

Spring 2020

Number 132

Le Trésor des Kérouac

Bulletin of the descendants of Alexandre de K/voach
Witness to Kérouac Activities since 1983



An illustrious K descendant: Jean-Louis and his wife, Anne Marie (Plourde) Kérouac, visiting Salzburg, Austria, on 3 September 2006, to enjoy the activities marking the 250th anniversary of Mozart's birth (1756-1791) and celebrating their 35th wedding anniversary.
(Photo: Jean-Louis Kérouac collection)



Kérouac
Kérouack



Kérouac
Kérouack



Kérouac
Kérouack



Kérouac
Kérouack



Breton
Burton



Curwack
Curwick



Le Trésor des Kirouac

Le Trésor des Kirouac, the bulletin of all the descendants of Alexandre de K/voach, is published in two separate editions: French and English, and is distributed to all AFK/KFA members. Permission to reproduce an article must be obtained beforehand from *Association des familles Kirouac inc.*, KFA, as well as permission from the author of the article.

Authors and collaborators for this issue (in alphabetical order)

Gary J. Cieradkowski, Madeleine Gagnon, Jean-Louis Kérouac,
François Kirouac, Julie Kirouac, Marie Kirouac, André Lachance,
Catherine Laurin, Marie Lussier Timperley, Mark Pattison, André St-Arnaud

Graphic Design

Front Cover: Jean-François Landry
KFA Logo on back cover: Raymond Bergeron
The bulletin: François Kirouac

Blason et logotype de l'Association

The KFA Crest De K/Voach and the KFA Logo of Association des familles Kirouac inc. are both legally registered and the use of either in whole or in part is forbidden unless a written authorization is secured beforehand from the Board of the *Association des Familles Kirouac inc.*

Layout

French Edition: François Kirouac
English Edition: Greg Kyrourac

Proofreading/Editing English Edition (in alphabetical order)

Greg Kyrourac, Marie Lussier Timperley, Mark Pattison

Translation

Marie Lussier Timperley

Editorial Policy

At its discretion, the KFA Editorial Board can edit and shorten texts submitted for publication in *Le Trésor des Kirouac* (including texts for the *TRESOR-EXPRESS*); the KFA Editorial Board also reserves the right to refuse to publish text, photo, caricature, or illustration, deemed of no interest to the KFA mission or likely to cause prejudice either to the Association, to one of its members, or to any person, group of persons, or any organization. Revised text will be published only with the author's prior consent as he/she is still fully accountable for its content.

Publisher

L'Association des familles Kirouac inc.
3782, Chemin Saint-Louis, Québec (Québec) Canada - G1W 1T5

Legal Deposit, 2nd Quarter 2020

Bibliothèque & Archives nationales du Québec
National Library of Canada

Printing

French Edition: 115 copies, English Edition: 50 copies

ISSN 0833-1685

Subscription Rates

Canada: \$22; USA: \$22. US ; Overseas: \$30. Can.

Table of Contents

Le Trésor des Kirouac n° 132

The President's Word	3
Isabelle Kirouac-Massicotte, Winner of a literary award	4
Jean-Louis Kérouac, passionate Forester and Globe-Trotter	5
Jack Kerouac's interest in his French- Canadian roots and in the area of Rivière-du-Loup	17
Catherine Laurin, a de Kervoach descendant at <i>La Voix (The Voice)</i>	21
A Kirouac Family in <i>Le Petit-Village</i>	23
Julie and Pontiac, the Indian Chief	27
Julie's <i>Petit-Village</i>	28
Our ancestors' Old Rural Expressions	29
Montreal - 1980 International Flower Show	31
Thierry Kirouac-Marcassa, Cycling Champion	32
Errata in <i>Le Trésor</i> , number 131	33
Jack Kerouac, manager of the Pittsburgh Plymouths	34
Crossing the Atlantic Ocean during the 17th and 18th centuries	37
The Hochelaga Archipelago	39
A K Descendant through the female line, Nathan Christopher Fillion	40
In Memoriam	42
A Kervoach Descendant, Official Ambassador of Mont-Tremblant	47
Genealogy and Readers' Page	48
KFA Board Members 2019-2020	51
Regional Correspondants	51
Permanent Committee Members	51

The President's Word

Upon receiving a second copy of number 131 French Le Trésor, some readers contacted us thinking there might be a mistake.

A special order to print some central pages in full colour and extra paid for it was given to the printer. However, something went wrong at the printing shop and number 131 was printed only in black and white and the quality was not up to par. So the work had to be redone and at the printers' expense, printing and postage.

As the English edition comes out a month later, the operation was closely supervised and our English readers received issue number 131 with the colourful central pages.

20th Anniversary of our Return to the Sources

Twenty years ago, the first return to the sources in Brittany took place 3-18 July 2000. On the KFA website, in the **HISTORY** section you can see photos and documents by clicking on: **Return to The Sources in Brittany**. Many documents covering the official ceremonies in Huelgoat and Lanmeur can be consulted.

In a souvenir book, the travellers' comments and impressions are recorded as well as that of Breton personalities met at the time. There are videos of the unveiling of nameplates at Huelgoat and at Kervoach, the ancestor's land. You can also listen to some of the speeches. In addition, the official souvenir-book Bretagne 2000 can be consulted.

To mark the 20th anniversary of this historic journey enjoyed by 32 KFA members soon more photos, facts and comments will be added to make this virtual trip more enjoyable and more enriching.

Articles for *Le Trésor des Kirouac*

In this issue of Le Trésor, you will notice that some articles previously appeared in other media, newspapers, magazines and even on a personal blog. This is possible because those people who found articles related to the Kirouacs tell us about them. This is wonderful and most helpful. I am extremely grateful to everyone who played researcher and/or discoverer.

If, in issue after issue, we manage to offer you interesting, sometimes unusual, articles and/or photos, it is indeed thanks to those of you who bring them to our attention. Whenever it is possible, we reproduce whole articles with photos, when we get permission to do so and to do so free of charge. Sometimes all it takes is a note or a photo, or a question for an article to be born.

I really encourage you to let us know about photos and/or articles pertaining to members of our large Kirouac family, Kirouacs by name or descendants through female lines. Many thanks for letting us know. It may be a starting point leading us onto new unexpected discoveries.

Let me reiterate that we are always ready and happy to collaborate with any one of you when it comes to writing an article about a member of your family or a special branch of the family to be published in *Le Trésor des Kirouac*. The greater the number of contributions, large or small, the better and more interesting our bulletin will be for everyone.

Remember, this is the way to enrich **our family encyclopedia!**



François Kirouac

Photo: François Kirouac collection

2020 Annual Gathering

Last but not least, please check the KFA website regularly to find out what is happening with our annual gathering scheduled for Saturday, 12 September 2020, at Saint-Jean-Port-Joli. Preliminary programme is available on the KFA website in: **UPCOMING EVENTS**.

However, given the stay-at-home and various other restrictions to protect ourselves from the COVID 19, we closely monitored the situation and, at the end of April, like many other organizations, the KFA Board decided to cancel our 2020 September gathering and postpone it to 2021, possibly in the same lovely town of Saint-Jean-Port-Joli. It is important to respect the guidelines: stay home, keep safe distances from others and wear a mask when outside in public places.

We are looking forward very much to seeing you again as soon as it is safe to do so.



ISABELLE KIROUAC-MASSICOTTE

WINNER OF THE 2020 CHAMPLAIN LITERARY AWARD

In January 2020, Isabelle Kirouac-Massicotte won the 2020 Prix littéraire Champlain. Created in 1957 by the *Conseil de la vie française en Amérique*, the Champlain Award aims at promoting literary activity within all Francophone communities across Canada by rewarding works of quality.

For the first time this year, the *Champlain Award* is given to two laureates, one for a work for adults and one for a work for youth. Each comes with a \$3000 grant. **Isabelle Kirouac-Massicotte** wins for her book: *Des mines littéraires* and Pierre-Luc Bélanger for *L'Odyssée des neiges*.

Originally from Val-d'Or, in Abitibi, Quebec, Isabelle is the daughter of Diane Kirouac (GFK 01335) and Gilles Massicotte. She is presently an assistant professor in the Department of French studies at Toronto University. Isabelle Kirouac-Massicotte explains that: *the thesis for my doctorate is the basis for my book: Des mines littéraires*, (Literary Mines, the title is a play on words); *this is a chronotopical study of mining activities as imagined in literary works produced in Abitibi and by Franco-Ontarian writers concerning the North, space, frontiers and beyond. By studying both and combining Quebec and Franco-Ontarian literature, I want to shed light on communities that are basically invisible in the present-day discourse and discussions. It is important because theatre and Franco-Ontarian literature were born in the North, i.e., in Northern Ontario and Abitibi.* (Editor's note: Abitibi-Témiscamingue is located in western Quebec, sharing a border with Ontario).

The **Prix Champlain** was to be awarded on 22 March 2020 in Toronto; however, due to the COVID 19 pandemic the ceremony has been postponed indefinitely.



Nicole Kirouac and Isabelle Kirouac-Massicotte during the first (and only) KFA annual gathering held in Abitibi in 2007. Ms. Nicole Kirouac, a retired lawyer, planned and organized events in Amos, and Isabelle was our tour guide at the WWII prisoner of war camp in Spirit Lake. (Photo: Lucille Kirouac)

ARCHIVAL PHOTO

This ancient photo shows Chevalier François Kirouac's store in Quebec City. Last Autumn, *Historia*, the French History channel, presented a documentary entitled *In the footsteps of Marie-Victorin*, where and when we discovered the existence of this photo. We are very grateful to the F.E.C. (De LaSalle Brothers) for permitting us to reproduce it in **Le Trésor des Kirouac**.

It says clearly: François Kirouac & fils (Cyrille & Napoléon) (farines, grains et provisions); that is: FK and sons, Cyrille & Napoléon, (Flour, grains and dry goods). No date. (Photo: Archive Service of Frères des Écoles chrétiennes du Canada francophone.)



Jean-Louis K rouac

Passionate About Forestry & Globetrotter

In this issue of *Le Tr sor des Kirouac*, it is a pleasure to introduce you to a descendant of Alexandre de Kervoach born and raised in Saint-Eug ne-de-L'Islet, Jean-Louis K rouac. He is the fifth of six children born to Louis-Georges and Lydia (n e Cloutier) K rouac. The first son after four daughters, Raymonde¹, Suzanne², Carmen and Marielle. A younger brother, Conrad³ will follow him.

We really appreciated visiting with Jean-Louis and he enjoyed sharing memories of his youth, teenage years and as a university student. In March, we met at his home only hours before travel through Quebec was restricted because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Also included is a summary of this globetrotter's remarkable professional career.

Marie Kirouac
Fran ois Kirouac

Louis-Georges and Lydia

About Jean-Louis' parents, we start with his mother, Lydia, a trained school teacher who had to quit her job upon getting married. That was the diktat at the time. Teachers had to be spinsters, no exception to that rule. Jean-Louis says that his mother was all kindness, very ingenious and possessed extremely fine dexterity. With very little she could do miracles. When facing difficulties, she showed remarkable resilience and exceptional adaptability and she needed plenty, because as a young married wife and mother, she lived in a multi-generational household from 1936 until 1968. The children left home one after the other and, by 1968, only the youngest, Conrad, still lived with their parents. Towards the end of her life, Lydia asked Jean-Louis to make sure she would not live to see the 21st century because she felt she had lived through enough hard times during the 20th: two world wars, the Spanish flu (1918), the dirty Thirties, the (Quebec) Quiet Revolution in the Sixties followed by people abandoning religious practices, the welfare state, etc. God heard her plea; she died in May 1999.

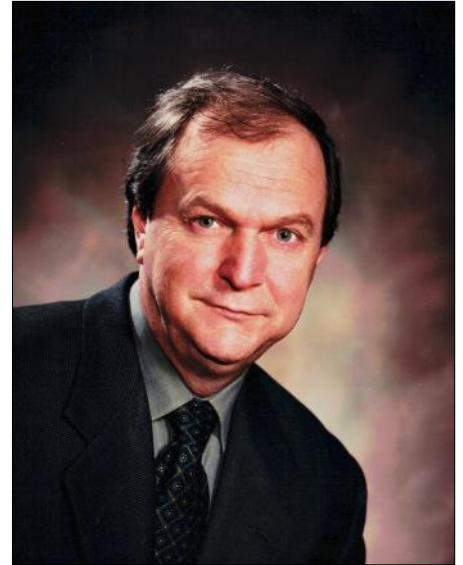
Jean-Louis' father, Louis-Georges, learned reading, writing and math in elementary school, barely completing the seven-year course offered in a one-room country school then. He was very keen on politics. He campaigned for Jean-Lesage⁴, who was first elected as a Liberal Federal Member of Parliament for the riding of Montmagny-L'Islet in 1945. The new MP even paid a visit to the K rouac's home in Saint-Eug ne. (Lesage resigned in 1958 when elected leader of the Quebec Liberal Party.) On 22 June 1960, when Jean Lesage was elected Premier of Quebec (1960-1966), Louis-Georges feasted when that victory was announced. Let's point out that by supporting the Liberal party, he was in total opposition to the political opinion of his parents and most relatives as well.

¹ Raymonde was one of the founding members of the Kirouac Family Association and the author of *L'Album*, a monograph about the Kirouacs.

² See *Le Tr sor des Kirouac*, number 131, Autumn 2019, pp 32-36.

³ See article about Caroline, Conrad's daughter, in *Le Tr sor des Kirouac*, number 94, Winter 2008, pp. 6-11.

⁴ Jean Lesage, (1912-1980), lawyer and politician, viewed as one of the fathers of the Quiet Revolution.

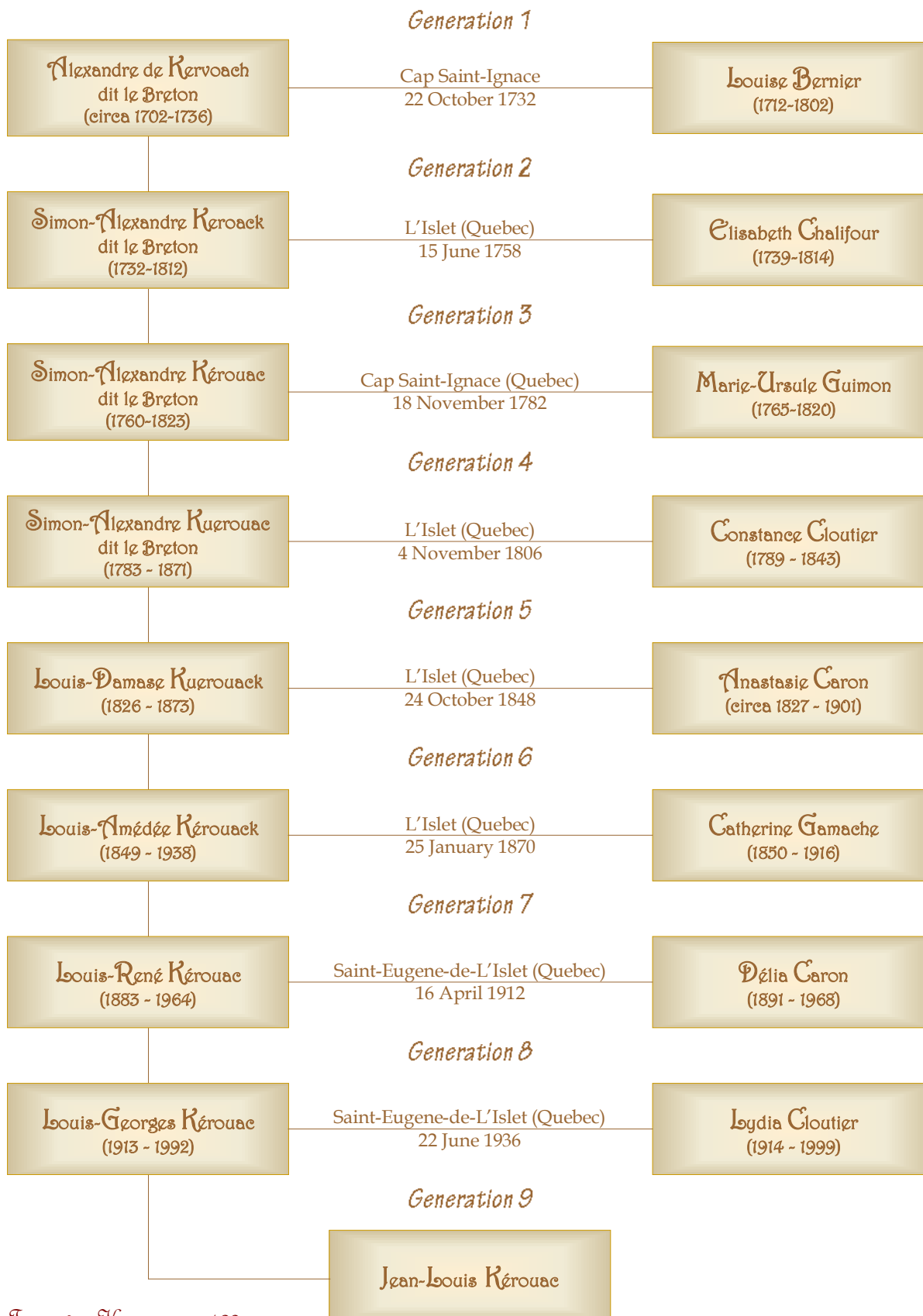


Jean-Louis K rouac



Louis-Georges K rouac and Lydia Cloutier,
Saint-Eug ne-de-L'Islet, 22 June 1936.
(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)

Ancestry of Jean-Louis Kérouac



In religious matters, Louis-Georges also knew his own mind. He did not wait for the conclusions of the **Second Vatican Council** to contest and even abandon certain current religious practices dictated by the Catholic Church to the great despair of his wife and parents.

Louis-Georges loved forest work, whether at sugaring-off time in the spring and gathering firewood or wood for the pulp and paper industry. Timber for construction also brought good revenue. He spent many winters working in logging camps, which meant staying away from his family for many months. He was willing to do anything in order to provide the best for his family.

Grandparents Louis-René and Délia

Jean-Louis' grandfather, Louis-René, was a quiet and courteous man, easy to live with. Jean-Louis remembers how he loved to curl up in his grandfather's lap to be gently rocked to sleep at night before going to bed. His grandmother, Délia Caron-Kérouac, was happiest when there were visitors around and when she went to visit relatives. She loved talking with people. Jean-Louis remembers many long conversations with his grandmother. She trusted her grandson to do well in life and said so to him. She used to call him her old-age security. Jean-Louis did not really understand what that meant at the time but he was with his grandparents when near death. He was sixteen when his grandfather passed away in 1964, and twenty when his grandmother died in 1968. Both died in the family home. He was also present for his father's last breath in January 1992, and his sister Marielle's in December 1993 and his mother Lydia's in May 1999.

The Kérouacs in Saint-Eugène lived many generations under one roof as was the tradition then. Thus besides his parents and grandparents, brothers and sisters, there were also one uncle, Gérard, who got married in 1949, and one aunt, Albina, who got married in 1956. All living in the ancestral house built by Louis Damasse (1826-1873), son of Simon Alexandre and Constance Cloutier. In 1870, it became the home of Jean-Louis' great-grandparents. Louis-Amédée Kérouac (1849-1938) and his bride, Catherine Gamache, when they were married in 1870.

Louis-Amédée

Louis-Amédée was one of very few family members who went to Brittany at the end of the 19th century or the beginning of the 20th in order to find our ancestor⁵. Louis-Amédée was elected mayor of Saint-Eugène-de-L'Islet four times: in



Délia (née Caron) and Louis-René Kérouac, Jean-Louis' grandparents.
(Photo: Jean-Louis Kérouac collection)

1889, 1900, 1903 and finally 1912. During one of his mandates, at his instigation, an iron bridge was built over the nearby river. It became known as the Pont de fer because it was so strong. Over a hundred years later, if you cross the Saint-Nicolas River you still drive over the Iron Bridge on Rural Road no. 4, in Saint-Eugène Parish.

Louis-Amédée was much involved in village life. Besides serving as mayor four times, he was also prefect of L'Islet County and parish cantor at Saint-Eugène Church. He was also the first parishioner to subscribe to the daily paper *L'Action catholique* (1915-1962). Jean-Louis read it, too, as his parents always renewed the subscription. Louis-Amédée went to Quebec City to listen to parliamentary debates. The Quebec government granted him a 100-acre lot because he had twelve children. He died on 19 May 1938, just two months before the birth of his great granddaughter, Raymonde, Jean-Louis's eldest sister.

In Saint-Eugène, half the Kérouac family property was woodland. On the other half, animals were raised for family consumption. Milk was supplied to three neighbours and cream was also sold. Jean-Louis's grandfather, Louis-René, raised pigs, sheep, and hens. The kitchen garden was large and supplied lots of potatoes and vegetables, enough to see



Louis-Amédée Kérouac (1849-1938),
Louis-René Kérouac's father.

⁵ See *L'Album*, Raymonde Kérouac-Harvey, 1980, pp 133-134.

(http://familleskirouac.com/publications/L_Album.pdf)

the family through the long winters. Jean-Louis's father sold wood for heating and to pulp mills, bringing in a large part of the family income. Working as lumberjacks in faraway forests during winter months brought an important extra revenue.

Sugaring Season

In Spring, part of the wooded lot was a maple grove. Jean-Louis remembers how much he loved that time working with his father, his brother, Conrad, and a cousin, Richard Couillard. He could never forget the very first time his father brought him to the sugar shack. They went by bobsleigh⁶ pulled by the farm horse. Jean-Louis huddled against his father as they rode over a mile across the fields fighting the harsh north-east wind before reaching the edge of the forest. The biting plain's wind was finally abated by the trees, so he enjoyed the warmth and security of the forest. Then they rode through two mountain passes coming out of the second one, at last, in the distance Jean-Louis saw a valley where some buildings were buried under the snow: the sugar shack, the workers' shack, the horses' shed and a hay shack. [...] Sleeping in the forest was the best part of this adventure, and, at night time, falling asleep by the wood stove lulled by the gas lamp's gentle hissing. Jean-Louis never tired of that wonderful experience and, sometimes, even missing school to go sugaring off in the bush⁷. Forest life was part of his upbringing from as far back as he can remember thanks to his father, who included him in sugaring off as well as harvesting firewood, lumberwood, timberwood and soft wood for the pulp mill.⁷

Autumn and Winter

At Autumn's end, his father with many other valiant parishioners would leave for the logging camps located in what is now called the *Laurentide Wildlife Reserve*⁸. It was a long journey travelling by horse-drawn carriages from Saint-Eugène to



A bobsleigh full at day's end. Such sleighs, pulled by horses, were used to transport timber on farms and, in Spring, convey people to the sugar shack.

