

Did you know that...

- 1- The Lepage Monument at the entrance to the city of Rimouski



The Lepage monument in Rimouski was designed by a well-known Rimouski architect: Firmin Lepage. Firmin, a native of Ste-Blandine, attended elementary school in Ste-Blandine and completed his classical studies at the Rimouski Seminary (1945–1953). He then studied architecture at the School of Architecture at the University of Montreal. He passed away on September 25, 2001, in Rimouski.

Firmin Lepage practiced his profession in the fields of construction and renovation of religious, cultural, and administrative buildings, completing more than 69 projects of this nature in the Bas-Saint-Laurent and Gaspésie regions. Among other things, he drew up the construction or renovation plans for numerous churches, including those for the renovation of Rimouski Cathedral in 1967. He also designed the Battle of Ristigouche Interpretation Center in Pointe-à-la-Croix (1985). He is also credited with creating the Lepage Monument at the entrance to the city of Rimouski.

2- LePage Glue



William Nelson LePage was born on August 25, 1849, in Charlottetown, Queens, PE. He married Ruth Abbey Mayo in Gloucester, MA, on November 6, 1875. He died in Vancouver, BC, on September 14, 1919. The couple had seven children. He was the son of Alfred John LePage and Mary Emma Bisson Spratt, who were married on September 14, 1833, on Prince Edward Island. He was the ^{ninth} of twelve children.

The inventor, William Nelson LePage, pursued a career as a chemist in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He discovered the art of making fish glue around 1857. He knew right away that he was onto something. His Original LePage Glue, a ready-to-use adhesive, could be stored for months. It was such an innovative product that more than 50 million bottles were sold worldwide.

Today, LePage's manufactures and sells quality products for industrial and DIY use to all major hardware retailers across Canada. Here is a timeline of LePage's history.

1870–1875

William Nelson LePage rediscovers the art of making fish glue, which he had first learned at the age of 12. A major advantage is that his ready-to-use adhesive can be stored for months.

1876

LePage's is founded. The products are manufactured by the Russian Cement Company of Gloucester, MA.

1887

Excerpt from a LePage's advertisement in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly: Between January 1880 and January 1887, LePage's sold over 47 million bottles of LePage's Original Glue worldwide.

1941

LePage's Inc. establishes itself in Montreal, QC

1951

LePage's moved its operations to Toronto to be closer to the center of the Canadian market.

1960

LePage's Limited is formed in Canada, a Canadian company separate from LePage's USA and LePage's UK

1965

LePage's acquires Resilacrete, a cement-based coating company.

1967

LePage's is acquired by National Starch & Chemical Company

1971

LePage's moves to a 100,000-square-foot facility in Brampton, ON, and acquires Rez Wood Stains

1972

An additional 50,000 square feet is added to the facility.

1977

LePage's acquires the Poly Decorating product line

1979

LePage's adds a state-of-the-art 50,000-square-foot shipping facility.

1991

LePage's launches the LePage's adhesive sealants and LePage's Perma adhesives for flooring product lines. Bondfast is formed to enter the U.S. market.

1995

LePage's is acquired by Henkel Canada Limited. The name becomes LePage's, a division of Henkel Canada Limited.

3- Royal LePage



Albert Edward LePage was born on August 5, 1887, in Charlottetown, Queens, PE. He married Louisa Mildred Arnott on June 29, 1911, in York, ON. He died on June 4, 1968, in Pinellas, FL. They had one son, Robert. He had two other relationships that produced no children: with Bertha Leuscher and Florence Johnson. He was the son of Henry Thomas LePage, born October 26, 1854, in Charlottetown, Queens, PE, and Margaret Agnes Moore, born March 11, 1866, in Acton, Esquesing Township, Halton, ON. They were married in Hamilton, ON, on September 15, 1886. Albert Edward was the eldest of eight children.



A.E. LePage started a real estate brokerage firm in Toronto under the name “A.E. LePage—The Bungalow Specialist” on July 2, 1913.

A.E. LePage’s company entered the residential construction industry by building hundreds of homes in west and north Toronto. A.E. LePage, committed to establishing ethical business practices, played a major role in the founding of the Toronto Real Estate Board.

A.E. LePage pulled off a publicity stunt by building a house in a single day. The event was filmed by Associate Screen News and shown in movie theaters across North America. As part of another publicity stunt, A.E. LePage also built a fireproof house. The daily newspapers of the time gave the event extensive coverage.

