

SOCIETY PAGES

NUMBER 32 ■ Summer/Fall 2011 ■ \$2.00



Special Edition

■ CELEBRATING THE END OF THE RESTORATION PROJECT AND
THE OPENING OF *DOING TIME* !

morrin

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Au terme de ces six années de collaboration avec le Morrin Centre, Boudreau Fortier Huot architectes est fier d'avoir participé à la restauration et au réaménagement de ce lieu marquant qui témoigne de l'histoire de Québec et qui participe, de manière singulière et significative, à l'environnement bâti de l'arrondissement historique.

Au plaisir de travailler de nouveau ensemble,

Bonne continuation !

SOCIETY PAGES

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LIBRARY HOURS

Sunday	12:00PM-4:00PM
Monday	CLOSED
Tuesday	12:00PM-9:00PM
Wednesday	12:00PM-4:00PM
Thursday	12:00PM-4:00PM
Friday	12:00PM-4:00PM
Saturday	10:00AM-4:00PM

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The mission of the **Morrin Centre** is to share and foster English-language culture in the Quebec City region. The Morrin Centre is administered by the Literary & Historical Society of Quebec.
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*Toutes nos félicitations
pour la restauration du Morrin Centre !
La communauté anglophone enrichit admirablement
la ville de Québec et contribue à sa vie culturelle.
L'exposition Faire son temps en est un bel exemple.
J'invite toute la population à visiter ce lieu
pour en apprendre plus sur son histoire.*

Le maire de Québec

Régis Labeaume

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members and Friends,

This issue of Society Pages celebrates the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the Literary and Historical Society. On June 7th, many of you gathered in the hall of the Morrin Centre to celebrate an historic achievement, the culmination of seven years of tireless efforts, the grand opening of the restored Morrin Centre.

I would like to sincerely thank all of those many people who have contributed throughout this process. The leadership of the Council, the dedication of the Morrin Centre staff and volunteers, the generous contributions of our partners and your continued support have all been key components to the success of the venture.

The financial state of the Society is presently robust, having benefited from a remarkably successful fundraising campaign and strong self-financing initiatives. As the Summer draws to a close, we can look back proudly on a successful season, which saw thousands of visitors discover the rich history of the English presence in Quebec City. The Doing Time exhibition was lauded by critics and visitors alike. These activities continue to generate revenue without impeding on our core mission. They drive an ever-growing number of cultural activities that involve and empower members of our community, from the youngest (Book Quest) to the oldest (a new program for Seniors is in development). In fact, this focus on self-financing strengthens the independence maintained by generations past since the birth of our Society, more than 175 years ago.

However, this financial situation is temporary and we are constantly challenged by the need to increase our revenues and procure a source of long term core funding. As I noted in a previous letter, the Society receives sporadic funding from various provincial sources. To ensure it sustains and develops its services and programs, we must obtain long term funding commitments from the three levels of government. The Society has been left behind in the public funding of culture and the arts. It is essential that governments recognize the important role we play for the city, the province and the nation.

A strategic plan for the Morrin Centre has recently been prepared by the firm of consultants Zins, Beauséne et Associés. It provides a clear pathway for the future, requiring that we fully develop the extraordinary potential of our Old Quebec building and our collections. The new exhibition and restored rooms provide further opportunity to do so and we shall continue to grow our revenues as a result.

We must, however, keep in perspective that we are an historic cultural institution and not a commercial venture. It is critical that we preserve the character of our precious Society.

In closing, I strongly encourage you to reserve your evening on November 3rd next for the third edition of the Literary Feast which promises to be another exceptional event.

Thank you for your continued support,




FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

As the end of summer approaches, I am happy to announce that we have opened the doors to many visitors in the interpretation of this beautiful building, especially now that the renovations have drawn to a close. As I am writing these lines, we have already welcomed over 3700 visitors, more than we had for the whole of last year! Visitors have also been sending in their reviews to Trip Advisor, where we continue to receive an excellent rating in the 'Things to do' category.

Summer Students

The wonderful reaction of the visitors would not be possible without the excellent work done by our student guides: see the article Putting Names to Faces on page 13. Summer students have been helping upstairs in the office as well: Sarah Villeneuve, graphics designer, and Jérémie Bédard-Wien, events assistant and general creative computer genius (what will we do without him when he goes back to Montreal?) These students have been hired thanks to the federal government programs 'Young Canada Works,' run by Canadian Heritage, and 'Canada Summer Jobs,' run by HRSDC.

Volunteers in the summer

Equally indispensable are our volunteers, who have been helping at the reception desk, in the interpretation of the prison exhibit or distributing pamphlets: Lorna Gailis, Gonzalo Castro, Cinthia and Jean Girard (who has also served as an excellent guide). Also many thanks go out to our library volunteers: Katherine Burgess, Shirley Nadeau, Maxime Tellier, Jean Dionne, Ronald Blair, Jack Bryden, Mary Linklater, Donna Yavorska, Miriam Blair (part of the book committee). Thank you all. To get involved yourself, see the section on volunteer opportunities on page 18.

New faces

Also working in the office is Stephanie Johnston, who has been looking after the tour guides schedule and contacting the schools to set up school tours. New to the team, for at least the next few months, is Bethann Merkle, who works as cultural events and volunteer coordinator.

Society Pages

You may have noticed the colourful new look of this special edition of the Society Pages. It is but a beginning: with your help, we would like to bring the Pages to a new level. This upheaval will begin with the inception of a Committee.

If you would like to put your writing or artistic talents to good use, I invite you to contact the editor, librarian Virginia Haustrate. She will be happy to give you more details on the Committee's role and responsibilities. Edition is daunting as it is rewarding: "the work was like peeling an onion. The outer skin came off with difficulty... but in no

time you'd be down to its innards, tears streaming from your eyes as more beautiful reductions became possible." (Edward Blishen).

Strategic Plan

We are in the process of wrapping up our 5-year strategic business plan, which was prepared for us by the consulting company Zins Beauchesne and Associates in conjunction with our planning committee. Many thanks go to Council members Sovita Chander, Ladd Johnson and Shauneen Furlong, along with Quebec City representative Annie Blouin and MCCCCF representative Amélie Gagné, and the Morrin Centre's Development Director (?) Marie Rubsteck, who is coordinating the plan. What has been made clear, from the exhaustive research put into this plan, is that the Centre needs to receive support from all levels of government, as well as from the private sector and individual contributions, to be able to operate and achieve its full potential. If we get this support, we project that the percentage of government funds against our self-generated funds will diminish over the next five years.

One suggestion coming out of the plan is to develop our gift shop. Next time you are in the Centre, please look at our new reception desk and see what products we have on offer! Online purchasing should soon be available, and the selection will be expanded - just in time for your Christmas shopping.