(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)

L vis, on the south shore, to take the ferry across the Saint-Lawrence to Quebec City on the north shore. Louis-Georges was away from his family for months.

Among the many wonderful memories of his youth and teenage years, Jean-Louis enjoyed the large family gatherings, His aunt Albina's wedding in 1956, his sister Raymonde's wedding in 1960 and the spring sugaring off parties. Other great memories are fishing with his brother Conrad in the streams or the two rivers running across their farm; the winter dogsled excursions and the jaunt in their home-made soapbox machines that he and his brother built in the summer months using every old bits and bobs they could put their hands on, including four wheels; it was, before the word: proper R&R: recycle and reuse.

New Year's Day Tradition

On New Year's Day, January First, everyone in the family sang a special hymn entitled *Mon Dieu, b nissez la Nouvelle Ann e*, (Lord, Bless the New Year). Jean-Louis carries this tradition to this day during family reunions and often when visiting relatives or friends during the first weeks of the new year.

⁶ Bobsleigh was the name used then, it was a sleigh on skates or skis pulled by one or two horses, to travel on snow or ice.

⁷ Excerpt from a presentation to a talk given by Jean-Louis K rouac on 3 June 1999.

⁸ Huge area, 8000 sq km, located between Qu bec City and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, now known as the Laurentide Nature Reserve (R serve faunique des Laurentides)

The K rouac family home in Saint-Eug ne-de-L'Islet was built in 1845. Originally, it was one level and had dormer windows under the eaves. The second floor was added in 1936. This watercolour (1990-1994) is by Serge Dub , spouse of Johanne K rouac, daughter of G rard. (photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)





Louis-Georges K rouac's sugar shack in Saint-Eug ne-de-L'Islet at the beginning of the sugaring off-season, very early spring in 1976. Two years later, in 1978, he gave the maple grove and sugar shack to his youngest son, Conrad.
(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)



Sugaring off was always an ideal time for family gathering for the K rouacs in Saint-Eug ne-de-L'Islet. Inside Hermann Harvey's sugar shack in 1995. From left to right; standing: Raymonde K rouac-Harvey, Jean-Louis's sister and Hermann's wife, their cousin, Johanne K rouac, Jean-Louis K rouac, Hermann Harvey; seated are: Lydia Cloutier-K rouac, Jean-Louis' and Raymonde's mother, and Serge Dub , spouse of Johanne and their daughter, Lydia-Rose.

(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)

⁹ See *L'Album, Pens es des descendants de Maurice-Louis-Alexandre le Brice de K roack depuis 1730*, Raymonde K rouac-Harvey, 1980, p 85 and *Le Tr sor des K rouac*, number 106, Winter 2011, pp 35-36.

(http://familleskirouac.com/publications/L_Album.pdf)

In 1978, reaching 65, his father decided to follow an old tradition, to give himself, while still living, to his children; thus he gave to his eldest son, Jean-Louis, the ancestral family home in Saint-Eug ne-de-L'Islet, and to his youngest son, Conrad, the sugar bush where the two brothers spent such memorable Springs with their father. These donations from father to his sons, were made in gratitude for their respective involvement and assistance in the farm work before leaving the family home.

Primary Schooling

Jean-Louis started elementary school in 1954 in a local one-room school-house in Saint-Eug ne, " cole No. 3" located close to their family home. This first year was memorable because it was spent in the old building where everything was old and old-fashioned: old desks, a blackboard that used to be black, only a wood stove and dry toilet at the end of the wood-shed. However, for his second year, the pupils enjoyed a brand new school and a lovely green blackboard.

Another surprise awaited Jean-Louis in his second year. He was the only one in level two; the other four boys who were in grade one with him, were no longer there as they did not made the grades. Probably because his mother was a former teacher had something to do with his success. He became the teacher's assistant of Miss Doroth  Tondreau until the end of grade seven. Of course in a one-room school all seven grades were together in that single room! No wonder, he was always head of the class.

High School in Montmagny

Jean-Louis, like his great-uncle Fran ois⁹, was accepted at the (private) Coll ge in Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocati re in 1961 to do the cours classique (eight-year classical course); however, financially his family could not afford it. Later on, some people told him he should have knocked at the presbytery for financial aid, which usually meant aligning his career towards the priesthood to compensate. He says he could have become a notary or a lawyer if he had studied at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocati re.

It is only under Jean Lesage's mandate as Premier in 1960, that a complete and radical



1961 - Jean-Louis K rouac,
obviously delighted that school is over!
(Photo Jean-Louis K rouac collection)

*reorganization of the administrative structures of education in the Province of Quebec*¹⁰ was effected. In 1963, the Department of Education was created and then education became free for everyone.

In 1961, high school became free in all public institutions as well as school transportation. So, in September 1961, when Jean-Louis started grade eight in Montmagny, it was a completely new course based on science and math he was starting and both, schooling and transport, were free. He was the only one from Saint-Eug ne parish chosen to follow this new course.

Jean-Louis was rather shy so facing a new group of people, as well as new surroundings, was no easy feat. Fortunately, one student recognised that he was feeling at a loss and took him under his wing. They became friends and two other guys joined them. This friendship grew and these *four musketeers* are still friends today. Together they completed high school and university, living in the same student quarters and cooking

together. Since then they meet regularly, at least once a year, with their wives.

During the first year of high school in Montmagny, Jean-Louis travelled daily in a seven-passenger taxi from Saint-Eug ne-de-L'Islet to Montmagny, 32 miles daily. The courses were in a room located in Saint-Mathieu elementary school, located in Montmagny south. The following year, school bus service started and classes were held in the new Louis-Jacques-Casault high school located on Tach  Boulevard in Montmagny. Compared to elementary school, what a difference! Besides the travelling time morning and evening, daily lunches to be prepared and increasing farm duties.

The accumulated stress possibly caused the bad pneumonia that hit Jean-Louis on 15 November 1961. He missed two months of school. He went back at the beginning of 1962. The three new friends he made at the beginning of the school year helped him catch up the lost time. So much so that at the end of the school year he was first of his class.

Besides the daily travelling during his high school years, Jean-Louis also had to milk the cows twice a day, feed the animals and clean up the barns before leaving for school



Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection

Jean-Louis K rouac in 1966,
high school is over!

in the morning and again after school. Every Saturday, he worked the bread kneading machine to help his mother make the weekly bread loaves, then operate the meat grinder, as ground meat was needed for meat pies, then feed hens and sheep, bring in the weekly supply of wood and kindling for the wood stove. Depending on the season, there was also hoeing or weeding the vegetable garden, look after the flowers. Spring time also meant calving and lambing because his father had to carry on working in the maple grove and sugar shack. Among many other chores, he had to teach the new calves how to drink from a bucket. No wonder unemployment was unknown on the K rouac farm.

University

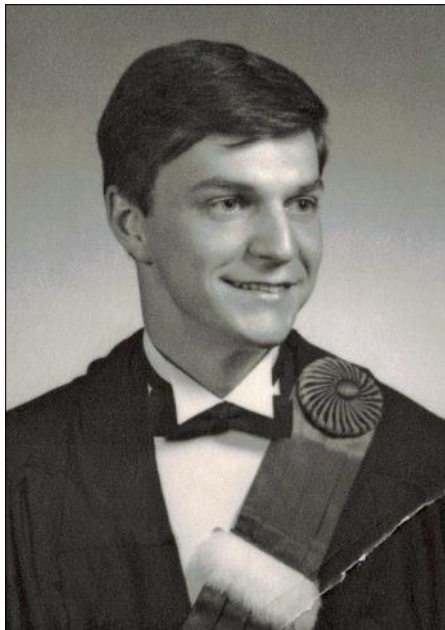
In 1966, as Jean-Louis was finishing grade twelve, that meant another pivotal decision¹¹. In March 1966, he filled the admission papers to study forestry at Laval University. He loved the forest as much as his father did. The forest was essential in providing enough revenue for his father to better feed his family. But still, by the end of June, another question arose: How to pay for university?

On 7 July 1966, his sister Raymonde, who was working at the Christ-Roi Hospital in Quebec City, phoned Jean-Louis and asked him to be at the hospital the following morning. His mother filled a bag with essentials so he could take the six o'clock bus passing on their rural road in the morning. Everything was ready by 5:30 a.m. Then Jean-Louis saw his grandmother, D lia, handing a \$10 bill to his mother to cover bus fare and other small expenses.

¹⁰ See history of education in Quebec, 17th century to 1960 :

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Quebec

¹¹ Elementary course was seven years followed by five years of high school.



Jean-Louis K rouac, in 1970, proud Laval University graduate.

Raymonde had offered him to stay with her in exchange for usual small jobs around a house. It was 8 July, his mother's birthday. Many years later, she admitted that she was very happy for him but that she found it very painful to see him leave. She cried on that birthday. She knew she was losing a precious helper and that her son was flying the coop, never to come back.

He had only been working two weeks at the hospital when the Province of Quebec lived through its first general hospital strike¹². So Jean-Louis was forced to stay at the hospital day and night working twelve-hour shifts, at jobs normally done by unionised personnel¹³. He had never heard the word "scab" that the strikers shouted at him seeing him doing their jobs. One evening, as he walked into his hospital bedroom, the phone rang; his mother told him he had been accepted in forestry at Laval University. It was a fantastic news. By the end of August he had enough money to pay his first semester!

In 1966, Jean-Louis finished high school and was admitted at Laval University to study forestry. Better still, that year the Quebec Department of Education launched

a program of loans and grants for students. That was a great help to do his university studies. Normally students must do a preparatory year when entering university, but he was exempted. It meant working very hard but, with help from his companions, he caught up and was one of the five best students in his class.

Four years later, in 1970, he was among the top students in his class and got his baccalaureate * s Sciences appliqu es* from the Faculty of Forestry and Geodesy at Laval University with *summa cum laude*. Then he studied for his master's, which he received in March 1973. His master's essay was on *computer simulation of small diameter coniferous debitage*. He got his first job in 1972 thanks to this simulation model programmed in computer language. He was hired by Gauthier, Poulin, Th riault & Associates. At this firm he used his simulation model in various feasibility studies.

Professional Career

In 1972, Jean-Louis started his forestry career with Gauthier Poulin Th riault Limit e. Later it became Groupe Poulin & Th riault and, in 1982 was bought by Tecsult Inc.¹⁴

During the Seventies, Jean-Louis worked on many new projects in Quebec and on projects overseas, notably in Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire) for CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency), in Nigeria and in Trinidad & Tobago. During this decade he also worked on the gigantic James Bay hydroelectric project promoted by Robert Bourassa's government¹⁵.

In 1980 and 1981, as a self-employed forestry consultant, he went to Cameroon twice.

From 1981 to 1990, Jean-Louis was head of a new forestry department for Groupe Conseil Roche Limit e. Nine years later this company department was a major contributor

on the national and international scene¹⁶.

During those nine years, Jean-Louis was involved in development in Cameroon, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Congo, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Colombia, Santa Lucia in the East Indies and Honduras.

From 1990 to 2001, he was President of Poulin & Th riault within Tecsult, one of the main Quebec forestry engineering firms. During that decade he kept working on international projects in Ethiopia, Republic of Central-Africa, Guinea, Gabon and Ivory Coast. He also supervised projects in Vietnam, Indonesia, Jamaica, India and Bangladesh. Finally, his invaluable expertise was required in South America, Venezuela and Argentina.

From 2001 to 2004, he was General Secretary of the XIIth World Forestry Congress held at Quebec City, 21-28 September 2003. This convention, held every six years, is organized under the auspices of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation), under the umbrella of the United Nations. In 2003, Canada, and particularly Quebec City, was host to over 4500

¹² The strike lasted from 18 July to 4 August 1966.

¹³ The anti-scab law was enacted only in 1977, under Premier Ren  L vesque.

¹⁴ Tecsult Inc., one of the most important Canadian civil engineering firm, with headquarters in Montr al, and offices in Quebec City, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and in 25 other countries. (Wikipedia)

¹⁵ Leader of the Quebec Liberal Party; Premier of Quebec twice: May 1970 to Nov. 1976, and Dec. 1985 to Jan. 1994.

¹⁶ Excerpt from Jean-Louis' speech when he received the Canadian Institute of Forestry annual award in 2001.

Work Related Countries visited by Jean-Louis K  rouac

Nigeria (1974)
 Za  re (1975)
 Trinidad & Tobago
 (lived in from 1978-1980)
 Algeria (1980)
 Libya (1980)
 Cameroon (1980-1981)
 Guyana (1983)
 Colombia (1983-1989)
 Burkina Faso (1983-1988)
 Gabon (1984)
 Congo (1984-1985)
 Ivory Coast (1984-1988)
 Senegal (1985-1989)
 Santa Lucia (1987-1990)
 Honduras (1988-1993)
 Santa Lucia (1988-1990)
 Ethiopia (1990-1999)
 Indonesia (1992)
 Vietnam (1992)
 Philippines (1992)
 Venezuela (1997)
 Bangladesh (1997-2002)
 Tanzania (1997-2005-2006)
 Argentina (1998-2001)
 Jamaica (1998-2001)
 India (1999)
 South Africa (1999-2000)
 Madagascar (1997-2001)
 Tunisia (1997)
 Turkey (1997)
 Uganda (2000)
 Eritrea (2000)
 Germany (2002)
 Belgium (2002)
 Netherlands (2002)
 Mexico (2004-2011)
 Australia (2005)
 Brazil (2006)
 Egypt (2007)
 Benin (2008)
 Niger (2009)

And for pleasure, before
and since retirement in 2011

United-States, Switzerland,
 Germany, Greece, Italy, Croatia,
 Spain, Austria, Czech Republic,
 Portugal, France, Vietnam, Cuba,
 Chile and Uruguay.



In December 1988, in Ivory Coast, attending a seminar on forest development.
(Photo: Jean-Louis K  rouac collection)



In Ethiopia in 1994, Jean-Louis K  rouac, project director, and Mr. Sultan Tilimo project manager. (Photo: Jean-Louis K  rouac collection)

participants from 140 countries and territories.

The 2003 world convention left a permanent heritage on the Plains of Abraham in Quebec City, a remarkable commemorative garden where trees representing the arboreal emblems of Canada and of the ten Canadian provinces and

three territories. Each tree being paired with the emblematic tree of another country or continent.

Jean-Louis says that organizing this international convention was the project which demanded most involvement in his career and the one he is most proud of. When he was named *forestry engineer of the*

year on 13 November 2003, in his acceptance speech he declared that *a page of history was written when planning and supervising this world convention*. Indeed, the satisfaction rate compiled from the assessment sheet filled by each participant was 90%, a really exceptional and remarkable result for a world forestry convention.

In March 2004, Jean-Louis was back at Tecscult as Vice-President, Forestry Division, and remained there until he retired in 2011. Tecscult is one of the five most important forestry consultants in the world.



Quebec City, 28 September 2003 a standing ovation for Jean-Louis K rouac at the end of the 12th World Forestry Congress. (Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)



In Rome, Italy, March 2004, presenting the 12th World Forestry Congress's final report. Jean-Louis K rouac is in the centre. (Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)



In Buenos Aires, Argentina, 18-23 October 2009, Jean-Louis K rouac takes a photo-moment in front of the giant Buenos Aires Convention Centre (La Rural Convention Centre) while attending the 13th World Forestry Congress.

(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)

Family Life

Jean-Louis met his future wife, Anne-Marie Plourde, thanks to his sister, Raymonde, who played matchmaker. Raymonde was working at the Laval University Hospital and Anne-Marie, studying at Laval university was working at the hospital's admission office to pay for her studies. She obtained her diploma in school orientation, then completed a master's in counselling and kept studying to be admitted to Quebec Order of Psychologists enabling her to work as a counselling psychologist. She worked as such in Employee Assistance Programmes for three federal departments before opening her own practice.

The wedding took place on 27 August 1971 at the university's Cité universitaire. Their son, François, born in 1972, also studied at Laval and graduated in geomatics in 1996. He is now working as a geomatic system architect for CGI, a Quebec multinational. Jean-Louis and Anne-Marie are the proud grandparents of two lovely girls, Karina, born in 1997 and Marylou,



Anne-Marie (née Plourde) and Jean-Louis Kérrouac on their wedding day, 27 August 1971.

in 2005. Anne-Marie has always been and still is a loving wife, a source of inspiration, a guide, a wonderful contributor to Jean-Louis in his personal and professional life.

Active Retirement

Since he retired, Jean-Louis keeps busy with many organizations, among others, the Quebec Forestry History Society. The QFHS is particularly interested in the origin and development of the Quebec forestry since the second half of 19th century (1849-1986), but also with the pre-European period (before 1534), the French period (1534-1759) and the English colonial period (1759-1849). The QFHS is also concerned with the Quebec forestry heritage also including some collective goods and properties, to be passed on to future generations¹⁷.

Jean-Louis and Anne-Marie are looking forward to more travelling. They subscribe to concert series, love to attend Trois-Rivières's annual Poetry Festival and take part in writing workshops. Jean-Louis even tried his hand at poetry. They are always available for their relatives; whenever someone goes through a difficult patch or needs help, they can always count on them.

In Autumn 2020, Laval University's Department of Forestry, geometry and geomatics will unveil an art work on which generous donors' names will be engraved, underlining the faculty's philanthropic support over the last fifty years. Jean-Louis Kérrouac's name will be among the important donors. On 13 October 2004, Laval University highlighted his great generosity by naming him a *Governor of Laval University Foundation*.

Conclusion, but not the end

In January 1974, when Jean Louis was leaving for his first long stay overseas in Nigeria, his sister, Suzanne, gave him a copy of Jack Kerouac's novel *On the Road*. After reading it, he was no longer surprised whenever someone asked him if he was related to Jack Kerouac the writer¹⁸ anywhere around the world, whether in Geneva, Bern, London, Rome, Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, New York, Washington, San Francisco, Mexico, Bogota, Caracas or Buenos Aires. Our late KFA founding president, Jacques Kirouac, was used to that question whenever and wherever he travelled. He often said that our family name was like a passport opening door.

Jean-Louis's work as a forestry engineer enabled him to visit an amazing number of countries. Since he retired, he is gradually adding to this list: USA, Switzerland, Germany, Greece Italy, Croatia, Spain, Austria, Czech Republic, Portugal, France, Vietnam, Cuba, Chile and Uruguay. Hence to end this article, how about a teasing play on words: Although our famous cousin Jack Kerouac may be considered as one who spent his life *on the road*, well, that was before knowing Jean-Louis Kérrouac from Saint-Eugène-de-L'Islet, the man who was - and still is - a real globetrotter!

¹⁷ Source: <https://shfq.ca/a-propos-de-nous>

¹⁸ Both were baptized Jean-Louis, but in their surnames only one letter is different: Jean-Louis Kirouac in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Jean-Louis Kérrouac in Saint-Eugène, Quebec.





Jean-Louis and Anne-Marie K rouac, at the National Defense ball in 1985.

(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)



Fran ois K rouac in 1996, special evening at the Cercle de la Garnison de Qu bec (Quebec City's only private club) to celebrate Fran ois obtaining his Baccalaureate from Laval University.

(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)



Marylou, Fran ois' daughter, who inherited her musical talent from her grandmother, Anne-Marie Plourde-K rouac.

(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)



Karina, Fran ois' daughter, and granddaughter of Jean-Louis and Anne-Marie, holding her high school diploma.

(Photo: Jean-Louis K rouac collection)

Besides his numerous professional activities Jean-Louis K  rouac was involved in many organizations

Member of FAO's special committee for promoting and planning the World Forestry Convention, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in October 2009.

Work sessions in Rome in October 2008 and March 2009.

Board Member of Forestry without Borders from 2008 to 2011.

Jury member for the selection of Community Forestry projects (worth \$20 million Can.) a programme of Natural Resources Canada (January 2007).

Board President of Fondation h  ritage faune, 2004-2010.

Board Member of the Canadian Tree Foundation, 2004-2008.

Board President (1999-2000 & 2000-2001) of Geomatic Development Centre, sixty members from the private and public sectors pursuing a common goal: promoting the use of geomatics.

QFC Founding president and Board President (1999-2000 & 2000-2001), the Quebec Forestry Consultants, a group of thirty organizations pursuing a common goal: ensuring their members are included in all major forestry debates. In September 2000, on behalf of QFC, he presented a brief to the Quebec National Assembly about reforms to the Quebec forest regime.

Member of the Canadian delegation and guest speaker at the United Nations' Forum on forestry held at New York in March 2002 and at Geneva in June 2003.

Member of the Canadian delegation and guest speaker at the FAO's Forest Committee in Rome in March 2003.

Jury member evaluating environmental projects for Forces Avenir's annual gala in 1999 and 2000.

Member of Laval University's assessment committee for the master's programme in agroforestry and the undergraduate programme in Wood Sciences.

Guest speaker at the 1999 annual general meeting of the Canadian Forestry Institute, Orl  ans section. His talk included the historical development of Quebec forestry abroad in parallel with forestry development in Quebec.

Fundraiser for D  FI, the 1997 fundraising campaign for Laval University, and, in the 1992 fundraiser for a special research and teaching fund for the Forestry and Geomatic Department.

President of *PROGERT's industries managing committee (1993-1997) (*Research project to study and manage the earth's resources). This project was partly financed by Quebec's Fonds de d  veloppement technologique and seven industrialists; it is a Quebec Government funded project to enhance remote sensing and geomatics services to the forestry industry.

May 1991, presentation of Quebec's geomatics expertise to the World Bank, in Washington, DC.

October 1995, took part in the Symposium marking the 50th anniversary of FAO in Quebec.

He attended the World Forestry Congress in Paris, France in 1991, and Antalya, Turkey, in 1997.

In 1980, attended the 11th Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Trinidad, West Indies.

In 1989, was part of the Canadian delegation to the Business Francophone Forum held at Dakar, Senegal.

AWARDS GIVEN TO JEAN-LOUIS K  ROUAC

1999 - The Tree of Life, award given by the Canadian Institute of Forestry, Orl  ans Section, for exceptional contributions to sustainable forestry management.

2001 - Award given by the Canadian Institute of Forestry for exceptional achievement for creating the international forestry division within Groupe Conseil Roche (Consulting Group).

2003 - Named Forest Engineer of the Year by the Quebec Association of Forest Engineers.

