



Les Chabotteries

Association des Chabot

No 13 WINTER 2011



Another wonderful meeting with you, dear members!



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

Association des Chabot and Les Chabotteries

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President's line



Good Day to all,

First of all, I would like to thank the four members who are living the administrative board 2009-2010 for their hard work, you have accomplished so much : Andre Goggin as President and Andree Nadeau Chabot as administrator also Claude Chabot, treasurer and his sister Lucie as secretary. The two last members have been there since the beginning of the Association des Chabot.

I would like to welcome Jean-Louis Chabot as treasurer, Real Chabot as secretary and Gaetan Chabot as administrator. Christian Chabot will carry on for his second year as Vice-President and I will be your new President.

Let me introduce myself by telling you my participation into this Association. I have been Vice-President since the beginning of this great adventure. I worked closely with our friend Claude our first president; I did research and worked for the last ten years inputting Data for the genealogy program. I also agreed to do the translation of our Newsletters in English with a few volunteers. I am also responsible for the layout of the bulletin by using the original template (French version of Publisher program) and I work with the translation team: "By the way, nice work gang!". Also, I had the mandate of sending you an email when it was time for the membership renewals. I also worked with our fabulous Webmaster Marcel, who has done a wonderful job on our Association Web site. Merci!

We will carry on the project, started by the outgoing members of the Administrative Boards, a commemorative plate for the Chabot on the « Maison de nos Aïeux » site, on Orleans Island. We will talk about it later on.

Thank you for believing in us. Sincerely

Luc Chabot

Editor's line



Gaetan Chabot, in a style that reminds us of his career as lawyer, rectified a part of the Chabot history in regards to the property that the ancestor Mathurin had on Sault-au-matelot Street, Quebec. His « argumentation » and his « advocacy » bring some confusion to the earlier version and bring us some new explanations on this subject.

Jean-Louis interviewed Laurent Chabot, « apothecary » or rather pharmacist at Place Royale, in the Old Quebec.

Andrée Chabot Nadeau will be telling us the meaning of the adventure of going to work in Africa in the 60's. You must have had a lot of resourcefulness to go into exile with the children in such a mission.

Our rendez-vous for the annual meeting of our Association, held on the last October 3rd at Chateau-Richer, commemorate also the 350th anniversary of the arrival of our first ancestor who came to New-France. Our President, Luc will talk about this event.

Finally, the redaction for the next edition will be bring a brand new team for your newsletter, Les Chabotteries. The editor will be relayed to Marcel Chabot who is also responsible for our website. I would like to thank my collaborators who were there from the beginning and who produced an excellent and interesting bulletin: Lucie who was responsible for infographist and for the layout is also leaving her task, Claude whom by his contacts with the members, also had an article to inspire and Jean-Louis, my redactor partner. In my mind, I will carry on to contribute at the newsletter as Historian for the Chabot family. See you soon!

André Goggin

(Chabotté by Florence Chabot, my mom)

The Enigma of Sault-au-Matelot Street

After verification, it is not the Institut de Généalogie Drouin, but possibly Pierre Georges Roy who was the first to claim that, "Mathurin, upon his arrival in 1660, had a small house built on Sault-au-matelot Street »¹ and Cecile Chabot, Quebec poet and writer, in her genealogy of the Chabots in France and in Quebec, affirms the same, adding, "small house that is included in the inventory of his property made after his death, in 1696". That is true.

This version is not only unbelievable, but is erroneous: no such place belonged to Mathurin on the map of Marcel Trudel which reconstructs the geography of the Basse-Ville, or Lower City of Quebec in 1663.²

The enigma, though, is not resolved by this. Sure enough, Mathurin did possess a site and a house on Sault-au-matelot Street, but historians and biographers of Mathurin do not agree on the circumstances surrounding its acquisition and the construction.

To start, here are two different hypotheses given by two knowledgeable biographers. Afterwards, as we are dealing with hypotheses, I will allow myself to advance another one based on documents that these two biographers surely did not consult.