Les Mérites d'architecture

The City runs an annual competition called Les Mérites d'architecture de la Ville de Québec, which rewards the efforts being made to improve urban beautification. More than twenty awards are presented each year. They cover all categories ranging from construction of new housing to recycling of high density buildings. Projects nominated must have been completed during the year.

We are entered in the Entretien et préservation (upkeep and preservation) category. When the finalists are chosen by jury in September, the public will be asked to vote by Internet for the 'Public's Choice.' If our project is chosen as a finalist, please support the Morrin Centre's nomination. We will contact you by e-mail with the web address where you can vote, and encourage you to tell all of your friends to support us, too.

I hope that you have all had a wonderful summer and I look forward to meeting you at one of the numerous events that we hold here, or crossing your path in the library.

Sincerely,



GLIMPSES OF QUEBEC CITY'S COMMON GAOL, 1808-1867

By Donald Fyson

For the last few months, I've been researching the history of Quebec City's common gaol between 1808 and 1867. As most readers know, the building that now houses the Morrin Centre was first a prison, before it became home to Morrin College and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in 1868. The LHSQ has decided to produce a book on the history of the building and of the three main institutions it housed over the years. My job, as a specialist of the history of crime and criminal justice in Quebec from the 18th to the 20th centuries, is to do the part on the gaol.

Surprisingly, the gaol has actually been written about quite extensively, far more than the Montreal gaol that was built at the same time. The earliest "historical" piece I know of was in George Hawkins' 1834 *The Picture of Quebec*, which not only described the gaol building, but also gave a brief history of prisons in Quebec City since the French régime. Other historical overviews followed, such as that written in September 1867 by George-Frédéric Baillairgé, the grandnephew of the building's original architect. An engineer in the newly-formed federal department of public works, Baillairgé produced a detailed report on Canadian public buildings, including the "Old District Jail, Quebec". He first reproduced the Latin text of the infamous plaque that was installed over the front door, warning the wicked of their punishment -- a plaque that was soon to be obliterated during the transformation of the building into Morrin College. Baillairgé then briefly described the building and its history, noting its recent closure (the prisoners had been transferred to the prison on the Plains of Abraham at the end of May) and handover to Morrin College. He also added Hawkins' history of prisons in Quebec. Most of this detail was unnecessary in a technical report, but the gaol seems to have captured Baillairgé's imagination, just like many others after him. There have been local historians such as James MacPherson Le Moine and George Gale; academic historians such as Jean-Marie Fecteau and myself; and numerous studies by architectural historians, archaeologists, museologists and Morrin Centre researchers, connected with the various heritage projects that have developed around the building since the 1970s.

One of the defining characteristics of most of these studies is that they've been based either on second-hand information from other studies, or on incomplete first-hand historical research. This has led to frequent confusion over basic facts, such as the date the gaol opened: some say 1812, others 1813 (the date most usually given) and still others, 1814. A bit of systematic work in the archives has led me to a date of November or December 1812, since that was when the gaol building was essentially finished (although there was still work going on in 1813), and also when the gaoler moved in. A difference of a year or two is of course of little importance, but it illustrates the nebulous grasp we have on the history of the gaol - I myself gave an incorrect date in a book I published not that long ago.

There's also the matter of the novelty of the gaol. The building is often described as the first purpose-built prison in Canada and the first to be inspired by John Howard's principles. This for example is what it says on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board's plaque on the front of the gaol. Unfortunately, it's not true. Two gaols were planned and built from 1808 onwards, one in Quebec City, designed by François Baillairgé, and the other in Montreal, designed by Louis Charland. Both were broadly inspired by Howard's reform principles; but the Montreal gaol was finished first, in the spring of 1812, and was already housing prisoners as early as 1811. This was because Montreal's situation was more urgent than Quebec City's. The old building used as a gaol in Montreal had burnt down a few years earlier, and the prisoners were housed temporarily in vaults under the courthouse. These were probably similar to the vaults which can still be seen under the Morrin Centre; in other words, particularly unhealthy and uncomfortable. In Quebec City, on the other hand, the existing gaol was in the east end of the Artillery Barracks. It was far from ideal, but nevertheless good enough to serve its purpose until construction of the new gaol was essentially finished in the late fall of 1812.

Take also the often-mentioned iron balcony erected over the front door of the gaol and used as a drop for public hangings. It can clearly be seen in the only good

TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

contemporary image we have of the gaol, by James Cockburn. But its story is more complicated. For one thing, no one seems to have realized that the balcony wasn't there when the gaol was first erected, and thus wasn't used in the first few hangings that took place in front of the gaol. Instead, it was put up later, in 1819, under the auspices of one of the gaol's most famous characters, Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, who was sheriff of Quebec at the time and thus responsible for the gaol. Aubert de Gaspé had the work done entirely on his own initiative, using the services of a local cutler and locksmith, John Nixon, who devised some sort of expensive contraption involving springs, levers and chains. The cost was indeed so high and so novel that the government initially refused to reimburse Aubert de Gaspé. This also puts an entirely different light on Aubert de Gaspé's claim, in his *Mémoires*, that he was a benign and compassionate sheriff (since he devised a rotating pillory that let prisoners avoid the projectiles launched at them by the crowds). It's hard to see his iron drop (which he doesn't mention) in such a humane light, given the eleven people who were executed on it between 1821 and 1836, and the horrid struggles some of them underwent before they died ... Some texts also state that the iron balcony stayed there until the gaol closed in 1867. But it was actually taken down in 1844, following a petition from city residents who saw it as a relic that was repugnant to humanity and horrific for the neighbourhood. They were reflecting a broader distaste for public executions that helps explain why there was only one more hanging at the old gaol, in 1864.

So, how to correct these various misinterpretations, and produce a more accurate, and richer, history of the gaol? By doing what historians should always do: going to the sources, checking as many of them as possible, and cross-referencing the results. In the case of the gaol, there are important records at the archives here in Quebec City, like the prison registers which record the details of who was incarcerated when, for what and for how long, or the other administrative records kept by the gaoler, including lists of punishments and of escapes from the 1850s and 1860s. But many of the more important earlier sources are not in Quebec City at all, but rather in Ottawa, among the records of the governments of Lower Canada and of the Province of Canada. For example, it's in Ottawa that we find the almost complete accounts of the commissioners who oversaw the construction of the gaol, which can provide precious information for architectural historians. They tell us among other things that Baillairgé often changed his