2008 - Award of the Canadian Association of Engineering Firms for the project Loving a Tree, part of the Trees for Tomorrow project he supervised in Jamaica. (read about it on the Web).

Jack Kerouac's interest in his French-Canadian roots and in Rivière-du-Loup Area

The following article has been made possible thanks to Pierre Soucy, Claudette Soucy and Gaétane Soucy from Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup and to Stéphane Kirouac from Lévis who provided us with new key information; their contribution was essential to writing this article.

François Kirouac

Everybody knows about Jack Kerouac's interest in his Breton and French-Canadian roots. In *Satori in Paris*, he wrote how much his Breton roots meant to him. He talks about his 1965 trip to Brittany to find his Breton ancestor. However, as research goes that trip was a disaster. It was not his only attempt at finding his Breton ancestor. His curiosity about the region of Rivière-du-Loup stemmed from the fact that his father was born, 5 August 1889, in Saint-Hubert, a village some 25 miles from the town of Rivière-du-Loup, hence the name Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup.

Last summer, not long before leaving on his last journey, our KFA founding president, Jacques Kirouac, mentioned to me that there was still some questions about Jack's visit to Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup. Had he really been there or not? Particularly to see the place where his father was born? The answer was still pending because it seems that Jack's trip with his Lowell friend, Joseph Chaput, had ended in Lévis. Reportedly, the two men had been drinking along the way and the trip had come to an end in a tavern at Lévis, thus they would never have reached Saint-Hubert. So, as far as the search for his ancestors went, it



Jack Kerouac in his bedroom at Northport, Long Island, in 1964. See the cross and rosary hanging on his bedroom wall above his bed. (Photo: Jerry Bauer, courtesy of Gerald Nicosia)

seemed that the 1967 trip, like the previous one in Brittany in 1965, was also a disaster.

In *Memory Babe*¹, the most complete biography of Jack, written by the indefatigable researcher, Gerald Nicosia, one reads that Jack reached Rivière-du-Loup and that his 'return to the source trip' did not end in a tavern in Lévis. About this episode, Gerald Nicosia writes: *the trip to Montréal² stimulated his interest in his French-Canadian ancestry, and that summer, he asked Joe Chaput to drive him to Rivière-du-Loup so that he could examine the civic and parish records.*

Nicosia also writes that *when they got to Rivière-du-Loup, he went straight to the motel lounge for whisky and soda.* Thus we know that Jack definitely went to that town but Nicosia says nothing about Jack reaching Saint-Hubert, the village about 25 miles south.

Obviously, as during his trip to Brittany two years before, Jack was more interested in finding liquid refreshments than his solid roots; hence, both trips were just as useless. Nicosia also stresses the fact that: *But for Joe's protection Jack would have been badly beaten in a bar when he began*

¹ *Memory Babe*, pp 683-684.

² The trip to Montreal mentioned by Gerald Nicosia took place when Jack was interviewed by Fernand Séguin, on 7 March 1967, during his weekly TV programme *Le Sel de la Semaine*, broadcasted by Radio-Canada, French CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation).

spouting off about how the Jews had corrupted the French language. Without bothering to look in the archives, he asked Joe to drive him on to Montreal. Halfway there he was in such bad condition that they were being turned away from motels. After a raucous night in Lévis they headed back.

At the beginning of the present article, I mentioned that Jacques Kirouac was still wondering about the stop in Lévis. There was indeed a stop at a tavern in Lévis, however, it was not on the way to Rivière-du-Loup but on the way back from Rivière-du-Loup to Lowell. This is an interesting fact indeed but, it still does not indicate whether Jack actually went to Saint-Hubert. A doubt still remained as long as no actual proof was found of Jack being there.

A letter was recently discovered confirming that Jack Kerouac was indeed in Rivière-du-Loup. Last spring, Jacques Kirouac showed me a letter dated 4 October 1967³ in which Jack writes to Youenn Gwernig, a Breton friend, about his August 1967 trip to Rivière-du-Loup, in Témiscouata County, accompanied by his friend Joseph Chaput, proofreader for a Lowell printer. In the letter it says that the *two travellers stayed at the local motel Le Manoir du Domaine*⁴[...] *managed by Mr. Dumont and his charming wife.*

One paragraph in that letter perhaps indicates that afterward they went to Saint-Hubert. That much can be surmised because Jack wrote that they *went deep into the old country*. However, did that mean Saint-Hubert? It is possible because the village is 25 miles south of Rivière-du-Loup. But how can we be certain? How to prove this?

Well, YES! We have proof because some witnesses of that visit in Saint-Hubert are still alive. I managed to find two people who confirmed and corroborated Jack's presence in Saint-Hubert. They told me that he spent about an hour talking with their parents, René Soucy and his wife, Adélia Bard, who, at the time, lived in a house built on a lot on the north side of the second rural road. Whereas the house that had belonged to Jack's grandfather Jean-Baptiste Kirouac was located on the south side of that rural road, and that, in 1967, it was owned by Jean-Yves Tremblay. What we still do not know is whether Jack actually visited his grandfather's house or if he simply stayed to talk with the Soucys in their home⁵.

In 1967, when Jack visited St-Hubert, it was Napoléon Soucy's son, René, who owned the house and land that had belonged to Eusèbe Kirouac, Jean-Baptiste's brother, before 1900. Those present at that visit in 1967: Napoléon Soucy (1919-2010) and his wife, Amélia Paré (1878-1976), their son, René Soucy (1911-1968) and his wife Adélia Bard (1919-2010), as well as their children, Richard and Gaétane.



Hotel & Motel du Domaine at Rivière-du-Loup where Jack Kerouac stayed in August 1967.

(Photo courtesy of Michel P. Desjardins)

I reached Richard and Gaétane Soucy who told me on the phone that he was fifteen, and she was thirteen in 1967. They could not recall the visit in details but remembered that they sat in the kitchen and one of them must have been his friend and driver, Joseph Chaput. Who was the priest? Could it possibly have been his distant cousin, Father Gérard Lévesque? As they had corresponded about the Kirouac ancestor. It is possible.

³ Published in *Sad Paradise, la dernière route de Jack Kerouac*, René Tanguy, Locus Solus Editor, 2016, in the English version, pp. 120-121 and in French version, pp. 194-195.

⁴ It was called: Hôtel & Motel du Domaine, belonging, in 1967, to Abraham Dumont (1908-1992). Around 1970, Abraham Dumont sold it to Flavius Dumont, known as "Flack" Dumont (1936-1979). Later the hotel was managed by his brother, Romain Dumont and his wife, Andrée Dionne. In 1981, it was sold to Bertrand Ouellet. The business no longer exist. The rooms were demolished and the main building, located at 372 Témiscouata Street, now houses an electrical store: *Spécialités Électriques Rivière-du-Loup inc.*

⁵ I located some deeds (see listing on next page) about the property located on the north side on the second country road in Saint-Hubert. On 24 June 1905, Eusèbe Kerouac, Jean-Baptiste's brother, sold a property to Elzéar Soucy. Then, five years later, on 8 June 1910, one Eusèbe Kerouac bought that same property from Dame Elzéar Soucy, (possibly Elzéar's widow). However, given that both father and son were named Eusèbe, I cannot ascertain which one it was. On 8 December 1914 (deed registered on 10 December), Eusèbe Kerouac sold same property to Napoléon Soucy, (not closely related to Elzéar Soucy) whose son, René Soucy welcomed Jack Kerouac in 1967.

INDEX DES IMMEUBLES DU CANTON DEMERS

No 25

No d'Enre- gistrement.	DATE DE L'ENREGISTREMENT.			ENREGISTREMENT. ORIGINAIRE			AVIS OU DECLARATION.			NATURE DU DOCUMENT. (TITRE)	NOM DU VENDEUR, DONATEUR, CRÉANCIER, ETC.	NOM DE L'ACQUÉREUR, DU DONATAIRE, DU DÉBITEUR.
	Année.	Mois.	Date.	Reg.	Vol.	Page.	Reg.	Vol.	No			
35661	1903	Juillet	6	A	44	241				Reconnaissance Eusèbe & Ths. Kerouac	Eusèbe Kerouac, fils	
37243	1904	Nov.	16	"	46	114				Obligation Geo. St. Pierre	Eusèbe Kerouac	
38038	1905	Juin	24	"	47	40				Ordonnance Eusèbe Kerouac	Calixte Soucy	
39348	1906	"	6	"	48					Reconnaissance Ferdinand	Eusèbe Kerouac	
42028	1908	"	26	"	50					Donation Eusèbe	Georges	
44498	1910	"	8	"	53	221				Vente Geo. St. Pierre	Eusèbe	
50376	1914	Décembre	10	"	59					Eusèbe Kerouac	Napoleon Soucy	

In Demers Township, land transactions concerning Eusèbe Kirouac's lot, the lot that Jack Kerouac visited in 1967. Eusèbe's lot was next to Jack's grandfather, Jean-Baptiste's lot.

Richard Soucy remembers his father explaining to him that Jack spoke some "old French". As for his sister, Gaétane, she remembers it was mainly her mother who talked with Jack telling him what she knew about Kirouac family members.

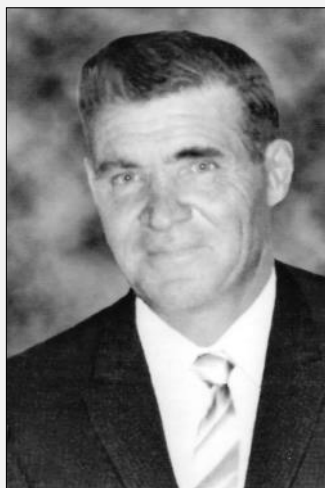
In 1890, Jean-Baptiste Kerouac left Saint-Hubert with his wife and children and emigrated to the United States. But it is only nine years later, that he sold his property in St-Hubert to Émile Desrosiers. The sale deed was registered on 14 December 1899 in the Quebec Provincial Land Register.

In 1890, Jack's father Léo was a one-year old baby. Jack never knew his grandparents who died before he was born: Jean-Baptiste in 1906 and his wife Clémentine in 1908. All Jack would ever know about his grandparents was what his father Léo would have told him; and Léo was only seventeen when his father Jean-Baptiste died. So, besides the family legend about his ancestor, supposed to be of noble birth, he really knew little else; however, Jack enjoyed embellishing and embroidering, which is exactly what he did in his 4 October 1967 letter to Youenn Gwernig⁶. About

his grandfather and all those before him, he had heard extremely little and it was generally false⁷.

⁶ In this new invented version of the family legend, Jack turns the ancestor's father into a marquis at the court of King Louis and made him a Breton prince whose wife was Signorina Braschi, sister of Giannangelo Braschi, the future Pope Pius VI! Even the timeline is crazy!

⁷ About his paternal grandfather, Jack knew so little but just enough to locate the house where he was born. However, about the Kirouacs' ancestor, whatever he knew was completely false and even wacky. Just by reading what Jack wrote to Youenn Gwernig in October 1967 it is perfectly obvious that everything is invented. Besides, it is also obvious that his research in the Rivière-du-Loup area as well as in Brittany, were limited to locating as many bars and taverns as possible with the same results: nothing new in the end!



René and his wife Adélia (Bard) Soucy received Jack Kerouac in their home in Saint-Hubert in 1967.

(Photo courtesy of Claudette Soucy)

Jack Kerouac's grandfather had been living in Saint-Hubert for a very short time before deciding to emigrate to the United-States in 1890. According to the 1851 Canadian census we learn that the Kirouac family was living in Saint-Jean-Port-Joli⁸, on the St. Lawrence south-shore. Ten years later, in the 1861 Canadian census, the family was living in Saint-Antonin, about thirty miles from Saint-Hubert and only eight miles from Rivière-du-Loup.

Jean-Baptiste and Clémentine were married in 1869, and by following where their children were born we know that they lived at Rivière-du-Loup from 1870 to 1872, at Saint-Antonin in 1874, at Varennes (Montreal south-shore) from 1875 to 1880, at Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil in 1882, at Châteauguay in 1884, and finally at Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup from 1885 to 1890.

So, why was Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup so important to Jack? After all his grandparents lived there only five years and his father only his first year on earth. Jack knew that the Kirouac ancestor and later his wife and their sons, had owned the property known as *Les trois Ruisseaux*⁹ located between Notre-Dame-du-Portage and Rivière-du-Loup, but neither lived on it nor farmed it.

That this property had been owned by the K Ancestor seems a very slim reason to explain Jack's interest in the area. But we know that a brother of Jack's grandfather, Michel, and his family lived in Saint-Antonin, another village only a few miles south of Rivière-du-Loup. Another brother of Jean-Baptiste, Eusèbe¹⁰ also lived in Saint-Hubert and died there in 1917.

Most likely these family exchanged letters especially after Jean-Baptiste



House that belonged to Jean-Baptiste Kirouac in the second Rural Road in Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup during the 1880. According to Abbe Gérard Lévesque, distant cousin of Jack Kerouac, this house had only one story when Jean-Baptiste Kirouac lived in it.

During the Colloque Jack Kerouac held in Quebec City in 1987, the KFA organized a visit of the houses where Jack's parents were born in Saint-Pacôme and Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup; Jacques Kirouac, Abbe Gérard Lévesque and Raymonde Kérouac-Harvey planned the visit specially for the participants and served as tour guides.

had migrated to the States. This might have created special links between Nashua/Lowell, the adopted land, and the Rivière-du-Loup area where Jack's French-Canadian roots were. Perhaps these elements could explain Jack's romantic attachment to Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup area and his French-Canadian roots.

⁸ In the Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies parish register when Jean-Baptiste was baptized, the name is written Quirouac. When he got married in Saint-Pascal-de-Kamouraska Parish in 1869, the officiating priest wrote Kérouack. But Jean-Baptiste could not sign the register. Later in Nashua, New Hampshire, in the 1900 US census the name is spelled Keroack.

⁹ However, although most likely knew about the *Trois Ruisseaux* property, he could never have known that the ancestor had never farmed that property or lived on it because these facts came to light only when the extensive research was carried out from 1983 and 2000, many years after Jack's death.

¹⁰ And it is indeed in Eusèbe's former house that Jack spent about an hour talking with René Soucy and his wife, Adélia Bard, during his 1967 visit.



CATHERINE LAURIN

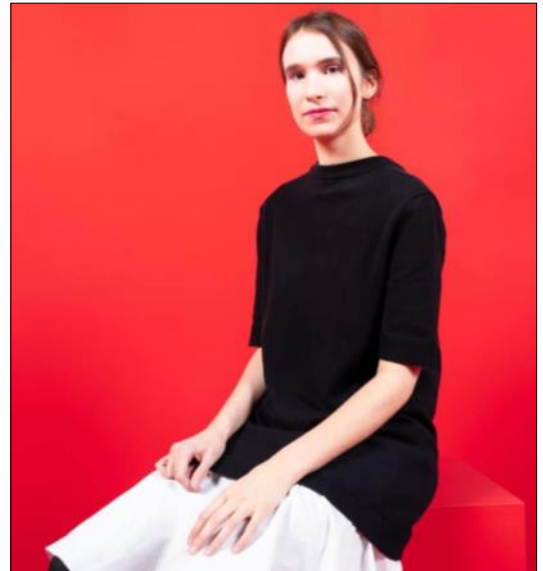
A KERVOACH DESCENDENT CHOSEN FOR THE SECOND PART OF THE QUEBEC FRENCH EDITION OF THE VOICE (LA VOIX)

On 16 February 2020, during the second broadcast of the very popular French-speaking singing contest called *La Voix* in Quebec, during the blind-audition, Catherine Laurin was chosen to carry on this adventure with Pierre Lapointe¹, a very well-known Quebec singer-songwriter.

Catherine is the granddaughter of Jean-Yves Laurin. All *Le Trésor* readers know him as a number of articles about him have been published in *Le Trésor*. Many will also remember meeting him and his wife during KFA annual gatherings or at the genealogical fair held at the large mall, Laurier-Québec, whenever the KFA took part. Catherine Laurin's great-grandmother was Eudora Kirouac, Mrs. Édouard Laurin, one of the five sisters of Conrad Kirouac, Brother Marie-Victorin.

We wish the best of success to Catherine, hoping that she will glide through every level to reach the top. As you read about her musical upbringing and her outstanding career, you will see that she has everything to win with high-flying colours!

François Kirouac



Catherine Laurin

Catherine Laurin was born with music in her DNA. For eleven years she studied classical violin with her mother, Francine Dufour, at the Trois-Rivières Music Conservatory. In college, she studied jazz singing with Claude Ménard and Marie-Catherine Bouchard. Then she went on to Montreal University where she obtained a baccalaureate in musical composition, her passion in life.

While studying at the Conservatory, she won various scholarships including: one from the Jeunesses Musicales du Canada (<https://www.jmcanada.ca/en/about-us/mission/>), Canada Scholarships (study programs), and a scholarship from the Trois-Rivières Music Conservatory.

Catherine is solo violin for the Trois-Rivières Conservatory orchestra, under the direction of Gilles Bellemare². In 2013, she was selected for an orchestra internship at the Orford Arts Centre³, under the direction of Maestro Jean-François Rivest⁴, Maestro Yoav Talmi⁵ and Maestro Kent Nagano⁶. She also worked with professors David Stewart, Paule

¹ Pierre Lapointe, singer-songwriter, born in 1981, gives a unique twist to French pop songs. His eccentricity got him noticed in France and in Quebec in equal measure. (Source: Wikipédia)

² Gilles Bellemare (1952-) musician, composer, professor and conductor; first artistic director and conductor of the Trois-Rivières Symphony Orchestra.

³ Orford Arts Centre, founded in 1951 by Gilles Lefebvre (1922-2001) this top musical camp attracts the best emerging talented musicians from Canada and around the world.

⁴ Jean-François Rivest is the Artistic director and conductor of the University of Montreal Orchestra (see their website at: http://www.musique.umontreal.ca/personnel/rivest_jf.html)

⁵ Yoav Talmi, (Israel, 1943-), Artistic Director and Principal Conductor of Quebec Symphony Orchestra (QSO) from 1998 to 2011; and is now conductor emeritus of the QSO. See interview on: <https://www.bach-cantatas.com/Bio/Talmi-Yoav.htm>

⁶ Kent Nagano, (1951-) American conductor and opera administrator; was musical director of the Opera national de Lyon, France (1989-1998); is currently music director of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra since 2006, and general music director of the Hamburg State Opera since 2015. (Wikipedia)



Catherine Laurin's grandparents, Jean-Yves and Cécile (Ferland) Laurin photographed at the KFA annual gathering in Quebec City on 8 September 2018.

Préfontaine⁷ and Andrew Wan⁸. From 2007 onward, Catherine took part in concert both as a singer and violinist with Maestro Jacques Lacombe⁹, Francine Dufour, her mother, violin solo, and Raymond Perrin¹⁰.

As popular music goes, Catherine was violinist and singer for Valérie Carpentier¹¹ at the Loto-Québec shows during the **Festivoix** and at **Francofolies in Montreal** in 2017. From 2016 to 2018, besides arranging the string partitions, she played in a trio with Laurianne Bouchard, violist, and Christelle Chartray, cellist [*Bears of Legend*] recorded and distributed by *Bears of Legend*, Jaël Bird Joseph, Laurence Castera, Audionaute, Andréanne A. Malette, Marie-Onile Rodrigue, etc. In 2018, she did the arrangements for the string quartet St-Eugène (Jeffrey Piton) she belongs to.

Between 2002 and 2008, Catherine also got initial training in classical and popular singing with the choir *Les Petits Chanteurs de la Maîtrise du Cap* (*Cap-de-la-Madelaine's Young Singers*) under the leadership of Claire Bisaillon. In 2007, she was part of Les Anges, a group of six young singers, organized and supervised by Gregory Charles¹². They recorded a CD, and performed on stage, for radio and television.

In 2010-2011, Catherine was part of a trio with Francine Dufour (OSTR, Fabiola Toupin) and Guillaume Marchand, former pianist for Céline Dion* and Marie-Mai**. From 2012 to 2015, she

played in various rock groups, including SLP (Sébastien Lépine) and Big Time, an homage to Peter Gabriel. (**Marie-Mai Bouchard, known professionally as Marie-Mai, is a Quebec-born Canadian singer, one of the finalists of the first season of Quebec's reality show *Star Académie*) (*Needs no presentation, being as well known in USA as in Canada.)

Since 2016, Catherine sings and plays the violon with an up-and-coming progressive rock group *The Great Goose*, also with her own *Catherine Laurin Jazz Quintet*, as well as with a pop/avant-garde group *Cosmophone* which she founded and for which she writes music and does arrangements. At the beginning of 2019, *Cosmophone* produced a mini-album entitled *Larmes confettis* (*Confetti Tears*).

Catherine Laurin also composed a work for orchestra and choir in homage to Jacques Hétu¹³, Quebec contemporary composer. This work was produced during the 25th anniversary celebration of the Jacques Hétu Music School in Trois-Rivières, on 30 September 2017, and played again by the Trois-Rivières Symphony under the direction of Sébastien Lépine. Since September 2017, Catherine is a radio presenter of two programmes on Radio-classique¹⁴ called *La bande son* and *Soirs d'hiver*.

Catherine is currently taking part in *La Voix* and working with her group *Cosmophone*.

⁷ Paule Préfontaine, multi-talented musician, soloist with Ottawa's National Arts Centre Orchestra, 13 Strings and Ottawa Symphony Orchestra. She has toured Canada and Europe: <https://www.cymc.ca/alumni/paule-prefontaine-baroque-violon>

⁸ Andrew Wan, born in Edmonton, Canada in 1983. Violinist, soloist and solo violin with the Montreal Symphony Orchestra; he also teaches at McGill University in Montreal.

⁹ Jacques Lacombe: former music director of Trois-Rivières Symphony Orchestra (2006-2018); Principal Conductor of Bonn Opera in Germany (2016-2018); currently Artistic and Musical Director of Mulhouse Symphony Orchestra, France. (Source: <http://www.jacqueslacombe.com/fr/bio>)

¹⁰ Raymond Perrin, associate professor at Montreal University, director of the general music baccalaureate and Director of the University of Montreal Choir.

¹¹ Valérie Carpentier, lived through the tsunami of **La Voix** in 2013, winning the first edition of Québec's version of the immensely popular TV show **The Voice**.

¹² Grégory Charles (1968-), multidisciplinary musician, singer-songwriter, pianist, choir master, TV-Radio host, comedian, former member of the Mount-Royal Boys Choir, etc. Website and Wikipedia.

¹³ Jacques Hétu (1938-2010) one of the contemporary Canadian composers most often heard in concert in Canada and around the world.

