

NAME: DAIG

A. Mackenzie A 22. 70 T 18 D 15 008
 queen Elizabeth (x Red Deer x Supreme)

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, fur trader, explorer (b at Stornoway, Scot 1764; d near Dunkeld, Scot 12 Mar 1820). Mackenzie's father took him to New York in 1774, and in 1778, because of the Revolutionary War, he was sent to school in Montréal. There in 1779 he entered the employ of the fur-trading firm of Finlay and Gregory, later

Gregory, MacLeod and Co. In 1784 he became a partner and spent the years 1785-87 in charge of the post at ILE-À-LA-CROSSE. In 1787 the company coalesced with the NORTH WEST CO and Mackenzie became a partner in the larger concern.

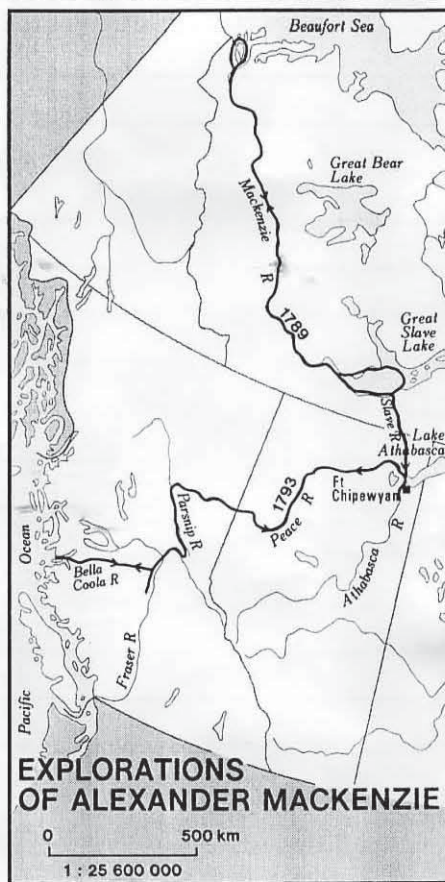
He was assigned to the post on the Athabasca R as second-in-command to Peter POND, who had explored the region extensively and would be leaving it in the spring. Pond was convinced that Cook's R (Cook Inlet, Alaska) on Capt COOK'S chart was the mouth of the large river that flowed westward out of Great Slave Lk, and that it would provide a travel route to the Pacific. This association with Pond was decisive; Mackenzie later declared that "the practicability of penetrating across the continent" was the "favourite project of my own ambition," and this resulted in the 2 remarkable expeditions upon which his fame rests. He and Pond had founded FT CHIPEWYAN on Lk Athabasca, and he set out from it in 1789 to test Pond's theory, but found that the river (the MACKENZIE R) led to the Arctic, not the Pacific. Undaunted, he planned a second expedition. Having wintered at Ft Fork, on the upper waters of the Peace, he headed westward in May 1793. Crossing the divide from the watershed of the Peace to that of the Fraser, he was advised by Indians to complete his journey to the Pacific overland, instead of following the Fraser to its mouth. The

last stage of this first crossing of the full width of N America was down the Bella Cooola R. The speed and efficiency with which Mackenzie travelled were astonishing; he brought both his crews home safely and in spite of numerous contacts with Indians never fired a shot in anger.

Mackenzie left the West in 1795, and after serving as a partner in McTavish, Frobisher and Co, which managed the NWC, he went to England in 1799. His *Voyages* were published in 1801 and he was knighted in 1802. His ambition was to form a trading concern that would span the continent and involve a union of the NWC and the HBC, but his efforts to bring it about failed. He married in 1812 and retired to an estate in Scotland.

W. KAYE LAMB

Reading: W. Kaye Lamb, ed, *The Journals and Letters of Sir Alexander Mackenzie* (1970).



D15 was obtained through 2 cycles of o.p. from STJ (Red Deer x Supreme o.p.)

1986. *West Science* 24: 457-8.

Canada's edge; fo.

Voice of H.A.N. July-Aug

1985. *Landscape Trades* June/July: 9

Registered in 1985

Captain Samuel Holland

E18. 81 L48U11002

Holland, Samuel Johannes, surveyor, cartographer, military engineer (b at Nijmegen, Netherlands 1728; d at Québec C, LC 28 Dec 1801). Holland took part in the sieges of LOUISBOURG (1758) and Québec (1759) and the Battle of STE-FOY (1760), surveyed PEI and Cape Breton I, and founded a system of township surveys in Lower and Upper Canada. Prior to and during his service in the Dutch and British armies 1745-60, he apparently mastered the skills of an artillery officer, a military engineer, cartographer and surveyor - as well as displaying exemplary courage under fire. In 1764 he was appointed surveyor general of Québec and of the northern district of N America. After 1783, the massive influx of LOYALIST settlers following the American Revolution offered him a new challenge in Québec. Holland's system of rapid surveys to create new townships was effective and imaginative, and has proven accurate. From his vantage point on Council as surveyor general, he was able to get the colonial legislature to enact professional standards for surveyors.

F.J. THORPE

$$L48 = R. Keed. \times D15 \quad D25$$
$$U11 = [(R. Keed. \times D07)(D07000)]$$

D15 was obtained through 2 cycles
of o.p. from S45 = (Red Dawn x Supreme)
D07 = (Red Dawn x Supreme) o.p.

1991 Herb Sci. 26: 344-5 . Jan Ogilvie, Neville Arnold
(They forgot my name conveniently)

VOY = 73 L02 2080 39
(R-lead x 612) x ((Real Dawn x Sunrise) x p)

Champlain

Champlain, Samuel de, cartographer, explorer, governor of New France (b at Brouage, France c1570; d at Québec City 25 Dec 1635). The major role Champlain played in the St Lawrence R area earned him the title of "father of New France." There is no authentic portrait of Champlain and little is known about his family background or youth. He may have been baptized a Protestant, but as of 1603 he was a Catholic. He probably made a voyage to the West Indies around 1600; though the account of these voyages, *Brief Discours*, is attributed to him, he himself never referred to it. When his career in Canada began in 1603, on a voyage up the St Lawrence with François Gravé Du Pont, he still had no official position. He published an account of this voyage, the first detailed description of the St Lawrence since Jacques CARTIER's explorations. By this time the Algonquins had taken over the area from the Iroquois, but nothing in this account suggested a program of colonization at any place in the valley. In 1604 Champlain sailed to Acadia with the Sieur de MONTS, who planned to establish a French colony there. Champlain had no position of command at either of the Acadian settlements at Ste-Croix or

PORT-ROYAL (Annapolis Royal, NS). As a cartographer, he was given responsibility for investigating the coast in search of an ideal location for settlement. Twice, in 1605 and 1606, he explored the coastline of what is now New England, going as far S as Cape Cod. Still the leaders of Acadia chose no location. Finally deciding on the St Lawrence instead, de Monts in 1608 sent Champlain to establish a settlement at QUÉBEC, where the fur trade with native peoples in the interior could be controlled more easily.

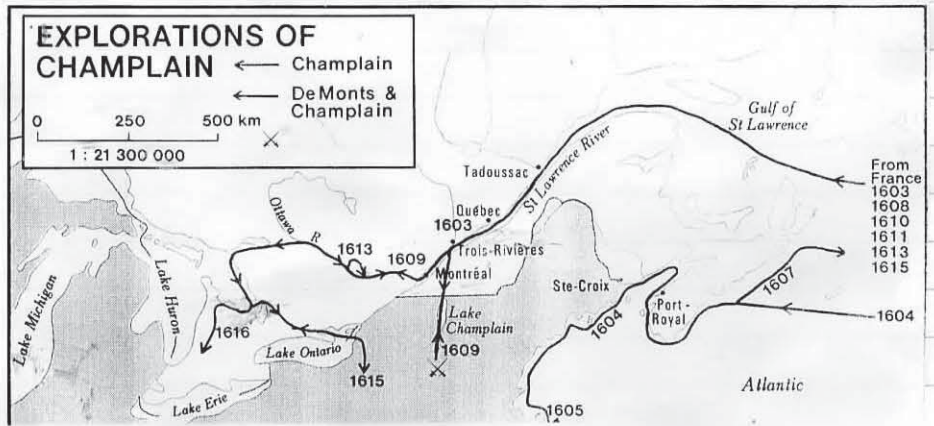
Champlain established and developed a vast trade network by forming alliances with the Montagnais of the St Lawrence, the nations on the Ottawa R and the Hurons of the Great Lks. This system obliged him to support his allies in their traditional wars against the Iroquois, whose territory was to the S of Lk Ontario; he participated in military campaigns (one in 1609 on Lk Champlain and one in 1615 in Iroquois territory); he spent the winter of 1615-16 in HURONIA. Despite opposition from the various merchant companies that employed him and found it more profitable to be involved only in the fur trade, Champlain vowed to make Québec the centre of a powerful colony. In a 1618 report, he outlined its commercial, industrial and agricultural opportunities. His dream seemed about to come true in 1627 when the COMPAGNIE DES CENTS-ASSOCIÉS was founded. But then war broke out and Québec was taken by the KIRKE brothers

and occupied by the English 1629-32. Appointed governor by Cardinal Richelieu, Champlain returned in 1633 to Québec, where he had time to see the promising beginnings of the colony he had planned. Paralyzed in the fall of 1635, he died the following Dec. His remains, buried under the Champlain chapel which adjoined Notre-Dame-de-la-Recouvrance, may today lie under Notre-Dame-de-Québec, though they have not been identified. In 1610 he had married a young Protestant woman, Hélène Boullé, who was not yet 12 years old but who brought him a useful dowry. This marriage was to prove disappointing for Champlain. His young wife deserted him, returned reluctantly and was not with him in Canada except 1620-24.