mind during construction: for example, at first he planned to have not just one round window (an "oeil de bouc" as he called it), but three. As well, since the gaol was the responsibility of Quebec's successive sheriffs, the correspondence between those officers and the central authorities is a particularly valuable source. In their letters and reports, the sheriffs talked frankly of many matters. They described in detail the fundamental problems with the building. The lack of any separation between the gaol and the streets around it meant that prisoners' friends could easily send in alcohol, tools, even firearms. There was no way for the gaoler and his turnkeys to secretly observe the prisoners, which is what allowed a counterfeit coining ring to operate for a few months in the gaol itself ... And the privies were constantly stopping up! The sheriffs also described the insubordination of many prisoners (military prisoners were a particularly difficult bunch) and discussed escape attempts in detail: down through the privies, up through the ceilings, even out through the round window. They also reported the sometimes less than regular behaviour of the gaolers, turnkeys (gaolers' assistants) and matrons. One turnkey offered, for a fee, to look the other way when prisoners escaped. Other gaol officials sent trusted prisoners outside into the city on errands. And in the early 1840s the sheriff even accused the gaoler of allowing a large ball to be held in the female prison! The government records in Ottawa also contain a rich seam of petitions from prisoners, some begging for mercy, others complaining of their treatment, still others asking for favours, all giving voice to these unfortunates. For example, one petition from several female prisoners complained that the matron and the superintendent of the house of correction, who were a married couple, regularly got into fights and had to be separated by the female prisoners - the watched became the watchers! Some key sources are still missing, though. François Baillairgé, the gaol's architect, kept a journal during the building process, which I have not located (any tips would be appreciated!) and a scale model of the gaol used during construction was apparently still in the attic of a house in the rue Ferland in 1891 (again, if anyone knows about its current whereabouts, or any photos of it, please tell me!).

Using as wide a variety of sources as possible allows us to be clearer about things such as the internal layout of the gaol. For example, writers have often assumed that the cell-blocks that were taken down when the building was converted in 1868 were similar to those that still survive on the ground floor. But the masons' accounts

TRANSACTIONS - CONTINUED

and the sheriffs' descriptions tell us something quite different. Instead of cramped, vaulted stone wards with closed cells around them, the main floors of the gaol were actually composed of large, open wards, with plastered ceilings and open, brick-walled sleeping rooms around the outside. The forbidding cells that still exist



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were actually meant for exceptional cases: people condemned to death, for example, or prisoners who had misbehaved and were put in solitary confinement.

But perhaps most importantly, reading all of these different sources (which I'm still in the process of doing) gives us a glimpse of life in the gaol that's quite different from the rigid discipline laid out in the gaol regulations. The regulations might well ban alcohol, but prisoners could get it smuggled in anyways, or even at some points buy it directly (and illegally) from the gaoler or the turnkeys. Visiting hours might be limited, but if prisoners could speak to their friends through the windows, what did the rules really mean? And as for banning games, or preventing private conversations between prisoners, that was simply impossible. The sheriff saw all of this as proof that the gaol was a "seminary of vice" in which prisoners were constantly plotting mischief; but we can also think of the gaol as a miniature society, with its own rules and power relations. Prisoners abused each other verbally, fought between themselves and stole food and other things from one another, but other prisoners also looked after the sick and the insane. Middle-class prisoners, especially debtors (such as Aubert de Gaspé himself in later years) but also including some of the two dozen or so Patriotes who were incarcerated in 1837-1839, were treated far better than vagrants, prostitutes, or disobedient sailors. Prisoners also resisted authority in all kinds of ways, not just by escaping or refusing to work, but by doing things like giving false names when they were committed, shouting and singing in their wards, breaking the window-panes, passing their gaol-supplied clothing and bedding out the window to trade for food or alcohol, swearing at the guards, throwing water and ice at the sentries outside, soaking the old rope they were supposed to pick apart so as to make it heavier (since they had to produce a certain weight each day), even going on a soup strike to protest against the quality of the gruel ... In short, although the gaol was meant to impose middle-class discipline and tame the unruly masses, in the end it was much more the reflection of and even extension of the brawling, bustling, dirty, smelly port city that it lay right in the centre of.

But for more details, you'll have to wait for the book ...

Donald Fyson is professor of history at Université Laval and codirector of the Centre interuniversitaire d'études québécoises (CIEQ). He can be reached at donald.fyson@hst.ulaval.ca.

EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

INAUGURATING THE RESTORED MORRIN CENTER

By Jérémie Bedard-Wien



“On December 7, 2004, the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec embarked upon an important new phase of its long and illustrious existence.” Thus began a restoration project heralded in these very pages in the spring of 2005. The Morrin Centre was intended as a renewal of the Literary and Historical Society, a chance for future generations to build upon the rich history of anglophone Quebec. The celebration of the completion of the latter half of the project, representing seven years of work, was a historic event in its own right.

It all began with a press conference, well-attended in spite of the unravelling political scandal of the day. Guests of honour included the Ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine, Christine Saint-Pierre, Deputy Mayor Michelle Morin-Doyle, and representatives of various public and private partners. As the cameras flashed, Ms. Saint-Pierre, made a bilingual speech in which she pointed out a little known fact about Morrin College, which was that in 1889 it granted a diploma to one of the very first female graduates in this province.

Prior to being an anglophone university, the building housed the very first common jail in Canada, whose sombre history is the main theme of the new exhibition *Doing Time: Quebec City's Common Gaol*. Given this heritage of record-breaking, we could not help but reinvent a time-honoured opening ceremony: instead of cutting a ribbon, dignitaries unlocked a chain across the doorway, echoing a ritual once performed in the gaol cells.

Donald Fyson, University Laval Professor of History and consultant for the exhibition, gave everyone a special tour during which he outlined the original character of the jail. Its emphasis on retributive justice is still the main tenet of our justice system.

Partners are extremely valued by the Society, but as a cultural centre, we were anxious to present the new Morrin to fellow members of the community. The opportunity arose that very evening when more than 150 patrons were treated to delicious “amuse-gueules” offered by the caterers Le Saint-Amour, Panache, and Les Voûtes du Cavour, while discovering parts of the building most had never seen. The restored chemistry lab of

EVENTS & ACTIVITIES - CONTINUED



the old College was notably showcased, from the dark-room in the corner to the scribble on the blackboards. Through its interpretation activities the Centre has revived the didactic ambitions of the old College.