¹⁴ CJPX-FM or Montreal's Radio-Classique station belonging to Groupe Musique Greg, the only station playing classical music around the clock in Quebec.

Catherine Laurin on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RE0nuoyFNMU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AELAITBzCmY>



A KIROUAC FAMILY IN LE PETIT VILLAGE

from LE PETIT-VILLAGE D'AUTREFOIS BEAUPORT – CHARLESBOURG – GIFFARD

Du XVII^e au XX^e siècle

(The story of a small village from the 17th to the 20th century)

by Madeleine Gagnon¹

*We would like to thank Madeleine Gagnon for her authorization to reproduce the pages dedicated to the family of Gabriel Kirouac (GFK 00541) and Jeannine Simard, published in her book **Le Petit-Village d'autrefois, Beauport, Charlesbourg, Giffard, from the 17th to the 20th century** published in 2012. Mrs. Gagnon is delighted to see part of her book published in *Le Trésor*. Translation by Marie Lussier Timperley*

The arrival of the Kirouacs¹ in 1956 with their young family marked the beginning of a new era in the evolution of the Petit-Village². First, because the arrival of the Kirouacs, as well as the Plantes, Villeneuves and Perreaults, are young families with no previous links to the Petit-Village. Also they chose to have a new modern house built for their family, even the location is different, being somewhat close to the imaginary border between farmers' fields and what was the inhabited area then. They settled at the end of the newly extended Saint-Samuel Street.

On 9 June 1949, in the Parish of Saint-Fidèle in Limoilou, Gabriel Kirouac, son of Émile Kirouac and Léontine Marois, married Jeannine Simard, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Simard and Jeanne Beaumont. They had six children³.

They started their married life in Limoilou⁴, where Jeannine had already noticed the handsome Gabriel some years before when she was only thirteen! Gabriel worked all his life for F.-X. Drolet Inc⁵, a well-known and prosperous foundry located at the corner of Rue du Pont (Bridge Street) & Prince-Édouard (Edward). This dynamic enterprise, already successfully manufacturing aqueduct and sewer products started building lifts. Does

anyone still remember the famous Drolet hydrants? Gabriel Kirouac's professional career started at F.-X. Drolet and he climbed the ladder all the way to the top as President and General Director until his retirement.

Now, why would he build his new house so far away and so high up? From today's point of view, the answer to this question is obvious, but it was not at the time. In 1953, the view from the lot the Kirouacs bought from André Fleury was breathtaking: the Saint-Lawrence, the boats, and on the other side of the river, the south shore. And it was also in the countryside! The spacious modern house, with very large windows, was surrounded by extensive cultivated fields. From the kitchen one admired kilometers of rows of potatoes, cabbages and turnips, all cared for by the patients from the near-by Saint-Michel-Archange Hospital⁶. However, the Kirouac children, one in particular,

¹ **Editor's Note:** Gabriel Kirouac and Jeannine Simard (1926-2011).

² **Editor's Note:** The name *Le Petit-Village* has been used since 1672, according to the Quebec City toponymy department. It refers to the agglomeration that grew during the 17th century at the crossroads of the thoroughfares linking Beauport and Charlesbourg.

³ **Editor's Note:** Julie married Claude Gauthier in 1969; Lyne Kirouac is the spouse of Normand Laplante; Lucie Kirouac married Marco Pelletier in 1976; Rachel Kirouac married Guy Couture in 1979; Yves Kirouac married Lucie Pagé in 1985. Yves Kirouac is the father of Vincent-Gabriel, who attempted to ride across Canada on horseback during the summer of 2012. (See *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, Summer 2010, no. 100, pp. 30-33, and Summer 2012, no. 108, p. 30).

⁴ **Editor's Note:** The area called Limoilou was first attached to St-Roch, a Quebec City suburb created in 1855. It was incorporated a few times before becoming the



Gabriel Kirouac and his bride Jeannine Simard (1926-2011) on 9 June 1949.

Municipality of Limoilou in 1893; on 30 December 1909 it was annexed to Quebec City; according to Quebec City Toponymy Department.

⁵ **Editor's Note:** The F.X. Drolet company was created in 1875 by François-Xavier Drolet, a mechanic and manufacturer. Born on 9 May 1849 at Quebec City, he was the son of Alexandre Drolet, carpenter, and his wife, Rosalie Fréchette. Arthur (1889-1968), the founder's son, married Blanche Kirouac (1889-1967), one of the five sisters of Conrad Kirouac (a.k.a. Brother Marie-Victorin), on 2 September 1912 in St-Sauveur Parish, Quebec City. They had eight children including Maurice (see *Le Trésor*, no. 67, March 2002, pp. 7-19; and *Le Trésor* no. 91, Spring 2008, pp. 33-34).

⁶ **Editor's Note:** This psychiatric hospital opened in 1845, it was first called *Asile provisoire de Beauport*, located in Robert Giffard's former manor house. Between 1850 and 1976, it often changed names: *Quebec Lunatic Asylum* (1850), *Asile des aliénés de Québec* (1865), *Asile Saint-Michel-Archange* (1912) and *St-Michel-Archange Hospital* (1923). In 1976, it finally became *Centre Robert-Giffard*. (French Source: *Centre interuniversitaire d'études québécoises*, English text & history at:

www.asylumprojects.org/index.php/Mental_Health_University_Institute_of_Quebec

found it quite painful to watch the men bent over tending the fields under the scorching sun. Sometimes Mrs. Kirouac would give them lemonade and the children would stretch out the water hose so the men could drink.

Surely seeing these happy children swimming, swinging, playing, would amuse the workers glancing at them. Mr. Kirouac had so wonderfully planned the grounds around his house that some people thought it was a public park! Adding to that was a wonderful display of trees and shrubs around the house because Jeannine loved flowers and plants, a passion she shared with her neighbours.

One Spring day, in early June, their house was chosen to host the temporary altar erected to receive the Holy Sacrament during the Corpus Christi procession⁷. In every Catholic parish this was considered a great honour to be chosen to host the procession one of its stops. Mrs. Kirouac, a proud, clever and artistic woman, used her living room curtains to decorate the altar set up on her balcony. Enormous flower arrangements adorned the house to provide a beautiful setup to welcome the parish priest and the procession including many altar boys and many parishioners carrying votive lamps.

These young parents, wealthier than others in their neighbourhood, encouraged their daughters and sons to practice some not-so-well-known sports then: swimming, athletics, downhill skiing, baseball, hockey, whatever each child preferred and was best at. Of course they had lots of friends coming to their always tastefully decorated home.

The children remember there was so much snow during those years. Heavy snowfalls were very frequent. The north-east wind,



When Hector Guay and André Fleury divided their land and opened a new road, Saint-Samuel Street, the **Petit-Village** started expanding by leaps and bounds. The two gentlemen sold lots to many young families attracted by life in the countryside, next to the city, enjoying a marvelous view of the Saint-Lawrence River. So when Gabriel and Jeannine bought their land in 1953, people used to say that they lived at the end of the world! Their house was built in the Fifties' latest style: **American bungalow**.

called the *nordet*⁸ blew often and wildly; and the snow squalls⁹ literally engulfed the houses. So the fun was to slide off the roof of the house. The adults took out the snowmobiles¹⁰ and rode as fast as possible even over cars completely buried under the snow.

In Spring, particularly for Easter, girls (mothers too) would wear their Sunday best¹¹ to attend Sunday Mass: straw hat, new white shoes and crinoline dress. In the Kirouacs it was father who cooked Sunday dinner, that was most unusual then and quite new. Obviously he was an excellent cook; all his dishes were greatly appreciated particularly his home-made French-fries that his children loved to share with their friends.

⁷ **Editor's Note:** Until the 1960s, Corpus Christi, celebrated sixty days after Easter, entailed great piety manifestation in all parishes. The outdoor procession included children, musicians, priests, nuns, brothers, parishioners, all following the Parish Priest carrying the Holy-Sacrament in the monstrance under a golden canopy. Along the way, a number of wayside altars were installed, where the procession stopped for prayers, blessings and rest. It was a great honour to be chosen to put up such a wayside altar in front of one's home. (Source: Canada virtual Museum: <http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/>)

⁸ **Editor's Note:** "Nordet", the North-East wind, came from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Lower St. Lawrence, hence its nickname: *vent d'en bas*, influenced by the relief of the land, carried cool and cold breezes from the mouth of the river to the Ontario border. (Source: Meteomedia)

⁹ **Editor's Note:** powerful snow squalls pushed by strong winds engulfed everything; such blizzards were localised and did not last long. In Quebec and in French-speaking Canada, it was sometimes called "grain" or "giboulée de neige". (Source: Wikipedia)

¹⁰ **Editor's Note:** Founded by Joseph-Armand **Bombardier**, a Quebec-born mechanical engineer; he invented the first commercial snowmobiles in 1936. His **Auto-Neige Bombardier** in 1942 marked the beginning of the Bombardier empire. However, the snowmobile, SKIDOO became a sport after 1955. For more info, enter BOMBARDIER on a search engine and, when in Quebec, make sure to visit the **Bombardier Museum** in Valcourt.

¹¹ **Editor's Note:** People had work clothes and Sunday clothes. For Easter, if they could afford it, they bought a new dress with accessories including matching shoes, hat, handbag, and gloves. However, in Quebec, temperatures in March and April can be iffy, not necessarily springlike. So, comes Easter morning, better check the temperature before putting on an Easter bonnet.

The Kirouac children lived two historical moments in the life of the Petit-Village: they witnessed the end of the farming village with horses, cows, corn fields, and saw modern life and contemporary houses being built not that far from old barns. No more escapades to the end of the fields; no more Tarzan ropes¹², no more Frogs' pond¹³, no more great cavée¹⁴ but they could always smell the wonderful perfume of the lilacs¹⁵ still standing around the Leclercs' derelict abandoned house.

In 1987, Mr. and Mrs. Kirouac would leave this paradise behind and move to Fossambeault-sur-le-lac¹⁶ to savour the calm of another enchanting eden. Mrs. Kirouac died on 27 June 2011.

¹² **Editor's Note: Tarzan ropes:** there were great weeping willows on both sides of the stream; to cross nothing better than swinging on large boat ropes attached to the willows. The boys installed them but Julie preferred so-called "boys" games to dolls. She preferred to play outdoors, she still does – gardening.

¹³ **Editor's Note: Frogs' pond:** So with the boys, Julie dug a section in the stream and with flat rocks built a 'pond' for the frogs, hence the name for that section in the stream!

¹⁴ **Editor's Note: Cavée:** also called coulée; natural fault in the ground criss-crossing fields and forest. Narrow natural ditches, sometimes quite deep with rather steep sides. There was often water at the bottom, even a stream running. Farmers would build small bridges over them.

¹⁵ **Editor's Note: Lilacs:** Very popular around houses in Quebec, even more so in the countryside, as they grew easily, bloomed every June and kept blooming even around long-abandoned houses.

¹⁶ **Fossambault-sur-le-Lac,** located on Lake St-Joseph, about 30 miles north of Quebec City, known for its beautiful sandy beach. The village was incorporated in 1949; it became a town in 1974, it is now a part of La Jacques-Cartier Regional County Municipality.



Émile Kirouac (GFK 00527), Quebec City merchant and bookstore owner, his wife, Léontine Marois, and their children. From left to right, sitting: Simone, Émile (1895-1971), Léontine (1896-1970) and Thérèse; standing: Henri (1929-2008), Jean-Marie, Gabriel (1925-), Raymond (1922-1993) and Roland (1919-2009), who was one of the fifteen KFA founding members and KFA financial auditor from the incorporation in 1986 until his death in 2009. (Photo: Julie Kirouac collection)



Amanda Lemieux and Joseph-Arthur Kirouac were the parents of Émile Kirouac, who appears on the above photo with his family. Joseph-Arthur created the Magasins Kirouac in Quebec City. You can read all about it in *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, number 126, Spring 2018.

It is said that Joseph-Arthur gave each of his children all the furniture for their first home as a wedding present.

GABRIEL KIROUAC AND JEANNINE SIMARD



Traditional wedding photo on the church steps: Gabriel Kirouac and Jeannine Simard on 9 June 1949.



Gabriel and Jeannine (Simard) Kirouac when they lived in their *American-style bungalow* on Saint-Samuel Street in *Le Petit-Village*. (Photo: Julie Kirouac collection)



Jeannine Simard (1926-2011) and Gabriel Kirouac
(Photo: Julie Kirouac collection)

LITTLE JULIE AND PONTIAC, THE INDIAN CHIEF

INTRODUCTION

In her book, *Le petit-village d'autrefois, Beauport-Charlesbourg-Giffard du XVIIe au XXe siècle*, the author, Madeleine Gagnon, added side stories, including that of little Julie and Indian Chief Pontiac. Of course this is Julie Kirouac, eldest daughter of Gabriel Kirouac and Jeannine Simard-Kirouac whom you discovered by reading the article about The Kirouacs who lived in the Petit-Village, in the previous pages.

Au grand banquet de la mémoire,
j'ai glissé des mots sur le papier
pour imprégner au fil de vos histoires
la trame encore vivante du passé.

*While feasting on memories,
I jotted a few words on paper
To safeguard some threads,
Links keeping the past alive.*



Little Julie

Once upon a time, in a modest village, there was a little girl very different from the rest of her family. Her mother loved flowers, interior decorating and designing lovely dresses and coats for herself and her children. Little Julie lived in the last house on a street that ended where began fields of oat and corn. Not far from Julie's home, cows calmly grazed and munched. How she would have loved to ride the old farmer's mare! But he could not imagined be separated from an animal even if it was no longer useful to him. Each spring, the farmer would say sweet nothings to his mare while brushing it: "Come my lovely, come out of the stable. A bit of fresh air is good for you. Rest assured, we are not going to be separated this year yet." Julie never did anything that her mother expected from an eldest daughter. Julie did not like to play with dolls. Her hair was cut short and she preferred to wear trousers because she felt freer to escape from home and run through fields. The further the neighbours' fields were, the more attractive they were. In her mind she was galloping on a horse, twirling her lariat like the cowboys she saw in her friends' storybooks.

One day dragging her feet along the horse's track, Julie noticed in the distance a silver pebble shining in the sun. She waited to be alone to go after the precious stone, convinced she had found a fabulous treasure. With her little hands, she scratched the ground and, as she did, the object grew bigger and shinier. She even thought that she could see a face. Impossible! But, yes, there was a face; she could see it. It looked like some shining plumes like a halo over a head. There it was, Indian Chief Pontiac in all its glory shining brightly, but prisoner of the ground that refused to let him go. So Julie unable to take her precious discovery along, went home and waited . . . fifty long years before mentioning her discovery. Of course in time she found out the explanation. Why would the head of an Indian Chief be buried in the ground.



Growing up, Julie learned to easily differentiate various cars. One day, she learned that the farmer who owned the old horse, had a brother who, at one point had owned a Pontiac car! "Well, so what?" you might say. "Does that change anything to the story?" Just think about it for a moment.

Let me tell you that a while back in time, our ancestors buried their used and useless cars at the bottom of their fields! Strange idea! No good for the soil nor for the environment, would you say. And rightly so.

The free spirit of yesteryear is still not attracted by today's shining world. Julie still loves large open spaces, she designs gardens and fills them with colourful flowers and plants for a Quebec City landscape company¹. She loves living in her delightful country home surrounded by cultivated fields full of flowers.

¹See *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, Number 125, Autumn 2017, pp 9-15.

LE PETIT-VILLAGE POUR MOI (MY SMALL VILLAGE)

JULIE KIROUAC

My small village: For me it is
The apple blossoms in spring
The snow-apples and the lilac in Leclerc's deep gullies
The water running in narrow streams through the fields
And tiny fish swimming at the bottom of these gullies
Cherry trees and nut trees in the upper land
The Tarzan ropes in the wooded area, my favourite game
The cows plodding along the barbed wire fences and,
Where, one day, I saw a dead cow.

In the field nearest to our home, there was
Drouin the horse with its beautiful mane
In spite of my parents' interdiction, I tried to get on it
They were desperate but powerless.

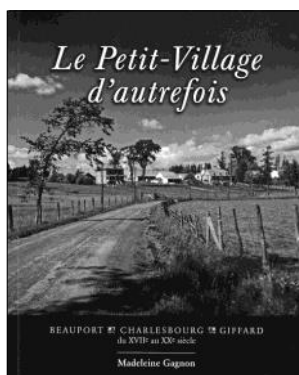
They immediately shouted to me to get off
Too late, I was determined to try, and did.
I remember the dirt roads on rainy days
And the large worms coming out to drink rain drops.

With my small boots I try to avoid them; I was afraid.
Ah! my small village with its vast cultivated fields
I can still see the sweating *patients picking potatoes and turnips
I still remember the smell of *Saint-Michel-Archange's soup
Brought at noon to the men and women working the fields
Walking up D'Estimauville Lane at dusk frightened terribly.

With its high stone walls and the barred windows.
I remember the main road in my small village
turning into a skating rink after each icestorm.
The deep freezing cold in winter, so much snow everywhere.
I remember the small Assumption school;
The penny candies from Blondeau, and Roy & Tessier the grocers.
I remember every one of my friends . . .
These are the memories that my small sleepy village
Awakens in my heart and that I want to share with you.

On 25 September 1969, the family home on Saint-Samuel Street in Le Petit-Village was large enough to accommodate some fifty guests to the wedding of Julie Kirouac and Claude Gauthier. Many 50th wedding anniversaries were celebrated in the family home as well as the annual Christmas party for the employees of F.-X. Drolet, as Gabriel Kirouac was the company's President and General Director.

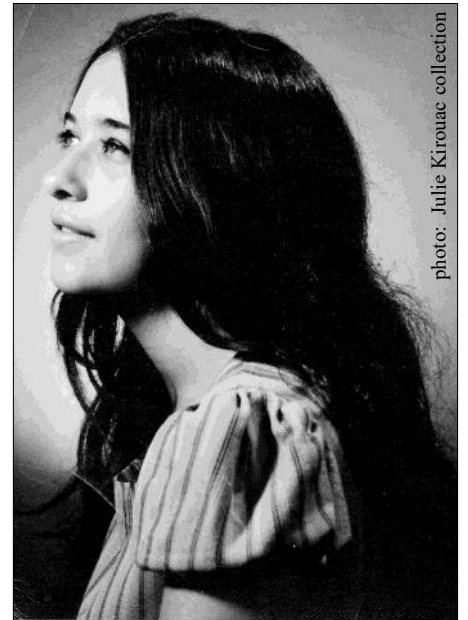
(Photo: Julie Kirouac collection)



Footnote / Editor's note: *Saint-Michel-Archange was a huge mental institution treating mental patients.

Front cover of Madeleine Gagnon's book published in 2012:

Le Petit-Village d'autrefois, Beauport – Charlesbourg – Giffard, during the 17th and 18th centuries.



Julie Kirouac, eldest daughter of Gabriel Kirouac and Jeannine Simard



SOME OLD RURAL EXPRESSIONS

Madeleine Gagnon compiled this list in her book: *Le Petit-Village d'autrefois*. About these expressions she writes:

Here is a list of words and expressions still in use in some Francophone Quebec families. For the fun of it, for those who can remember hearing these old-fashioned words and, of course, to amuse the younger generations for whom all is most likely totally unknown, a discovery! These colourful words and expressions used by the old folks have a somewhat musical connotation to our ears. Some of them crossed the Atlantic to reach us and were "canadianised", others were borrowed from the first nations or from the Anglophones who lived here. Musical memories, old words, old worlds, spanning generations and still worth remembering today.

NOTE FROM THE TRANSLATOR

First let me say that many expressions are untranslatable, but they can be explained. You will recognize some English words! Many are rather poetic, clever, and colourful too. Even if you understand French, when pronounced with an old-fashioned rural accent, chances of understanding what you hear are remote. You need to know the music! I first played interpreter in 1960 for an aunt who could not understand a word of my French-speaking Swiss boyfriend said! Ditto the boyfriend, he could not understand what my French-speaking aunt said. The music was too different! Three years later, when an international delegation visited Montreal, I played interpreter again as my ears could figure out English and French spoken with many different accents! I hope you enjoy the following bilingual selection, preparing it was an amusing and learning exercise.—MLT

Aller se canter: nothing to do with horse canter, but with leaning to the right, even lying on one's side; hence it was used to say going to bed or taking a nap

À cœur de jour: literally, through the whole day, so without respite

À côté de la coche: beside the notch, off the mark, beside the point

À l'heure des vaches: When the cows come home, around five o'clock

Amanchure de broche à foin: holding with hay wire, ramshackle, cheap, of no value,

Amont de la clôture: upstream, upwind, on the other side of the fence

Arriver dans le trou: hit the hole, usually hit rock bottom financially

Au forçail: if forced to do so, worse comes to the worse

Au plus sacrant: A S A P -- now!

Aujourd'hui pour demain: Today for tomorrow, whenever, haphazard

Autant comme autant: as much as, unlimited

Avoir de la jacasse: yak-yak, chatter, prattle; to be chatty, too talkative

Avoir de la jarnigoine: intelligent, talented, show initiative (origin in France)

Avoir la face taillée en manche de hache: ugly facial feature, shaped like an axe handle, narrow head.

Avoir la falle à l'air: uncovered and unprotected torso. (falle = torso), going bare breasted

Avoir la falle basse: (falle = face, basse = low) being depressed, under the weather.

Avoir la palette, faire la palette: to have money, to make money.

Avoir la twist: to know the right way to do something.

Avoir l'air débrêlé (proper French word is **débraillé**) = unkempt, scruffy, sloppy

Avoir le motton: if motton refers to money, it means to have a lot of it; but if motton refers to a lump in the throat, it means being close to tears

Avoir les quatre fers en l'air: all four irons up, like a horse on its back with four horseshoes up; meaning to be in a tricky position, unable to do much!

Bec en pincette: give a quick kiss while holding a person's cheeks.

Bécosse: English back-house, as pronounced in Quebec; outdoor WC common in the countryside in the old days.

Bobsleigh: at the time, it was a rustic sleigh, pulled by a horse or two, some times by a dog or dog team, and used to slide on snow or ice. (see Jean-Louis K article, p. 8)

Bourrer quelqu'un: cram nonsense and lies to cheat and deceive someone.

Boursailles: bourzaille in France, comes from English: bull's eye; Ste-Catherine's homemade candies, also called kisses in Quebec French.

Brakeman: English word, commonly used for brakemen working on the railroads.

Brocatelle: brocart = brocade

Bungalow: means a one story house with a low pitched roof, usually built in series. Popular in the Fifties.

