spouse Marie at Château-Richer by Monseigneur De Laval

December 31, 1662- Baptism of his son Michel at Château-Richer

August 31, 1664- Birth of his son Joseph at Château Richer

July 14, 1665- Discharge from debt receipt from Toussaint Toupin in relation to the payment of the Château-Richer *tenant's lease*

July 15, 1665- Purchase from Abel Sagot also known as Laforge of a Concession in the rear or sub-fief of Charny-Lirec, in the Seigneurie of Beaupré (today St-Pierre)

1666- Birth of his son Pierre

1666- Census. Mathurin is described as a resident, and a serger

June 11, 1666- Purchase from Guillaume Landry of a property neighboring his own at St-Pierre

February 12, 1667- Sale of the property acquired from Guillaume Landry to Mathieu Côté

November 2, 1667- Birth of his son Jean, baptized at Ste-Famille

May 2, 1669- Birth of his son Mathurin, baptized at Ste-Famille

September 4, 1671- Birth of his daughter Marie, baptized at Ste-Famille

February 24, 1674- Birth of his son François, baptized at L'Ange-Gardien

March 11, 1674- Purchase of a land grant at St-Laurent from Nicolas Delage

April 13, 1676- Birth of his daughter Anne, baptized at

Ste-Famille

May 7, 1676- Death of Anne

May 7, 1677- Birth of his daughter Françoise, baptized at Ste-Famille

May 23, 1677- Death of Françoise

October 26, 1678- Purchase of a property from Louis Bidet at St-Laurent

April 19, 1679- Birth of his son Antoine, baptized at Ste-Famille

1681- Census

June 30, 1681- Birth of his daughter Louise, baptized at St Laurent

July 8, 1685- Contract for the construction of a chimney on a house at Sault-au-matelot

The mason is Sylvain Duplais. Mathurin seems to be in partnership with Pierre Luneau.

February 10, 1686- Rental of the house on Sault-au-matelot to Jean Clouet, saloon-keeper

July 16, 1686- Renewal of the rental agreement with Jean Clouet

March 10, 1687- Death of his daughter Louise Françoise

February 13, 1688- Gifting transaction by Pierre de Repentigny, priest, of personal property and real property to Mathurin

February 7, 1689- Marriage of his eldest daughter Marie to Charles Pouliot at St-Laurent

February 12, 1689- Lease of the Sault-au-matelot house for 2 years to Jacques Boutret, carpenter

June 16, 1689- Purchase of the property at Sault-au-matelot from the Seminary of Quebec

July 3, 1689- Mathurin sells his property at St-Pierre to his son Michel.

January 23, 1690- Marriage at Château-Richer of his son Michel to Angélique Plante

1690 (approximately) - Death of his son Mathurin

June 4, 1690- Gifting of a property of 3 arpents*frontage, acquired from Delage and Bidet, to his son Joseph on condition that he take care of him and Marie

(Translator's Note: one arpent equals approximately $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile)

(Suite page 9)

Mathurin Chabot, Son

Mathurin is the fifth child and the fifth son of the couple, Mathurin Chabot and Marie Mésange.

He was born on May 9, 1669 at St-Pierre, Isle of Orleans, but was baptized in the parish of Ste-Famille, as the parish of St-Pierre did not yet exist.

Here is what Father Gérard Lebel, genealogist emeritus said about him, "The fate of Mathurin swims in incertitude. The godchild of Abel Sagot is cited at St-Laurent on October 29, 1684, and then there is silence. It is reported that Mathurin was massacred by the Iroquois, around 1690 or 1691. Sad end!"

Léonard Bouchard, in his book on tragic deaths in Canada, indicates to us that he was massacred by the Iroquois in 1690 or 1691 at the age of 22.

In the same manner, Marcel Chabot concludes by affirming, "...after having sold his skin at a high price"

None of these researchers mention their sources.

What is striking about this version is the absence of a corpse. If, as affirms Marcel Chabot, Mathurin had sold his skin at a high price, his body would have been found and a Christian funeral would have been held, and they surely would have drawn up a record of the burial with a date and a place.

Thus, it seems that Mathurin did not die in the area surrounding Quebec. Was he taken prisoner by the Iroquois and brought to their village to become a slave or to suffer torture and death? It is possible. But, without proof, it remains a hypothesis, especially since a complete study of tragic deaths in Canada reveals no person killed by the Iroquois in the region of Quebec and the Isle of Orleans after 1665.

But there are other hypotheses that we will examine. The first is that he could have drowned. In this case, there would have been a funeral even if they were unable to find his mortal remains. Thus,

this is not a very likely hypothesis.

Another hypothesis: Mathurin could have died as member of the militia. Let us look at this possibility.

From 1680 up to the Great Peace of 1701, New France lived in danger. Its territory was immense: it included Acadia, the valley of the St-Lawrence, the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Mississippi Valley. The English are confined to a small territory to the east of the Appalachians and are ten times more numerous than the French. Contrary to the British colonies that had a diversified economy, fur is the vital element of the economy of New France.

The Iroquois, whose territory is mainly situated in what is today the State of New York, decided to attack the Indian nations who were allied with the French. Armed by the Dutch, and later by the English, they sought to expand their hunting territories towards the West and towards the North, territories under the domination of the French.