Champlain left behind a considerable body of writing, largely relating to his voyages. The most important editions of his work are the ones prepared by C.H. Laverdière (1870) and the bilingual edition of H.P. BIGGAR (*The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, 1922-36). Champlain's works are the only account of the Laurentian colony during the first quarter of the 17th century. As a geographer and "artist" (as a factum states), he illustrated his accounts with numerous maps, of which the most important and the last was that of 1632. It includes a list of place names not found on the map as well as unpublished explanations and it presents everything known about N America at that time.

MARCEL TRUDEL

Reading: Marcel Trudel, *Le Comptoir* (1966); S.E. Morison, *Samuel de Champlain* (1972).



Champlain's 1632 map of New France records his contribution to the geographic knowledge of eastern Canada (courtesy National Archives of Canada/NMC-1566).

82. Herb. Sci. 17: 835-6

83. Can. Rose Journ. 83: 20-21
Canadaley engl. fr.

84. Can. Expl. Reses. Annu. Journ. 69: 70-82
Herb. Sci. 19: 547 (Hb. G. 206)

Charles Albanel

648. = 70 609 000041

Souv. de Peil. Cochet o. p.

Albanel, Charles, Jesuit priest, missionary and explorer (b in Auvergne, France c 1616; d at Sault Ste Marie 11 Jan 1696). After joining the Jesuit missions in Canada in 1649, Albanel was stationed at TADOUSSAC, from which he made numerous expeditions into the surrounding wilderness with the local Indians. During 1671-72 he was sent by Intendant Jean TALON to explore northward to Hudson Bay to verify rumours of the presence there of French-speaking Europeans (who

do so overland. In 1673 he was sent back to try to persuade Groseilliers to return to French service. He was detained by the English, and did not return to Canada until 1676. Thereafter, he served in the missions of the western interior.

STANLEY GORDON

1982. Registered

Herb Sci. 17: 835-6

83. Linnæus encl. fs.

84: Can. Expl. Res. Amer. Res. Ann. 69: 70-82.

83: Can. Res. Ann. 83: 20-21

David Thompson

Fol. = 70 F70 000042

(Science Zwerg * Fr. Dapm. Heebopp) o.p.) o.p.) o.p.)

Thompson, David, fur trader, explorer, surveyor, mapmaker (b at London, Eng 30 Apr 1770; d at Longueuil, Canada E 10 Feb 1857). Apprenticed to the HUDSON'S BAY CO in 1784, Thompson devoted most of his life to the study of geography and the practice of mapmaking. The maps, based primarily on his own explorations and observa-

Thompson, David 2151

tions, were the first to provide a comprehensive view of the vast western territories that became part of Canada in 1870 (see CARTOGRAPHY).

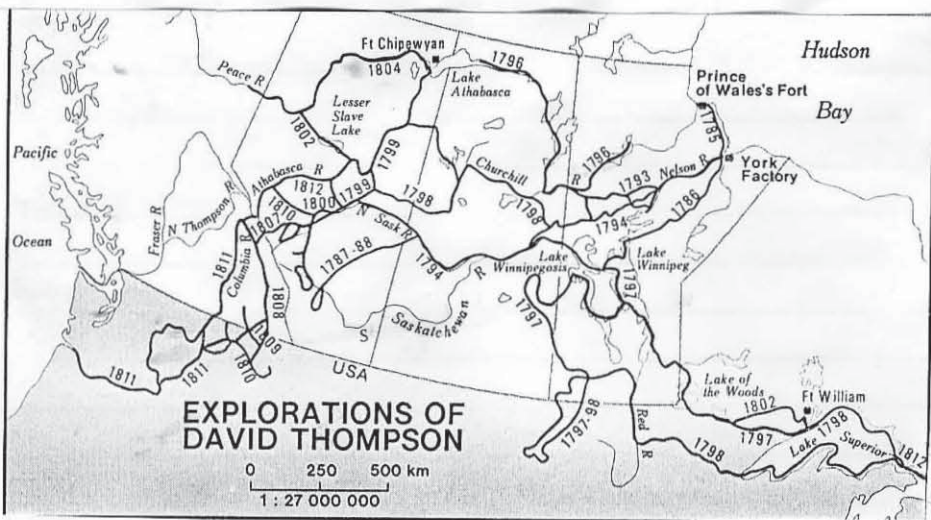
As an apprentice to the HBC, Thompson rapidly acquired the knowledge needed to be a successful trader. While recovering from a broken leg in 1790, he studied surveying and mapmaking with Philip Turnor, the HBC's official surveyor. His new skills were recognized in 1792 when he was assigned to seek a more direct route from Hudson Bay to Lk Athabasca. Frustrated by faltering support for his surveys, he left to join the NORTH WEST CO in 1797 to locate and map their posts and the waterways connecting them. Within 2 years he had completed most of this assignment, including the first accurate delineation of those parts of the West most affected by the expansion of American authority under the terms of JAY'S TREATY - the upper Red River valley, the Mandan villages on the Missouri R, the sources of the Mississippi R, and the Fond du Lac and Rainy R regions W of Lk Superior. In 1799 Thompson was given additional duty as a trader and for the next 7 years he pursued his surveys whenever his other responsibilities permitted, as he rose from clerk to partner. During these years he completed mapping the fur-trading territories E of the Rocky Mts.

In 1806 Thompson set out to open a trade with the Indians W of the Rockies. Over the next 5 years he explored the passes W from the Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers, building posts and mapping the hitherto uncharted COLUMBIA R basin from its source to the Pacific, which he reached on 15 July 1811, a few weeks after the American PACIFIC FUR CO arrived there. His failure to reach the mouth of the river before the Americans could establish a claim to it has resulted in some debate among historians about his instructions. Most now agree that Thompson was not aware that an agreement between the NWC and Jacob Astor to support jointly the proposed voyage to the mouth of the Columbia had fallen through, and that he had not been ordered to reach the mouth first in order to forestall them.

In 1812 Thompson retired to Canada with his wife and family. After settling at Williamstown, UC, Thompson pursued his career as a surveyor and mapmaker, his most notable achievement being the completion of maps of his western explorations and the charting of the official boundary between the US and Canada from the St Lawrence R to Lake of the Woods. Business failures left him penniless, and in later life he turned to writing the narrative of his explorations in western Canada, regarded by many as his greatest legacy. See also EXPLORATION.

JOHN S. NICKS

Reading: J.B. Tyrrell, ed, *David Thompson's Narrative* (1916; repr 1968).



1979. Registered

Can. J. Plant Sci. 59: 1167-8

84: Can. Exp. Reses. Amer. Base Ann

80: Canadex

Floralies Herb.

De Montarville E25 . 82 E14 000 018
 St-Bruno-de-Montarville (St. Lawrence Lowland)

St Lawrence Lowland, 46 000 km² (5000 km² in the US), is a plain along the ST LAWRENCE R between Québec City in the E and Brockville, Ont, in the W, including the Ottawa R valley W to Renfrew, Ont. It is 450 km long W to E and 1000 km wide in the W half, narrowing to 35 km at Québec; an arm extends 130 km S into the Lake CHAMPLAIN valley. Altitudes range from 15 m above sea level along the St Lawrence R NE of Montréal to 150 m along the borders with the Laurentian Mts to the N, the Adirondacks to the S and the gradual transitions to the Appalachians in the SE and the Precambrian SHIELD of Ontario in the W. Tributaries of the St Lawrence that drain the lowland from the S are the Châteauguay, RICHELIEU, Yamaska, St-François, Nicolet, Bécancour and CHAUDIÈRE rivers, and from the N, L'Assomption, Maskinonge, ST-MAURICE, Batiscan and Ste-Anne rivers. Tributaries of the OTTAWA R crossing the lowland are the S Nation, Rideau, Mississippi, Madawaska and Bonnechere rivers.