C'est tout un aria: damn complicated business, anything, small or large, that entails difficulties.

Ça bat quatre as: It beats four aces! Surprising, astonishing.

Caltor, coaltar: English word used instead of the French word goudron.

Capine: a bonnet for a child or a doll.

Casser maison: break house = definite move out of a house, usually including selling furniture et al.

Casser sa pipe: break one's pipe = dying
Cavée or coulée: ditch, large or small, narrow or wide, sometimes quite deep, ten feet and over.

Cens: yearly pole tax to be paid to the Seigneur on St-Martin's day, 11 November.

Censitaire: under the French Seigneurial regime, farmers or anyone working the Seigneur's land had to pay the cens, i.e., 1% of income.

C'est final bâton: that's it! Finish! Over! No going back.

C'est le restant des écus: literally: at money's end. English meaning: this is a case of adding insult to injury.

Changer son fusil d'épaule: put the gun on the other shoulder = change your method or way of doing.

Charroriage, charriage: transport by rail or horse-drawn cart.

Chauler: whitewash with lime, called chaux in French.

Chesterfield: famous English trademark and used for sofa and divan in Quebec.

Chortier: charretier as pronounced in Quebec, conductor of horse-drawn cart.

Connaître la gamique: English: gimmick; to know the gimmick, trick, shenanigans, music, inside story.

Donner une bourrée: give an impetus, as in a last-minute effort.

Dump: English word still much in use, public garbage dumping ground.

En criant ciseau: literally: shouting scissors! Doing something as fast as a scissors' cut. In English: either it does turn on a dime or it does not.

En criant lapin: shouting rabbit! Something that gets done fast, on the dot.

Engin: any machine, car or cart, even the railroad locomotive.

Équarri à la hache: cut with a broadaxe, i.e. roughly cut.

Être à cheval sur les principes: to be on one's high horse, strict, stern, harsh.

Être affilé: be sharp.

Être d'adon: (expression) easily accessible, happy go lucky.

Être en queue de chemise: with shirt tail showing; not fully dressed or not ready to go out.

Excédage: word created from the verb; exceeding part of overhanging eaves.

Factory: English word: pronounced *factrie*, workshop, company.

Faire la lippe: from LIP: pout, sulk.

Faire une saucette: saucette, make a dip, meaning, pay someone a short visit, usually unannounced.

Fenêtre en chien assis: sitting dog window? Small windows on a sloping roof looking like a sitting dog.

Foquer le chien: (literally fuck the dog), more politely, make a mistake, waste one's time.

Frapper un nœud: hit a knot or node: hit a wall, hit a bump in the road, a predicament.

Galoches: English galoshes, any old shoes also called *savates* in French.

Graisser la patte de quelqu'un: literally: grease someone's paw: bribe someone to obtain favours.

Grand voyer: Government official, in charge of constructing and maintaining roads under the French Regime in New France.

Hoir: heir, person legally entitled to inheritance.

J'ai pour mon dire: I believe, think, assert, affirm

Juniorat: refers to school where pre-novitiate further their religious studies.

Lancer une patarafe: from French word *parafe*; throw an insult, slander, affront.

Lever les pattes: literally lift one's paws = die, pass on.

M'a dire comme c't'homme: I'll say like that man = as they say!

Mansardé: Mansard roof, four-sided gambrel-style hip roof, popular style in Quebec,

Me prends-tu pour une codinde: literally *coq d'Inde*, that is: cock from India. The first Europeans thought they had landed in India so, seeing wild turkeys, they called them cock from India; eventually *coq d'Inde*, in French became: *dinde* (female) and *dindon* (male).

Métayer: sharecropper, tilling land in exchange for some crop.

Millwright: another English word regularly used: industrial mechanic, precision engineer.

Noviciat: Novitiate, preparatory years to religious life before final vows.

Ouvroir: workroom in a convent where nuns work together.

Panneau de gypse: drywall paneling known by maker's name: Gyproc.

Paqueter ses petits: package your belonging, that is leave in a hurry with little baggage.

Parler en termes: talk in terms that is use big words, unfamiliar jargon.

Partir sur la brosse: go on a binge, drink too much, sometimes for a few days.

Passer au batte: baseball bat and, in every day life in the old days, there were many kinds of flat pieces of wood in use; this expression means, give or receive a beating, a thrashing.

Passer en dessous de la table: go under the table, meaning arriving too late for a meal.

Passer les lignes: cross the lines, lines refers to the frontier between Canada and USA.

Passer par les maisons: go from door to door, like a peddler.

Péter de la broue: show off like beer froth (*broue*); boasting,

Peupelier: bad pronunciation of *peuplier*; poplar tree.

Pommes de route: Road apples! No, but horse manure on the road.

Porcher: raises pigs (in French pigs are called *porcs*) in English, you eat porc and raise pigs, so a porcher operates a hog farm.

Prendre la poudre d'escampette: means take a very fast leave. *Escampette* is an old French word, only used in this expression.

Prendre le beurre à la poignée: Take butter in handfuls means to exaggerate, go too far.

Prendre le mors aux dents: literally the horse takes the bit in its teeth, means a human gets annoyed and angry.

Prendre une fouille: again this is literally translated from English: take a fall, lose one's balance and fall.

Revirer son capot de bord: turn back one's hat or coat means change one's opinion.

R'prendre le dessus: come back above, means get better after an illness or afloat financially.

Ruer dans les brancards: strain against the reins, rebelling, protesting.

Run de lait: Use of another English

word "run", the milk run, of course.

Scolasticat: scolasticate, school where men and women receive spiritual and intellectual training.

Se dégrever: naval term, refers to taking the apparatus, *agrès* in French, from a boat, in daily language it means take off boots, coat, hat and gloves, when entering a house.

Se faire déculotter: literally lose your pants, means lose everything, victim of a scam.

Se laisser beurrer: literally to butter up, to coax, woo by flattery.

Se mettre sur son trente-six: get on your 36! Put on your Sunday clothes.

Se rincer le dalot: rinse the drainage pipe from a ship or a home; here it refers to a man's esophagus, rinsing it usually means drinking alcohol.

Son chien est mort: his dog is dead! Means that all chances of success are gone for that person.

Spread: English word used for margarine.

Stand de taxi: English Taxi stand but words put into French order with "de".

Strapontin: folding seat as in seven-passenger cars, also rumble seat.

Terre en bois d'boutte: forested lot, yet to be cleared; (*d'boutte* = *debout* = trees still standing)

Tirer la pipe à quelqu'un: pull someone's pipe: mock a person; take the mickey out of someone.

Tomber de son jack: fall off one's jack, one's pedestal; come down a peg or two.

Tomber en compote: fall like compote, faint and fall down.

Tomber sur les rognons de quelqu'un: fall on someone's kidneys! Annoy, anger, exasperate.

Traîner la queue de la classe: literally "drag tail class", means be at the bottom of the class, have bad grades.

Vêlage: calving.

Y'a pas de soin: literally, there is no problem; of course, most likely.



MONTREAL 1980 INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW A FIRST OUTSIDE EUROPE, A FIRST IN NORTH AMERICA

Do you remember the **Floralies internationales** held in Montreal in 1980?

I was thrilled to hear about such a flower show in Montreal because while living in London, in 1967-68, I had been dazzled by the annual **Chelsea Flower Show**, the world's largest flower exhibition. In Montréal, I had the privilege of being one of a hundred hostesses working at the opening gala evening held in the former EXPO '67 French Pavilion.

As you read this, are you one of many descendants of Alexandre de K/voach who enjoyed visiting this one-in-a-lifetime event **Les Floralies**? Perhaps you worked there? So, how about sharing your memories for the readers of **Le Trésor**? Would it not be a colourful way to add blooms to our family encyclopedia!

Marie Lussier Timperley

In 1978, for the first time ever, the *Bureau international des expositions florales*, located in France, received a request for an international flower exhibition to be held outside Europe, specifically, in Montreal. It was the then provincial agriculture minister, Jean Garon, who thought of organizing such an event in Quebec. Pierre Bourque¹, Montreal Botanical Garden's chief horticulturist, fully agreed so together they flew to Europe to present their project, and Montreal was accredited².

While studying horticulture in Belgium, Bourque had seen the educational and economical benefits of such events. Jean Drapeau, then Montreal mayor, was thrilled to hear about a plan to bring new life to the islands where **Expo '67** had been held.

Pierre Bourque was appointed technical director of **Floralies**. He had less than two years and a limited budget to produce a North-American first. Twenty-three countries, including China, took part. Over two million visitors bought a "passport" to visit the indoor exhibition between 17 May and 29 May held in the **Olympic Velodrome**, and the outdoor gardens on Notre-Dame island from 31 May to 1 September 1980. It was an all around phenomenal success, also providing a great boost to tourism and economy.

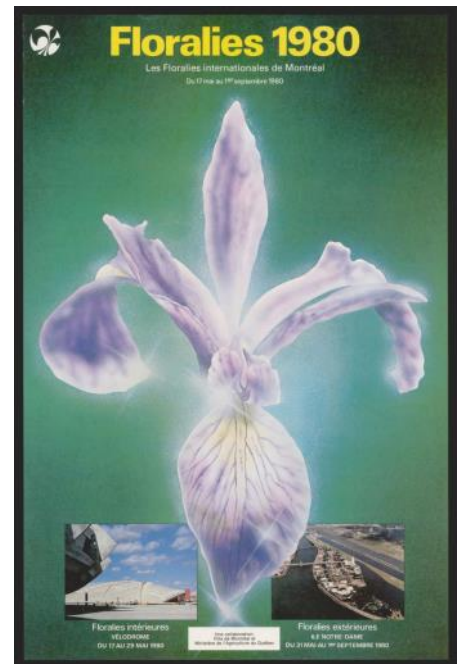
The **Floralies'** most unusual attraction, something never seen before anywhere in the world, not in Europe or North America, was a northern Quebec peatbog imported all the way from James Bay! Transporting that peatbog was an epic adventure in itself!

The **Montreal International Floralies** gave Quebec horticulture a giant impetus, and forty years later these gardens on Notre-Dame Islands are more mature and still open year-round daily from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. So next Summer why not enjoy them?



References: Monique Laforge's article published 5 April 2017, found online.

CYR, André, Gilles AMADO et Laurent LAPIERRE, *Pierre Bourque. Le jardinier et l'ingénieur*, Québec, Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1995, 198 pages. And many websites about **Expo '67** and **Floralies Internationales**.



FLORALIES 1980, Montreal International Floral Exhibition, this official poster is a precious memento belonging to Marie Lussier Timperley. (Photo credit: Gislin Lévesque)

¹In 1965, 23-year old Pierre Bourque, with an horticultural engineering diploma in hand, was hired by Montreal to coordinate the landscaping of Montreal's first International Exhibition, **Expo '67**. In 1969, he was named director of **Montreal Botanical Garden**. He also took on the **Floralies** in 1980; the **Insectarium** open its doors in 1990; and the **Olympic Velodrome** was transformed into the **Biodôme**, opening in 1992 for Montreal's 350th anniversary. Finally, he was elected Mayor of Montreal in 1994 until retiring in 2001. Eternal traveller, perfect Montreal ambassador, he created fruitful links with many countries, particularly with China, generating the Montreal Botanical Garden's magnificent collections of bonsais and penjings.

You can read that remarkable story in **BONSAÏ - PENJING, the collections of the Montreal Botanical Garden**, by Danielle Ouellet, published by The Friends of Montreal Botanical Garden in 2019. (Read the article in **Le Trésor**, no 131, pp. 9-10).

² The *Floralies Internationales de Montréal* was the 8th international horticultural exposition recognized by the Bureau of International Expositions.

THIERRY KIROUAC-MARCASSA CYCLING CHAMPION ON THE ROAD AT HIGH SPEED

by Marie Lussier Timperley

Do you remember reading about a nine-year-old cycling champion named Thierry Kirouac-Marcassa, in *Le Trésor*, Autumn 2006, no. 89, p.26? Ten years later, we followed him in *Le Trésor* no. 122, p. 27, Winter 2016-2017, as he was winning more championships.

And now, at 21, nearly 22, where is Thierry *on the road* to success ?

I asked his mother to tell us how he is doing, about his training, races, victories and studies.

In 2019, Thierry took part in many races, including: a 4th place at the Charlevoix Cycling Criterium **Grand Prix cycliste de Charlevoix**; Quebec Provincial Racetrack champion; at **Mardis cyclistes de Lachine**, on ten Tuesdays from mid-June to mid-August, there are cycling races in the streets of Lachine, a Montreal suburb: Thierry won a 2nd and a 3rd place. He went to Ontario to qualify himself in the (Canadian) **National Criterium**; in Quebec, **Provincial Cycling Championship on track**; **Canadian Cycling Championship on track** and **Canadian Championship on road**. Thierry also flew to British Columbia to take part in **BC Superweek**.

LABORATORY TESTING

Thierry spent a few days to improve his training technique at UQTR (University of Quebec in Trois-Rivières). Here, in his words, a summary of this experience:

At the beginning of January 2019, I went to the university in Trois-Rivières to work in a laboratory with Frédéric Domingue and Marie-Claude Ayotte. Marie-Claude studied how flexible I was and how I move to better understand my physical limits. Once those limits were established, the aim was to find out how far they could be pushed when riding in an aerodynamic position. So I saddled my bike and started pedaling, Frédéric using various new technologies, like force meter, cameras, and lasers, studied my riding position. It took about 90 minutes. After that, my bike was hooked to a Computrainer using the Bio Racer program to find, among other things, the aerodynamic coefficient.

*I went back home with my bike, of course. At first, I found it difficult to keep riding in the new improved position over a long period of time, but gradually my body got used to it. After about a month cycling against the watch at home, we went to North Carolina at **A2 Wind Tunnel**¹. Before leaving I looked at photos and videos on internet about this*



Thierry Kirouac Marcassa
and his father, Pierre Kirouac (GFK 00802)

top training facility. It is far more impressive being there.

TIME TRIAL at A2 WIND TUNNEL

Once at the laboratory, I put on my Skin Suit Lacasse², and got on my Devinci bike³ and placed in the wind tunnel. One particularly interesting fact about this tunnel is that the wind was sucked and not pushed on me. During the testing, Frédéric and Marie-Claude, through video, could follow my position and all the sensors' data. They soon started to change what they felt would help me by shifting the handlebar positions, up, down; then the hands' position; even trying on various helmets. Sometimes, a change thought to improve, did not; and the opposite also happened. It was a trial and error session, where creativity without fear of failure was the name of the game.

*Finally, an improved aerodynamic position was found, one that my body could work with. **The Skin Suit Lacasse** proved very useful to achieve optimum speed and certainly as good as any other makes.*

SPORT & EDUCATION AND PERSEVERANCE

Thierry the teenager much preferred to ride his bicycle at full speed in the fresh air than sit quietly on a school bench. Is that surprising! It is therefore interesting to find out how he faced that challenge and learn to combine studies and sport.

In Quebec, **Journées de la persévérance scolaire**, is a programme dedicated to rewarding perseverance in school, Alliance Sport-Études, is an association for

students doing a double programme of sports & studies. Five students are rewarded each year. In 2019, one of them was Thierry Kirouac-Marcassa:

On their website one reads: *In high school, cyclist Thierry Kirouac-Marcassa did not like to attend school and neither college. During his first college session, he was not much motivated and his grades suffered. But, when he heard about a programme called CÉGEP À DISTANCE (college at a distance), he felt inspired and it changed his mind. He decided to follow classes "at a distance". He worked out his schedule and became autonomous. With this new sport/study method, he greatly improved his school results. Not only does he want to make the grades, he wants to have top grades and is now studying accounting at UQAM, Université du Québec à Montréal.*

GOOD LUCK THIERRY!



¹ A2 Wind Tunnel is a full-scale general-purpose open-return wind tunnel located in Mooresville, North Carolina. Created in 2006 by Gary Eaker, the tunnel is able to host a variety of objects including full scale cars, motorcycles, and bicycles. Wikipedia

² SSLacasse, Quebec designer of personalized clothing supplied to amateur and professional clubs, adapted to Canada's various climate conditions, is located in Saint-Hubert, Montreal South-shore. Their specialty clothes are available in the best sporting goods stores and online.

³ Devinci bike or Cycles Devinci is a Canadian bicycle manufacturer established in Chicoutimi, Quebec, since 1987.

In addition to a full line of road, mountain and hybrid bicycles, it also manufactures the BIXI-brand of bicycle used in bicycle sharing schemes in cities such as Montreal and Toronto.

Devinci supplies a similar bicycle to Santander Cycles in London, England. (Source : Wikipedia)

ERRATA

In *Le Trésor 131*, page 16, in the ancestry of **Maxime Bernier, A Kervoach Descendant Through the Female Line**, we unfortunately noticed an error in the second generation. It says that **Simon-Alexandre Keroack dit le Breton** was born in 1735, when in fact he was born

in **1732**. This historical error was finally corrected during the genealogical research carried out between 1996 and 2000. That story can be read in *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, number 58, December 1999, pp.14-15.

2-Simon-Alexandre Keroach dit le Breton (1732-1812)	15 June 1758 L'Islet	Elisabeth Chalifour (1739-1814) (François+ Élisabeth Gamache)
--	-------------------------	--

Also in *Le Trésor 131*, page 35, bottom right, in the photo of Louis-Georges Kérouac's family there are two portraits on the wall behind them. The left one is well identified as Oblate Father François Kérouac, o.m.i. (1892-1917), uncle of Louis-Georges Kérouac; however, the lady in the right one is not Father François

Kérouac's maternal grandmother; it is the **maternal grandmother of Louis-Georges Kérouac**, Mrs. Elmina Couillard-Caron, whose daughter, Délia Caron-Kérouac, was Louis-Georges Kérouac's mother.



January 1960, family of Louis-Georges Kérouac and his wife, Lydia Cloutier. From left to right at back: Louis-Georges Kérouac (1913-1992), his wife, Lydia Cloutier (1914-1999), their daughters: Raymonde, Suzanne, Carmen and Marielle; in front: their two sons: Jean-Louis and Conrad. On the wall, left photo, Oblate **Father François Kérouac, (1892-1917), Louis-Georges Kérouac's uncle;** the right photo: **Louis-Georges Kérouac's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Elmina Couillard-Caron.**

(Photo: Jean-Louis Kérouac collection)

Jack Kerouac: Manager of the Pittsburgh Plymouths

Posted on February 20, 2020, by Gary Joseph Cieradkowski at
<https://studiogaryc.com/2020/02/20/jack-kerouac-manager-of-the-pittsburgh-plymouths>

First a word of thanks to Mark Pattison, journalist, KFA representative for USA Eastern Time Zone who spotted this article on the Web and obtained permission from its author to publish it in Le Trésor.

And many thanks to Gary Joseph Cieradkowski¹ for his kind permission to reproduce his text.

Originally posted on my old blog back in October, 2010, I thought I would bring it back due to Kerouac being one of the eleven first-time candidates on the Baseball Reliquary 2020 Shrine of the Eternals ballot².

I needed a literature course one semester in college and after discovering all the other options were taken, had to enroll in a poetry class. Now I was a big reader, always was, but poetry seemed such an elitist indulgence to me. I had never tried or even considered writing a poem before and the thought of taking an entire class in that really scared the hell out of me. What do I write about, flowers and trees, love and longing? Hell, I was from Jersey and we were taught to keep all that stuff to yourself.

Fortunately for me, the head of the poetry department at my college was an old beat writer by the name of Joe Carderelli. He was a big, bearded guy, built

like a football player, not your stereotypical idea of a poet. For one of my first assignments, I had written a piece about listening to a baseball game on the radio. My reading to the class received many blank stares followed by comments that no one understood baseball and some even asking me why I had written about such a stupid game.

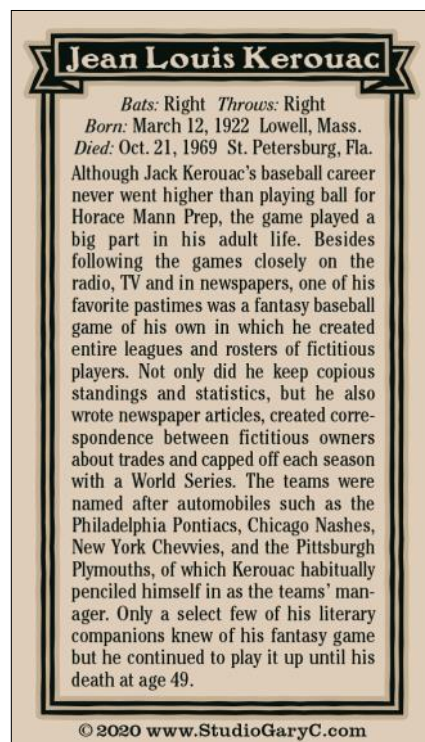
I was in art school, a real legit Ivy League art school, and no one was supposed to like sports, let alone write poetry about it. During a break, I went outside to have a smoke and up comes Ol' Joe Carderelli. To have him spend the smoke break talking with you was kind

¹Gary Joseph Cieradkowski is the artist and writer behind The Infinite Baseball Card Set blog. An award winning graphic artist and illustrator, chances are you have visited or bought something he designed: Bicycle Playing Cards, the music department of Barnes & Noble, the Folgers Coffee can, and the graphics for Oriole Park at Camden Yards, still regarded as the best designed ballpark in the Majors. Growing up a New York Mets fan in the 1970s, Gary learned to live with pain and disappointment until he married his beautiful wife Andrea. The two live happily in Northern Kentucky, unless they discuss the merits of the designated hitter rule. (Source: www.Simonandschuster.com)

² The Baseball Reliquary is a nonprofit educational organization dedicated to fostering an appreciation of American art and culture through the context of baseball history and to exploring the national pastime unparalleled creative possibilities. The Reliquary, founded in 1996, organizes and presents artistic and historical exhibitions relating to baseball and baseball's "great" each year. Since 1999 it also maintains an alternate hall-of-fame • called the *Shrine of the Eternals* presenting other baseball-related awards annually. (Source: Wikipedia).



Jack Kerouac
manager of the Pittsburgh Plymouths



Back of the card describing Jack Kerouac's career as baseball manager

of a unwritten honor only awarded to the students whose work he liked. So Joe walks up, fires up a Lucky and asks me about baseball. What team did I follow?, do I go to many games?, did I play?... and then he said something I always remembered: Baseball was the poets' sport. He went on and on talking about the beauty of a centerfielder racing to catch a fly ball, the quiet moment during the time between a pitcher's stretch and throw to the plate. The feeling of indescribable joy walking towards the well-lit stadium before a night game.