Following A.E. LePage’s retirement, the company helped create North America’s first planned residential neighborhood by transforming 800 hectares of farmland, thereby founding the town of Don Mills.

A.E. LePage captured 80 percent of the office rental market.

A.E. LePage introduced a new service to assist businesses across Canada: the employee relocation service. (The service is maintained and operated under the name Brookfield Global Relocation Services.)

A.E. LePage plays a key role in land consolidation and office leasing for the Toronto-Dominion Centre, the largest project of its time in the British Commonwealth.

A.E. LePage experienced significant expansion in the residential sector with more than 140 acquisitions in Canada.

The merger of A. E. LePage with Royal Trust creates the largest diversified real estate services company—Royal LePage. Royal LePage becomes a publicly traded company with shares listed on the Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal stock exchanges.

Launch of the Royal LePage Home Price Report. This quarterly report, relied upon by financial institutions, the government, and academic institutions, enables Royal LePage to serve as a voice for the Canadian real estate market.

Royal LePage introduces a franchise system and rapidly expands its network by attracting leading independent real estate agencies and those from competing brands, including Johnston & Daniel.

Royal LePage launches www.royallepage.ca, Canada's first real estate portal. The site becomes one of the most popular real estate websites in Canada.

The acquisition of Realty World™ brings 1,750 new real estate agents on board. Initially, they were to operate under an independent brand, but in 2001, the Realty World™ offices transitioned to Royal LePage.

The “Royal LePage A Roof for All” Foundation is established and becomes the only corporate-led charitable organization in Canada's real estate industry.

Royal LePage becomes the first national real estate company in Canada to offer a property search and neighborhood information feature via interactive maps.

Royal LePage Franchise Services goes public on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), and Royal LePage enters a period of unprecedented growth with a network of 10,000 real estate agents across

Canada. Royal LePage acquires Groupe Trans-Action, a Montreal-based real estate franchisor with more than 80 offices in Quebec.

The Royal LePage A Roof for All Foundation reaches a major milestone, raising a record total of \$2 million in one year (2011). Since 1998, the Foundation has raised over \$14 million. It is now Canada's largest public foundation dedicated exclusively to funding women's shelters and supporting violence prevention programs.

Royal LePage continues to grow with 14,000 real estate agents across 600 offices in Canada and relaunches its brand.

Royal LePage celebrates its 100th anniversary on July 2, 2013. To mark the occasion, a series of celebrations and special initiatives are held across Canada throughout the year.

The Royal LePage network now includes 16,000 real estate agents nationwide. Royal LePage Sussex is established in British Columbia's Lower Mainland, making Royal LePage the largest real estate brand in this key market. Growth continues in Ontario, where Royal LePage Terrequity joins the brand and several others are added to our portfolio.

The Royal LePage national website reaches the 3-million-visitors-per-month milestone. Royal LePage demonstrates its leadership on social media through its seven channels, expanding its reach and connecting with more Canadians.

Launch of the Royal LePage Canadian Real Estate Market Summary, which draws on more than 40 years of real estate market research from the House Price Study. The Summary significantly increases the number of regions covered, expanding to 53 markets from coast to coast.

We garnered more than 2.3 billion media mentions in 2016. In addition, Royal LePage received the Ovation Award for Excellence from the International Association of Communication Professionals (IACP) and the ACE Award from the Canadian Public Relations Society (CPRS) for overall excellence in media relations.

The Royal LePage network expanded to include 17,000 real estate brokers, double the number it had in 2002. Phil Soper, President and CEO of Royal LePage, was named the most influential person in Canada's real estate sector by Swanepoel Power 200.

4- The wayside cross known as “The Maurice Lepage Cross”

This wayside cross, located at Ranges 7–8 in St-Marcellin-de-Rimouski, was built in 1918 by Alfred Lepage. Unfortunately, it no longer exists as of 2023

6- A Montreal inventor, Adolphe Lepage

Adolphe Lepage designed a water valve. The patent is dated September 26, 1879, and bears the number 10,482. See “Premières inventions québécoises” by Guy Giguère, published by Les Éditions Québecor.

7- His Excellency Jacques Roy, Ambassador to France

Mr. Jacques Roy is of Burgundian descent through his ancestor Antoine Roy. He is also descended from one of his great-grandmothers named Ursule Lepage (born in Rimouski on December 28, 1831, daughter of Eloi Lepage and Julienne Pineau; died in St-Anne-des-Monts on August 2, 1894).

