

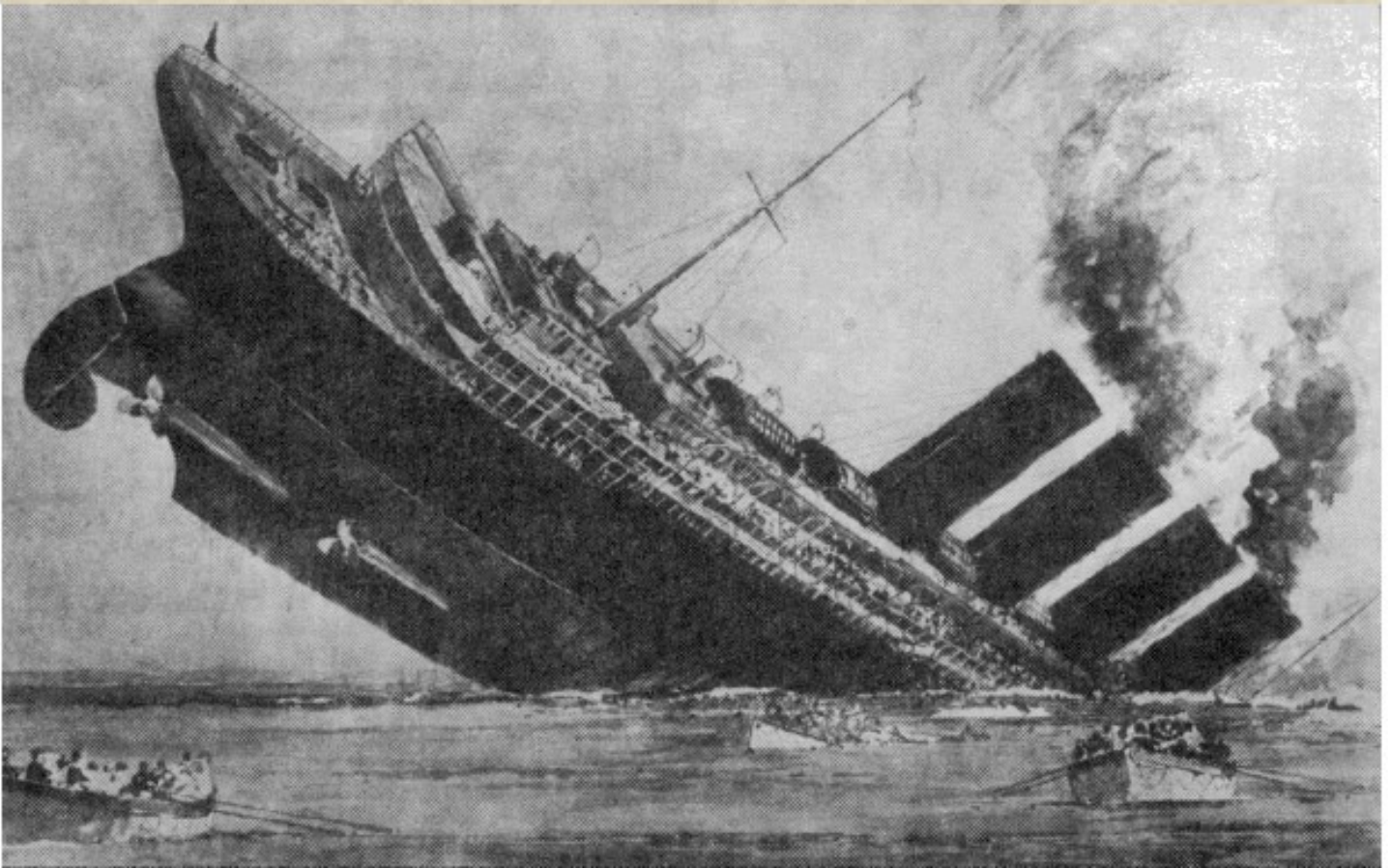


Les Chabotteries

Association des Chabot

No 19 Summer 2012

Three years after Titanic, another British liner the Lusitania, sunk, after been hit by a German torpedo: 1200 of the 2000 passengers drowned, including David-Louis Chabot (p. 4)



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Association des Chabot and Les Chabotteries

Mailing Address :

P.O. Box 10090, Succ. Sainte-Foy
Quebec QC Canada G1V 4C6
Web site: http://www.webchabot.com

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Drafting team:

Coordinator : Marcel Chabot

Phone : 450 960-1197 and 450 750-4874 (cell.)
Email : chabotm@me.com

Reviewing Committee: Claude Chabot, Diane Chabot
Pard, Jean-Louis Chabot, Luc Chabot, Lucie Chabot

Infographist and layout : Marcel Chabot

Phone : 450 960-1197 et 450 750-4874 (cell.)
Courriel : chabotm@me.com

Translator team: Deborah Armstrong, Jean-Luc Bilodeau,
Luc Chabot, Joan Gregory, Muriel Normand

Collaborators for this number :
Claire Chabot (32)
Claude Chabot (1)
Diane Chabot-Pard (9)
Jean-Louis Chabot (19)
Luc Chabot (10)
Marcel Chabot (96)

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- President
Luc Chabot (10) (819) 840-6962
Vice-president
Christian Chabot (269) (418) 883-2893
Tresareur
Jean-Louis Chabot (19) (418) 687-0938
Secretary
Réal Chabot (112) (418) 665-1261
Director
Gaétan Chabot (378) (418) 466-2807

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Table with 2 columns: Cotisation type and fee amount. Regular member (canadian) 25 \$ CDN, Member (outside Canada) 35 \$ US

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President Line

Dear members,



The next annual meeting will be held Sunday, October 7 2012 at St -Francois-de-la-Rivière-du-sud near Montmagny. Like in previous years, it will be preceded by a brunch. Organizer members of the comity invite all persons who wish to attend and to pay

their participation fee by the date indicated on the responding coupon (1st September 2012). They do thank you in advance as you responding to their request. At the end of the sixth assembly, elections will be held to replace the current board member who will be leaving; at least two seats will have to be filled. Among our members, some might be interested in knowing what the village which we welcome look like. We invite them to watch the show La Petite Seduction that will be broadcast on Radio-Canada June 6, 2012 or could be view on the website of the same station: <http://www.tout.tv/la-petite-seduction>

In regard to the registration of the coast of arms of the Association, we are pleased to inform you that it has been duly approved by Heraldic Canada. The work of our craftsmen, Mrs. Nicole Chabot and M. Richard Chabot, will be assigned to an artist for the reproduction of our crest.