In 1687, Governor Denonville wants to reinforce his alliances with his Indian allies by attacking the Iroquois in their own territories. Even though an army of more than 2000 French soldiers is at his disposal, he knows that these are at a disadvantage with regards to the Indians who know the forests very well. He thus turns to the Canadian militia. Out of a total population of 11000 residents of New France, 2248 men were able to bear arms, in other words those who were 13 years or older.

(Continued page 6)

1 LEBEL, Gérard, Nos Ancêtres # 24, Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, 1995, p.25.

2 BOUCHARD, Léonard, Morts tragiques et violentes au Canada, 17^e et 18^e siècles, Les Publications audiovisuelles, 1982, p.95.

3 CHABOT, Marcel, La famille Chabot.

4 BOUCHARD, Léonard, Ibid.

(Suite page 6)

He asks the captains of the militia of each parish to urge the residents to sow their crops so they can rejoin their militia. Approximately 800 militiamen will join the French soldiers. These 800 militiamen, representing 40% of those able to bear arms, were composed mainly of unmarried men and those who were in physical shape to cover large distances in canoes or through the forest. As the city of Quebec and its surroundings made up more than half of the population of New France, it is reasonable to think that the Isle of Orleans contributed its part to the militia troops. Mathurin, at 18 years old, most likely belonged.

The militia was especially useful at transporting provisions and military equipment, at first while going up the St-Lawrence and its rapids up to Lake Ontario, then in forests in Iroquois territory. They participated also in battles where their style of combat was better adapted to the terrain than that of the military, used to battles taking place on European battlegrounds.

The expedition of Denonville would be a bit like striking water with a sword. The Iroquois saw the French attackers, and ambushed them. Denonville's mobilization of almost 3000 men resulted in 27 Iroquois deaths, and 6 on the French side. Everyone was tired, and because of the oppressive heat they contented themselves to mow down a few large villages and to destroy their corn harvests before deciding to return home. The transport of troops, provisions, and equipment would have drowned as many on the Canadian side. If Mathurin had died during this expedition, he would have been one of the rare victims on the French side. It is certain that they would not have brought back his body. He would have been buried there.

In 1689, France enters a war against England, and the Iroquois (armed by the English) massacre 24 colonists at Lachine. For France, it clearly is an Anglo-Iroquois war. Governor Frontenac, called on to replace Denonville, receives the order from the king of France to attack those responsible in New-England: the English.

Frontenac organizes 3 expeditions against New-England in the middle of winter 1690. He calls only on the militia and the Indian allies who know the terrain well, and who are accustomed to the cold. These expeditions leave from Montreal, Trois-Rivieres, and Quebec in the direction of, respectively, Schenectady in the State of New York, of Salmon Falls in New Hampshire, and of Casco near Portland, Maine. These raids against the English colonists and the Dutch do not cause many victims on the side of the Canadian militia: only the group from Montreal suffered losses (about 25), mainly because of a lack of discipline while returning home. Could Mathurin have been part of the group that left Montreal? It is possible. Again, we do not have the details. In this type of war expedition, no records of the victims are kept.

A last possibility is that Mathurin died in October 1690, during the attack of Phips against Frontenac, the one where the latter answered his attacker, "that he would answer by the mouths of his cannons". This attack caused the deaths of 6 Canadians, but none of the victims was Mathurin. All of the victims were clearly identified by historian Bouchard, and neither Mathurin, nor any militiamen were part of it.

In summary, the death of Mathurin still remains an unsolved mystery. Considering the age of Mathurin and the duty of everyone to participate in the defense of the colony, the hypothesis of death as a member of the militia appears more plausible than death attributed to the Iroquois at the Isle of Orleans.

By Gaétan Chabot and André Goggin

5 LECLERC, Jean, *Le Marquis de Denonville, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, 1685-1689*, Fides, Montréal, 1976.

6 LECLERC, Jean, *Ibid.*

7 PARKMAN, Francis, *Count Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV*, Boston, 1898, P. 208 à 234.

8 Bouchard, Léonard, *Ibid.*

The Chabot in the Western Province



In fall 1909, my father Joseph Chabot, at 19 years old, left Sainte-Claire-de-Dorchester and set off for adventure. He does threshing at Milestone in Saskatchewan, until the end of November, beginning of December.

He was with his uncle Joseph Fournier and his two sons Louis and Joseph who took the opportunity given to them by the Federal Government for any people interested in going out to the Western Province so they could establish themselves. They publicized to the people in the Eastern Provinces, through the States, in Europe, but mainly in Great Britain and in Ontario because they wanted the Western Canadian region to become English. They wanted to colonize those gigantic prairies now that Saskatchewan and Alberta are parts of the Confederation since the beginning of September 1905, the Federal Government in Ottawa was campaigning the agricultural class. Anybody who was 18 years or older was welcomed to apply to obtain a homestead (a concession of 160 acres of land) and a pre-emption rights (right to acquire certain property in preference to any other person). The homestead was free but the pre-emption fees were between 3\$ and 10\$ per acre depending of the area. They allowed plenty of years to pay back their dues and the offers were very tempting. For the first three years, the new farmer must work 20 acres of labour, to seed and to establish himself on his piece of land.