The large-scale topographic features are the result of subaerial weathering and erosion by rivers.

during the last 100 million years, of the nearly flat-lying early Paleozoic sedimentary rocks of the lowland. The rocks from oldest (lowest) to youngest (uppermost) are sandstone, dolomite and limestone and shale, from 520 to 480 million years old. These sediments are in a basin surrounded by older, more resistant crystalline rocks. Below the sedimentary rocks is an ancient surface of moderate relief that was eroded on the older (1000-million-year) Precambrian rocks.

The lowland is dominated by the Monteregian Hills, a series of isolated mountains in a belt about 20 km wide extending E from Montréal to the Appalachians. They are from W to E, Mts Royal (231 m) | St-Bruno (213 m) | St-Hilaire (404 m), St-Gregoire (229 m), Rougemont (366 m), Yamaska (411 m), Shefford (518 m) and Brome (548 m). All are erosional remnants of igneous intrusions of early Cretaceous age (144-97.5 million years ago). Whether any volcanoes existed above the intrusions is unknown because no direct evidence remains. Igneous dikes and sills radiate from the Monteregian Hills, and some support terraces around the mountains, and form parts of the Lachine Rapids in the St Lawrence R. Hills of Precambrian crystalline rocks project through the sedimentary rocks of the lowland 30-50 km W of Montréal at the Oka Hills (260 m), Rigaud Mtn (213 m) and a hill near St-André-Est (137 m). An estimated 800-1200 m of rock has been eroded from the lowland in the last 100 million years. The N boundary is an eroded fault-line scarp in many places. The lowland is part of a rift valley originating in Cretaceous times, and is a region of high EARTHQUAKE probability where major damage can be expected; during historical times about 10 major earthquakes have occurred in each century.

The details of the lowland's present landscape are the result of the last continental glaciation, followed by marine submergence, emergence and, finally, river erosion and deposition. Evidence of early glaciation has been obliterated by later ones, but deposits exposed in valleys near Lac St-Pierre indicate that an early interval of weathering and deposition of river gravels was followed by at least 2 episodes of glaciation. These were separated by the St-Pierre nonglacial interval during which peat and lake sediments accumulated. This interval lasted from about 70 000 to possibly 34 000 years ago. The last major glacial advance covered the region prior to 18 000 years ago. This ice sheet eventually retreated with minor readvances, intermittently uncovering the S and SW parts of the lowlands, which then were inundated by proglacial lakes. Residual glacier ice obstructing the St Lawrence Valley near Québec disintegrated 13 000 years ago and the sea flooded the region, forming a body of water known as the Champlain Sea. From 13 000 to 10 000 years ago the St Lawrence Lowland rose rapidly (as much as 20 m/century) in response to the disappearance of the ice mass. The highest relict strand lines of the Champlain Sea are now 230 m above sea level on the N side of the lowlands and 75 m lower on the S side. The sea withdrew 9500 years ago and for a short time a lake with a surface at 40 m (present elevation) occupied the central part of the basin. It drained when the St Lawrence R eroded its channel past Québec deeper, and the present course of the river became established around 6500 years ago.

Much of the St Lawrence Lowland is underlain by clay deposited in the Champlain Sea. It is as thick as 60 m along the N side near the former glacier-margin source and becomes progressively thinner until it virtually disappears. When subjected to excessive water percolation from rain or snowmelt, the clay becomes unstable and often subsides in earth-flow landslides, which have

caused much loss of life and property. The W and S parts of the lowland are underlain by glacial deposits (till) rather than marine clay. Wave action has removed the silt and clay from the till, leaving behind sand and gravel, so that beach deposits are common on the hills in this region. Around the margins of the lowland are numerous sand and gravel beaches, spits and bars representing former water levels. Fossils are abundant in Champlain Sea deposits, including foraminifera, molluscs and vertebrates such as seals and whales, and indicate that these waters were similar to those of the present Labrador coast and Gulf of St Lawrence.

hush rose

E14 = A15 L76

A15 = Queen Elizabeth x Arthur Bell

L76 = R. Kordeni x D24

D24 = ((Red Pinocchio (J. Hill x R. spin. albica)) s.p.

Simonds 45 = ((Red Pinocchio (J. Hill x R. spin. alb.))

In the lower, central part of the lowland, areas of sand N and E of Montréal are remnants of former deltas of the Ottawa and St Lawrence rivers. Low terraces covered by river sands occur in the E part of the lowland. Some of the sand has been formed into dunes; locally these have elongated sharp crests as high as 18 m and are called "crêtes de coq." The aeolian sand is stabilized by vegetation. Along the Ottawa and St Lawrence rivers from Ottawa to Lac St-Pierre are troughlike abandoned river channels as wide as 2 km, with banks as high as 10 m. On the plain E of Montréal, roughly parallel to the St Lawrence, are ridges of bouldery sand 1.5-4.5 m high and 30 m wide, which appear to be material transported and pushed up by floating river ice during the river's early stages. The ridges have provided excellent building sites and road locations, and many rural communities are built on them. Much of the lowland is good agricultural land. Its clay has been used for brick and tile manufacture, and the sand and gravel deposits are exploited for road metal and construction material. The rocks of the lowland have been quarried for building stone, silica, cement, lime, crushed stone and concrete aggregate and for making brick and tile. The lowland was occupied by Iroquoian-speaking people at the time of its discovery by Jacques CARTIER in 1535. The farmlands were settled in the pattern of narrow strips fronting on the river, characteristic of the SEIGNEURIAL SYSTEM. Industry began near Trois-Rivières where bog iron was exploited in 1737. The St Lawrence Lowland now cradles the largest part of the population of Québec. See also ESCARPMENT.

J.A. ELSON



Rosa 'De Montarville'
un nouveau rosier rustique de la série *EXPLORATEUR*

Le Rosa 'De Montarville' est de type arbustif à port érigé; il atteint un hauteur d'environ 1,0 m et une largeur de 0,75 m à maturité. Il est très florifère et sa période de floraison s'échelonne de juin à la fin septembre comme les rosiers Champlain et Frontenac. Il est résistant au blanc et tolérant à la tache noire.

Le bouton floral est rouge foncé, les fleurs apparaissent rouge moyen et pâlisent graduellement pour devenir d'un rose moyen à la fin de la floraison. Les fleurs, présentées en grappes de 1 à 4, ont un diamètre moyen de 7 cm et comprennent environ 25 pétales. Un atout supplémentaire pour ce rosier est la coloration vert-bleuté du feuillage rarement vue chez la plupart des autres hybrides. La multiplication se fait aisément par boutures de rameaux tendres.

Cette sélection a été testée deux années à Ottawa et trois autres années à L'Assomption. Le Rosa 'De Montarville' est rustique sans aucune protection hivernale et ce, jusqu'en zone 3. Une légère taille est cependant requise au printemps pour éliminer l'extrémité des pousses.

Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada a publié en 1996 une brochure intitulée : *Rosiers rustiques - Séries Explorateur et Parkland* où sont décrits les 35 rosiers de ces deux séries. Vous pouvez vous la procurer en postant votre chèque au montant de 5\$ libellé au nom du Receveur général du Canada à l'adresse suivante : Publications, 430, boul. Gouin, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Qc, Canada. J3B 3E6.



Agriculture et
Agroalimentaire Canada

Agriculture and
Agri-Food Canada



Research Branch
Horticultural Research and Development Centre
430 Gouin Blvd.
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Qc
Canada J3B 3E6
Tel: (514) 346-4494 ext. 110
Fax: (514) 346-7740

March 14, 1997

Mrs Felicitas Svjeda
1356 Meadowlands Drive
Apt. #604
Nepean (Ontario)
K2E 6K6

Mrs Svjeda:

I would like to invite you to the official launching of the Explorer Series hardy rose bush 'De Montarville' selected by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

The event will be held on **Thursday April 8 at 11 AM** during Canada Day of Les floralies internationales Québec en fleurs 97. These will be held from April 4 to April 13 at the Centre des congrès de Québec, main entrance, 1000 blvd René-Lévesque Est, Québec, tel. (418) 644-4000.

