

Winter 2011-2012

Number 106

Le Trésor des Kirouac

Bulletin of the descendants of Alexandre de K/voach



Photo: Marie Kirouac

Four proud Kervoach descendants wish you a Happy New Year



Kirouac
Kirouack



Kérouac
Kérouack



Keroac
Keroack



Kéroack
Kyrouac



Breton
Burton



Curwack
Curwick



Le Trésor des Kirouac

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THE PRESIDENT'S WORD

There is a great deal about history and genealogy in this number 106 of *Le Trésor*. First of all, Greg Kyrouac, our Regional Representative for the US Central Time Zone, tells us about the many descendants of our ancestor Alexandre de Kervoach who settled in the American Midwest as early as the mid 19th century. He explains who the first K/voach were, where they came from, and where they settled in Illinois. He also tells us why in that part of the USA, we find a lot of Kyrouacs but very few Kirouacs.

During the Re-Unification gathering in Kankakee in June 2011, for the first time we met CURWICKS, members of our K/ family whose existence we only heard about in the last few years through Greg's research. Today, Greg takes us along the discovery path showing us how the name was transformed from de K/voach into Curwick. He also explains how some descendants of the first Kyrouacs no longer use the name K/ in the States. There are Burtons; in Quebec too, some of our ancestor's descendants are called Breton and no longer Kirouac. So here is the result of Greg's fascinating genealogical research carried on over more than thirty-five years. The truth is he started looking up his ancestors even before we did in Quebec!

If you consult the list of the various spellings of our family name on the cover of the present issue of *Le Trésor* you can see that the results of Greg's findings now appear in the list of the various spelling of our surname today. This fascinating part of our family history is revealed for the first time for you to appreciate and enjoy.

You will also read the first of three articles that I am putting together about the notaries' deeds entered into by Louise Bernier and her son Louis Carouac because these legal documents reveal a great deal about

them and their life. The second article will carry on this analysis, and a third one will essentially center on the transactions of Louis' widow, Marie-Catherine Metot, after her husband passed away. At the time, a single or married woman had no legal rights without the agreement – in writing – of her father, tutor, or husband; however, a widow had legal rights of her own.

In the present bulletin, Gerald Nicosia gives us the latest on the saga of Gabrielle Lévesque's will. In August 2011, the District Court of Appeal of Florida validated the decision taken in 2009 establishing that Jack's mother's will was a forgery; the consequences of that decision are far reaching.

In another article, Gerald Nicosia takes us on the trail of Jack Kerouac; first behind the scenes during the filming of *On the Road* in Montreal in July 2010; then on to Girton College in Cambridge, England, where he gave a lecture on Jack Kerouac, before going to Lowell, Mass., USA, for the launching of his latest book: *One and Only: The untold story of On the Road*.

Mark Pattison, journalist and KFA Regional Representative for the US Eastern Time zone, read Gerald Nicosia's latest book *ONE AND ONLY* and analyzes it for us.

I wish to take the opportunity to thank Marie and Brian Timperley who went to Lowell, on 8 October 2011 to represent the KFA at the launching of the book *ONE AND ONLY*. And a special thanks to Marie L. Timperley and Michel Bornais for the visibility they gave to our Association during the filming of *On the Road* in Montréal during the summer 2010. I also wish to extend our sincere gratitude to Gerald Nicosia for inviting the KFA to be represented at both occasions as well as sending us two articles and all the photos to illustrate them.



François Kirouac

Collection François Kirouac

With the previous issue of *Le Trésor*, number 105, we included a survey to find out what you think about our annual K/ gathering. We are very grateful for those of you who answered rapidly and we hope that, if you have not yet filled the short questionnaire, you will do so ASAP. Your answers will help us improve our gatherings because we really want you to enjoy them. And if you have not renewed your membership yet, do send us both at the same time, your answers and your payment. Thank you very much for your support.

As a last word, in my name and that of all the Board Members, and *Le Trésor's* Editorial Committee, may I extend our **BEST WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.**

May 2012 bring you Health, Happiness and Prosperity !





WEDDING BELLS IN ILLINOIS

Hope Kyrouac of Ashland, Illinois, and Brett Cherry of Taylorville, Illinois, were married in an outdoor ceremony in the wooded section of Hope's maternal grandmother's property in Highland, Illinois, on Saturday, 6 August 2011, with Brett's grandfather presiding over the ceremony. The bride's parents are Greg (GFK 00239) and Nancy Kyrouac of Ashland, Illinois. The groom's parents are Mark & Marla (Warren) Cherry of Wonder Lake, Illinois. The couple lives in Taylorville.

Interview with Marie-Ginette Guay « mère » a.k.a Jack's mother in the film *On the Road*

On 25 January 2011, three members of Le Trésor's editorial team met with Mrs. Marie-Ginette Guay, professor of diction at the *Conservatoire d'art dramatique* (School of performing arts) in Quebec City who was at the time the Artistic Director and joint general manager of the Quebec City theatre *Le Périscope*.

Mrs. Guay had just completed filming the part of Gabrielle Lévesque, Jack Kerouac's mother, in the Franco-American production of the film *On the Road* directed by Walter Salles. The interview took place at the Theatre *Le Périscope* and lasted over an hour; once typed it was a fifteen-page document.

Right from the start, we felt that Mrs. Guay was earnestly speaking to us about her experience playing Jack's mother and that she would honestly give her impressions with reference to the relationship between Gabrielle Lévesque and her son, Jack, particularly after the death of Jack's older brother, Gérard.

First of all she told us how she came to be chosen to play the part. Then she drew an interesting and pertinent parallel with the Franco-American Diaspora living in New England to

explain the great sensitivity she wanted to demonstrate when playing the part. She also talked about the other actors and directors on the set and really insisted on how important the scenario was because it conditioned the whole film as well as the way she had to fit into it. She also felt that she had to respect the accent of the Franco-Americans when speaking French which, of course, is very different from the Québécois slang known as *joual**. She made some very revealing comments about what happened 'behind the scene' to use an established theatrical expression. She

also talked about her understanding of the particular - even singular - relationship between Gabrielle and Jack. (**Joual* i.e. *cheval* (horse) misspoken).

The *Trésor*'s editorial team had planned on publishing this interview in the present bulletin to coincide with the launching of the film, announced for December 2011. However, for reasons totally unknown to us, the premiere is being postponed again; hence, the publication of the interview is too. It will appear in a future *Trésor* whenever we hear about the film *On the Road* being released. **The Editors**



Photo: François Kirouac

MERRY CHRISTMAS

For Christmas 2010, we published the photos of nine “little treasures” descendants of Alexandre de Kervoach. Here are nine more from the 10th and 11th generation to wish you a Merry Christmas 2011!



From Norway: Ida, Sunniva and Thomas



From the Laurentians: Mia, Julianne and Émilie



From Saskatchewan: Christina



From British Columbia: Kass



From Ontario: Geneviève

Behind Every President There Is A Great Man
Hidden - Unseen - Unnoticed from the outside world but very well known and much appreciated inside
Homage to Alain Kirouac

**For 25 years of Service as Executive Vice-President and General Manager of Quebec City
Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Québec = CCIQ)**

Alain Kirouac, has seen many presidents since he started working at the Quebec City Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CCIQ) - twenty-five years ago and as many presidents, and countless economic and political files!

On Wednesday, 14 December 2011, at the Quebec Hilton Hotel there was a surprise cocktail party gathering about sixty guests, administrators, present and former presidents of the CCIQ all keen to underline the precious contribution and remarkable work done by Mr. Alain Kirouac as Executive VP & General Manager during the past twenty-five years. (...)

Many who spoke particularly underlined Alain Kirouac's priceless behind-the-scene hard work that made all the difference while they were involved with the CCIQ and said how much they appreciated working with him.

Mr. Sam Hamad, Quebec Minister for

Economic Development, Innovation & Export, and a former CCIQ President in 2000-2001, was unable to attend so he sent a video to mark his appreciation and friendship to Mr. Kirouac.

Mr. Benoît Bernier, actual CCIQ President declared: **"There is an extraordinary team supporting the CCIQ Presidents, made up of permanent employees, volunteers, and administrators, but chiefly it is the Executive VP and General Manager, Alain Kirouac. He keeps track of all issues and records; he is the living memory of the CCIQ. We felt it was absolutely essential to underline his invaluable contribution to the CCIQ and the region and pay homage to Mr. Kirouac. As they say, there is a great man hidden behind every president of the CCIQ! We wish Alain Kirouac many more years at the CCIQ.*"**

We are very pleased to add our congratulations to the well deserved



Alain Kirouac

homage to Alain Kirouac and we are proud to count him as one of the Founding members of the **Kirouac Family Association**.

(*info found in the French Press release prepared by the CCIQ and put on line on 15 December 2011 at http://www.ccquebec.ca/html/fr/salle_de_presse/communiqués_detail.php?id=10464)
THE EDITORS

CHRISTMAS AT THE KIROUAC-DROLET



In **Le Trésor des Kirouac**, number 94, Winter 2008-2009, pp. 12-16, we were very pleased to reproduce some photos taken by Arthur Drolet when the British dirigible R-100 came to St. Hubert (Montreal south shore) in 1930.

The collection of photos belongs to his son Maurice. For some time, Michel Bornais, Director of communications, has been scanning the negatives in this collection and we intend to reproduce more in future Trésors. Today we choose a photo that Maurice Drolet took at Christmas in 1935 or 1936. Seated from left to right: Marcel Laurin, son of Eudora Kirouac (one of Conrad's sisters, and wife of Edouard Laurin, Roger Drolet, Cécile Drolet, Arthur Drolet holding his son Lucien, his wife Blanche Kirouac (another sister of Conrad, brother Marie-Victorin); standing behind her is Thérèse Bédard, then a child, now married to Lucien Drolet, Roland Drolet and, at the end of the table, Roland Kirouac. Standing at the back: from left to right: Madeleine Drolet, Jean-Paul Laurin; Monique Drolet and Jean Drolet. There are other articles you may wish to read about Maurice Drolet in previous **Le Trésor des Kirouac**, March 2002, number 67.

(Much gratitude to Mrs. Céline Drolet for identifying every person in this photograph.)

The K/ families in Illinois, USA

by Greg Kyrouac, Illinois

Over a century before cousin Jack wrote his epic novel, beginning in the 1840s, the branch of the K/ family that settled in Illinois was “on the road”. The descendants of **Joseph Kéroüac** (GFK 174) and his third wife, **Marie Gesseron**, (as spelled in the *Genealogical Dictionary of Canadian Families* by Tanguay)⁽¹⁾, may have been the first K/ family members to leave Canada. Those who use **Kerouac**, **Kyrouac**, **Curwack**, **Curwick** and many of the **Burtons** in the Bourbonnais/Kankakee area are all descended from Joseph (GFK 174) and Marie Gessseron.

Growing up in the small French-Canadian village in Illinois, I wondered why there were so many different, yet similar names. During the Village of Bourbonnais Centennial celebration in 1975, I remember asking my grandfather, **Leo Kyrouac** (GFK 237), whether or not all of the **Kerouacs**, **Kyrouacs**, **Burtons** and **Curwicks** of the area were related. He told me he knew we were related, but he could not tell me exactly how. Unfortunately, my grandfather died in 1977 before I could find out all the details he did know, and so I worked with my aunt, **Mary Louise** (GFK 249), on the family history.

After learning about our ancestor, **Joseph** (GFK 200), who came from Canada to Illinois, I decided I would take a trip to the Quebec Archives in November 1979 to research our ancestry. While I was there, I found the connection to the ancestor and was told by one of the Archives staff members that

Jacques Kirouac was organizing a gathering of all the K/ family members in North America. Several family members from this area including my fiancée, **Nancy**, and myself were part of the 800+ attendees in the first 1980 reunion and so my connection to the **Kirouac Family Association** (KFA) began. My quest to learn more about how the family was related ultimately led to the recent **K/ family Reunification Gathering** held in June 2011 in Bourbonnais and Kankakee, Illinois.⁽²⁾

THE FIRST K/ IN ILLINOIS

The first K/ born in the United States in Vermont in 1841 has connections to Illinois. Records show that on 29 September 1841, the marriage of **Paul Kirouac** (GFK 178) and **Libere** (or Liber; her real first name was Élisabeth) **Beaudoin** that had been conducted “before a squire” (a justice of the peace, perhaps?) was “rehabilitated” (recognized by the church) at St. Georges church in Henryville, Iberville County, Quebec. That same day, their daughter, **Marie**, who had been born three months earlier in Vermont, was baptized. This Marie appears to have come to Bourbonnais as part of the family migration in 1853.

As documented in *Le Trésor* #104, many families from Quebec came to Bourbonnais in the mid 1800s. The first evidence of the K/ family in Illinois can be found in the St. Leo parish records in Bourbonnais⁽³⁾ for the baptism of **Hilary Ponton**, son of **Louis & Marie Angele K/** (GFK 24) **Ponton** on 20 June 1848. It is also

when the name begins to change. Father Courjault recorded that Hilary was born on 18 June 1848 to Louis Ponton and Angele **Kerowak**. Later in the year, Angele was godmother at two baptisms, but Father Courjault spelled the surname **Kerouak** in August and **Kerouack** in December. (Hilary’s older brother, **Joseph**, was born in Henryville, Quebec the previous year and later served fourteen months during the American



Mary Louise Kyrouac Bertrand (GFK 249)
Family Collection

(1) *Genealogical dictionary* edited between 1871 and 1890 by Monseigneur Cyprien Tanguay (1819-1902); published in 1891, the first repertory of early French/French Canadian, Quebec, Catholic marriages between 1608 and 1890.

(2) Read the account written by Pia Karrer-O’Leary and Marie Lussier-Timperley in *Le Trésor*, number 105, Autumn 2011, pp.10-16.

(3) There is only one parish in Bourbonnais. In 1841, a log chapel dedicated to St. Leo was built in Bourbonnais Grove. It was replaced by a wooden frame church in 1850 and given the name of The Divine Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, usually referred to as Maternity BVM. The wooden building burned in 1853 and was replaced with the current building completed in 1858.

Civil War as a member of the 138th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.)

I re-discovered another K/ who came to Bourbonnais in the 1850s while writing this article: **Marie Angèle's younger sister**, Marie (GFK 23). I have been aware of them for years, but originally forgot to include them in the first draft of this article. She married **François Rémillard** in Henryville, and they had at least one child, **Rose de Lima**, who was born on 18 March 1851 and baptized on 19 March 1851 in Henryville. On 30 August 1857 in the Maternity BVM records in Bourbonnais, **François Napoleon Rémillard** is baptized, having been born on 20 August 1857 to **François Rémillard** and **Marie Breton**. The Godparents were **Gédéon Breaud** and **Angele Breton**. There are no other records of this family in the Maternity BVM records, although there are several other Remillards⁽⁴⁾.

A subsequent record of the St. Leo parish notes **Fabien Fraser**, the son of **Augustin Fraser** and **Marie Marguerite K/** (GFK 2577),⁽⁵⁾ in the baptism of his daughter, **Aglæ**, born on 17 January 1849 and baptized the next day by Father Courjault. **Fabien**, who was born at Cap St. Ignace on 24 September 1812, married **Mary Flore Goudreau** in L'Islet on 11 October 1836 and

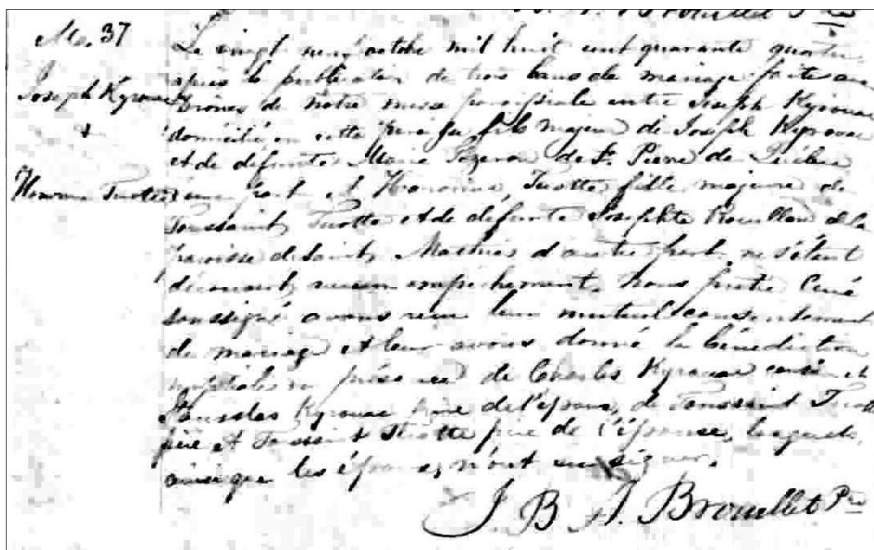
died in Bourbonnais on 30 March 1863. He is buried in the cemetery next to Maternity BVM church.