A month later after stooking all the crops and seeing the abundance of corn, oats, barley and flax as employees, the Quebecers group decide to go to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan to the Lands Office and to take advantage of the proposal of the Federal Government. September 23th, 1909, Joseph Chabot choose a homestead and a pre-emption of 320 acres (128 hectares) of virgin prairies in the township 8 which had just been surveyed. According to Mister Fortier who was part of the surveyors team my father had choose one quarter of the section

S.W. 34 of township 6, lot 8 just west of the 3^e meridian in the province of Saskatchewan and the pre-emption on one quarter of the section 33 S.E. Joseph Chabot owned back then almost half of a section of Saskatchewan. This was a great business achievement for a young Quebecer who just turns 20 years old, on September 2nd. I must say at this point that the young aggressive owner had signed a contract without having seen the appropriate land! And this is not a joke.

Daddy hasten to write to his parents that he had paid 10\$ to register a homestead and another 10\$ for the pre-emption at approximately 75 miles southeast of Moose Jaw. The praises that he told to his parents had given him some success. So much, that his father Edmond Chabot and his neighbour Cyrille Fauchon of Ste-Claire arrived on a nice afternoon in autumn and created a commotion when they saw the new threshers in the field of Mister Martin, who was owner of this magnificent crops at Milestone. Can you imagine the conversation among them! Edmond Chabot and Cyrille Fauchon went to the Lands Office in Moose Jaw and each applied for a half section of land and became neighbours of Joseph Chabot and the young Fournier. Both men took the return train for Quebec with contracts in their pockets.

End of April 1910, the Chabot, Fournier and Fauchon families got on the train at St-Anselme with their weapons and luggage. In Québec City, they took the train for the settlers, and stayed on board for a period of 4 to 5 days, then arrived in Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Two weeks went by prior the arrival at the station of the animals cars, to recuperate their agricultural machineries and their furniture. The convoy was then underway towards their new lands and the unknown. They went approximately 85 miles prior to raising their tents on the land of Louis Fournier alongside a small river. After two days of travelling, they stopped at Notre-Dame d'Auvergne (today Ponteix) to see one of their friends Arthur Thibault, a family from Ste-Claire who established themselves in this area two years prior.

They had to camp twice prior to their arrival to their destination. They hurried to get their goods for the next weeks and rush to go to church and to be present at the mass for the Blessed Virgin Mary. They knew very well that it would be a long period of time before they would be able to attend church again. The three families went back on the road and they marked out a new route to reach their destination while being careful to get around the alkali area. Finally, they arrived at the camp site of Louis Fournier and Joseph Chabot (who had left Ste-Claire on February 14th, 1910) they then visited their pieces of land that they had registered and to send word to their families in Quebec that they had arrived safely. On May 5th a nice day in spring, the pioneers got together to establish themselves for the summer. The gophers were there to welcome them and ask who are these strangers coming in large numbers and turning their territories upside down. The birds fill them with wonder as they sing their beautiful melodious songs. They installed the kitchen and the beddings tents which was a huge chore which everybody must give a hand to complete the task. The smaller ones enjoyed themselves after being kept at the colonist house for two weeks in Swift Current. The horses and the horned animals were stuck together on site. On the road, they are tied up to the wagons so they cannot escape. During daytime, the kids watch the cows who feed on the tasty grass, "the prairie wool", that had fed the bison for centuries. All that is left from the bison now; are their bones that were laying all over the prairie.

The labour begins with the cows and the horses. Everything they do is a rush, like seeding twenty acres of corns and oats on each quarter of the sections, they dug the well, they made plans to build the houses and shacks on their piece of land. At the end of the summer, beginning of autumn after carrying woods and windows from Swift Current at 85 miles away, three two storey houses are built for the families Chabot, Fournier and Fauchon. The mothers were happy to be able to move into their new homes. Three houses stand like sentinels on the horizon! There are no trees in sight as the prairies in southern Saskatchewan are flat and grassy. The children played truant; and learned about their new

environment, the prairies and its secrets. The parents and the older children discovered what the prairies had to offer them and the obstacles they had to work around. Everything is new to them and they need to get organized and work together to use every resource available before winter comes; their survival depends on it.

Father Jules Bois of Meyronne, lived about twenty miles northeast of the location of the people of Ste-Claire, he visited Joseph Chabot and Louis Fournier while they were still living in their tents. Father Bois founded the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes at Meyronne, only two years prior to the Chabot and Fournier families came. Father Bois advised them to build a defence line around their campsite big enough to be able to feed their animals in case there was a fire. Then the next day, the fence went up. A few weeks later, there was such a fire, and they were so thankful to have listened to the Father, because all of their belongings were saved. There was no more grass for miles just a black disaster. Thanks God, there was an abundant rain fall and everything started to look green again in the prairies and the newcomers regain their courage. Father Blois prior leaving them promised to come back and celebrate mass with the families as soon as they were settled under the tents. He kept his promise and once a month, he arrived by sleigh to grandmother Chabot's house to celebrate the mass. The Chabot and Fournier families were part of the chorus choral at Ste-Claire and they continued their work on the campsites and the new houses up until December 1917 then in Ferland they had a permanent priest by the name of Father Arthur Magnan. The new priest celebrated his first mass on Christmas Day in the small new church located on the land that grandfather Chabot gave to the new St-Jean-Baptiste parish. For many months, the head priest pensioned at grandfather place and it remains like this until the presbytery was built. Later on, Bishop Olivier Elzéar Mathieu came for the benediction of the new modest church and he got free lodging and meals at grandfather and grandmother Chabot home. For many years the house of Edmond and Melanie Chabot was the place where newcomers would come to lodge. Their house included the post office, the general store, the restau-

rant, and the place where the mass was held. Every passerby would stop at the Chabot homestead where they were always welcomed even the fugitives of the law were not turned away. Grandmother Chabot served meals to anybody who knocked at their door. In those days, it was the custom to leave the doors unlocked in case someone would need shelter from a storm or for any other reason.