It will be a pleasure to meet you at 10h45 AM on the footbridge overhanging the interior garden at the end of the path near the cascade. The launching will take place with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada representatives and officials from the town of St-Bruno-de-Montarville who has accepted to promote the cultivar for use on its territory.

During the afternoon and after dinner, three conferences will be given in french by Mrs. Claude Richer and Mr. Christian Bédard from the Horticultural R&D Centre at St-Jean-sur-Richelieu on: New cultivars and selection criteria at 1h30 PM; Hybridization of roses at 3h00 PM; and Description of rose bushes in Explorer Series at 7h00 PM.

In order to help us in the planification of the event, would you kindly confirm your presence to Mrs. Claire Rolland, at (514) 346-4494, extension 108 **at the latest Monday March 24**; upon confirmation, a day pass to the Floralies will be forwarded to you by mail.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Denis Demars
Director

Enc. Agenda of the day

Canada

LAUNCHING OF HARDY ROSE BUSH 'DE MONTARVILLE'

Floralies internationales Québec en fleurs 97

April 8, 1997

During Canada Day of the Floralies internationales Québec en fleurs 97, the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada 'De Montarville' hardy rose bush from Explorer Series will be launched. Along with this activity, three conferences on roses will be given.

The official launching of 'De Montarville' will take place on the footbridge overhanging the interior garden at the end of the path near the cascade.

Schedule

- 11h00 AM Welcoming speech. *Denis Demars*, director of HRDC
- 11h05 AM Historical background of Explorer Series and description of 'De Montarville' cultivar.
Mrs. Claude Richer
- 11h15 AM Historical background of roses cultivation at Saint-Bruno.
Mrs. Michelle Grisé, president, Société d'horticulture de Saint-Bruno
- 11h25 AM Promotion of 'De Montarville, by Saint-Bruno's city officials.
Mr. Marcel Dulude, mayor
- 11h30 AM Presentation of laminated posters (3) to special guests from Saint-Bruno.
- 11h35 AM Aperitive wine offered to special guests and journalists.

Please confirm your attendance to Mrs. Claire Rolland (514) 346-4494, extension 108.

Conferences

- 13h30 New cultivars and selection criteria for R&D. *Mrs. Claude Richer*
- 15h00 Hybridization of roses. *Mr. Christian Bédard*
- 19h00 Description of rose bushes in Explorer Series. *Mrs. Claude Richer* and *Mr. Christian Bédard*

Frontenac Louis de Buade, Comte de

Nos. = 83 B08 L03008

✓ **Frontenac, Louis de Buade, Comte de**, gov gen of New France (b at St-Germain, France 22 May 1622; d at Québec City 28 Nov 1698). This imperious count had been an officer in the French and Venetian armies. In 1672 he obtained the governorship of Canada, in part, to put off his creditors. With the intendant absent 1672-75, he extended his viceregal and military authority to civil matters. His pretensions, such as being the Conseil Souverain's chairman, were resisted by other officials, whom he sometimes exiled or placed in confinement. The clergy were offended by his approval of selling brandy to the Indians. After 1675 he conflicted with Intendant Jacques

((Queen Elizabeth I x Julius Boel) x D36)
x (B25 x D25)

D36: = 567553004

D25 = D070.p.

L25 = K01007

S67 = Simonet No. 10 dbl. lg. red

S53 = Van Schaeuhoorst

D07 = (Red Denen ^{S45} x Ensamme) o p

TRADE. The quarrels led to the recall of both officials to France in 1682.

Frontenac gave France a territorial empire acquired in defiance of his instructions. The king and the minister for the colonies told administrators in Canada to confine French settlement to areas with direct maritime links with France, to gather colonists into defensible communities and to occupy settlers in farming and manual trades. The fur trade was blamed for the dispersal of manpower and for the military and economic weakness of New France. Frontenac used his authority to send out exploratory parties and to establish forts – trading posts really – to benefit his confederates in the fur trade. A network of forts appeared on the Great Lks and along the tributaries of the Mississippi. Denial of this territory to the expanding British colonies led inevitably to war and eventually the end of France's N American empire.

Frontenac was reinstated as governor in 1689, when nations of the Iroquois Confederacy were attacking New France. He had orders to seize the Iroquois supply base – the colony of New York. Instead, he sent raiding parties against frontier settlements there and in New England. As a riposte, a seaborne expedition under Sir William Phips besieged Québec. When summoned to surrender, Frontenac responded, "I have no reply ... other than from the mouths of my cannon and muskets." Sickness and cold weather forced the invaders to withdraw. Frontenac wrongly believed he could end Iroquois hostility with diplomacy. In 1696, under ministerial orders, he commanded a punitive expedition that destroyed ONEIDA and ONONDAGA villages and crops (see IROQUOIS WARS). Though less quarrelsome in his second administration, Frontenac still used his powers to profit from the fur trade, which he was accused of underwriting with military funds. Frontenac might have been dismissed had he not died in 1698.

PETER N. MOOGK

Reading: W.J. Eccles, *Frontenac, The Courtier Governor* (1959).

Publ. Ogilvie Jan S. and Neville P. Arnold, 1993
'Frontenac' rese. Herb Science 28: 161
Svejlola not mentioned by name.

George Vancouver



Vancouver, George, naval officer, explorer
at King's Lynn, Eng 22 June 1757; d at Pe

sham, London, Eng 12 May 1798). Vancouver was with James COOK on his expeditions to the South Seas (1772-75) and the NORTHWEST COAST (1776-80). In 1790 an expedition was planned to explore that coast. Preparations were delayed by news that the Spaniards had seized British property at NOOTKA SOUND but were resumed, under Vancouver's command, after a convention had been signed with Spain in Oct. Vancouver was charged with 2 missions: to receive back the properties alleged to have been seized at Nootka and to explore the coast from California to Cook Inlet, Alaska. He reached the coast in Apr 1792. In Aug he met the Spanish commissioner BODEGA Y QUADRA at Nootka; negotiations were friendly but futile, and the matter of the seized properties had to be referred to London and Madrid. The summers of 1792, 1793 and 1794 were spent exploring the coast, including the intricacies of Puget Sd and the whole of the mainland coast of BC. The intervening winters were spent in the Sandwich Is [Hawaii]. After his return to Eng in Sept 1795 he set about revising his journal, published in 1798 as *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World*. In it he claimed with justice that his survey, one of the greatest of its kind, had removed "every doubt" about the existence of a NORTHWEST PASSAGE to the Atlantic "within the limits of our researches."

W. KAYE LAMB

PO1 = 83 L83 E10001 @ Burke

L83 = R. Wood. x 649

E10 = L15 x Champlain

Champlain : 602 D08

L15 = K01 D07

Jans Ogilvie and Neville P. Arnold

1995: The 'Explorer' series of Roses

from Okeana and L'Assomption

West Science 30(1): 174-5

(cover photo)

Suejda mes not mentioned
as originator

Henry Hudson

F62

66 F16 000050

(Science & Eng. op) o-p.

Hudson, Henry, explorer (fl 1607-11). Little is known of him before the famous voyages of his last 4 years. He searched twice (1607, 1608) for a polar route to Asia via Norway and Russia, and in the service of the Dutch East India Co ascended the Hudson R in 1609. English patrons financed his search for a NORTHWEST PASSAGE in 1610. He sailed in the *DISCOVERY* to Iceland and entered HUDSON STR in early June, navigating his tiny vessel through fog and ice, passing through

the narrow gap between Cape Wolstenholme and Cape Digges (named for his patrons). He descended the E shore into desolate JAMES BAY, tacking to and fro in a futile search for an opening to the Spitz Islands. He beached the *Discovery* and spent a bleak winter, likely by the Rupert R. Resentment among his crew broke into mutiny in the spring when Hudson announced his intention to continue the search. The leaders, Henry Greene, Robert Juet and William Wilson, forced Hudson, his son and 7 others into a shallop and cut it adrift in the open sea. Robert BYLOR piloted the *Discovery* home. Greene and Wilson were killed by natives at Cape Digges; Juet died of starvation. Four of the 9 survivors were tried for murder but acquitted - saved as much by mercantile interest in their knowledge of the Northwest as by the blame laid on the dead. Nothing is known of Hudson's fate. He did not discover Hudson Str - both M. FROBISHER and J. DAVIS had noted its entrance - but in navigating its treacherous course he far outdistanced his predecessors and discovered a route to the continent's interior of inestimable value to England. However, his favouritism and weak leadership vitiated his accomplishment. The quaint, contentious account by Abacuk Pricket, a survivor, is the sole record of the voyage and mutiny.

