

June 2005

Number 80

Le Trésor des Kirouac

Revue des descendants de Urbain-François Le Bihan, sieur de Kerboach



Télesphore Kirouac and Mary Blais (1913); First Kirouac family to settle in Trois-Rivières, Québec. From left to right : Wilfrid, Télesphore, Rose, Mary Blais and the baby, Blanche. Collection Pierre Kirouac

Kérrouac



Kéroack



Kirouac



Kyrrouac



Kérrouack



Kirouack

Le trésor des Kirouac

Le trésor des Kirouac, bulletin de liaison des descendants d'Urbain-François Le Bihan, sieur de Kivoach, est distribué à tous les membres de l'Association des familles Kirouac.

English version of the texts printed in this Bulletin are automatically sent to every person residing outside of Quebec. These translations are also available from the A.F.K.F.A. Secretarial Office upon request. There is a minimum charge for photocopying and shipping.

Le comité de rédaction du bulletin (par ordre alphabétique)

François Kirouac

Jacques Kirouac

Marie Kirouac

*Auteurs et collaborateurs pour ce numéro
(par ordre alphabétique)*

Michel Bornais

Pierre Dumas

Lucie Jasmin

Clément Kirouac

François Kirouac

Hélène Kirouac

Pierre Kirouac

René Kirouac

Marie L. Timperley

Marie-Victorin

Extraits de journaux, revues, livres, sites Internet

Dictionnaire biographique du Canada

Libération (F.R.)

Le F.A.R.O.G. F.C.R.U.M. (Mary McPherson)

Mémorial de Canadiens-français (Robert Prévost)

Conception graphique

Page couverture: Jean-François Landry

Logo de l'Association à l'endos du bulletin: Raymond Bergeron

Le bulletin: François Kirouac

Numérisation et montage

François Kirouac

Traduction et révision des textes par

Michel Bornais et Marie L. Timperley

Édition

L'Association des familles Kirouac inc.

168, rue Baudrier

Beauport (Québec) G1B 3M5

Dépôt légal 2^e trimestre 2005

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

JSSN 0833-1685

Tirage 225 copies

Les reproductions sont permises uniquement avec l'autorisation expresse de l'Association des familles Kirouac inc.

Abonnement : Canada : 22 \$; USA : 22 \$ US

SUMMARY

<i>From the President</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>From the Secretary's Desk</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Convocation, 19th Annual General Meeting</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Treasurer's Report for the Period Ending December 31, 2004</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Trois-Rivières Welcomes the A.F.K.F.A. Sept-17-18, 2005</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Programme 2005 Gathering of the Kirouacs and Related Families</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>The Kirouacs from Trois-Rivières</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Lavolette, M., First Commander of Trois-Rivières</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Perrault, Jean-Baptiste, An Important Trois-Rivières Native</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Book Review, 'Memorial to French-Canadians in the USA'</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Exhibition at the Wilfrid-Laurier House</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Robert Kirouac from Warwick and his cousin Pierre Dumas</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Homage to His Holiness Pope John-Paul II by Pierre Dumas</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>John-Paul II's Address to the Canadian Ambassador</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Homage to Gérard Kirouac</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Jan Kerouac, an interview</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Kerouac Bobble-Head in the American Baseball Hall of Fame</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Beat Generation - Manuscript Recently Discovered</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Marie-Victorin's Mythical Plants - Introduction</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>The Sarracenia Purpurea</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Sarracenia Purpurea, Wonder of our Marshlands</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Michel Sarrazin (1659-1734) Surgeon and Botanist</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Vitea Mea - Conclusion to Louis' Life</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Pierre Kirouac, Certified Accountant</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Canadian Pioneers Cuisine in Warsaw and Montreal</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>One Brother, Two Madeleines, Three Remarkable Journeys</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>In Memoriam</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>The Reader's Page</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>List of Regional Representatives</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Board of Directors 2004-2005</i>	<i>43</i>

From the President

Pierre Kirouac

At the beginning of May, I had the pleasure to represent the AFKFA at the annual congress of the *Fédération des familles souches du Québec* (FFSQ) held at the Auberge des Gouverneurs in Shawinigan. A most interesting programme had been prepared and first-class speakers had been invited for Friday evening and Saturday and all had chosen extremely pertinent subjects. It was no surprise as those invited were Jacques Lacoursière, André Lachance and Marc Beaudoin, all very well-known historians who have held important teaching posts, government positions or been at the helm of learned societies. They easily held us spellbound with their comments and the answers to our numerous questions.

On Friday evening, The Honourable Mrs. Lise Thibault, Quebec's Lieutenant Governor, was the guest of honour when the new *Special Recognitions for Volunteers* were presented. This is a new initiative of the FFSQ to honour people who have been volunteering their time and energy to history and genealogy. The three prizes went to: **Volunteer Emeritus**: Jean Huard (Huard Family Association), **Grand Volunteer**: Hyacinthe Le Houx (Lehoux Family Association) and **Exemplary Volunteer**: Jacqueline Abgral (Demers Family Association). The AFKFA did not submit any candidate this year; but may well do so next year.

So much could be said about the various workshops and those who led them! They were just as good as the speakers. The themes chosen were: "In genealogy, what to look for and where to find information?" "Publishing family histories" "Copyrights and writing". I took part in the first workshop and I learned a great deal about which documents one needs to look for to carry out a fruitful genealogical research. The FFSQ took the opportunity to launch its *Répertoire des plaques et des monuments commémoratifs* (Repertory

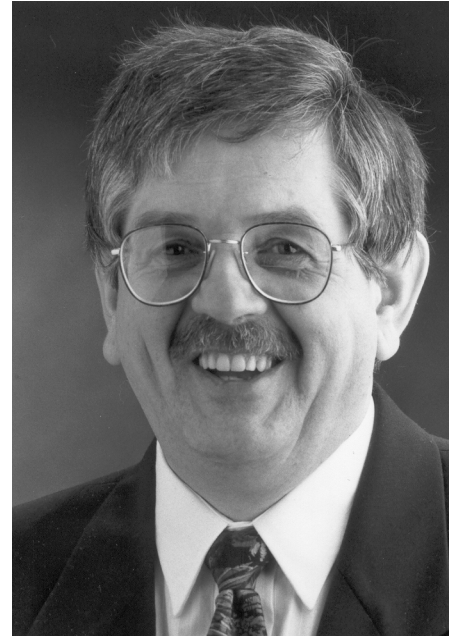
of Memorial Plaques and Monuments) of the various families who are members of the FFSQ. The Kerouac Family Association is well represented in this book with six Memorial Plaques. Two of them pay homage to Brother Marie-Victorin, two others celebrate Jack Kerouac's memory and the last two are an homage to our Breton ancestor, one commemorating his place of birth in Brittany and the other one where he was buried in Kamouraska, Quebec.

This congress was very successful indeed and more members attended this year than last.

This year, the AFKFA invites one and all to attend our annual gathering in Trois-Rivières on Saturday and Sunday, September 17 and 18, 2005. The Annual General Meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon. The members of the organizing committee have put together an informative and entertaining programme. I wish to underline the dedication of Jules Kirouac, his brothers, Louis and Claude, as well as his sisters, Suzanne and Hélène and their spouses. Michel Bornais and his sister, Louise, and their spouses have also greatly contributed to the organization of the events. A special invitation will be sent to all the Kirouacs living in the area who are not yet members of our Association, to invite them to join us for the special family weekend.

Everything is ready to make these two days memorable. The Committee members are expecting you with open arms and count on your participation as your presence will ensure its success.

Colourful Old Trois-Rivières and its new multifaceted modern character will definitely charm you. The September 17-18, 2005 gathering is an



Pierre Kirouac

occasion not to be missed. You are most welcome.

Translator's note: Underlined names can be looked up of the net, hundreds of English Web Sites. Translation by Marie Lussier Timperley, for the Trésor des Kirouac, number 80, June 2005.



This plaque in Kamouraska appears in the repertory of the FFSQ published this year.
cette année



From the Secretary's desk

The month of May, the month of Mary; a strong tradition in the Mauricie region

Over fifteen years ago a group of parishioners from Saint-Étienne-des-Grès and Saint-Barnabé-Nord organized an outdoor Mass at the home of Jean-Marc Duplessis and Louise Bornais (sister of your secretary). For the second year in a row, His Excellency Martin Veillette, Bishop of the Trois-Rivières Diocese, generously accepted to take one day during his annual holiday to preside this outdoor Mass. Unfortunately at the last minute, an ominous shower had everyone move indoors to the church of Saint-Barnabé-Nord. However, it is hoped that next year, the nice weather will be back as usual, as well as Bishop Veillette.

Greetings from Bishop Martin Veillette to the Kirouacs

During an informal gathering after the Mass, Bishop Veillette asked your secretary to extend to all members of the AFKFA and particularly to the Kirouacs coming to his diocese for the 2005 annual family gathering, his warmest wishes and welcome.

He mentioned that he is very honoured that the Sunday Mass, on September 18, will be held in the Cathedral of the Assumption in Trois-Rivières. Bishop Veillette has known Father Gaston Kirouac, who has been invited to officiate the Sunday Mass, for many years and Pierre, our President, when the latter was a teacher as well as student councillor at the Trois-Rivières C.E.G.E.P. (College).

Bishop Veillette will be particularly busy during September due to the assemblies of the Quebec Conference of Catholic Bishops, and Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops. Nevertheless, he has asked to be kept informed about the upcoming Annual Kirouac

Family Gathering and hopes to free himself to visit with the Kirouacs on the 17-18 weekend.

Michel Bornais



Avis de convocation 19^e Assemblée générale

Par la présente, tous les membres sont convoqués à l'assemblée générale annuelle de l'Association des familles Kirouac inc. qui se tiendra dimanche le 18 septembre 2005 au Club de Curling de Trois-Rivières, 630, rue Sainte-Ursule à Trois-Rivières (Québec), à compter de 14 heures 30.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Lecture et adoption de l'ordre du jour;
2. Adoption du procès-verbal de la dernière assemblée générale tenue à Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud, le dimanche 8 août 2004;
3. Rapport du président pour le conseil d'administration;
4. Rapport du trésorier pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 décembre 2004 et prévisions budgétaires pour l'année 2005;
5. Nomination d'un vérificateur;
6. Ratification par l'assemblée des actes posés par les membres du conseil d'administration;
7. Élection à cinq postes d'administrateurs ayant terminé leur terme de deux ans;
8. Commentaires et suggestions des membres;
9. Ajournement.

J.A. Michel Bornais, secrétaire

Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 2004

First of all, I wish to thank Mrs. Lucille Kirouac and the members of her planning committee, for organizing the annual gathering in Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud. We owe her much gratitude for putting together two marvelous days on August 7 and 8, 2004, and also for the profit generated by the weekend.

As well as the financial report showing the detailed revenue and expenses for 2004, you can also study the comparative table on the next pages showing the evolution of revenue and expenses per categories since 2000. Also included is the 2005 forecasted budget containing a new income of \$850. which represents the annual interest generated by the **Jacques Kirouac Fund**.

In 2004, the AFKFA finances presented a surplus of \$390.79. Generally speaking, compared with 2003, revenue were down by **\$632.47** and expenses up by **\$390.69**.

Revenue from annual memberships have remained relatively stable since 2001. As for other sources of revenue, excluding the sale of promotional items, they have substantially increased because of the sale of two books: MON MIROIR - **\$515.** and MEMORY BABE - **\$330.**

As for other sources of revenue, they basically correspond to amounts estimated in the 2004

budget. Though revenue generated by the 2004 annual gathering, **\$432.94**, represent an important drop from the exceptional profits of the previous two years, they were nevertheless within the estimated amount of \$500. This year, there was also another new source of revenue, **\$425.** representing the interest generated by the Jacques Kirouac Fund for a six-month period.

As for Expenses, the increase is basically due to the purchase of two books: MON MIROIR, at a cost of **\$375.00**, and MEMORY BABE, at a cost of **\$352.07**. Compared to previous years, the production costs of LE TRÉSOR have slightly increased by \$195. On the other hand, among administrative costs, insurance has been calculated for two out of twelve months because the other

ten months had been declared in the 2003 Financial Report.

All in all, the surplus in 2004 is due to the income from the *Jacques Kirouac Fund*, otherwise the fiscal year would have basically balanced.

The following chart shows the expenses incurred to produce the four issues of the *Trésor* during the 2004 financial year.

Forecasted revenue for 2005 are \$5,898.09; expenses: \$5,053.07;

Streamlined Expenses for producing *LE TRÉSOR*

Bulletin Number	75	76	77	78	TOTAL
Printing	\$401.52	\$408.06	\$416.40	\$457.52	\$1683.50
Shipping	\$44.00	\$45.41	\$90.83	\$69.31	\$249.55
FFSQ Secretariat	\$83.12	\$101.54	\$56.24	\$107.85	\$348.75
AFKFA Secretariat	\$44.84	\$44.84	\$44.84	\$41.41	\$175.93
Postage to Canada	\$84.96	\$114.02	\$145.84	\$104.10	\$448.92
Postage to USA	\$56.40	\$128.80	\$128.80	\$140.00	\$454.00
TOTAL	\$714.84	\$842.67	\$882.95	\$920.19	\$3360.65

Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 2004

leaving a surplus of \$845.02. These figures are the result of an average calculated over a number of years when taking into account all expenses and revenue. This budget, of course, is only an estimate. Even if many income items and expenses are predictable, unexpected returns, entirely subject to our members' generosity, also have to be taken into consideration. It is important to remember that revenue from annual membership alone cannot cover all expenses and balance the budget.

For your information, here is an inventory of the Association's assets as of December 31, 2004. Some of these items belong to the Association and are consid-

ered a long-term source of financing, but rather difficult to predict in the annual budget. On the other hand, other assets are only in the Association's care.

Finally, as for booklets, parchments and lapel pins pertaining to our crest, all are in the Association's care, the balance owed to the anonymous lender is \$1,352.79. Sales revenue for 2004 were \$140.00 and said amount was reimbursed to the lender on December 12, 2004.

Translated by Marie Lussier Timperley, for the Trésor des Kirouac, number 80, June 2005.

Inventory of assets as of 31 December 2004

Goods belonging to AFKFA	Quantity	Unit Sale Price
Genealogies	98	\$10.00
Book <i>Memory Babe</i>	12	\$30.00
Book <i>Mon Miroir</i>	4	\$35.00
Bulletins Le Trésor Numbered 0 to 50	1990	\$1.00
Bulletins Le Trésor Numbered 51 and over	1673	\$3.00
Laminated Crests	8	\$16.00
Badges	171	\$1.00
Book <i>Bretagne trip 2000</i>	5	\$15.00
Book <i>L'Album</i>	2	\$15.00
Collection of the signatures of the Ancestor	1	\$6.00

Assets in the AFKFA's care

Inventory	Quantity	Unit Sale Price
Crest (French booklets)	295	\$5.00
Crest (English booklets)	105	\$5.00
Crest (Parchments)	431	\$5.00
Crest (Lapel pins)	322	\$5.00

Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 2004

REVENUES

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS 2004			
Regular Members (131)	2876.00		
Benefactors (32)	864.00		
	Subtotal	3 740.00	
PREMIUM AND INTEREST			
Exchange on US currency	147.17		
Earned interest	2.95		
	Subtotal	150.12	
GIFTS AND RECOVERED AMOUNTS			
Jacques Kirouac Fund (6-month interest)	425.00		
Gifts (Special Research Fund)	8.00		
Gifts (Administration Budget)	142.00		
Amounts Recovered	33.51		
	Subtotal	608.51	
ANNUAL GATHERING 2004			
Surplus: annual gathering (revised as of January 2005)	432.94		
	Subtotal	432.94	
OBJETS PROMOTIONNELS			
Sales of genealogies (11)	110.00		
Sales of bulletins, books, laminated plaques, linen bags and badges	169.00		
Historical Manuscript booklets	0.00		
Sales of the book <i>Mon Miroir</i> (15)	515.00		
Sales of the book on the Brittany trip(2)	30.00		
Sales of the book <i>Memory Babe</i> (13) : from April 2002 to December 2003	330.00		
	Subtotal	1154.00	
	Total revenue	6085.57	

Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 2004

Expenses

ADMINISTRATION

Canada Customs and Revenue (Annual Return 2004)	32.00	
Insurance—General Responsibility (2 months)	56.15	
Memberships 2004 (FFSQ : \$1.50/member/year)	268.50	
Convention Registration	126.00	
Bank fees (bank books)	162.70	
	Subtotal	645.35

LE TRÉSOR (Bulletin number 75 to 78)

AFKFA Secretariat	175.93	
Printing	1683.50	
Shipping and Handling	249.55	
FFSQ Secretariat	348.75	
Canada postage	448.92	
US Postage	454.00	
	Subtotal	3 360.65

ASSOCIATION OFFICE EXPENSES

Postage	322.94	
Photocopies	18.37	
Stationery, envelopes and cards	148.56	
	Subtotal	489.87

RESEARCH ON THE ANCESTOR

Research in Quebec (subscription to PRDH)	56.00	
	Subtotal	56.00

SUNDRY (Publicity and promotion of the Association)

Registration to SGEQ (Web page 2004)	45.00	
Buy-back of surplus from Annual Gathering	70.27	
Albums purchased	36.00	
Purchase of books <i>Memory Babe</i> (13 / 25 copies)	352.07	
Other (Photos, videos etc.)	264.58	
Purchase of books <i>Mon Miroir</i> (15 / 20)	375.00	
	Subtotal	1142.92