8- Louis Lepage, seigneur and parish priest of Terrebonne

In 1715, Louis Lepage de Sainte-Claire, son of René Lepage, the newly appointed parish priest of Lachenaie, ministered to the first settlers of Terrebonne. In 1720, he purchased the seigneurie of Terrebonne, established the “Les Bois” mission, and built the first chapel. He set up mills on the seigneurie, traded in lumber for the construction of the King’s ships, and even requested permission to operate iron mines. The year 1723 marks the year the parish of St-Louis de Terrebonne was founded, known today as St-Louis-de-France.

9- Germain Lepage, son of Etienne Lepage and Nicole Berthelot

He was born around 1636 in Notre-Dame-de-Ouanne, Auxerre, Yonne, France. He married Reine Lory around 1658 in Ouanne, Auxerre. He was confirmed on June 3, 1664, in Quebec City, at the age of 28. According to census records, in 1666 he was a resident of Île d’Orléans; in 1667, he lived with his brother Louis on Île d’Orléans on a plot of land valued at fifteen arpents; in 1681, he lived with his wife and son René in the county of Saint-Laurent and owned a rifle, twelve head of cattle, and fifty arpents of land valued at [...]. In 1696, after the death

of his wife, he left the island to join his son René in Rimouski. He died on February 26, 1723, in Rimouski.

10- Etienne Lepage

"Etienne Lepage. A native of a village other than Ouanne, near the city of Auxerre, he was still alive in 1648. He may have left France in 1672, along with his daughter-in-law Reine Louri, his daughter Constance, and his grandson René, to join his two sons, Louis and Germain, on Île d'Orléans in Canada. In a baptismal record dated February 27, 1673, in Sainte-Famille, the name of a certain Etienne Lepage appears alongside those of Constance Lepage and René Lepage. The first ancestor of the Lepage family thus appears to have died in Canada at a very advanced age. Before 1627, in France, he had married Nicole Berthelot. Born during the reign of King Henry IV, she was still alive in 1648. There is no indication that she, too, went to Canada, as her husband and children did. Text by Pierre Le Clercq»

11-St.-Germain Parish of Rimouski

The element "Germain" refers to the first name of Rimouski's first settler, Germain Lepage, father of René Lepage, Sieur de Sainte-Claire, who acquired the seigneurie of Rimouski in 1694—a seigneurie originally granted to Augustin Rouer de Villaray and de La Cardonnière in 1688. As for "Rimouski," derived from the name of the river that flows through the territory—and first mentioned in 1688 in the deed of concession for the fief and seigneurie of Rimouski and Saint-Barnabé—it dates back, according to Monsignor Laflèche, to a Mi'kmaq word, "animouski," in the language of the Sault people, from "animousk," meaning "dog," and "ki" or "gi," meaning "dwelling." Source: Welcome to the City of Rimouski

12- The Lepage Surname

Among the most common surnames in Quebec, the surname Lepage ranks 122nd, well behind Tremblay (1), Gagnon (2), Roy (3), Côté (4), Bouchard (5), Gauthier (6), Morin (7), Lavoie (8), Fortin (9), and Dubé (24).....Soucy (239).

13- Lepage Bakeries: History

Lepage Bakeries, a company well-known in New England, was founded in Lewiston, Maine, in 1903 by a Quebecker native of Île-d'Orléans: François-Régis Lepage (son of François-Xavier Lepage and Vitaline Lepage). F.X. Régis Lepage was born on March 13, 1873, in St-François, Île-d'Orléans. He married Marie-Vitaline Giguère on January 24, 1898, in St-François, Île-d'Orléans. He died on March 11, 1949. In 2003, Lepage Bakeries celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Aerial view of LePage Bakeries



Albert R. Lepage, President of
Lepage Bakeries, Inc.
P.O. Box 1900
Auburn, Maine 04211-1900

Here is what Albert R. Lepage, the company's president, had to say (Sept. 2003).

We celebrated our company's 100th anniversary this summer. My grandfather, François Régis Lepage, was born in Saint-François, Île d'Orléans, in 1873. He moved to the United States in 1888. His wife, Vitaline Giguère, was born in Sainte-Famille, Île d'Orléans. They had 11 children, all born in the United States. My father, Régis A. Lepage, was the only son. He married Corinne Croteau and had four children, including me.