My father was the postman from Ferland to Notre-Dame-d'Auvergne up to fall 1913 whereas the Canadian Pacific train stopped at Kincaid about ten miles north of Ferland. He was doing a 100 mile trip back and forth in four days, every week for 1,000\$ per year. He also brought back merchandise for the store.

All the sons of Edmond and Melanie Chabot (Joseph, Avila, Isaïe, Antonio, Noé and Médelger) had homesteads an a pre-emption in Ferland area. Odelie, the only girl of the Chabot family, married Alfred Beaudoin, a Ferland Pioneer. The Chabot's son's all married and raised their family in Ferland, except Isaïe who, after a few years left with his wife Agnes and his little girl Rita relocate to Coos Bay, Oregon, USA where they did very well and became rich. I must mentioned at this point that grandmother Chabot was the midwife of the region, because at the beginning of the colony, the doctors were located at Willow Bunch or in Gravelbourg, this is over fifty miles. Along his life time, grandmother did assist at the childbirth of over one hundred newborns.

My father Joseph Chabot believed firmly that he had the mission of creating a French Canadian parish out West and this is exactly what happens. A large number of descendants of those first pioneers are still leaving on the farms of their grandfathers except for a little number among them. The descendants of those courageous pioneers are numerous, because in those years family with ten or twelve children was not rare.

My father Joseph Chabot, at the age of 28 years old, married my mother Laura Dion who had 26 years



old. From this union 12 kids were born; 5 boys and 7 girls. Two of the children passed away at a very young age. The boys and all the girls went to College Mathieu and to the Convent Jesus Marie of Gravelbourg. The boys choose agricultural and the girls became teachers except Laurette, the youngest one who took a course as a radiologist technician at the Grey Nuns in Regina. Most of the families did like the Chabots.

Cheers for "La Chabotteries"!

By Noëlla Chabot Girardin



Continuation of the Chronology (page 4)

May 1, 1691- Rental of the property of Sault-au-matelot to Pierre Janson, also known as Lapalme (by Pierre Louineau)

March 13, 1692- Death of Marie Mésange at St. Laurent

November 17, 1692- Marriage at St-Pierre of his son Jean to Éléonore Énaud

November 24, 1692- Marriage at St-Pierre of his son Joseph to Françoise Pouliot

October 22, 1695- The last will and testament of Mathurin

March 3, 1696- Transaction gifting to his son Francois his property at St-Laurent

May 8, 1696- Mathurin's stay at l'Hôtel- Dieu of Quebec

June 12, 1696- Death of ancestor Mathurin at l'Hôtel-Dieu of Quebec

October 16, 1696-Inventory after the death of Mathurin

October 7, 1697- The estate sells the house at Sault-au-matelot to Francois Gauthier, also known as Larouche

By André Goggin

Florent Chabot, pioneer of the Abitibi region



Florent was the son of Edouard Chabot and Melanie Ruel. He was born on February 27th, 1911 at Sainte-Justine, Dorchester County. His family, consisted of eleven children, and established themselves in Daaquam, Quebec in 1917, where Edouard Chabot was cultivator on an ungrateful land.

One misty, early morning in the fall season, when everything was not going so well, he saw in the large field in front of him a magnificent moose, which he shot down and then he shared this meat with all his brothers in the neighbourhoods.

His spouse Melanie passed away of diphtheria in 1920, at the age of 36 years old. Shortly after, Edouard purchased the Ontario Hotel, on Henderson Street, in Quebec. It was during this time that Florent Chabot started to learn about the hotel trade, primarily in his father establishment, and then at Chateau Frontenac where he worked for two summers.

It was during the great depression, and the business was very slow. There was a promising future during the development of the agriculture parish along the Transcontinental National railway that attracted him and many others to the northern part of Ontario.

Edouard Chabot established himself, in the middle of the year 1920, at Fryatt in the Cochrane District. This is where Florent Chabot finishes his studying and he was hired as a travelling clerk for the printing industry in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In 1935, after he injured his leg while working at the barn, and if it was not for his brother Antonin he could have lost his life, he did however loose his job as he was not longer able to do it. Once back on his feet, he travels to the Prairies, with the intention of finding work along with other hobos who travelled the rails.

His trip lasted from May to October in 1935, which he recorded in detail his trip into a log notebook, which has been kept very preciously by the members of the family.

After more then seventy years later, the Historical Society of Saskatchewan felt that it was a great historical story and they did published a large part of it; in their newsletter "Revue Historique" dated September 2007. It was simply written and well depicted with frankness.