TOTAL EXPENSES 5694.78

SURPLUS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES 2004 390.79

Treasurer's Report for the year ending December 31, 2004

Bank Account

Balance as of 31 December 2003	7307.93
Credits from 1 January to 31 December 2004	5679.30
Debits from 1 January to 31 December 2004	5788.65
Balance as of 31 December 2004	7198.58

Audited and approved by:

Original signed on
16 May 2005

Roland Kirouac

René Kirouac

COMPARISON OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES 2000 TO 2004 AND 2005 BUDGET

REVENUES	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Budget	Budget
						2004	2005
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES	4100.00	3690.00	3724.00	3823.00	3740.00	3630.00	3835.00
PREMIUM AND INTEREST	256.19	451.15	290.73	142.51	150.12	204.78	196.97
GIFTS (Research Fund)		25.00			8.00		
GIFTS (Administration Budget)	117.00	144.00	184.00	153.30	142.00	156.66	154.22
AMOUNTS RECOVERED	24.59	79.00	131.27	87.00	33.51		
ANNUAL GATHERING	962.22		1594.39	2033.73	432.94	500.00	500.00
PROMOTIONAL ITEMS	308.00	326.00	496.50	318.50	1124.00	361.90	361.90
JACQUES KIROUAC FUND					425.00		850.00
BOOK SALE: <i>KEROUAC AU BOUT ...</i>	3317.91	145.00	125.00	100.00			
TRIP TO BRITTANY	1746.24						
BOOK SALE: <i>BRETAGNE 2000</i>		1194.00	288.00	60.00	30.00		
TOTAL	10832.15	6054.15	6833.89	6718.04	6085.57	4853.34	5898.09
EXPENSES							
ADMINISTRATION	761.80	926.70	698.68	911.26	645.35	804.95	785.00
<i>LE TRÉSOR</i> —PRODUCTION COSTS	3172.73	3551.17	3058.63	3164.72	3360.65	3111.68	3243.57
SECRETARIAL EXPENSES - AFKFA	790.44	1455.09	472.31	596.87	489.87	524.67	517.71
RESEARCH ABOUT THE ANCESTOR	14.97	42.45	50.45		56.00		
SUNDRY	815.64	551.88	337.89	631.24	1142.92	326.99	471.70
BOOK PURCHASE <i>KEROUAC ...</i>	3557.25						
PRINTING OF <i>BRETAGNE 2000</i>		1602.80					
TOTAL	9112.83	8130.09	4617.96	5304.09	5694.78	4768.29	5017.98
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	1719.32	(2075.94)	2215.93	1413.95	390.79	85.05	880.11

In September 2005

Trois-Rivières welcomes the Kirouac Family Association

Pierre Kirouac

Trois-Rivières as we know it today is the result of the merger, in 2002, of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Pointe-du-Lac, Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières-Ouest, Saint-Louis-de-France and Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap. The population of the new “greater Trois-Rivières” is now 125,000 inhabitants. The municipal administration offers its citizens all the services a town of that size is expected to provide in terms of infrastructures. Since the French Regime, Trois-Rivières has been the seat of a Bishopric, a judiciary district and a regional government. The *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières* (1) is well established with over 10,000 students, an important CEGEP (public college) and a private college.

Founded in 1634 by the Sieur de Laviolette, the Old Trois-Rivières draws its name from the three channels created by the Saint Maurice River where it joins the Saint Lawrence River. Due to its very favourable location by two main rivers and within walking distance of the town centre, maritime activities have always been vitally important and ships were and still are an integral part of the urban scenery. The fur trade was first and foremost responsible for the development of the city that rapidly became the turn-table of the economy in the new colony; eventually Trois-Rivières became the transformation and distribution centre for the pulp and paper industry. The deep-

water port was perfectly suited for the trans-shipment of all types of merchandise: aluminum oxide, sugar, cereals, factory goods, aluminum, etc.

The history of Old Trois-Rivières, rich in events and activities, is written on a number of outdoor panels located in the city’s historical quarters where some buildings date back to the 18th century. For example, the Ursulines’ Convent, Saint James Anglican Church, the Tonnancourt Manor and the Niverville Manor. Walking is the best way to enjoy discovering local architectural gems, the history and culture, by joining various tours entitled: *the Poets’ Route* or *Trois-Rivières in stones and verses* as well as the *Foot-Rally*, a family oriented activity. The Seigneurial Mill in the Pointe-du-Lac area with its old village atmosphere, as well as the *Sanctuaire de Notre-Dame du Cap* (Sanctuary of our Lady of the Cape), are well worth the detour and visit.

Art aficionados are invited to look at the city with a new perspective as they follow the *Arts Route* that leads to the *National Biennial of Contemporary Sculpture*. Witness to Trois-Rivières as a city of history and culture are the numerous art galleries, artists’ workshops, museums and theatres.

For the last sixty years, the *J. Antonio-Thompson Concert Hall* has been at the heart of Trois-Rivières’ cultural life. With its modern design, it is considered



George de Gannes home Source : <http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/region/04/pamu/gannes.htm>

one of the best in the province of Quebec. The architects kept its elaborate décor where colonnades, frescoes, gilding, velvet and chandeliers abound. All these remind us of the theatres of the twenties.

In the town centre, cafés, restaurants, bars and boutiques create a dynamic and lively ambiance. Cycling enthusiasts and in-line skaters can take pleasure in a ten-kilometre paved corridor taking them, first through some residential areas, then north of the city to the Canadian national historical site of the *Vieilles Forges du Saint-Maurice*, the old smelting complex, which brings back to memory the oldest North-American smelting enterprise operational for 150 years. A 147-kilometre circuit of bike paths and trails are linked to this corridor. The ecological traveling routes follow some of the main city streets and are an integral part of the developing *Route Verte* (Green Route).

Trois-Rivières’ reputation as a cultural hub is ever-growing thanks, particularly, to a num-

ber of festivals like *Encore*, the international dance festival, the National Biennial of Contemporary Sculpture, Vocal Art International Festival, the International Festival of Poetry. The latter brings together poets from around the world for a ten-day 300-event extravaganza.

For over twenty-five years now the Trois-Rivières Symphony Orchestra has been heard in concerts across Quebec and Canada. This orchestra of professional musicians is a testimony to the important cultural life and the high quality of the town's musical institutions. Trois-Rivières' overflowing calendar of artistic events keeps one and all on their toes, applauding local and international talents.

The tradition of excellence also includes the *Grand Prix de Trois-Rivières* taking place annually on the regional fair grounds. Every year on Labour Day, the International Canoe Race on the Saint-Maurice River ends in Trois-Rivières.

We believe that we have something to show you and plenty to amuse you and 1000 guest rooms to make sure you enjoy a comfortable night's rest in so many hotels, motels and B&Bs, located in and around the city within a fifteen kilometre distance from the city centre. Welcome to Trois-Rivières !



Tonnancour manor, 1877; Taken from: Photographic album of the clergy and the religious buildings of the Trois-Rivières diocese. P.V. Ayotte, photographs: Archives du Séminaire de Trois-Rivières, R-86; taken from website: <http://www.mcc.gouv.qc.ca/region/04/pamu/tonnancour.htm>

Program	
Annual Family Gathering of the Kirouacs and related families	
<u>Saturday 17 September 2005</u>	
11:00 a.m.:	Welcome and registration at the Trois-Rivières Curling Club, 630 rue Sainte Ursule, Trois-Rivières.
1:00 p.m.:	Guided Tour of Old Trois-Rivières with a representative of the Conservation and Heritage Society: Museum of the Ursulines Congregation, St. James Anglican Church, Port installation, Monuments, etc.
6:00 p.m.:	Supper in the Reception Hall at the Trois-Rivières Curling Club, 630 rue Sainte-Ursule, Trois-Rivières.
8:00 p.m.:	Evening program: Music and entertainment.
<u>Sunday 18 September 2005</u>	
10:30 a.m.:	Holy Mass at the Cathedral of the Assumption corner of Royale and Bonaventure Streets; Celebrant: Father Gaston Kirouac, choral singing provided by the <i>Petits Chanteurs de Trois-Rivières</i> , a children's choir.
11:30 a.m.:	Guided tour of the cathedral, including 125 stained glass windows by Guido Nincheri, one of Canada's most important stained glass masters (1885-1973).
12:45 p.m.:	Dinner in the Reception Hall at the Trois-Rivières Curling Club.
2:30 p.m.:	Annual General Assembly.
4:00 p.m.:	Thank you and Au revoir.

My ancestors
The Kirouacs from Trois-Rivières
by Pierre Kirouac

The Trois-Rivières Kirouacs are descended from Louis, the youngest surviving son of our ancestor Urbain François Le Bihan, sieur de Kervoach and his wife, Louise Bernier.

In the *Genealogy of the Descendants of Maurice Louis Lebrice de Kervoach*, edited and published by our Association in 1991, one can find the relevant facts pertaining to my great-grandfather, Marcel. This information was completed through data originating from the 1881 census found on the Mormon Website. (see photo)

My great-grandfather, Marcel (00278) married Désonade Bouffard in 1873 in Saint-Paul-de-Montminy. They had six children: Joséphine in 1874, Almada in 1875, Joseph in 1878, Marie in 1880, Télésphore in 1882 and Philomène in 1887.

The Genealogy of the Descendants of Maurice Louis Lebrice de Kervoach, indicates that Joseph and Télésphore had descendants, but it is also important to know that their sister, Philomène, had many children. The 1991 (AFKFA) genealogical book did not mention the descendants of those who lost the name Kirouac through marriage.

My grandfather was Télésphore; his brother Joseph married Méline Tanguay in Saint-Philémon, on November 7, 1898. Later they moved to Gérardville in the Lac Saint-Jean region where they settled and raised a family

of eleven children.

My great-grandfather's father was also named Marcel (00269). He was born in 1810 and married Françoise Gagné in 1841. He was a great-grandson of the ancestor; in other words, of the third generation after the ancestor. The couple had ten children. (see photo)

Similar Christian names.

At birth, I was christened Joseph Pierre Marcel. For many years, I had no idea why my parents had given me these particular names. My parents always called me Pierre. It is the only name I have ever used. Unless, on very rare occasions, I was asked to mention the 'other' names written on my birth/christening certificate.

As I grew up, I never wondered why these names had been chosen for me but, when I started looking into the genealogy of the Kirouac family, I soon understood why they were important and had been given to me. My great-grandfather and his father were both called Marcel. As I was the first male descendant born in my grandfather Télésphore's line, it was obvious that as one 'responsible' to carry forward and pass on the Kirouac surname, I also had to bear the Christian names linking me to my predecessors. That was a close call though. I could have been named Télésphore. Luckily enough, my mother loved the name Pierre and accepted Marcel as a second

choice; by 1941, Télésphore was no longer in fashion and thank goodness for the fact that my mother did not care for it either.

The new residents of Trois-Rivières

My grandfather Télésphore (00315), (1881-1945), married Mary Blais (1883-1961). They settled in Trois-Rivières during the 1920s'. In order to improve their life, with their eight children they left their farm in the Parish of Sainte-Euphémie, in the County of Montmagny. Télésphore's farm could not provide enough for his large family. The land was surrounded by other properties in such a way that it was impossible to enlarge it. In addition, Télésphore could not count on his children to help him on the farm or settle on the adjoining farms as the older ones were nearly all girls. Consequently, the family had to adapt to city life with all that it implies. They chose Trois-Rivières instead of going to the United-States because of the working language and also because the Mauricie region was in the midst of unprecedented economic growth.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Trois-Rivières' population was 10,000 inhabitants and, within twenty years, the Valley of the Saint-Maurice River would see the birth of five important industrial centres: Grand-Mère, Shawinigan, La Tuque, Cap-de-la-Madeleine and Trois-Rivières which will benefit from the Valley's economic



Collection Pierre Kirouac

The family of Marcel Kirouac (00278) and Désonade Bouffard around 1910

boom. The enormous forest reserves in the Mauricie Region and the electricity produced by the Saint-Maurice River attracted the paper mills and in the following two decades four important companies settled in the area: the Wayagamack Pulp & Power in 1910; the Canadian International Pulp & Power in 1919; the St. Maurice Pulp & Paper in 1920 and the St. Lawrence Pulp & Power in 1922 .

In 1912, another player joined the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. speeding up the industrialization of the region: The Wabasso Cotton Co. started production in Trois-Rivières only two years after the Shawinigan mill did. In the Mauricie region, with the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. conglomerate it was indeed possible to make and sell all woollen and cotton goods by using the electricity, aluminium, calcium carbide and other chemical products produced by local companies.

But what really interested my grandfather Téséphore and his family was the Wabasso Cotton Co. because in 1924 they were hiring 2800 workers, most of them women and girls. There were five girls and three boys in the family; two of the boys were still quite young. Téséphore, who was already over forty at the time, and his three sons, Wilfrid, Camille and Léopold never worked in the factories. On the other hand, all the girls worked at the Wabasso Cotton Co. for various lengths of time.

Téséphore's children

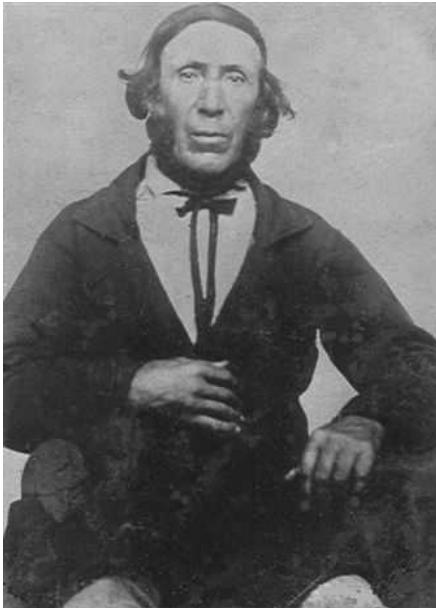
Grandfather Téséphore's health was rather delicate and the children, having no professional training like most people at the time, found it rather difficult to adapt to life in Trois-Rivières. Moreover, they arrived in the city just at the beginning of the Great Depression that hit

all of North America. Finding work was more difficult than ever and the competition for each job available was fierce. But that was without counting on Téséphore's children's initiative, courage and ardour at work. These qualities enabled them to triumph over the worse adversities.

Rose (1906-1976), the eldest, married Israël Auger, a textile worker. They had nine children: Marcel, Thérèse, Roger, Colette, Jean-Guy, Yvette, Jacques, André and Lise. Today, they all live in the Quebec City area in towns near Saint-Grégoire de Montmorency where the Dominion Textile is located.

Wilfrid (1908-1983) never married, he always worked for the elections wherever and whenever they occurred, so he held innumerable jobs and learn to exercise various influences.

Blanche (1913-1952) married



Marcel Kirouac, husband of Françoise Gagné; this photo taken before 1880, the date of his death.

Antoine Lapointe (1907-1965) who was a foreman bricklayer. They had four girls: Marielle, Claudette, Ghislaine and Françoise. After Blanche's passing, Antoine Lapointe married Frances Allcock who gave him two more daughters, Linda and Lucie.

Léona (1914-1987) married Lucien Bornais (1911-1985), who worked for Canadian Pacific for fifty years. They had Michel, the present secretary of our Association, and Louise.

Lucia (1915-2002) never married and, for many years, she worked at the Hotel Château de Blois.

Camille (1916-1968), was my father and there is more to come about him.

Aurore (1919-1978) never married. Like her sister Lucia, she worked in the hotel business.

Léopold (1921-1993) first married Marcelle Young (1924-1947) and later, Pauline Désilet. They

adopted a daughter named Sylvie. Léopold worked in the hotel business as owner-manager. His second wife, Pauline, is the last surviving member of her generation.

During the 1950s and 1960s, every member of our family was working in the public sector, therefore this had an interesting effect on our family name: it finally got known in the town. The need to spell it was less recurrent and people were slowly learning to write it correctly.

Camille and Simonne

My father, Camille (00320), and my mother Simonne Baril were married in 1940. They had seven children. My father passed away prematurely in 1968 at the age of 51. My mother survived him until 2003, she was 88 years old when she passed away.

My father loved animals, particularly horses. For fifteen years, he worked with horses, because he was a baker and used to deliver bread. Before getting married, he worked for the Laviolette Bakery during ten years. After that he owned a bakery from 1940 until 1946 in Saint-Boniface-de-Shawinigan. He was associated with Albert Therrien. The business was known as Kirouac & Therrien.

During 1946, he left the countryside to settle in Trois-Rivières, where he worked in public transport as a bus driver and inspector. At the time, he worked for the Saint-Maurice Transport Co., a subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

My three brothers are: Jules, Louis and Claude and my three sisters are: Céline, Hélène and Suzanne. Jules, Claude and Suzanne have descendants, Pierre, Hélène and Céline are still single.

Jules first married Gisèle Bruneau who passed away, and he is now married to Suzanne Lemay. He is the father of David and Caroline. David is married to Caroline Dubuc and they have a son named Loïc-Antoine. Caroline is married to Mehdi Georges. They have three children: Kaya, Zoé and Léo.

Jules is now retired but was a mechanical engineer, and also Director General of Pioneer Company located in the Bécancour Industrial Park.

Claude, an electrician at the Cégep de Trois-Rivières (College), is married to Louise Richard. They have two children: Mélissa and Matthieu.

Suzanne works for Hydro-Québec, she is the wife of Louis Georges Larouche, a bus driver. Their children are Benoît and Stéphanie.

Louis is the Association's representative for the Montreal area. His wife, Jeannine Lemay, is the mother of Marie-Claude and Dominique. Both work for the Quebec Government in the Montreal area.

Hélène works for the Université du Québec in Trois-Rivières (UQTR). Céline does not work.