My siblings—Lucille Lepage Sedgeley of New York, Françoise Odette Lepage of San Rafael, CA, and Régis F. Lepage of Auburn, ME—will be joining our organization. The following is a brief excerpt from our company's history. Lepage Bakeries is the largest and one of the last independent companies specializing in high-end commercial baking, private-label products, and foodservice in New England. The company distributes its Country Kitchen and Barowsky products throughout the northeastern United States.

The history of Lepage Bakeries began when François Régis Lepage (1873–1949) established his bakery in 1903 on Chestnut Street in Lewiston, Maine. Régis A. Lepage (1910–1985), F. R.'s only son, joined the bakery in 1933. He guided the bakery through the Great Depression, World War II, the introduction

of the Country Kitchen brand in 1951, and the development of “whipped dough” continuous-mix bread in 1954.

By the time Régis A. retired in 1979, Lepage Bakeries had become one of the leading wholesale bakeries in northern New England.

President Albert R. Lepage, Régis A.’s son, and President and CEO Andrew P. Barowsky, who joined the company in 1971 and 1977, respectively, further expanded the business. In 1993, **Bakery Production and Marketing**, the industry’s leading publication, named Lepage Bakeries “Wholesale Baker of the Year,” citing the company’s management’s aggressive approach to growth, technology, and productivity. The company opened a new, state-of-the-art plant in Brattleboro, Vermont, in May 1994 to meet the ever-growing demand for our quality products.

Albert R. Lepage, president

Flowers Foods Inc., which manufactures Nature’s Own bread, Tastykake treats, and other baked goods, has agreed to acquire Lepage Bakeries Inc. for \$370 million in cash and stock, thereby expanding its presence in New England and New York.

Lepage’s portfolio of regional brands includes Country Kitchen and Barowsky’s, as well as a wider variety of breads, rolls, and buns. Lepage is based in Auburn, Maine.

The deal includes two bakeries in Lewiston, Maine, and one in Brattleboro, Vermont, as well as a direct-to-store delivery platform that will accelerate the expansion of the Nature’s Own and Tastykake brands in the Northeast, Flowers Foods said.

Under the terms of the deal, Flowers will pay \$300 million in cash and \$50 million in stock for LePage. The deal also provides for a total of \$20 million in deferred cash payments beginning on the fourth anniversary of the deal, Flowers said.

The cash portion of the transaction will be financed through a combination of available cash and existing debt. The sale, which remains subject to regulatory approval, is expected to close during Flowers’ second fiscal quarter, the company said.

LePage’s current executives, Andrew Barowsky and Albert LePage, will continue to lead the company as co-presidents, while Barowsky will also serve as vice president of innovation at Flowers, the company said.

The transaction was approved and has been completed

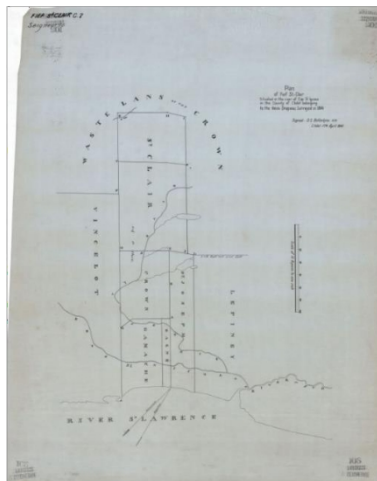
14- The Story of Toussaint Cartier:

Toussaint Cartier¹ (1707–1767)

He was born around 1707. He arrived in 1728 at the Saint-Germain parish in Rimouski. He had traveled the route that led through the forest from Restigouche to Métis via Lake Matapédia. Toussaint Cartier was a guest of Sieur Pierre Lepage de Saint-Barnabé on Saint-Barnabé Island, across from Rimouski. On November 5, 1728, Sieur Pierre Lepage de Saint-Barnabé donated a plot of land on Île Saint-Barnabé to him in the presence of Father Ambroise Rouillard, Basile Gagnier, and Charles Souslevent. He lived as a hermit on Île Saint-Barnabé. He assisted the survivors of the shipwreck of the “Saint-Esprit” in Rimouski, the only survivors of which were Loubarat, DeCondamin, DeSouvenier, Father Joseph Chesnot, and Pierre Brunet. On January 29, 1767, Charles Lepage, noticing that there was no fire in the fireplace of his cabin, brought him back to his home. Toussaint died on January 30, 1767, at the Saint-Germain Parish in Rimouski and was buried on January 31, 1767, in the church of the Saint-Germain Parish in Rimouski by Father Ambroise Rouillard.