In the Spring of 1936, at the age of 25, Florent Chabot goes East, and returns to the area of Abitibi, Quebec, more specifically at Val-d'Or. It is here where unemployment is not in their vocabulary, where the average age of the population is 25 years old. Upon his arrival in the mining city, he does some survey work along the Bourlamaque River, where the construction of the Coulson Hotel is being done. This establishment will be known later under the name of Bourlamaque Hotel, here he works and establishes himself and moves up the ranks to become the manager. He held the position of manager for almost thirty years.

This hotel was a cut above the rest and well known for its elegant style, comfort and his fine cuisine. It becomes a popular meeting place for prospectors, mining people, and very important travellers. Maurice Duplessis, Fernandel and Maurice Chevalier were among the people who lodged there. Later on, Florent Chabot managed different hotels establishments in Rouyn, Timmins and Matagami. Citizen of a city where everything is to be build, Florent Chabot is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Val d'Or-Bourlamaque (and at the beginning, in emergency situation, he took his place at the City Council), the Rotary Club, and took charge of the layout of the public beach of Lac Blouin.

At the end of his accomplished life, Florent Chabot passed away in Val-d'Or on July 15th, 1975, at the age of 64. Florent got married on August 12th, 1941 at Orleans, Ottawa suburban, to Anita Montpetit, and they had three children (Jean-Luc, Denys, Nicole).

He was talented with a great sense of humour, when we stayed in a multiethnic area, in Boulamaque, he sometimes used the name Chabotski to identify our area, only to tease, but also, something we did not know at the time he was making reference to the famous goaltender Lorne Chabot whom after he signed his contract with the New York Rangers, (1926-1927) under the name Chabotski, hoping to win Fans of the Jewish community, while playing in the city. Perhaps there is something about this conning, a civilian lesson, which is irreplaceable.



Denys Chabot,
Société d'histoire et de
généalogie de Val-d'Or

Odilon Chabot



Odillon was a teacher, inspector and school director, in his brief 43 year career he was a magnificent professional. He was so dedicated towards education for the young and also for the formation of the teachers. He worked in socially demanding functions in a time when he had very few gratifications or rewards for his hard work.

Born at Ile d'Orleans, he is the second in a large family, of sixteen children. He is the son of Napoleon Chabot and Philomene Lachance. In 1930, he married Annie Couture of Sainte-Anastasie of Megantic County. They raised five children: Jean, Jacques, Réjeanne, Lorraine and Jocelyne.

He started in education at Lyster in 1925, and then he went to Plessisville. He was named school inspector for the Matapedia District; he carried on his work in the area of Kamouraska-L'Islet and later on for the Quebec Region. In 1965, he was named as school director at a High School in Orsainville, where he stayed until his retirement.

All his activities of professional order and para-professional later deserved him many marks of



gratitude, they gave his name to a primary school: "Ecole Chabot et du Châtelet", in Orsainville. Further more, he received the decoration of the "Ordre du Mérite scolaire" from the department of public institution, the ancestor of the Ministry of Education.

He was always very involved in the parish activities, socials and cultural of his place, he did teach many of his talents with the St John the Baptist, "des Cercles Lacordaire", Sacred Heart League, horticultural society and Charlesbourg Ecology, domain in which he excelled, and how many more!!!

By consulting « Biographie et histoires des gens de Charlesbourg » in the biography dedicated to Odilon Chabot, we are stuned by the desire of the improvements that did animated this man all along his career. He took Scholar administrative course, in agricultural, English and much more. His talents were spread out for the good youths of Quebec. This man deserves all the credits, the honours and the gratifications that they gave him, particularly the one deserve by the Horticultural society of Charlesbourg for the ten years he gave of himself.

Keep in mind that Odilon Chabot was the Vice-President for the greatest gathering meeting for the Chabot Family held on Orleans Island, on August 4th, 1979.

Mister Odilon Chabot passed away in 1986, at the age of 79. On the last page, please read the integral tribute written by his son Jean to his father that would celebrate his 100th anniversary in 2007. (To be read in page 16)

By Jean-Louis Chabot



Interview with Jacques Chabot from Sainte-Marie de Beauce



André – Tell us a little about us. You were born here in Ste-Marie?

Jacques - Jacques - I am native of St-Isidore, a village near here that is located between Ste-Marie and Quebec City. I always lived in the region. I began in elementary school in St-Isidore, at the rural road

school, which road connected Lévis to Jackman (Maine). My father cultivated the his father's farm . After 5 years, he sent me to the school of the village where male teachers were in charge. Afterward, I "emigrated" to Victoriaville to make my classic course with the Sacred-Heart Brothers. I was eventually kicked out. I completed my course at the Quebec Academy, then located close to the City Hall. To become a teacher, I got a bachelor degree in pedagogy at Laval University.

André – Where did you begin your teaching career?

Jacques - I taught one year in St-Romuald (near Quebec City) in 1963 before practicing here in Ste-Marie. Back then, we had to teach several different subject matters. I liked the new tendency to have the tasks divided among the different teachers when we had affinities for certain subject). For my part, I switched with another teacher who taught the 11th grade while I taught the 10th grade. I taught the sciences and the mathematics in both classes, while he taught French and history. I always preferred sciences, although I also like literature a lot.