The first hypothesis is presented by Michel Langlois as follows:

"He (Mathurin) possesses also – at the time of the census of 1681- a lot site in the Lower City of Quebec on Sault-au-matelot Street. He is having a house constructed on it. This site is next door to that of Pierre Louineau. Together, on July 8 1685, they hire mason Sylvain Duplais to build them an adjoining chimney with four hearths, two on each side, made of stone from Beauport for the sum of 300 livres. He rents this

house to Jean Clouet, cabaret-keeper from Quebec, on February 10 1686, for the sum of 120 livres and promises to have it done before he is settled. No doubt he plans to end his days in Quebec because on June 16 1689, he buys from the Seminary of Quebec a site with 21 feet of frontage on Sault-au-Matelot, for which he makes a payment of 400 livres. To defray the cost of this site, on the following July 3 he sells to his eldest son Michel, for the sum of 1000 livres the piece of land measuring two arpents of frontage that he had bought (at St-Pierre) from Abel Sagot in 1665.»³

The reader will notice that Michel Langlois alludes, among other things, to either of two separate sites: a first on which he builds a house which he rents afterwards, and a second, purchased from the Seminary of Quebec on June 16, 1689. On this point in particular he is contradicted by Father Gérard Lebel, another knowledgeable genealogist, whose version follows. I must add that Michel Langlois is the only one to affirm such a thing. As to the presumed intention of Mathurin to end his days in the City of Quebec, it is possible, but very debatable. If he really had the intention to end his days in the City of Quebec, he would have done it as soon as the construction of his house was completed instead of renting it, and at each renewal of the lease. He would have also done it in 1690 when, with the consent of his wife Marie, he gave to Joseph, my second ancestor, half of his land at St-Laurent on the condition that Joseph care for the couple till they die.

The second hypothesis is that of Father Gérard Lebel, and it is as follows:

"Mathurin and Pierre Louineau enter the chambers of notary Duquet on July 8 1685 (this Pierre Louineau had lived in the Basse-Ville, the lower section of Quebec City since at least 1681, be-

cause it is inscribed in the census of 1681 that he was a resident). They are accompanied by Sylvain Duplais who promises to make a chimney that will have four hearths on the site that Pierre and Mathurin possess in common in Quebec. Is their twin semi-detached house already built? It seems so. The mason promises to use stone from Beauport and to trim all the vertical masonry jambs to support the mantle. The chimney will exceed the height of the aforesaid house by 3 feet. Sylvain receives 120 livres as down payment on the 300 promised."

"The existence of this house becomes quite precise on February 10, 1686, the day that Mathurin rents it to Jean Clouet for the sum of 120 livres a year to be paid in 4 equal installments. The house and the site "on which it is built and situated consisting of a cellar, a lower fire room and two cabins, an upper fire room and two private rooms", on Sault-au-Matelot Street, with Pierre Louineau as neighbor. Jacques Boutret, carpenter, on February 12 1689, takes out a lease for two years under the same conditions."

"On February 10 1686, he rents it for the sum of 120 livres for a year to Jean Clouet, cabaret-keeper, and promises to have it finished before he moves in".

"The enigma of the ownership of the Chabot site in town finds its definitive answer on June 16 1689. The priests of the Seminary of Quebec sell Mathurin a site with 25 feet frontage along Sault-au-Matelot, situated between neighbors Louineau and Boutret, also known as Lafaye. The donation of the site had been made on April 6 1680 by Monsignor De Laval, probably verbally. Mathurin was in debt for 400 livres. He promised to pay 5% interest, 20 livres, annually".

4

This second version has the undeniable advantage that it is partially based on notarized documents. But this does not satisfy the curiosity

to know why he, after having erected a house and rented it twice, is obliged to buy the land on which it is built, and why he had to pay 400 livres? Intrigued by this divergence between biographers and by the absence of convincing information about the circumstances surrounding the construction and acquisition of the site, I decided to probe deeper into this question .