MORE OF THE FAMILY ARRIVES FROM CANADA

Those who became the ancestors of the **Kerouac, Kyrouac, Curwack, Curwick and Burton** families of Illinois arrived in Bourbonnais a little later. **Joseph Kéroüac & Marie Jesron** (as spelled in the marriage record) were married at St. Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-sud near Montmagny, Quebec, on 19 August 1806. They had fifteen children, including six sons and four daughters who lived to adulthood. Five out of those six sons later moved to Illinois.

The six sons, in order of birth were:

• **Stanislas** (GFK 179) and **Dorothy "Berteau"** were counted in the 1850 Census of Bourbonnais on 13 November 1850. **Stanislas, or Didace**, was the eldest son of Joseph K/ and Marie. **Stanislas** married **Marie Dorothee Bouchard** on 15 February 1847 in Henryville, Quebec when they were both about forty years old and did not have any children. Dorothy died on 7 April 1874 and Didace died on 5 December 1891, both in Bourbonnais and are buried in the cemetery next to the Maternity BVM church.



Registration of the marriage of Joseph Kyrouac (GFK 200) and Honorine Thuot in Henryville, Quebec, on 29 October 1844, photo of the official records.

(4) Some more searching showed, to a certain degree, what happened to the family of François and Marie Clementine K Remillard. They returned to Henryville where their son, François, was stillborn on 1 April 1860 and buried in Henryville on 3 April 1860. They are also found in Henryville in the 1861 Canadian census. It appears most, if not all, of their children moved to the US with them in about 1864 according to the 1900 US Federal Census. They are found at Sandy Hill village around Kingsbury in Washington County, New York, in the 1880 and 1900 US Federal Census.

(5) See *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, number 75, March 2004, pp. 34-36, Augustin Fraser #2 and his first wife, Marguerite Kirouac. Marguerite was the daughter of Alexandre K/ and Élisabeth Chalifour and the grand-daughter of Alexandre de Kervoach and his wife Louise Bernier. Thus both branches of the K/ genealogical tree are found in Illinois as early as the middle of the 19th century because Joseph (GFK 174) was the son of Louis and Catherine Metot, therefore Marguerite's first cousin.

• **Joseph (GFK 200)** married **Honorine Tuotte** (Thuot dit Duval) on 29 October 1844 in Henryville, Quebec. They and their twelve children, as well as their current descendants, have used the name **Burton** or **Kyrouac**. They arrived in Bourbonnais in December 1855 as documented in the Maternity BVM church records for the baptism of their son, **Louis Napoleon** (also known as Paul), who was baptized on 23 December 1855 after having been born in Michigan on December 4th during the trip.

• **Marcel Hippolythe⁽⁶⁾ (GFK 269)**, remained in Quebec although some of his descendants moved to the New England states.

• **Hippolite-Paul⁽⁷⁾ (GFK 178)** a.k.a. **Hippolite Paul**, married twice with a total of sixteen children. His descendants are named **Curwack** or **Curwick**. According to the 1900 Census, his daughter **Marie K/ (Mrs. Pierre**

Hubert) (the one who was born in Vermont) came to Bourbonnais in 1853 which is possible, since Marie's younger sister, **Philomène**, died in Stukely, Quebec, on 25 June 1853. His first wife, **Elisabeth Beaudoin**, died in Bourbonnais on 17 June 1859 and is buried in the old church cemetery. He married **Suzanne Magdalene Bellegarde** on 3 March 1862 at Maternity BVM church. They later moved to Kansas, probably in 1868-1869. According to the 1880 Census, Suzanne died between 1875 and 1880. We have not yet found information on either Paul or Suzanne's deaths.

• **Agapit⁽⁸⁾** married **Salomé Gagnon** on 18 April 1858 at Maternity BVM church, but there is no record of any children. He died in Bourbonnais on 8 October 1868 and is buried next to the church. **Salomé**, his widow, later married **Louis Dubois** on 13 January 1873 in Maternity BVM Church.

• **Louis Godefroi (GFK 180)** married **Josette Boudreau** on 20 January 1862 at Maternity BVM church. They had a total of sixteen children, and their descendants are named **Burton** or **Kerouac**. **Louis** died on 13 November 1893 in Bourbonnais and is listed as buried in the old church cemetery. **Josette** (also known as **Elisabeth**) died on 21 November 1921 in Manteno, Illinois and is buried in the newer Maternity BVM cemetery near the Kankakee River.

HOW TO SPELL A NAME

An article about the Illinois families would not be complete without a discussion about the many spellings of the surname.

The varieties developed because most people in the mid 1800s were illiterate and did not know how to spell their last name. They often went by the spelling that the authorities used, and the priests were the authority in the church. Here are some of the variations I have found in the Bourbonnais/Kankakee area and some of the ways in which they may have developed.

KYROUAC

I asked my grandfather **Leo Kyrouac** how we got the "K-Y" spelling. He told me that his father, **Louis (GFK 212)**, used **Burton** but had to register his name for some official reason. He asked the priests at St. Viateur College, where he worked, to find out the correct way to spell the name. Apparently, one of the priests wrote to Henryville to find out how the name was spelled in his parents' marriage record, and in that record, the name is spelled **KYROUAC**, as can be seen in the accompanying photo on page 8.

(6) *Marcel is the ancestor of Pierre Kirouac, who was president of the KFA from 2002 to 2005 as well as that of Michel Bornais, a member of the editorial board of Le Trésor and Secretary of our Association from 2002 to 2009.*

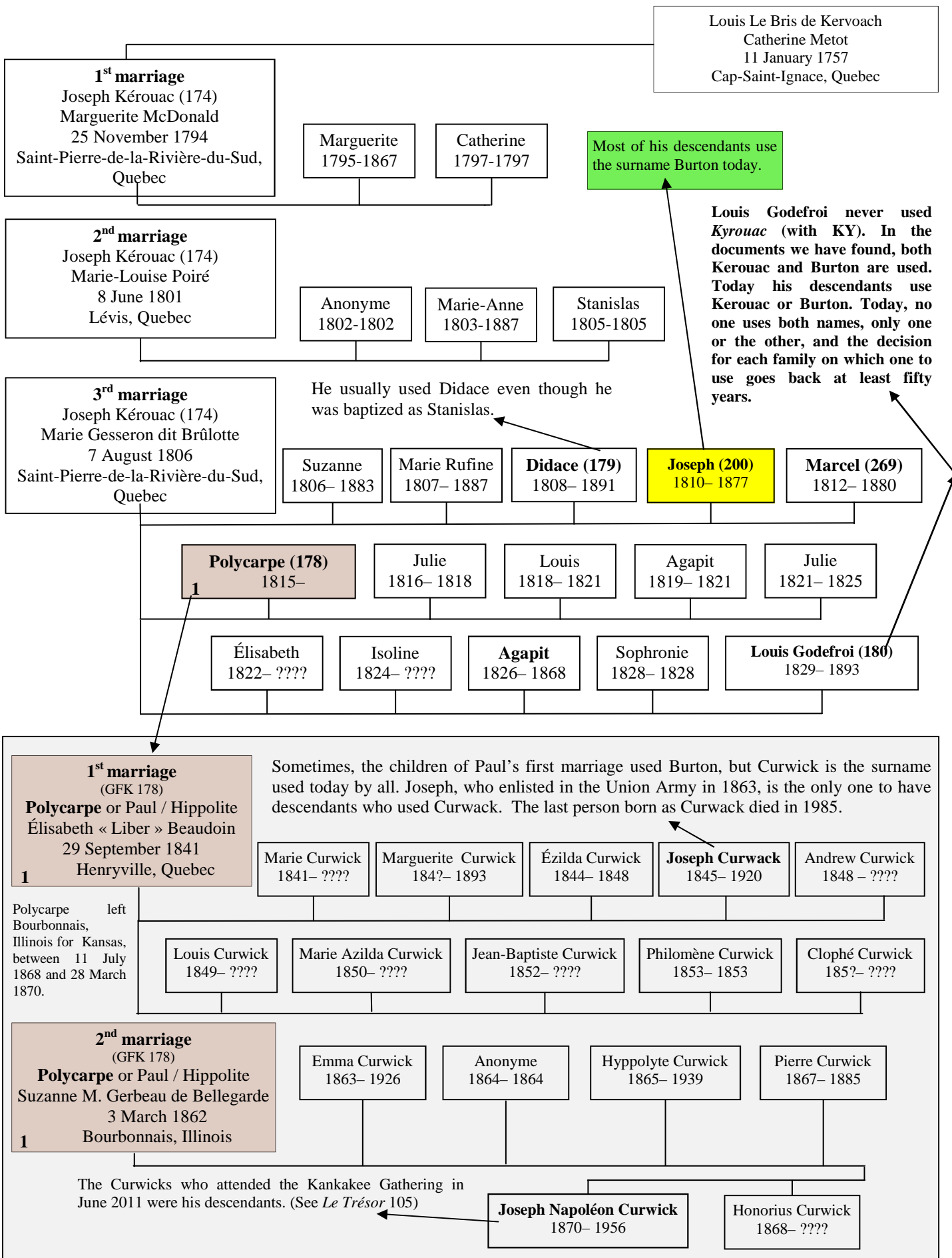
(7) *When consulting the list of names and dates of birth of the children of **Joseph Kéroüac & Marie Jesron**, Polycarpe is the Christian name found in the church baptismal record. One Marcel Hippolythe is listed and accounted for. So, it seemed as though the child baptized as **Polycarpe** must have used the names **Paul** or **Hippolite** during his lifetime. There is never any other mention of the name **Polycarpe** in any documents found by Greg so far. Therefore Greg deduced that **Polycarpe** and **Paul-Hippolite** were one and the same person.*

(8) *His name does not appear in the Genealogical dictionary of the K/ Family published in 1991 so he does not have a GFK number.*

(Family Collection)

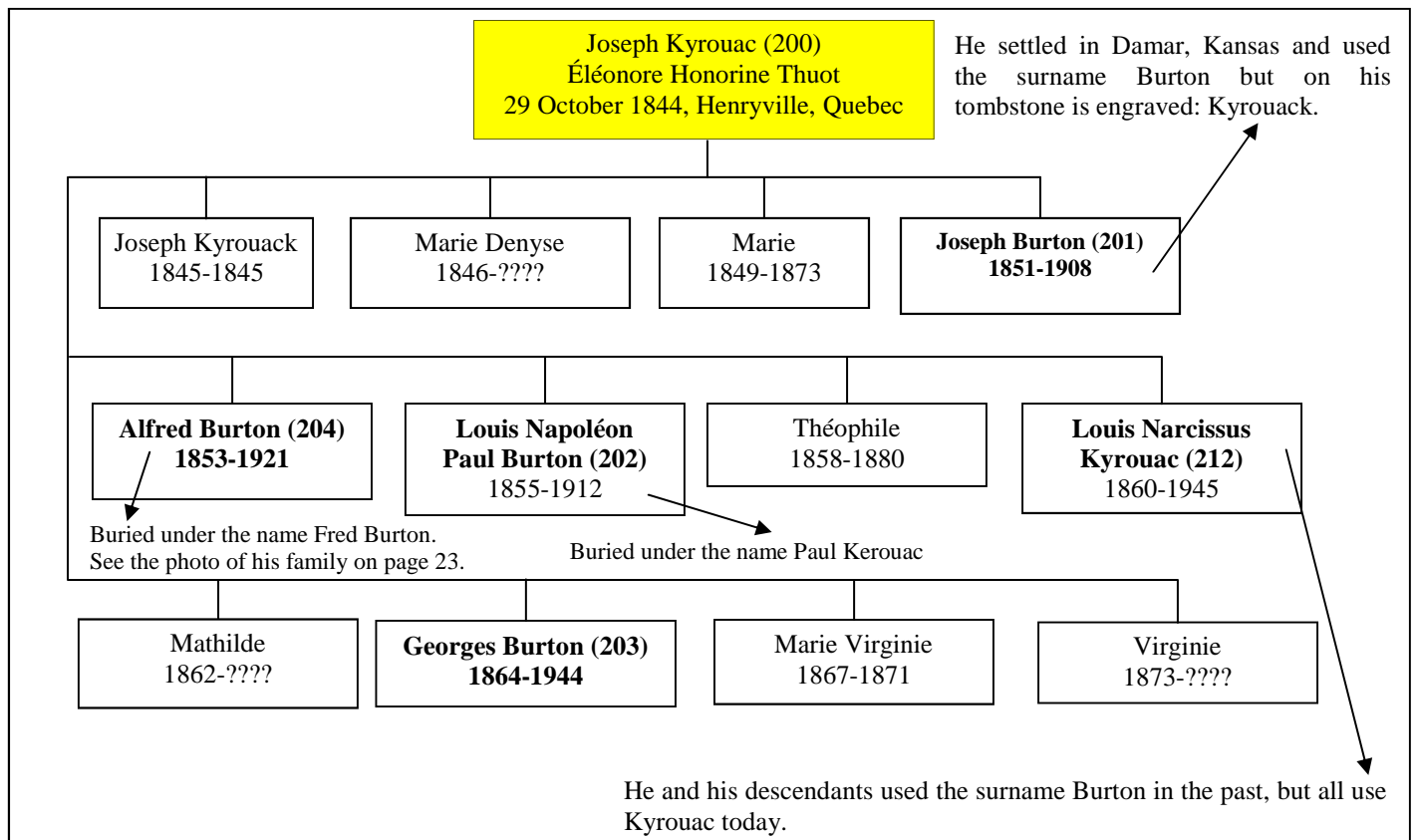


Louis (GFK 212) and **Melvina Lord**, married on 26 December 1888 in Bourbonnais, IL, USA, are the great-grandparents of Greg Kyrouac.





Among the descendants of Louis Godefroi (GFK 180), there is the family of Philippe Kerouac (GFK 2732) and his wife Anna Theolinda Olson. Photo taken in 1909. Standing from left to right: Lena Antoinette Burton, Meddie Kerouac, Viateur Burton, Florence Marie Burton, Phillip Burton, Aldea Arselie Burton, Hattie Malinda Burton; sitting in front, from left to right: Bessie Elisabeth Burton, Elmer Albert Kerouac, and Anna Theolinda Olson Kerouac, the mother, Stanley Roosevelt Burton, and Phillip Kerouac, the father, and Anna Burton. (Photo scanned in Kankakee, IL, USA, in June 2011 during the Re-Unification weekend. Archive number: X4330-0302.



See the photo of five of the sons of Joseph Kyrrouac (GFK 200) and Éléonore Honorine Thuot on the following page.

KYROUACK

Louis' (GFK 212) older brother, **Joseph (GFK 201)**, moved to **Damar, Kansas⁽⁹⁾** in the 1870s along with many other of Bourbonnais' French Canadian families. (See the photo of **Louis, Joseph** (*seated in the center of the photo*) and three of their brothers to the right which can also be found on page 79 of the GFK.) When Joseph died on 5 January 1908 in Damar, he was buried in the church cemetery with the name **Joseph Kyrouack** on the headstone. I have a feeling that this might have been the reason for discovering the "correct" spelling. Joseph's son, **Louis⁽⁸⁾**, registered for the World War I draft in 1917 with the name **Louis Kyrouack**, but all of the **Joseph Burton Kyrouack's** descendants today use **Burton**.

BURTON

How did we get the name "**Burton**"? In 2005, I asked this question of my great-aunt



Five sons of Joseph Kyrouac (GFK 200) and Eleonore Thuot. This Joseph was the grandson of Louis Keroac and Catherine Metot. Seated in front, from left to right: Louis Narcissus (GFK 212), **Joseph (GFK 201) who emigrated to Kansas, USA, during the 1870s**, Alfred (GFK 204); standing at the back, from left to right: Paul (GFK 202) and George (GFK 203). **All adopted the name Burton but Louis later changes to Kyrouac** (Photo: KFA collection; original from Alfred Kyrouac; acquired by the KFA: 1990; archive number: X4330-0323.)