Over the course of the semester we talked often about baseball and writers who were fans of the game. I knew Hemingway followed the White Sox fan as a kid and Joe told me that all the beats he palled around with back in the sixties were big fans. The more I immersed myself in poetry, the more writers I found who mention the National Pastime in their work. But the one writer who I think embraced the spirit of baseball more than any others was Jack Kerouac.

One of the most iconic and least understood characters in American literature has got to be Jack Kerouac. Father (or at least the "Fun Uncle") of the hippie generation, counter-culture iconoclast and all-around cool guy, Kerouac's image over the years has been molded and formed to fit the views of pretty much anyone's idea of what a social rebel and romantic writer should look and act like.

Just like pretty much any 17-year-old art student, I was fascinated by Jack Kerouac's book, *On The Road*. There are so many classic scenes in the fast-moving novel that to this day stand out in my mind, and it was the little moments that he was able to put words to that really made me a fan of his writing. For instance, he perfectly captured that feeling of expectation and excitement I always got riding the bus through the Holland Tunnel from my home in North Jersey on my way to a night out in New York City. In that scene I could almost smell the exhaust, see the dim fluorescent lights that lined the tunnel zip by and get that flurried feeling in my stomach knowing that in a few moments I would emerge into the greatest city in the world, where anything can happen. To me, it is the true measure of success for a writer if they can give a reader that feeling of connection, a familiar bond that makes the words truly have meaning and weight. Jack Kerouac might not have been the best writer in history (his work was called not rewriting but typing by Truman Capote), but you cannot deny that something in the words he wrote was able to capture the imagination of whole generations. (The jury is still out on what generation, if any, Mr. Capote had an impact on it. There is another great scene in *On The Road* where Kerouac's character, Sal Paradise, and his friend Dean Moriarty, are trying to simultaneously watch and listen to a bunch of baseball games.

We made a date to meet at my aunt's house before I left. He came the following Sunday afternoon. I had a television set. We played one ballgame on the TV, another on the radio, and kept switching to a third and kept track of all that was happening every moment. Remember, Sal (Dean speaking), Hodges is on second in Brooklyn so



while the relief pitcher is coming in for the Phillies we'd switch to Giants-Boston and at the same time notice there DiMaggio has three balls count and the pitcher fiddling with the rosin bag, so we quickly find out what happened to Bobby Thomson when we left him with a man on third. Yes!

Growing up where I did with the Mets, Yankees and Phillies all within reach of my Emerson Radio dial, I really could connect with that feeling of trying to keep track of a bunch of ball games at the same time. But I'm not here to write about how much I enjoy Kerouac's work. I'm here to write about Jack Kerouac and his connection with the great game of baseball.

Since he was a boy growing up in blue collar Lowell, Massachusetts, Kerouac was a baseball fan. Sports in general played a big part of his life and he played American Legion baseball ³, was a high school track star and managed to get a scholarship to Columbia University to play football. Not your typical poet. An injury in

³**American Legion Baseball:** is a variety of amateur baseball played by 13-to-19-year-olds in fifty states in the U.S. and Canada. More than 3,500 teams participate each year. It was established in South Dakota in 1925. (Source: Wikipedia)

his freshman year coupled with his combative relationship with Columbia's head coach put an end to his athletic aspirations, but what his time at Columbia did was immerse him in writing.

Kerouac began working for the university newspaper as a sports writer and he began making acquaintances with other writers in the city. During the war he shipped out on a merchant ship bringing supplies to England through U-Boat infested seas and soon began his writing career in earnest. In between carousing, drinking, traveling, whoring and be-bopping around the country, Kerouac did something that only his closest friends knew of: he played a fantasy baseball game that he had created as a boy in back in Lowell.

Kerouac created entire leagues and rosters of fictitious players like Owen Devine, Bop Walters, Red White and the mysterious Cuban, El Negro. Not only did he keep copious standings and statistics, but he also wrote newspaper articles, created correspondence between fictitious owners about trades and capped off each season with a hotly contested world series. The teams were named after automobiles such as the Philadelphia Pontiacs, New York Chevies, Chicago Nashes, and the Pittsburgh Plymouths, the last of which Kerouac penciled himself in as the team's manager. Only a select few of his literary companions knew of his fantasy game but he carried around the stacks of cards he made, playing the game any



chance he got. Kerouac continued his game up until his death in 1969 at age 47. Few people knew about his fantasy league until an exhibit a decade ago at the New York Public Library displayed the cards and other ephemera that went along with his made-up baseball universe.

It was just another facet of the complex character Kerouac was. The public face of the smoke-filled cafe poetry readings, Kerouac was in actuality a shy and private man. Known as a founder of the beat generation, fore-runners of the counter-culture hippies, the real Jack Kerouac was a quite conservative. While at an Allen Ginsberg drug party in the mid 1960s he was offended to find an American flag disgracefully being used as a couch cover. The offended Kerouac made the occupants of the couch get up and he lovingly folded the flag in its correct triangle pattern and carried it away to safety, much to the shock and amusement of the drug-addled party-goers. Although he always denied that the crazy holy con-man character of Dean Moriarty (in fact based on Neal Cassady) was not himself, he spent the rest of his life trying to live up to the character he created.

Besides my obvious connection to the words he wrote, I think my admiration of him grew stronger as I learned of his contradictions which I found often echoed my own. I was a guy whose life revolved around the arts, yet never forgot my blue-collar roots and convictions. The fact that, like myself, he was a life-long baseball fan, something not readily accepted by many in the artistic community, only made me like and understand the man even more.

So here is Jack Kerouac, manager of the 1949 Pittsburgh Plymouths, before a game contemplating whether to pencil in Gus Texas or Homer Landry in the clean-up spot⁴ for that night's game against the World Champion St. Louis LaSalles.

⁴**Cleanup spot:** The fourth player in the batting order is known as the cleanup hitter, usually one of the best hitters on the team, i.e., with most power and ability to drive in runs with extra-base hits (double, triple, or home run). (Source: Wikipedia)

Reference:

<https://studiogaryc.com/2020/02/20/jack-kerouac-manager-of-the-pittsburgh-plymouths/>



ATLANTIC CROSSINGS DURING THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

by André Lachance

published in French in the Bulletin *Mémoires vives*, number 22, October 2007

translated by Marie Lussier Timperley

FOOTNOTES PREPARED BY THE EDITOR OF LE TRÉSOR

*We are very grateful to Mr. André Lachance¹ for kindly giving us permission to reproduce his text² in **Le Trésor des Kirouac**. It clearly explains the dreadful living conditions aboard the ships crossing the Atlantic at the time when our ancestor, Alexandre de Kervoach came over from Brittany to New-France.*

Enjoy reading!

François Kirouac

Today when we cross the North Atlantic comfortably sitting in an Airbus or a Boeing, it is difficult to imagine the incredibly harsh conditions people faced when daring to board a ship navigating the oceans during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Although it was slightly less perilous than during the 16th century, crossing the Atlantic in the 17th and 18th centuries was still an ordeal for sailors and passengers alike. Fear was part of everyone's baggage. For over a thousand years, the European populations had been essentially land-bound, and any open-sea travel was synonymous of the worst possible images of distress and anguish.

At the time in Europe, lots of adages circulated advising one and all to keep away from the sea: **Praise the sea, but on shore remain**, said the Latins. Better ride on land in an old chariot than on the ocean in a new boat, so said the Dutch. If you want to learn to pray, go sailing! declared Sancho Panza³.

Crossing the North Atlantic between the old country and new France was also reputed to be extremely arduous. In 1716, Captain Voutron, commanding officer of the **François**, after many crossings, wrote: "Seven times I sailed to

Canada and, although I managed fairly well, let me say that even the easiest of these crossings gave me more white hair than any other sea-voyage anywhere else."

The vessels departed mainly from Île-de-France or the North-West, Normandy, Brittany, Poitou, Aunis, Saintonge and Picardie, immigrants embarking for Canada were always quite anxious when stepping aboard a vessel less than 25 meters (84 feet) in length with inside space of only 200 barrels⁴. Needless to say that inside such a small vessel comfort was minimal at best. Passenger space was extremely limited. Everyone: king's representative, missionary, nun, military officer, soldier, hired-hand, well-to-do young heir, poacher, merchant, agent, voluntary migrants and involuntary immigrants: were packed like sardines. It was particularly bad for those allocated to the sainte barbe⁵ i.e., a storage space in the stern where were stored merchandises and food supply for the crossing, all provisions for about two months. There were also live animals: pigs, sheep, hens, cattle and horses, parked close to the kitchens under the forecabin, as some poor beasts would be butchered to feed the passengers during the crossing. Every inch of space was used to the maximum.

After leaving port and once on the Atlantic, so many unknown factors would hinder the voyage like storms, sinking, even pirate attacks. The North-Atlantic was infamous for cold temperatures, fogs, and icebergs, and as you got closer to the Canadian coasts, the harsh climate made life far more painful. Cold and humidity were all the more biting on board the ship not just due to the usual bad weather and frequent storms but because of the fire danger; it became impossible to make a fire to warm

¹ André Lachance, PhD in history from Ottawa University, under professor Marcel Trudel (1917-2011). Now retired. He taught history of Canada and New-France at Laval University (Quebec City) 1966-1968, then at Sherbrooke University (Quebec) 1968-1998. Member of the Quebec Heritage Commission 1975-1978, and member of the editorial committee of *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française* during the nineties. At the beginning of the 21st century he was scientific consultant for the TV series *Origines*, on Historia TV channel. During the summer of 2003, his many books and papers, particularly *Juger et punir en Nouvelle-France* (prosecution and punishment in New France), was most useful to the organizers of the Fêtes de la Nouvelle-France held in Quebec City to develop that year's chosen theme: justice.

For the KFA, André Lachance's works was most helpful to better understand the historical context during the time our ancestor lived and the most likely reasons surrounding the defamation suit initiated by François-Joachim Le Bihan in his son's name, Urbain-François, at Huelgoat in 1720. Please read the latest document (2019) on the research about our ancestor; available in English on the KFA Website at: http://familleskirouac.com/jack_kerouac/documents/Ancetre%20breton%20de%20Jack%20Kerouac%20version%20finale.pdf

² Streamlined version of a text published in Chapter 2 of *Survivre à l'Atlantique* (Atlantic Survival) published in 1992 in a collective work compiled by Yves Landry entitled, **Pour le Christ et le Roi. La vie au temps des premiers Montréalais**, (For Christ and the King, life at the time of the first Montrealers, i.e., 17th century) Libre Expression & Art Global.

³ Sancho Panza, one of the characters in *Don Quixote*, the 1605 novel written by Don Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

⁴ Less than 25 meters (or 83 feet compared with a 78-foot tennis court); 200 barrels: indicates the inner capacity of a vessel, a barrel equaled 2.83 cubic meters, about 100 cubic feet.

⁵ Sainte-barbe: storage space below deck, where some passengers slept in hanging hammocks.

up and cook food, so crew and passengers had to make do with cold meals. Often too, bedding, mattresses and hammocks got soaked; and provisions and merchandise were destroyed by water infiltrating everything everywhere.

During the crossing, daily life was rather boring for the passengers. Weather permitting, the sole exercise might be walking on the bridge; amusements included parlour games, or cards, chess, checkers, dice as well as music and singing. Some passengers also read and wrote. Otherwise, chatting with fellow passengers and observe the odd ships sailing by. There was so little to do that boredom quickly took over. Luckily, meals were a welcome break normally three times a day. Breakfast was the usual ship-biscuits but, after a few weeks at sea, they became wormy. As for lunch and supper, there was soup made with rye or oat flour, sometimes corn, beans or peas, to which fat or olive oil was added for nourishment.

Happily for the travellers, three or four times a week, at lunch and supper, according to Father Georges Fournier⁶ author of *Hydrographie*, we know that lard was given to the passengers, and some days, two cods or two herrings were shared by eight men. Whenever possible fishing provided: tuna, porpoise, shark, etc. to improve the daily diet.

Cider and fresh water, when not too contaminated, were the usual drink. Drinking water was frequently kept in wooden casks, but after 15 to 30 days at sea, it tasted bitter, turned brownish and was maggot infested, and then the smell was nauseating. So much so that, sometimes, people pinched their nose to have the courage to drink it. During the 1653 summer crossing, Marguerite Bourgeoys⁷ was given dirty and

contaminated water; however, she always showed a grateful expression as she took it in a spirit of penance and mortification. On Sundays, being a special day, wine was served.

Sailors' and passengers' personal hygiene left a great deal to be desired. Soft water being a very precious commodity, wasting it to wash oneself or one's clothes was a no-no. One can easily imagine the pervading stench in steerage where the portholes were nearly always shut. Parasites were crawling everywhere. Father Nau, a Jesuit⁸ wrote about his 1734 crossing: "whenever we left the steerage, we noticed that we were covered with lice; I even found some in my socks..."

Living in such conditions, illnesses flourished, some were even deadly. The first one to appear was sea-sickness. For some passengers, as soon as a vessel reached open sea, trouble began. Here is how Estienne Cleirac⁹, described it in his book about habits and customs at sea: *Les Us et Coutumes de la mer* published in 1661: their stomach would immediately start to heave and sway painfully, which content would altogether jump out upwards and downwards at the same time. Those used to life at sea laughed at the sick and made fun of them.

Father Joseph Dargent, a Sulpician¹⁰, came to New-France in 1737, and started writing a travel log as soon as the vessel left the dock. Immediately he noticed the effects of the rolling and pitching on the men. *Everywhere, people were slumping and throwing up. It was almost laughable to watch people running from starboard to portside. However, I would not dare laugh as I was afraid it could soon be my turn. Anyway, I decided to be brave and not give anyone the opportunity to make fun of me as*

they would have love to do; luckily I was not sick at all.

At sea the most common ailment that often turned deadly was scurvy¹¹. In the 18th century it was just as deadly as in the previous century. Other ailments also causing many deaths were those covered by the old generic terms malignant, common, hot, or spotted fevers, because in most instances they did not know any more about these diseases. And the term would encompass typhus, measles, dysentery, smallpox, etc.

⁶ Georges Fournier, French Jesuit priest (1595-1652) renown geographer, hydrographer and mathematician, wrote numerous scientific papers including the very first French marine encyclopedia. He spent many years at sea and was Chaplain of the French Navy.

⁷ Saint Marguerite Bourgeoys, born in Troyes, France, in 1620, died at Montreal, Canada in 1700. First teacher in Montreal and founder of the Congregation of Notre-Dame, a nuns' teaching order.

⁸ Nau, Luc-François, French Jesuit priest (1703-1753). Missionary in New-France 1734-1744. He left La Rochelle, France on 29 May 1734, on the Rubis, and landed at Quebec on 16 August after 80 very trying days at sea.

⁹ Estienne Cleirac, (1583-1657), juriconsult and lawyer at the Bordeaux Parliament (France); specialized in maritime law, author of many treaties and of one of the first complete book of maritime rules and regulations of his time.

¹⁰ Joseph Dargent, French Sulpician priest, born in France in 1712, died at Montreal in 1747. He published his recollections of his crossing from Paris to Montreal, Canada in 1737 entitled *Relation d'un voyage de Paris à Montréal en Canada en 1737*. The crossing took only 54 days and must have been rather calm because he does not even mention it in his book.

¹¹ Scurvy: disease due to lack of vitamin C; starts with loosening of teeth, then gum purulence, hemorrhage, and finally death. First noticed during the Renaissance, during the first world maritime explorations, it lasted on land and at sea until the 19th century.

Promiscuity combined with total lack of hygiene, cold and humidity, created a rife bed of diseases spreading like lightning through any ship, thus 7% to 10% of passengers died before reaching New-France.

After up to sixty days at sea, surviving illnesses, storms, pirates and privateers, and sailing up the Saint-Lawrence river infamous for shipwrecks, finally reaching the port of Quebec, the traveller was setting foot in the promised land, Canada.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Sources)

Bougainville. Journal de navigation..., dans RAPQ, 1923-1924, p. 378-387. (navigation log). **Cleirac, Estienne.** *Explication des termes de marine employez par les édits, ordonnances et règlements de l'admirauté*, dans *Les Us et Coutumes de la mer...* Rouen, Jean Lucas, 1671. (explanation of marine terminology used in edicts, laws and by-laws).

Dargent, Joseph. *Relation d'un voyage de Paris à Montréal en Canada en 1737*, dans RAPQ, 1947-1948, p. 10-17. (Sea journey from Paris to Montreal, Canada in 1737).

Fournier, Georges. *Hydrographie contenant la théorie et la pratique de toutes les parties de la navigation*, 2^e édition, Paris, Jean Dupuis, 1667. (First marine encyclopedia ever published).

Nau, Père. *Lettre du Père Nau, missionnaire au Canada au R. Père Richard, provincial de la province de Guyenne, à Bordeaux*, dans RAPQ, 1926-1927, p. 267-269. (Father Nau's letters from Canada to the superior of his religious congregation in Bordeaux, France).



THE HOCHELAGA ARCHIPELAGO

The Friends of the Montréal Botanical Garden (MBG) publish a monthly free E-newsletter¹.

In the February issue I found an interesting article by Renée Gaudette, assistant botanist at the MBG, about the Hochelaga Archipelago and that Brother Marie-Victorin chose that name in 1935. It was all new to me. Then I read Heather Darch's article², in her introduction she writes.

*It may come as a surprise to many that the Island of Montréal is one of more than 300 islands in what is known as the **Hochelaga Archipelago**. Its islands and islets of varying sizes stretch from the Ottawa River and the Lake of Two Mountains to the eastern tip of the island of Montreal in the St. Lawrence River. Each island is unique in its history, size and biodiversity, with riparian wetlands, prairie grasses and wildflowers, and around 80 different bird species recognised throughout the territory.*

Ms. Gaudette announces that in the Boucherville islands, four more islands are open to visitors: *Bonfoin, Aigle, Cerfeuil* and *Beauregard*. Bought by Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) in 2018, boat ramps have been built, walking trails opened, info panels and outlook points installed. But remember that you need a rowboat or a canoe to reach them. She also writes about what to look for on these islands.

The wet meadows present a rich flora including some endangered plants. It is a paradise for nesting birds and raptors like the short-eared owl and the northern harrier; rarely seen birds like the bobolink, sedge wren and sand martin. On sandy beaches, the endangered Northern map turtles lay their eggs. The copper redhorse, Quebec endemic and endangered fish, loves aquatic herbaceous water around these islands.

Geoffrey Hall, coordinator of the Marie-Victorin Herbarium collections, kindly answered my question regarding specimens that Marie-Victorin would have collected on these islands and would be kept in the Herbarium. He writes: *Leaving out data for the two largest islands, Montreal and Laval, there are rather few specimens for the other islands. The MVH database has*

50 in all: 25 from Bizard Island, 8 from Nuns' Island, 6 from Pointe-aux-Trembles, 5 from the Back River, 5 from Ste-Geneviève, and one from Mallette Island. Starting in the 1960s, graduate students and botanists explored these islands reaching them by rowboats and canoes. Many science papers and dissertations, witness to these explorations, have been deposited in the MVH archives, and over 1000 specimens have enriched the collection.

Should you wish to visit the Hochelaga Archipelago, contact Nature Conservancy of Canada at: <http://naturedestinations.ca/story/hochelaga-archipelago>

¹ To subscribe to the free monthly E-newsletter of the Friends of the MBG send an email to: quatretemps@amisjardin.com

² Published by *Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network*, in QAHN's quarterly, Spring 2020, Vol. 13, No. 2, p.20. Website at: <http://qahn.org>

De Kervoach Ancestry Through Women:

NATHAN CHRISTOPHER FILLION

André St-Arnaud enjoys searching for personalities who are linked to our common ancestor Alexandre de Kervoach through the female line. Since Autumn 2018, he introduced us to four such persons all involved in politics: Valérie Plante, Mayor of Montreal (Trésor 128), Mélanie Joly, Liberal cabinet minister in Justin Trudeau's present Canadian Government (Trésor 129), Christine St-Pierre, member of Parliament and former minister in Jean Charest's and Philippe Couillard's Liberal Quebec government (Trésor 130); and Maxime Bernier, former federal minister in Stephen Harper's Conservative government and later, Chief of the Canadian Popular Party (Trésor 131).

*In the last Trésor, we underlined the fact that all four were part of Simon-Alexandre's line, the elder branch of the family, like our famous Franco-American "cousin", Jack Kerouac. This time we are in the same branch, but in the art world, more specifically, cinema and television: Here is Canadian actor **Nathan Christopher Fillion**.*

We are very grateful to André St-Arnaud for pursuing this quest for de Kervoach's descendants through the female lines.

The Editor

Nathan Christopher Fillion is a Canadian actor born on 27 March 1971 in Edmonton, Alberta. He became an American citizen in 1997. He is the son of Robert (Bob) Fillion and June (Cookie) Early, both retired English teachers in Alberta's capital, Edmonton. Nathan's older brother, Jeff, is director of an elementary school. On Wikipedia, we learn that both sides of his father's family were part of the Quebec diaspora living in Fall River, Massachusetts; his mother had a Norwegian maternal grandfather and a Finnish maternal grandmother. His mother's family the Earlys, are descended from Jubal Anderson Early (1816-1894), a Virginia lawyer and politician and a Confederate general during the American Civil War (1861-1865).

He completed his secondary and post-secondary education in Edmonton, at Holy Trinity Catholic High School, Concordia University College of Alberta, and the University of Alberta, where he was a member of the Kappa Alpha Society. Like his parents he was destined to a teaching career, but after taking part in Theatre Festivals in Edmonton, acting became his profession.

After working in several theatre, television, and film productions, Nathan Fillion moved to New York City in 1994 where he acted in the soap opera **One Life to Live** as Joey Buchanan, for which he was nominated for a Daytime Emmy Award for Outstanding Younger Actor in a Drama Series in 1996. Three years later he moved to Los Angeles where he played various



Nathan Christopher Fillion
Photo: Wikipédia: Gage Skidmore
[CC BY-SA 3.0
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)]

parts including James Frederick "The Minnesota" Ryan in Steven Spielberg's film **Saving Private Ryan**, **Blast From the Past** and **Dracula 2000**.

He played a supporting role in the sitcom **Two Guys and a Girl**, aired on ABC between 1998 and 2001. He took part in various series including **Pasadena**, **Firefly**, **Miss Match** and also in the last five episodes of **Buffy the Vampire Slayer**.

Between 2004 and 2007, he acted in films, **Outing Riley**, a comedy, and the horror movie **Horribilis**. He was in the last episode of **Lost**. Fillion lent his voice in some episodes of **Justice League**, and to many other parts during his very successful career.