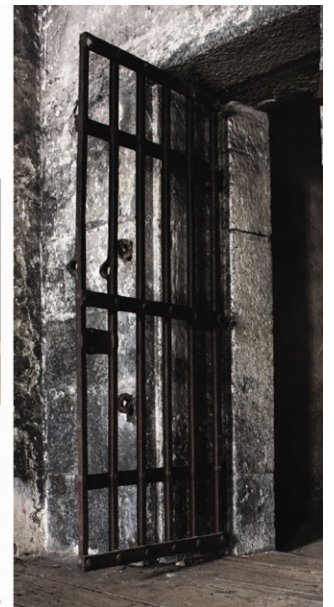
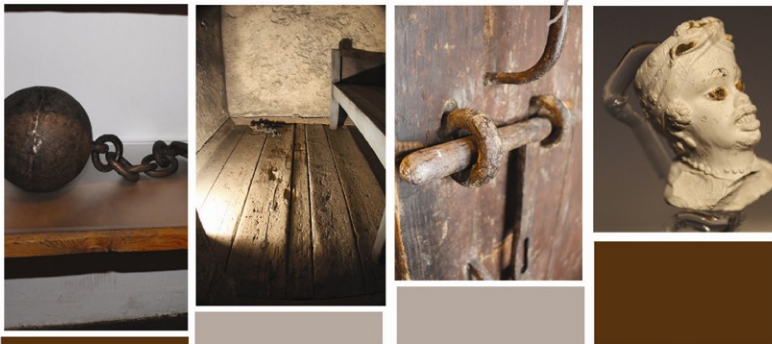
An inauguration would not be complete without speeches. David F. Blair's speech reflected his invaluable personal investment in the project as President of the Lit and Hist and his indefatigable pursuit of the Society's mission – the driving force behind the Morrin Centre. Rounding off was Maxime Chouinard, curator of the new exhibition, which he hoped would “make you discover a forgotten city, a past buried under the new identity of the Vieux-Québec. But most importantly: to make you think.”

If you, too, heard these words and enjoyed the “cinq-à-sept” that followed, you may remember what a wonderful evening it was. A momentous sense of achievement adorned the faces of all involved: the great number of volunteers, partners, and members present is testament to the strength of our community. Without your contribution, the Morrin Centre would not be looking forward to such a bright future. ■

Visit the New Morrin!

Discover the new exhibition if you haven't already! Our interpretation work will take your breath away. Special rates for members. For schedules and general information, visit morrin.org

Faire son temps Doing Time



La prison commune de Québec
The Quebec City Common Gaol

INTERPRETATION

A CALL FOR DONATIONS OF OBJECTS

By Maxime Chouinard, Curator

As you may know, the Literary and Historical Society was once not only a library but one of Canada's first museums. It collected a diverse range of objects including Roman coins and Aboriginal artefacts, paintings, the personal effects of illustrious individuals, minerals, plants and insects. It collected stuffed mammals and had one of the most complete bird collection in the Americas. It also collected historical documents dating from as early as the French régime. Over the years these collections were lost to fires or sold, with objects sold at auction or given to public institutions, as was the case of our famous bird and animal collection which went to the Quebec High School.

Now that our future is looking brighter and that our building is looking tidier, we are once more thinking of acquiring objects to help refurbish our display spaces to their former glory and to help to interpret the Morrin Centre and the English language heritage of Quebec City.

Contrary to what many people think, heritage institutions do not have impressive financial resources for acquisitions. We regularly receive offers to buy rare objects at prices as high as \$100,000... or sometimes more. Even the British Museum would think twice before parting with such an amount. Needless to say, we are neither the British Museum nor the Metropolitan, and can only realistically acquire objects through donations. Ever since its earliest days, this is how the Literary and Historical Society obtained the majority of its collections, starting with Lady Dalhousie's donation of a herbarium.

You too can help us by contributing to the rebuilding of our collections. Be aware though that we are much more selective than in 1865, and are not acquiring everything that might come our way anymore. It is possible that a donated object might be refused. Even if it is a valuable object, it might become a burden. You mustn't feel bad if your donation is refused, and we will do our best to help you find a more suitable place for it. Here are some reasons why we might refuse donations:

- Unrelated to our acquisition policy. Heritage organizations must present a coherent collection to visitors. How would a Picasso fit in a geological museum? We all know people who hoard everything they can find, and we all know what happens after a while.

- Lack of space. Believe it or not, the Morrin Centre has very few storage spaces so we must be selective.
- Poor condition. An object may be in such a poor condition that restoration might be too expensive. It might contaminate the existing collections or even the employees! (bug infestations, mould, etc.)
- Poor documentation. An undocumented object (without a history) is of much less interest. A painting of an anonymous subject by an unknown artist is very hard to interpret!

Now you might ask yourself: "Well, what are you looking for then?" Here are some of the objects we would consider acquiring:

- Antique scientific apparatus (up to 1902, for our restored chemistry lab)
- Stuffed animals (scientific specimens or hunting trophies)
- Objects related to the anglophone heritage of Quebec (especially identified portraits)
- And of course, old books related to Canadian history or travelogues

While we may not offer you monetary compensation for your donation, we may give you a tax receipt, as donations to non-profit organisations such as ours can be redeemed (up to the value of the object donated). Different types of donations can be arranged through a contract. So if you have any objects that you wish to part with, do consider contributing to a good cause by helping the Morrin Centre. Be also assured that we will do everything in our power to ensure exemplary conservation of your objects and – if they are accepted – to make sure that they will be appreciated by thousands of visitors every year. ■

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GUIDED TOURS

PUTTING NAMES TO FACES

By Maxime Chouinard



You might well have seen them loitering around the Presidents' Hall, standing out in the street in a period costume, or leading a guided tour in the library—but maybe you've never had the time to talk to them. Permit us to introduce our 2011 crew of summer guides!

Maxime Girard. Let's begin with our veteran guide. Maxime has been working and volunteering at the Morrin Centre for several years. Born in Ottawa, Maxime has lived in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and, of course, Quebec. He discovered the Morrin Centre during a school visit with singer-songwriter Randall Spears. What he loves the most about the Centre is its history and he is enchanted by the secrets still hidden inside its walls. He is currently at Laval University doing a degree in international studies and modern languages. You might also meet his father, Jean, at the reception or the library desk.

Jonathan Rousseau. Jonathan just finished his CEGEP studies and is currently aiming to study either common law or history. Born in Saint-Stanislas in the Mauricie

region, he discovered the Centre after working as a guide at Chalmers-Wesley United Church.

Gabrielle Labranche Marois. Born in Sept-Îles, Gabrielle is studying at Francois-Xavier Garneau to become a library technician. She discovered the Centre during a visit organised by one of her teachers. She loves the Centre for its unique English library and of course its incredibly diverse history.

Martin Beaudoin. Another student doing a degree in international studies and modern languages, Martin was born in Beauport and found the Morrin Centre entirely by chance. What he likes about the building is the feeling of being transported into the past.

When you stop at the library or attend one of the events, be sure to introduce yourself to our guides! They are doing a very good job at helping us to keep the Morrin Centre alive and well. ■

Be safe or be bold?
 Sometimes important decisions need professional advice. Call me today.