Here is what I found. First, without references or proofs, one cannot take into account the verbal donation made to Mathurin by Monsignor De Laval on April 6 1680. To be precise, a statement of such importance requires verbal or written testimony from witnesses.

On April 2 1680, there was in effect a donation on the part of Monsignor De Laval. But it was not verbal and the grantee was not Mathurin. In fact, on April 6 1680, before the notaries Carnot and Troyes, at the Châtelet in Paris, Monsignor De Laval made a donation "inter-vivo" or "among the living" of all his personal property and real estate, with no reservation or restriction, to the Seminary of Foreign Missions, on which the Seminary of Foreign Missions of Quebec depended. However, he kept the use and enjoyment, or usufruct, of these until his death. I read this document completely in the archives of the Seminary of Quebec, as presented by Father Honorius Provost.⁵ Legally, this donation of all his goods would not permit him to dispose of or hand over the property in any manner even if he kept the enjoyment and usufruct "during his lifetime".

Moreover, this same Parisian notarized donation is mentioned in the sales contract of the priests of the Seminary of Quebec to Mathurin, on June 16, 1689 before the notary Gilles Rageot.

Thus, when Father Lebel writes: "The donation of this site had been made (to Mathurin Chabot) on April 6 1680 by Monsignor De Laval,

probably verbally", he is mistaken. If this donation had been made verbally, thus without document, how can he claim that it took place on April 6 1680? Most of all, he does not provide us with the sources of this information. The only place that refers to the April 16 1680 donation of this piece of land is in the sales contract of the priests of the Seminary of Quebec with Mathurin, on June 16, 1689 before notary Gilles Rageot! This notary writes, "belonging to the said parties of the Seminary because of the donation which was made to them by Monsignor De Laval, First Bishop of this country, the sixteenth of April sixteen eighty...."

Finally, I consulted two versions of the contents of the census of 1681, the one of d'André Lafontaine and the one of Benjamin Sulte, historian. In no case did they mention this site as being part of the assets of Mathurin in 1681.

However, we must recognize the fact that there have been four notarized contracts, thus officially written proofs, establishing the property rights of Mathurin: the contract to build the chimney dated July 8, 1685, and the three lease renewals, the first for one year to Jean Clouet, cabaret-keeper, on February 10 1686, the renewal of the same lease under the same conditions for two more years on July 16 1686, and finally the one on February 12, 1689 for 2 years to Jean Boutret, carpenter.

And on June 16, 1689 he is obliged to pay 400 livres to the priests of the Seminary of Quebec to purchase from them the site that he had built a house on, and that he had rented during several years while it still belonged to the Seminary, according to the "donation" of April 6, 1680.

There lies the enigma. In fact, how do you explain why Mathurin, who insisted on notarized contracts for each of the properties he bought on the Isle of Orleans, for the construction of a

chimney, and for simple leases did not ask for a notarized sales contract for the purchase of a piece of land before starting the construction of that house in the Lower City of Québec?

In the current state of the history and of the biographies of Mathurin, there currently exists no documented explanation. We can only present hypotheses. In this area, mine is surely worth as much as the two others cited above.

According to me, it is possible, even probable, that between 1680 and 1684 or 1685 Monsignor De Laval, a saintly priest of great goodness -- recognized and confirmed as "Blessed" by The Church--had given or at least verbally authorized Mathurin to construct a house on Sault-au-matelot Street. In the act of donation to the Seminary in 1680, he had kept the right to the use and enjoyment, or usufruct, of the donated goods and property until his death, so maybe he believed that he had a right to do so.

Mathurin could not doubt the word and good faith of the First Bishop of Quebec, an official personage who was then at least as important as the Governor of the fledgling colony, and having no need for a mortgage--because his house was built without one--did not believe it necessary to have his title as owner confirmed.