Blanche Kyrouac/Burton Carter and Greg Kyrouac on 4 June 2005 in Florida, when Greg asked about the links between the Burton and Breton families and why the change of name. Blanche was almost 102 then and she died on 5 January 2008 at the age of 104 years, nine months and twenty-four days. (Collection: Greg Kyrouac)

Blanche Kyrouac/Burton Carter (GFK 00266) when she was nearly 102 years old. Her answer was: "The younger kids cooked it up. Les Bretons. The Bretons. They came from Brittany. They thought it was pretty. It was the younger kids who started it. It was nice." My opinion is that it was an attempt to make the name look more American English and easier to spell. In fact, the spellings Kyrouac and Kirouac, which are found in early 1800s Canadian documents, seem to be attempts to make the

(9) Damar, Kansas, web site at <http://www.skyways.org/towns/Damar/history.html> - **Joseph Kerouac** is among the list of the first settlers. A souvenir brochure was published to mark the Centennial of the town in 1988.

name look more French and less Breton.

CURWACK/CURWICK

The American Civil War played a role in developing the **Curwack/Curwick** variations. **Hippolite-Paul's** (GFK 178) eldest son, **Joseph**, traveled to Chicago in 1863 at the age of 18 to join the Union Army during the American Civil War. I believe that he told them his last name with his French Canadian accent, and the American Army officer who heard the name wrote it as it sounded to him: **C-U-R-W-A-C-K**. **Joseph Curwack** Joseph joined Company "B" of the 58th Illinois Infantry which became involved in several battles in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama during 1864-65. He mustered out of the Army in 1866 in Cairo, Illinois and **married Nancy Maria Heath** on 27 August 1871 in Effingham County, Illinois, about 170 miles (272 km) south of Bourbonnais.

He used **Curwack** all of his life, since he needed to be "Joseph Curwack" to receive his Army pension, although the name can be



Joseph Curwack (1845-1920)
Family Collection

REGISTRATION CARD	
SERIAL NUMBER 137	ORDER NUMBER 41293
1 NAME <i>Louis Hippolite</i>	
2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS <i>1518 1/2 Daniel Rocks Lane</i>	
Age in Years 35	Date of Birth <i>April 21st 1883</i>
RACE White	
U. S. CITIZEN Naturalized	
EMPLOYER'S NAME <i>Self</i>	
3 PLACE OF BIRTH <i>St. Louis, Mo.</i>	
4 NEAREST RELATIVE <i>Marcelline Hippolite</i>	
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE <i>Louis Hippolite</i>	

REGISTRAR'S REPORT	
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT	
HEIGHT Tall Medium Short	BUILD Slender Medium Stout
COLOR OF EYES <i>Blue</i>	COLOR OF HAIR <i>Black</i>
23 Does person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? <i>no</i>	
24 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:	
Date of Registration <i>Sept 12 1918</i>	
15-2-51-C	
Local Board For Rooks County, Kansas.	
St. Clair, Kan.	

Registration card of Louis, son of Joseph (GFK 201), for the First World War.

MILITARY HISTORY.							
Time and Place of Birth	Race	Company and Regiment	Time and Place of Discharge	Cause of Discharge	Disabilities when admitted to the Home		
<i>Aug 15, 1863, Eff. Co. Ill.</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>58th Ill. Inf.</i>	<i>April 1, 1866, Montgomery, Ala.</i>	<i>Exempt from War</i>	<i>Chol. Red. Fever, 3rd. Leg. Wound</i>	<i>Card. Hypertrophy, 1st. Station</i>	
DOMESTIC HISTORY.							
Where Born	Age	Height	Complexion	Color Eyes	Color Hair	Build and Weight	Religion
<i>Bourbonnais, Ind.</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>5'11"</i>	<i>Light Blue Gray</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Methodist</i>
HOME HISTORY.							
Date of Death	Date of Admission, Re-Admission and Transfer	Conditions of Re-Admission	Date of Discharge and Transfer	Cause of Discharge	Date of Death	Cause of Death	
<i>June 15, 1911</i>	<i>June 15, 1911</i>	<i>Dis. C.R. 1st</i>	<i>June 15, 1911</i>	<i>Dis. C.R. 1st</i>			

Joseph Curwack's Military Record

found in some documents as **Kerwack** or **Kirwack**. His father and other siblings and their descendants have all used **Curwick**, which is also easier to spell and pronounce than any K/ spelling and also looks more "English".

The surname can be found in the Maternity BVM church records written as **Burton**, **Keerouac**, **Kerauack**, **Kerouac**, **Kerrauac**, **Kerrauak**, **Kerrauc**, **Kerrauack**, **Kerouack**, **Kerraux**, **Kerrouac**, **Kirouac**, **Kourac**, **Kuerack**, **Kuerauac**, **Kuerrauac**, **Kuerraux**, **Kyrouac** and **Kyrovac**.

Oh, by the way, those are just the variations that can be found by looking in the Death Records book. If you want more ways to misspell the name, let me know. By looking in the other books, I know I can find more ways to change the spelling.

More Genealogical Notes and Tidbits

Joseph K/ (GFK 174) had been married before his 1806 wedding to Marie Gesseron. She was Joseph's third wife, his first two wives having died at early ages. Joseph's first wife was **Marie**



Family of Frank Tobenski and Aldea Arselie Burton (daughter of Philippe Kerouac, GFK 2732) in 1942. In front, from left to right: Aldea, Donna and Frank Tobenski; standing in back, from left to right: Harold, Doreen and Floyd; (Photo scanned in Kankakee, IL, USA, in June 2011 during the Re-Unification weekend.)

Marguerite McDonell (1770-1800). They had two children, and one daughter, **Marie Marguerite** (GFK 268), survived to adulthood, married **Joseph Bissonette** and settled in Bellechasse County, Quebec. **Joseph K/** then married **Marie Louise Poiré** (1781-1805). They had three children, and one daughter, **Marie Anne** (GFK 175), survived to adulthood, married **Jeremie Bouchard** and also settled in Bellechasse County but later moved to Dorchester County, Quebec.

Joseph Kéroüac & Marie Jesron (as her name is spelled in the marriage record) were married at St-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud in

Montmagny, Quebec, on 19 August 1806. Marie was Joseph's second wife's first cousin, as her father was Marie Louise's mother's brother. This family was ready for the road. They moved from St. Pierre briefly to Bellechasse County in the 1820s, but were back in 1829 for the birth of their final child, **Louis**, when Marie was 44 years old!

In 1832, they were still there when their second child, **Marie Rufine**, married **Pierre Metivier** from Ste. Claire in Dorchester County, Quebec. We find them in Ste. Claire in 1839 when their eldest daughter, **Marie Suzanne** (GFK 267), was married, and again on 19 October 1841 at the

wedding of **Marcel Kyrrouack** (GFK 269) to **Francoise Gagne**. Marcel is listed as a farmer in St. Thomas, Montmagny County. By the way, Marcel's brother, **Didace Quirouac**, is listed by the priest as a witness to the wedding.

Here I would like to stress that the two brothers, Marcel & Didace, did not write their names differently, but rather it was the priest who spelled it differently in the same record on the same day. He was the person who wrote that Didace **Quirouac** was witness at his brother's wedding and then he also spelled Marcel's last name **Kyrrouack**, adding an extra 'k'. Is it any surprise that spelling problems abound in this family?

Press Review

Michel Bornais

Pierre Dansereau, a pioneer in ecology, disciple and close associate of Brother Marie-Victorin, died in Montreal a few days short of his 100th birthday

A great pioneer in the field of environmental sciences, close collaborator of Brother Marie-Victorin and “possibly one of the Quebec scientists best known abroad, Pierre Dansereau, born in Outremont/Montreal on 5 October 1911, passed away in Montreal on 29 September 2011, only a few days before celebrating his 100th birthday.

Mr. Dansereau joined the UQAM* in 1971, and retired from that institution in 1976. In 1989, he was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus by UQAM. Then he began a second career working in laboratories to study the UQAM ecological systems and territorial development. He spearheaded students’ research until 2005 when he was 96 years young. Those he indefatigably mentored and UQAM University were getting ready to celebrate his 100th birthday.”



Pierre Dansereau in Oka, Quebec, in 1982 while filming a television programme on ecology. Photo: *Pierre Dansereau Archives* kept in the *Archives & Documents Management Department* at UQAM.

Mr. L.-G Francoeur adds “Pierre Dansereau began his career as a researcher at the Université de Montréal, a university he only left in order to occupy some prestigious posts in the United States and later coming back to Canada to fill various important functions.

“Gilles Vincent, Director of the Montreal Botanical Garden, calls Dansereau, who worked with Brother Marie-Victorin, the *Ecologist of Quebec*. And he adds that during his whole life, Pierre Dansereau put the emphasis on the importance of the amazing collaboration phenomenon between the living species, this being somewhat the opposite to the dynamic inter-species rivalry emphasized by Darwin.

“Mr. Vincent also adds “Already in the forties, Pierre Dansereau flirted with the idea that there was a need for an integrated vision showing how humans and living species collaborate with each other, rather than considering them as two conflicting systems and two opposite forces.”

“Still quoting the Montreal Botanical Garden’s Director, the article underlines the fact that Pierre Dansereau was one of the very first to analyze human societies according to logical ecosystems. This large and generous vision presented by the emerging environmental science then became an international reference, and this explains why **Pierre Dansereau is even better known around the world than Brother Marie-**



Pierre Dansereau (1911-2011)

Victorin who was his mentor at the Botanical Garden in the early thirties. This work is so important that the *Encyclopedia Britannica* presents him as one of the founders of contemporary ecology. England’s Cambridge’s *Biographical Centre*, describes him as one of the 2000 researchers who most influenced the twentieth century. He was conferred fifteen Honorary Doctorates for the many books he published in his long career as well as six hundred scientific articles.”

No doubt, that Brother Marie-Victorin (Conrad Kirouac) was very pleased to welcome him in the other world . . . free from pollution and environmental destruction.

UQAM= Université du Québec à (in) Montreal

Source : Louis Gilles Francoeur, *La Presse*, Montreal, 29 September 2011

NEWS FROM AN IRISH FRIEND, POET AND MUSICIAN

We just received some good news from **Kevin Nolan**, the young Irish artist from Dublin, who asked us in 2008, to use the name Jack Kerouac for his band. After taking into consideration the legal aspects linked to the name *Jack Kerouac*, that seems to be an official trade mark now, he says that he finally opted for the name *The K/rouac Orchestra*. Thus our advice to Kevin was useful and he is grateful for it. If ever you happened to be in **Dublin** and hear *The K/rouac Orchestra* you will know the reason for the name.

Kevin also told us that his first book of poems entitled, *Vibrations Of The Soul**, has been published in Ireland illustrated by his famous uncle, John Nolan, a modern Irish painter of international standing (www.nolanart.com). The book launching took place on 7 December 2011 in Dublin. We wish Kevin the best of success and we thank him for his contribution to the memory of Jack in Ireland where the KFA now has a friend who is also a great fan of Jack Kerouac.

*See *Vibrations Of The Soul* on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Vibrations-Of-The-Soul-Book/295224480496350>

Illustrated talk by Mrs. Lucie Jasmin

BROTHER MARIE-VICTORIN AND THE ODYSSEY OF THE FLORE LAURENTIENNE At the Montreal Botanical Garden

Mrs. Jasmin has been invited by **FloraQuebeca**, to give her captivating talk about Brother Marie-Victorin and the Odyssey of his famous book *Flore Laurentienne* at the **Montreal Botanical Garden**, on Saturday, 14 January 2012 at 1:30 p.m. If a snow storm were to get in the way, the talk will be postponed to Tuesday, 24 January.

FloraQuebeca is a non-profit association, devoted to the knowledge and promotion and particularly to the protection of the Quebec flora and floral landscape. Since its foundation, in March 1996, **FloraQuebeca** comprises botanists and horticulturalists, either professional or amateur, as well as many people who simply love nature, but are worried to see its rapid deterioration and the speed at which natural habitats disappear, entailing the loss of little known and undervalued flora. Mrs. Jasmin will give her talk in Room B-354. Admission fee for **FloraQuebeca** members is \$5, and \$8 for non-members.

On the Footsteps of Marie-Victorin in Cuba, the fourth trip organized by the Montreal Botanical Garden, will take place **11 to 18 March 2012**. Information at: <http://www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/en/menu.htm>

LAST MINUTE NEWS

Kirouac (née Gervais), Thérèse 1926 – 2011



Passed away in Rouyn-Noranda, at the CSSS (long-term residence) on 14 December 2011, at the age of 85, Mrs. Thérèse Gervais, widow of **Gérard Kirouac (GFK 01295)**. See *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, Winter 2010, number 102, pp. 26-29.

Mrs. Thérèse Gervais Kirouac leaves to mourn her children: Michelle (Jean-Guy Doucet), Gilles (Claudette Lavoie), Louis (France Gagné), Hélène (Benoit Loiselle), Martine (Philippe Leyral), Julie (Roger Plourde) and Isabelle (Mario Masson); nineteen grandchildren, ten great-grandchildren, her brothers and sisters and their spouses, many nephews and nieces as well as many other relatives and friends. The funeral was held on 19 December 2011 in the Immaculate-Conception Church in Rouyn-Noranda. The ashes were deposited in the Columbarium St-Michel in Rouyn-Noranda.

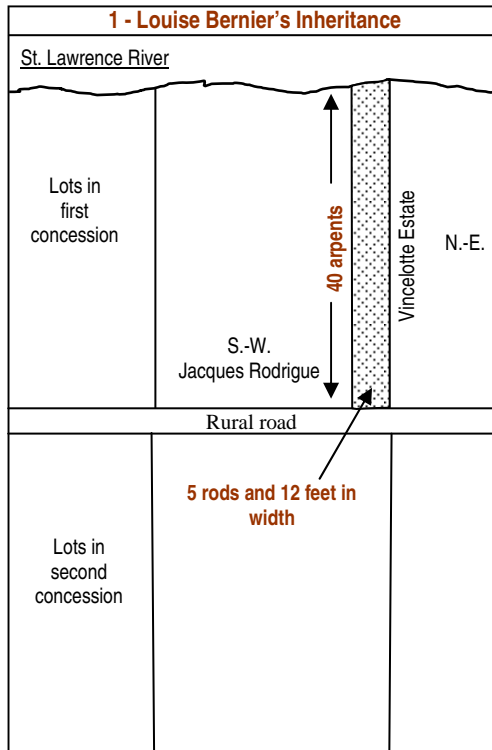
Thérèse was the sister-in-law of Lucille Kirouac who was a KFA Board Member from 2004 until 2008 as well as being the Regional Representative for the Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspé Peninsula, and the Maritimes since 2000.

What Notaries' deeds tell us about Louis Carouac, our ancestor's youngest son

By François Kirouac
Part One

Notaries' deeds for parcels of land purchased by Louis de K/voach will enable us not only to reconstruct the sequence of these transactions but, in a second article, the study of these deeds will show us how Louis, our ancestor's youngest son, looked after his mother. However, to properly understand when and how Louis settled in Cap-Saint-Ignace, first of all, it is important to know about the inheritance that Louise Bernier, Louis's mother and our ancestor's widow, received from her own mother.

Please note that the maps and plans incorporated in the following pages are not to scale. They only serve to illustrate the descriptions included in each of the deeds. ⁽¹⁾



1 — 4 April 1746, first parcel of land making up Louise Bernier's inheritance (ANQ = Quebec National Archives, Upper Court Archives, deeds from Notary Pierre François Rousselot, CN 302 S38.)

Translation of documents and deeds written in old French:

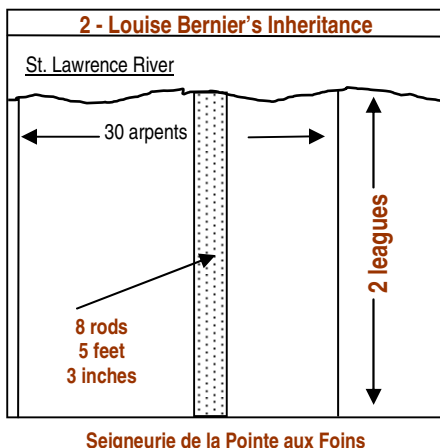
Five rods ⁽²⁾ and twelve feet in frontage by forty acres in depth of a three acres lot inherited from the late Jean Bernier and his wife the late Geneviève Caron, her father and mother; located and situated in Cap-Saint-Ignace, the lot is bordered **on the North-East by the estate of Mr. de Vincelotte and to the South-West by the estate of Mr. Jacques Rodrigue**, her step-father.