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FROM THE VAULT

UNIQUE QUEBEC: A VADE MECUM

FOR VISITING FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA AND MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

By William Wood

Originally published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec in *Transactions*, New Series, No. 30 (1924)

Excerpt

A GREETING TO THE R.S.C. AND C.H.A.

The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, now celebrating its Centennial year, welcomes the Royal Society of Canada and the Canadian Historical Association with this little summary of those first, or last, or only things which have combined to make Quebec unique, not merely in the Province, the Dominion, or even the Empire itself, but, on several great occasions, in the world. Designed for the personal use of Fellows, Members, and their friends, this paper claims no other real distinction except that which it must derive from being addressed to such an audience of the fit, though few. But, strange to say, it also seems to enjoy the distinction of being the sole attempt that has ever been made to select, arrange, and incidentally explain what really is unique in this old City of Quebec—to the complete exclusion of everything, however important, that is not unique.

We all know the proverbial tourist so aptly satirised by C.S.C.

Round go the paddle wheels;
And now the tourist feels
As he should.

Well, average tourists are still the same; except, indeed, that, since ultra-modern tourists revel in a rapidity of locomotion unknown to C.S.C., they get an even more gloriously blurred impression of all they hurry past, but never really see, feel, know, or understand. For these the usual guidebook is simply forced to provide the usual fare, cut off into lengths suitable for purchasers and super-abundantly sweetened to taste. Moreover, it supplies the most appropriate kind of ready-made criticism, by carefully mentioning the supposed market value of everything civilised enough to be worth special mention in the language of dollars and cents.

But Quebec has other visitors: "the fit, though few" that really do see, and feel, and know, and even understand;

the fit though few that reap the harvest of a quiet eye among those many scenes of "Nature's old felicities" which throne and which encircle this New-World queen of stronghold cities; the fit though few that also can appreciate what man has done to make her quite unique.

For these her story is, of course, an open book—or, at least, a book they all know how to open and to read. Therefore I do not presume to attempt even the most condensed epitome of Quebec's long and very complex story here. The humbler purpose of my little paper is simply to put before you a convenient little catalogue of those few compelling facts which have made Quebec unique in French, British, Canadian, American, and even world-wide history. Most of these facts belong to the past. But some are still so full of life that they are bound to be prime factors in more than one great problem of the future.

Needless, I hope, to say that, since even catalogues of barest facts may suffer from perversion, I try to compile this little one in the spirit of an impartial historian who takes an interest in all sides. Needless, however, to repeat that "unique" here means whatever is either the first, or the last, or the only thing of its kind in at least the history of Canada. Perhaps my net has taken some small fry. Yet there must be something well worth while in any comprehensive haul made out of such a teeming sea; for I fish the Province, as well as the City, whenever the subject seems to warrant it. Therefore I venture to lay it all before you now, conveniently sorted into the following five lots: I. FORERUNNERS OF THE R.S.C., II. CHURCH. III. STATE. IV. WAR. V. MISCELLANEOUS.

I. FORERUNNERS OF THE R.S.C.

This may well seem an unduly grandiose title; and one that should not, in any case, be applied to a mere city, or even a province, in connection with our Royal Society, which draws its life from the whole Dominion. And I of course admit that Quebec may be provincial, and

FROM THE VAULT - CONTINUED

provincial-minded too, as well as proudly Provincial, with a capital P, and a glorious history of her own. But our present theme is not concerned with the common human failings that all communities must have, nor with the special petty failings that every small community must develop in its own small way; while it is concerned with all those first, or last, or only things which have somehow made Quebec unique during certain curious phases of her intellectual life.

And might I kindly be excused for adding that there is one Provincial venture in the intellectual life of present-day Quebec which the Province hopes will never be unique? This venture is the official establishment of substantial money prizes for works of special merit produced by its own Provincials. In this connection I should likewise add that works in English are offered a rather higher proportion of these prizes than a meticulous anxiety for "Rep-by-Pop" would warrant. Thus, when I talk of our "five centuries" you will perhaps admit the present one, on sufferance, with the rest.

Our Royal Society still has some years to live before it celebrates its jubilee. But the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec was founded more than one whole century ago; and, though it is the senior learned society in the whole of the British Empire overseas, yet the junior of its own forerunners in Quebec was older than the R.S.C. is now when the "Lit." itself was born. Nor is this all. There was a learned society in Quebec under the French régime; and one, moreover, that was trying to do then very much the same sort of work that our own scientific sections are doing now. This third and last of our regularly organized forerunners would, if still alive, be more than four times as old as our own forty-two years of age.

But if we reckon, as perhaps we may, two very remarkable sets of men as being also true forerunners of those who live the intellectual life to-day, though neither set was organized into any kind of society such as the R.S.C., then our Quebec forerunners can be traced back, fourthly, to those leaders of New France who, like Frontenac, knew the intellectual life of Old France two centuries and a half ago, and, fifthly, to those still earlier leaders, like Champlain and the Jesuits, who, on either side of just three centuries ago, wrote books, which, had we then existed, would certainly have qualified their authors for election to the R.S.C.

Let me now submit a few justifying details to prove Quebec unique on every one of these five counts.

(1). The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec (commonly called the "Lit.") was founded on the 6th of January, 1824, by Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-in-chief, who, in the previous year, had asked both French - and English-speaking leaders "to join efforts with me in the formation of a Society, not entirely 'Antiquarian' but Historical rather and Canadian...Why should not we attempt something...likely to prove interesting to our country when our time has passed away?...Our meetings may embrace Literature, Science, Education...Our hall of meeting shall be in one of the rooms of the old Château until a better can be found". Dalhousie's own subscription was four hundred dollars a year. The Society also "experienced the liberality of the Provincial Legislature", off and on, down to the end of the nineteenth century, chiefly on the understanding that the money should be spent on the publication of appropriate archives. Another society "for the encouragement of Arts and Sciences in Canada" was subsequently founded. But in 1829 this was amalgamated with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, which, two years later, was granted a Royal Charter by King William IV. In the present century, after the complete cessation of all grants from Government, a small endowment, totalling under twenty thousand dollars, was raised. Over three-fourths of this was due to the generosity of Dr. James Douglas, a former President. For the rest, the Society depends upon its two hundred and fifty members at only five dollars a year, and on the excellent free quarters provided by the Corporation of Morrin College, whose own building, now no longer used as a college, was once the jail of Quebec, where public executions took place till 1864.

The Society has always comprised members of both races, and it has published many documents in both languages. Most of its members, however, have always belonged to the very small English-speaking population of Quebec. The Centenary Volume, to be published during the present year, will be the fiftieth produced by the wholly unpaid labour of those members who do the editorial work. The present value of some, at least, among these fifty volumes may be judged from the fact that, in spite of the progress of modern research, the purely Archival Index to their contents comprises more than three thousand references copied verbatim from the card-index entries made for the Quebec Provincial Archives. Every single item that was found to be imper-

FROM THE VAULT - CONTINUED

fect in itself, or to have been superseded by better editions elsewhere, was entirely omitted, except for the significant entry: Of no archival importance. So, when we also remember that this index was finished only one year ago, we can see how the Society's work for one hundred years has stood the test of time.