I would also like to acknowledge the hard work of Claude Chabot and Diane Chabot Pard who work constantly in search and to confirm and to copy the data that they found in different repertories to enhance the Chabot repertory and bring water to the mill by finding many interesting topics that we published in the newsletters the Chabotteries. Last year, the repertory had 22.500 names today we are talking of 24.750 names.

I thank all members who have renewed their membership in accordance with the change that we brought and hoping this is improving our operation system..

We hope that you will come in a large numbers to attend the sixth meeting. We will be pleased to welcome you; in the meantime, I wish everyone a sunny and relaxing summer.

Luc Chabot

Editor Line

Good day to our dear members!



The association will be coming out from his childhood and its founders and those who collaborated with them to ensure their first steps have performed a great job making sure that the Association is doing well.

But this state remain fragile. A non-profit organization run by volunteers must rely on a rare and valuable ingredient to survive and to progress: the commitment of all members. The next annual meeting will be our opportunity each and everyone to decide how he or she can put her energy and skills to make sure that l'Association des Chabot is a living organism and a very large family. Still there is only a few months to prepare for the action.

For reasons beyond my control, I had to find a new hosting site for our web site, which results in a bit annoying to have to change the address of the site that is now: [http:// www.webchabot.com](http://www.webchabot.com)

This new address is effective immediately. As for the former, it will no longer be available from 30 June 2012.

In this issue :

Claude Chabot and Diane Chabot-Pard, we present the findings they have made in the course of their research, the subject is a Chabot, the sinking of the Lusitania: Lucien, the foundling, the Montreal Hotel Dawson stamp American Christmas.

Claire Chabot retraces the main stages of the life of his grandfather, Edward Chabot.

Marcel Chabot described in broad strokes, a process that has headlines in the mid-1950s, provides a brief portrait of the poet Cécile Chabot and continued the publication of the second part of the summary of the life of Anthony Chabot.

Jean-Louis Chabot informs us about the remains of Champlain, founder of Quebec.

Marcel Chabot

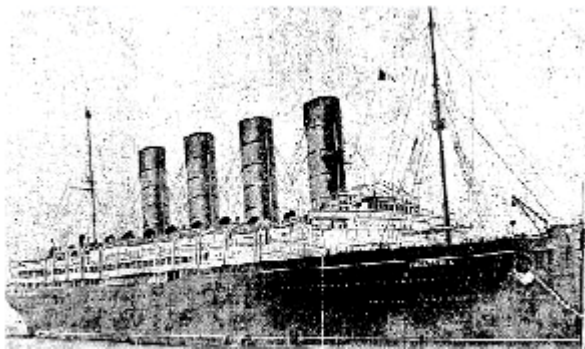
David-Louis Chabot, victim in the RMS Lusitania



Our older readers will no doubt remember that their parents spoke to them about the famous shipwrecks of the Titanic (1912), the Empress of Ireland (1914), and the Lusitania (1915) which had struck their imagination because of the large number of victims. A song was even composed to the tune of *Midnight, Christians* to emphasize these events. I heard my mother hum: Get up! Get up! Because the Empress is sinking ... This text tells us that there were in Quebec businessmen who were very active and probably very prosperous in the early twentieth century.

The Editor

At the start of the First World War, on May 7 1915 at 2: 02 PM, near the Fasnet, at about 12 nautical miles from the coast, off the tip of Ireland (Old Head Kinsale), the RMS Lusitania of the Cunard Line, a British transatlantic cruise ship was torpedoed by a German U-20 submarine of the U19 type. Having left New York in destination of Liverpool, it had on board 2000 passengers of which more than 1200 would perish.



The RMS Lusitania owned by Cunard line.

Among the victims, there were Americans and some Ontarians, but also people who had indicated that their homes were in Quebec, Sherbrooke, and Montreal. They traveled in first and second class.

The RMS Lusitania had left New York in destination of Liverpool England on May 1, 1915. David Louis Chabot, a resident of Montreal, was a first-class passenger on the RMS Lusitania. He was included in the list, published on May 9, of the passengers who were unaccounted for and were probably deceased...

It is interesting to note that the RMS Lusitania was carrying in its holds a secret cargo of munitions. It is reported that her cargo consisted of 5248 cases of shells, 2000 boxes of ammunition for handguns, shotgun shells, rockets, and probably explosives that were hidden in bales of fur destined for a fur company in Liverpool.

A rumor was circulating to the effect that there was also some gold in its hold. The ship was hit starboard while it was sailing at a relatively reduced speed to the port of Queenstown (now Cobh), they were at 40 km from the Ireland coast. This area had been declared "war zone" by the Germans, and it seems that the captain had been informed of the presence of a German submarine by the British authorities.

David-Louis Chabot was a buyer in Europe of varied fabrics and materials, as well as accessories and diverse equipment related to the trade. He had already worked for the firm Hudgsons Summer Co Ltd in Montreal for 27 years. It was his 61 Atlantic crossing. ..It could be said that he knew the ocean like the bottom of his pocket.

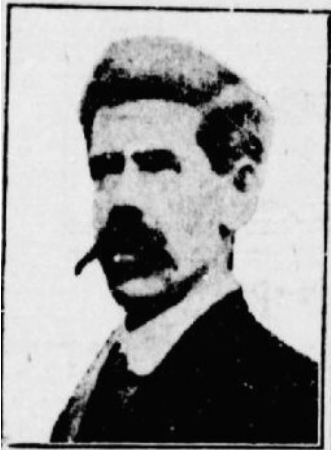
The body of David-Louis Chabot was found on May 13 1915 about 16 km from where the ship had sunk. His remains were brought back to Canada on the C.P.R. Liner Metagame, which had left Liverpool for Montreal on May 21 1915 where it arrived safely in port on June 1, 1915. From there, it is by train that the coffin of the deceased was transported to his last destination, Granby.

David-Louis Chabot was only 49 years old. His funeral was celebrated at the Roman Catholic church of Notre-Dame de Granby on June 2, 1915.

He was the son of Salime Chabot and of Julie Boisso-neault of Granby. He left in mourning his wife Sarah (birth name Coleman) Chabot, his daughter Olive Chabot, a son Eugene Chabot who was a gold medalist at Loyola College in Montreal, and his youngest son, Arthur Chabot. The remains of David-Louis Chabot were buried at Old Home Town in Granby.