JAMES MARSH

77. *Can. J. Plant Sci.* 57: 303-4

78. *Canada expl. mly*

80. *Flores*

84. *Can. Expl. Res.*

77. *Can. Rose Ann.* 78: 29-33. *New R. myosa lupae*.

Henry Kelsey

Kelsey, Henry, explorer (b at East Greenwich? Eng 1667?; d there and buried 2 Nov 1724). He was apprenticed to the HBC in Mar 1684 and served the company nearly 40 years – all but 3 of them at Hudson Bay. He is chiefly remembered for his journey to the Canadian plains 1690-92. His exact route is unknown, but he left York Factory in June 1690 and with his Indian guides travelled the Hayes and Saskatchewan rivers and wintered near The Pas, Man, before striking out on foot across the prairie, possibly as far as the Red Deer R. Kelsey's journal of the trip, which opens with some curious, rhyming doggerel, describes buffalo, grizzly bears and an Indian group – possibly the Sioux or Gros Ventres. The company's hold on the bay was tenuous, and Kelsey twice negotiated surrender of York to Pierre Le Moine d'IBERVILLE (1694 and 1697). His reward for loyal service was his appointment as chief trader at Albany (1705) and governor of all the bay posts (1717). *The Kelsey Papers*, a single, paperbound volume dated 1693, were not known to historians before 1926, and mysteries still surround them.

JAMES MARSH

L57 = 71601 D24 055

R. Wood. x (C Red Pinnacles x (Jeanna Hill x R Spin off.) o.p.) o.p.)

544 (Simonet) (Red Pinnacles (G. Hill x R. Spin. alt.)

D24 = 889 o.p.

D09 = 544 o.p.

85: Herb Sci. 20: 454-5

84: Landscape Trades

86: Cenelex eye. fo.

86: Voice of M.A.N.

J. P. Connell

ASI = 73T11D17001

Arthur Bell * (Von Scheunhaas seed. sp.)

Special assistant to the Minister of AAFC. Named
to honor him at his retirement in 1986.

86. registered

88. Herb. Science 23: 783-4

Jens Munk

FB6 = 64R13 R05 015

Schneeberg x Fran Degner. Heltopp

Munk, Jens Eriksen, explorer (b at Barbo, way 3 June 1579; d at Copenhagen, Denmark or 24 June 1628). Instructed by King Christian IV of Denmark to search for a NORTHWEST PASSAGE set out with 2 ships May 1619. After detours to Frobisher Bay and Ungava Bay he entered Ison Bay Aug 25. He was forced to winter at the estuary of the CHURCHILL R, and by spring 61 of his men had succumbed to scurvy. Munk and 20 other survivors struggled home, reaching Norway Sept 1620. He published an account of his voyage in 1624. Relics of his stay have been found at Churchill.

JAMES M.

- 75: Cen. J - Plant Sci. 55: 335-6
75: Herb Sci. 10: 564-7 Feature
76: Amer. Rese Jurn. 69: 16-22
77: Cen. Rese Jurn. 78: 29-33
80: Floridies
81: Cenedex engl. J.
81: Cen. Rese Jurn. 81: 24-28
The greener out: 4
84: Cen. Expl. Res. Amer. Rese Jurn. 69: 70-82

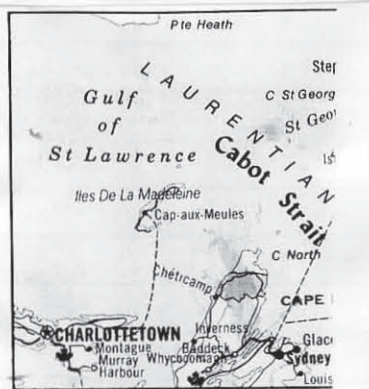
John Cabot

LOT = 69 K01014 094

Cabot, John, Anglo-Italian navigator, explorer (b perhaps at Genoa, Italy 1449/50; d probably off the coast of Newfoundland 1498/99). Cabot's voyages of discovery from Bristol, Eng (1497, 1498), were the first recorded landfalls on the N American continent since the Norse voyages. Cabot conceived the idea of reaching Asia by sailing westward across the Atlantic. In 1496 Henry VII authorized him and his 3 sons to search, at their own expense, for unknown lands to the west. Cabot left Bristol on 2 May 1497 with 18 men. On 24 June 1497 he landed somewhere on the N American coast—the actual place of landing most likely being in Labrador, Newfoundland or Cape Breton I. Cabot claimed the land for England and returned to Bristol, arriving in Aug. Early in 1498 Henry VII authorized a second expedition consisting of 5 ships and 300 men. After landing in Greenland, Cabot sailed southward, probably as far as Chesapeake Bay, but failing to find the rich lands he had envisaged and because supplies were running low he turned back towards England. It appears that Cabot perished on this voyage, though one or more of his ships may have returned to Bristol. Most historians maintain that he was probably lost off the coast of Newfoundland. Because the fact that Cabot had found a new continent soon became known in Europe, Cabot made what has been called "the intellectual discovery of America." His voyages provided the basis for England's claim to N America and led to the opening of the rich NW Atlantic fishery.

JOHN PARSONS

Cabot Strait, the passage between SW Newfoundland and CAPE BRETON ISLAND. Named for explorer John CABOT, it is 110 km wide between Cape Ray, Nfld, and Cape North, NS. The principal oceangoing route to the Gulf of ST LAWRENCE,



and hence to much of Eastern Canada of strategic importance in Canadian commercial history. Though sometimes by pack ice from the gulf, steamers to N. PORT AUX BASQUES and SYDNEY (LE NEY) connected the Newfoundland to the Canadian system after 1898. Cries now connecting the 2 provinces more than 300 000 people across the strait submarine telegraph cable was laid in 1856, eventually joining N Europe via the transatlantic cable

R. herodensis x
(*Mosqueade* x
R. lexa s.p.)

78: Cen. J. Plant Sci. 52: 907-8

75: New Approaches. Herb Sci. 10: 564-7

79: *Cenedex* engl. fr.

80: Florulies

81: Cen. Res Ann. 81: 24-28

84: Cen. Expl. Reses Amer Res Ann. 69: 70-82

85: Landscape Trades sub-Nat. wins eweld

John Davis

Davis, John, also spelled Davys, explorer (b near Dartmouth, Eng 1550?; d near Singapore 27 Dec 1605). His great ambition was to find the NORTHWEST PASSAGE, to which end he sailed from

land, mostly forgotten from Norse times, and crossed the strait later named for him, making a landfall on the E coast of Baffin I, at about 66° 40'N. He returned to DAVIS STRAIT the following year and a third time in 1587 when he reached 72° 12'N along the Greenland coast (Hope Sanderson) and turned S down the Baffin coast, noting the entrances to Frobisher Bay and Hudson Strait and entering Davis Inlet and Hamilton Inlet along the Labrador coast. He had charted much of the unknown arctic coast and had made keen observations of weather, geology and vegetation as well as one of the most accurate and sympathetic accounts of the Inuit. He never returned to the Arctic but took part in a disastrous attempt to circumnavigate the globe (during which Davis was, however, credited with discovering the Falkland Is). He was chief pilot on the first successful expedition of the East India Co and on his third Indies voyage was killed by Japanese pirates off the coast of Malaya. Davis was an outstanding navigator and his exemplary character made him greatly admired by his colleagues. His *Seaman's secrets* (1599) was long the mariner's handbook and his *The worldes hydrographical description* (1595) provided a masterly summary of the geographical knowledge of the day. He was the inventor of the backstaff, a device for determining latitude.

JAMES MARSH



Davis quadrant or backstaff, of the early 18th century. Davis is credited with inventing this instrument for determining latitude (courtesy Royal Ontario Museum).

L94 = 77649000045

(R. Kessler x DOP) o.p.

DOP = Red Dawn x Supreme o.p.

88: Herb Sci. 23: 783-4

A21 = 70T16D10018

Lilli Melene x (Red Pinocchio) x
(Joanna Hill x R. spin. alb) o.p. Jo.p.

John Franklin

✓ **Franklin, Sir John**, naval officer, arctic explorer (b at Spilsby, Eng 16 Apr 1786; d 11 June 1847 aboard HMS *Erebus*, in Victoria Str, NWT). From 1801 to 1804 Franklin developed surveying skills

and an interest in natural science, which determined his future as the best-known and perhaps greatest explorer in the British-American Arctic. He owes his fame to the long and much publicized search for him and his lost vessels; he earned it with his exploratory expeditions - westbound from the Atlantic - and by his charting of Canada's arctic seaboard. He has been called discoverer of the NORTHWEST PASSAGE, but not one man lived to report his success, which only became known 9 years after its discovery by Robert MCCLURE had been announced.