In 2007, Fillion signed with **Fox Broadcasting Company** and was cast as Alex Tully in the series

Drive; however, after four episodes, the series was cancelled due to poor ratings. At the beginning of fall 2007 Fillion joined the cast of **ABC's Desperate Housewives**. The same year, he starred in two films: the romantic comedy **Waitress**, with Keri Lynn Russell in the title role, and **White Noise: The Light**.

In 2008, he starred in the film **Trucker**; played opposite the lead character in the mini web-series **Dr. Horrible's Sing-Along Blog**, critically acclaimed and winner of many awards. In March 2009, the first episode of the ABC crime television series **Castle** playing the titular character Richard Castle, a mystery novelist who helps the **NYPD** solve murders.

While starring in **Castle**, he also played in various films, video games and web series.

In May 2016, when **Castle** closed after eight successful seasons on **ABC**, Nathan also played in the recurring sitcom **Modern Family**. Many of the programs he played in are known in Quebec in their French version.

Between 2017 and 2018, Fillion was cast in the recurring role of Gary West on the Netflix horror-comedy series **Santa Clarita Diet**. In the same year, Fillion was cast in the recurring role of Jacques Snicket on the second season of the Netflix comedy drama **Lemony Snicket's A Series of Unfortunate Events**.

He takes part in many other comedies: one episode of **Brooklyn Nine-Nine** also adapted in Quebec with actor and producer Patrick Huard under the title **Escouade 99**. This series is available in 2020 on Club Illico.

In 2018, Nathan returned to **ABC** as the hero in a new detective series entitled **The Rookie** (called **La Recrue** in French in Quebec), in which he plays the latest recruit but the eldest one in **LAPD**.

Besides all his achievements as an actor, Nathan Fillion, with writer Phillip-Jon Haarsma, is the cofounder of a charity called **Kids Need to Read**, created in 2007.

Since 2014, he shares his life with American actress Krista Allen, who was once George Clooney's partner for two years.

Source: Wikipedia

ANCESTRY OF NATHAN FILLION

1. Alexandre de Kervoack dit le Breton (circa 1702-1736)	22 October 1732 Cap-St-Ignace (Québec)	Louise Bernier (1712-1802) (Jean + Geneviève Caron)
2. Simon-Alexandre Keroach dit le Breton (1732-1812)	15 June 1758 L'Islet (Québec)	Élisabeth Chalifour (1739-1814) (François + Élisabeth Gamache)
3. Françoise-Ursule Kuerouac (1768-1846)	1 st April 1788 L'Islet (Québec)	Joseph-Gabriel Lamarre (1763-1853) (Joseph + Marie-Louise Rousseau)
4. Simon-Alexandre Lamarre (1791-1885)	1 st March 1824 L'Islet (Québec)	Charlotte Talon (1795-1875) (Pierre-Paul + Charlotte Talbot)
5. Adèle Lamarre (1826-1908)	10 November 1846 St-Simon-de-Rimouski (Québec)	Philippe Caron (1823-1896) (Stanislas + Angèle Angélique Chamberland)
6. Julie Caron (1850-1917)	9 August 1869 Baie-des-Sables (Québec)	Arsène Jalbert (1844-1921) (Cyprien + Angélique Laforest)
7. Marie Jalbert (1874-1945)	20 April 1903 Fall River, Mass. USA.	Désiré Filion (1879-1939) (Joseph-Désiré + Philomène Michaud)
8. Omer Fillion (1919-1950)	19 April 1944 Fall River, Mass. USA	Béatrice Bérubé (Napoléon + Eugénie Laroche)
9. Robert (Bob) Fillion		June (Cookie) Early (Joseph-Quinter + Emilia Charlotta Castberg)
10. Nathan Fillion (1971-)		

IN MEMORIAM

BOHANNON, CORBETT LANE (1951-2018)

Corbett Lane Bohannon, Corbett Corby Lane Bohannon, 67, died 21 September 2018. He was the oldest of six children and only son of Melvina *Woodie* and Clarence *Bo* Bohannon, and grandson of **Suretta Kyrrouac (GFK 00224)** and Dewey Levrett Lane. Funeral Services was 28 September 2018 in St. Joseph Church, Jacksonville. Corbett was born 20 September 1951 in Jacksonville, Florida. He is survived by his wife Lisa, his mother Melvina Bohannon, son Justin (Lindsey) and their three children Aubrey, Alden and Asher; sisters Cheryl Moody (Max and Maxey), Cynthia Bohannon, Cathy Terry (Michael, Spencer and Crystal), Celia "Deedle" Todor (Scott, Steven), Christopher Blair (Hailey and Madison) and Corbett's step-children Emily and Eric Flecha. He was preceded in death by his father and sister Candy Blair.

BOHANNON, MELVINA JOY (1927-2019)

Melvina *Woodie* Lane Bohannon, passed away 9 June 2019. Melvina was born on 6 December 1927 in Tampa, Florida to Leverett and **Suretta Kyrrouac (GFK 00224)** Lane. She trained and worked as a nurse at St. Vincent's Hospital in Jacksonville, Florida. There she met the love of her life, Clarence Edward Bohannon (deceased). They were married for almost 49 years. She leaves to mourn her six children: the late Corbett Lane Bohannon, (Lisa), Dr. Cynthia Louise Bohannon, the late Cassandra Joy Blair, Catherine Bohannon Terry (Michael), Celia Dian Deedle Todor

(Scot), Cheryl Renee Moody (Maxey); six grandchildren: Justin Bohannon (Lindsey), Christopher Blair, Crystal Kush (Matt), Spencer Terry (Iva), Steven Todor and Maxey Moody V.; and eight great-grandchildren; many relatives. Woodie had six brothers and sisters, Palma, twin sisters Jean and Joan, Mike, John, and Paul. Mass of Christian Burial was on 13 June in St. Joseph Church, Jacksonville, followed by interment in the parish cemetery.

BURTON, BRENDA KAY (1962-2019)

Brenda Kay Burton*, 57, of Albuquerque, N.M., passed away 24 November 2019, in Albuquerque. She was born 12 April 1962, the daughter of Howard W. and Margaret M. Burton. Surviving are her mother, Margaret Burton; her sons, Tony (Isabelle) Burton, Richard Denton; grandchildren, Zoey and Rory Burton; brother, Randy (Pam) Burton, and niece Meaghan Burton; sister, Christy (Michael) Harding, and nephew and nieces, Carl, Chloe and Callie Harding; uncle, James (Sandy) Burton; and Paul (Vickie) Marczak; aunts, Cathyleen (Robert) Buckman, and Angie Morricale. Preceding her in death were her father, Howard; grandparents, Ambrose and Ruth Burton, Christine and Julius Marczak; uncles, Joseph (and Tina and Maria, both wives deceased) Marczak; Harold Burton; John Burton, and Chuck Burton; and aunt, Sharon Pement. Funeral Mass at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Bradley, Illinois. ***Brenda was a great-great-granddaughter of Philip Kerouac (GFK 02732) and Anna Olson-Kerouac.**



BURTON, STEVEN JON (1963-2019)

Steven Jon Burton, 56, of Tucson, Arizona, formerly of Bourbonnais, died 28 November 2019. Born 5 May 1963 in Kankakee to Gordon and Mary Ellen (Raiche) Burton and grandson of Roosevelt Burton (**GFK 02736**) and Mathilda Longtin. Surviving, in addition to his parents, are his siblings, Debi Burton, Mike Burton, Gary (Joan) Burton, Judy (Jim Walters) Burton, and Sandi (William) Trubach. Funeral Mass was at Maternity BVM Catholic Church, in Bourbonnais, followed by burial in All Saints Cemetery, Bourbonnais, Illinois.

CARON, JEAN-PAUL (1930-2019)

At St-Antoine long term care home, on 6 December 2019, 89, died Jean-Paul Caron, husband of Charlotte Renaud, son of **Bernadette Kirouac (GFK 01029)** and **Léonce Caron**. A religious service was held on 28 December 2019 in Saint-François-Xavier Church at Québec City (Quebec). Besides his wife, he leaves to mourn his sister Jacqueline, his sister-in-law Thérèse Renaud (the late Raymond Létourneau), his god-daughter Micheline Caron, and many relatives and friends. He was preceded in death by his siblings: André (Dolores Gomez), Claude (Gertrude Bourgault), Madeleine, Marcelle, Gilberte; and leaves to mourn his brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law from the Renaud Family.

**CARON KIROUAC, CARMELLE
(1925-2020)**

At Hôtel-Dieu Hospital in Lévis, on 24 February 2020, aged 94 years, died Carmelle Caron, widow of **Conrad Kirouac (GFK 02250)**. She was the daughter of Anna Thibault and Lucien Caron. She leaves to mourn her sons: André* and Serge; her grandchildren: Philippe (Marianne Le Roy), Étienne (Nathalie Fortin), Ariane (Marc-André Barbeau) and Marie-Laurence Kirouac (Jonathan Gamache); her great-grandchildren: Alice, Arielle and Juliette. She was the sister of: the late Annette (the late Henri-Paul Morin), the late Bertrand (Jacqueline de Grandmont) and the late Simon (the late Louiselle Raymond). Will miss her, members of the Kirouac family, her god-daughter Louise Morin (Pierre Tondreau), and many relatives and friends. Funeral was on 29 February 2020 at Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours Church in L'Islet. Her ashes will be deposited in the parish cemetery. **Mrs. Carmelle Caron-Kirouac was a member of the planning committee for the huge gathering in L'Islet-sur-Mer in August 1980. She was responsible for coordinating the Sunday religious ceremony and overseeing the welcoming committee greeting over 700 participants.** *Her son, André was a KFA Board member in 2015-2017.

**CHATTELLE, ARMAND
(1936-2019)**

Armand H. Châtelle, 83, born 28 June 1936 in Moosup, Conn., son of the late Alexander and Anastasia Châtelle, died on 21 December 2019 at Backus Hospital. He married the love of his life, **Shirley Kerouack**, on 12 May 1956, daughter of Leonel Kerouack (**GFK 00039**) and Aurore St-Roch. They had six children: Carl (Tina), Mary Jane (Pat), Vivian (Ron),

Dora (James), Patty (Lucian), Jen (Matt); 19 grandchildren and 39 great-grandchildren. Armand was predeceased by his siblings (Albert, Norman, Wilford, Raymond, and Emma) and his grandson Anthony Souza. His sisters Rita, Sil, and Gloria survive him and many relatives.

**CURWICK, DOROTHY JUNE JONES
(1932-2019)**

Dorothy June Jones Curwick died 19 November 2019. She was born in Rhode Island on 4 March 1932, to Joseph Howard Jones and Mildred Angela (Tucker) Jones. She leaves her husband of 62 years, **Harlan J. Curwick*** and their children: Stephen J. Curwick and Dianne Marie Curwick. Sister of the late Phylis Joyce Jones and Gerald L. Jones; and of Constance Louise Jones Church, Arthur Edward Jones, Janice Ann Jones Baldwin; Donald Robert Jones, Judith Dianne Jones Guglielmo, Thomas Kenneth Jones, Vivian Elizabeth Jones Ciamaga. Dottie and Harlan were married in 1957. Dottie's memorial was on 12 January 2020 in Redondo Beach. ***Son of Stephen Curwick and Anna Beland, grandson of Hippolyte Curwick and Mina Matthew, and great-grandson of Suzanne Bellegarde and Policarpe Kérouac dit Breton (GFK 00178).**

**CURWICK, MARY ANN
1941-2020**

Mary Ann Curwick, 78, of Manteno, Ill. died 31 March 2020. Born 16 September 1941 in Kankakee, Illinois, she was the daughter of Daniel & Freda (Seimetz) Shreffler. Mary Ann married **Gerald Jerry Curwick*** on 27 August 1960 at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Manteno. Surviving are her husband, Jerry Curwick; one son and daughter-in-law, Jerry & Paula Curwick; two daughters and two sons-in-law, Angela & William Lynch and Penny & Leonard Knotts; nine

grandchildren, Ashley Lynch (Marty) Jastrzemski, Lindsey Lynch (fiancé, Cameron Nitsche), Matthew Lynch (Kaylee), Katie Curwick, Kelsey McGrath (Ethan), Michael Curwick, Ryan Curwick, Dylan Knotts, and Ian Knotts; two great-grandchildren, Ryker Nitsche and Sloan Lynch; four sisters; and three brothers. Mary Ann was preceded in death by her parents and one son, Gary Curwick. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, a private family service was held and burial at St. Joseph Cemetery in Manteno. A public Memorial Mass will be held at a later date at St. Joseph Catholic Church. ***Gerald Curwick is a great-grandson of Suzanne Bellegarde and Policarpe Kérouac dit Breton (GFK 00178).**

**GODIN, ÉLOI
(1958-2019)**

At Longueuil, (Montreal south-Shore) on 29 November 2019, aged 61, died Éloi Godin, spouse of **Brigitte Kirouac (GFK 00589)**. Besides his spouse, he leaves to mourn his children, Geneviève and Francis, their mother, Louise Duchesne; his sister, Hélène Godin (Guy Pharand), as well as many relatives and friends.

**HAWKINS, DOROTHY JEAN
(1931-2020)**

Dorothy Jean Hawkins, of Hastings, Michigan, died on 4 April 2020 at Middleville, Mich. Born on 30 April 1931, she was the daughter of William Reid and Alta Belle (Callahan) Reid. The youngest of eight she was born on her eldest sister's 19th birthday. On 30 July 1949 she married Harold F. Hawkins, they were married for 52 years. Dorothy was a beautician and owned "The Curling Iron" in Hastings. She was preceded in death by her husband, parents, and siblings. She is survived by her

daughters **Neysa (Stephen) Kirouac (GFK 00907)**, Pamela (Larry) Cook, Joan (Ron) Schrubba, Stephanie (Tim) Girrbach, 8 grandchildren: Noelle, Brook, Courtney, Callie, Joshua, Luke, Katie, and Quinn. 21 great-grandchildren: Jillian, Rey, Lorraine, Agnus, Seth, Marcus, Eldon, Peter, Eleanor, Lucy, Jocelyn, Jaxon, Avner, Isela, Flannery, Desmond, Zachary, Zoey, Gradon, Milah and Chance. A graveside service was held on 6 April 2020 at Hastings Township Cemetery. A Celebration of Life will be held at a later date.

**JALBERT, WALTER LUDGER
(1927-2020)**

Walter *Wally* Ludger Jalbert died on 10 February 2020. Wally was born in Nashua, N.H., on 14 March 1927 to Walter Jalbert and **Lillian Kerouac (GFK 01547)**. He joined the Merchant Marines in 1946 and enlisted in the Army in 1951 during the Korean War. He married Joan Raymond in 1952 and raised three children in Hudson, N.H. Walter was predeceased by his parents, his wife Joan, a sister Lorraine Diehsner, a sister-in-law June Dobens. He is survived by his three children: daughter, Susan and Paul Bernard; son John Jalbert; and daughter Sally and Don Gero; his grandchildren, Sarah DeRosa and Mike, Luke Jalbert, Jonathan Bernard, and Victoria Dussault and Mark; and two special great-grandchildren, Walter and Paisley. He is also survived by his sisters Delores Carter and Jeanine Fecteau, and brothers James (Janet) Jalbert, and Frank (Nancy) Jalbert, and many relatives. A Celebration of Life was held on 15 February 2020 in Manchester, NH.

**JOLICOEUR, ÉDOUARD J.
(1921-2020)**

Édouard Joseph Jolicoeur, 98, died on 21 January 2020 at Villa Youville in Ste-Anne, Manitoba. Died before him, his parents Eugène Jolicoeur and **Rose Délima Kirouac (GFK 01761)**; his four brothers: Narcisse (Roberta), Alphonse (Alida), Antoine and Léon; his sister Rose Délima (Alain Lafrenière). He leaves to mourn five sisters: Antoinette (the late Raymond Desautels), Rose-Anna (the late Elphège Normandeau), Adrienne (the late Romano Cadez), Aline (the late Louis Simard), Cécile (the late Robert Danylchuk); one sister-in-law Lorraine Jolicoeur; nephews and nieces: Renell (Colleen), Jolyne (Michael), Karyne (Denis) and Mikaël (Amanda). Funeral was on 1st February 2020 at Ste-Anne Catholic Church in Ste-Anne, Manitoba, Canada. Interment in the parish cemetery.

**KEROACK, MARY PHANEUF
(1927-2019)**

Mary M. Keroack (Phaneuf), 92, de of Springfield, Mass., died on 2 December 2019. She was born 17 February 1927 to Walter and Margaret (Karlton) Phaneuf in Ware, Mass. She entered the wartime Nurse Cadet program and obtained her nursing degree from Springfield Hospital School of Nursing where she worked as a nursing instructor until her marriage in 1949. She then devoted all of her time to raising their six children and supporting her husband in his medical practice. In addition to her parents, Mary was preceded in death by her loving husband **Dr. Alvin Keroack*** in April of 2019, and her son Dr. Eric J. Keroack in 2008. She is survived by her children **Dr. Mark A. Keroack**** and his wife Dr. Ann Errichetti, Ms. Rhys A. Payton, Dr. Brian Keroack and his wife Carol, Dr. Myles

Keroack and his wife Maria and Dr. Christopher Keroack and his wife Beth. Mary also leaves her 14 cherished grandchildren. Funeral liturgy was at St. Catherine of Siena Church in Springfield on 14 December 2019. Private burial at a later date at St. Thomas Cemetery in Palmer. ***Son of Albert Keroack and Anna Shea, and grandson of Octave Keroack (GFK 00085) and Philomène Gamache.** (Obit in *Le Trésor*, no. 130, p.37) **See article published in *Le Trésor* no. 129, pp.21-25.

**KÉROUACK, GILLES
(1930-2020)**

At the long term care centre at St-Isidore de Beauce, on 18 February 2020, aged 89, died Gilles Kérouack (**GFK 02437**). He was predeceased by his long time partner Colette Fraser-Gagné. He was the son of the late Joseph Kérouack and the late Marcelle Blouin. He was the brother of the late Hubert (the late Rose-Hélène Gaudreault), Émilienne, Claire, the late Louise, and Catherine. Besides his sisters, he leaves to mourn Colette's children: Diane, Jocelyne, Roger, Line, Jeannot and Carol. A Celebration of Life was held on 29 February 2020 at the Gonzague Valois Funeral Home in St-Isidore-de-Beauce (Quebec).

**KIROUAC, JOANE
(1954-2020)**

At Montréal, on 5 March 2020, aged 66, died Joane Kirouac. She leaves to mourn her son Andy, her niece Marilou (Pascal), her brothers and a sister and many relatives. Due to Covid 19 pandemic, funeral to be announced later.

**KIROUAC, MARCEL
(1935-2020)**

At Maison du Bouleau Blanc long term care home in Amos (Abitibi, Quebec) on 21 January 2020, aged

84, died Marcel Kirouac, son of the late Maxime Kirouac (**GFK 02193**) and the late Eugénie Kirouac (**GFK 02136**). As he requested, there was no funeral and no commemoration.

KIROUAC, MICHEL ALPHONSE (1923 - 2020)

Michel A. Kirouac (**GFK 00400**), aged 96, died on 13 January 2020 at Christopher Heights Assisted Living, Northampton, Mass. Born on 3 December 1923 in Berteaucourt-les-Dames, France, he was the son of the late Arthur and Leonora (Ancelle) Kirouac. He was predeceased by two brothers Real and Rene Kirouac. Michel immigrated to the USA in 1948 after WWII. Michel was a prisoner of war in France and Germany during WWII; he was a Veteran of the USA Constabulary following the war. He is survived by his wife of 64 years Therese (Therrien) Kirouac; and his children Michele and husband Peter, Lisa, Lynne and wife Carrie, Craig and wife Simone; eight grandchildren, Justine, Andrew (Genevieve), Sam, Max, Michael, Gabriel, Jacob and Zachary; three great-grandchildren James, Jillian and Stella, his brother Guy Kirouac. Mass of Christian Burial was on 17 January 2020 at St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Church in Northampton and burial in Assumption Cemetery in Leeds, Mass.

KIROUAC-AUDET, PATRICIA (1919-2020)

At the Jeffery Hale Hospital in Quebec City, on 20 February 2020, 100 years old, died Patricia Kirouac, wife of Bernard Audet, her second husband. She was the daughter of Catherine Hugues and Albert Kirouac (**GFK 02650**). Besides her husband, Bernard Audet, she leaves to mourn her children: Ted, Ann (the late Jay Perkins), Pauline (the late André Paquet), Carol (Danny Rouleau) and May (Yvon

Chouinard); her grandchildren: Sacha (Myriam Sirois), Jeffrey (Nathalie Bigaouette), Paddy (Nadia Boucher), Tami (Sébastien Carrier), Michael-John (Hubert Bolduc), Lisa (the late Tony Gleaton) and Cory (Cathy Willis); and eleven great-grandchildren. She was the sister of Larry (Jackie Bourbeau) and the sister-in-law of Annette Bélanger (the late Earl Kirouac) and Bertrand Audet. Funeral to be announced later.

KIROUAC, ROGER (1946-2020)

At the General Hospital in Grand-Sault, New Brunswick, aged 74, on 26 February 2020, died Roger Kirouac, widower of Edwina Thériault. Born in Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska in 1946, he was the son of the late Émile Kirouac and the late Doria Michaud and the grandson of Alphonse Kirouac (**GFK 01586**) and Marie-Anne Bernier. He leaves to mourn his two daughters: Tina Doucette (Fabien) and Cheryl Kirouac, four grandchildren: Brandon Doucette (Cassie), Cynthia Doucette (Joleen), Jessica Côté (Jeremy), Tanya Laforest (Aron), and four great-grandchildren: Braxton and Harley Doucette, Noah and Cameron Côté; his brothers and sisters: Elmer, Juliette Madore, Clairmont (Solange) Micheline (Vincent Pelletier), Fernand (Laurie), Suzanne (Michael Dziob), France (Réginald) St-Amand, Brian (friend, Sylvie) and Parise (Allen) Bell. Predeceased by: his wife of 49 years, Edwina, his sister, Viola, his brothers: Réginald, Léandre, Marcel. Celebration of Life was held at Guy O'Regan Funeral Home in Grand-Sault on 3 March 2020. Interment in the Saint-Georges parish Cemetery in Grand-Sault.