David-Louis Chabot resided in the neighborhood of the parish of St Viateur d'Outremont, in Montreal.

M. D.-L Chabot



This is the picture who was published in the daily newspaper at the time:

A very well known Montrealer who was aboard the Lusitania about whom we have not yet received any news

Genealogical Record

David-Louis Chabot (BK 25490)

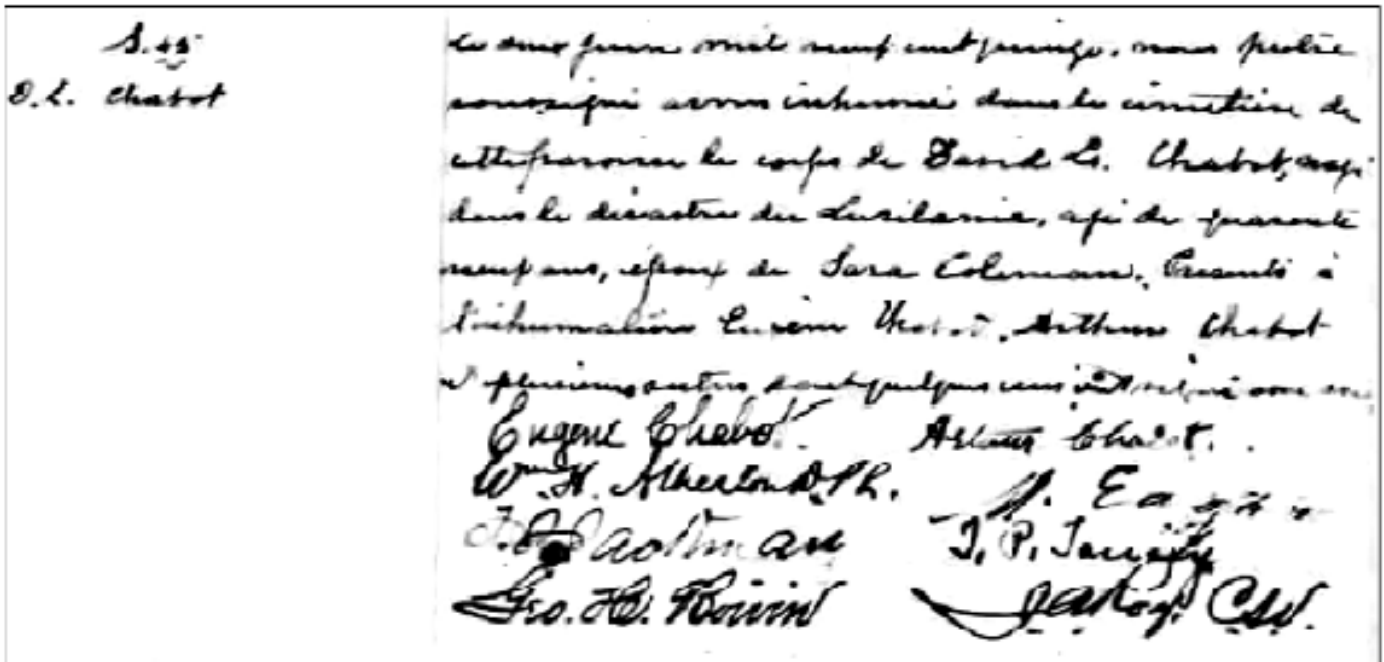
Birth: October 15 1865

Baptism: October 22 1865, Parish Notre-Dame de Granby (Shefford); baptized under the name of Joseph Louis David Chabotte
 Godfather and Godmother: Joseph Métiller and Catherine Chabotte

Death: May 7 1915 at 12 nautical miles from the coast, off the tip of Ireland

Burial: June 2 1915, cemetery of Granby (Shefford)

Spouse: Sarah-Elizabeth Coleman BK 25536



EXTRACT from the burial registry: June 2 1915

A trial that everybody talk about



The story begins in the Morandière, a small village (277 habitants in 2005) located forty kilometers northeast of Amos in Abitibi. Cajetan Chabot came to settle there, having acceded to the doctrine of Jehovah's Witnesses, brought an action against the Commissioners of the place because they did expulsed two of his young son from the school, Jean-Pierre and Marcel. The crux of the dispute was the following: their father. Cajetan refused his children attend catechism and the Biblical Story part of the mandatory program enacted by the Department of Public Instruction and recite them at different times of the day, the prayers which were subject to their peers. The father's request was that during the said course and lasted as long as the prayers, children sit at their desks or in the drum of the school or simply are playing outside. This request seemed raisonnable in the circumstances. But the commissioners did not see Monrandière well and this is why in December 10, 1953, they put pressure on the teacher, a lady Cardin, so it forces the brothers to kneel. As they refused to comply with her threat (because she had grabbed them by the shoulders to force them to kneel), they were outright expelled.

The trial began in 1954, presided over by Judge Drouin. For unknown reasons (At the time the clergy and the Government of the National Union are accomplice and it would not be surprising that the policy has interfered with the legal, pushing perhaps a conscientious judge to resign ...) he withdrew before the trial was resumed in 1955, this time presided by Judge Choquette. The latter, after hearing several witnesses, including the teacher who should defend the position of the commissioners, was somewhat buffeted by lawyers, Mr. Glen How to continue and Charles-N Barbès for defense. Despite the weakness of the defense arguments invoked as reasons for referral of children they gave a bad example by not following the course with their peers and that they sometimes dis-

turb the group when they were sitting at their desks for prayers, the judge Choquette gave reason to the defendant.

Cajetan Chabot and his lawyer Mr. Glen How decided to appeal this decision. The trial took place in 1957. It is the judge who presided over the court Pratte composed of seven judges (including himself). After hearing the witnesses, he made a judgment whose findings were to the effect that the Department of Public Instruction had exceeded its authority and that the children Chabot were entitled to public education as other children in Quebec. They had to be readmitted to the public schools. The verdict did not make the unanimity of the judges, some being (probably) on the sided with the Catholic clergy who had great authority, not to say an absolute authority, when it held that trial.