Note that in 1687 the priests of the Seminary of Quebec had an urgent need for money and the liberal attitude of Monsignor De Laval shocked them. Moreover, the first religious dignitary of New France fell into disgrace because he opposed the Governor on the question of the sale of fire-water to the Indians. He is even replaced by Monsignor De St-Valliers.

The 29 of October 1687, they petition the Governor at that time, the Chevalier Marquis de Denonville, for their right to the property, based on the "donation" in Paris dated April 6 1690, "under the title of fief a piece of land on the St-Laurent, including Sault-au-matelot up to the

lands of l'Hôtel-Dieu." , this is confirmed by the King himself, on March 1 1688 and recognized by decree of the Sovereign Council on February 28, 1689, a few months before the sale to Mathurin that took place on June 16 1689. Thus, faced with such an official legal title, Mathurin could not use as testimonial proof his 9 years of possession, nor could he use the verbal contract of the donor who did not have the legal right to give up the piece of land because he had already donated it to the Seminary of Quebec in 1680: these were not sufficient to invoke "usurpation" or acquisitive prescription for owner right.

It obviously does not please Monsignor De Laval to see his good faith and his word doubted. He returns to Paris, after having complained to the superior at the Seminary of Paris, Father de Brisacier, who on June 19 1689 writes a long letter to the Seminary of Quebec, asking the authorities to please settle their differences and to respect Monsignor De Laval because of the service record of the latter. I have obtained all this unpublished information from documents taken from the archives of the Seminary of Quebec and published by Father Provost in his aforementioned volume.

Insofar as what Michel Langlois affirms about Mathurin selling his land at St. Pierre to his eldest son Michel for the sum of 1000 livres to cover the costs of his purchase of the site on Sault-au-matelot , I strongly doubt it. Once again, for the simple and only reason that it is not based on any document, but only on the dates of the two contracts of July 16 1689 for the Sault-au-Matelot location, and of July 3 for the sale of the land at St-Pierre to his eldest son Michel.

Moreover, the cost of the purchase of the site on Sault-au-Matelot was payable by Mathurin "at will" at a rate of 20 livres a year which he could easily pay, included in the renting fees. Finally, Michel himself could pay his father the

purchase price of 1000 livres in eight annual payments.

Rather, I believe that Mathurin used up all his assets building the home on Sault-au-matelot without a mortgage. As he was obliged to spend 400 livres to the priests of the Seminary, he preferred to spread the payments over several years. As he needed a little money to live on, he and his wife then sold the land at St-Pierre to his son to obtain a sort of annual income.

After the death of Mathurin, in the inventory of the goods set up by notary Francois Genaple on October 16 1696, the house on Sault-au-matelot is described as follows: "and we the aforesaid guardians and Joseph and Jean Chabot declare that in the afore mentioned estate there is an old house located at Sault-au-matelot of 20 feet in length and 16 to 18 in width of which estimation of the share will be done only after the evaluation of the deterioration that might affect the quality of the material ».

It is evident that we are currently limited to hypotheses to find the solution to the enigma of the purchase of the piece of land on Sault-au-Matelot Street in the Basse Ville or Lower City of Quebec. It is for the readers to decide.



Gaétan Chabot

- 1 ROY, Pierre Georges, Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques, Janvier 1932, Lévis, p.3
- 2 TRUDEL, Marcel, Le terrier du Saint-Laurent en 1663, Éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, 1973, p. 122s
- 3 LANGLOIS, Michel, Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois (1608-1700). La Maison des ancêtres, Sillery, 1998, p.370
- 4 LEBEL, Gérard, Nos Ancêtres # 24, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, 1993, p.24
- 5 PROVOST, Abbé Honorius, Le Séminaire de Québec, Documents et biographies, Publications des archives du Séminaire de Québec, Québec, 1964, p.71 à 118.

Another wonderful reunion with YOU, our members!