Finally, Pierre, your president, studied at Laval University and is an accountant. Today he is retired from the Cégep de Trois-Rivières (College) where he was Director of Administration.

The future

As you can see, we are the ninth generation of descendants from our Breton ancestor and it looks as though the name will be carried forth into future generations. It is the same thing in the families of our cousins, they have descendants and some of them are already into the tenth generation.

We, the descendants of grandfather T  lesphore and grandmother Mary, can say with pride that we have improved our situation in this beautiful region of Trois-Rivi  res and we are grateful for their decision to come and settle here in the 1920s.

Therefore, we take this opportunity to pay homage to those who came before us, for their hard work and the values they passed on to us.



Collection Pierre Kirouac

Wedding of Camille Kirouac and Simonne Baril, June 1940



Collection Pierre Kirouac

Camille Kirouac and Simonne Baril
24 June 1940, Trois-Rivi  res

Collection Pierre Kirouac



Children of Camille Kirouac and Simonne Baril : front row : H  l  ne and Suzanne;
back row: Claude, Jules, Pierre and Louis

LAVIOLETTE, M., first Commander of Trois-Rivières (1634–1636).

The location of Trois-Rivières was known very early on in the history of this continent. On October 1535, on his way back from Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier stopped there to explore the mouth of the Saint-Maurice River. Just before 1600, François Gravé Du Pont, perhaps looking for a better trading post than Tadoussac, or perhaps wanting to stay ahead of competition, went to Trois-Rivières to meet some Indians. As early as 1601, Trois-Rivières is indicated for the first time on a map drawn by Levasseur.

Gravé Du Pont came back in 1603 with Champlain. At the time, members of the Laurentian Indian coalition: Algonquians, Montagnais and Hurons, were at war against the Iroquoians. Travelling along the Richelieu River, the latter were trying to stop the fur convoys travelling on the Saint Lawrence on their way to Tadoussac. Champlain immediately saw the strategic importance of Trois-Rivières, an advanced trading post from where it would be possible to retain the Iroquoians and insure free passage of the fur traders and purveyors on the Saint-Lawrence River.

Nevertheless, it is only in 1618, that fur trading actually took place in Trois-Rivières, ten years after the foundation of Quebec City. Trading took place also in 1620, 1621, and 1622; from 1623 until 1629, the spring trade fair was held in Cap-de-la-Victoire, near the Richelieu River, except in 1624 when it was held in Quebec City. In 1632, Trois-Rivières was definitively adopted for the annual gathering of Indians and fur traders.

Champlain had not forgotten his plan of 1603. In 1634, he decided to create an 'habitation', i.e. a fort in Trois-Rivières. His decision was motivated by the economical and strategical advantages of the location. He named Laviolette, one of the fur traders, as Commander of the fort. Laviolette went to Trois-Rivières with some craftsmen and a few soldiers to build a palisade, inside it a few houses were built to be used as lodging and stores. The same year, the Jesuit Fathers, Paul Le Jeune and Jacques Buteux, established a permanent mission there.

Laviolette was the Commander of Trois-Rivières from July 4, 1634 until April 17, 1636. This is all we know about him. He probably went back to France at the end of the summer of 1636.

So who deserves the title of founder of Trois-Rivières? Most historians say that Champlain is the true founder of the post and that Laviolette was a subordinate officer. Is it not Champlain who recognized the economical and military importance of the location and decided that, at the right moment, Trois-Rivières should be founded? As long as Trois-Rivières remained the main annual gathering place for the fur traders and the Indians, the "town" prospered. But, around 1660, Montreal was taking the lead; by 1666, Trois-Rivières' population was almost the same as Montreal and Quebec City; but at the end of the French Regime, a hundred years later, its population was about the same as in 1666, whereas Montreal's and Quebec City's population had multiplied tenfold.

The Saint-Maurice Smelting Works that began operating in the middle of 18th century did not manage to fill the void left by the loss of the fur trade.

References for the French text: André Vachon, Champlain, *Œuvres* (Laverdière).— *JR* (Thwaites), IV : 261.— Recensement de 1666.— L.-P. Desrosiers, *Les Trois-Rivières, Cahiers des Dix*, X (1946) : 63–95.— Sulte, *Hist. des Can. fr.*, II : 48–54. (Extrait du dictionnaire biographique du Canada)

Translation by Marie Lussier Timperley, for the Trésor des Kirouac, number 80, June 2005.

Perrault, Jean-Baptiste A great man from Trois-Rivières

*As we are invited to Trois-Rivières for the Kirouac-Kerouac annual family gathering on September 17-18, 2005, here is a translation of a streamlined biography of a great Trois-Rivières native, JEAN-BAPTISTE PERRAULT. In *Mémorial de Canadiens français aux USA*, p. 188-189 by Robert Prévost.*

Jean-Baptiste Perrault, born in Trois-Rivières in 1761, son of Jean-Baptiste Perrault, merchant, and Marie Le-maitre, completed his secondary studies at the Small Seminary in Québec City. At the age of 23 he left Quebec for the Illinois country to work as a fur trader. He first went to Cahokia, Illinois (now a suburb of St. Louis), then on to Prairie-du-Chien and Green Bay, Wisconsin, as well as Michillimakinac (Mackinaw City, Michigan). He began working for the North West Company. He was sent to establish Fort Saint-Louis in Fond-du-Lac and Fort Red Cedar at Lake Red Cedar (Lake Cass), Minnesota. This shows how much he was trusted. Perrault was a very well-learned man. He ran a school in Odanak (Indian reserve near Sorel, Quebec).

Joseph Tassé wrote in *Canadiens de l'Ouest* (Canadians of the West) that the reputed anthropologist and ethnographer, Henry Rowe SCHOOLCRAFT (1793-1864), held Perrault in high esteem and wrote that "he was a well-educated man, very sociable, a true gentleman with a sound judgment and a great memory."

Perrault lived a whole winter at Schoolcraft's home to teach him French. Schoolcraft invited him to write down his memories and experiences which he later translated under the title: *Indian Life in the North-West in 1783* and included in his master work: *History, Condition and Prospects of Indian Tribes of the United States*.

Jean-Baptiste Perrault married an Indian woman. They had at least nine children. He died in Sault-Sainte-Marie, Ontario on November 12, 1844. His "Account of the travels and adventures of a travelling merchant in the wild territories of North-Western America, after leaving Montreal on May 28, 1783" was edited by Louis P. Cormier and published by Boréal Express, Montreal, in 1978.

PARUTION DE LIVRE

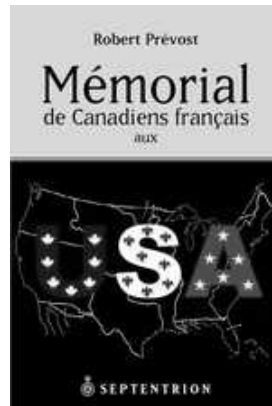
Commentaires de Marie Lussier Timperley

The title of Robert Prévost's last book *MÉMORIAL de Canadiens français aux USA*, i.e. *Memorial to French Canadians in the USA*, attracted my attention for various reasons. Also aware that, at one point in time, three-quarters of the North-American continent were under French domination, it seems quite natural to find monuments and plaques as memorials to explorers being honoured in the USA but with roots along the Saint Lawrence River where so many expeditions started off.

MÉMORIAL includes four hundred short biographies that may be read as they come alphabetically unless one prefers to pick and choose according to a particular surname. Under Kerouac, there is Jack in Lowell, Mass. (pp.121-122). Of course I looked up Lussier; why not? It is fun to look up surnames found in one's family tree whether you know of a link or not.

The index at the end of the book also lists "Canadians and Franco-Americans who took part in the War of Secession (1861-1865)", that was news to me! There is also a list of forts and trading posts located on today's American territory. All in all, the whole book seems to me an invitation to look into an Atlas of North America and perhaps start planning a holiday 'on the road' to relive some pages of forgotten or newly discovered history. I can assure you that, if you have some French-Canadian roots, you are bound to find that you are related to one hero or another presented in Prévost's last book, whether the link is a close one or 'many times removed', it is a link, it is a root.

France granted Robert Prévost the title of *Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres* (Knight of Arts and Letters) for his contribution to the expansion of relations between Quebec and France on the cultural and human level. He spent his life promoting



Quebec, first as a journalist for seventeen years then as a civil servant for thirty-two years. Hence he was Director of the Provincial Publicity Department, later known as the Quebec Tourism Office and also Assistant Deputy Minister for Tourism, Hunting and Fishing.

I have happy memories of his lively talks and many pleasant hours spent travelling, though sitting comfortably at home, reading his books always colourful reference sources. It is always fascinating to visit or revisit these places that link us to the past, the present and even the future. Though the books are published only in French, a list of the titles will give you a taste of what he has written so far:

Figures de proue du Québec - Quebec Figureheads- evocation of 700 remarkable women - Stanké, 2000

La France de l'Ouest des Québécois – Quebecers' Roots in Western France - Libre Expression, 1990

La France des Acadiens – Acadian Roots in France - Éditions d'Acadie, printing 1994

La France des Québécois – Practical Guide to Quebecers' roots in France - Stanké, cop. 1980

L'Histoire de l'alcool au Québec – History of Alcohol in Quebec - Éditions internationales Alain Stanké, 1986

Les Montréal de France – The Montreals of France - Libre Expression, 1991

Le Paris des Québécois – Quebecers' Paris - Libre Expression, 1989

Trois siècles de tourisme au Québec – Three Centuries of Tourism in Quebec - Septentrion, 2000

Mon tour de jardin – Around my Garden: Autobiography to celebrate his 80 springs - Septentrion, 2002

Exposition à la Maison Wilfrid-Laurier

Le lieu historique national de la Maison Wilfrid-Laurier, en collaboration avec la ville de Victoriaville, a mis en place une nouvelle exposition. Celle-ci se tiendra du mois de juin 2005 au mois de juin 2006.

Intitulée « Personnages de notre histoire » elle met en lumière, par le biais de textes d'Alain Bergeron (journaliste au journal La Nouvelle — L'Union) et de portraits d'Alain Gagné, la vie et l'œuvre de personnages ayant marqué, entre 1878 et 1950, l'histoire de cette région du Québec dans différents secteurs d'activité. Ces personnages sont : Rodolphe Baril, Louis Caron Sr, Napoléon-Charles Cormier, Lucien Daveluy, Marthe Lemaire Duguay, Joseph-Ena Girouard, Louis-Philippe Hébert, Alfred Laliberté, Louis Lavergne, Charles-Édouard Mailhot, **Frère Marie-Victorin**, Joseph-Édouard Perreault, Madeleine Richard, Paul Tourigny et Suzor-Côté.

Cette exposition met aussi en valeur des objets ayant appartenu à ces personnages, des photographies et des archives personnelles.

Adapté du texte paru dans La Nouvelle — L'Union, édition du 22 février 2005.

Robert Kirouac from Warwick and his cousin Pierre Dumas

At 95, Robert Kirouac from Warwick is one of the oldest K/ in Quebec. He is the son of Louis Kirouac and Exilia Dumas from Saint-Norbert in the County of Arthabaska. Robert lived most of his earliest years with his maternal uncle Onézime Dumas and his wife in Arthabaska. Robert always remained very close to his mother's side of the family, also with his uncle Arthur Dumas, a medical doctor in Saint-Paul-de-Chester and Montreal. Dr. Arthur Dumas was the father of Pierre Dumas, the cousin shown in the above photograph soon after being named Canadian Ambassador to the Vatican.

This memorable photograph was taken on March 30, 1984, during a private audience with Pope John-Paul II granted to Robert Dumas and his wife, Lady Maria-Concetta Carissimo, after the newly appointed Ambassador to the Vatican had just presented his letters of credence.

In 1969, Pierre Dumas, asked by the Canadian government to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican, spent some time in Italy. His was a highly diplomatic mission as Canada, being a member of the British Commonwealth, did not have diplomatic relations with the small Catholic state as the Queen of England, also Queen of Canada, is the head of the Anglican Church. From October 1969 until April 1970, Pierre Dumas was busy establishing relations with the Vatican, organizing and opening the first Canadian embassy, looking after everything including the personnel.

At that time, Western Canada was openly opposed to establishing a Canadian embassy at the Vatican. But Pierre E. Trudeau, the then

shrewd Prime Minister, and a school friend of Pierre Dumas, named Mr. John Robbins (1970-1973), a Baptist from Western Canada, as first Ambassador to the Holy See. Three French-speaking Catholic Canadians followed him: Mr. Paul Tremblay (1973-1979), Mr. Yvon Beaulne (1979-1984) and Mr. Pierre Dumas (1984-85). Hence Pierre was twice appointed to the Holy See.

During Pope John-Paul II's visit to Canada in 1984, Pierre flew with the Pope and was invited to dine with him in his private apartment. A lawyer by profession, Pierre Dumas was a diplomat all his life. Earlier he had been appointed Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Switzerland.

Curiously enough, like many of us Kirouacs, Pierre Dumas loves Brittany. Every year, he and his wife, Maria, spend their holidays in Plounevez-Porzay, on the bay of Douarnenez. Why Brittany, one may ask? Here is Pierre's answer: "If we were in Canada, we would go the Gaspé peninsula because it is cooler and the sun is not as hot."

Pope John-Paul II's recent passing



Collection Clément Kirouac

Robert Kirouac of Warwick
(95 years) New Year's Day 2005

brought back memories and the link between the two first cousins: Robert Kirouac and Pierre Dumas.

In the K/ genealogical tree, only two marriages between Kirouacs and Dumas are indexed. Louis K/ and Exilia Dumas, Robert's parents, and Jean-Marc Dumas with Jeannine Kirouac from Rouyn-Noranda. Jean Dumas from Sainte-Foy, Pierre's brother, wrote the genealogy of the Dumas of North America.

My thanks to Solange Dumas, sister of Pierre, who offered me this memorable photo of our cousin. Clément Kirouac, Candiac, 30 April 2005.



1984 — Présentation des lettres de créances to Ambassador Pierre Dumas from His Holiness John-Paul II

Photographs: collection Solange Dumas

Homage to the Holy Father

Pierre Dumas

Holy Father,
It is a great honour for me today to present to Your Holiness my Letter of Credentials confirming my nomination as Canadian Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Holy See, as well as my predecessor's Letters of Recall, Mr. Yvon Beaulne.

This, I consider an exceptional privilege, and feel it all the more deeply given that, in 1969, I took part in the negotiations to establish diplomatic relations between Canada and the Holy See and, furthermore, being asked a few months later to carry out organizing and setting up the new embassy for the eventual arrival of our first ambassador.

At the beginning of my mission, I am particularly delighted to bring to Your Holiness the very best wishes of the Canadian Government and its people for continuing good health and the success of your Pontificate. These wishes carry even more weight and significance given the very happy perspective of the pastoral visit planned by Your Holiness in Canada next September.

For us, Canadians, your visit across our country *A mari usque ad mare*, as our motto indicates, and far up North, constitutes both an historic event and a source of joy. For Christians, as most of my compatriots are, and particularly for the Catholics, the presence and words of Your Holiness will surely strike a deep chord and the theme *Celebrate our Faith*, chosen by the Cana-

dian Conference of Catholic Bishops for this memorable occasion, will inspire one and all. In addition, Canadians of all religious allegiances are conscious of the ideals of international peace and justice that Your Holiness has been carrying to all continents in the last five years.

Our Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, was indeed very touched by the Blessing that Your Holiness granted him last November, when he was starting on his own peace mission around the world. The inspiring initiatives of Your Holiness, the efforts to promote comprehension and justice amongst men are reciprocated by the preoccupations of my compatriots and the Canadian authorities, whether it be the search for peace and ways to maintain it, the peaceful resolution of differences, the fostering of a better climate of regional and international security, the acceleration of underprivileged people's development, or the respect and guaranty of human rights and freedoms, including above all the respect and safeguard of the freedom of conscience.

On the other hand, the invitation of Your Holiness for respect of others, dialogue, reconciliation, sharing and justice, are the answers to some of the fundamental needs in Canada, a country the size of a continent, where harmonious cohabitation exists between bilingual people of diverse origins and cultures, with varied historical backgrounds, often under the pressure of distinct regional inter-



John Paul II

Source of the photograph:
http://www.diocesisrimouski.com/dcd/bio/jean-paul_2.html

ests, but also destined to a most promising future. Indeed the Canadian experience, inasmuch as it is successful, could occasionally be used as an example for certain forms of cooperation elsewhere in the world.

Holy Father, to conclude, I wish to assure your Holiness that I will spare no efforts, and will do everything in my power, to accomplish my task. I also wish to express my deep and respectful gratitude for Your Holiness' welcome. This is a great encouragement in the accomplishment of my mission.

Address of John Paul II to the ambassador Pierre Dumas

Your Excellency,

I am happy to welcome Your Excellency and I thank you for the sentiments and warm wishes that you just expressed in the name of the Canadian people and the Canadian Government.

I would be very grateful to you for conveying my gratitude to the Authorities that you represent and, please, do express my cordial wishes for the success of their high responsibility at the service of their compatriots. Many times, I have had the occasion to receive civic personalities from your country in particular your Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

Today you are taking your place in the line of ambassadors from Canada who have been serving here in the last fifteen years and who have greatly honoured your country and, at the same time, have won the esteem of the Holy See. From the beginning, the interest that you have had in establishing diplomatic relations, implies that you are well suited to understand their significance and importance therefore they will soon be familiar to you.