André – Did you know the Parent Reform of the school system, which was put in place in Quebec in the late 1960s?

Jacques - I knew all the reforms. Things went better then than today. There was a desire of change within the teaching personnel. We were a part of a new era in the education: laymen were entering the field of the education. In St-Romuald, I was a layman who taught at the St-Gabriel Brothers college. The following year, in Ste-Marie, I taught at the Christian Schools Brothers's college, which was part of the school board

network. In those years, surrounding villages were trying to form common school that offered classes from the 10th grade and up. It was part of local, not regional, school boards.

André – The religious involvement in the education system seemed important at that time.

Jacques - The elementary school education was generally given by laymen, although the nuns taught the elementary and the secondary school at the village convent. In rural road schools of row, teachers were laymen.

André – Reform of the education system lead to the end of the classical education program provided by private schools.

Jacques – I got to know the last years of that classical program, until the apparition of public colleges (called CEGEP) around 1967, during the so-called “Quiet Revolution” during which the Quebec society drastically evolved.

André – You left your career as a teacher to join school administration?

Jacques - I was a teacher for only four year. Following the 1967 reform, I would have had to change school and switch to the Louis Fréchette regional school board. Since I had to move to a different school, I thought I might as well move on to the administration as a school as assistant manager. The era of computers was dawning at the same time. Teachers were beginning to be sent to differences classes, according to different schedules. The new educational guidance required that we made schedules for every student. I was asked to launch the Louis-Fréchette Regional Computer Center. I studied computing. We were considered as some visionaries! It was all new. It was a new way to see things.

André – Your grandfather Achille had an outstanding military career. Jacques – My grandfather was born in 1853 and passed away in 1927. He was always in the armed forces. At that time, there was no regular army in Canada. It was like that since British soldiers left Quebec City in 1871. There were militias all around the county of Beauce and Dorchester, south of Que-

bec City. It was a kind of reserve army that could protect us in case of an attack. Members of the militia were not full-time soldiers. They were part of the militia while working daily at regular jobs or taking care of their farms. Military issues were the responsibility of the federal government. My grandfather military diploma was signed by Queen Victoria. He did not fight during World War I: at 60, he was too old to do so. My grandfather was strict. He was known to be authoritative and direct, but he was a good listener. He gave good pieces of advice. Unfortunately, I did not get to know him, as he was already deceased when I was born. He was entitled to a grand military burial service due to his lieutenant-colonel's rank.

André – Your father was also in the military?

Jacques - My father Lucien was the last one of the family. He was also a member of the militia, where he obtained the rank of second lieutenant. He did not fight in the second Great War. He got married in 1939, which exempted him from joining the army during the war. He got the family farm on the condition of keeping his parents. My grandfather had had two other sons who had decided established themselves on a farm in the Canadian West. It was the big economic crisis here and the availability of new farms over there provided some hope. My father also had to take care of his sisters. In our home, there was always an aunt around. My father was more a creative type than his own father. He left school at a very young age, after the 4th grade, to work on the farm with my grandfather. He was nevertheless a scholar, a self-taught man. He knew how to use a calculator rule. He subscribed to the english version of the National Geographic magazine. He had a tremendous intellectual curiosity and was bilingual.

André – Your mother was a teacher too. Did she have an influence on you as a teacher?

Jacques – No. My father wanted me to fulfil his dream to become an engineer. Once I graduated from the classical school, I realised there were job opportunities for teachers. Some teachers had an influence on me, notably Doris Lussier, a comedian who played the famous “Père Gédéon” character. I never had any problem with young people. They often went to school at the age of 7 and, once they reached the 10th grade, they were already men. Authority was stronger back then and it started at home. We had to obey!

André – People don't know it, but you were one of the founders of the Association of Chabot. How long have you been interested in genealogy?

Jacques – I have always had an open mind for the history of my ancestors. But my passion is recent. It only goes back about 5 years ago. I once came across Claude Chabot. I attended the first organisation meetings of the Association of Chabot. I was at the meeting of the Federal of root families where the first push toward the creation of the Association was given. Since my health is shaky, I haven't been able to get involved as much as I wanted to. But I'm always there to support the Association.

André – Our president is currently in a recruiting mode. He would like to know if there are many members of Chabot family in the Ste-Marie de Beauce area.

Jacques – Quite a number of Chabot come from the Bellechasse area. Many firms located in Ste-Marie employ women. It is well known that the presence of women attracts men.

André – Tell us about your family.

Jacques – I have two children, whom I am proud of. My daughter Magda is a doctor (an ear, nose and throat specialist) in Thetford Mines. My son Eric lives here in Ste-Marie. He is in charge of infrastructures at the “Régie régionale de la santé” (local health department).

André – Do you have a message to the members of the Chabot family?

Jacques – I would like to congratulate Claude Chabot and all the members of his team for their generous involvement and their magnificent achievements.

By André Goggin.

You have some stories to tell?

We would like to remind you that the newsletters *Les Chabotteries* depend on you, the Chabot. Share your stories with us, Take this opportunity, by writing to us so we can publish it and it will not be forgotten.



Get in touch with us!