In 1818 Franklin was second in command of an abortive voyage into the Spitsbergen ice. In 1819 the British ADMIRALTY appointed him to map N America's unknown arctic seaboard. He was to descend the turbulent and supposedly unnavigable COPPERMINE R and explore eastward by canoe. In 1821 he surveyed about 340 km of intricate, ice-infested shoreline, but through cold and hunger lost about 10 men on the overland homeward trek owing to the inadequacy of canoes in pack ice and his unfamiliarity with traders, VOYAGEURS and northern conditions. In his well-organized second expedition (1825-27), he made the approach in seaworthy boats by the Mackenzie R, and from its mouth sent 2 boats east to map as far as the Coppermine R while he headed west. Hindered by ice and fog he surveyed 640 km of shoreline before turning back from an inlet he named Prudhoe Bay. The eastern detachment completed its assignment and, as prudently arranged by Franklin, made a quick, safe return overland.

Thomas Simpson of the HBC extended these surveys, and to the N ships explored among the islands. In 1845 Franklin was sent with 2 vessels, *Erebus* and *Terror*, to join these discoveries together and sail through the Northwest Passage. He never returned, and after a 12-year search by numerous vessels it was learned that on the brink of success his ships had been frozen in W of King William I. Franklin had died 11 June 1847, and command devolved on Capt Francis Crozier who abandoned ship and with 105 surviving crew trekked southward toward the Back R. All perished, most of them near Victory Point. The fame of Franklin's "mystery" and the many voyages made to solve it have obscured the explorer's solid merits. He had shown boldness and resource in pioneering a new method of discovery in the Arctic and had added more to the coastal map of Canada than any other explorer except George VANCOUVER.

See also FRANKLIN SEARCH. L.H. NEATBY

Sir John Franklin, arctic explorer, best remembered for the long and much-publicized search for him and his lost vessels. He perished in his icebound ship off King William I (courtesy National Archives of Canada/C-1352).



80: Cen. J. Plant Sci. 60: 1053-4

84: Cen. Expl. Reses

80: Floralis

81: Landscape out. Reals on their own nests

81: Canedex

81: Cen Rese Sum. 81: 29-28

Tree Groves Oct. 4

Lambert Closse

U33 = 83 T11 L94003

Arthur Bell x John Davis

patented US. 1996

Children's Literature in French does not have a long tradition, and scholarly research in the field is relatively new. If "children's literature" includes books read by children, but not written especially for them, then French Canadian children's literature had its start in the 19th century. One early book popular because of its subject matter was *L'Enfant perdu et retrouvé* (1887) by J.B. Proulx, an adventure story in which 3 kidnapped children are sold as cabin boys. Only the eldest survives to tell of his adventures. Several books devoted to traditional tales and legends were enjoyed by children because of the familiar background and speech patterns (more easily understood than those in the books imported from France), eg, Frederick Marryat's *The Settlers in Canada* (tr *Les Colons du Canada*, 1852), *Contes populaires* (1867) by Paul Stevens, *Légendes canadiennes* (1861) by H.R. CASGRAIN, *Le Tomahawk et l'épée* (1877) by Joseph Marmette, *La Terre paternelle* (1871) by Patrice Lacombe, *Une de perdue, deux de trouvées* (1874) by P.G. Boucher de Boucherville and *Christmas in French Canada* (1899, tr *La Noël au Canada*, 1900) by L.H. FRÉCHETTE. These books were often distributed as school prizes in Québec. The policy to circulate the books in the schools began in 1876 and continued through the early part of the 20th century, in the hope that a sound basis for the development of children's literature could be established.

In 1891 Laure Conan (Félicité ANGERS) published *A l'oeuvre et à l'épreuve*, the romanticized story of Jesuit martyr Charles Garnier, which was popular among young people until the 1950s. Her *L'Oublié* (1900), even more popular, is a historical novel about Lambert Closse who participated in the founding of Ville-Marie. Conan wrote numerous articles on Canadian personalities and collected several of them in *Silhouettes canadiennes* (1917). *Contes et légendes* (1915) by Adèle Lacerte was dedicated to Canadian children, for whom, she claimed, no one had previously made a particular effort to write. Four years later, *Récits laurentiens* (1919) by Frère MARIE-VICTORIN (Conrad Kirouac) was published. His *Croquis laurentiens* followed the next year.

In 1920 Arthur Saint-Pierre, managing editor of the magazine *L'Oiseau bleu* (published by the ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE SOCIETY) asked Marie-Claire Daveluy to contribute a pioneer story whose principal characters would be children. Her story about 2 French orphans who settle in New France was serialized in *L'Oiseau bleu*. Published as a book, *Les Aventures de Perrine et de Charlot* (1923), it received the Prix David and became very popular. Although Daveluy also wrote modern fairy tales, she is best known for her historical novels on the early French settlers. Other budding writers of the period, such as Marie-Louise d'Auteuil (*Mémoires d'une souris canadienne*, 1932), contributed to the success of *L'Oiseau bleu*, which ceased publication in 1940.

Others who began to write in the 1920s were Maxine (pseudonym of M.C.A. Taschereau-Forcier) and Eugène Achard. Maxine wrote many

Publ:

Jean S. Ogilvie and Neville P.

Arnold. 1998. 'Lambert Closse'

Rose. *Heek Science* 33 (1): 160-161.

Svejda name not mentioned

Laure Conan 1900

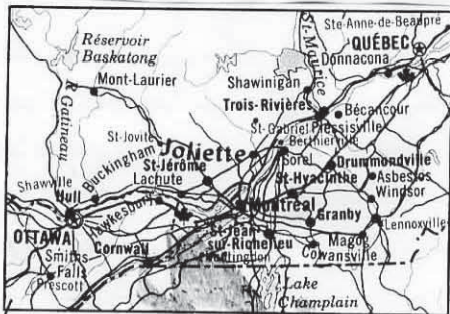
L'oublié

a historical novel about
Lambert Closse who participated
in the founding of Ville-Marie,
a stranded settlement founded
in 1642 by Paul de Chomedey.
This was the origin of Montreal.

Ville-Marie ^{is the} origin of today's Montreal. Founded
in 1642 by Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve
and others.

Louis Jolliet

P03 = 84 LP3E12 003



✓ **Jolliet, Louis**, explorer, cartographer, king's hydrographer, fur trader, seigneur, organist (bap at Québec 21 Sept 1645; d near Île d'Anticosti late summer 1700), best known as the co-discoverer of the Mississippi. In 1656 Jolliet entered the Jesuit college at Québec where he studied for the priesthood and became an accomplished organist. He took his minor orders in 1662 but left in 1667 to become a fur trader. In 1672 he was chosen by Intendant Jean TALON to lead an expedition to determine whether the Mississippi, known from native accounts, flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean. By 17 June 1673, Jolliet, with Father MARQUETTE and 5 others, was on the Mississippi and in mid-July he reached 33°40' N lat near the mouth of the Arkansas R, sufficiently far S to prove that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico. Upon his return to Québec, Jolliet was denied a fur concession he sought for the Illinois area and joined his father-in-law about 1676 in a company trading at Sept-Îles. In Mar 1679 Jolliet was granted a trade concession at MINGAN in the Gulf of St Lawrence to which Île d'Anticosti was added in 1680. After an overland voyage to Hudson Bay in 1679, Jolliet concentrated on trade and fisheries at his concession until 2 raids by the English in 1690 and 1692 dealt him a financial blow from which he never recovered. Jolliet was commissioned in 1694 to chart the Labrador coast, a task he accomplished to 56°8' N lat near the present Zoar. In 1697 he succeeded Jean-Baptiste-Louis FRANQUELIN as king's hydrographer and teacher of navigation.

C.E. HEIDENREICH

(R. hood. x 649) (L15 x Champlain)

L15 = K01D07

L02

T08

Champlain (R hood x 612) x (Red Deer x Superne o.p.)

649 = 612 o.p.

612 = Max Graf, unproduced gametes.