Chabot children were returned to school, but not without difficulty as a result of this victory, the population of La Morandière became threatening the family of Cajetan: the trial was costly (\$ 15,000) and people were disappointed and frustrated. The municipality was placed under trusteeship because Mr. How the lawyer had issue a writ of attachment on the new school that they could not pay. The money would be used to protect their children, Cajetan therefore decided to move to Val d'Or in 1960. As there were English schools there, the children had to leave French school because, at this time, all children who do not belong to the Catholic faith were "considered" as Protestants. Then the Chabot children were forced to attend English school.

Jean-Pierre, the eldest of the family, born March 1, 1946, now 14 years old and 5 feet 9 inches, had to integrate a 3rd year degree English class. As he did not understand English and they did humiliated him for this reason, he abandoned his studies and found himself on the labor market as he was an adolescent.

This episode in his life, he will never forget, because his lack of education did not ease him in life.

It retains a certain bitterness against the intransigence of the Catholic nuns school authorities who, instead of accommodating him and his brother choose to go through a long trial (4 years), who delayed their learning and put in jeopardy their intellectual development. There was malice in the attitude of officials of the Department of Public Instruction and the commissioners of the municipality of La Morandière attitude that can only be explained by the bias in favor of the Roman Catholic faith, After they will be the first one to tell us about their Christian charity!

Jean-Pierre Chabot created a website to perpetuate the memory of this trial that marked him deeply, Barbès lawyer with proven harsh towards him when he was called to testify as a witness. You can find more information about this affair in the jurisprudence. There are pages of history to be reopened, even if they are revived painful memories.

For sure, in that time, Cajetan and his son did not received any accomodation right called "reasonable".

In an email that he sent me after reading the article outline that I had submitted, Jean-Pierre Chabot gave me the following clarification explaining the attitude of his father Cajetan. "... I want to give you the reason why my father changed religion in 1952. In our neighborhood, there was a man who was sexually abusing his children. My father went then to see the priest of the village to denounce this behavior because for him it was degrading. The priest did nothing to rectified the situation. During this period, (...), two Jehovah's Witnesses are passed to our house. My father, who was a believer, decided to reject the Catholic religion because in his mind they accepted such a comportemens in the neighbor house and he became a Jehovah's Witness. My father, in his mental structure, needed to believe in a God. he stayed with a Christian God, exactly as before, since both religions were very similar ... "

Marcel Chabot

based on the information provided by
Jean-Pierre Chabot
and drawn from his website:
www.leseditionschabot.com

Did you know that?



Champlain died on Christmas Day, 1635 and was buried in the chapel of Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance, located at the actual corner of Fort street and Buade street. This chapel was burned down in 1640. We loses all track of the cast of Champlain. It is believed that the remains were transported in the Basilique de Quebec. Nothing, however, can prove those evidence and research are presently ongoing.

At the beginning of the colony, the servants had not the right to get married while in their commitment, which was generally a period of four years.

At the time of the conquest (1759) the population of New France had at least 70,000 inhabitants. This is far from the million and a half people living then in the English colonies. This is explained by a greater effort to develop the English metropolis colonies.

Information collected by
Jean-Louis Chabot



Furniture for the dining room for the modest sum of 62.35\$. What a deal.

Edouard Chabot Story



Son of Juste Chabot and Melanie Renault, Edouard Chabot was born on 5 September 1878 in Sainte-Justine, Dorchester County. He died on 21 November 1959 at Hallébourg in northern Ontario. His first marriage with Melanie Ruel was celebrated May 7, 1901, in Sainte-Justine. The couple lived in this

village for a dozen of years, where nine children were born: Évangéline, called Justine, Gracia, Philippe, Valère, Antonin, Florent, Adrienne, Simone and Cecile. Then Edouard acquires a wooden lot in Daaquam two miles of the parish of Saint-Juste de Bretonnière. Everything goes well, he cut his wood, he sold it at a good price, and with this money he made some earth. In 1914, the family moved to Daaquam where two children saw the light: Irene and Rose. Then Melanie Ruel passed away due to diphtheria epidemic. She died on 28 February 1920 at the age of 36 years. Their daughter Cécile, then four years-old, suffered of the same illness and will passed also away in May of the same year. Both are buried in St. Juste de Bretonnière

Thereafter, everything is spoiled, The Great Depression made its ravages, wages fall there is no more work. Edouard Chabot, who sales pulpwood, verging on ruin. He must pay up to nine dollars per cord to cut the wood, but he can not find buyers and must support a family of ten children. In addition, the eldest, Justine, has tuberculosis and must spend three months at the Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec. This is under those circumstances that he left for Abitibi in 1922, while the Government of Quebec supports the establishment of settlers by giving them travel tickets at discounted prices.

His daughter Gracia, went further in Mattice, in northern Ontario, where later Edouard will join her with his family. Unlike his son Florent, Edouard will not take root in Abitibi. Meanwhile, he married his second wife, July 17, 1924, Saint-Juste de Bretonnière, Malvina Brunelle, who will died in 1937. There is little information on her second wife who has left painful memories. She was not particularly popular with children and was described as a cruel stepmother.

Following their arrival in Mattice, in 1922, Edouard Chabot purchased Lot 5, Concession V, Township Devitt, in the village of Fryatt, along the railroad, he lives in a house that is already built and bought later. But even if money is tight, he decided, along with future colonists, to rent a railway car to bring his horses to Mattice and also some members of his family. He must sell his insurance to get the money to be able to pay the car, where horses and piles of hay. The railway company allows a man to be left in the car to take care of the animals. As lack of money, Philippe and Antonin Chabot, aged respectively 15 years and 13 years, hide in the wagon to free travel, a trip lasting 15 days! Imagine 15 days without a single hot meal, sleeping constantly on alert, on bales of hay infested with fleas. These men were a kind of a heroes. And that is not all, to get to Fryatt after their arrival at Mattice, they have to cross a river but they had no bridge, so to cross it they had to swim, along with their horses.

The economy eventually got better and work resumed slowly. Gracia Chabot joins his family in Fryatt in the spring of 1923. It is beautiful and you could see wild roses in bloom everywhere. Mattice has, at this time, a small school where the priest of Kapuskasing was saying a mass each month. And even in 1924, the first retirement is preached by Bishop Hallé, the Bishop of Hearst. The faithful follow the religious sitting on benches with no backs and without pillows. Unable to sleep, but the sermons should be really interesting. And this is Edouard Chabot who spent three days looking after preaching two sermons a day. The quest that year, reported \$ 7.15. Yes, seven dollars and fifteen cents. It was a normal amount in that time. On 24 April 1923, the second marriage celebrated in Maticce joins Gracia Chabot and Joseph Cloutier. Note: This is my maternal grandfather, Napoleon Ratté, who built the church in Mattice. His daughter, Cécile Ratté got married there with Antonin Chabot, my father, October 23, 1941.