KIROUAC, SIMONE (1939-2020)

On 31 January 2020, aged 80, in Roberval (Lac-Saint-Jean), died Simone Kirouac (**GFK 00309**), widow of Marcel Ménard. She was the daughter of the late Maurice Kirouac and the late Marie-Jeanne Cauchon. She leaves to mourn her children: Carole (Michel Dumont) and Daniel (Nadine Daoud); her grandchildren: Maxime (Stéphanie), Noémie, Kevin (Noémie) and Érika (Christian) and two great-grandchildren: Théo and Tristan. She was the sister of: Hélène (the late Jean-Paul Sicotte), the late Gisèle (the late Gérard Verreault), the late Jacques (Rolande Lalancette), the late Claude (Brigitte Paquet), the late Richard (Géraldine Tremblay) and the late Régis (Denise Savard). Funeral was on 8 February 2020 in the chapel of Marc Leclerc Funeral Parlour in Roberval (Quebec). Interment of ashes in the Chambord Cemetery.

LAPOINTE, GHISLAINE (1947-2020)

Ghislaine Lapointe, daughter of the late Blanche Kirouac (**GFK 00319**) and Antoine Lapointe, died on 22 February 2020. She leaves to mourn her daughters: Julie Mathon (Claude) and Caroline Mathon (Alain), her grandsons: Noah and Éloi, her sisters: Françoise Fiset (Smith), Linda Lapointe and Lucie Lapointe (Jacques), and many relatives. Funeral was on 7 March 2020 at the Cathédrale de L'Assomption in Trois-Rivières, Quebec. **She was a cousin of the late Pierre Kirouac, former KFA president, 2002-2005 and of J. A. Michel Bornais, former KFA secretary, 2002-2008.**

**LAVOIE, LUCILLE
(1931-2020)**

On 19 March 2020, aged 88, died in Jonquière (Quebec) Lucille Lavoie, widow of Bertrand Kirouack (GFK 02457). She was the daughter of Marie-Ange (née Thibault) and Joseph-Henri Lavoie; and adopted daughter of her aunt, Eugénie Lavoie and Renat Murray. She leaves to mourn her children: Benoit Kirouack (Rolande Coulombe), Doris (Denis Chamberland), Marcel, Bernard and the late Daniel Kirouack. She was the grandmother of: Audrey (Gaétan), Kevin (Sabrina), Christine (Maxime), Dany Chantale, Anne-Émilie (Frédéric), Simon, Sophie-Hélène; great-grandmother of: Clara-Laure, Thomas, Tristan, Demmy, Jacob, Léanne, Mathis, Alexis, William; sister-in-law of the late Lauréat Kirouack (the late Berthe Savard), the late Marie-Paule (the late Jean-Paul Arseneault), Esther (the late Rodrigue Kirouack), the late Denise (Hervey Néron), the late Ghislaine (the late Alphonse Cyr), Gisèle (Omer Pelletier), Estelle (the late Camil Vachon), Monique (Roy Hayden), Solange (the late Gaston Bergeron). Due to Covid-19, funeral to be announced later.

**MAHEUX-TURCOTTE, COLETTE
(1928-2019)**

On 23 October 2019, 91, died Colette Maheux, widow of Gérard Turcotte. She was the daughter of Blanche Kirouac (GFK 00687) and Joseph Maheux. She leaves to mourn her children: France, Richard (Nathalie Méthot), Marie (Philippe Plamondon); her grandchildren: Florence, Frédéric, Simon (Laurence Côté-Roy), Marianne (Sébastien Brulé); her brothers and sisters: Jean-Paul, the late Jacqueline (the late Adrien Moisan), Louise (Yvan

Landry), the late Roger (the late Claudette Mercier), the late Pierrette, the late Claude (the late Denise Gosselin), Muriel (the late Jacques Tremblay); her sister-in-law Luce Turcotte (Fabien Renaud). Funeral at Saint-Pierre-aux-Liens Church in Charlesbourg (Quebec). Interment of ashes in the parish cemetery.

**MARTIN, LAURA DORA
(1923-2019)**

At the long term care centre St-Joseph at Rivière-du-Loup, on 6 December 2019, 96 years and 8 months, died Laura Dora Martin, first married to the late Raoul Chamberland, then to the late Venant Kirouac (son of Ludger Kirouac (GFK 01436) and Marie-Louise Castonguay). She was the daughter of Alphée Martin and Alberta Côté. She was the foster mother of the late Renaud Chamberland (Thérèse Auclair). She was the sister of the late Yvette (Laurent Marquis), the late Roland (the late Solange Boucher), Rolande (Raymond Rioux). She leaves to mourn the children of the late Venant Kirouac: Sylvain, Mario and Manon, and many relatives from the Martin, Chamberland and Kirouac families. A ceremony was held on 2 May 2020 at M. A. Rioux Funeral Home in Rivière-du-Loup. Interment at the Saint-Épiphanie Cemetery.

**MICHAUD, VIOLETTE BELLA
(1963-2020)**

At Saint-Joseph de Coleraine (Quebec), on 1st March, aged 57, died Violette (Bella) Michaud, daughter of the late Alvéo Michaud and the late Viola Kirouac, granddaughter of Émile Kirouac and Doria Michaud and great-granddaughter of Alphonse Kirouac (GFK 01586) and Marie-Anne Bernier. She leaves to mourn her children: Julie Duffy (Michael Surprenant) Nathalie Duffy

(Benoit Charron) Patrick Duffy (Melissa Kenty) and Patricia Duffy (René Lessard), seven grandchildren: Yanerick, Myliane, Tristan, Ethan, Wyatt, Éloise and Évelyne. Her brothers and sisters: Marjolaine Fournier (Perry), Danielle Scott (Keith), Bernice Madrazo (Jun), Nancy Michaud (the late Dominique Caron), Hermel Michaud (Christine), Jocelyne LeBlanc (Yvon), Monique Jensen (Lyle), Lisa Michaud, Louise Michaud (Jim) and Ricky Bourgoin (Kathy). At the request of the deceased, there was no visitation and no funeral.

**MORIN, CONSTANCE Y.
(1935-2020)**

Constance Y. Morin, 84, died on 20 February 2020 at Schooner Estates in Auburn, Maine. She was born in Lewiston on 20 June 1935, daughter of the late Albert (GFK 02107) and Ida Kirouac. Connie and her husband retired and lived in Old Orchard Beach and Sarasota, Fla., for several years. She is survived by her husband of 67 years, Aime Morin of Auburn; one daughter Terry (Morin) and Gene Roux; one son, Ron (Melissa) Morin; four grandchildren, Kim (Roux) (Justin) Robash, Tianna and Mya Morin. and James Walls; one great-granddaughter, Madison Robash; one sister Gloria (Kirouac) Chaloux. She was predeceased by four brothers, Roland, Raymond, Paul and Marcel Kirouac, and one sister, Dot (Kirouac) Ricci. A memorial service was held on 25 February 2020 at Pinette Dillingham & Lynch Funeral Home in Lewiston, Maine. Private burial at St. Peter's Cemetery.

**Our Deepest
Condolences to the
Bereaved Families**



Day 12/19 of a running challenge Covid-19. At day's end, admiring the sun setting on the horizon, a five-kilometre family run, on one's own land, and respecting safe distances . . .

It is never too late to run five kilometres on a daily basis but it looks like we may have to keep running for quite a while because the coronavirus is not slowing down, certainly not now!

Stay safe, at home, and do not take any chances as you do not want to end up in hospital.

Message from a K descendant, great sportsman, always on the go, on the road, running, cycling, skiing . . . and **Mont-Tremblant Official Athlete Ambassador**.

Patrick Lussier: Finds His Groove On-Mountain: <https://blogue.tremblant.ca/fr/ambassadeur-passionne-ski/>
<https://outeractive.ca/>

OUTERACTIVE Experiences create fun activities like rallies, sports events, adventure races, treasure hunt, etc. Each project is unique and activities are tailored to each group ensuring an unusual and unforgettable experience; offered in Quebec and Ontario for over twenty years.

GENEALOGY / THE READERS' PAGE

As in the previous issue of *Le Trésor des Kirouac*, again in number 132, instead of printing new questions, we print only answers to genealogical questions published in Readers' Pages in past issues of our family bulletin since 2007. Thanks to Michèle Kirouac's husband, Richard Fréchette, who has been involved in genealogical research for a few decades, hundreds of answers are now available. We are very happy to share them with you.

Once more we extend our deepest gratitude to Richard Fréchette for his priceless contribution to our family genealogy.

The Editor

Question 611

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Germain Kirouac, who married Francine Campbell on 14 July 1984 at Cowansville (Quebec)? What are the names of Francine Campbell's parents?

Germain Kirouac's parents are Léopold Kirouac and Jeannine Castonguay. Francine Campbell's parents are Jean-Noël Campbell and Mireille Noisieux.

Question 612

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Denis Kirouac, who married Ginette Huot on 26 June at Montreal (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Ginette Huot's parents?

Denis Kirouac's parents are Robert Kirouac and Ursule Cloutier. Ginette Huot's parents are Maurice Huot and Marie-Anna Asselin. They

were married on 26 June 1981 at the Montreal Courthouse. It was Ginette's second marriage; she was first married to Jean-Yves Richard on 14 August 1976 in Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde Parish in Verdun (Montreal, Quebec).

Question 613

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Richard Kirouac, who married Gale Renwick on 10 March at Montreal (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Gale Renwick's parents?

Richard Kirouac was the son of Conrad Kirouac and Marielle Pagé. Gale Renwick's parents are Roddy Renwick and Elvina Forte. They were married on 10 March 1978 at the Montreal Courthouse. (Montreal, Quebec).

Question 614

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Carole Lessard, spouse of Sylvain Kirouac, son of Venant Kirouac and Dolorès Sirois?

Carole Lessard's parents are Roger Lessard and Antoinette Arseneau. They were married on 3 September 1983 in Saint-Raphaël-Archange Parish at L'Île-Bizard (Montreal, Quebec).

Question 615

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Pierre Kirouac, who married Lise McCann on 2 August at Saint-Jérôme (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Lise McCann's parents?

Pierre Kirouac's parents are René Kirouac and Paula Renaud. Lise

McCann's parents are Jean-Jacques McCann and Lilianne Lemarbre. They were married on 2 August 1980 at the Courthouse in Saint-Jérôme (Quebec). Pierre was first married to Élisabeth Durocher on 24 March 1973 in Saint-Ferdinand Parish in Laval (Quebec).

Question 616

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Pierre Kirouac, who married Louise Guillet on 11 December at Sainte-Foy (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Louise Guillet's parents?

Pierre Kirouac's parents are Yvan Kirouac and Gabrielle Cayouette. Louise Guillet's parents are Adolphe Guillet and Juliette Le Rossignol. They were married on 11 December 1976 in the Province of Quebec's Église des Frères chrétiens.

Question 617

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Hélène Boies who married Michel Kirouac (GFK 01460), son of Gérard Kirouac and Réjeanne Bélanger on 9 July 1977 at Arvida (Quebec)?

Hélène Boies's parents are Gérard Boies and Annette Martel.

Question 618

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 124, Summer 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Jean-Pierre Kirouac, who married Abjette Marie Jean-Michel on 20 December 1979 at Verdun (Montreal, Quebec). What are the names of Abjette Marie Jean-Michel's parents?

Jean-Pierre Kirouac's parents are Robert Kirouac and Yvonne Bérubé.

Abjette Marie Jean-Michel's parents are Alcergue Jean-Michel and Admise Misère, originally from Haiti.

Question 619

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Hélène Guay, spouse of Gilles Kirouac, son of Gérard Kirouac and Liliane Barbeau?

Hélène Guay's parents are Roger Guay and Thérèse Villeneuve. They were married at the Courthouse in Laval (Quebec) on 7 July 1984.

Question 620

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Jacques Kirouac, who married Jeanne Chevalier on 17 December at Montreal (Quebec). Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Jeanne Chevalier parents?

Jacques Kirouac's parents are Robert Kirouac and Yvonne Bérubé. Jeanne Chevalier's parents are Armand Chevalier and Denise Émond. They were married on 17 December 1977 in Saint-Étienne Parish at Montreal (Quebec).

Question 621

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Claude Kirouac who married Antonine Bouchard on 10 September 1979 at Montreal (Quebec). What are the names of Antonine Bouchard's parents?

Claude Kirouac's parents are Alphonse (Alphondor) Kirouac and Marie-Espérance Bélanger. Antonine Bouchard's parents are Joseph-Louis Bouchard and Béatrice Larouche. Claude was first married to Marie-Rose Millette, daughter of Émile Millette and Lucienne Labelle, on 14 October 1957 in Sainte-Bernadette Parish at Rouyn-Noranda (Abitibi, Quebec).

Question 624

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

Sylvie Kirouac, daughter of Jean-Paul Kirouac and Jacqueline Allaire, married Normand Plourde on 29 June at Belœil (Quebec), but in which year?

They were married on 29 June 1985 in Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil Parish (Quebec).

Question 625

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Suzanne Kirouac, who married François Bégin on 18 August at Granby (Quebec). Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of François Bégin's parents?

Suzanne Kirouac's parents are Lucien Kirouac and Gisèle Couture. François Bégin's parents are Réal Bégin and Estelle Desmarais. They were married on 18 August 1979 in Très-Sainte-Trinité Parish at Granby (Quebec).

Question 626

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Monique Kirouac, who married Gilbert Poirier on 11 March at Lennoxville (Sherbrooke, Quebec). Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Gilbert Poirier's parents?

Monique Kirouac's parents are Marcellin (Marcel) Kirouac and Jeanne-d'Arc Langlois. Gilbert Poirier's parents are Gérard Poirier and Rita Bujold.

Monique was first married to Gilles Langlois, son of Alonzo Robert Langlois and Jacqueline Roy, on 23 February 1963 in Saint-Sacrement Parish at Sherbrooke (Quebec). And on 20 December 1975 at Sherbrooke (Quebec), in a civil ceremony she married Maurice Parent, son of Roméo Parent and Anita Laurin.

Question 627

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Monique Kirouac, who married Bruno Allaire on 22 May at Victoriaville (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Bruno Allaire's parents?

Monique Kirouac's parents are Aurèle Kirouac and Marie-Marthe Soucy. Bruno Allaire's parents are Roger Allaire and Yvette Roy. They were married on 22 May 1976 in Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens Parish in Victoriaville (Quebec). Monique was first married to Lawrence Lavoie (1944-1971), son of Philippe Lavoie and Léontine Taillon, on 30 May 1968 in Saint-Prime Parish Church in St-Prime, Lac-Saint-Jean (Quebec).

Question 628

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Gilles Langlois, who married Monique Kirouac on 23 February 1963 at Sherbrooke (Quebec)?

See answer to previous Question 626.

Question 629

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Sylvain-Denis Turmel, who married Danielle Kirouac on 26 at Belœil (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. Danielle is the daughter of Jean-Paul Kirouac and Jacqueline Allaire.

Sylvain Turmel's parents are Léopold Turmel and Jeannine Gladu. They were married on 26 May 1984 in Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil Parish (Beloeil, Quebec).



Question 630

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Marie-Rose Kirouac who married Joseph Fiset on 3 December at Quebec City (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Joseph Fiset's parents?

Marie-Rose Charlotte Kirouac's parents are Édouard Kirouac and Alexina Dubé. Joseph Arthur Fiset's parents are Albert Fiset and Alice Delagrave. It was a second marriage for both on 3 December 1983 in Notre-Dame-des-Victoires Church in Quebec City (Quebec).

Charlotte Kirouac's first husband was Raymond Boulanger, son of Herménégilde Boulanger and Julia Paquet on 1st July 1957 in St-François-d'Assise Parish in Quebec City (Quebec). Arthur Fiset was first married to Marguerite Lecompte, daughter of Adjutor Lecompte and Émilie Gaudreau, on 29 November 1947 in the parish Church of Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (Quebec).

Question 631

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 125, Autumn 2017)

What are the names of the parents of Marie Kirouac, who married Joseph Ouimet on 14 July at Montreal (Quebec)? Year of marriage unknown. What are the names of Joseph Ouimet's parents?

Marie Denise Christine Kirouac's parents are Gilbert Kirouac and Lucille Marier. Joseph Denis Édouard Jean Ouimet's are Édouard Ouimet and Marguerite Lefebvre. They were married on 14 July 1984 at Saint-Jean-Baptiste Church in Montreal (Quebec).



Question 635

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 126, Spring 2018)

What are the names of the parents of Lucille Kirouac, spouse of Réal Lapointe? They were married on first December at Montreal (Quebec)? In which parish and in what year were they married? What are the names of Réal Lapointe's parents?

Lucille Kirouac's parents are Gilbert Kirouac and Lucille Marier. Réal Lapointe's parents are Georges Lapointe and Blanche Carrette. They were married on 1st December 1979 at Montreal Courthouse, Montreal (Quebec).

Question 636

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 126, Spring 2018)

What are the names of the parents of Lucie Kirouac, spouse of Gérald Wylie? They were married on 5 July at Victoriaville (Quebec). In which parish and in what year were they married? What are the names of Gérard Wylie's parents?

Lucie Kirouac's parents are Yvan Kirouac and Gabrielle Cayouette. Gerald Wylie's parents are John Wylie and Alice Colette. The family is from New-Brunswick. The Wylie-Kirouac couple was married on 5 July 1980 at the Baptiste Évangélique Church in Victoriaville (Quebec).

Question 637

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 126, Spring 2018)

What are the names of the parents of Louiselle Kirouac, spouse of Daniel Dagenais? They were married on 24 May at Montreal (Quebec)? In which parish and in what year were they married? What are the names of Daniel Dagenais's parents?



Louiselle Kirouac's parents are Joseph Kirouac and Joséphine St-Pierre. Daniel Dagenais's parents are Roméo Dagenais and Bertha Bougie. They were married on 24 May 1980 at the Montreal Courthouse, Montreal (Quebec).

Louiselle was first married to Jean Dauphin, from Haiti, on 4 November 1972 at the St-Joseph-de-Bordeaux Church in Montreal (Quebec).

On 13 July 1985, at the Montreal Courthouse (Montreal, Quebec), she married her third husband, Serge Malo, son of Théophile Malo and Marcelle Archambault. Serge Malo was first married to Joanne Désilets on 29 August 1970; and second to Rachelle Véronneau on 16 October 1978. (This paragraph answers Question 638 found in Le Trésor, number 126, Spring 2018)

Question 639

(Le Trésor des Kirouac,
number 126, Spring 2018)

What are the names of the parents of Linda Kirouac, spouse of Michel Morabito, son of Michel Morabito and Thérèse Sawchuck? They were married on 7 December at Montreal (Quebec), but in which parish and in what year?

Linda Kirouac's parents are Léopold Kirouac and Bernadette Méthot. They were married on 7 December 1985 at the Montreal Courthouse, Montreal (Quebec).

Other answers will follow in the next **Trésor des Kirouac**.



KIROUAC FAMILY ASSOCIATION BOARD MEMBERS FOR 2019-2020

PRESIDENT François Kirouac (00715) Lévis (Québec)	TREASURER René Kirouac (02241) Québec (Québec)	COUNSELLOR Three vacant positions
1ST VICE-PRÉSIDENT AND MEETING SECRETARY Céline Kirouac (00563) Québec (Québec)	COUNSELLOR Marie Kirouac (00840) Québec (Québec)	
2ND VICE-PRÉSIDENT Marc Villeneuve Chicoutimi (Québec)	COUNSELLOR Mercédès Bolduc Chicoutimi (Québec)	

REGIONAL CORRESPONDENTS/REPRESENTATIVES

Region 1 QUÉBEC, BEAUCÉ-APPALACHES Marie Kirouac (00840) Québec (Québec)	Region 4 MAURICIE, BOIS-FRANCS, EASTERN TOWNSHIPS Vacant post	Region 7 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <i>EASTERN TIME ZONE</i> Mark Pattison Washington, DC, USA
Region 2 MONTRÉAL, OUTAOUAIS, ABITIBI Vacant post	Region 5 SAGUENAY, LAC-SAINT-JEAN Mercédès Bolduc Chicoutimi (Québec)	<i>CENTRAL TIME ZONE</i> Greg Kyrourac (00239) Ashland, IL, USA
Region 3 CÔTE-DU-SUD, BAS-SAINT-LAURENT, GASPÉSIE ET MARITIMES Lucille Kirouac (01307) Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (Québec)	Region 6 ONTARIO AND WESTERN PROVINCES Georges Kirouac (01663) Winnipeg (Manitoba)	

KFA BOARD MEMBERS AND REGIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

MAY BE REACHED THROUGH THE KFA EMAIL ADDRESS:

association@familleskirouac.com

KFA PERMANENT COMMITTEES

LE TRÉSOR DES KIROUAC Responsable - Marie Kirouac

Writing and production
(in alphabetical order)
LeRoy Roger Curwick
François Kirouac
Marie Kirouac
Greg Kyrourac
Marie Lussier Timperley

SOCIAL MEDIA

Vacant

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY Responsable: François Kirouac

(in alphabetical order)
Céline Kirouac
François Kirouac
Lucille Kirouac
Greg Kyrourac

SOUVENIRS AND BOOKS

Vacant

PRODUCTS & AUDIOVISUAL ARCHIVES

Vacant

JACK KEROUAC OBSERVATORY

Responsable: Eric Waddell

MARIE-VICTORIN OBSERVATORY

Responsable: Lucie Jasmin

WEBSITE

Webmaster: Réjean Brassard

Our Motto

Pride Dignity Integrity



Founded: 20 November 1978

Incorporated: 26 February 1986

Member of the

*Fédération des associations de familles
du Québec since 1983*

Canada Post

Mail agreement Number 40069967 for Mailing Publications

Return to the following address:

Fédération des associations de familles du Québec

650, rue Graham-Bell, bureau 210, Québec (Québec) G1N

4H5

IMPRIMÉ—PRINTED PAPER SURFACE

*Alexandre
Le Bihan*

*Maurice Louis
Levis-DuRoach*

Alexandre DuRoach

**GIVEN THE CURRENT PANDEMIC,
OUR ANNUAL GATHERING
IN SAINT-JEAN-PORT-JOLI
IS POSTPONED
UNTIL 11 SEPTEMBER 2021**

To contact us or receive information about our activities:

Main Office
3782, Chemin Saint-Louis
Québec (Québec)
Canada G1W 1T5

Website
www.familleskirouac.com
Email: association@familleskirouac.com

Treasurer & Membership:
René Kirouac
Telephone: (418) 653-2772

FREE EMAIL KFA NEWS SERVICE

LE TRÉSOR EXPRESS

To receive KFA's Info Express bulletins,

Send your email address to:

association@familleskirouac.com