Les Chabotteries en version anglaise

Je crois qu'il est important que nos documents (bulletins et brochures) soient disponibles autant en français qu'en anglais. Plusieurs Chabot sont établis en Ontario, aux États-Unis et dans l'Ouest Canadien depuis plusieurs années; beaucoup d'entre eux ne parlent plus le français. Il me semble que c'est le devoir de l'Association de ne pas les exclure étant donné leur situation. Que vous parliez le français ou l'anglais, il n'en demeure pas moins que nous sommes en grande majorité tous des descendants de notre ancêtre Mathurin.

Je voudrais donc vous présenter notre équipe de traduction :

JoAn Gregory qui réside en Floride et qui sera la maîtresse d'œuvre en ce qui a trait à l'histoire des Chabot et des faits sociaux.



Jean-Luc Bilodeau s'est joint à nous dernièrement. Il est professeur à l'Université d'Ottawa et il nous donne généreusement de son temps pour traduire les entrevues qui sont réalisées par notre éditeur André Goggin.



Je fais la traduction des textes plus contemporains et des encarts qui sont revus par **Debbie Armstrong** qui est unilingue anglaise et qui réside en Ontario. Elle révise mes textes pour être certain que mes tournures de phrases et mes verbes soient les plus compréhensibles et les plus justes possible.



Je voudrais donc remercier cette équipe pour leur bon boulot et pour leur implication.
Bravo gang!



Longue vie à cette équipe.

Luc Chabot, vice-président

Les Chabotteries english version

I believe it is important that all of our documents (re: our newsletters and brochures) be available in both French and English. The Chabot families started out as French speaking but over the years when they went to Ontario, to USA and to other provinces like Western Canada the French language was lost. The Association role is to do his best to avoid that the language barrier does not keep us apart. Whether you speak French or English, it does not matter as we are mainly all from the same ancestor Mathurin Chabot.

I would like to present you the translation team:

JoAn Gregory, a Florida resident, she will be the master translator in regards to the Chabot history and for the social facts.

Jean-Luc Bilodeau has joined our team and he is a professor at the Ottawa University and he will give some of his precious time by translating the interviews done by our editor, André Goggin.

I will do the translation of the contemporary text and the inserts. My work will be review by **Debbie Armstrong**, unilingual Anglophone and a Ontario resident. She will make sure that the creation of the sentence and the appropriate verb will be done and all this for the benefit of our Anglophone public.

I would like to thank this team for the good work they have been doing and for their voluntary work for the Association. *Well done gang!*

I wish long life to this team.

Luc Chabot, Vice-President



Great News!

The web site project which was one of our objectives this year is now a reality. I am very proud and happy to announce to you that the site is presently available to all at the following address: <http://web.me.com/chabotm/asschabot/>

I would like to thank Marcel Chabot for his excellent work. He is the creator, the draft designer and also the web master. He has spent numerous hours in front of his screen to be able to present to you such a good work. Cheers Marcel!

We do recommend strongly that you visit the web site and be assured that we are open to any constructive comments that could help us to ameliorate the contents and the presentation.



*Luc Chabot
Vice-President*

During the last quarterly, many of our members have lost a dear one that could be a partner, child, father, mother or a sibling. We would like to offer to each of you, our deepest sympathy.



The Administrative Board



*Un très joyeux
anniversaire à nos jubilaires*

Armand Chabot of St-Laurent, Île d'Orléans

April 5th ⇒ 81 yrs

Roger Chabot of Québec

April 5th ⇒ 75 yrs

Cécile Chabot of Québec

April 15th ⇒ 75 yrs

Viateur Dorval of Loretteville - Québec

April 22nd ⇒ 79 yrs

Gertrude Chabot Brisebois of Ferland - Saskatchewan
May 3rd ⇒ 84 yrs

Hélène Chabot of Québec

May 9th ⇒ 78 yrs

Lionel Chabot of Victoriaville

May 10th ⇒ 76 yrs

Yvon Chabot of Lévis

May 24th ⇒ 80 yrs

Roland Chabot of Lac Beauport

May 24th ⇒ 76 yrs

Paul-Henri Lachance of St-Laurent - I.O.

June 3rd ⇒ 76 yrs

Henri-Louis Chabot de St-Georges de Beauce

June 20th ⇒ 85 yrs

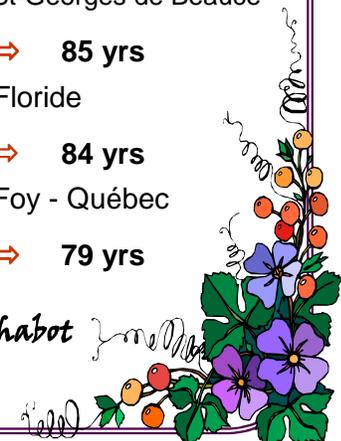
René Chabot of Eustis - Floride

June 21st ⇒ 84 yrs

Clément Chabot of Ste-Foy - Québec

June 28th ⇒ 79 yrs

As per recorded by Luc Chabot



MY FATHER AT 100 YEARS OLD



ODILON, OUR FATHER BORN IN MID-DECEMBER IN 1906, WOULD HAVE BEEN 100 YEARS OLD IN 2006 BUT WOULD HAVE LIVED HIS ONE HUNDRED ANNIVERSARIES IN 2007. HE LEFT US 20 YEARS AGO...