In the 3rd of October 2010, our annual meeting was held in Chateau Richer, our ancestor Mathurin's first home in New France. It was a spirited gathering with 178 members in attendance, including several of our American cousins from Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Most notable was the work of Madame Anne Hynes Chabot of Wisconsin who presented us with a beautiful handmade standard of our coat of armor.



Because of the excellent work of our assembly president, four additional members decided to involve themselves in the work of our society. Thus, here is the new administrative council (from left to right): **Christian Chabot**, vice president; **Gaetan Chabot**, administrator, **Luc Chabot**, president; **Real Chabot**, secretary and **Jean-Louis Chabot**, treasurer. This is a group that will benefit the continuation and growth of our association.

While those newly elected deliberated their positions, we were treated to an instructive and passionate diaporama in memory of the 350th anniversary of Mathurin's arrival in Chateau Richer. This presentation was created by Richard Chabot.



Our founder, Claude Chabot presented a moving homage to his sister Lucie, collaborator from the very beginning, incomparable secretary and the artist behind our superb revue. Bravo Lucie!

The administrative council and I would like to thank all the volunteers who arranged this wonderful gathering: the organizers, the welcoming committee, those who demonstrated the genealogical program Brother's Keeper, those who sold raffle tickets, and those who brought genealogies of various Chabot lines.



Last but not least, I would like to thank those in the background: the webmaster, the translating committee, those who provide stories for our revue, and those who put it all together in an exceptional manner.

Thank you many times over.

Thank you to our sponsors Christian Chabot as well as Voyages a Rabais.com (Diane Quintal) for supporting our association.

Equally, we remind our members that the association exists purely for the members and through the members. Any who would like to become involved may contact me via email at Chabot@hotmail.com

Thank you again for your participation

Luc Chabot, president

Note: below is our financial statement and balance as of 30 May, 2010 as audited by Leon Chabot.



ASSOCIATION DES CHABOT
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
End of exercise: 31 MAY 2010

RESULTS	2010	2009
Membership	8745	6962
Brunch	4027	3196
Donations for pins	1230	
Donations (others)	392	630
Sale of revues, pins, repertories	1138	183
	<u>15532</u>	<u>10961</u>
EXPENSE		
Postage	1281	1276
Printing	2678	1630
Office Supplies	1003	487
Bank fees	89	74
Brunch	3785	2209
Purchase of pins/repertories	2571	
Other	337	297
	<u>11997</u>	<u>6121</u>
Total of	3535	4840

ASSOCIATION DES CHABOT
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
End of exercise: 31 MAY 2010

BALANCE SHEET	2010	2009
Current Assets		
Bank account	11687	8427
Accounts receivable		
Prepaid memberships	75	360
Assets of the Association		
Previous balance	8077	3237
Net income	3535	4840
	<u>11687</u>	<u>8427</u>
Total		

AU NOM DU CONSEIL

 administrateur
 administrateur

Andrée's Chabot Lively Life - (1st part)



August 1964. It has been decided, we are leaving for Africa. Nothing has prepared me for this. As almost all the Chabot women of my region and generation, I was raised on a farm and I have a teaching degree. At 25 years of age,

I have already taught for 3 years and given birth to 4 children, the first of them being deceased. Within 6 years of marriage, we are moving for the fifth time. "*Qui prend mari prend pays*" (who takes a husband takes his country) as we said in those days.

We are asked to attend an information session organized by the External Aid Office, the employer, which will later become the Canadian International Development Agency. Two other advisors will leave with us. I am extremely timid. When asked a question, I have a lump in my throat and I splutter. I am so uncomfortable that I would hide if I could. I have no choice. I will have to work at it and it will be an endless struggle.

Vaccination and photograph sessions, passport and visa applications, selection of things to ship by boat, to put into storage and to bring with us for immediate needs. We must already start taking nivaquine every day to protect from malaria. This medicine is very bitter and the children do not get used to it. Leaving with 3 young children was not a small thing although security measures that we know of nowadays did not exist then. But paper diapers did not exist either.