The original property that her grandfather, Jacques Bernier (also known as Jean de Paris), was first granted on 5 February 1673 ⁽³⁾ measured nine **acres** in width by forty deep. In April 1746, the original property that had belonged to Louise's grandfather was divided up for the first time. Jean-Baptiste, her father, had inherited one piece of land from that concession, and the rest had been divided up between his brothers. So Jean-Baptiste's lot measured three **acres** in width by forty in depth. Therefore, when Geneviève Caron died, it was subdivided for the second time, and Louise received a lot that measured only five rods and twelve feet in width by forty rods in depth.

⁽¹⁾ Important note: at the time, all land dimensions were approximate. The size of an arpent differed from one European country to the next and also in various French regions. These differences were brought over by the settlers not only in New France but in the whole of North America.

⁽²⁾ **Rod** is the accepted translation for the French word *perche*; approx. 22 feet, e.g. over seven yards or under seven meters!

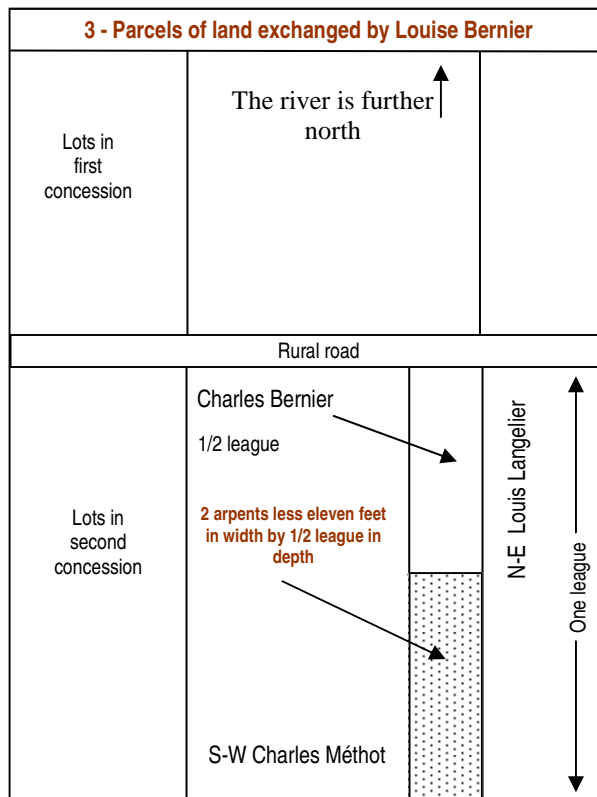
⁽³⁾ **Cap-St-Ignace, 1672-1970**; Joseph-Arthur Richard Priest; pp. 46 and 47.



2 — 4 April 1746, a second lot being Louise Bernier's inheritance (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Pierre François Rousselot, CN 302, S 38.)

On 15 October 1683, Jacques Bernier, known as Jean de Paris, bought the Seigneurie de la Pointe-aux-Bois from Guillaume Fournier. On 21 June 1691, he gave ten **acres** to his son, Pierre. Then, on 15 October 1695, he divided the rest in equal portions, dividing twenty **acres** between his three other sons, Charles, Philippe and Jean-Baptiste, Louise's father ⁽¹⁾. This is the lot that will be divided again on 4 April 1746. **Then Louise received one section measuring eight rods, five feet and three inches in width by two leagues in depth.** As a result of this inheritance from their father, the four Bernier brothers, including Louise's father, became co-seigneurs, e.g. joint-owners of the Seigneurie St-Joseph also known as the Seigneurie de la Pointe-aux-Bois.

⁽¹⁾ **Cap-St-Ignace, 1672-1970**; Joseph-Arthur Richard Priest; p 47.



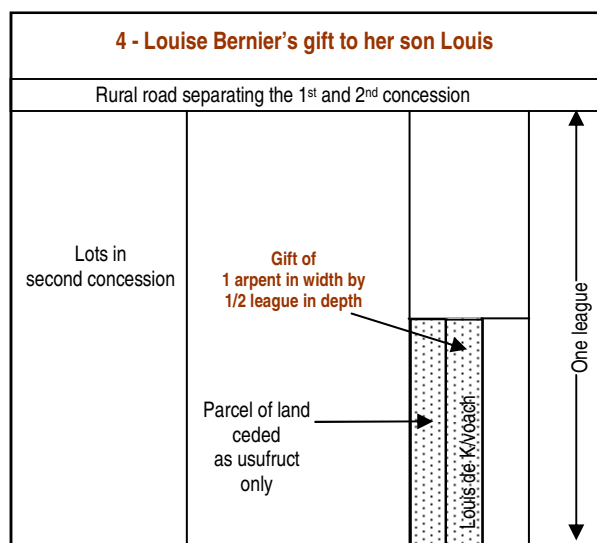
3 — 5 January 1754, exchange of lots between Louise Bernier and Jean Gabriel Amyot, Seigneur de Vincelotte. (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Noël Dupont, CN 302 S10).

The parcels of land exchanged between the Seigneur de Vincelotte and Louise Bernier came from a previous exchange between the Seigneur de Vincelotte and Charles Bernier. In exchange for the lots located in the second concession in the Seigneurie de Bonsecours where, if I may remind you, Simon-Alexandre, Louise's oldest son, also owned a property ⁽¹⁾, Louise ceded the two lots she inherited from her mother ⁽²⁾. And, in addition, she agreed to pay yearly and in perpetuity, **thirty half pennies plus another half penny for each arpent in front** (one sol in cens); plus a live capon added to the amount paid in cash. The payment was due yearly on Saint Martin's Day, 11 November ⁽³⁾. It is also worth noting that, in the contract, it says that there was a 20 feet X 20 feet house built on that lot, but mother and son will not live in it right away. In addition, upon signing the deal, the Seigneur de Vincelotte had to pay an amount of fifty francs in ordinance money.

(1) See *Le Trésor*, Number 105, Autumn 2011, p. 20.

(2) It seems to me that the measures given for the lots inherited by Louise Bernier are rather approximate. Indeed when comparing the dimensions given in two deeds we find that: Notary Pierre François Rousselot wrote five rods and twelve feet of frontage while Notary Dupont wrote seven rods and fourteen feet of frontage for the lot located in the Seigneurie de Vincelotte. The same thing happened with the lot located at the Pointe-aux-Foins; the first Notary wrote eight rods, five feet and ten inches, the second Notary wrote eight rods and ten feet of frontage.

(3) This important traditional date for payment of dues and charges was imported from Europe and adopted in New France.



4 — 11 April 1756, donation by Louise Bernier to her youngest son, Louis. (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Noël Dupont, CN 302 S10).

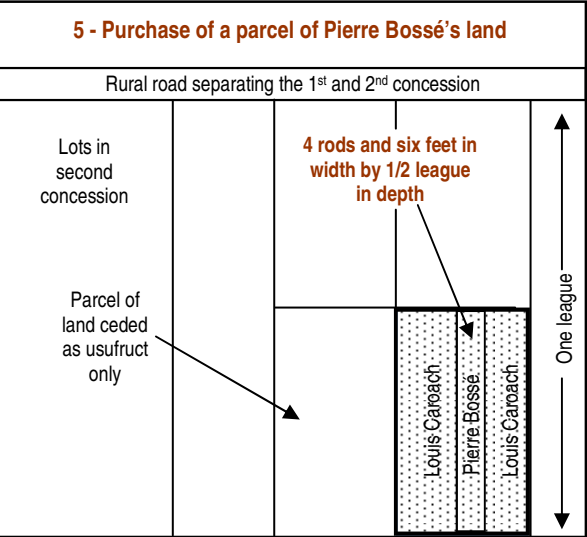
Two years later, on 11 April 1756, Louise gave to her youngest son, Louis, part of the lot acquired from Seigneur de Vincelotte in 1754, a portion measuring one arpent in frontage by half a league in depth. The other half of the property is set aside for her other son, Simon-Alexandre. However, Louis will benefit from the usufruct (i.e. revenue) from this second portion as long as his mother is alive. Only at Louise's death, will Simon-Alexandre inherit that parcel of land.

In return for this gift, "the recipient is legally obligated to give to the donor, his mother, a yearly life annuity comprising **twelve minots** ⁽¹⁾ of good and legal wheat; one of the fattened pigs that the donor kills every autumn for his own need will be given to his mother; also one cord of mixed wood; six jugs of distilled liquor; and one milking cow in good health to be given to the donor (Louise), by the receiver (Louis); said pension to be given by the son to his mother every autumn during his mother's lifetime."

N.B. Given the way the contract is written, it is not possible to figure out whether the portion given by Louise to her son, Louis, is the left one or the right one. For the purpose of this article, I have indicated the portion on the right as being the one gifted.

(1) One minot is an old French unit of dry volume equal to 39 litres; hence, 12 minots x 39 litres = 441 litres.

5– 27 June 1758, Louis Caroach purchases a portion of land belonging to Pierre Bossé. (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Noël Dupont, CN 302 S10).



(1) In the sale's contract, the Notary wrote "francs" but, in the final receipt, he wrote "pounds".

(2) See *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, Number 103, Spring 2011, p. 21.

On 27 June 1758, Louis carries out his very first real estate transaction by purchasing a lot measuring four rods and six feet enclosed in the property he received from his mother and located in the second concession of the Seigneurie de Bonsecours. He agrees to pay the whole purchase cost, i.e. 500 francs ⁽¹⁾, on the Sunday following signing the transaction. Pierre Bossé and his wife, Charlotte Richard, will give him a final receipt the following 9 July, after receiving the whole amount of 500 pounds ⁽¹⁾ in ordinance money. (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Noël Dupont, CN 302 S10).

One interesting fact: let me remind you ⁽²⁾ that his brother, Simon-Alexandre, when he bought his first parcel of land paid 760 pounds cash when he signed the contract. Louis paid 500 pounds for purchasing a parcel of land only a few days after signing the contract. Well, twenty-two years after their father's death, the two brothers were certainly not short of cash.

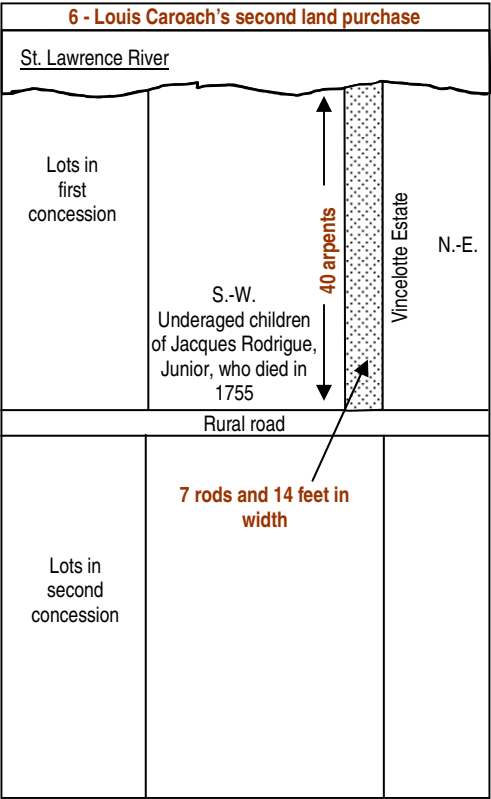
Louis was only 24 years old at the time; however, the Notary did not mention that he was not yet 'of age' (which was 25 then). One other thing this contract tells us is that, in 1758, Louis now lived in Bonsecours whereas, the year before when he got married, he was living in the Seigneurie de Vincelotte and, most likely, with Jacques Rodrigue, where his mother also lived.

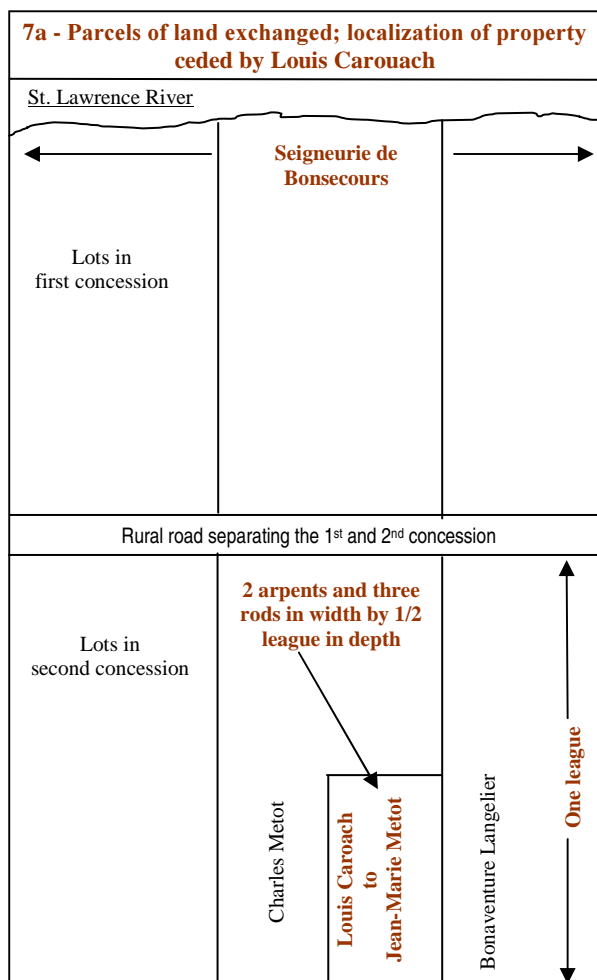
6 — 10 July 1761, purchase by Louis Caroach of a second lot belonging to Jean-Baptiste Amyot, Esquire from Vincelotte. (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Noël Dupont, CN 302 S10).

On 10 July 1761, Louis Caroach bought back the parcel of land that his mother had sold to Jean-Gabriel Amyot, Seigneur de Vincelotte, on 5 January 1754. Between signing those two latest sales' contracts, Jean-Gabriel Amyot had exchanged a parcel of land with his nephew, Jean-Baptiste, who had inherited it from his own father. Thus it is easy to realize that the Seigneur de Vincelotte had either sold or given that parcel of land to his brother before the latter died. When the sale's contract was signed, it is important to note that Jean-Baptiste Amyot, 24 years old, was still under-age. However, he agreed to sign the deed as soon as he would turn twenty-five.

The sale price of this property which had belonged to Louise Bernier was set at 1,500 pounds. However, interestingly enough, when the lot was exchanged between the uncle and the nephew Amyot, it became free of rents and 'cens' payable to Seigneur de Vincelotte. Just before the sale's contract was prepared by the Notary, Louis gave a cash amount of 700 pounds in French money. The amount due would be paid over a three-year period, starting with a first payment of 250 pounds in 1762. The last three installments were paid in *argent tournois* (i.e. French pound from Tours, France). When this deed was signed, it is indicated that Louis then lived in the Seigneurie de Vincelotte.

In the after-death inventory done in 1783, another contract concerning a sale between the same two parties and prepared by the same Notary is dated 18 July 1761. However, I have not been able to trace this deed. This brings up the question: could it be a transcription mistake made by the Notary who prepared the after-death inventory? It is indeed very easy to mix up, 10 and 18 when copying out dates.





7– 8 July 1765, land exchange between Louis Caroach and his brother-in-law, Jean-Marie Metot (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Noël Dupont, CN 302 S10).

On 8 July 1765, Louis exchanged his property ⁽¹⁾ located in the second concession in the Seigneurie de Bonsecours; the property included a lot that he had acquired through a donation from his mother and a parcel of land that he had bought from Pierre Bossé. In fact, this exchange also included the other lot for which he only had usufruct. Louis also gave to Jean-Marie Metot, his brother-in-law, all the buildings standing on his land. In this 1765 deed, the Notary wrote that Louis resided in the Seigneurie de Bonsecours, whereas in 1761, four years earlier, the Notary had indicated that Louis resided in the Seigneurie de Vincelotte.

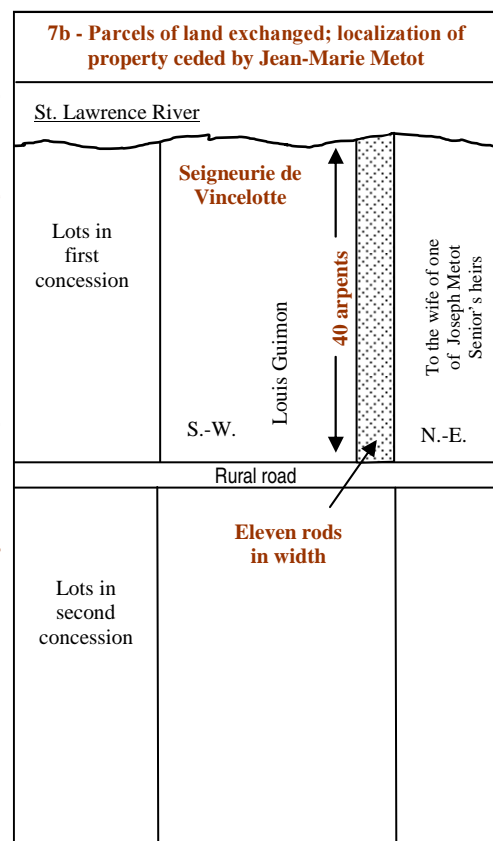
It is interesting to see that Jean-Marie Metot still owned that property in June 1768. (Ref.: ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Land Surveyors' Archives, Jean-François Hamelin C301, S23, P56)

(1) Here again the land measures seem to be approximate. In fact, Notary P. F. Rousselot wrote that the parcel of land given by Louise Bernier measured five rods and twelve feet; whereas Notary Dupont wrote seven rods and fourteen feet and four rods and six feet for the parcel of land bought from *Pierre Bossé*.