WHAT WOULD HE THINK OF THE PRESENT TIME, THE QUEBEC THAT WE KNOW NOW? THE SCHOOLS THAT HAVE REPLACE THOSE THAT HE KNEW AS A KID, TEACHER, INSPECTOR, ADMINISTRATOR AND OBSERVER AS HE WAS ALWAYS INTE-RESTED?

FORTUNATELY HE ALWAYS HAD HIS GARDEN. THE "VICTORY GARDENS" IN THE YEARS 40TH IN PLESSISVILLE AND IN VAL-BRILLANT, UP TO 80TH IN CHARLESBOURG IN THE "BLOOMS GARDENS" HE WAS INSPIRED BY THIS HOBBY EVERY MORNING WAKENING AT 5:30-6:00AM TO ATTEND IT; BY WEEDING, TURNING OVER THE EARTH, WATERING, TRANSPLANTING HIS FAVOURITE PLANTS, HE KNEW ALL THEIR NAMES, THEIR HABITS, AND HE HATED THE ENEMIES THAT HARASS THEM.

LATER ON, HE BROUGHT THIS PASSION ON THE TREES AND THE FRUIT PLANTS OF HIS GARDEN. AT VAL-BRILLANT, HE PLANTED AND RESCUED 22 FRUIT TREES, MOST OF THEM WOULD NEVER HAVE GROWN IN SUCH ENVIRONMENT. HE KEPT ON DOING THE SAME THING IN SAINTE-ANNE DE LA POCA-TIÈRE AND IN CHARLESBOURG.

IMPATIENT IN HIS LIFE, HE HAD A VERY QUICK TEMPER; BUT HE HAD A PROFESSIONAL GREEN THUMB AND TOOK MUCH CARE IN REGARDS TO PLANTS, TREES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. RESOLUTE, CURIOUS AND INVENTIVE, HE CARRIED ON AND KNEW PLENTY OF SUCCESS IN HORTICULTURAL, APICULTURE, GARDENING AND FRUIT CULTIVATION WHICH SURPRISED US THEN AND NOW BY HIS CHOICES.

HE DEVELOPED A QUICK INTEREST IN REGARDS TO CHERRY WINE... OF THOSE SMALL WILD CHER-RIES THAT HE HAD PICKED WITH HIS BROTHER LUCIEN, HE WAS ABLE TO MAKE AN EXCELLENT HOUSE WINE WHICH GOT BETTER WITH AGE; JUST LIKE HIM. HE DRANK HIS WINE AND MADE US APPRECIATE IT. HE BELIEVED THAT "HIS WINE" COULD NOT DAMAGE HIS HEALTH OR OURS BECAUSE IT WAS MADE BY HIM, AS PER HIS RECIPES.

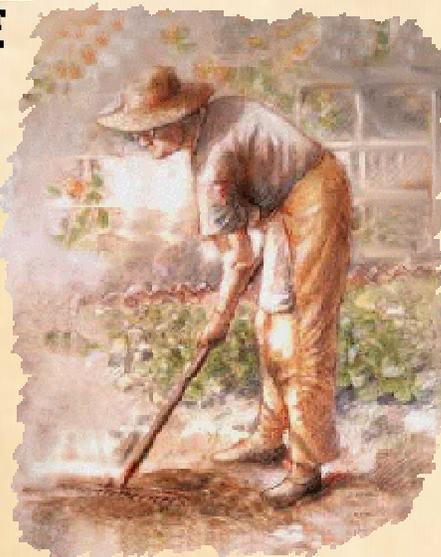
GOOD LIVING, EPICUREAN, HE WAS FOLLOWING THE RHYTHMIC OF THE SEASONS AND FED HIMSELF WITH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES OF HIS GARDEN AND HE LIVED WELL.

POLITICS, SCHOLAR ADMINISTRATION, WHEN HE DISCUSSED THEM WE FOUND HE WOULD GET GRUMPY. HE ALWAYS HAD SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT THOSE REFORMS THAT THEY WERE CONTINUOUSLY BEING REINVENTED WITHOUT FINDING ANY SOLUTION TO SOLVE THE PRO-BLEMS THAT HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED, SO IT WAS A VICIOUS CIRCLE OF ERRORS OVER AGAIN AND AGAIN...

THE FUTURE OF THE QUEBEC (SOVEREIGNTY ASSOCIATION), HE DID BELIEVE IN IT AND WAS VERY DISAPPOINTED BY THE MEN, THE INSTITUTIONS, THE POLITICS AND THE EVENTS. HE LIKED TO BE CALLED "THE PIONEER", AND HE HAD THE SPIRIT, THE VOCATION AND ALL THE ASPIRATION IN HIM.

HIS HOMETLAND, HIS COUNTRY, HE FOUND THEM IN HIS HOME, AROUND HIS TABLE, IN THE MEALS OF HIS GARDEN, THE VINTAGE OF HIS WINE, WITH HIS FAMILY AROUND HIM AND IN THE COMFORT OF HIS HOUSE.

WE MISS HIM AND HE WOULD HAVE BEEN 100 YEARS



Jean Chabot

(December 17th, 2007)

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