The big day arrives. Montreal-London-Accra-Abidjan-Bouaké. This is the itinerary. In London, we are told that we will not take off due to mechanical problems. We will leave the next day on the same plane and I am not too brave. It is very hot in Accra. There are lizards everywhere and we must look carefully where we walk. Our hotel room has only one double bed for the five of us with a ceiling fan just over it. Departure for Abidjan the next day. There is too much fog to land and we fly back towards Accra to change direction again towards Abidjan just before landing.

When we get off the plane, the air is suffocating and we gasp. A representative of the UK High Commission is waiting for us. According to my husband who speaks a little English, someone will come and fetch us the next day to go to the beach. We are driven to the hotel. Sheets and pillows smell mildew. I have felt tense ever since my departure from Canada but the sight of the little flower garden where we take our dinner gives me a little bit of hope. Sunday! My husband realizes that he has forgotten his razor in Accra and uses my NEET depilatory cream. He will soon regret it. Our hosts at the beach do not speak French. They give us food and otherwise ignore us.

Bouaké. We are immediately housed in the villa or a French advisor who has not yet returned from his holidays. He will arrive the next day with his family, very surprised to find us there. We quickly gather our belongings and go to the hotel. We are assigned a villa a few days later. The windows are "*claustras*" (holes in cement walls). There is a cold water shower and the kitchen is outside. It is not luxury but as



would say Guy Bourgeois, it could be worse. We buy mosquito nets for the beds and a few items for the kitchen in order to function until our personal effects shipped by boat arrive and are cleared through the Customs. This will take more than 2 months. We also buy a car but the Canadian driver's license is not valid. Our three advisors study the driving code. In addition to the written and practical exams, there is a table exercise which consists in having a little car move through the streets of a miniature city with cross-roads, traffic lights, schools, hospitals, mosques, etc. while respecting all the rules obviously. My husband who has been driving for almost 20 years fails that test. He will pass a few weeks later. Meanwhile, we take taxis which are everywhere. (It is interesting to note that locals who do not know how to read and write also have to pass the written test. It takes them months and months).

As we must do laundry by hand with a brush on a platform which is an extension to a cement wash basin, go to the market daily, filter the water, wash all fruits and vegetables in a permanganate solution, ensure that the children do not walk barefoot to prevent small worms from infiltrating under the skin, iron all clothes including underwear and socks to destroy larva deposited during drying, etc. etc. we need to

hire a "boy".

We have no TV, no phone, and very few toys. I read lots of books to the children and I teach Marie-Claude how to read even if she is only 4



years old. There is a swimming pool where just about all the foreign community meets on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. And there is the outdoor movie theatre, not the kind we have in Canada or in the USA but rather something like a stadium with a roof in the portion for those who can afford to pay and without a roof in the portion for the others. Since there is no rain for about 8 months a year, those who can afford to pay are often found in the portion for others. There are two films every night and once in a while a film for children on Saturday or Sunday afternoon.

As early as the end of March, it is time to prepare for the summer holidays which start at the end of June and coincide with the rainy season. I will go to France with the children and my husband will go to Canada to study. The problem is that I do not know how to drive whereas I will have to buy a car under a purchase/take back agreement. I register for driving lessons and all related education and easily pass

(to be continuer on page 13)

Interview with Laurent Chabot, apothecary



Those who had the opportunity, up until a few years ago, to walk in Old Quebec, and particularly on the Place Royale, can probably remember seeing, across the church Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Laurent Chabot's pharmacy and, on old-style sign, the word "apothecary" which was meant to be consistent with the style of the time.

Jean-Louis – Laurent, would you tell me about your parents .