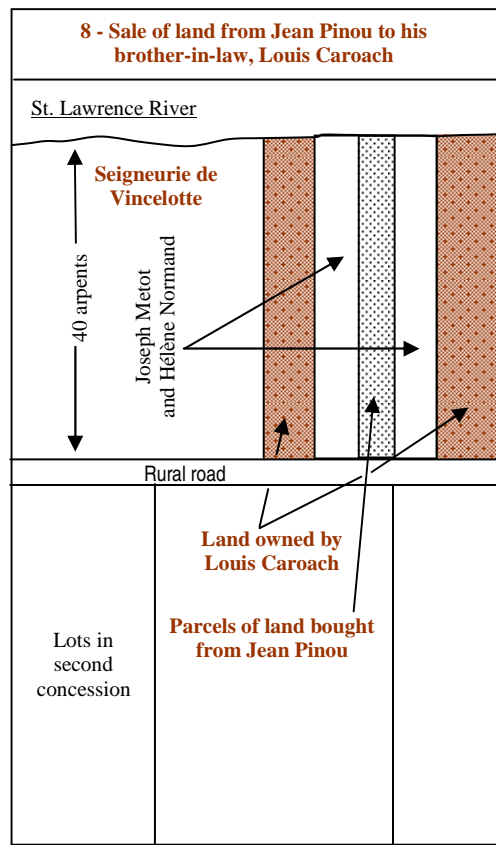
On the adjoining plan, the drawing of Jean-Marie Metot's parcel of land, subject of the exchange, is very approximate. Given what is written in the deed, we understand that Louis Carouach's brother-in-law did not yet owned all the rights to the property on 8 July 1765, the date of the transaction. In fact, Notary Dupont wrote: said parcel of land hereby exchanged came to be Sieur Metot's property as much through the exchange he did **as through the acquisition he is in the process of making**. Hence, we understand that he did not yet own the whole parcel of land he was in the process of exchanging, but owned only part of it. The parcel of land that he already owned came from an exchange he had done with his father, Joseph. However, it is impossible to know if the limits mentioned in the contract take into account or not the intended acquisition.

In addition, on the adjoining plan, there is another parcel of land that belonged to the wife of one of Joseph Metot's heirs but it is not indicated exactly where it is located. In the deed, the Notary only wrote that (said parcel of land) "is limited on the south-west by (land belonging to) louis guimon **going toward the north-east there is a four rods length of land that belongs to a legal heir of one of S[ieu]r joseph metot father**". Thus only the North-East border of this parcel of land is shown without showing any limits whatsoever on the first concession.

To me, this new parcel of land that Louis Caroach acquired on 8 July 1765 does not seem to be adjoining the parcel of land he had acquired on 10 July 1761; this was the same parcel of land that his mother had given up through an exchange with the Seigneur de Vincelotte.



8 — 13 August 1765, sale of a parcel of land by Jean Pinou to his brother-in-law, Louis Caroach (ANQ, Upper Court Archives, Archives of Notary Noël Dupont, CN 302 S10).



On 13 August 1765, Jean Pinou, Officer of the Militia, residing in the Seigneurie de Rimouski and brother-in-law of Louis Caroach, sells a parcel of land belonging to his under-age son. This parcel of land is surrounded by the land belonging to his parents-in-law, Joseph Metot and Hélène Normand, and it seems that their land is enclosed in Louis's property: "four rods in frontage by forty acres in depth situated and located in the Seigneurie de Vincelotte and **surrounded by the property of S[ieu]r Joseph Metot, father, and dame heleine Normand, father-in-law and mother-in-law of the named seller, buyer, the said parcel of land having its frontage on the St. Lawrence River all the way to the end of the said depth, the named parcel of land herewith being sold is part of the property of said buyer**". However, Notary Dupont indicated in the deed that Louis would benefit from that parcel of land only after the death of his father-in-law, Joseph Metot.

The price was 500 pounds and Louis agreed to pay it in three instalments and as follows: a first instalment of 100 francs within a year after the deed was signed; a second instalment of 100 francs during the second year after the purchase and the rest within five years. In addition, the seller took a mortgage on one acre of his property in the Seigneurie de Rimouski to guarantee the sale until his son becomes of age and can ratify this sale by a contract. This parcel of land was inherited by Jean Pinou upon the death of his mother.

To conclude this first part concerning the real estate transactions of Louis, the Ancestor's youngest son, I wish to underline the following event.

On 9 June 1766, in front of Notary Noël Dupont, Louise Bernier canceled the land donation that she had made to her youngest son ten years earlier, on 11 April 1756 ⁽¹⁾. Her reasons for doing so were very clearly stated to the Notary and written in the following terms: "**certain reasons moved her** to ask the Notary to prepare the deed". And, the cancellation was done with the son's agreement; said agreement is written as follows in the deed: "**the agreement of said s(ieu)r louis caroach, her son, as it may serve usefully in time and place**". It is important to remember that Louise Bernier, alive and well, "**had given pure and simply and irrevocably to her living son, s(ieu)r louis caroach, and, in the best possible form and manner said donation was made and valid without any hope of ever being able to revoke it, or cancel it in any way and by any means whatsoever.**"

Therefore, this will soon be followed by another article!

(1) *Le Trésor* Number 53, September 1998, page 7

Footnotes on measurements:

Pied: old French measure, English *foot*, but measuring then 13-14 inches, thirty to thirty-five centimeters!

Toise: one toise = approx. six feet (French toise equivalent of the English Fathom); three **toises** = one rod.

Ten rods make up one **arpent** (approximately one **acre**) and 84 arpents/acres make up one **league**.

One league represents the distance an adult can usually cover in an hour, about three miles or four kilometres.

The size of an **arpent/acre** varied in the various French provinces, hence in New France, it varied according to the origin of the French settlers. May I recommend looking up:

Measurement Conversion Factors at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~qcchatea/factors.htm>.

SOURCE : Poids et mesures en Nouvelle-France (<http://grandquebec.com/misteres-du-quebec/poids-et-mesures/>)

Translator's comments: The above mentioned measures were also used in other European countries but varied in size; thus, when European settlers came to the New World, they brought their measurements with them. Yes, it was confusing then and still is today when trying to figure out what is written in old deeds. Famous and infamous quarrels over fences were still hot conversation topics in the mid-20th century. However, knowing about how approximate all measurements were 'in the good old days' certainly helps to understand why fences divided more than fields. And, is it any different now?

CANADIAN RAILWAY MUSEUM 9 July 2011, Saint-Constant (Quebec)

Photo: François Kirouac



Waiting for the old tram that took us on a very pleasant guided tour of the large site of Expo-Rail.



Some of those who never miss an event, from left to right: Marie-Andrée Lavigne-Kirouac, Gabrielle Hurtubise, Pierre Kirouac, and René Kirouac, one of the two organizers of this wonderful day. (Photo: François Kirouac)



Photo: Francine Kirouac

Through the day, Gabrielle Hurtubise shared many fond memories with us. She remembers travelling in these 'open touring cars' in Montreal when she was a young girl. While growing up next to St. Joseph Oratory, Marie Lussier Timperley remembers seeing them every day in the warm season pass in front of her house on Côte-des-Neiges Road.

Our visit of EXPO-RAIL was nothing short of perfect! It was sunny but not too hot! Our young tour guide, a student, was ever so nice and knew her subject very well indeed. The younger members of our group discovered the trams and train their parents and grandparents used to ride when growing up, and the 'young-at-heart' were reliving fond memories of yesteryears. If you were not with us on 9 July 2011, you missed a wonderful family outing.



Photo: KFA collection, number: X4330-0134

From our Heritage Collection: the family of Louis Alfred Burton (GFK 204) and Ozeldia Perry, see the chart on page 11; at the back, from left to right: Amanda (GFK 211), Jesse (GFK 205), Lillian (GFK 206) and Victor (GFK 207); at the centre, from left to right: Alfred (GFK 204), Nelda (GFK 208), Daniel (GFK 210), Ozeldia Perry; in front: Blanche (GFK 209).

PRESS REVIEW

MICHEL BORNAIS

On the road with Jack Kerouac and Thierry Lefever a presentation at the *OFF Avignon Festival* in France and in Belvès

Belvès, Monday, 28 November 2011

Translation of French article by Bernard Malhache, published in SUD OUEST (France)

This article by Bernard Malhache, available on line, says that on Wednesday, 30 November at 8:30 p.m. in the great hall of Belvès City Hall, the Belvès Museum Association, in partnership with the *Conseil général* and the local arts council, ended its 2011 season with a show presented by the *Compagnie Raoul & Rita* theatre group.

Here is Pierre Santini's homage:

"Les clochards célestes (as in *The Dharma Bums*), inspired by Jack Kerouac's *On the road*, was presented at the famous French *Avignon Festival*, as part of the *Off Festival*. This play elicited raving comments by Pierre Santini, a comedian who saw it. He writes: I saw a text, an actor (...) a great text served by a marvellous comedian. With relentless energy from the first to the last word, Thierry Lefever takes us on a trip through landscapes, adventures, meetings and surprising emotions (...) Thierry puts in an enormous amount of work and effort on a naked stage (but crowded with invisible people) and only two props (a small stool and a packsack), to take us wandering with him. You are hooked and never get off the hook for one instant. It is powerful, moving, passionate and very human. A performance I greatly admire and connect with completely."

And Bernard Malhache adds: The comedian has won the bet that, through talent, one can fill the stage for a whole hour, thanks to Jack Kerouac's work. He, with Kerouac's characters: Sal, the narrator, and his road companions, Dean, Carlo and Camille, *the woman*, awakens all human emotions through their behaviour."

It would be interesting to see this show presented in Quebec City in 2012 during the celebration marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first and only French-speaking Jack Kerouac International Gathering. According to a scoop heard on Radio-Canada, the French CBC station, last Saturday, 10 December, actor Johnny Depp would be coming to Quebec City in 2012 to read some texts written by our cousin Jack.

Mark Pattison read for you...

ONE AND ONLY

By Gerald Nicosia and Anne-Marie Santos

Do not use organizational charts or pie charts to try to understand who the people were in Jack Kerouac's life and how they related to him and each other. In Kerouac's universe, you have to think of the universe as your model. Kerouac is the sun; there are planets that circle the sun; there are moons that circle those planets; and there are asteroids, and the occasional rocket ship or piece of space junk that floats by.

If you can subscribe to that notion, then you will have a much better understanding of *One and Only* the newest book by Kerouac scholar and devotee Gerald Nicosia. The book has one of the longest subtitles you are likely to find: *"The Untold Story of 'On the Road' & Lu Anne Henderson, The Woman*

Who Started Jack Kerouac and Neal Cassady on Their Journey." Anne Marie Santos, Henderson's daughter, gets co-author credit with Nicosia.

The majority of the book is a transcript of a seven-hour taped interview in 1978 Nicosia did with Henderson, who was Cassady's first wife and longtime paramour even after Cassady and Henderson drifted (or stumbled) into other marriages. Henderson also grew to love Kerouac, but he did not respond in kind - at least physically.

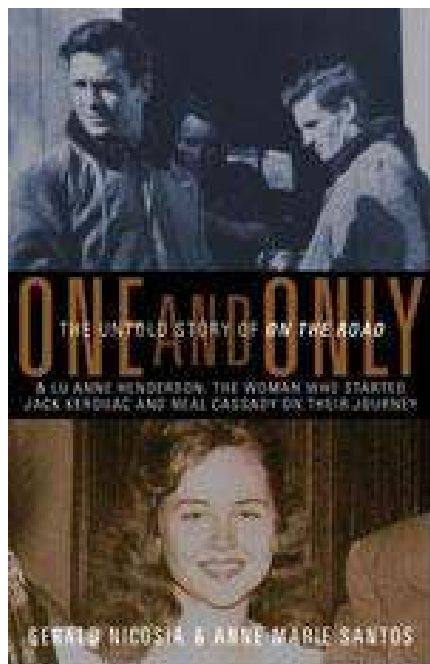
"There can also be no doubt that, had she married Jack, her subsequent life would have been vastly different - perhaps not easier, but certainly less disjointed, less disconnected, and filled with a far greater satisfaction of her emotional needs, and perhaps a far greater flowering of her own gifts," Nicosia writes. "For Jack, it would have meant marriage to a woman who truly loved him, and he would have been saved from the debacle of that impromptu marriage to Joan Haverty a year and a half later, born far more of his desperation to put his life in order than from any kind of real love or even respect between them." It was this marriage that produced Jan Kerouac, who, like her father, died far too young. (Jack Kerouac and Cassady would die within a year of each other, both brought about by excessive consumption of alcohol.)



Mark Pattison and his daughter Cynthia
(Collection Mark Pattison)

Henderson, born in 1930, was, as they said in her day, a "fast girl," and was just fifteen when she met the twenty-year-old Cassady. They were married within three weeks of their first meeting and soon headed to New York City from Denver. Not long afterward, she met Kerouac.

"It always seemed if you were alone talking to Jack, or if you were on a one-to-one basis with him, he was interested in what you said, and always acted very nice. I adored Jack anyway because he always treated me terrific! I never felt quite so inadequate around Jack — he just had that knack. He never talked down to me — never!" Henderson recalled. "And of course when Jack came in, especially in those days, any girl couldn't help looking at him. Jack commanded attention from the female because he was so



pretty. He really was a handsome, handsome boy.”

Kerouac semblait seemed oblivious to women’s advances. “I think Jack, at that particular time anyway, was more involved in wanting to live. He really wanted to just do things - see things, see people, meet people - to become involved in all the life around him,” Henderson told Nicosia. One of those things was something Henderson called “Nijinsky dancing,” which Kerouac would do with Henderson and other women after he’d had a few drinks. (Apparently, Ti-Jean was quite the dancer once he was liquored up.)

Eventually, Kerouac, Cassady and Henderson started the journey that became enshrined for all time as “On the Road.” Henderson was fictionalized as “Marylou” and Cassady as “Dean Moriarty” to Jack’s “Sal Paradise.” “What a trip it was! One day we’d be hunting out Mexican drug dealers, and the next we’d be hanging out with wonderful artists,” Henderson remembered.

At one point, Cassady was trying to push Jack into Henderson’s arms to assuage his guilt about leaving Henderson for Carolyn Cassady. “By the time we had gotten to San Francisco, it was just sort of expected by everyone that Jack and I were going to be together. But Jack still expected to be with Neal, regardless of where Neal ended up living.” Neal ditched Jack, and Kerouac felt lost.

The word “bromance”¹ had not been coined yet, but one senses that is the bond Kerouac felt with Cassady. “It’s the first time I have ever mentioned this to anybody, but the first night after Neal left, Jack laid in my arms and cried like a baby. He really did. He was really, really desolated and hurt,” Henderson said.

Kerouac turned their trip into “On the Road,” and Henderson vividly recounted when the first box of books arrived at a little cottage in Berkeley, California, where Kerouac was living with his mother. “All of us were bending over him — hovering over him — and flipping through the pages and trying to read this and read that. And Jack was going through agony — he really and truly was. He kept apologizing to us. He says, ‘You gotta understand now, I was mad at you here ... I was mad at you here....’” He was apologizing to us through the whole book, and you know we could’ve cared less.”

On The Road may have marked a critical success and a jumping-off point for the Beat Generation, but for Jack, it may have been his high-water mark. At Golden Gate Park in San Francisco for a walk with Henderson, “he talked about seeing things in the clouds. And he said, ‘I don’t see anything in the clouds anymore.’” The burden of great expectations was already beginning to crush Jack Kerouac, and Cassady had a dozen years left to live up to people’s expectation that he embodied in Dean Moriarty.