15- Lepage de Sainte-Claire Seigneurie

Sainte-Claire (see map), Seigneurie 11, near Cap-St-Ignace



* Montmagny County-MRC

* Area: 1 league by 2 leagues behind Gagné and Gamache

* Lords:

1. René Lepage de Sainte-Claire, March 17, 1693

2. Pierre Lepage de Saint-Barnabé (inherited from his father, 1718)

16- René Lepage, Sieur de Sainte-Claire (son of Germain and Reine Loury)

René Lepage was baptized on April 10, 1656, in Ouanne in the Auxerre region. He was only 5 years old when his father left France in 1661 to work in Canada. It was not until (probably) 1673 that he left France with his mother, Reine Loury, and his aunt, Constance Lepage. He lived on Île-d'Orléans with his parents. On June 10, 1686, at the age of 30, he married Marie-Madeleine Gagnon (aged 15) in Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré; she bore him 16 children, 8 boys and 8 girls. One of his sons, Louis, became a priest and later the seigneur of Terrebonne.

On March 17, 1693, he obtained a land grant located in Cap-Saint-Ignace, Montmagny County: a seigneurie also known as Sainte-Claire. It was from that point on that René Lepage bore the honorary name of Sainte-Claire.

Then, a year later, on July 10, 1694, he exchanged everything he owned on Île d'Orléans for the still-undeveloped seigneurie of Rimouski, which had belonged to Augustin Rouer since 1688 but had never been cleared. He left Île d'Orléans for good in July 1696, after his mother's death, accompanied by his wife, his five children, and his father Germain.

On November 4, 1696, he acquired the seigneurie of Anse-aux-Coques (or Lepage-Thibierge) together with Gabriel Thibierge, who was married to Marie-Madeleine Lepage (the eldest daughter of Louis Lepage); he expanded the seigneurie on May 7, 1697.

On August 25, 1703, he expanded his holdings to include the Pachot fief on the Métis River through a deal with Charlotte-Françoise Juchereau. He also acquired part of Pierre Lessard's seigneurie (also known as Pointe-aux-Pères or LaMollaye). Pierre Lessard was the son of Seigneur Etienne de Lessard. He had married Marie-Barbe Fortin on April 16, 1690; she was the widow of Pierre Gagnon, the father of Marie-Madeleine Gagnon, wife of René Lepage.

René died on August 4, 1718, in Rimouski, at the age of 62. Pierre, the eldest son, became the second seigneur of Rimouski.

17-Residents of Rimouski in 1758

In 1758, Rimouski had only 72 residents, including: the Lepages (who arrived in 1696); the St-Laurents and the Gosselins (1696); the Desrosiers (1718); the Gasses (1724); the Pineaus (1730); the Côtés (1730); the Ruests (1734); the Bouillons (1738); the Canuels (1751); the Réhels (1751); the Proulxes (171); and the Banvilles (1757).

18- Seigneuries and Lords of the Lower St. Lawrence

L'Isle-Verte

1. Louis Rouer d'Artigny, April 27, 1684, and April 24, 1688
2. Pierre de Niort de La Minotière, May 1, 1701
3. Jean-Baptiste Côté, February 14, 1711
4. Jean-Baptiste Côté (inherited from his father)

Trois-Pistoles

1. Charles Denis de Vitré, January 6, 1687
2. Denis Riverin, November 13, 1688, annulled November 18, 1688
3. Jean Rioux, March 15, 1696
4. Pierre de Niort de La Minotière, 1702 (second grant)
5. Nicolas Rioux, Vincent Rioux, Pierre Rioux, Marie-Madeleine Rioux (inherited from their father),
6. Nicolas Rioux purchased from Pierre de Niort, 1712

Bic

1. Charles Denis de Vitré, May 6, 1675
2. Charles Aubert de Lachenaye, November 13, 1688

Rimouski + Île Saint-Barnabé

1. Augustin Rouer de Villeray and de LaCardonnière, April 24, 1688
2. René Lepage de Sainte-Claire, July 18, 1694
3. Pierre Lepage de Saint-Barnabé

LaMollaie (or Lessard, or Pointe-au-Père)

1. Pierre Lessard and Barbe Fortin, March 8, 1696
2. René Lepage de Sainte-Claire (part of the estate bequeathed to his wife, Marie-Madeleine Gagnon)

Lepage-Thibierge (or Anse-aux-Coques or Sainte-Luce)

1. René Lepage of Sainte-Claire and Gabriel Thibierge, November 14, 1696
2. Pierre Lepage of Saint-Barnabé