The train left Hearst in the morning and returned in the evening. So those who had affair with Hearst had to spend the night. As Edward Chabot did not always have the money for a bed, which was one dollar and fifty cents, he walked back and forth Fryatt to Hearst.

Along the way, he ate a crust of bread and a piece of cheese. I know he has done several times this trip, always on foot. But it was not always dark. Sometimes we organized a small ball around a barrel of wheat wine, in the light of the fireflies. The music was provided by mosquitoes and we drank illegal liquor called *moonshine*, and it flowed. Needless to emphasize, I will not say no further details ... Dating is spent on an old car seat, in a log cabin in the light of a lamp of oil. No electricity, we had to cook our bread ourselves, and we were rarely tasted fresh meat. The daily menu was mostly composed of baked beans, bacon, and often balone with pea soup. This information, I have received from my aunt Gracia, August 7, 1979. She felt the need to pay tribute to all those brave builder and felt that it was important that we keep in our hearts the lessons of faith, solidarity, love of neighbor. She said she wanted our children to talk about them one day. She died at Hamilton, May 18, 1986, but her memory remains for ever in our hearts.

Here is the mind that gave me my grandfather Edouard, it was not too big of a man, with piercing blue eyes, wearing always a mustache, he was well enough. After leaving Fryatt, my grandfather stood at Hallébourg between Hearst and Mattice. In the village, he owned a small general store with post office, gas station and rooms to accommodate teachers. The store was a meeting place, especially on Sundays after church. Hallébourg at that time had about 300 inhabitants. In 1950, he left the store to his daughter Rose, wife of Alfred Smith. The couple then had three young children. By his followers, the family grew up to seven children. The Smith family has remained Hallébourg for 17 years. All family members have worked hard, especially Lise and Murielle, who had to take a bit of everything, because their mother had often large epilepsy attacks. Sunday always gave rise to meetings, and the day of the Feast of St. Anne, celebrated in a special way, has left many beautiful memories. At Hallébourg, you still can see the house of my grandparents, who serves as a hangar. They lived on the same street as their daughter Rose. The third wedding of Edouard Chabot was celebrated June 23, 1941, in Cadillac, Abitibi. He then married the widow Bernadette Boivin-Fortier, born in 1889. She died September 2, 1964 at Hallébourg.

Edouard Chabot had travel very often to Mattice, either by bus or by train. Mattice is only 15 miles away from Hallébourg. Four of his children lived in Mattice : Valère, Justine, Antonin and Philippe. When my mother saw him out of the bus, she said: « *Le bohomme Chabot* arrived ». My mother knew that he was hiding in his pocket, a small bottle of gin De Kuyper, he was saying that it was using this to treat his flu. He was always out in the yard to take his flask, he had more than one trick up in his sleeve. Edouard never had any money on him to give as a gift at Christmas. As my grandfather was the godfather of Donald, the oldest of my brothers, my father gave him a dollar so he can offer it to Donald at Christmas day. Donal was very glad I had receive a dollar for his grandfather, his godfather. The secret was kept long and now we laugh about it.

In July, the feast of St. Anne, my grandfather was always there to direct traffic, with his gloves and his white hat. After the ceremony, we headed towards the Hallébourg store to visit the relatives. Those are wonderful memories! I must say that among all the Chabot children, they all have been quite successful, having demonstrated hard work.

It is through this research that I have conducted that I was able to draw a portrait of Edouard Chabot and his family. I hope that you have enjoyed reading the results of my research. For the benefit of the future generations, I would like that each of the grandchildren of Edouard write an article about his family. For my part, I propose, in a near future be able to present you the family of Antonin Chabot. This is to be continued

Claire Chabot



While celebrating an anniversary, we can see a picture of Claire, her mother, her sister and her two brothers.

Edouard Chabot family : birth, wedding, death of children and partners

<i>Name</i>	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death Location/date</i>	<i>Partner</i>	<i>Wedding Location/date</i>	<i>No. of Child</i>	<i>Death of partner</i>
Evangéline Justine	8-12-1903	Mattice 17-12-1966	Louis-Rosaire Na- deau	15-10-1924	11	27-12-1989
Gracia	1-08-1905	Hamilton 18-05-1986	Joseph Cloutier	Mattice 24-04-1923	6	1-06-1973
Philippe	10-12-1906	Hallébourg 6-07-1967	Laura Buteau	3-06-1933	8	
Valère	8-06-1908	Mattice 29-08-1954	Juliette Lachance	Mattice 11-05-1932	8	6-01-1991
Antonin	18-02-1910	Mattice 21-12-1968	Cécile Ratté	Mattice 23-10-1941	4	30-09-2008
Florent	28-02-1911	Val d'Or, Qc 15-07-1975	Anita Montpetit	St-Joseph d'Or- léans 12-08-1941	3	10-10-1989
Adrienne	12-11-1912	Sarnia 3-02-2007	George Chalifoux	02-09-1933	3	4-05-1990
Simone	17-04-1914	Sarnia 26-12-1991	Napoléon Roy	2-10-1933	5	1-11-1969
Cécile	3-03-1916	Ste-Justine Mai 1920				
Irène	30-07-1917	Welland 12-07-2003	Henri-Louis Cou- lombe	20-07-1937	5	17-05-1985
Rose	29-12-1918	North Bay 11-03-2003	Alfred Smith	Regina, Sk 7-06-1942	7	9-10-1968



Rear row:

Philippe, Antonin, Florent, Irène, Gracia and Valère

Front row:

Rose, Adrienne, Edouard, Bernadette, Simone and Evangéline (Justine)

Cécile Chabot, Writer, Painter and Poet



Cécile Chabot was born in l'Annonciation (district of Deux-Montagnes) on September 11, 1907. Her father, whose first name was Ferdinand, was born in St. Césaire de Rouville on March 2 1873. Her mother, Alma Dubreuil, born February 26 1881, was also originally from St-Césaire de Rouville. The ancestors of Cécile Chabot can be traced to Mathurin and Marie Mésange.