On the other hand, the Holy See will always be happy to learn, through your good offices, the complex and congenial realities of life for Canadians and the problems their leaders are facing. Likewise, the Holy See will gladly give evidence to you of the spiritual action and efforts for peace being undertaken and offered to the world, as per its mission. In many fields, these efforts are the same as those carried out by your country, for the good of the world community and, like you, I hope that in this perspective, cooperation between

Canada and the Holy See will always be fruitful.

A privileged time of dialogue

The exchanges with your country will be at a high point at the occasion of my pastoral journey which is soon approaching and that you kindly mentioned. It is also with joy that I look forward to it.

Its length and importance will be as much as can possibly be fitted within ten days, given the continental size of your country and also taking into account its many diverse communities. The contacts that I have had here with numerous Canadians, particularly with the Bishops and members of the civic authorities, added to the meetings I had in Canada when visiting Polish immigrants, have given me the opportunity to develop a deep sympathy for your compatriots. Canada is still a young country with vast incalculable possibilities, full of dynamism and hope, but not lacking in well-established traditions. We wish Canada the very best in finding harmony in diversity, in maintaining and deepening human and Christian values already part of its heritage, for its radiant influence and beneficial contribution to the solution of international problems.

Values to be promoted

Yes, Your Excellency has well underlined the cultural diversity of the many groups presently making up Canada. They vary by their origins, languages, mentalities, local interests and certain structures particular to each province but, nevertheless, within the Confederation, they are all called upon to search for the common good needed for all and also adopt a common commitment outside their frontiers. This difficult balance, that always needs to be reinforced and improved upon, requires constant

respect of others, of those who are different; it also requires dialogue, care and comprehension and, of course, efficient solidarity.

However, the rapid mutation experienced by the Canadian society so far, and expected in the future, will bring about progress in some ways, and far from hindering the identity of the Canadian moral heritage, it should always permit, in a new cultural context, to live out all human and Christian values. These values must be strengthened and deepened as vital landmarks, as beneficial requirements for authentic progress and even as conditions for a truly human civilisation; they give full meaning to life, freedom and the community. The greatness of a civilisation rests in its soul.

Finally, as the Church in Canada has become conscious of its responsibilities towards Churches in other countries, especially the young Churches, in the same way the Canadian people and its government can contribute to developing in the world the highly humanitarian concerns that you enumerated, in particular where you mentioned peaceful conflict resolutions, guarantee of human rights and, notably, freedom of conscience, solidarity with the less fortunate people who lack the basic essentials.

At the Holy See, in all these fields your country will find comprehension, support and incentive. From now on I pray to God to inspire the Canadian people and its leaders on this honourable and generous road. And to you, Mr. Ambassador, I wish a happy and fruitful mission.

Vatican, 30 March 1984.

Translated by Marie Lussier Timperley, for the Trésor des Kirouac, number 80, June 2005



Gérard Kirouac (1925-2004)
Director of SIT of CNRC in 1974

Gérard, a proud Kirouac, and his wife Liliane Berthelot, were with us in Brittany in 2000, during the Kirouacs' trip back to our roots, to our sources. This very dignified "cousin", with a booming voice, in some ways, was the personification of us all. When we reached the tip of the Finistère, Gérard really frightened everyone of us. The excursion to Fort-La-Latte caused him to hyperventilate, so much so, that we were afraid he might not make it back home. This was probably a warning and a first sign of the ailment that would eventually take his life on July 26, 2004. During a dinner with Gérard and Liliane, with his brother Yvan, just a month before he passed away, I mentioned to him that I intended to write something about his career. He was not the type to ask to have his biography in the *Trésor*, but nevertheless, he agreed.

Youth, studies and illness

Son of Edgar Kirouac and Cécile Olivier, Gérard was born in Quebec City on October 9, 1925. He attended the *Académie commerciale* and later Laval

HOMAGE TO GÉRARD KIROUAC

by Clément Kirouac

University where he graduated with a bachelor's degree in science. But instead of taking up a job, he landed in bed struck by a violent bout of tuberculosis. His projects were put on hold as he was incapacitated for over a year. As a consequence, he went back to university to study civil engineering in Montreal and graduated from McGill University in 1953. His insatiable curiosity for knowledge ushered him into a lifetime career in research. After his death, the impressive documentation that Liliane, his wife, offered me clearly confirmed this.

First Job at the National Defence

The file included, among many others, two reports in ballistic research he had written for his civil engineering tutor at McGill University. As we may remember, at the time all research and reports about research were done 'by hand', no computers then for calculations, graphics, analysis, etc. Gérard's thorough research work and meticulous annotation is striking in all these advanced studies done in collaboration with other researchers.

The following titles gives an idea of his research: *-Tension tests on aluminium alloy and cast iron; Compression tests on steel and cast iron; IZOD impact test on steel specimen; impulsion turbines, etc.* - Is it surprising then that Gérard landed in Valcartier (1) working for the National Defence for ten years.

Gérard's file also contained a fifteen-page well-documented booklet that gave me a glimpse of his scientific career. In June 1959, Gérard Kirouac presented a report entitled: *Hyperballistic Techniques in Aerophysic Research* by Dr. G. V. Bull and Dr. G. H. Tidy to the *Second International Congress of Rockets and Satellites* held in Paris. Yes, I did say by Gerald Bull

and, for any reasonably informed observer, this does not go unnoticed. Just a brief note about this Canadian researcher who dreamed of launching missiles from a super cannon.

"With a doctorate in aerodynamics, he began his career at the National Defence Research Council 1950-1964 where he worked on an important project known as HARP. HARP was transferred to McGill University in Montreal in 1964. The plan was to launch small satellites from a canon rather than from rockets and that was Gerald Bull's great dream. The scientist had already started working on this project in the United States in 1961 when the American Army and McGill University agreed to finance the HARP programme on high altitude (*High Altitude Research Project*), in Barbados (where a super canon was built) and in Highwater, in the Eastern Townships, South Eastern Quebec.

"According to the data supplied in Gerald Bull's book, a super canon including an immense one-meter diameter tube, placed at a 45 degree angle, should be able to fire a one-ton load on a low orbit or hurl it at a distance of 10,000 km. These were the characteristics of the super canon that Bull was developing for Iraq and that would have enabled Saddam Hussein to launch missiles towards Israel. The Gulf War was raging at the time and that is when he was assassinated." The Quebec investigative journalist, Normand Lester, published a book on Bull and produced some excellent televised reports aired on CBC-Radio-Canada.

Research works and documents left by Gérard Kirouac show very clearly that he was keenly interested in everything that had to do with ballistic and space research. He spent



Gérard Kirouac and Liliane Berthelot in Dinan, 3 July 2000, during the voyage of the Kirouacs in Brittany.

a good ten years on this at the beginning of his career at McGill University and at Valcartier. It is indeed during that time that Gerald Bull was working on his project in Valcartier. After spending all these years working for the CND, on May 13, 1963, the National Defence Research Council presented Gérard Kirouac with a "Certificate as a token of gratitude and sincere consideration for his ten years of loyal and meritorious services".

During all these years, Gérard was under the *professional secret oath*, and for good reasons. Recently, his wife, Liliane, told me that it was only in 1990 that Gérard confided that he had "collaborated" to the HARP project and he had mentioned this to her in confidence only after Bull's assassination in front of his apartment door in Brussels in 1990.

New career in the civilian world

After all these years at the Canadian National Defence, Gérard returned to the civilian world and started working for the National Research Council of Canada particularly at TIS - *Technical Information Services*. TIS

offers the latest technological information on materials and transformation procedures, efficient operating of manufacturing equipment, on new industrial developments and results of Scientific research. For example, here are two fields of technical application where Gérard worked.

In 1978 in Paris, Gérard presented a talk in English to the *Advisory Group for Aerospace Research & Development*, a North American Aerospace Defence Command - NORAD agency. His talk was published under the title: "*Conference Proceedings No. 246 - Information and Industry*" in which Gérard presented to the French agency, the department for which he had been working since 1964. Even while working in the civilian world, we can clearly see that he still kept close to the strategic defence domain.

One request was put to TIS and Gérard intervened with positive results. He told the story himself to illustrate the importance of TIS: "A Nova Scotia fish processing plant was facing serious complaints from its carrier because of fish smell. The railway company gave an ultimatum

to the producer "cure this problem or we stop carrying the product," said the railway. It was done with the expert advice from TIS and countless similar cases are submitted each year. "Internationally, we are recognized as one of the finest organizations of its type in the world," said Gerry Kirouac.

Here is what Cliff Cowan, a journalist specialized in industrial technology wrote (2): Mr. Kirouac, a tall man, whose voice radiates the pride he has in the work the service does, explained the three major areas in which his team offers help. First there is the inquiry section ... this is the question and answer service, offering technical assistance on materials - material properties, industrial processes, and the results of research and development. "As an example of this, suppose a client has trouble with some technical property - joining rubber coated fabrics - ask us, and we'll tell them how to do it," said Mr. Kirouac.

A truly international career

In 1972, Gérard Kirouac was appointed Director of TIS' Ottawa Headquarters and his career would then take him literally around the world to control, on the spot, the numerous technical applications of TIS. For example, he travelled to the isolated mountain regions of Guatemala to install a telephone network powered by solar energy.

Thanks to a great number of projects spearheaded by the United Nations, many Third-World countries and emerging countries benefited from the expertise of TIS, spreading at the same time a most favourable image of CNRC. With time, Gérard became a globe-trotter working to answer calls from Europe, Africa and Latin America and he quickly became a household name in international high technology.

Here is what his secretary, Jeannine Charette, wrote when Gérard retired in 1986: "...When he came to TIS in Ottawa to take on the position of

Director, I became his secretary. I worked for him from 1972 until he retired in 1986.

“The work in which he was involved was extremely interesting. For instance, one company that was on the verge of bankruptcy was able to recover within a year with the help provided by Mr. Kirouac. A year later the same company was able to start a second plant in another province. The work involved helping small industries. Mr. Kirouac used to say that small businesses were the backbone of our country.

“Mr. Kirouac was the best person I ever had to work for. He was thoughtful, caring and generous.... I really enjoyed working for him. He was the greatest boss I ever had.”

Gérard Kirouac and his family

From his first marriage with Suzanne Côté, Gérard has three children: Louis, Chantal and Brigitte. He is the brother of Yvan from Longueuil; Yvan is well known at the association. He also has two sisters: Denise and Thérèse. In 1990, Gérard married Liliane Berthelot, a very nice French lady who hails from Villeneuve-sur-lot and to whom I pay my respects.

My dear Gérard, I gave you my word and kept it. Here is your story. As I wrote in 2003 for my cousin, Jean-Marc, I can see you sitting next to him in the Kirouac Hall of Fame.

Clément Kirouac
Candiac, April 30, 2005.

(1) *Defence Research and Development Canada* is located in Valcartier, Quebec; bilingual website.

(2) In *Government and Military Business*, October 1974, under the title *A Backup Service for Industry*.



The supercannon of Gérard Bull, at the beginning of the 1970s, at the secret site of Highwater in Estrie. Today, the site is covered by vegetation.



Grande-Rivière (Gaspésie), 5 July 1945; from left to right: Cécile Olivier and Edgar Kirouac, Ivan, Thérèse and Gérard; front row : Denise and a small village girl.

Collection Ivan Kirouac

Jan Kerouac : An interview

by Mary McPherson, Winterport, Maine
University of Maine, Le FAROG Forum, May 1987

June 2006 marks the tenth anniversary of the death of Jan Kerouac, the only daughter of the Franco-American writer, Jack Kerouac. She spoke during a conference held about her father at the University of Maine on April 2-3, 1987.

The text of the conference is untraceable at the moment. However, at the time of the conference, she was interviewed by Mary McPherson of Winterport, Maine. A report appeared in the F.A.R.O.G. Forum, the bilingual journal of the Franco-American Center of the University of Maine.

We present to you now a transcription of this article.

Jan was 35 years old at the time of the conference. She died nine years later, at the age of 44.

I had read Jan Kerouac's novel *Baby Driver* before meeting her at the U.M. in Orono at the two day Jack Kerouac Colloquium in April. The book is an autobiographical novel of her life, to age twenty-two in 1974: The story of her childhood in the slums of New York, her early and frequent drug experiences and her travel adventures in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Peru and all over North America which began at age fifteen.

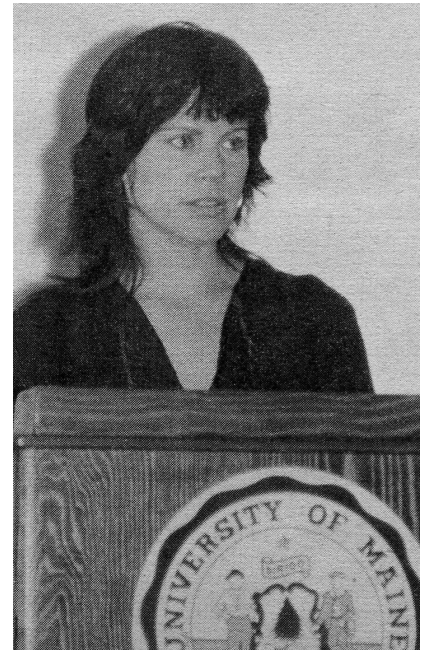
Though not shy myself, I was prepared to be intimidated by that brazen, spunky woman I "met" through her book. Jan Kerouac, in person, was indeed spunky, but small-boned and dressed in a lacy peasant blouse. To my surprise, she was as

uncomfortable talking to the people who asked her to sign their *Baby Driver* books as they were in asking. I wasn't intimidated after all.

Before we began the interview, she sought my reassurance that her presentation had been "coherent". She said that, because of the drugs she had taken; she had a permanent eye defect – a constant beam of light, like a tiny flashlight, shines on everything she reads with her right eye. If she stares at the picture of a page of writing, this light reflects back at her. Reading is difficult for her because of it.

Kerouac has completed a second book, to be published this fall, a novel of her life from 1974 through 1984. She is currently working on a third book about the period between 1984 and 1987. I asked her if the third novel would also be autobiographical. She told me "I might play around with it a little bit, try and fictionalize it, make different characters up, just to have more fun. I'm beginning to wonder if I'm even capable of doing that. It seems more natural for me just to write what happened. Maybe I'll turn out to be a chronicler like my father [Jack Kerouac, whom she met two times, the second time when she was fifteen] all over again."

At my request, Kerouac recounted a number of her adventures "post *Baby Driver*".



Jan Kerouac, University of Maine, May 1987; photographs: *The FAROG Forum*

The theme, evident to both of us, was that most of her decisions to travel across country and around the world, to stay in one place or move, were based on the same factor – a man. Kerouac repeated in comic litany through each tale – "...then I met this guy." She is currently living in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she just quit a job as a night shift cook in a restaurant. She quit the job in a part to attend the UM conference and in part because "... even though I was making six dollars an hour, which is the most I've gotten paid in my life, it still was not worth it." Kerouac was recently thinking of leaving Santa Fe but "... just I thought that, what happens... I meet some other guy, so now I

don't want to leave again."

I asked her if she had any theory as to why there is the "guy" theme running through her life. Her reply: "See, supposedly I'm searching for my father, that's why I have all these boyfriends... according to the experts. But maybe that's what all women are looking for and some of us have more severe father complexes than others. Me... I supposedly have one of the worst... I can write about all these relationships that don't work, and everyone identifies. That's the main thing I'm writing about now-- soul wrenching things that happen to a human seem like the most important thing now, well, not always soul wrenching, but whatever it is that goes on."

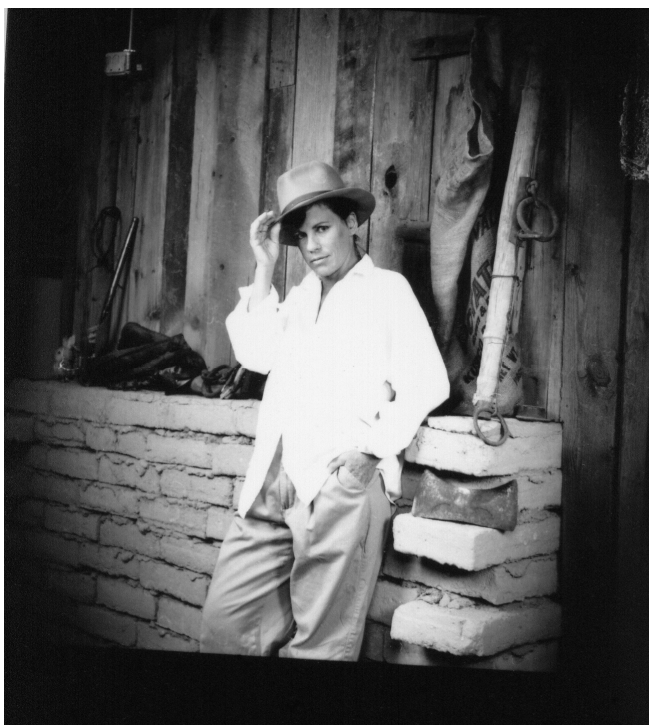
I asked Kerouac if she had a routine to her writing. "It's always different. I'm not disciplined and I don't have a structure. In fact, I don't even have my own typewriter. John [her first husband whom Kerouac describes as her "pal" and their relationship as "the only real mutual thing I've ever had"] lent me a really good typewriter. It's too electronic for me though - it doesn't make any noise when you hit the keys - not very good for inspiration, but I'm getting used to it. I love coffee so I drink all this coffee and get hyper - sometimes it doesn't work though. Sometimes... I say "hey yeah!" and I write an outline of what I'm going to write. Usually I just write notes to myself... stupid notes and word games and idiocy, just piles and piles

of it. Sometimes I actually get something, some small thing like two pages. I know there are writers who barrel away and do fifty pages a day or something, but I can't do that."