“He seemed like the least likely guy to destroy himself. I could never have imagined it,” Henderson told Nicosia. “If anyone had told me, in the Forties and even in the early Fifties, that Jack would become the way he was in the Sixties, I would have fought to the death insisting that they were insane.”

Henderson’s life was no prize, either. Her health took a turn for the worse, as irritable bowel syndrome brought her so much pain she started taking opium, then morphine, then heroin and methadone to deaden the pain - a first-time junkie in her 40s. After recording for seven hours, she asked Nicosia for \$20, presumably to buy more drugs.

The latter third of the book deals with some of those moons around Planet Henderson, as Al Hinkle and co-author Santos talk about Henderson from their perspectives. There’s also some chitchat about the forthcoming “On the Road” film, with Kristen Stewart, who staked her claim to fame in the “Twilight” movie series, playing Marylou; the picture has a star-studded cast, including Sam Riley, Garrett Hedlund, Kirsten Dunst, Viggo Mortensen, Amy Adams, Alice Braga, Steve Buscemi, Elisabeth Moss and Terence Howard.

But read the book first. And maybe this one, (*One and Only*), too.

¹ From the words ‘brother’ and ‘romance’ = brotherly love

GABRIELLE KEROUAC'S FALSE WILL

CONSEQUENCES OF THE AUGUST 10, 2011 COURT DECISION

by Gerald Nicosia

In May 1994, Jan Kerouac filed a lawsuit in Pinellas County, Florida, against the Sampas family, alleging that they had forged her grandmother Gabrielle Kerouac's will. Jack Kerouac had left his entire literary estate to his mother Gabrielle, and when she died, a will was filed leaving all his property to Stella Kerouac, his widow.

Jan Kerouac died on June 5, 1996, before the case went to trial; but it was eventually carried on by Jack Kerouac's nephew, Paul Blake, Jr., son and only child of Jack Kerouac's late sister Caroline Kerouac Blake. Kerouac, in fact, had written a letter to his nephew Paul the day before he died, telling him that, after his mother passed on, he wanted his entire literary estate to go to Paul.

On July 24, 2009, Judge George Greer in the Probate Court of Pinellas County, Florida, ruled that Jack Kerouac's mother's will, leaving his entire estate, including all of his literary properties, to his widow Stella Kerouac was a forgery. In an unusually lengthy and strong decision, Judge Greer wrote that Kerouac's mother, who was partially paralyzed and bedridden from a stroke, "would have lacked the coordination to affix her signature. The [probate] court is required by

law to use a clear and convincing standard in determining these matters. However, even if the criminal standard of beyond all reasonable doubt was the requirement, the result would certainly be the same. Clearly, Gabrielle Kerouac was physically unable to sign the document dated **February 13, 1973**, and, more importantly, that which appears on the Will dated that date is not her signature."⁽¹⁾

He "ordered and adjudged that the document bearing date of February 13, 1973 and admitted into probate herein as the last will and testament of Gabrielle Kerouac is a forgery...." He also ordered the probate of Gabrielle's will, which had given all of her property to Stella, to be revoked.

The Sampas family, the brothers and sisters of Stella who had inherited the Kerouac Estate from her when she died in 1990, immediately took an appeal of Judge Greer's decision. Co-heir and Literary Executor for the family, John Sampas, told British journalist Stephen Maughan "We do not believe the Will of Gabrielle Kerouac was forged and do believe the Judge based his ruling on fictitious accounts by a doctor who never met Gabrielle Kerouac." Sampas also lamented that a strong defense of the will had not been put on before Judge Greer. Why he and his family did not mount such a strong defense, he did not

explain. "Our lawyers," Sampas claimed to Maughan, "would have demolished Alan Wagner and his corrupt father Bill Wagner [Paul Blake, Jr.'s attorneys]."

While the appeals process continued, Paul Blake, Jr.'s lawyers were prevented from going after assets of the Kerouac Estate, and even from getting any sort of accounting of those assets. All that is now changed.

On August 10, 2011, the District Court of Appeal of Florida, Second District, ruled against the Sampas family and affirmed Judge Greer's ruling that Kerouac's mother's will was a forgery. The way the decision was written, it is a final decision and cannot be appealed further. That means it is now in the history books that the Kerouac Estate, arguably the most valuable literary estate in recent history, was stolen.

Bill Wagner, Blake's attorney, stated, "In effect, the war is over. Gabrielle's will has been determined to be a forgery and now our chore is to see what assets we can trace and still recover or recover rights to."

When Jack Kerouac died, Stella was entitled to only one-third of the estate by a Florida dower's rights law. The rest should have gone to Jan Kerouac and Paul

1) See *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, Number 97, Autumn 2009, pp. 12-13 and Number 98, Winter 2009-2010, pp. 5-7.

Blake, Jr. States Wagner: “The Estate of Gabrielle Kerouac is being administered at this time and the Personal Representative [appointed by the Florida court] is collecting information to allow the Estate to benefit as Jack Kerouac intended, subject only to the Widow’s Share awarded at his death to Stella [by Florida state law]”

Continues Wagner: “By reason of the above events, the 1/3rd of the assets of Jack Kerouac which passed by law to Stella became the property of Stella’s siblings. The remaining 2/3rd of the assets of Jack Kerouac that passed under Jack’s will to Gabrielle belong to her recently re-opened Estate. The beneficiaries of that Estate are Paul Blake, Jr., and the heirs of

Jan Kerouac, sharing equally once the Estate is fully administered. The discovery of tangible personal property and the accounting for intangible personal property, including intellectual property and money assets, both past and future, will be the focus of the Personal Representative under the supervision of the Probate Court.”

Snapshots on the Trail of Jack Kerouac

by Gerald Nicosia

My involvement with Jack Kerouac over the last year and a half has been enormous! I hardly have had a chance to stop and catch my breath, or to write a few lines about it, as I am doing now. In fact, so much has happened in this regard, that I cannot write it all here. So I will just give you a few glimpses, what I call “snapshots,” of my “travels with Kerouac.” Since July of 2010, I have traveled over 35,000 miles on errands connected with Ti Jean Keroach (as he spelled his name on his first passport, I discovered).

It began on July 12, 2010, when the On the Road Production Company flew me from San Francisco to Montreal to be the first drill instructor for Walter Salles’s “Beat Boot Camp.” They put me up at the luxurious St.-Sulpice Hotel, and the boot camp itself was actually a big loft in the area of Montreal they call the “Plateau,” where a lot of films are made. The main actors I worked with were Sam Riley, who plays Jack (Sal Paradise); Garrett Hedlund, who plays Neal (Dean Moriarty); and Kristen Stewart, who

plays Lu Anne Henderson (Marylou). They were all so young—Kristen was about 20, Hedlund was in his mid 20’s, and Riley was 29. But what impressed me the most was how much they all cared about their parts, about the book, and above all, about Jack Kerouac.

Sam Riley is a British actor who began by playing guitar and leading his own band in England. Someone asked him to audition for the part of Ian Curtis, the punk rock star with

epilepsy, who committed suicide just when his career was taking off. The movie was called *Control*, and Riley got the part, his first real acting job. His performance was stunning—intense, heartfelt, and totally believable. The film and Riley won numerous awards, and it spurred Salles to offer him the lead role in *On the Road*.

One of the funniest things every day was watching Sam work with his



Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia

Walter Salles and Gerald Nicosia, *beat boot camp*, July 2010, Montreal. Gerald Nicosia proudly wearing the KFA badge given to him by Jacques Kirouac many years ago.

voice coach, Julia Lenardon. Sam's normal accent, of course, was from northern England, but Julia tried to get him to sound like Jack, whose accent was a mixture of Massachusetts (with a French twist), combined with Brooklyn and the "Okie" Western accent he picked up from Neal Cassady. It was no easy job, but Sam was picking it up very quickly.

The first thing I did was to give Sam a copy of Donald Motier's book *Gerard*, about Jack's older brother who died at ten and was considered by many a child saint. Sam thanked me profusely, and said he would study the book so that he could fully understand Jack Kerouac, even though *On the Road* does not really deal with Jack's family. Sam's humility was striking. I remember one day, when the van took me, Sam, and Kristen Stewart back to the St.-Sulpice Hotel, and we had to enter through the secret, underground entrance. Sam looked at me and said, with a smile: "They have to do this so all my fans won't mob me!" Of course, they were doing it for Kristen, who would truly have been mobbed had anyone seen her coming in. When Sam walked through the hotel, no one paid him much attention, except perhaps for the women who might have noticed how good-looking he is. After *On the Road* comes out, however, you can bet he will no longer be able to walk down the street unnoticed.

Although we worked very hard every day, with me playing tapes for them, showing them photos, lecturing to them, reading them excerpts from books, and just answering their many questions, I found that the



Garrett Hedlund, Gerald Nicosia, Sam Riley, Kristen Stewart, *Beat boot camp*, Montreal, July 2010
(Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia)

most satisfying sessions took place after hours in the hotel bar, where we sat and talked in a relaxed manner, and the young people told me about their lives and their goals. Sam and Garrett did most of the talking (and drinking!)—and Kristen usually sat quietly with her assistant John and just listened.

Someday I will write that whole story, but one thing that impressed me was Garrett telling how he grew up on a poor farm in Minnesota, and had to go out in the cold to dig post holes for his father. He knew about hard physical work and how people from the working class, like both Jack and Neal, do not have an easy time getting through life. He had been inspired partly by *On the Road* to go out at a young age seeking adventure for himself, and told me about some wild, rough, and occasionally illegal experiences he had in Mexico—not much different than the real Neal's.

For myself, the most important single experience was the day I played tapes of the real Lu Anne

Henderson for Kristen Stewart, so that she could listen to Lu Anne's voice, and get her accent and cadences correct for the film.

The interview ran over seven hours, but within ten minutes, I noticed all the actors, Walter Salles, and even the crew members starting to gather round the tape recorder, and they were all listening with a mesmerized expression. I soon began to listen with the same amazement, as I realized I had forgotten most of her interview, and probably a lot of this had just gone over my head even as it was spoken back in 1978 - when I was only 28 years old. Lu Anne was telling the whole back-story of *On the Road*, what really happened, and giving very profound insights into Jack and Neal. At some point, I said, "Maybe I should turn the tape off now?"—but everyone yelled in unison, "No! Leave it on! We want to hear it all!"

I realized then that there would be a book in that interview, and there was. It has just been published as

One and Only: the Untold Story of On the Road.

Perhaps my best memory of Montreal is sitting in the sunny garden of the St-Sulpice Hotel on the morning that I was about to leave, having breakfast with Michel Bornais, Marie Timperley, and none other than Kristen Stewart! Without her makeup and glamorous clothes, she looked like an ordinary, petite, pretty teenage girl. We may have been thrilled to be sitting with a real movie star, but she was thrilled to be sitting and talking with real Kerouac family members! She told us how important *On the Road* had been to her when she was about thirteen, when she was already a professional actress and trying to find her own way in an adult world. The character of Marylou had actually been a role model for her of a very young woman from a small city who learned to stand on her own and take care of herself in the big world, even in New York City. I remember how moved Kristen was when Marie gave her a pin with the crest of the Kirouac Family



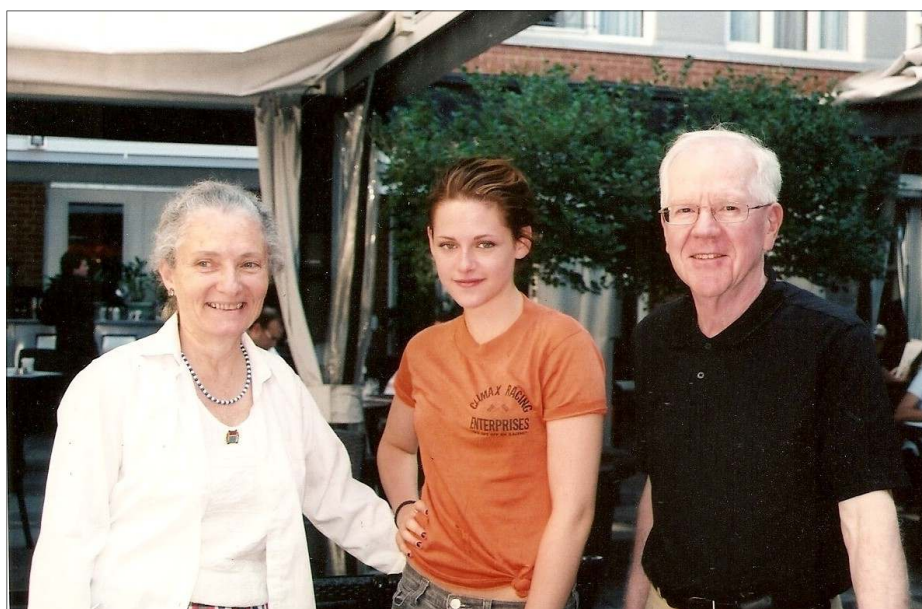
In the garden at the St-Sulpice Hotel in Montreal, in July 2010, Marie Lussier Timperley and Gerald Nicosia who is proudly wearing the KFA badge given to him by Jacques Kirouac many years ago. (Photo: Michel Bornais)

Association, and Kristen said she would always treasure it.

When I got back to the Bay Area, I immediately contacted publisher Brenda Knight ⁽¹⁾, about publishing a book about Lu Anne, and she quickly gave me a contract for it. But I had only just begun work on *One and Only* when I had to fly to

England to lecture about Jack Kerouac at Girton College of Cambridge University, where I had been invited by poet and professor, and also Anglican priest, Reverend Dr Malcolm Guite. With a full beard and wavy hair - which have caused him to be mistaken more than once for Grateful Dead guitarist Jerry Garcia - Malcolm is not only a highly respected poet, but he also plays guitar and writes songs, rides a motorcycle, raises a family, and gives the Sunday sermon every week at St. Edward King and Martyr Church, one of the oldest churches in England. He loves the Beats, but especially Jack Kerouac. He told me how, as a troubled young man growing up in Canada, he was able to find permission for his own

(1) Brenda Knight Editor's note: Brenda Knight, a writer and poet, is associate editor of *Cleis Press* and founding editor of *Viva Editions*. She gives classes on writing and editing for women at *Book Passage Book Store*. She won national acclaim for her book *Women of The Beat Generation*.



Marie Lussier Timperley, Kristen Stewart and Michel Bornais in the garden at the St-Sulpice Hotel in Montreal in July 2010. (Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia)

individual path - as musician, poet, and non-traditional Christian - by reading *On the Road*.

I stayed with Malcolm and his family at the beautiful old stone St. Mark's Vicarage (his wife is also an Anglican priest and preaches at the church nearby). As he took me every day through the narrow old streets of Cambridge, and around the campus with its beautiful stone buildings dating back many centuries, I began to feel like I was in the movie *Chariots of Fire*. Here, where the halls are lined with the painted portraits of great people like Christopher Marlowe and Sir Isaac Newton (both alumni of Cambridge). All of the professors and students I met were very anxious to learn more about Jack Kerouac. They all seemed to respect Jack as one of the great modern American writers, and someone who could teach them a great deal about American culture. and many of the questions focused on how Kerouac had taken the idioms of contemporary American jazz, like bebop, and worked them into his literary style.

When I gave my lecture at Girton College, I found that the students and professors asked very intelligent questions about Jack Kerouac - very profound and sophisticated questions, not the sort of superficial things they ask in the U.S., which are usually about Kerouac's sex life, use of drugs, etc.

At Cambridge, they asked me about Kerouac's spirituality, what books he read, and what were the literary and philosophical influences on his writing. The British are very interested in American jazz, and many of the questions focused on



Malcolm Guite, British poet Keith Dersley and Gerald Nicosia, Girton College, Cambridge, English, October 2010. (Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia)

how Kerouac had taken the idioms of contemporary American jazz, like bebop, and worked them into his literary style.

I found that they also wanted to learn about the latest developments in the Kerouac legal case, and many expressed interest to learn about Jack's daughter Jan - I ended up selling several copies of *Jan Kerouac: A Life in Memory* there. The following evening, I gave a poetry reading at the Unitarian Church in Cambridge, with several British poets and a British jazz group called Riprap (named after Gary Snyder's first book), and again people plied me with questions about the Beats and Kerouac, often asking about Kerouac's political influence in America - something most Americans don't think about, but which I believe was very real, considering how *On the Road* helped the U.S. break out of the narrow-minded politics of the Eisenhower era.