The library of the "Lit." contains about fifty thousand volumes. These are rather miscellaneous on the whole, ranging from bluebooks and learned exchanges to at least some of the current season's froth. But the really good authors (good fiction included) both living and dead, are duly represented; while the rare works on Canada, with a few of other kinds, make a quite goodly collection of their own. Some fine volumes in the Aylwin department upstairs date back to the sixteenth century. Among those of the early seventeenth is a long array of folios containing the Lords' and Commons' Journals, partly in manuscript; while the Imperial Parliamentary Debates, in seventy volumes, range from 1660 to 1830. Of more local interest are the Land Warrants (1764-67) in the only official copy known; the original manuscript copy of the Rôle General de la Milice Canadienne who were reviewed at Quebec on the 11th of September, 1775, when Montgomery and Arnold were invading the Province; and the original journal kept by James Thompson, who was a Highland volunteer under Wolfe, who was Overseer of Works when Carleton fortified Quebec, and who, living to well-nigh a hundred, also knew Dalhousie. Here, too, are the original minutes of the Agricultural Society of Quebec in 1789; also a fairly complete set of The Quebec Gazette, which, founded in 1764 and still appearing as the Chronicle, is by far the oldest paper in the whole of Canada. Perhaps the most valuable single item is the quite perfect L'Affaire du Canada, which contains all the documents connected with the trial of the infamous Intendant Bigot and his infamous associates. These five volumes, partly in manuscript, are certainly the only complete collection in all America. Whether France has such a complete original record is not at present known.

The "Lit." was obliged to give up its natural history museum for want of room. But it still has a few objects of a different kind that are, in their way, unique:—for instance, the handle of the first printing press in Quebec and Canada; also the whole of the last pillory used in connection with the jail; also Sir Georges Cartier's desk, at which many Confederation matters were arranged; and fourthly, the builder's model, as well as the

original picture, of the Royal William, a Quebec-built vessel, which, being doubly unique in the history of the whole world, must be more fully described under another heading. Finally, as every historical collection in Quebec has some souvenirs of war, those at the "Lit.", though few, are worthy of some special note, because they range from a piece of the vessel from which Wolfe directed his attack against the heights near Montmorency to the original Canadian model made for actual use in the great attack on Vimy Ridge. Perhaps, too, the "Lit." may well be pardoned for the pride it takes in knowing that, throughout the whole century of its existence, there has never been a British war in which some members have not borne their part, and that no less than three of the six senior fighting Generals of the whole Canadian army at the end of the Great World War were also members of the "Lit." These were Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Turner, Major-General Sir David Watson, and Major-General Sir Henry Burstall.

(2). Our second, and older, R.S.C. forerunner was the Quebec Library Association, which was founded in 1779 and amalgamated with the "Lit." in 1838, to the great advantage of all concerned on both sides.

(3). The third, and still older, Quebec forerunner of the R.S.C. was the Académie des Sciences formed by the Comte de la Galissonnière, who was devoted to the study of all that then went under the name of natural history. During his too short administration of New France (1747-49) he fostered collection and research by every means in his power. Under his most stimulating patronage Canon Gosselin sent a regular herbarium to Paris, Dr. Lacroix sent seeds and metals, including some Lake Superior copper, Father Lafiteau found the Canadian variety of ginseng, Dr. Gauthier gave his own name to winter green, and Dr. Sarrazin sent to the parent Académie des Sciences a valuable series of notes on many of the most important Canadian mammals. Altogether, we might well surmise that La Galissonnière would have been *persona gratissima* with every Fellow of the R.S.C., and with its scientific sections most of all.

Here perhaps it may be excusable to say that the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec might well claim a modest share in the national honour of establishing a famous service to which so many members of our scientific sections have always belonged — no less than the Geological Survey of Canada; for it was on the consideration of a petition from this Society to the Government in 1841 that Parliament voted fifteen hundred

FROM THE VAULT - CONTINUED

pounds, Halifax currency, to make the first official survey of all the natural resources to be found in both the Canadas. Members of the present Survey may smile at the disproportion between the little means afforded and the vast ends sought. But the embryo was there.

And would it be permissible to add that the "Lit" was at least partly responsible for the founding of the Historic Landmarks Association, in connection with the Quebec Tercentenary of 1908 ; and that it may thus claim a grandpaternal interest in the Canadian Historical Association, which is the offspring of the H.L.A. ?

(4). You will remember that I promised you a forerunner of more than two centuries and a half ago. But I also warned you that this forerunner would not be any kind of regularly organized association. It consisted, in fact, of only the few congenial spirits that gathered round Frontenac at the Château St. Louis. Of course there were a few individuals outside this circle who might have had at least equal claims to sharing the intellectual life of that time; and there was at least an equally brilliant little social circle round Tracy and Courcelle some years before. But Frontenac's circle, and more especially Frontenac himself, come nearest to forming a coterie having some direct relations with the arts and sciences of France. The usual histories treat Frontenac only as a soldier-statesman; and when they mention his intellectual tastes at all it is only because these tastes helped to intensify his quarrels with the Church. They may mention that he had a little private theatre set up in the Château, where something like garrison theatricals amused his little social world on winter evenings. They sometimes quote Bishop Saint-Vallier's denunciation of a certain class of comedies: *absolument mauvaises et criminelles d'elles-mêmes, comme pourrait être la comédie de Tartuffe*. And they generally put in the usual tag about les Divines, because Saint-Simon and Madame de Se vigne supply ready-made references to les Divines, and because one of the two Divines, la comtesse de Frontenac, lived apart from her husband, and so gives scope for the usual wonderings why.

But less emphasis is laid, if laid at all, on the fact that the comtesse de Frontenac and Mdlle. d'Outrelaise were in fairly close touch with the best intellectual, as well as the best social, life of Paris; and hardly any reference is ever made to the far more cogent fact that Frontenac himself was far more intimately connected with the intellectual life than were both of these Divines together. Not only could he turn a set of apposite French verses

as well as all except the very best of courtly poets but he was the most intimate habitué in the very intellectual circle that gathered round his favourite sister's husband, the Seigneur de Mont-mort, a true Mæcenas of the most enlightened kind. Montmort was one of the original forty who formed the French Academy. It was at his house that Molière first read *Le Tartufe*. There too were first discussed, from inside personal knowledge, many another work of literature that has since become a classic. Nor was this all. Montmort took an equally deep interest in the fine arts and in science. His friendship with Gassendi is well known. And was again at his famous house that Colbert chose the original members of the first Academy of Sciences. On the whole, I feel quite sure that Frontenac might well have been an F.R.S.C., as well as our official patron; and I incline to think that each one of our five sections would have found him a really kindred spirit.