After having completed her studies at the School of Arts and Crafts and then at the Beaux-Arts in Montreal, Cécile Chabot worked briefly at the Archives of the Province of Quebec. Her love of travel leads her everywhere, but she spends the majority of her time creating. Thus, she published, and illustrated with her paintings two collections of poems: *Vitrail* (1939), and *Cri pour les quatre coins du monde* (1976), but mostly stories: *Légende mystique* (1942), *Imagerie* (1943), *Paysannerie* (1944), *La Sainte Famille s'en allant promener* (circa 1956), *Chasse-Galerie* (circa 1958) and *Contes du ciel et de la terre*, *Imagerie et Paysannerie*, in revised version, and *Féerie* (1962). Other works followed: *Et le cheval vert*, a collection of memories in 1961, *Le choix de Cécile Chabot dans l'oeuvre de Cécile Chabot*, a collection of selected texts in 1983, and finally *La paix les enfants!* in *Les Hommes de paille* of Jacques Breault in 1978.

Her poems, according to critics and commentators, are lively, artistically crafted, inspired by a great love of nature, and reflect an intuitive sensuality as well as a zest for life full of vivacity and exuberance. In her collections, they are illustrated with refined taste and sobriety.

Cécile Chabot was also publicist and illustrator. From 1942 to 1946, she has also written numerous sketches for CBC. Her work was quickly recognized and appreciated. In fact, starting in 1929, probably as a result of a competition, she received the gold medal of the Society of Poets of which she became the Vice-President. In the

early 1940s, she won first prize of the Board of Education of Quebec for her Christmas story, *Imagerie*, set to music by Hector Gratton. She was also a member of the Canadian Writers Society, and in 1948, she became the second woman to be part of the Royal Society of Canada. The latter has also awarded her a bronze medal in 1964 as French-language artist.

In short, Cécile Chabot is perhaps not as known as other artists and writers, but we can say that because of her numerous talents, she is one of those who paved the way for women as writer, poet and artist. She passed away in Montreal on May 30 1990 at l'Hotel Dieu of Montreal.

A street was named after her in Sherbrooke. Put into service under the name of Varennes in 1960, its actual name was conferred after a decision by the Municipal Council of Sherbrooke at its meeting of March 21, 2005. The name was formalized by the Commission de toponymie du Québec on May 4 2006, and went into effect on May 15 2006.

Marcel Chabot

This article has been drafted using information collected by Claude Chabot and gleaned from the following sites:

[_http://www.ville.sherbrooke.qc.ca/webconcepteurcontent63/000023300000/upload/Toponymie/Cecile-Chabot.pdf](http://www.ville.sherbrooke.qc.ca/webconcepteurcontent63/000023300000/upload/Toponymie/Cecile-Chabot.pdf)
[_http://informationdunordvalleedelarouge.canoe.ca/webapp/sitepages/content.asp?contentid=84186&id=1211](http://informationdunordvalleedelarouge.canoe.ca/webapp/sitepages/content.asp?contentid=84186&id=1211)



The artist with one of her collections withdraw from the book "En pleine terre".

Antoine (Anthony) Chabot; The water king (Part 2)



(A sequel to the previous edition, Les Chabotteries no.18)

Soon after, he ended up in Oakland where he was looking for business opportunities. For a time he participated in the creation of a gas company and became its President. But he soon realized that the people of the city needed more water than gas. He started looking for a solution to provide water for their needs. With his brother Remi and an associate, Henry Pierce, he founded a company, the Contra Costa. It was Antoine who, while in Temescal Creek, oversaw the construction of a 188-million-gallon reservoir made of clay to supply Oakland, which reservoir was completed in 1869.

But the town grew quickly and soon the shortage of water resumed. Antoine then decided to build a dam on the San Leandro Creek to cope with the shortage. But that would take time. To calm the citizens who loudly begged for the precious liquid, he tried to persuade them to stop the waste which they were accustomed to, but the recriminations continued.

With determination and his feet in the mud – because he was not afraid to get dirty, "*Le Petit Français*", – that was his nickname – went on with the building of the San Leandro dam. In June 1876, the Oakland Daily newspaper announced that the building that could hold 3 billion gallons of water was finally completed and that the shortage was a thing of the past. Happy citizens cheered him as the WATER KING!

But "*Le Petit Français*" was not a man to sit still. He immediately went to the city of San Jose where water was still supplied by artesian wells which were often polluted. Joining a foundry owner of the place, Donald McKenzie, he suggested the building of a canal like the one he had built in San Francisco. Because they needed additional funds to undertake the project, the two partners appealed to other investors who took over the project. Antoine was eventually expelled from the adventure, but it was not too disappointing for him because he had done well financially.

He immediately partnered with a young entrepreneur from Vallejo, Joseph Edgcumbe, and together they incorporated the Vallejo water company, promising to provide the city with a water supply system in the following year. A reservoir, which still bears the name of Lake Chabot, was built in a U-shaped canyon at Blue Rock Springs and the deadline was met. Pipes to ensure the supply of water to the city were made by the Contra Costa Company previously created by Antoine. The Chabot Company served Vallejo until 1890, when the Lake Chabot was no longer sufficient to ensure adequate supply of water.

The wealth accumulated by the new Water King thanks to these great works and other investments in various companies was considerable: it was valued at \$ 1.4 million, a colossal sum for the time. As his lifestyle was modest, he invested in dozens of new businesses, including the California Cotton Mills of Oakland, the Egbert Judson's Steel Company, the Twole Brother's paper company and the California paper company. But he was not always successful: he lost \$ 100 000 dollars in the Puget Sound Iron Company and in the first cranberry production company on the West Coast, in Long Beach.

Renowned to be tough in business and greedy, as mentioned in the newspapers of the time, Antoine Chabot was not stingy with his wealth in the last years of his life. In Oakland, he paid \$ 300,000 U.S. dollars for the foundation of a house to welcome the old ladies in need. He made donations to hospitals, churches (even though he was not practicing himself) privately and for various causes. He also invested thousands of dollars to provide the city with an astronomical observatory.

The success of Antoine Chabot is partly explained by the fact that he knew how to surround himself with competent and reliable people, among others, William Boardman, a remarkable engineer from Oakland who advised and sometimes prevented him from making errors, because "*Le Petit Français*", was inadvertent and stubborn. He could also count on his brother Remi who seconded him in various ways for 38 years .