"I'm not truly a writer like my father was, I think because I don't really like to write. He always said "writing is my duty" but I wouldn't say that. I want to invent a machine I can just hook up to my brain and have it type. Sometimes I get really fascinated by [writing], but I just have these other fragments in my personality that like to do other things - like live. I don't like to be all focused in on paper and words and book and things. I like to be looking out at the world. Then I go out in the world and do all these things and one day I'm sitting around daydreaming and I suddenly realize that that I've done all

kinds of amazing things and that I could write about it. I'd really like to do plays instead - screen plays - to make them come to life."

Kerouac says that the Orono conference has been important to her. She doesn't speak French, but would now like to learn. "I've been through some real depressions in the past two years, you know - suicidal, and somehow this week is kind of lifting me out of that. I don't know how it works - maybe it's because I can talk to people."




Collection Jacques Kerouac

Jan Kerouac

Kerouac bobble-head doll earns spot at baseball's Hall of Fame

Canadian Press
Thursday, 5 May 2005

LOWELL, Mass. (AP) - Ruth, Cobb, Mays, DiMaggio, Kerouac ?

 bobble-head doll of Beat Generation author Jack

Kerouac created as a promotion by the minor league Lowell Spinners joined the collection at the Baseball Hall of Fame Wednesday. Kerouac is believed to be the first literary figure so honoured.

"The Hall of Fame's collections are rich and diverse, given baseball's history and role in helping to shape and define American culture," Hall spokesman Jeff Idelson said. "Having the Jack Kerouac bobble-head in our collection is important, given he's an American icon who had a deep passion for the game, which he shared in his writing."

Fans began lining up more than 7 1/2 hours before the Spinners' game on Aug. 21, 2003, when the bobble-head honouring the Lowell native was handed out to the first 1,000 fans. The demand forced the team to create another 500 bobble-heads, which helped raise more than \$10,000 for Jack Kerouac Scholarships. The mold has since been destroyed for fear of more being created without permission.

"In minor league baseball, the promotions play just as big of a role as the game itself," said Lowell General Manager Tim Bawmann. "So to have one of your promotions be accepted into the Baseball Hall of Fame is a pinnacle achievement for us."



The Beat goes on: Lost play by Kerouac to be published

By David Usborne in New York
20 May 2005

Beatnik fans are in for an unexpected treat as a US magazine prepares to run excerpts from a previously unpublished play written by the Beat author Jack Kerouac in 1957.

The play was never performed, but was recently discovered by Kerouac's former literary agent, languishing in a New Jersey warehouse.

The play, called *Beat Generation*, traces a day in the life of Kerouac's drink-soaked and drug-hazed literary alter ego, Jack Duluo, as he consorts with other characters believed to be loosely based on other legends of the era, including the poet Allen Ginsberg and the novelist and Beat pioneer Neal Cassady.

Sterling Lord, who was Kerouac's agent until his death in 1969, found the play several weeks ago among papers he had been storing. It was written in the same year that Kerouac penned his most famous work, the novel *On the Road*.

"It's quite different," he told the New York Post. "But it conveys the mood of the time extraordinarily well,

and also the characters are authentically drawn. Some people have compared it to some of the great European playwrights."

Mr. Lord said he briefly tried to raise interest in the play when it was first completed. Those he showed it to included the American playwright Lillian Hellman and Marlon Brando. After it suffered a series of rejections, Kerouac told his agent to shelve it. Hence it found its way into the warehouse, where it remained for almost 50 years.

The first glimpse of the play will come when excerpts run in the July issue of the men's health magazine *Best Life*. But it will be published in full in book form by Thunders Mouth Press this autumn.

Kerouac's play - whatever critics may say of it - is likely to carry significant monetary value, notwithstanding its failure to win attention when first written. Mr Lord successfully sold a typewritten copy of *On the Road* for \$2.4m (£1.3m) a few years ago.

That Beat *Generation* is now being published was the result of an innocent question. The editor of *Best Life*, Stephen Perrine, was recently on his way to have lunch with Mr. Lord when it occurred to him to ask whether, by chance, he knew of any unpublished Kerouac writings. He was lucky enough to ask it just a short while after Mr Lord had stumbled across the play.

Something of a legend himself, Mr Lord has represented other American writers including Ken Kesey and the poet Amiri Baraka.

Kerouac groupies may also be heading to Christie's in New York, which is preparing to auction on 30 June a letter written by the author to Brando, also in 1957, after he had completed *On the Road*.

"I'm praying that you'll buy *On the Road* and make a movie of it," he wrote to the actor, saying he hoped it would make enough money to "establish myself and my mother a trust fund for life, so I can really go roaming round the world" and "be free to write what comes out of my head & free to feed my buddies when they're hungry & not worry about my mother."

Marie-Victorin's Mythical Plants

"Would you like me to tell you something?"⁽¹⁾

In the introduction to his *Canadian Flora* Father Léon Provancher provides shrewd advice to beginner botanists on *how to collect plants and make up an herbarium*. Perhaps he was a wee bit sentimental when ending his recommendations:

In the introduction to his *Canadian Flora*, Father Léon Provancher, provides shrewd advice to beginner botanists on *how to collect plants and make up an herbarium*. Perhaps he was a wee bit sentimental when ending his recommendations:

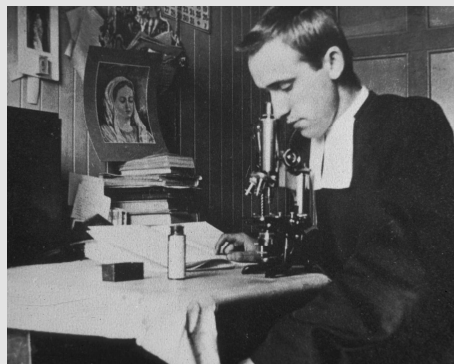
"The compendium of all these indexed sheets, following the method presented in the *Flora* that you will have adopted, with notes and comments, will be a monument that you will revisit with great pleasure in a few years' time, because it will remind you of the circumstances in which the plants were found and the fervour that you put into religiously walking in the footpath of science."⁽²⁾

This sums up our invitation to you, read through the pages of a very personal herbarium but basically an imaginary one: Marie-Victorin's Herbarium of Mythical Plants, that you will regularly find in future issues of the TRÉSOR. This inventory somewhat gathers together, in a poetical manner, the plants and trees that symbolically lined the botanist's life path; at the same time, it is also a compendium of the forces at work on earth but within the plant kingdom.

May the aroma coming out of the pages of this herbarium delight your heart and mind. May it stimulate your curiosity and compel you to look outside, to find the freedom of the wide open outdoors!

Lucie Jasmin

(1) Brother Marie-Victorin, June 8, 1941, in a talk given when his nephew, Father Gontran Lebel, said his first Mass.



Le Frère Marie-Victorin à 21 ans dans son laboratoire au vieux Collège de Longueuil en 1906 (Collection du Jardin botanique de Montréal)

(2) Father Léon Provancher, Parish Priest of Portneuf, *De l'herbier et de l'herborisation* (About herbarium and plant-collecting) in *Flore canadienne* (Canadian Flora) Vol. I, Quebec, Joseph Darveau, 1862.

On April 27, 1904, Marie-Victorin noted in his diary: "The Brother Director brought me back from Montreal a *Flore canadienne de Provancher* (A Canadian Flora written by Provancher). In *Mon Miroir. Private diaries, 1903 - 1920*. Montreal, Fides, 2004, p. 79.

Lucie Jasmin wishes to thank the *Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes* for kindly granting permission to reprint the texts written by Brother Marie-Victorin. The C.J.N. will be celebrating their 75th anniversary in 2006. For more information:

Montréal Botanical Garden
4101, Sherbrooke Street East
Montréal (Québec) CANADA, H1X 2B2
Telephone : (514) 872-1400
Fax : (514) 872-3765

E-mail: jardin_botanique@ville.montreal.qc.ca
Web site: <http://www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/jardin.htm>

Sarracenia purpurea

by Lucie Jasmin

Have you ever seen the statue of Marie-Victorin by the main entrance at the Botanical Garden? Have you ever asked yourself what strange flower he is holding ever so gently in his left hand? It is the SARRACENIA PURPUREA, "the most extraordinary plant in our flora, and the principal ornament in our peat bog."⁽¹⁾ And, let's say it immediately, Marie-Victorin's favourite plant. It must have been this moving detail that impressed Sylvia Daoust so much that she decided to sculpt Marie-Victorin with his flower, paying homage to the great botanist and his plant. This astonishing Sarracenia was also a favourite of Queen Victoria who greatly admired it to the extent of choosing the Sarracenia to be engraved on a newly minted Newfoundland penny over a hundred years ago and, in 1954, the Newfoundland Cabinet designated this interesting pitcher plant as the official floral emblem of that province.

Marie-Victorin spent years searching for it, hoping to find it and finally discovering it only in 1910: "On Thursday, June 30, my friend Rolland and I had a great time collecting plants in the marshlands⁽²⁾ of Saint-Janvier. At a first quick glance, the scenery looks rather bleak but, for the botanist, it is a very gay one if you do not mind the humidity and keep looking at your feet. The most important discovery of all is the famous "Sarracenia Purpurea" that I had been searching for the last six years. It is Rolland⁽³⁾ who found it and pointed it out to me. (4)

We know that Marie-Victorin was brilliant at explaining sciences in layman's vocabulary and the first text that we offer you, *Sarracenia Purpurea, Wonder of our Marshlands*⁽⁵⁾ was highly praised by Louis-Philippe Audet in his book on Brother Marie-Victorin: "Reading the marvellous description that he painted with words for the benefit of the Young Naturalists gives us a much better idea of the master pieces that this scholar, a man of letter as much as a scientist, was able to create."⁽⁶⁾ The second Text, Michel Sarrazin (1659-1734)⁽⁷⁾ talks

The *Sarracenia*'s flowering season is all in red in the spring but you may well find it yourself during the summer days. You will find it along the lake's shores, living in colony on a vegetal carpet of moss.

If you go through Quebec City, take a look at the outdoor mural of the Teaching Pavilion of the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital, at the corner of Charlevoix Street and Côte-du-Palais. Michel Sarrazin, one of the very first botanists, is shown there, gently holding this mythical *Sarracenia purpurea*.

(7) Library of the Young Naturalists, tract no 42, June 1st, 1938. Reprinted by kind permission of the C.J.N.

5 May 1932

University of Montréal

But the man has stopped. Braced under the weight of his load, slowly he bends down, on a moss cushion he picks up a strange coiled leaf, some kind of small cornucopia, brings it to his

Look! From the domed moss mound rises the crown of leaves. Each one of them is folded lengthwise, and looks as though a novice hand had sewn its edges together without properly hiding the fold. Thus transformed, this leaf has become a deep urn, a veined conch, veined like a human arm, but a conch topped by an operculum

shaped like an upturned ear that never closes so never to miss the slightest noise from the marshlands.

And from the middle of leaves, rises, straight and strong, like a pole crowned by a flower, only one bent flower, ingenious wonder, amazing artistic gem! Inside, a great green chalice, five velvet petals in a rich purple tone mysteriously surround the crown of stamens, the ovary in a quite unique parasol-like style. Radiating from the centre of this parasol, five rather striking lines end up at five



papillae, five stigmas, five small lips turned towards the kiss of the breeze.

When the heat from the marshlands will have exalted the thousand and one lives of the moss and the bush, ripening the stamens, throwing to the winds the fine powder of the pollens, a few invisible grains will catch on to the stigmas. And the tube-shaped pollen will then start its amazing journey, crossing through the tissues of the parasol, weaving itself inside the colonnette to finally reach the ovule and fertilize it. Another tube-shaped pollen will soon follow a parallel road to fertilize another ovule, then a third one, and so on, until life's reproducing cycle is completed.

At that time, having completed their task, the petals' purple curtains, like temple veils behind which the mysterious rites of flowers' life are accomplished,

wither and fall; the grainy ovary hardens, ripens, then breaks and opens up to disperse on the humid moss the small seeds, guaranteeing the species' survival.

Who would believe that this admirable plant has a very bad identification slip and that it is indexed in the netherworld of carnivorous plants? With a finger, gently touch the inside of the tubulous leaf. It is covered with fine hair facing downwards to facilitate the entry, but it renders the exit difficult for the poor insects who venture inside this cover, or who entered to quench their thirst from this helpful basin. More often than not the imprisoned insect tires out from useless efforts, drowns, and meets death where, trusting, it had entered looking for life. Some scientists, believing that flowers are capable of everything, pretend that, barbaric to the end, from its own substance, the Sarracenia produces some sort of saliva that digests the victim enabling the plant to consequently nourish itself.

Indeed, - considered on the scale of the mysterious and closed world of unconscious life, - this is one of the thousand miniature dramas that are played out daily in the marshlands! Since dawn, the small dipterous, - a midge with gauze-like wings, - wandered from flower to flower. Whirling playfully in the Kalmias' vermilion paten, thus provoking the stamen's to catapult and becoming intoxicated from the golden powder twirling around. Vibrating from the warm caress of the sun's giant rays, it playfully violated the privacy of the waxen bell of the blueberries, then went on to intoxicate itself with the heady perfumes of the white *Spiranthes* (fragrant nodding Ladies Tresses).

But suddenly, in the midday heat, hordes of black clouds line up in the

sky, hiding the sun. Precursor rumblings disturb everything breathing above the marshlands, the first drops of rain, large and warm, shake the shiny Kalmias' leaves (Sheep_Laurel, Lambkill). The frightened insect, already heavy from the disappearance of the sun, took refuge in the favourable oasis offered by the Sarracenia's hollow leaf. The Sarracenia is empty, and the entrance, decked in silk, invites to descend. Who can tell what the myriad eyes of the insects see in the green panelled alcove? To discover the enchantment of the cells and vegetal tissues, our own eyes, our rudimentary eyes, need the addition of colours and the amplification of the microscope. Who knows if the insect, to whom God has already given an opulent costume and ultra-agility, has not also received from Him the magnified vision of the infinitely small?

At the bottom of the cup, wings folded, antennae shivering, the insect is nestled. Rain is hammering the lithe shelter; drips down the sides along the veins, the blood red veins. And then, the inevitable happens! A trickle of water - a downpour for such a small being - a violent spurt down the hollow leaf's axis. A short struggle! Helpless efforts to hold on to the walls but the rigid hairs like merciless bayonets drive him off ... and death strikes! After a life that lasted two mornings! And when it is all ended, this wee being ardent and luminous who, within the Sarracenia leaf, was looking for protection from mother nature, found in its stead, the funeral urn long before prepared for him.

And the curtain comes down!

By now, the storm has run away to the far horizon, away from the marshlands. The sun is as bright as ever again, its rays riddling the soft sphagnum moss carpet with a zillion

of shimmering pearls. Between a Blueberry bush and a Rhodora, the Sarracenia is always there, firm, its edges sewn into fringed of liquid diamonds. Its urns, filled with pure water, open their miniature arms in a gesture of deceitful innocence towards a freshly soothed blue sky.

The scenery is now ready to resume its cycle. The trap is set afresh. The curtain is going up and a new drama of love and death, happy smile and treachery is about to begin again.

Lucie Jasmin wishes to thank the *Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes* for kindly granting permission to reprint the texts written by Brother Marie-Victorin. The C.J.N. will be celebrating their 75th anniversary in 2006. For more information:



Montréal Botanical Garden
4101, Sherbrooke Street East
Montréal (Québec) CANADA, H1X 2B2
Telephone : (514) 872-1400
Fax : (514) 872-3765

E-mail:
jardin_botanique@ville.montreal.qc.ca
Web site: <http://www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/jardin.htm>

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY

HEADQUARTERS : UNIVERSITY OF MONTRÉAL,
MONTRÉAL, CANADA
LIBRARY OF YOUNG NATURALISTS

Tract number 42,

1 June 1938

MICHEL SARRAZIN (1659-1734)

BY

BROTHER MARIE-VICTORIN

University of Montréal

During a hundred and fifty years Canada was under French domination; for French-Canadians today (1938), those years are perceived as a period of violent and heroic action, a time of military glory acquired through small armies fighting in a huge country, time of creation, of striding to discover the unknown; time when France, who was the dominant force in the intellectual world, showed a pioneering spirit unknown before then.

Against this lively and colourful background, with the streamlining effect of history, we see the discoverer and the settler, the soldier and the missionary, forever running. Historians generally do not perceive the more discreet presence of men of science. During the 17th century, science was still in its infancy, it was all observation and speculation, and somewhat pompous.

Nevertheless, the naturalist, especially the botanist, was there in the shadow. Nature's greatness, suddenly revealed in the Laurentians' natural bounty, engendered scientists. Wasn't Louis Hébert the very first botanist in North America? Hébert the apothecary and herbal specialist from Paris who became the first settler in Stadaconé? (1) And does anyone know that the *Canadensium*

Plantarum Historia written by Jacques CORNUTI, was the first book about the extra-tropical American flora, and that it was printed in 1635, the year Samuel DE CHAMPLAIN passed away?

The last quarter of the 17th Century seems to have been a period of great scientific activity particularly here in Canada. The heroic era of the great French colonial adventure. Missionaries, fur traders and soldiers pushing their birch-bark canoes right into the heart of the continent, opening roads and marking this immense empire. Everywhere, from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, well educated men who are more than just adventurers eagerly search the unknown and are overwhelmed by nature's newness and richness. On the other side (of the Atlantic), along the Seine River, within the King's quiet gardens, TOURNEFORT is creating modern Botany. He has correspondents in Canada and every boat brings him new material.