Just before the official release of my new book, *One and Only: the Untold Story of On the Road*, I went to

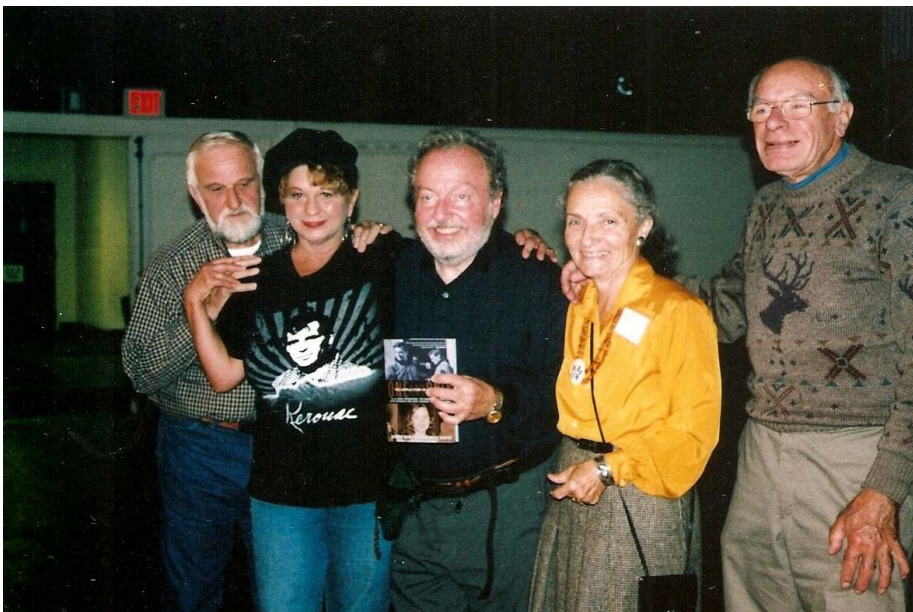
Lowell, Massachusetts, Jack's hometown, to hold a reading and book party on October 8. I was originally supposed to hold the party at the University of Massachusetts bookstore, which is right downtown on Merrimack Street - the site of the old Barnes and Noble, and before that, the Bon Marché department store, where Jack Kerouac had shopped with his parents! My publisher was all set to ship the books to Lowell, when the bookstore announced that they were cancelling the reading. Very angry and surprised, I made some phone calls in protest to the university chancellor's office. I was informed, in a letter, that Professor Paul Marion had demanded that I not be allowed to speak at the bookstore. Paul Marion has worked for John Sampas - he edited a collection of stories for which Sampas paid him - and chances are he still works for him.

So I ended up renting Edson Hall at St. Anne's Church to hold the book reception. Once again, the Sampases went to work to try to prevent any publicity. A book review

of *One and Only* that had been scheduled to run in the *Lowell Sun* was cancelled; and instead, the *Lowell Sun* ran a terrible and error-filled story about how Jan Kerouac had supposedly broken off her friendship with me before she died - which was not true at all. And the *Lowell Sun* has still refused to print a retraction for that story.

It is easier to understand such misbehavior when you realize that on August 10, 2011, the Appellate Court for the Second District in Florida made its final ruling - which cannot be appealed further—that the will of Gabrielle Kerouac is a forgery.

While the appeal was in process, Jack's nephew Paul Blake, Jr., was not allowed to try to get back the assets of Jack Kerouac's estate which were stolen from him. But now that the appeal is done, Paul can indeed start to fight for the return of those assets. The Sampas family does not want the world to know that they have been proven to be thieves of the Kerouac estate, and so they



Robert Deschênes, Colette (né Kerouac) Deschênes, Gerald Nicosia, Marie Lussier-Timperley and Brian Timperley in Lowell, on 8 October 2011 at the book launching of *ONE AND ONLY*.

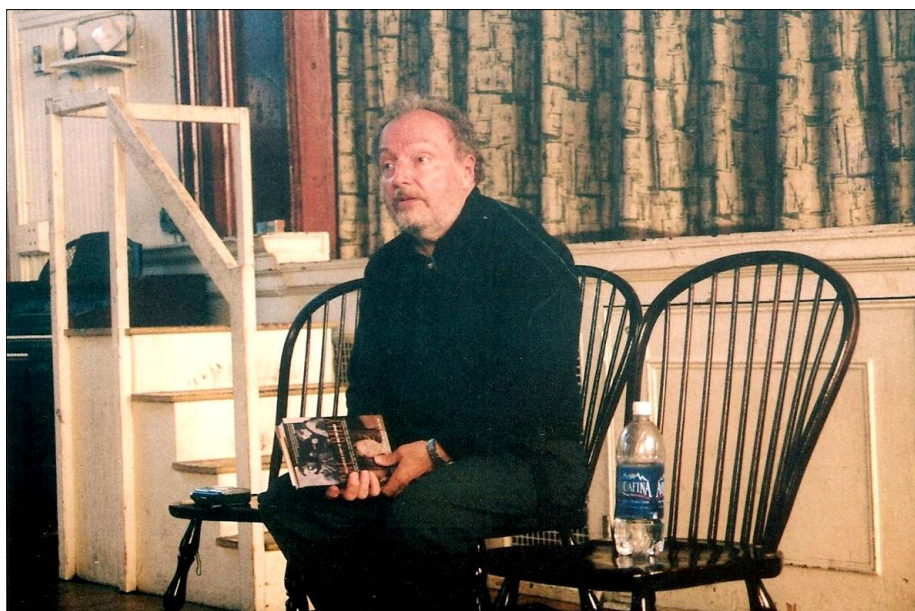
want to put a muzzle on me whenever possible. I had scheduled my book event at a time when nothing else had been listed in the Lowell Celebrates Kerouac (official) schedule, but suddenly the committee (funded by John Sampas) staged a "reception" for Todd Tietchen, the new head of Kerouac studies at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, so that

Kerouac fans would stay at the National Park rather than come to my book event.

The Sampas influence even extends to the National Park in Lowell. I was told I could not speak at the National Park during Kerouac Week because it would "upset the Sampas family," and I was also told that the National Park Bookstore cannot carry *Jan Kerouac: A Life in Memory* because it is offensive to the Sampas family. In fact, in the entire Kerouac display at the National Park, there is not a single mention that Jack Kerouac even had a daughter. I believe this misrepresentation by exclusion ought to be addressed and redressed.

Despite all the attempts to keep my book event in Lowell unknown, we had a very distinguished group of people in attendance. Jack Kerouac's second cousin Colette Kerouac (daughter of Harvey and Doris Kerouac of Nashua) and her husband Robert Deschênes drove

Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia



Gerald Nicosia reading passages from his book *ONE AND ONLY*, at Edson Hall, at St. Anne Church in Lowell, at the book launching on 8 October 2011.



Billy Koumantzelis and Colette Kerouac, at Edson Hall, St. Anne Church, Lowell, Mass.
(Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia)

from Northern Maine to represent the Kerouac family; Marie and Brian Timperley, drove from Montreal, Canada, to represent the Kirouac Family Association.

Robert Niemi, a professor at St. Michael's College, drove all the way from Vermont, and showed everyone his new book, *The Ultimate Illustrated Beats Chronology*, published by Soft Skull Press, in which he mentions both me and Jan Kerouac, and says we were "vindicated" by Judge Greer's ruling of the forgery on July 24, 2009 (the ruling that was affirmed recently on appeal).

Another very important Beat scholar was there as well: **Jay McHale**, who organized the very first symposium on the Beat writers in America in 1973, at Salem State College in Massachusetts (where he teaches). **Yan Dong**, who translates Kerouac's work into Chinese, was there to tell us of a new Kerouac book that will be published outside the U.S., Jack's very early novel *The*

Sea Is My Brother. This book will be published in China, Germany, England, and Australia, but apparently not in the U.S.—and one wonders if this is another attempt by the Sampas family to cheat Paul Blake, Jr., of his rightful inheritance.

Billy Koumantzelis, one of Jack Kerouac's closest friends in Lowell, also showed up. His brother Johnny Koumantzelis, killed in World War II,

had run on Lowell High School's track team with Kerouac in the 1930's. Billy had been a pallbearer at Jack's funeral, and he personally thanked me for all the good work I have continued to do on Kerouac.

Steve Dalachinsky, a jazz poet from New York, who had been invited to be poet-in-residence at this year's official Kerouac celebration, also came to support my book and to read a few poems—much to the chagrin of the official Kerouac committee.

But the biggest surprise was the tall, grey-haired man who walked slowly in trundling a large suitcase full of legal files. It was none other than **Bill Wagner**, Paul Blake, Jr.'s lawyer, who had once again beaten the Sampas family in court! He gave us the latest information on the progress of Paul's fight to reclaim his rightful inheritance.

After my reading from the book—the very first copies of which were carried to us by a very kind bookseller, Steve Des Lauriers of *Hugo Books* in Newburyport—



Gerald Nicosia on the book launching tour with Anne Marie Santos, daughter of Lu Anne Henderson and co-author of *ONE AND ONLY*, signing their books at Columbia College in Chicago.

Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia

Colette Kerouac told us a story about how the Sampas family actually came to possess Kerouac's archive almost by default. Colette told how, after Jack's mother Gabrielle had a stroke, paralyzing her, Jack asked her mom Doris to take care of Gabrielle, because he could no longer care for her himself. Doris, burdened with her husband's mother and two other elderly relatives, as well as several young children, told Jack she simply could not take on any more responsibilities—and could not add anyone else to her household. So Jack said, "I don't know what I'm going to do ... I guess I'm going to have to ask Stella Sampas to marry me." He meant: for the sole purpose of taking care of his mother.

Since the release of my book on November 1, I have been giving readings and book signings all over the U.S.—in San Francisco, Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles, and many other places. There is probably enough material to write a book about all that. I have been amazed and pleased once more to see how many young people, in their late teens or very early 20's, come up to tell me how Jack Kerouac's books influenced their life. Inspired by *On the Road* or other Kerouac books, some of them left college for a while to travel the highways, to find themselves, and some of them even showed me journals they had kept or things they had written along the way. Clearly Jack Kerouac's honesty and sincerity, and his genuine spiritual quest, still speaks to this new generation of young people.

At the Miami Book Fair, I spoke to an audience of about 200 people, side by side with the great American novelist Russell Banks (now 71 years old). I listened to his story of how a chance meeting with Kerouac while he was a graduate student at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, changed his life, and pushed him to become a writer.

But I was most touched there in Miami by a young woman who took the microphone provided for the audience to ask questions of me and Russell Banks. Her name was Beth Lagaron, and she had studied at Miami Dade College (where the book fair was being held) with a professor named Michael de Benedictis, who loves Kerouac. He had inspired her to go on for her Ph.D. at the University of Kansas, where she researched and wrote about the women of the Beat Generation. She told me (and the whole audience) how much she

loved the work of Jan Kerouac, and she wanted to know when she would finally be able to read Jan's third novel, *Parrot Fever*. I responded that the Kerouac Estate, through their machinations with Jan's heirs, had managed to keep that novel from being published by Thunder's Mouth Press. But she was heartened to hear that the changes now happening in the legal situation may finally lead to the full publication of Jan's work, as well as to the equitable distribution of Jack's estate that should have happened a long time ago.

There is much still to do, and I am still "on the road"—with my next book event at the Book Shop Santa Cruz on January 31, 2012. And we all still await news of the movie, which has been pulled back from its expected release this fall. The latest rumor is that it will debut at Cannes in May 2012. We'll see!



Gerald Nicosia at Jack Kerouac's tomb in Lowell on 7 October 2011. (Photo: Collection Gerald Nicosia)

Lionel Kirouac - 1902-1980

Thanks to André St-Arnaud's research

It is with great pleasure that we publish in this bulletin, number 106, two short biographies, discovered by Mr. André St-Arnaud, Member of the Board of Cercles des jeunes naturalistes. For many years, he has been surfing the web on the look out for articles about the Kirouacs: Conrad, Brother Marie-Victorin, in particular, but also many more. We are always pleasantly surprised and very grateful for the internet links he passes on to the KFA. So here are notes on Lionel Kirouac, an important businessman from the Bois-Francs region, born in Warwick. It is all the more interesting to read about him now as our KFA 2012 Annual Gathering will be in Kingsey Falls and Warwick on June 30th and July 1st 2012.

When consulting the Biographical dictionary of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate in Canada, Mr. St-Arnaud found one Kirouac. The text was very short so we took the liberty to contact the Oblates and ask them if they knew more about him. We are very grateful to them for sending us the Obituary written in 1917 by the Oblates upon the death of Brother François-Xavier Kirouac. You may notice that the style of obituaries written a century ago differs from those we read nowadays.

The Editors

Lionel Kirouac was born on 25 August 1902 at Warwick, son of Orise (née Cantin) and François-Xavier-Onésime Kirouac (1876-1954). Orise was the daughter of Henriette (née Roberge) and Étienne Cantin. He studied in Arthabaska, at the College run by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Then he completed his studies at the Eastern Business College in Poughkeepsie, NY. ⁽¹⁾

His first job was with the Provincial Bank of Canada in 1919; then he went on to work for the auditors' office. In 1925, he became the general manager of the Warwick Woollen Mills Limited. He also co-owned the Laiterie Rolland (dairy) with his brother Rolland

Kirouac (1906-1966), in Warwick.

He was Vice-President of Radio Victoriaville; President of Immeubles des Bois-Francs (Real-Estate Company), in Victoriaville; President of Filature de Warwick Cie Ltée (Warwick Spinning Co. Ltd.); honorary secretary and administrator of the Association Professionnelle des Industriels (businessmen professional association).

He was President of the Victoriaville Chamber of Commerce; honorary director of the Philharmonic he created in 1925; Captain in the Royal Canadian Engineers Regiment; a Knight of Columbus, 4th degree; and member of the Duck Lake Sporting Club and Club St-Denis.



Collection Bruno Kirouac

Lionel Kirouac
1902-1980

On 11 November 1926, at Ste-Anne Church in Danville, he married Lilian Baker (1908-1980), daughter of Cissie (née Boyd) and Arby Baker. They had six children: Suzanne, Guy, Yvan, Marthe, Madeleine, Micheline, and six grandchildren.

From 1941 until 1947, he was mayor of Warwick. In 1949, he was awarded the medal *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice* by Pope Pius XII. He passed away on 16 February 1980 and was buried in Warwick. ⁽²⁾

(1) *Biographies Canadiennes-Françaises*, (French-Canadian Biographies) 18th Edition, 1960, J-A Fortin.

(2) *Généalogie des descendants de Maurice Louis Alexandre Le Brice de Keroack, K/ Genealogy published by KFA in 1991; author: François Kirouac; see pp. 55-65, Kirouacs, pioneers in the Bois-Francs region of the Province of Quebec.*

François-Xavier Kirouac, O.M.I.

1892 - 1917

Thanks to André St-Arnaud's research

Translation of the Obituary written by Eugène Guérin, O.M.I., January 1917

François-Xavier KIROUAC, a teaching brother, died tragically on 23 January 1917, only six months after making his first vows in the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. His professors and colleagues cherished his memory. Among the many past religious members of the order he is one of those well worth remembering.

He was born on 29 April 1892 in Saint-Eugène-de-L'Islet, diocese of Quebec. He was such a weak baby that he was urgently christened the same day in the Parish Church. He only escaped death because of his mother's dedicated tender loving care. But his health always remained frail.⁽¹⁾

He was the youngest in a family of fourteen. Twelve children reached adulthood. His father, Amédée, was a farmer, a faithful Christian and a church cantor. His very pious mother, Catherine Gamache, was known for being most charitable to the poor and devoted to the sick. The young François-Xavier grew in a very Christian family. His weak health prevented him from taking part in the hard farm work. However, he knew how to help because he was intelligent and bright and he was also very musical. Piety was a normal part of family life and it helped him develop a great apostolic ideal leading him to the novitiate of the Oblate.

Around the age of four, a fall caused a hernia. However, no one worried about it, taking for granted it would resorb itself with time.

In 1905, after he had completed grade six, he left the local elementary school and went to the College in Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière to start his classical studies. Unfortunately, his elementary education was not up to par so he had to do two extra years of preparatory classes. It is therefore only in 1915 that he finished his second year of philosophy and obtained his BA degree ⁽²⁾. He was "a serious and conscientious student, always garnering very good results every year". Literature and music were his favourite subjects.

When did he start thinking about the priesthood? The question never arose for him: it was always his goal. It was no secret to anyone, neither to his family nor any of his friends.

When did he decide to join the Oblate Congregation? It seems that reading the biography of Bishop Grandin, O.M.I., written by Father Jonquet, O.M.I., had a profound influence on his missionary vocation. As he said, his mind was already made up when he was in grade twelve.