(5). Here, with our first non-organized forerunners, I might stop. But perhaps it is at least excusable to mention Champlain and the authors of the Jesuit Relations, thus carrying back the intellectual life of Quebec to over three hundred years. Of course the Jesuits were not the first educated men who landed at Quebec; for the devoted Récollets preceded them; Champlain preceded the Récollets; and Jacques-Cartier preceded Champlain. Equally of course, the Jesuits were not professed exponents of the intellectual life, in the strictly modern sense, at all. They came as missionaries. They taught as priests. And what they wrote was propaganda. But, incidentally, they were indirect historians, occasionally writing with a genuine literary touch. Some of them would have been very welcome in our Section I, with the full approval of our Section II; while (considering time, place, people, and restricted opportunities) their knowledge of mathematics, physics, and chemistry was not unlike an early-seventeenth-century equivalent of what is now more fully known to Section III ; their remarks on geology and mineralogy bring them, with the same limitations, into touch with Section IV; and, even though with greater limitations still, their notes on natural history give them some kinship with our Section V.

Finally, Champlain and Jacques Cartier. We are not accustomed to regard Jacques Cartier as the first Canadian author. But that is what he was; and, within his self-appointed limits, a very good first author too. His admirably clear and vivid descriptions bring him fairly near to the very few authors who have written books of travel

FROM THE VAULT - CONTINUED

that are also works of literature; while his hydrographie notes (difference of period and of opportunities duly considered) are fully equal to those made by the greatest naval experts of the present day.

Jacques Cartier takes us back to a (shall I say posthumous?) F.R.S.C. of nearly four centuries ago; and he, please remember, would have also been a Fellow from unique Quebec, his domicile in Canada. Champlain of course is likewise a posthumous F.R.S.C; but likewise not, emphatically not, Honoris Causa; for he, more even than Jacques Cartier, would have been entirely eligible from his books alone. We all remember him as the founder of Quebec, New France, and Canada. But this should not obscure his other merits. We are apt to forget, some even never know, that he was a Captain in the Royal Navy of the north of France and a highly skilled hydrographer. We are also apt to give him less than his intellectual due as the author of books which happily combine the exact knowledge of the professional seaman and trained explorer with the exalting prevision of a pioneering coloniser and founder of a state. May I also remind you that he was the first to recommend the cutting of a Panama Canal ?

In this brief glance at our forerunners I speak —as I speak all through this little paper—under correction from those whose knowledge is better than mine. But I venture to think that Quebec is quite unique in being the only place in Canada, and probably the only place throughout the whole New World, where authors whose works are still alive have spent at least some pregnant part of their careers in five successive centu-

THE MORRIN CENTRE IS ON FACEBOOK, AND THIS TIME, IT MATTERS

The Society Pages is an in-depth account of the activities of the Lit and His. In recent months, however, we have felt a great need for members to stay constantly updated. Thus was born our Facebook page.

In order to sustain our Internet presence, we would like to announce a new Page: It is our hope that it will allow for a genuine conversation with fellow members, young and old. Every few days will see a new bit of information appear, be it news, events, photographs, throwbacks to the past, and decisive steps towards the future. Several community centres of the same calibre have recently launched so-called “social” projects. We would like to go further and fully integrate this aspect into the vibrant new Morrin.



Meet us on facebook.com/morrin.centre and join the conversation.



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FUNDRAISING

LITERARY FEAST FESTIN LITTÉRAIRE



NOVEMBER 3, 2011

Third Annual Literary Feast Fundraiser

This fall, we will be holding our third annual Literary Feast in College Hall at the Morrin Centre, on November 3, 2011. Our keynote speaker will be Martin Goldfarb, an author, entrepreneur, and leading expert on the study of human behaviour as it relates to the marketplace and society. Proceeds from the evening will enable us to continue offering a variety of stimulating and innovative English-language cultural programmes at a reasonable cost.

Tickets

A limited number of tickets for this event are on sale at the price of \$200 per person. You may reserve your tickets by calling Marie Rubsteck at 418-694-9147.

Silent Auction: Your Help and Creativity Needed

Are you interested in doing even more? We encourage you to donate to the silent auction or help us to find donors.

Below are a few gift ideas to get your creativity flowing. Will these ideas ignite a spark and inspire some memorable donations? We encourage you to reach out to your colleagues, favourite merchants or friends for donations -- and for even more ideas.

- For the most memorable auction offerings, search out experiences and opportunities that cannot be purchased, are not commonly available, and are truly

“priceless!” These are the items that can generate enthusiasm and bring in high returns from bidders.

- Your personal connections to shop owners, store and hotel managers, are invaluable for successful soliciting of donations. But even with an existing relationship, the solicitation may require follow-up with a formal letter of request to the potential donor. Please contact us and we will provide you with a solicitation letter.
- Do you (or a friend) have a vacation home or cottage? A week's stay would make a terrific auction item.
- If you are a consultant or professional, you might want to offer a package of your services. This is a great way to gain visibility for your business.
- Food or theme baskets are great donations to the silent auction. They can showcase a particular store or restaurant, regional foods, crafts, arts, and more.
- Art can be attractive to bidders, as well as collectibles of various kinds from members' private collections.

Contact Us

Please consider donating to this important cause. You may contact Marie Rubsteck, Development Director at the Morrin Centre, at 418 694-9147. She can assist you with any questions concerning your donations.

The Morrin Centre will provide recognition on its website and in publications related to the event for each individual or organizational donor who contributes a prize for the auction. In addition, we encourage you to review and bid on items available in the silent auction area of the upcoming event website. Stay tuned for further announcements.

EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

By Jérémie Bédard-Wien and Bethann Merkle

■ Seeking Volunteers!

Are you looking for ways to engage with the local Anglophone community? Let us propose a few options! If one of our current volunteer opportunities catches your attention, please contact us at info@morrin.org or 418-694-9147.

Advanced English-language Discussion Group seeks Anglophone (or fully bilingual) members. Join in the discussion, and field a few questions regarding syntax and pronunciation. Although the emphasis is on English, you would be welcome to practice your French discussion skills at the same time. The group meets weekly from early September-mid-December. We request you commit to regular participation (twice-a-month or weekly participation is desired).

Thanks to our partnership with La Maison Anglaise and the 'Keep it Cool' summer camp, we continue to offer our **Saturday morning children's readings**. The first reading will be held on October 1st, and they run every two weeks until November 26th. Volunteers help with the readings, snacks, greeting the children, etc. Join us as we share English literacy with the next generation! Additional opportunities include assisting with the planned Mobile Library Program, serving as a monitor in the Prison Exhibit, serving on the Senior's Committee, or helping with events at the Centre. We look forward to working with you!