Laurent - I was fortunate to have excellent parents and a quite exceptional mother in particular. I am the son of Lorette Pomerleau and Lauréat Chabot, both of Beauce. They encouraged me and in no time I felt I was somehow restricted in my projects. My parents, my mother in particular, insisted that we pursue our studies. It was the only legacy they could leave us. What a vision, at a time when the vast majority of children gave up school after the 7th or 9th grade, often by necessity.

Jean-Louis – Did the financial situation of your parents allow them to keep you in school?

Laurent – Not at all, on the contrary. We lived in a very modest neighbourhood, my father returned to work after a long illness that lasted 18 years and we lived on public charity, that is to say under the "needy mothers" regime. All the children worked for their education. Believe it or not, my parents volunteered. It was their

way, they said, to give back a little of what the society had given us. My mother, notably, voluntarily worked for our parish choirs. Both my parents devoted themselves also in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul .

Jean-Louis – At that time, a Bachelor of Arts degree was required to be admitted as a student in pharmacy. Did you have such a diploma?

Laurent – After my 12th year of school, I was admitted in chemistry at Laval University. I stayed in that program for only one session. I quickly realized that this was not what I wanted to do. Research was not for me. I therefore had to go back to college in order to get the famous B. Sc. diploma, the passport needed to work in health sciences. That's what I did and after three years of study, I was admitted to the Faculty of Pharmacy, at Laval University. Throughout this period, I worked at the pharmacy Drouin, in Giffard, Qc. I never regretted that decision.

Jean-Louis – It's 1966 and you're starting a new career. Could you elaborate on that?

Laurent – Oddly, while working part time in a pharmacy, I began my career in education, as a biology teacher in the "preparatory courses for graduate studies" program. I did that for four years and then I went to work for the Ministry of Education, in the Department of exams. This is when, in 1973, I bought my first pharmacy, which was one of the highlights of my career. My participation, at the provincial level, in the implementation of a computer system was probably the second highlight of my career.

Jean-Louis – Which philosophy have you practiced all along your 40 years of career ?

Laurent – As a pharmacist, I never wanted to merely "count pills". The current system of handing a prescription in at one end of a counter and taking possession of the drug at the other end without even meeting with a pharmacist disgusts me. The attention to the patient is paramount to me. When I became owner of a pharmacy, I always wanted to meet my clients and take the time to sit down with them, talk with them and have a look at their health record. In fact, on both sides of the reception desk, there always was a chair placed in a proper physical environment. This approach is the third highlight of my career and a source of pride for me. The human relationship is as important to me as the medication clients carry away with them.

Jean-Louis – I realize how hard you have worked during your lifetime, have you had time to have hobbies?

Laurent - Until I got ill, I always found time to play sports. Long time ago, I used to go to work with my bike when the weather permitted, in addition to many excursions during my holidays and my leisure time. I have been a real fan of bicycling.

I also remember how, for several years, I used to drive my daughter to her synchronized swimming training and I would take this opportunity, while waiting for her, to go play badminton with friends.

Jean-Louis – Unfortunately, Laurent, it's time to conclude this interview. I thank you for your time and I wish you all the best.

(from page 11) *Andrée Chabot lively live*

all the tests except for the parking one. That test is performed at the same place every Thursday. The aspirant driver must park the car parallel to the sidewalk at equal distance between two movable iron posts without touching them of course. This technique is practiced carefully before the test. We are instructed to turn the steering wheel an exact number of times to the left while driving forward, and an exact number of times to the right while going backward, with the school car of course. Once the exercise is completed, the examiner measures the distance between the car and the posts, and puts his foot between the sidewalk and each wheel. There is a crowd on the other side of the street who applauds when someone fails. This is my turn. As I am going backward, the ball at the top of the floor gearshift gets undone and stays in my hand. I failed. The crowd is having a ball. I will have to do it again.

I got my driver's license but will not receive the official document until the end of August. Meanwhile, I will have to make do with a temporary permit.

I am ready for France. At least, I think so.

To follow ...



Andrée Chabot Nadeau

Did You Know.....