S

Jan S. Ogilvie and Neville P. Arnold 1992: Louis Jolliet
Reveg: Vert Sci. 27: 278 +
Suejda name not mentioned

Martin Frobisher

Fob = Schneepweg o.p.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, mariner (b near Walsingham, Eng 1539; d at Plymouth, Eng 22 1 1594). In 1576 he searched W of Greenland for a passage to Asia, discovered FROBISHER BAY, and returned with ore thought to contain gold. He made a second voyage (1577), hauling back much earth. On his last expedition (1578), he commanded a flotilla of 15 vessels. Driven by storm across the entrance to HUDSON STR, he landed on Kodlunarn I, in Warwick's Sound, where his men excavated tonnes of ore which proved worthless. Depressions in the rock where the miners dug; the ruins of a stone house are still visible. His patron, Michael Lok, was ruined, but Frobisher's seafaring career continued. He accompanied DRAKE to the West Indies and was knighted for heroism against the Spanish Armada (1588). He died of wounds sustained in action against the Spanish at Crozon, near Brest, France.

JAMES MA

- 69: Gen. J. Plant Sci. 49: 100
75: New approaches in sex breeding
79: Gen. Plant Disease Survey 59: 30-42
80: Gen. J. Plant Pathol. 2: 23-5
70: Gen. Rese Ann. 70: 59-61
78: Gen. Rese Ann. 72: 29-33
79: Gen. Hybrid. Reses Gen. Rese Ann. 74: 29-34
76: Gen. Rese Ann. 61: 16-22
Gen. Rese Ann. 72: 29-33
~~78: Cenedex~~
80: Flerialis
81: Cenedex engl. J. 24-28
81: Gen. Rese Ann.
81: The Gower sch. 4
84: Gen. Expt. Reses
86: Verse of H.A.N.

Marie Victorin

M35 = 84 T 11 L83 L83

Arthur Beech x (R. Wood. x 649)

Marie-Victorin, Frère, brother in the Écoles chrétiennes community, botanist, teacher (b Conrad Kirouac at Kingsey-Falls, Qué 3 Apr 1885; d at St-Hyacinthe, Qué 15 July 1944). Son of a prosperous merchant, Kirouac grew up in Québec C. At 16 he joined the Frères des Écoles chrétiennes in Montréal. His postulant and early teaching years were often disrupted by illness, but long periods of convalescence allowed him to study BOTANY. As teacher at the Collège de Longueuil from 1905, Marie-Victorin stimulated student life, founded a study circle and published several literary works. However, botany took more and more of his time. Around 1908 he published his first scientific articles. He was named professor of botany at U of M in 1920. There followed 25 years of intense scientific and social activity. At the Botanical Inst, which he founded in 1922, Marie-Victorin gathered a small research team which included Jules Brunel, Ernest Rouleau, and Jacques ROUSSEAU. As his monumental *Flore laurentienne* (1935) shows, Marie-Victorin was above all a taxonomist. However, the importance he gave to phytogeography and the evolution of American flora paved the way for ecologists such as Pierre DANSEUREAU.

As ardent propagandist of "scientific cultivation" and of a nationalism like that of Lionel GROULX, Marie-Victorin was a major Québec intellectual and political figure in the 1930s. He took part in founding the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences and the Société canadienne d'histoire naturelle, in organizing the Cercles des jeunes naturalistes and, most notably, in creating the Montréal Botanical Garden. He became a member of the RSC in 1924. Marie-Victorin was at the height of his power as a scholar and leader when he died in an automobile accident. RAYMOND DUCHESNE

649 = 612 o.p = Max Graf mixed
gametes

Launched 1998.

Will be published

AC Marie-Victorin

Rosier rustique

Série Explorateur^{MC}

Lancé en mai 1998 au Jardin botanique de Montréal, 'AC Marie-Victorin' est un rosier grimpant de petite taille (hauteur : 1,50 m; largeur : 1,25 m). Il fleurit continuellement de juin à la fin septembre. Il est résistant au mildiou et tolérant à la tache noire.

Ses fleurs sont rassemblées en corymbe de 1 à 6 fleurs; chacune a un diamètre moyen de 9 cm et compte environ 38 pétales. Les boutons floraux de couleur rose et pêche peuvent être utilisés en boutonnière. Les fleurs de couleur pêche au début de la floraison tournent au rose pâle à maturité. Les fruits d'un bel orange brillant à l'automne restent sur le plant durant tout l'hiver. Le feuillage est vert foncé luisant en été pour devenir jaune et rouge à l'automne.



Photo: W. Christie

'AC Marie-Victorin' a été évalué pendant 2 ans à Ottawa et 5 ans supplémentaires dans diverses zones climatiques (2 à 5) au Québec et en Ontario. Il est rustique en zone 3 sans protection particulière et très bien adapté en zone 2 avec une couverture nivale naturelle. Il aura toutefois besoin d'une légère taille du bois mort au printemps.

24^e Rosier Explorateur^{MC}

'AC Marie-Victorin' est le 24^e et l'avant-dernier rosier de la série Explorateur^{MC}. Il a été nommé en l'honneur du Frère Marie-Victorin dont l'oeuvre en botanique est à l'origine de cette science au Canada. Fondateur de l'Institut botanique de l'Université de Montréal et du Jardin botanique de Montréal, la contribution du Frère Marie-Victorin, dans le domaine de la biologie végétale et de l'éducation, lui valut une reconnaissance officielle tant au pays qu'à l'étranger. L'attribution d'un rosier Explorateur^{MC} à son nom est une façon de lui présenter nos hommages.

Série Explorateur^{MC}

Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada développe des rosiers arbustifs rustiques depuis 1968. La série a reçu la marque de commerce Explorateur^{MC} et tous les rosiers de cette série portent le nom d'explorateurs canadiens.

Ces rosiers sont rustiques et tolérants aux maladies du feuillage, nécessitent peu d'entretien, présentent de longues périodes de floraison dont certaines s'étalent de juin à octobre et offrent une grande variété de formes et de couleurs.



Mise en marché

Le Centre de R&D en horticulture de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu détient les droits sur le cultivar 'AC Marie-Victorin'. Des licences de multiplication et de commercialisation ont été accordées aux pépiniéristes suivants :

Québec

M. Gaétan Hamel¹
Centre Jardin Hamel Inc.
6029 boul. Hamel
Ancienne Lorette, QC
G2E 2H3
Tél: (418) 871-6010
Fax: (418) 872-9899

M. Guy Boulet¹
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Fax: (418) 687-2227

Mme Louise Després^{1,2}
Chloris Inc.
C.P. 283
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J6A-7C6
Tél: (514) 654-8271
Fax: (514) 654-6519

Maritimes

Mr. Robert Osborne
Corn Hill Nursery Ltd.
R.R. # 5
Petitcodiac, NB
E0A 2H0
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Fax: (506) 756-1087

Mme Marie-France Bernard¹
Coopérative Forestière des Hautes
Laurentides
395 boul. Des ruisseaux
Mont Laurier, QC
J9L 3G6
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Fax: (819) 623-6287

Ontario

Mr. Harvey Sinnema¹
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Fax: (905) 935-9921

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Colombie Britannique

Mr. Kamlesh R. Patel¹
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4290 Wallace Hill Rd. # 1.
Kelowna, BC
V1W 4B6
Tél: (250) 764-2224
Fax: (250) 764-2224

1- Aussi licencier pour le cultivar 'AC De Montarville' lancé en avril 97.

2- Culture in vitro seulement

AC Marie-Victorin

Hardy Rose

Explorer™ Series

Launched in May 1998 at the Montreal Botanical Garden, 'AC Marie-Victorin' is a small climbing rose 1.5 m high and 1.25 m wide. It flowers continuously from June to the end of September and is resistant to mildew and black spot.

Its corymbs are made up of 1 to 6 flowers, each one averaging 9 cm in diameter with about 38 petals. The pink and peach buds can be used as boutonnières. The flowers are peach when they first bloom and turn pale pink at maturity. The bright orange fruits in fall remain on the bush over the winter. The leaves, a dark shiny green in summer, turn yellow and red in the fall.



Photo: W. Christie

'AC Marie-Victorin' was evaluated for two years in Ottawa and five more years in various climatic zones (2 to 5) in Quebec and Ontario. It is hardy in zone 3 without special protection and adapts very well in zone 2 with a natural snow cover, although very light pruning of deadwood is required in the spring.

24th Explorer™ Rose

'AC Marie-Victorin' is the 24th and second-to-last rose in the Explorer™ series. It was named in honour of Brother Marie-Victorin, whose work in botany formed the origins of the science in Canada. Founder of the University of Montreal's Botanical Institute and the Montreal Botanical Garden, Brother Marie-Victorin received official recognition both in Canada and abroad for his contribution to plant biology and education. Naming an Explorer™ rose after him is our way of paying tribute to his work.

Explorer™ Series

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has been developing a series of hardy shrub roses since 1968. Given the Explorer™ trademark, all roses in the series are named after Canadian explorers.