Being a practical man, he hated the paperwork, which he confided to his subordinates.

Antoine showed a special affection (but a fraternal one) towards the wife of his brother Remi, Emily Pady, whose marriage took place in 1870. Like him, she was full of projects and was involved in the community. Also, Antoine entrusted her with considerable sums of money for her charitable works and appointed her secretary of the Chabot Company. He was ahead of his time regarding women's place in society: for example, he chose his brother's wife Emily and daughter Ellen to be on the board of directors of the Women's Protection and Sheltering Home of Oakland, home for poor women he had founded. But if he had a great concern for the welfare of women, he had little concern for men, because he believed they could get by on their own if only they rolled up their sleeves and got down to work (as he himself did!).



The Women's Sheltering and Protection Home of Oakland founded by Antoine Chabot and directed by her sister in law Emily and her daughter Ellen.

It was in this same year 1870 that he decided to remarry in order to give a mother to his daughter Ellen whom he wanted to bring in California with him (as he had left her in the care of her maternal grandmother in Maine). He returned to New England, and that's where he met and married Mary Ann Bacheller, in Lynn, Maine. All indications are that this was a marriage of convenience, because, back in California, he paid little attention to his new partner and his daughter, whom moved into the hotel owned by his friend Hiram Tubbs, whom he spent his evenings with and other companions. He did not devote much more of his time to them in the residence he built in 1882 near Lake Merrit.

In the fall of 1887, the health of the WATER KING, now aged 74, suddenly declined: liver disease had evolved into cirrhosis. In the absence of Mary Ann and Ellen, Emily welcomed him into his warm home and nursed him, helped by her four daughters. When his strength returned to him, Antoine took up the usual routine of business. But the illness continued to do its work and, at the end of December, he thought it was time for him to dictate his last will. On 6 January 1888, the greatest be-

nefactor of Oakland passed away in his sleep. The day of his funeral, the longest funeral procession Oakland had ever known moved off to accompany the "*Le Petit Français*", to his final resting place, in Mountain View Cemetery. The whole city was in mourning: shops, schools and offices were closed to honor the benefactor of the city.

On his tombstone, only his name, Anthony Chabot, is to be found, followed by the date of his death. Antoine had insisted that his relatives be buried near him in his lot: Ellen, his daughter, his brother Remi, Emilie, and children of the latter.

Because all Antoine's papers, reports, correspondence, contracts were thrown away by the executors, or incinerated, it was necessary to resort to newspapers and government documents in order to reconstruct the life of this remarkable man. Did those papers contain any incriminating information on the business conducted by the WATER KING and its partners?



Lake Chabot was a retention pond and today this place became a recreation and resort area.

His fortune estimated at \$ 1.5 million was shared under the terms of his will, between his wife Mary Ann (\$ 110,000 plus \$ 5 000 in gold coins), his daughter Ellen (\$ 500,000), his brother Remi (\$ 200,000) and his wife Emilie (\$ 300,000 jointly with Remi). His sister, a milliner in Montreal, was entitled to the sum of \$ 14 000 dollars.

Condensed version: Marcel Chabot

This text is a summary of the thesis of D. Sherwood Burgess called *The Water King - Anthony Chabot: His Life & Times*. Davis, California, Panorama West Publishing, 1992, 197 p. The photos that accompany it are also from this source. Throughout the text, the author chose to use the French first name of the WATER KING (Antoine), rather than its Americanized form (Anthony), which he came to use for convenience.

Website of Chabot Elementary School in Oakland (recently renovated), named in honor of Anthony Chabot:

<http://www.chabotelementary.org/>

A brief biography in Wikipedia:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_Chabot

A founded child is surname will be the name of the street, Lucien Chabot



On the 5 September 1929, a child, a baby probably was found outside the building bearing the civic number 6583 Chabot Street in Montreal. Presumably the constable called to the scene, Joseph-Henry Aubry, took him to the nearest presbyterian where he was baptized on the same day by the parish priest (whose name is difficult to read). This is the policeman of Ste-Cécile Mr. Aubry (probably a parishioner) which served as godfather and a police matron, a Mrs. Hébert, who acted as godmother. He was given the name of Lucien and as he was born from an unknown father and mother, they chose his family name him by giving him the surname of the street where he was forgotten: he therefore will be call Lucien Chabot. It is not known what became of this child as an adult, but this entry into the world was not looking very for his future.

ly absolved of what they called a prank, because "it is necessary that youthfulness happens". Notably, this is barely that a month later, on 22 October 1929, the great crisis that swept North America broke and created a great misery that prevailed until the Second World War. The effects of the depression might have started to be felt in cities like in Montreal.

Nurseries growned like mushrooms at this time, despite the services provided by the nuns who took care of the offending mothers and their new breed, the situation was not so exemplary that wants to describe us today; a single mother was the devil and her child was the demon and those were often occupied the disdain, sometimes with contempt. We invoke these attitudes fell manners and morals of the time, high morality preached from the pulpits of all of our religious elites, but the inhumanity, rejection, hostility, feelings are not Christians in any case those advocated by Jesus.

This little fact illustrates a situation which was certainly common at this time of great darkness. Poor single mothers to escape public opprobrium and repudiation by the parents, had no other choice, sometimes loosely than abandon their new baby. But can we judge those poor young women who very often have been abused by a close relative or fool and found themselves victims of a link without a future. High according to a strict moral and in a closed environment at any sex education, girls become easy prey for any predator man. The sole responsibility of their pregnancy returned while boys were easi-

Document found by *Diane Chabot-Pard*

Written by *Marcel Chabot*

You can find additional information on the topics discussed above in the following websites:

- <http://a-e-r.xooit.com/f24-Albums-de-Misericorde.htm> (many articles and pictures of the nurseries, including the one from the Misericorde Nursery)
- http://archivesradio-canada.ca/societe/criminalite_justice/clips/11040/

No 178 Le cinq Septembre Mil neuf cent vingt-neuf Nous, prêtre
 soussigné, avons baptisé Lucien (dit Chabot) du nom de la rue Chabot
 Chabot - trouvé le cinq septembre au num. 6583 rue Chabot fils légitime d'un père inconnu
 qui a été trouvé devant la porte de cette paroisse
 Le parrain a été Joseph Henry Aubry - constable de Ste-Cécile
 qui a été trouvé devant la porte de cette paroisse
 signé, et la marraine Madame Joseph Hébert, matrone de police
 de Sault au Récollet. qui a été trouvée devant la porte de cette paroisse
 J. Aubry
 J. Hébert
 E. Vrydaye curé
 Confirmer: le _____ à _____
 par Mgr. _____ Evêque de _____
 Marié _____

No. 178 - Julien Chabot

The fifth september 1929, we undersigned have baptizez Lucien (said Chabot - the name of the street Chabot found the fifth september in front of the 6583 Chabot street from unknown father and mother.