Michel Sarrazin, the King's Doctor in Quebec City, is the best known of these correspondents. ... He is the first Canadian scientist. Colourful character, unique in our history. It is important to draw his picture even briefly.

A native of Bourgogne, in France, he was born in 1659 in a place called Côteaux-de-Nuits where vines extract from the earth a delicate aroma, the aroma making its wine so famous.

Did anyone entice him to the New World? No one knows! Nonetheless, at the age of 26, he embarked for Canada. In 1693, he became the resident doctor at the General Hospital in Quebec City. After a short-lived impulse to become a priest, he returned to Europe in 1694 to study medicine in Paris and Reims. Three years later he heeded the call of adventure again, and came back not only as doctor and surgeon, but also endowed with the honour of a scientific mission by the (French) Royal Academy of Sciences. He was commanded by the King to collect rare plants and forward them to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Garden of Plants). He is also the official correspondent of TOURNEFORT, and his name, or his initials, will often be found within the pages of one of the most important works of universal botany literature: the *Institutiones Rei Herbariae*.

He is one amongst a group of famous scientists where can be found such names as: TOURNEFORT, RÉAUMUR, MALEBRANCHE, Antoine and Bernard DE JUSSIEU.

In this still wild country, he started working and, obviously, was facing great difficulties. He wrote: "Plant collecting in this country is not like in France. I could travel the length and breadth of Europe more easily and facing less danger and perils than while covering a hundred leagues in Canada." Dangerous trips and lack of means. In a letter to RÉAUMUR, he registered this complaint: "I have only one magnifying glass and not even a good one, so being as poor as I am, it is very difficult to use proper necessary instruments to untangle the parts (of the plants) that are not visible to the naked eye."

Nevertheless, SARRAZIN worked relentlessly (2). Systematically, he

studied our plants and sent to France, seeds and properly annotated specimens. The *Mémoires de L'Académie Royale des Sciences* (*Papers published by the Royal Academy of Sciences*) from the first part of the 17th century include many works on botany produced because of what he had sent to France.

But SARRAZIN did not limit himself to the immense domain of the Canadian flora. As a doctor and surgeon, he could not fail to be interested in the fauna. His studies on the beaver, the muskrat, the Carcajou (American badger), the Canadian seal (3), and the porcupine were very important contributions and are still indispensable when studying natural sciences in (North) America. SARRAZIN's activity went even further. He was also interested in fisheries, slate mines, mineral water sources and everything and anything that was part of the Laurentians' environment was of interest to him.

The Saint-Hyacinthe Seminary owns a precious anonymous manuscript which existence was discovered by Bishop CHOQUETTE. Now, after twenty years of research and hesitation, we can link it, at least in part, to the name and glory of Michel SARRAZIN. This 242-page manuscript, entitled *Histoire des plantes de Canada* (*History of the Plants of Canada*), shows elegant penmanship. 227 Canadian plants are described in it. It is the most precious palaeographic relic of (North) American botany. The book's origin can be traced back along the following paths.

On a regular basis, Michel SARRAZIN sent plants from Canada to the *Jardin des Plantes* (Garden of Plants) in Paris where TOURNEFORT and his disciples were in charge. These samples were all numbered and accompanied by catalogues of explanations. Samples and catalogues were handed over to a great botanist, a student of TOURNEFORT, Sébastien



The portrait of Michel Sarrazin (detail), is one of many treasures belonging to the remarkable Macdonald Stewart Collection. It is presently exhibited at The Stewart Museum at the Fort, on St. Helen's Island, Montreal. (1) Next to it, is a copy of the very first book ever published on the Canadian Flora: *Canadensium Plantarium Historia*, written by Jacques Cornut and published in Paris in 1635. The copy belonging to the Stewart Museum was bought in the 1970s from the ancient-book market, either in Europe or North America. We can assume, without being able to prove it, that Sarrazin consulted a copy of this book, either in France before coming to Canada, or during his years in New France. Did Sarrazin own a copy of this book and use it here? One way to find out would be to look up the after-death inventory of his library. Many thanks indeed to Mr. Guy Vadeboncoeur, Ph.D., FAMC, Chief Curator and Assistant Director of the Stewart Museum for granting permission to the AFKFA to publish Michel Sarrazin's portrait in the *Trésor des Kirouac* and for kindly supplying the pertinent information. (1) Treasures from the Stewart Museum - 50 years of collecting. This exhibition was put together especially to mark the 50th anniversary of the Museum founded in 1955 by Colonel David Macdonald Stewart (1920-1984). It was inaugurated on May 5 and will be open to the public at least until the end of the year. For more information, please look up the Stewart Museum's Bilingual Web Site: <http://www.stewart-museum.org/index.html>

VAILLANT, who studied the plants and added notes to the catalogues. For practical purposes, someone unknown gathered the various lists of

SARRAZIN and the notes of Sébastien VAILLANT, melded them all in one alphabetical treaty under the name *Histoire des Plantes de Canada*.

The compiler took no notice of forms and the phrasing is not blended; he did not give credit, nor responsibility, to one author or the other for the various affirmations, therefore sometimes it is Michel SARRAZIN who is talking, and sometimes it is Sébastien VAILLANT, and nothing indicates which is which. This unknown double origin, not indicated in any way, hence that no one suspected, made it all the more difficult to attribute this work to one contemporary botanist in particular. The manuscript as it was discovered, seemed to be the work of some amateur or a botany professor who would have simply copied the book. In a country where there was no printing facilities - there was no printing firm in Canada under the French Regime - that person wanted some compendium or breviary for his own personal use. It is possible that other copies of this compendium might have circulated in New France at the time, copies that possibly one day will resurface.

The *History of Plants in Canada* possesses great documentary value, particularly regarding the evolution of the language in this country. It is indeed quite extraordinary to note that the common names of the plants used today were already in use at the beginning of the 18th Century. It is also a remarkable indication that, at the beginning of the 18th Century, in the Saint-Lawrence Valley, there was a wonderful research attitude, a true scientific atmosphere, that, let us say so, to our great shame, dwindled and disappeared later on.

Michel SARRAZIN got married in Montreal in 1712, when he was fifty-three years old. His young bride was only twenty (4). Contemporary documents show that for the occasion, the King's Doctor grew younger by

ten to twelve years. This is the only amusing note ever found during his lifetime of great labour and great charity! Having devoted his life to science, it seems that he had to die a pauper. But his example was not too often imitated, SARRAZIN left to his colleagues at the Montreal Hôtel-Dieu Hospital (as he wrote himself) "all the surgical books he owns and might belong to him at the time of his death, that they may share them among themselves."

He was buried in the paupers' cemetery with the poor people he had loved and served all his life. From a professional and human point of view, what the Superior of the Quebec City Hôtel-Dieu Hospital had to say in a letter written to Father Jean DE LAMBERVILLE, summarizes very well contemporary testimonies: "Mr. SARRAZIN is always Mr. SARRAZIN. Does not that say it all? I wish a man as able, as wise, and as good as him would remain with us."

Michel SARRAZIN is left out of the history books because he never killed anyone nor did he unleash the curse of war on humanity. He is noted in our chronicles with the multitude of honest people who, using the best of their intelligence and heart, worked in earnest, created our kingdom under the heavens and died in harness. Those who made their mark on every day life and history.

But the Lady Science he served was generous to this honest man, she attached his name to one of nature's wonders. As long as civilisation is around and schools exist, as long as there are books, whatever the naturalists' language or race, they will remember Michel SARRAZIN, the 17th Century King's doctor in Quebec, because his name was given to a plant the *Sarracenia purpurea*, a strange flower, a wonder of the *Canadian marshland* (5) and, within the recorded evolution of plants spanning millions of centuries, producing ever more complex and perfect forms all springing from the mysterious pattern

of life, the *Sarracenia* is one of the greatest mystery.

END

Notes from the translator:

(1) Stadaconé: an Iroquoian village that stood probably where Quebec City is today, on the heights of Cap-aux-Diamants (Cape Diamond). It existed in 1534 when Jacques Cartier first landed in North America but had disappeared by the time Champlain arrived in 1603.

(2) Sarrazin settles on his land within the *fief Saint-Jean* located next to the Plains of Abraham. This extensive luxuriant garden on the heights of Quebec City will become his private laboratory.

(3) Canadian Seal: *Loup-marin* in French, literally: sea-wolf; it refers to a seal that looks earless and lives along the coasts of Eastern Canada.

(4) Michel Sarrazin's young wife was Marie-Anne-Ursule Hazeur. Daughter of François Hazeur, a wealthy businessman, Seigneur of La Malbaie, Grande-Vallée and Anse-de-l'Étang, in the Gaspé Peninsula. They had seven children but only three survived into adulthood.

(5) Canadian marshlands: Marie-Victorin often talks about the '*savane canadienne*' but it does not translate as 'savannah' as understood in other parts of the world. In Canada, particularly in Quebec, it refers to marshlands.

Lucie Jasmin wishes to thank the *Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes* for kindly granting permission to reprint the texts written by Brother Marie-Victorin. The C.J.N. will be celebrating their 75th anniversary in 2006. For more information:

Montréal Botanical Garden
4101, Sherbrooke Street East
Montréal (Québec) CANADA, H1X 2B2
Telephone : (514) 872-1400
Fax : (514) 872-3765
E-mail: jardin_botanique@ville.montreal.qc.ca
Web site: <http://www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/jardin.htm>

Conclusion

to the autobiography of Louis Kirouac (1159)
by his niece Hélène Kirouac (1154)

My uncle Louis wrote his autobiography in 1965 and lived another twelve years afterwards. I was nineteen years old when I discovered his engaging personality and I would like to share this with you. On a few occasions he had visited us in Warwick when there were weddings or funerals but, either too shy or too young to understand, I was never involved in any of the long learned conversations that he and my father carried on together.

During the summer of 1945, my sister Françoise and myself went to help at haymaking time. I can still see myself in the evenings after supper, sitting with Louis on the balcony steps, listening to him. He talked to me about the famous eighteenth century British poet Wordsworth. He knew by heart long excerpts of his poems and loved to recite them in his clear voice while raking hay.

One day, he told me about a page from *Saint Augustine's Confessions* he had translated that very morning just before milking the cows. He talked to me about the *Bible* that he used to read regularly and that was (twenty years) before *Vatican II*. (1) He could converse about philosophy, astronomy, medicine, politics, linguistics ... and so much more. Whatever the subject, he always spoke in a slow quiet voice, in colourful impeccable French. I was fascinated by the quality of his speech and fascinated by the poet, the philosopher, this unfathomable well of science. One evening, he was so carried away by what he was talking

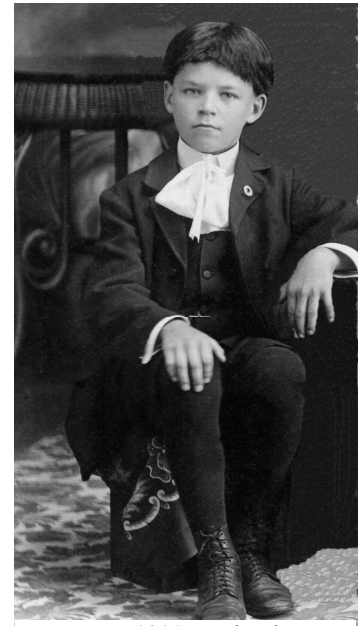
about and I was so captivated by his discourse that, when large raindrops started falling, neither of us noticed. Well, it drew some teasing from the rest of the household.

My grandfather Noé left the farm to Léon, but with a clause stipulating that Louis was to be allowed to remain on the ancestral domain for as long as he wished. Unfortunately, because of his health, Léon had to sell the farm in 1963. However, as the new owner did not need the house, Léon, his wife Cécile, their son Pierre and uncle Louis were able to continue living in it. Following Léon's death in the spring of 1966, Cécile and Pierre left the house the following summer and went to live in Charlesbourg. Thus Louis was the last one to live in the ancestral home.

In a letter dated December 24, 1966, it is with deep feelings that he mentions this move that he qualifies as a "very painful moral wound." It is indeed through the letters sent to his brother Jean's family (Jean being my father) that we discover how he was deeply affected by any event.

"Well, it is indeed on July 16 that the great move(1) took place. After the final goodbyes, after the departing ones were gone, once the family car had disappeared, once the moving truck had taken away all their belongings, when I finally stood there alone as the very last family resident, I felt as if the life of our long family line had now left our house just like when I witnessed many of our family members leaving the house in their coffin."

Buying a television set in



Automne 1911, Louis Kirouac
(Collection Hélène Kirouac)

December 1966 distracted him momentarily from his ennui, but the souvenir of his brother's death and finding himself all alone in the big house would send him into a deep melancholy populated with strange fears.

"It is as if I have developed some kind of antennas and perceive strange noises in this empty echoing house that amplifies and prolongs them. Here is what happened to me recently. It was night time; I was alone in the house and finding it difficult to sleep properly when, suddenly, I thought I heard some repeated muffled knocks at the back door behind the summer kitchen, then I felt, more than I heard, movement, steps going around the house on the west side; then the steps stopped at the door at the front of the house just under my bedroom, right where my bed is, then more knocking there, and again at the back door, and finally it stopped."

Immediately, the following interpretation came to mind: "Louis, you are the last member of our family to occupy this house in which we all lived but where death claimed us and removed us from

our home. Have you forgotten us, we the long departed ones who are still linked to you through close family ties? We came here at Easter to bring back memories, so you would remember us particularly on this Easter day, March 26, only because it might also remind you of another March 26, almost half a century ago.” (Letter dated April 12, 1967)

The March 26 to which Louis refers, was an eventful day: in the morning, they had attended his brother Henri’s funerals and, in the evening, his mother passed away.

In addition to this, his eternal complaints seemed to him to be “pre-emptive signs of his own trespassing.” But he lived another ten years after that letter written in May 1967.

Time went by. Louis picked himself up. Thanks to his love of nature, he made efforts to come out of his melancholy. *“I find that I have become more open to dialogue but without ever abandoning my great love of nature.”* (Letter dated July 16, 1967)

In the following letters, his tone was different, more peaceful. He had previously written: *“Will my miseries be in vain?”* But on December 23, 1967, he wrote *“Honestly, I love life, given my past, this is almost like contraband life I am enjoying now and I am grateful to Him who grants it to me.”*

However, one apprehension always loomed on his horizon, that of having to leave the house whenever the new owner asked him to. But, in the meantime, even if his physical complaints still bothered him, he said he was happy with what had been accomplished; he also said he enjoyed life and to prove this, he bought himself an electrical sewing machine...

During the summer of 1968, the owner was busy renovating the old house in order to start living there himself. Was this a sign for Louis

that he would soon have to leave it? *“I watch and wait and, I would say, as I grow older, with more physical, moral and intellectual serenity.”* (Letter of September 5, 1968)

Louis spent a last winter in the home of his youth and in the spring of 1969, for a few months, he was a ‘Canadian on the road’. He found room and board here and there, and eventually thanks to the ‘wonderful generosity of an old cousin’ he became the owner of a small house in the village of Saint-Pierre. The house had been abandoned for some twenty years and was in need of a lot of TLC. All his savings went into the restoration but *“I am now very attached to this home, that I can call my own. My pride of ownership is finally satisfied. As a new benefactor, I am quite sensitive to this and I hope to profit from this home as long as the Everlasting Good will not be asking me to look only in His direction.”* (Letter dated December 29, 1969).

Louis was very happy to be living in his home even if it was not too comfortable in the winter. My father, Jean, found his situation

rather difficult and worried about him because he was alone and often ill.

“You seem sad because of the conditions in which I am living and perhaps also because of the whole present situation. However, when I consider my previous desolate poverty, and distressing constraint, by comparison things are much better now and I am happy. I think that I am lucky to be able to enjoy such peaceful freedom and to have inherited more wealth than I ever hoped and to be receiving each month the vital portion from our good Ottawa nanny (2).” (Letter dated August 22, 1971)

Winter 1971-72 was difficult for Louis. *“Because of my health I had to reduce manual labour to the strict minimum. I spend hours occupying my mind and time flies. It feels like I am idling. I could say with Einstein: «I live in that solitude that is so painful to the young but so delightful to maturity.»* (3)

Even if he was spending his time on something that he loved very much: the translation from Latin to French of the *Catechismus Catholicus* written by Cardinal



Collection Hélène Kirouac

Janvier 1914; Louis Kirouac à son entrée au juvénat des Frères du Sacré-cœur à Arthabaska (QC) en compagnie de ses parents, Emma Fournier et Noé Kirouac

Gasparri, a 500 page document, he had to take into consideration an insidious ailment that was nagging him. At the beginning of March he was in the hospital for some tests and the doctor told him that he had prostatitis and would be operated on in May. During the following summer, his health got better, to his great satisfaction. He considered himself rich and happy to be living in **his own home** and able to keep renovating it. And this he did until his last day on earth. To my father who thought that his life was miserable and who had suggested to him that he would be better off in an (old people's) residence, he wrote the following:

"I have made quite a lot of improvements and I see that there is just as much to be done. All these efforts may be fruitless in the end, but this is the way I find pleasure in life by constantly improving and by enjoying the fruit of my labour. I think it must be terrible to live in a common (old people's) residence and, every day, I ask the Lord to spare me this



Louis Kirouac, July 1972, after a hospital stay. (Collection Hélène Kirouac)

ordeal of having to spend my last days in such a prison." (Letter dated February 14, 1976).