■ Seniors at the Centre: A Call to Action

Are you a retired member of the Quebec community? The Society is proud to announce the imminent launch of a new program, Seniors at the Centre.

After a successful inauguration and building renovation, the Morrin Centre now wants to turn its attention to the new opportunities and challenges presented by Quebec City's aging population. Seniors at the Centre aims to create a grassroots, autonomous Senior's Committee whose mission would be to organize events for the retired community. Activities will be fully subsidized in order to maximize your participation. Seniors in this program will have free access to the resources and facilities of the Morrin Centre. Proposed projects include a partnership with the National Film Board (screening Canadian films at the Centre), a book club, English-language discussion groups, prison exhibit volunteers, and more.

The program will be launched on 15 September 2011 at 3 p.m. This event, a discussion over tea and cookies, is free of charge and will include a guided tour of the Morrin Centre.

We invite you, like-minded members of the community and representatives of community organizations, to join us for this event, during which we will begin forming the Senior's Committee. The committee formed this fall will set a clear course of action for Seniors at the Centre.

If you would like to attend, please RSVP by contacting us at 418-694-9147 or bethannmerkle@morrin.org.

■ Fur and Feathers in the library: 7th annual Book Quest a success

What does the Central Park Zoo, in New York, have in common with Jordan College, in an alternate Oxford? They are both prominently featured in the offerings of Book Quest 2011, the Morrin Centre children's book club. In early July, for the seventh year in a row, francophones and anglophones alike gathered in the LHSQ library for this year's launch, featuring the theme Fur and Feathers. In a matter of days, the children will celebrate their achievement in the company of Educazoo, which will provide them a chance to pet real animals!

Book Quest is designed to promote English literacy and to spark an interest in literature. The results speak for themselves: children often checked out more than the required four books. The wave even swept to their parents, serving as an introduction to the library services of the Society. Genres of interest to the young patrons ranged from illustrated books to tween fiction, and included a healthy dose of non-fiction.

It is often said children have stopped reading, but Book Quest provides a heartening contradiction. In an age of digital information, the printed word still remains a gateway to knowledge of faraway worlds or of themes closer to home. When the children embarked on their 2011 Quest, many had limited exposure to literature. Thanks to the resources of the Lit & Hist library their world view is now wider. Their enthusiasm has changed us, too, and we hope to welcome them as regular library readers.

We would like to thank Book Quest sponsors La Maison Anglaise et Internationale, Le Canyon Saint-Anne, l' Aquarium de Québec and the Musée de la Civilisation.

EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES - CONTINUED

AUTUMN CULTURAL SERIES

■ **Opening Event: Trio Beau Soir**

2 September 2011—8:00 PM, College Hall

Donations encouraged

In partnership with the Celtic Festival of Quebec, we invite you to join us as we launch our autumn cultural series. Our kick-off event features the musical trio *Trio Beau Soir*. Comprised of experienced chamber musicians (members of the Quebec Symphony Orchestra), they offer captivating concerts, and a unique repertoire adapted for the ensemble. With varying arrangements to highlight each instrument, a *Trio Beau Soir* concert is an experience of lyricism, elegance, and poetry. *Program notes: The evening will open with a selection of French pieces, followed by a celebration of traditional Celtic melodies.*

■ **Journées de la culture at the Morrin**

1 and 2 October 2011—10:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Free hourly tours

The Morrin Centre once hosted the first common gaol

in Canada. Conservator Maxime Chouinard will play the role of the prison doctor, who has traveled through the ages to present this very special Journées de la Culture tour! Get a glimpse of our new exhibition, *Doing Time: the Quebec City common gaol*. Seal yourself in one of the original cells, if you dare. And to recover from this frightening experience, sip on a cup of tea in the Victorian-era library of the Literary and Historical Society, the oldest learned society in North America. Richard Boisvert, *Le Soleil's* cultural journalist, highly recommends it.

■ **The Morrin Centre's Autumn Cultural Series continues, and highlights include:**

Orchestre Symphonique de Québec conductors sit down with Simon Jacobs for a series of interviews (from early Autumn); we host Festival de Contes Jos Violons and the first Quebec Crime Writer's Festival (October); Martin Goldfarb and Graham Fraser chair the Literary Feast (November); Dr. Donald Fyson, Laval University professor, presents his research on the our jail, the first common gaol of Quebec (November).

To stay up-to-date, consult our website, join our email

1st Quebec Crime Writers Festival

Presented by La Maison Anglaise and The House of Crime & Mystery
In collaboration with the Morrin Centre

Morrin Centre Oct 28th - Oct 30th

Guest authors

Lawrence Block, Gilles Blunt (TBC)

John Brady, Hilary Davidson

Anne Emery, Tom Henighan

Denise Mina, Louise Penny

Andrew Pyper, Ian Rankin

Kathy Reichs, Simon Toyne

Daniel Woodrell (TBC)

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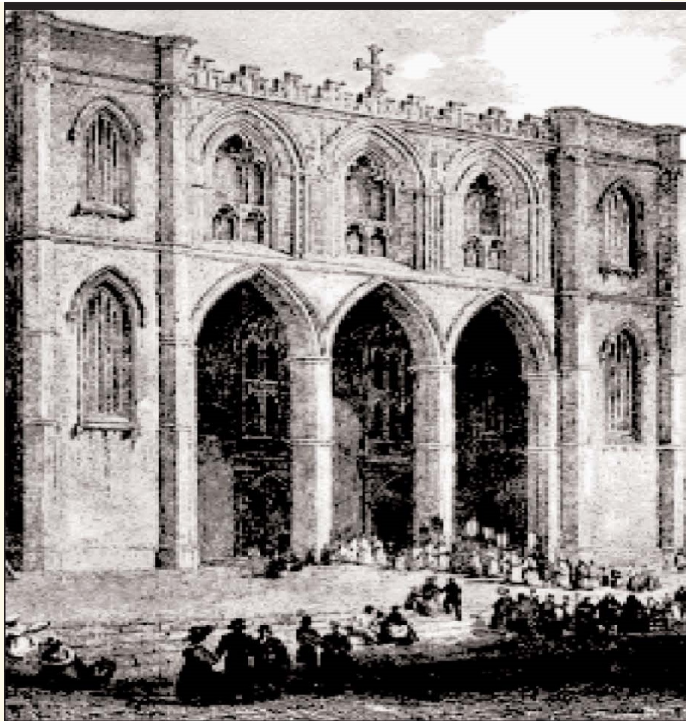
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