The godfather is Joseph-Henry Aubry, policeman, of Ste-Cécile, and the godmother Mrs Joseph Hébert, police matron, of Sault au Récollet.
 signed by: Aubry, Hébert and E. Vrydaye, priest.

In the previous issue of the magazine (No. 18, Spring 2012), we made an odd concertnant the anniversary date of Mr. Yvon Chabot (member 307) Montreal-Nord, who was born December 2., 1934 and not February 12.. We apologize!



The Montreal Hotel (in Dawson), a property owned by a Chabot who came from Montreal in 1898 or 1899, it contained a casino and a saloon with booths for the dancers and their "guests" (Nothing new then !). We still can find many representatives of the large family Chabot, who have made their mark across all over America, this is confirm once again by Diane research.

al. National Museum of Canada
ANC PA-013504

Photo taken from a book:
POMERLEAU, Jeanne

Les chercheurs d'or. French Canadians love of wealth and adventure.
Editions J.-C. Dupont, 1996, 279 pages, many b & w illustrations, 23 cm., P. 137

It can be purchased in the site u KIJJI price \$ 18.00 Cdn:

<http://quebec.kijiji.ca/c-acheter-et-vendre-livres-POMERLEAU-Jeanne-Les-chercheurs-d-or-W0QQAdidZ339708961>

Others facts found by

Diane Chabot-Pard

Our Jubilees

- Mrs. Madeleine Chabot of Québec - July 3, 1931 - 81 years
- Mr. Jacques-A Chabot of St-François de la Rivière du Sud - July 11, 1924 - 88 years
- Mrs. Marguerite Chabot Dion of St-Lazare-de-Bellechasse - July 11, 1935 - 77 years
- Mr. Gaëtan Chabot of Laval - July 12, 1924 - 88 years
- Mrs. Rollande Chabot of Limoilou - July 12, 1933 - 79 years
- Mrs. Laurette Henry of St-Lazare-de-Bellechasse - July 18, 1927 - 85 years
- Mrs. Fernande Chabot Sauvageau of St-Casimir - July 19, 1923 - 89 years
- Mr. Gordon Chabot of Terryville, CT, USA - July 25, 1920 - 92 years
- Mr. Jean R. Chabot of Ottawa - July 27, 1924 - 78 years
- Mr. Robert Chabot of Montréal - July 29, 1935 - 77 years
- Mr. Jean-Paul Chabot of Lévis - July 30, 1923 - 89 years
- Mrs. Marcelle Chabot of Longueuil - August 1, 1931 - 81 years
- Mrs. Odélie A. Couture of Assiniboia, SK - August 6, 1926 - 86 years
- Mrs. Ruth Chabot of Québec - August 13, 1934 - 78 years
- Mr. Rolland Chabot of Warwick - August 14, 1923 - 89 years
- Mr. Jean-Charles Chabot of Lorretteville - August 28, 1928 - 84 years
- Mrs. Cécile Chabot of Asbestos - September 4, 1917 - 95 years
- Mrs. Pauline Chabot of Gatineau - September 9, 1936 - 76 years
- Mrs. Anita Chabot of St-Lazare-de-Bellechasse - September 10, 1930 - 82 years
- Mrs. Jeannette Chabot of Québec - September 11, 1926 - 86 years
- Mrs. Denise Chabot of St-Lazare-de-Bellechasse - September 16, 1931 - 81 years
- Mrs. Monique Chabot of Québec - September 17, 1925 - 87 years
- Mrs. Françoise Chabot of Vaudreuil-Dorion - September 18, 1935 - 77 years
- Mrs. Yvette Chabot of Welland, ON - September 19, 1929 - 83 years
- Mrs. Lucille Chabot of Trois-Rivières - September 23, 1928 - 84 years

Compiled by *Luc Chabot*

Reminder! Reminder!

Please note that due to circumstances beyond our control, we had to find a new supplier to host our web site and, therefore, a new address, as follows:

<http://www.webchabot.com>

This change, which took effect on April 30, 2012 leads to another change, the French and English versions will now be merged, in a way, it should facilitates the consultation. We urge you to add this new address to your FAVORITES without delay and make known to your family and friends.

By June 30, 2012, the French and English version of the site, will be available from the actual address but will not be updated. We therefore call using the new address without delay in order to make it your own. Thank you!



In 1905, a Christmas stamps was created and drawn by Lucille G. Chabot



We have asked the young lady Chabot to do a weather vane that will represent the figure of the angel Gabriel who will be put on the gable of the church in Newburyport (Maine). Reproduction, watercolor, was designated by the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., becoming the Christmas stamp year 1965. This stamp was the first religious symbol to be chosen to represent Christmas.

Lucille told that "she vaguely remembered having done several tests watercolor painting before mastering the technique that mimicked the effect of aged copper bronze and iron by bad weather. Raytheon Company has exhibited several works of Chabot and miss all her watercolors are now in the National Art Gallery in Washington, D.C. The reproduction of the angel Gabriel appears on many maps and other items distributed by the National Gallery and the Smithsonian Institute.

Graduate of North High School (North College) in 1928, and the Worcester Art Museum School of Art In 1931, she also studied at the Fogg Museum of Harvard University. During the 1930s, she was part of the Works Progress Administration. It belonged to a group of 15 artists who participated in the creation of the American Catalog Design, national project initiated by FDR constitute to do a repertory of works heritage of the United States who were endangered because lack of documentation. Thus the catalog of American Design was published in two volumes the house Abrams' Publishing.

Miss Chabot was also a volunteer at the Museum of Fine Arts and the Cape Cod Natural History Museum Art and Cape Cod Conservatory of Music and Art Cape Cod. Since the 1970s, she devoted herself to the pleasures of travelling.

(Translated from the U.S. by *Marcel Chabot*)

Another interesting subject brought by *Diane Chabot-Pard*



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