His prayer was granted. The following summer, on a magnificent sunny day, he, who had made *Dame Nature* his friend, companion and lover, fell asleep forever in her arms, lying in the tall grass, with the aroma of honey in the air, watched over by the blue bells of the campanulas swinging in the soft breeze along the footing of his house and by the morning glory climbing along the side of the hill at the north end of his land.

The birds from the neighbourhood quickly spread the word that Louis had jumped over the big fence and had finally entered into the New Land where, according to the Apocalypse, there are no more tears, no more pain and no crying. This was at midday on July 20, 1977.

(1) In French it says: *grand dérangement*, which is more than a 'great move' as it implies a very upsetting one.

(2) Referring to the monthly old age pension from the Federal Government.

(3) In English in the original French text.

Translation by Marie Lussier Timperley, for the Trésor des Kirouac, number 80, June 2005



PIERRE KIROUAC, ca, Pl. fin.

Pierre Kirouac est diplômé de l'Université du Québec à Montréal. Il est comptable agréé et planificateur financier. Il est aussi conseiller en sécurité financière et représentant en épargne collective.

Avant de se joindre au département de fiscalité chez Bessner Gallay Kreisman. Pierre a œuvré pendant plus de quinze ans dans le domaine de la fiscalité pour de grands cabinets d'experts-comptables. Il a été membre du Comité sur la fiscalité de l'Ordre des comptables agréés du Québec pendant huit ans, dont deux à titre de président.

Pierre préconise une approche qui privilégie une analyse approfondie et des recommandations simples, tout en proposant des solutions financières novatrices et convenant à la situation et aux besoins du client.

À titre de fiscaliste chez Bessner Gallay Kreisman, Pierre développe et met en œuvre des stratégies avancées de planification fiscale et successorale et vient en aide aux conseillers en sécurité financière qui cherchent à offrir des services d'une valeur ajoutée à un groupe sélect de clients dans les marchés des propriétaires d'entreprise, des cadres d'entreprises et des personnes aisées.

La formation et le point de vue de Pierre ajoute une nouvelle envergure au département de fiscalité avec un point de vue différent sur la sauvegarde et l'accroissement du patrimoine de nos clients. Nous sommes impatients de pouvoir fournir ces services et aspects additionnels à notre groupe de clients.

Extrait du site Internet de Bessner Gallay Kreisman,

GOÛTER ET DÉGUSTER LA CUISINE DES PIONNIERS CANADIENS À VARSOVIE COMME À MONTRÉAL

Une historienne gastronome, Hélène-Andrée Bizier, et quatre des meilleurs chefs de Montréal qui consacrent leurs énergies à maintenir les traditions culinaires québécoises vivantes, viennent de publier un nouveau livre de cuisine intitulé *Le Menu quotidien en Nouvelle-France* (Art Global/Québec-Livres).

Le livre offre des photos d'anciens ustensiles de cuisine trouvés dans les décombres de la Place Royale à Québec, une vingtaine de recettes modernes de mets anciens; le deuxième chapitre reproduit un article écrit en 1969, par le célèbre historien et ethnologue, Robert-Lionel Séguin (décédé en 1982). Dans ses recherches sur l'alimentation, depuis le début de la colonie, il releva les différents aliments mentionnés dans les inventaires et journaux personnels des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles.

Séguin mentionne la *gourgane*, le jambon de Montréal, une variété de fèves de Charlevoix et plusieurs poissons que nous mangeons bien rarement de nos jours, comme l'esturgeon, la baleine et l'anguille. Nos ancêtres plantaient des vergers de prunes françaises et de pommes, dont la *fameuse*. Comme on peut s'en douter, le sirop et le sucre d'érable servaient pour sucrer les framboises et pour cuire les citrouilles. Le vinaigre d'érable était fait à partir d'eau d'érable. J'ai été étonnée de découvrir qu'au tout début de la colonie, les colons utilisaient l'huile d'olive et les épices et importaient beaucoup de nourriture et qu'ils mangeaient à la française jusqu'à la conquête britannique en 1759. C'est seulement après 1760 et avec l'augmentation du nombre de colons britanniques que la pomme de terre est apparue au Québec. Les tomates, si

populaires de nos jours, sont arrivées beaucoup plus tard.

Les premiers pionniers pouvaient très bien se nourrir car il y avait « profusion » de venaison et de gibier en plus du homard, du crabe et des huîtres. Il y avait aussi des légumes sauvages: des oignons et des poireaux, des fruits et des noix. Malgré tout, Champlain insista pour que les habitants plantent un potager pour aider à nourrir la colonie car il avait constaté que les habitants de l'Île Saint-Croix étaient morts du scorbut en 1603.

Dans *The Gazette* de Montréal, on rapportait aussi que Stash Pruszyński, un ex-Montréalais d'origine polonaise, ancien propriétaire et fondateur du *Café Stash* dans le Vieux Montréal, de retour après plus de trente ans, recherche toujours des mets à saveur québécoise pour son restaurant de Varsovie appelé: *MONTREAL NOSTALGIE*. On lui recommanda *Le Menu quotidien en Nouvelle-France* et il rencontra d'ailleurs trois des quatre chefs montréalais qui avaient réussi à attirer des clients avec leurs recettes québécoises anciennes, servies en versions allégées.

Le défi à relever est de taille: préparer et servir des mets originaux, en conserver la saveur tout en éliminant le plus possible le gras omniprésent dans les mets des pionniers. Ces chefs se sont créés une réputation enviable avec leurs viandes et ragoûts bien mijotés, leurs soupes et leurs tartes en plus de délicieux plats de venaison et de poisson.

Si vous passez par Varsovie et que la nostalgie de la « cuisine de maman » vous prend ou que vous voulez déguster des spécialités polonai-

ses, vous savez maintenant où aller vous attabler pour déguster cipaille, ragoût de pattes de cochon, tourtière et pâté au saumon, pâté chinois fait avec de la venaison, gigot d'agneau braisé, etc. De la poutine? vous y trouverez peut-être la version du chef Picard, couronnée de foie gras et de succès!

Quant au castor, une viande bien appréciée au début de la colonie au Québec, on ne le trouvera pas au menu à Varsovie car la mascotte canadienne est inconnue en Pologne.

Les desserts recommandés sont tous à l'érable et on conseilla à Stash Pruszyński d'acheter seulement du sirop d'érable de première qualité. Encore une suggestion: pourquoi pas une *tarte à la Ferlouché* au sirop d'érable! Et voilà comment les Polonais pourront maintenant apprécier des spécialités québécoises à Varsovie, pendant que nous pourrions nous régaler de spécialités polonaises chez Stash, dans le Vieux Montréal.

Condensé des articles parus dans *The Gazette*, le mercredi, 11 mai 2005, par Marie Lussier Timperley.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

By William Shakespeare,

French translation by Michelle Allen, presented by

The Theater Workshop of Collège Notre-Dame, Montréal from April 18-22, 2005

Who has not heard about this comedy? I must humbly admit though that, save for the title and the name of the author, I only knew that the action took place at night in a forest. Nothing more. Given that it was being produced by the Theatre Workshop of Notre-Dame College in Montreal and that I knew three of the actors, three members of the Boys Choir the *Petits Chanteurs du Mont-Royal*, I did not want to miss it for anything. The play was a roaring success. Full house every night. It was impossible to add an extra performance on the Saturday night because the students' schedule was already too full. So Friday evening, I was lucky to get the last ticket for the last performance.

The tradition of producing plays and shows in Quebec colleges and academies goes back well over a hundred years. The eight-year 'classical course' took boys right through high school and college and they graduated with a BA degree then entered a university or a Seminary. Brother Marie-Victorin strongly believed in theatre as a wonderful teaching tool, fun, effective and enriching. He wrote plays and skits for the evenings organized by the *Cercle La Salle**.

Marie-Victorin would be proud to see that, in his family, the artistic flame is still burning bright. One of his great-nieces and her husband are both *musicothécaires*, i.e. musical librarians for Radio-Canada-CBC, and their son Benoit Girouard-Sauvé, a great-grandson of Blanche Kirouac Drolet, one of Conrad's sister, played one of the lead roles in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Conrad K/, the great-great-uncle, like all the spectators, would have laughed his head off, to see Benoit in the part of Nick Bottom, the best-known character of this Shakespearean play who is transformed into an "ass" and becomes the "butt" of jokes. This "Bottom", a weaver from Athens, likes to think himself a comedian. In Act 1, Scene 2, Bottom says he can play all parts not just his, and superbly at that. Humility is obviously not choking him! But what Bottom says, Benoit did and stole the show from beginning to end.

In all fairness, one must add that the



Benoît Girouard Sauvé

photographie : J. Labelle

students, supported by a wonderful group of teachers, accomplished remarkable team work and their efforts brought them resounding success. What a feast for the eyes and ears. Sets and costumes were most ingenious. The musical score was composed by a member of the Boys Choir; and members of the cast with musical training played the instruments and provided the singing.

*Cercle La Salle

As Marie-Victorin is mentioned here in regard to education, theatre and music, it is a good occasion to pay homage once more to the outstanding educator that he was.

In November 1904, the nineteen-year-old Brother Marie-Victorin, was appointed teacher at the Longueuil College (on Montreal's south shore). The young Brother was interested in

everything. He read voraciously, spent countless hours writing, including his personal journal entitled *MON MIROIR* between 1903 and 1920 (*Mon Miroir* was published in Montreal, in June 2004).

In 1906, as usual his head was bursting with projects and he created the *Cercle La Salle*, a literary circle for the students. Two or three times a year, plays were put on by the students. In 1909, Marie-Victorin wrote a first comedy for the *Cercle La Salle*. A year later, in May 1910, Charles Le Moyne, his historical drama about the life of the founder of Longueuil, was created. The title role was played by Camilien Houde, a member of the *Cercle La Salle* and of the *Cercle des anciens* (Old Boys Group), created in 1910. In the following years, this play was produced many times in many different colleges and in many cities.

Camilien Houde also played the part of Lord Durham in *Peuple sans histoire* (*A People without History*). As well the *Cercle La Salle* sponsored musical performances and concerts by the college school band. Brother Marie-Victorin presided every occasion and during the following twenty years, he presided over more than six hundred such evenings. He also wrote many literary works for the *Cercle La Salle*. As for Camilien Houde, he later became the colourful Mayor of Montreal and supported Marie-Victorin and the creation of the Montreal Botanical Garden.

For more information, enter any of the underlined words on Google to locate fascinating websites.

Thanks to Collège Notre-Dame for permission to publish the two photographs on this page.



Photographie : J. Labelle

Theater troupe of the Collège Notre-Dame with Benoit Girouard-Sauvé in the center.

ONE BROTHER

TWO MADELEINES

THREE REMARKABLE JOURNEYS

In so many ways, Marie-Victorin is unique, well known and rightly famous. It is always a pleasure to honour his memory in the Kirouac Family Bulletin, *Le Trésor*.

The two Madeleines are women with hearts of gold and part of the K/rouac clan. Miss Gervais (1), was an assistant to Brother Marie Victorin while Sister Madeleine Lavallée is the author of *Marie-Victorin, un itinéraire exceptionnel* (2).

Three destinies, somewhat similar yet very different, three lives given to God, to research and education, three committed lives, three exceptional and blessed journeys.

Madeleine Gervais could speak forever about Marie-Victorin. Last year, she wanted to give a talk to her friends, the Associates of the Sisters of Sainte-Anne, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Brother Marie-Victorin's death. She filled many pages but her declining health and eyesight made it painful for her to read and edit. She accepted to lend me her precious draft to have it typed. I returned the typewritten text and her handwritten notes but, sadly, cancer took her away before she could, once more, speak about 'the Brother' as she used to call the great man she worked for. Through these pages today, I wish to give her the occasion to pour out her heart one last time.

Towards the end of 1983, Sister Madeleine Lavallée, C.N.D.(3), published *Marie Victorin, un itinéraire exceptionnel*. Why, you may ask, did she write this book?

In 1981, Radio-Québec (a Montreal TV Station) produced an hour-long documentary on Brother Marie-Victorin to be shown on television and Sister Lavallée did all the research for it. Eventually someone suggested to her to write a book given the extensive data she had collected. Sometime in 1984, the two Madeleines met at the home of Jules Brunel (4) who had written the book's foreword.

The book was soon out of print but it is still highly recommended reading. It is of course available (in French) through libraries and may be found in second-hand bookshops. Madeleine Gervais loved the book so much that she wrote to 'the other Madeleine' to congratulate her and express her appreciation in three letters, totalling over twelve neatly handwritten legal-size pages. Here I will quote only a few passages.

Reading her comments, I believe there is proof that the 'author' has been able to trace the portrait that the 'former assistant' would have wanted to draw of 'the brother' to her friends, the Associates, to whom she wanted so much to present the man behind the scientist. It is in Miss Gervais' name that I highly recommend reading *Marie Victorin, un itinéraire exceptionnel*. Here is what Madeleine, the 'former assistant', wrote to Madeleine, the 'author':

"For the second time, as I close this wonderful book, my heart is still aching. It was so nice to be in the company of such an endearing person, an extraordinary charismatic gentleman, good and gentle. Communion with the author is enhanced upon a second reading,

there is better understanding and appreciation of certain traits missed during the first reading.

"Even if the author brings Marie-Victorin back to life in such a wonderful way, she leaves us wanting because we go through the pages too rapidly. First you read to get the whole picture, to find out the content then, caught by the magic, you lap it and drink it in. You quickly find that you have to come back as you want more and more...

"In other words, thanks to the author's fluid style, overflowing like a gushing spring, it sends us into an exalting intellectual state of grace. Cleverly she takes us back into the past, a moment in time that perhaps we did not fully appreciate and, frankly, when we were not fully conscious of the great privilege to work alongside, observe, admire and love a special paternal and fraternal 'boss'.

"I envy Madeleine Lavallée's wonderful understanding of his rich personality, and also to have had the honour to write this biography, though she did not have the privilege nor the pleasure to live near the "intellectual and the religious man with the vast culture".

"Very few indeed are those who had the special favour, something reserved to the most worthy, to understand the depth of Marie-Victorin's soul, to penetrate his spirituality, to enter on tiptoe into the most intimate parts of this being and his secrets. With subtlety and perceptiveness, the author was able to detect all the undulations of this soul wrenched by so much, the highs and lows so clearly and sincerely expressed by the novice and the young religious man, in the style that already heralded the literary man.

"There are so many quotes, some from his correspondence, aptly chosen and tactfully explained. Take for example the passage from a letter sent to Mother Marie-des-Anges

(p.184) (5) that gives us a good idea of the importance of the philosopher, psychologist, pedagogue, in these prophetic sentences. And yet, that was only in 1941...

"Marie-Victorin was very endearing, generous and very caring, proof abounds as to these qualities. No one could ever remember an occasion when he would have shown some impatience, been in a dark mood or hard towards his friends, his colleagues, his subordinates, besides that was a word he would never, ever, use anyway...

"Before leaving for Cuba, I remember his blue eyes when he was asking us, and insisting upon it, that we send him news from his 'family' of the Botanical Institute and Botanical Garden. How wonderful were his answers; the letters that he took the trouble to write to us though tired after spending a day out looking for plants under the hot Cuban sun and skies. In his letters Brother Marie Victorin would tactfully include so much wonderful paternal advice, he would suggest and so diplomatically but he never pontificated.

"The author captured very well the feelings of those who knew him, and she writes so nicely : "Those who were privileged to cross his path and knew how to reciprocate his friendship, surely were able to appreciate his loyalty. The book gives many proofs of this, numerous passages taken from Marie-Victorin's writings, plus the very accurate comments by the author, show that he had found that the heart of many people close to him was beating in unison with his.

"In this abundance of texts, Madeleine Lavallée is ever so eclectic in selecting passages, that alone is a real feat. For example, she chose a passage from Croquis africains (African sketches), put it right after her prologue and before the first chapter; such a gem deserves this distinctive place as it elegantly prepares the reader to a literary feast by unveiling, as an



Photo :Aline Chèvrefils

Le 24 décembre 2003 au Centre Christus, les Associées des Sœurs de Sainte-Anne. De gauche à droite, 1^{ère} rangée: Madeleine Verge, Madeleine Gervais, Thérèse-Marie Legault; 2e rangée: Françoise Blanchette, Claudine Ricard, Sœur Jeannine Lafrenière. s.s.a, responsable du groupe de Montréal, Mireille Alary et Madeleine Deslierres-Morais

opener, Marie-Victorin's global personality, the scholar, the scientist, the believer, the humanist, the author, the poet...

"Congratulations! The author has all my admiration for this colossal work of research, interviews, readings, compilations, synthesizing. I wonder what else Madeleine Lavallée would have written if she had had the good fortune to live and work closely with and for Brother Marie-Victorin? However, it is a good thing that she herself happens to be living in a 'hot-house', that she has had extensive teaching experience and, what is no handicap, she is well versed in literature.

"From the outset, she is entitled to enrich "this kind of autobiography", with appropriate, accurate and personal comments. Our comprehension of the man is greatly enhanced through her competent choice of excerpts from Marie-Victorin's writings that bring out the multiple and brilliant facets of the personality of the scientist who was preparing himself in the shade of the noviciate and the humility of the teaching brothers' austere black robe and who, in order to devote himself

entirely to education, also wanted to remain within the ranks of the faceless, the "working class", the "proletarian" of the Church, as Frère Untel wrote (6). I do believe these two would have been on the same wave length!...

"The present biography was largely promoted, for many good reasons, including to make certain that the Montreal and Quebec public at large learned how much Brother Marie-Victorin fought during the long and difficult gestation of the magnificent Botanical Garden and how much lustre he put on our people's prestige...