He entered the Oblate Novitiate, in Lachine (Montreal suburb), on 15 August 1915, under the direction of Father Victor Jodoin, Master of the Novices. The following year on 26



François-Xavier Kirouac
1892-1917

Photo : Oblats de Marie-Immaculée

August, he made his temporary vows. Then he went on to *Saint-Joseph Scholasticate* in Ottawa to study theology and do a third year of philosophy.

During his Novitiate, his beloved mother died. It was a hard blow. He went home for a few days to comfort his father; but, that delayed his official entry into the Oblate Congregation.

He was known for his great sensitivity but also for his frail health and for suffering from many other ailments. However, only God knew and very few really intimate friends were aware of his many hard battles, worries and inner joys of his life in the novitiate and the few months he lived in the theological school. He needed a lot of courage and perseverance to remain true to his apostolic and sacerdotal ideal. His mind was really set on the Mackenzie missions (in Northern British Columbia, editor's note).

Information for notes (1) and (2) was found in the Oblates biographical dictionary (*Dictionnaire biographique des Oblats de Marie Immaculée du Canada*). Gaston Carrière, O.M.I. Vol.2, André Dubois, archivist.

(1) François-Xavier Kirouac was born on 29 April 1892 in Saint-Eugène-de-l'Islet, the son of Louis-Amédée Kirouac (1849-1938) and his wife Catherine Gamache (daughter of Pierre-Denis Gamache and his wife Marie-Catherine Couillard).

(2) He studied at the College in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière (1905-1915). On 15 August 1915, he entered the novitiate of the Oblates in LaSalle (Montreal suburb). He professed his first vows on 27 August 1916 and his final vows in articulo mortis on 23 January 1917 and died the same day. He was buried in the Scholasticate Cemetery. Then, on 19 September 1977, his remains were re-interred in Notre-Dame Cemetery in Hull in the Section reserved for the Oblates).

Brother Kirouac's character and personality exhibited two rather contrasting sides. On the one hand he kept himself to himself, as they say; he did what he had to do, never running away from difficulties but never eager to strike a conversation, except with his colleagues in the Novitiate. He was studious, steady, and rather aloof. He gave the impression of possessing a quiet resolve, but with little flexibility. He avoided hurtful situations by staying on the side. He had a bony face with a strong energetic jaw and rather pale complexion. Sphinx like appearance. On the other hand, at leisure time and during improvised family evenings, he was the heart and soul of the party, livening up the revelry with stories, tales, and songs. He could hardly ever take part in sports because of his weak physical condition.

He was renowned for his profound piety, his positive mind, and his devotion to the Sacred-Heart and to the Holy Virgin. When death came, all this was part and parcel of this serious religious student, steady in his enterprise, estimated by one and all, although not well known except by those very close to him.

On 22 January 1917, in the afternoon, while Brother Kirouac was cleaning the snow off the slide, an effort provoked a sudden strong pain in his abdomen. He had to go to the infirmary, where he was put under the care of Brother Joseph Bonhomme, male-nurse. The doctor was called in and he diagnosed a strangulated hernia. Brother Kirouac was immediately driven to the hospital where emergency surgery was performed. It was a very painful trial but borne with admirable resignation by the dear Brother. He asked for his professor and director, Father Rodrigue Villeneuve, later Cardinal ⁽³⁾, to come to prepare him to meet his Lord. He also asked to see his two colleagues from College Sainte-Anne, Brothers Adolphe Michaud and Louis Gagnon, for a last farewell.

During the evening, while invoking the Sacred-Heart of Jesus and his kind Heavenly Mother, he was taken to the operating room. Three hours later, he regained consciousness but the pain was excruciating. It was torture and it lasted until he breathed his last, around two o'clock in the morning. Father Villeneuve never left him, not even a moment; he accompanied him until the

very end, pronounced a last absolution, and having the authority to do so, enabled him to profess his perpetual vows. And the dear brother died while praying the Ave Maria.

To his Confessor saying to him: "Would you not like to live to devote your life to the Mackenzie missions?"- He answered: "From heaven, I will be able to look after the Mackenzie missions. Help me to die because this is what God wants for me." Brother Kirouac expired on 23 January 1917, at the age of twenty-four years and nine months; after six months of consecrated life.

What a shock when, during the Morning Prayer, the Superior announced the tragic news to the assembled community in the Scholasticate! On 25 January 1917, the funeral Mass was sung in the Scholasticate Chapel in the presence of his old father broken under the grief who, only the year before, had buried his loving pious wife! His son was buried in the Saint-Joseph Scholasticate in Ottawa.

Happy are those who die in the presence of the Lord.

(3) Rodrigue Villeneuve, 1883-1947, was named Archbishop of Quebec City in 1931, and created Cardinal in 1933. Biography on Wikipedia.



IN MEMORIAM



BERTRAND, DUANE A. 1919-2011

Duane A. Bertrand, 91, of Bourbonnais, died on 14 October 2011 at Provena Heritage Village, Kankakee. Funeral Mass was on 17 October at Maternity BVM Catholic Church, Bourbonnais, where he was a member. Father Richard Pighini officiated. He was buried in Maternity BVM Cemetery, Bourbonnais. He was born Dec. 3, 1919, the son of Walter and Blanche LeSage Bertrand. His wife, the former **Mary Louise Kyrouac (GFK 00249)**,

whom he married June 7, 1941, died March 18, 2011. Mr. Bertrand retired from Meadowview Shopping Center. He had also worked at Orkin Inc. He was a member of the Kankakee County Board for 28 years; a U.S. Army veteran; a member of the Kankakee Valley Car Club, and an honorary member of the Bourbonnais Historical Society. He liked woodworking and rebuilding antique cars. Surviving are one son and daughter-in-law, Randy and Lisa Bertrand, of Bradley; three daughters and one son-in-law, Regina "Jean" Carroll, of Bourbonnais, Nancy and

James Prince, and Chris Vaughn, all of Bradley; ten grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren; and one sister, Anna Marie Wheeler, of Kankakee. He was preceded in death by his parents; one son-in-law, David Carroll; one great-grandson, Michael Kinstner; one brother, Albert Bertrand; twin sisters; and one brother-in-law, Gilbert Wheeler

Mary Louise Kyrouac was the oldest sister of Greg Kyrouac's father. She worked with Greg on the family genealogy which is published in this issue. Her obituary was in Le Tresor #104.

**ESKILDSEN, BETTY L.
NÉE CURWICK GRINSTEAD**

Betty Eskildsen passed away on 6 November 2011 at the age of 84. Betty was born 11 August 1927 at Herscher, IL, to Henry and Irene (née Curwick) Grinstead. She married Neil Eskildsen on 18 May 1946, at Dwight, IL. Betty worked for many years for the family business, *Minneapolis Moline Farm and Auto Sales*. Betty and Neil moved to Bull Shoals from Reddick, IL, in 1985. Betty lived her strong Christian faith by caring for others. She was the first female EMT for the fire department in Reddick, IL. After moving to Bull Shoals she was a member of the Lion's Club, Bull Shoals Fire Department Auxiliary, Bull Shoals Police Auxiliary, Hoevel-Barnett VFW Ladies Auxiliary, volunteer at the Little Bit Used Shop, and could be found working along side her sister, Dee, at the Bull Shoals Theater of the Arts. She was a member of the Bull Shoals United Methodist Church. Betty is survived by her husband of 65 years, Neil; her daughter, Lynn Nickels (Marty) of Bull Shoals, AR; and her son, David Eskildsen (Karen) of Littlestown, PA; she also leaves her brother, Donald Grinstead (Beverly) of CA; and her sister-in law, Jean Grinstead of Illinois; five grandchildren, Jeff Gardner (Donna) Carrie Marry (Bill), Jill Eskildsen, Kim Parks, and Michael Nickels; twelve great-grandchildren; a number of nieces and nephews and her best buddy Gracie. She was predeceased by her parents; a daughter, Sandy Gilbert; a brother, Paul Grinstead; and a sister, Dolores Merritt. Funeral Service was on 12 November 2011 at the Bull Shoals United Methodist Church; entombment at Kirby's Tucker Memorial Cemetery.

Betty Lou was the great-granddaughter of Paul Curwick (GFK 00178) and sister of the late Paul Grinstead who was named in the Village of Bourbonnais proclamation published in Le Trésor #105.

**KIROUAC, LEOPOLD
1918-2011**

At Montreal, on 17 January 2011, at the age of 92, passed away Léopold Kirouac (**GFK 01834**). Born in Cacouna, Quebec, on 14 May 1918, he was the son of **Guillaume Wellie and Marie-Louise (née Chartier) Kirouac (GFK 01831)**. Léopold was the husband of the late Marie-Anna Ouellet, who passed away on 1st August 1995 at Montréal. He leaves to mourn his nephew, Claude Kirouac (**GFK 01833**) husband of Liliane Vézina Kirouac. Burial was on 8 June 2011 in Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery in Montreal.

KIROUAC, MARION, NÉE LACLAIR

Mrs. Marion E. (née LaClair) Kirouac, 89, of Groveland, and formerly of Somersworth, NH (for 27 years) and Lynn (for 20 years) died Friday, November 4, at the Kaplan Family Hospice House, Danvers, MA. She was born in Coventry, VT, November 16, 1921 daughter of the late Isaac and Amelia (Fushy) LaClair. She was the widow of **Robert L. Kirouac (GFK 00350)*** who died in 1991. Her survivors include two daughters, Diane S. Guptill of Groveland, MA, Donna L. Kirouac of Lynn, three grandchildren, Christopher Guptill, April Kirouac and Troy Anderson, four great grandchildren and several nieces and nephews. Relatives and friends attended the graveside service on Saturday, November 12, in St. Mary's Cemetery, Rochester, NH.

Robert Kirouac was Greg Kyrouac's father's third cousin and Pierre & Louis Kirouac's father's second cousin, and also second cousin of Leona, Michel Bornais' mother.

Our Deepest
Condolences
to the
Bereaved Families

ROBIN PAYETTE, RÉJANE

At Saint-Eustache, Quebec, on 29 October 2011, passed away Réjane Robin, widow of Maurice Payette, who died in 1998. She leaves to mourn her children: Martine, Louis-Philippe and Luc (**Rosanne Kirouac, daughter of the late Fernand and Louise (née Lecorre) Kirouac (GFK 01588)**), her sister, Rita, other relatives and friends. Funeral was on 7 November 2011 in Saint-Eustache Parish Church. Burial was in Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery in Montreal.

WALSH KIROUAC, LILY

On 12 October 2011, passed away at the Jonquière CSSS, Quebec, aged 84, Mrs. Lilly Walsh, widow of **John Kirouac (Jack)**. She was the daughter of the late Thomas and Beatrice (née McMahn) Walsh. Funeral was on 15 October 2011 in St-Mathieu Church in Jonquière. The ashes were interred in the Nault & Caron Columbarium in Jonquière. She leaves to mourn her daughter, Diane Kirouac; her brothers and sisters: the late Léona Walsh (the late Gene Katy), Theresa (the late Bill Fanning), the late Adelain (Pat McGuire); her brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law from the Kirouac family: **Patricia Kirouac** (Bernard Audet), the late **Léonard Kirouac** (the late Germaine Poitras), the late **Elsie Kirouac** (the late Bill Golberg), the late **Earl Kirouac** (Annette Bélanger), **Larry Kirouac** (Jacqueline Bourbeau) and the late **Joan Kirouac** as well as many nephews and nieces, other relatives and friends.

ERRATUM

In *Le Trésor* #105, the obituary of **Bernard Francis "Bud" Curwick** incorrectly stated that he was the *great-grandson of Paul (Hypolithe GFK 00178) & Élisabeth (née Liber Beaudoin) Kirouac*. In fact, he was descended from the marriage of **Paul (Hypolithe)** and his second wife, **Suzanne M. Gerbeau de Bellegarde** (see chart on page 10).

GENEALOGY / THE READERS' PAGE

The KFA's computerized genealogical database includes a number of persons for whom we are missing names of spouse and/or parents. Answers to the following questions would enable us to complete our data. Feel free to consult previous issues of *Le Trésor* and forward us relevant info.

With many thanks

François Kirouac

Answer received from a reader

Question 353

What are the names of the parents of Gilberte Lamoureux who married René Brouillard, son of Agénard and Claudia (née Kirouac) Brouillard, on 30 August 1941 at the Très-Saint-Nom-de-Jésus Parish in Montréal.

Answer:

Gilberte Lamoureux's parents were Josaphat and Marie-Ange (née Salvas) Lamoureux from St-Rédempteur Parish in Montreal.

Many thanks to Mrs. Raymonde Kirouac from Rouyn-Noranda for her answer!

NEW QUESTIONS

Question 372

What are the names of the parents of Marie-Louise Lavoie, spouse of Joseph Thomas Permignon (marriage on 24 September 1945 in Saint-Ulric, QC), son of Joseph Permignon and Rose Kirouac (GFK 01435)?

Question 373

What are the names of the parents of Robert Normand Ouellette, husband of Jeannette Beaulieu (marriage on 24 August 1957 at Nashua, NH, USA), daughter of Charles-Auguste Beaulieu and of Jeanne-Alice Kérouack (GFK 01558)?

Question 374

What are the names of the parents of

Adèle Firman, spouse of Louis-Paul O'Connor Keroack (marriage on 15 June 1951 at ???), son of Edgar O'Connor and Juliette Keroack (GFK 01250)?

Question 375

What are the names of the parents of Rosie Chornenki (or Minnie Chornenki), spouse of Lucien Keroack (GFK 01251), son of Maximilien Aimé Le Brice de Keroack and Malvina Gauthier? Rosie and Minnie could possibly be two sisters.

Question 376

What are the names of the parents of Liana Scott, spouse of Paul Deschênes, son of Antoine Deschênes and Marguerite Keroack (GFK 01245)?

Question 377

What are the names of the parents of Emma Roy, wife of Victor Bonin (marriage on 14 August 1941 at St. Boniface, Manitoba), son of Adélard Bonin and Yvonne Keroack (GFK 01217)?

Question 378

What are the names of the parents of Hélène Arvisais, wife of Jean-Guy Kérouack, son of Joseph Kérouack (GFK 01773) and Marie-Louise Petersen, married at Hull, Quebec, on 13 February 1899?

Question 379

What are the names of the parents of Françoise Fontaine, spouse of Sylvain Kérouack, son of Hubert Kérouack (GFK 02430) and Rose-Hélène Gaudreault?

Question 380

What are the names of the parents of Manon Kirouac, spouse of Dany Lambert, son of Jean-Claude Lambert and Claire Juneau?

Question 381

What is the name of the mother of Marie-Jeanne Kirouac, daughter of Adélard Roland Kirouac (GFK 01025) and wife of Robert Therrien?

Question 382

What are the names of the parents of Robert Therrien, spouse of Marie-Jeanne Kirouac, daughter of Adélard Roland Kirouac (GFK 01025) and grand-daughter of Hilaire Évariste Kérouack and Marie-Jeanne Plourde, married at Warwick, Quebec, on 25 April 1892?

Question 383

What are the names of the parents of Myriam Tremblay, spouse of Yvan Kirouac, son of Raymond Kirouac, (GFK 01683), and Edna Gagnon?

Question 384

What are the names of the parents of Antonin Jobin, husband of Gisèle Lacroix (married on 24 June 1960 at Quebec City), daughter of Alfred Joseph Lacroix and Cécile Kérouack (GFK 01847)?

Question 385

What is the name of the mother of Doris Faddis, wife of Louis Kirouac, son of Henri Kirouac (GFK 01047) and Corinne Ouellette? Louis is a member of an American Football Hall of Fame. He is a grandson of Samuel Kérouack and Ida Delisle who were married at Sainte-Élisabeth-de-Warwick, Quebec, on 25 October 1898. Doris Faddis is the daughter of Mary-Estelle (née____) and Herman Faddis, senior.

Also, what is the date of the wedding of Louis Kirouac and Doris Faddis that took place at Las Vegas, NV, USA?

Question 386

What are the names of the parents of Jeanne Louise Snyder, wife of Richard Kirouac (married on 24 April 1962 at Manchester, NH, USA), son of Henri Kirouac (GFK 01047) and Corinne Ouellette?

We welcome your genealogical questions and we will do our very best to answer them.

Results will be published in future issues of Le Trésor.

The Editor

KIROUAC FAMILY ASSOCIATION INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2011-2012

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KFA GATHERING 2012

30TH JUNE, WARWICK, QUEBEC

**1ST JULY, (MARIE-VICTORIN PARK)
KINGSEY FALLS, QUEBEC**

KEEP THAT WEEKEND FREE

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