Many of you already know that I sculpture as a hobby. For several years, I've wanted to sculpture a totem pole. It is costly to obtain the perfect piece of wood, but this winter, the moment arrived when a friend informed me that a pine had fallen on his daughter's car. "Would you like it?" asked my friend. Without hesitation, I accepted this gift from heaven!

I'd already completed the research on which symbols I would utilize a few months ago. Following a conversation with Nicole Chabot, member of our association, I provided her with a photo. By nature a curious person, she searched the internet and shared the results. I was thrilled that I, a genealogist, would learn the following.

"The totem resembles an insignia, as it represents the genealogical tree and is attributed to the indigenous people of the northwest. All that is sculpted on a totem, habitually erected during a Potlatch (1) is one lineage and reflects its history. The animals shown as emblems (the beaver, the bear, the wolf, the shark, the whale, the crow, the eagle, the frog and the mosqui-

to among others) serve to visually affirm the identity of people. There are 6 types of totem: commemorative or heraldic, part of a mortuary structure, thematic pole, part of the frontage of a house or gate, welcome and mortuary poles.



The totems are usually sculpted in eastern red cedars and paints of black, red, blue, occasionally yellow and white. Their dimensions vary, those used as a frontage are higher than 15 meters and one meter in diameter at the base. They usually face a body of water."

Had I known this beforehand, I would have sculpted a Chabot on my totem to make it even more representative of my clan.



Perhaps the next one...

Claude Chabot

1 Potlatch; a festival ceremony the purpose of which is redistribution and reciprocity of wealth

Erratum

Into our last newsletters, we did mention the death of **Léandre Chabot** of Montmorency. We should of write from Montmagny. All our excuses to the family.

Reference to our survey

During this last summer, the redaction team of les Chabotteries had taken the time to do an overlook of our newsletters. We wanted to know what subjects that the members were interested by and if we should reoriented our contents. We have decided to do a survey at the Annual general meeting held on October 3th. Even is the survey has no scientific character, the members did indicated clearly to us that they were interested by our four main subjects: historical and genealogy of our first ancestors, social life in the years of our ancestors, interviews with our members and life story of our members. You did inform us that we should keep the actual formula.

Thanks you

André Goggin and Jean-Louis Chabot

During the last quartely, many among our members have lost a love one; it could be a partner, a child, a father or mother, a borther or sister. We take this moment to offer our deepest sympathy.

Administrative boards of your Association

A very Happy Anniversaries To our jubilees

Rachel Chabot Drummondville
January 10th, 1918 - **93 years**

Yvon Chabot Winnipeg - Manitoba
January 3rd, 1926 - **85 years**

Laurent Chabot St-Bruno de Montarville
January 31st, 1932 - **79 years**

Claire Chabot-Colette Gatineau
February 18th, 1935 - **76 years**

Hélène C.-Dagenais Montréal-Nord
March 17th, 1923 - **88 years**

Raymond Chabot Pontéix - Sask.
March 28th, 1925 - **86 years**

Florence Chabot Victoriaville
March 4th, 1926 - **85 years**

Cécile Chabot-Houle Warwick
March 4th, 1928 - **83 years**

Gérard Chabot Granby
March 19th, 1928 - **83 years**

Renée Chabot Québec
March 11th, 1929 - **82 years**

Lionel Chabot St-Théodore d'Acton
March 28th, 1930 - **80 years**

Claude Chabot Roseville - California
March 28th, 1934 - **76 years**

As per compiled by Luc Chabot



The administrative council and myself are wishing you; all the best during the holiday season, because nothing is more fun than feast with the loved ones.

Good health, happiness, sweetness and serenity for New Year, and the realization of your most derisable dream!

Luc Chabot, President



*It seems that Santa Claus is being in Florida and they call him Richard-Alphonse Chabot and his spouse Anne-Catherine Giambrone...
Ho! Ho! Ho!*

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