"Teachers and professors would have benefited from digging into the priceless treasures that time cannot deteriorate... The author most appropriately quotes André Major writing in 1969: No one thought to make us read Marie-Victorin in schools and colleges, everyone forgot to open the large book of the world. This complaint would be even truer in the present chaotic eighties!

"The work is successful because the reader feels a strong twinge when closing the so well-substantiated

book. The desire to come back to it stayed with me for quite a while. Because, again and again, I want to relive this past, so dear to me. The book presents such a moving portrait of this great human being who left this earth so quickly, but certainly left its indelible imprint on it."

Commentaries on Madeleine Lavallée's book : Marie-Victorin, un itinéraire exceptionnel by Madeleine Gervais - 1984.

The 'Other' Madeleine - the Author

Having mentioned three remarkable journeys, here is the third one. I would now like to tell you about Sister Madeleine Lavallée's life: what a journey and, to say the least, quite an unusual one for a nun.

Born in the province of Quebec between the two World Wars, she completed nine years of elementary schooling in French. Then her father insisted that she did her high school in English. Thus in 1945, she graduated with a High School Leaving Certificate. Languages seem to come easy to her, perhaps she inherited this from her maternal Irish great-grandmother. For sure, her father's far-sighted idea, in those days, that his daughter should be bilingual, definitely opened many doors for her throughout her life. However, she entered the Congregation of Notre-Dame in 1945 and made her perpetual vows in 1953.

During thirty years, at the request of her superiors, she taught the various subjects of the school programme at the elementary and high school levels, in both French and English and at the college level as well, in schools and colleges administered by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, sometimes in Quebec, sometimes in Ontario, according to the needs and quite often because of emergency situations. For many years she was also in charge of movie clubs in high schools and colleges. While teaching

during three decades, she kept following various courses to improve herself. She earned a Master in Teaching and a Master in Literature as well as a Baccalaureate in Theology.

As early as 1955, her Résumé indicates a real inclination for movies and film-making. As the years went by she would study just about everything that has to do with film: production, writing, script-writing, editing, as well as the legal aspects of production. From 1979 until 2004, first for CHUDEEC (7), then for AUVIDEC (8), she worked on the production of three films and four videos. Alternately, she was production secretary, researcher, script-writer, assistant editor, assistant producer and production coordinator, as well as being General Secretary of AUVIDEC.

Do you think she is now retired? Far from it. In the last few years, she created a web site for AUVIDEC and is now working on a web site for the Fondation du Patrimoine laurentien (Laurentian Heritage Foundation). At AUVIDEC, she worked for the late Father Roland Leclerc who hosted Le Jour du Seigneur (The Lord's Day) a weekly TV programme. At his request, she translated an English novel into French. So far, she has written only one book, the one on Brother Marie-Victorin. Will she ever write her autobiography? It would be very interesting indeed as her career spanned so many decades and the road she travelled led her to so many different fields of interests and responsibilities that have affected her life.

Her present work for the Fondation du patrimoine laurentien (Laurentian Heritage Foundation) is very important indeed. But, in this case, Laurentian heritage has nothing to do with botany, nature or the Laurentians; it has to do entirely with



Sœur Madeleine Lavallée

Photo extraite du site Internet de la communauté

the preservation of the religious non-material heritage that is to be found in 150 religious congregations of men and women in the province of Quebec. The aim is to film interviews with members of these religious congregations in order to keep memories and testimonies of religious life in Quebec during the twentieth century. She does all the research work, contacts, and preparation. This project requires considerable team work between cameramen, interviewers and editors.

I owe much gratitude to Sister Madeleine Lavallée for kindly and generously granting me some of her precious time, also for editing my article and for permission to reproduce parts of the long heartfelt letter that Madeleine Gervais sent to the 'other Madeleine'.

(1) In the Trésor des Kirouac, March 2004, number 75, pp.16-24, Madeleine Gervais, The Best Years of My Life, by Lucie Jasmin, Before and After the "The Best Years of My Life" by Marie Lussier Timperley.

(2) Published by Les Éditions Héritage Inc., Saint-Lambert, Quebec, in 1983.

(3) C.N.D. = Congregation of Notre-Dame.

(4) Jules Brunel, life-long colleague of Marie-Victorin, former Director of the Botanical Institute and then Professor Emeritus at Montreal University. Madeleine Gervais was his secretary during many years after Marie-Victorin's death.

(5) Founder and Director of the first classical college for girls opened in Quebec City in 1923, Adelcie Kirouac, known as Mère Marie-des-Anges

(Mother Mary of Angels), (1883-1967). She was the eldest sister of Conrad Kirouac (1885-1944).

(6) Brother Jean-Paul Desbiens, author of *Les Insolences du Frère Untel*, published by Éditions de l'homme, Montreal, 1960. This book justly titled *Insolent Remarks by the Nameless Brother*, had the effect of a bomb just before the quiet revolution in Quebec. It was a harsh critic but true picture of Quebec society then.

(7) CHUDEC : Founded in 1976, this historical film production company, with a religious and spiritual mission, preceded AUVIDEC; see Web Site: http://www.auparvi.qc.ca/auparvi_hist.php

(8) AUVIDEC : A non-profit society created in 1984 to proclaim the gospel through the production and distribution of audio-visual works. Its major project is the award-winning weekly TV news magazine called "Parole et Vie" (Word and Life) hosted, until his sudden death in 2003, by the late Father Roland Leclerc.

English Web Site: <http://www.cndm.com/english/Archives/Visit/2000-12-On-TV.htm>

IN MEMORIAM

SINCÈRES CONDOLÉANCES AUX FAMILLES ÉPROUVÉES

ADAM MARIE-JOSÉE

À son domicile, le 8 juin 2005, est décédée, à l'âge de 62 ans, Marie-Josée Adam, épouse de Jean-Claude Kirouac (01812). Le service religieux a eu lieu le 13 juin 2005 en l'église Notre-Dame de Lévis et l'inhumation s'est effectuée au cimetière Mont-Marie de Lévis. Elle laisse dans le deuil, outre son conjoint, ses deux filles : Isabelle (François Leblanc) et Geneviève (Pierre Dubé); ses trois petits-enfants : Camille, Nicolas et Marianne; ses belles-sœurs : Maryelle Kirouac (Yvon Sanche) et Francine Kirouac (Jacques Émond).

HOULE JEAN-GUY

Au C.H.U.S., Hôtel-Dieu, le 7 mars 2005, à l'âge de 68 ans, est décédé monsieur Jean-Guy Houle, fils de feu Joseph Houle et de feu Rosa Kirouac (01011) demeurant à Sherbrooke. Le service religieux a été célébré, le mardi 29 mars 2005 en l'église Notre-Dame-de-L'Assomption. L'inhumation a eu lieu au cimetière Saint-Michel de Sherbrooke. Monsieur Houle laisse, entre autres, dans le deuil ses enfants Christian (Marie-Claude), Jean-Marc, Christine, Stéphane; ses petits-enfants Mathiew, Sabrina, Marie-Christina, Cynthia.

KIROUAC CÉLINE

À Saint-Apollinaire, le 11 mai 2005, à l'âge de 58 ans et deux mois, est décédée Céline Kirouac (01875), épouse de Gaston Lamontagne et fille de feu Joseph Kirouac et de feu Marie-Rose Daigle. Le service religieux a eu lieu le vendredi 13 mai en l'église de Saint-Apollinaire et l'inhumation s'est effectuée au cimetière paroissial. Elle laisse dans le deuil, outre son époux, ses enfants : Sylvie (Simon Lambert), Nathalie (Martial Larose); ses petits-enfants : Keven, Alexandre et Mélina; ses frères et sœurs : Alphonse (Lisette Bergeron), Lise (Henri Lamontagne), Denis (Doris Rousseau).

KIROUAC MADELEINE

À l'hôpital Saint-Sacrement de Québec, le 29 mai 2005, à l'âge de 83 ans et 11 mois, est décédée Madeleine Kirouac (00601), épouse de feu Yvon Bélanger. Le service religieux a eu lieu le vendredi 3 juin 2005 en l'église Notre-Dame de l'Annonciation de l'Ancienne-Lorette. L'inhumation a eu lieu au cimetière paroissial. Elle laisse dans le deuil ses enfants, son gendre et ses belles-filles : Gilles (Raymonde Mercier), Raynald (Marlène Gagnon), France (Mario Marois); ses petits-enfants : Marie-Claude, Maxime et Anamaria; ses sœurs : Thérèse (feu Henri Parent), Marie-Paule (feu Rosaire Dionne), Jacqueline (feu Rosaire Michaud).



LA PAGE DU LECTEUR / THE READERS' PAGE

Question 24

De Marie Lussier-Timperley :

Dans le livre *Farmers' Directory of the Township of Stanbridge*, publié en 1879 à Montréal, on trouve le nom de Louis Keroack, (1-D-C-8) fermier à Stanbridge Station. Est-ce que quelqu'un pourrait identifier ce Louis Keroack? Nom de son épouse, dates de naissance, mariage, décès?

From Marie Lussier-Timperley :

In *Farmers' Directory of the Township of Stanbridge*, published in Montreal in 1879, there is a list of farmers from Stanbridge Station: one is named Louis Keroack, (1-D-C-8). Could someone identify him? Date of birth, marriage and death? Name of his wife? Any descendants?

La base de données généalogiques informatisées de l'Association contient un certain nombre de couples où le nom d'un des conjoints est inconnu. Les questions qui suivent sont posées afin de pouvoir compléter cette information. (François Kirouac)

In the voluminous genealogical database of the AFKFA, there are a number of couples where the name of the spouse is missing. Answers to the following questions would fill the voids. (François Kirouac)

Question 25

Quel est le nom de l'épouse de Louis-Joseph Kérouac, fils de Napoléon Kérouac et de Zoroïde Rocheleau?

Louis-Joseph Kérouac, son of Napoléon Kérouac and Zoroïde

Rocheleau, married _____?

Question 26

Quel est le nom de l'épouse de Jeffrey Kérouac, fils d'Edmond Peter Kérouac et de Marilyn Spiendiel?

Jeffrey Kérouac, son of Edmond Peter Kérouac and Marilyn Spiendiel, married _____?

Question 27

Quel est le nom de l'époux de Georgette Kirouac, fille de Georges Kirouac et d'Aimée Paché?

Georgette Kirouac, daughter of Georges Kirouac and Aimée Paché, married _____?

Question 28

Quel est le nom de l'époux de Jeanne Kirouac, fille de Georges Kirouac et d'Aimée Paché?

Jeanne Kirouac, daughter of Georges Kirouac and Aimée Paché, married _____?

Question 29

Quel est le nom de l'épouse de Francis Camille Kirouac, fils de Georges Kirouac et d'Aimée Paché?

Francis Camille Kirouac, son of Georges Kirouac and Aimée Paché, married _____?

Question 30

Quel est le nom de l'épouse d'Yvan Kirouac, fils de René Kirouac et de Paula Renaud?

Yvan Kirouac, son of René Kirouac and Paula Renaud, married _____?

Question 31

Quel est le nom de l'épouse de Camille Kirouac, fils de Pierre Joseph Kérouack et de Corinne

Envoyez-nous vos questions à caractère généalogique et nous chercherons à y répondre, puis nous publierons le tout dans le *Trésor* suivant.

This page has been created at the request of some of our readers to exchange information on family genealogy. We intend to regularly publish the questions and answers that will be sent in.

La rédaction / The redaction

Jolicoeur?

Camille Kirouac, son of Pierre Joseph Kérouack and Corinne Jolicoeur, married _____?

Question 32

Quel est le nom de l'épouse de Henry Kirouac, fils de Camille Kirouac et petit-fils de Pierre Joseph Kérouack et de Corinne Jolicoeur?

Henry Kirouac, son of Camille Kirouac and grandson of Pierre Joseph Kérouack and Corinne Jolicoeur, married _____?

Question 33

Quel est le nom de l'épouse de Louis Kirouac, fils de Henry Kirouac, petit-fils de Camille Kirouac et arrière-petit-fils de Pierre Joseph Kérouack et de Corinne Jolicoeur?

Louis Kirouac, son of Henry Kirouac, grandson of Camille Kirouac and great-grandson of Pierre Joseph Kérouack and Corinne Jolicoeur, married _____?

ASSOCIATION DES FAMILLES KIROUAC INC.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION 2004-2005

PRÉSIDENT

Pierre Kirouac (00321)
3194, rue Berthelot
Trois-Rivières (Québec) G8Z 1N6
Téléphone : (819) 375-4175
Courriel : pierre.kirouac@tr.cgocable.ca

1^{er} VICE-PRÉSIDENT

Jean-Yves Kirouac (00664)
4590, Promenade Patton appt A-603
Laval (Québec) H7W 3X7
Téléphone : (450) 682-9629
Courriel : kirouac_jean_yves@hotmail.com

2^e VICE-PRÉSIDENTE

Céline Kirouac (00563)
1190, rue de Callières
Québec (Québec) G1S 2B4
Téléphone : (418) 527-9858
Courriel : ckirouac@myriade.ca

SECRÉTAIRE

Michel Bornais
168, rue Baudrier
Beauport (Québec) G1B 3M5
Téléphone : (418) 661-1771
Courriel : jambornais@hotmail.com

TRÉSORIER

René Kirouac (02241)
3782, Chemin Saint-Louis
Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1W 1T5
Téléphone : (418) 653-2772

COMITÉS DE GÉNÉALOGIE ET DE LA REVUE

François Kirouac (00715)
31, rue Laurentienne
Saint-Étienne-de-Lauzon
(Québec) G6J 1H8
Téléphone : (418) 831-4643
Courriel : francois.kirouac@sympatico.ca

COMITÉ DE LA REVUE

Marie Kirouac (00840)
1039, rue Raoul Blanchard
Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1X 4L2
Téléphone (418) 871-6604

COMITÉ DE LA GÉNÉALOGIE

Lucille Kirouac (01307)
123, Chemin Rivière-du-Sud
Saint-François-de-Montmagny (Québec)
G0R 3A0
Téléphone : (418) 259-7805
Courriel : kirouac-boulet@oricom.ca

TRADUCTRICE ET COMITÉ DE LA REVUE

Marie Timperley
127, chemin Schoolcraft
Mansonville-Potton (Québec) J0E 1X0
Téléphone (450) 292-4247
Courriel : marietimperley@hotmail.com

REPRÉSENTANTS RÉGIONAUX

RÉGION 1, QUÉBEC-BEAUCE

Marie Kirouac (00840)
1039, rue Raoul Blanchard
Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1X 4L2
Téléphone (418) 871-6604

RÉGION 2, MONTRÉAL, OUTAOUAIS, ABITIBI

Louis Kirouac (00327)
621A, Rue Notre-Dame
Le Gardeur (Québec) J5Z 2P7
Téléphone (450) 582-3715

RÉGION 3, BAS-SAINT-LAURENT, CÔTE-DU-SUD, GASPÉSIE ET PROVINCES ATLANTIQUES

Lucille Kirouac (01307)
123, Chemin Rivière-du-Sud
Saint-François-de-Montmagny (Québec)
G0R 3A0
Téléphone : (418) 259-7805
Courriel : kirouac-boulet@oricom.ca

RÉGION 4, MAURICIE, BOIS-FRANCS-ESTRIE

Renaud Kirouac (00805)
9, rue Leblanc, C.P. 493
Warwick (Québec) J0A 1M0
Téléphone : (819) 358-2228
Courriel : denreki@ivic.qc.ca

RÉGION 5, SAGUENAY, LAC-SAINT-JEAN

Claude Kirouac (02450)
2560, rue Pelletier
Jonquière (Québec) G7X 8R1
Téléphone : (418) 542-3375
Courriel : guyclaudes@sympatico.ca

RÉGION 6, ONTARIO, PROVINCES DE L'OUEST ET CÔTE DU PACIFIQUE

Georges Kirouac (01663)
23, Maralbo Ave. E.
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R2M 1R3
Téléphone : (204) 256-0080
Courriel : georgesk@shaw.ca

REGION 7, UNITED-STATES OF AMERICA

EAST TIME ZONE

Mark Pattison
1221, Floral Street NW
Washington, DC 20012 USA
Telephone : (202) 829-9289
E-mail : MPattison@catholicnews.com

CENTRAL TIME ZONE

Greg Kyrourac
P. O. Box 481
Ashland, IL 62612-0481 USA
Telephone : (217) 476-3358
E-mail : kyrourac@casscomm.com



Fondation : 20 novembre 1978
Incorporation : 26 février 1986
Membre de la Fédération des familles-
souches québécoises inc. depuis 1983

Signature de notre ancêtre lors d'une demande au gouverneur d
Beauharnois en novembre 1733

Postes Canada
Numéro de la convention 40069967 de la Poste-publication
Retourner à l'adresse suivante :
Fédération des familles-souches québécoises inc.
C.P. 6700, Succ. Sillery, Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1T 2W2
IMPRIMÉ—PRINTED PAPER SURFACE

PROGRAMME DE LA RENCONTRE DES 17 ET 18 SEPTEMBRE 2005 DÉTAILLÉ À LA PAGE 11

Responsable du recrutement

M. René Kirouac
3782, Chemin Saint-Louis
Sainte-Foy (Québec)
Canada G1W 1T5
Téléphone : (418) 653-2772

Secrétaire de l'Association

Michel Bornais
168, rue Baudrier
Beauport, (Québec) G1B 3M5
Téléphone : (418) 661-1771
Courriel : afkirouacfa@hotmail.com

Pour nous joindre : **Courriel : kirouac@libertel.org**

Site WEB : **<http://www.genealogie.org/famille/kirouac/kirouac.htm>**