These roses are hardy, resistant to leaf disease, need little upkeep, have long flowering periods (some from June to October) and come in a wide variety of shapes and colours.

U35 was 81 T11 L83 rel. in 186

T11 Arlene Boll
L83 (R. Hardie G 49)



Marketing

The Horticultural R&D Centre at Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu holds the rights to the 'AC Marie-Victorin' cultivar. Propagation and marketing licences have been granted to the following nursery owners:

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Maritimes

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Harvey Sinnema¹
J. C. Bakker & Sons Ltd.
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British Columbia

Kamlesh R. Patel¹
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V1W 4B6
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1- Also licensed for the 'AC De Montarville' cultivar launched in April 97.
2- In vitro growth only



LAUNCHING OF 'AC MARIE-VICTORIN'

Briefs	OMAFRA's agronomists	Special events
1998 Apple Day	1998 Semaine Horticole	1999 Meritas



Denis Demars welcomes guests to the launching of 'AC Marie-Victorin', 24th Explorer™ Series hardy rose. Launching took place in collaboration with Montreal Botanical Garden and the rose was named in honor of its founder, Brother Marie-Victorin.

May 19/99

Hello Dr. Svejda,
 Here you are
 at the launching &
 on the Internet!
 Best regards,
 Jan



Claude Richer from HRDC gives the historical background to Explorer™ Series started in 1968 by Mrs. Felicitas Svejda, former rose breeder at AFC (seated left to Pierre Bourque, mayor of Montreal).



Denis Demars giving a plant to Normand Hinse, person in charge at the Marie-Victorin Park, Kingsay Falls in Bois-Francs region. Seated, Dr. Felicitas Svejda, breeder and originator of the popular Explorer Series roses in 1968. 1961



Transplantation of 'AC Marie-Victorin' Explorer Series™ hardy rose bush in front of Brother Marie-Victorin statue at the entrance of Montreal Botanical Garden.

Left to right : Raymonde Folco, M. P. Laval ouest, Pierre Bourque, mayor of Montréal, Claire Laberge, in charge of rose garden at Montreal botanical garden and [Denis Demars](#), HRDC director.

 Update: 02.16.1999

Nicolas | NO6 = 83 B08 L03 054
 Encycl. Canadiana: Art p. 121

Drawings by the Jesuit Louis Nicolas, now known as the Codex Canadensis took their inspiration from François DuRoi's Historia Canadensis (1664), but they added so many details to their models that they contribute immensely to knowledge of the first inhabitants of Canada, particularly the Algonquin.

Not published.

♀ 78 B08 = 76 A15036 054

A15 = Queen Elizabeth x Arthur Beal

D36 = ~~70~~ 70567 553004 = No. 10 SIMONET x VON SCHARN - HORST

♂ L03 = 78 L78000017 = K01 S93

S93 = APPLE JACK

~~low climber~~

NO6 Notes 1985: low climber or tall shrub

vig. light 1 m φ 1.2 m. one year old wood

dark brown, attractive, fol. dark green, glossy,

leathery, flowers open form, lovely bright red

petals & st. streaked green φ, spring form.

about 18 petals, exc. texture. No. in leaf in

1984, but resp. to black spot.

exc. fl. attributes

Quadea

No1 = 81 B08 U11003

Quadra Island, 269 km², is situated at the N end of the Str of GEORGIA between VANCOUVER I and mainland BC, opposite CAMPBELL RIVER. The forested island, about 35 km long, forms the E side of Discovery Passage, a narrow, treacherous ship channel leading N out of the strait. Four small communities are dotted around its coast. It was named after 18th-century Spanish naval explorer BODEGA Y QUADRA. DANIEL FRANCIS

B08 = A15 D36

A15 = T18 T11 Queen Elizabeth +
Arthur Pelee

D36 = 567 553 004

Smiley's dble red + Van Swenberst

96: patented in USA

U11 = L25 D25

L25 = K01 D07

D25 = 69 D07 000011

Jon S. Ogilvie and Neville P. Arnold 1996.
Quadea Res. *Herb Science* 31(7): 1254-5
Suejola name not mentioned

ROYAL EDWARDS

NAMED AFTER MONTREAL HOSPITAL

840-1

Simon Fraser

86 Box E05 = (T27 A23) (L43 change)

Box = T27 A23

W. Bouenza

A23 = T11 D15

Little Belle x ^{D07}
(Red Dawn x Sm.)

s.p. op

change

E05 = L43 x U0V

L43 = K01 D08

Publ.

Jau s. ogilvie
and Neville P.

Arnold. 1993

Simon Fraser Res
Herb. Science 28: 680

✓ **Fraser, Simon**, fur trader, explorer (b at town, near Bennington, Vt 1776; d at St Andrews, Canada W 18 Aug 1862). Fraser was youngest son of a Loyalist officer, who was tortured by revolutionaries and died in prison; he brought Simon to Montréal, where his uncle, Judge John Fraser, educated him. In 1793 he joined the NORTH WEST CO as a clerk; in 1797 he was serving in the Athabaska Dept and he became a partner in 1801. Fraser's main achievement occurred between 1805 and 1808. In 1805 he was placed in charge of the company's operations beyond the Rockies, and he founded the earliest settlements in the area he named NEW CALE (central BC). He established Ft McLeod in Ft St James and Ft Fraser in 1806, and Ft G (at present PRINCE GEORGE) in 1807. In 1808, he went out to explore the river he thought was the Columbia. Following the stretch explored by Alexander MACKENZIE in 1793, he entered territory

perilous stretch now known as the FRASER RIVER CANYON. At the hostile village of Musqueam at the river's mouth, he took bearings and realized he could not be on the Columbia. Greatly disappointed, he turned back. David THOMPSON, who explored the real Columbia, named Simon's river the FRASER R; Simon had already named the THOMPSON R in David's honour.

Fraser wearied of the FUR TRADE and in 1815 sought retirement, but was persuaded to go back to Athabaska. He was one of the NWC officers arrested by Lord SELKIRK at FT WILLIAM in 1816 and charged with complicity in the SEVEN OAKS INCIDENT. Fraser was eventually acquitted; meanwhile he had retired to St Andrews among the Scots of Glengarry County, where he spent the rest of his life uneventfully. The documents relating to his great journey, *The Letters and Journals of Simon Fraser, 1806-08*, were edited by W. Kaye LAMB and finally published in 1960.

GEORGE WOODCOCK

Fraser River, 1368 km long, with a drainage basin of 233 000 km², rises in the western slopes of the ROCKY MTS near Jasper National Park at an elevation of 1109 m, and flows slowly NW in meandering channels along the flat valley floor of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRENCH to Prince George, BC, where it bends to a southward course. The gravel banks of the Fraser then increase in height to 50-100 m where the river has cut down into the glacial deposits of the central Interior Plateau; the river's velocity of flow increases S of Prince George as it is joined by several tributaries, the largest being the NECHAKO R from the NW.

The Fraser enters FRASER RIVER CANYON S of Quesnel, and where it is joined by the Chilcotin R from the W, the river has cut down 300-600 m into the bedrock of the Interior Plateau. At the southern end of the canyon, near Yale, the river flows between the N end of the CASCADE MTS to its E and the COAST MTS to the W. In this middle section the Fraser is joined by large tributaries such as the Quesnel and THOMPSON rivers from the E and the West Road and Chilcotin rivers from the

average annual flow here of 269 000 m³/s varies between an average low of 70 800 m³/s in Mar and an average peak flow of 850 000 m³/s in June. The Lower Fraser R bends westward at Hope and its valley broadens into a delta that is about 50 km wide where the river empties into the Str of GEORGIA. The southwestern part of the Fraser delta is in Washington state, US.

The river was named by David THOMPSON after Simon FRASER of the NWC, the first European to follow its course to its mouth in 1808. Little use was made of its central portion, because of its turbulent currents, until the discovery of gold on sandbars N of Yale in 1857. The CARIBOO GOLD RUSH which followed to the N brought the first narrow road (CARIBOO ROAD), carved into the canyon walls, and later the CPR followed the gash of the Thompson-Fraser rivers as the only low-level route through the Coast-Cascade mountain barrier to southwestern BC.

The Fraser R basin is well forested in its central sections, but has grassland vegetation and cattle ranching in the SW along the Chilcotin R and in its dry lower altitudes, as near Ashcroft. Numerous large sawmills and pulp and paper mills are the basis of the urban economies in the largest cities of Kamloops, Prince George and Quesnel. Mining of gold, copper, molybdenum and mercury has flourished at various times and places throughout the basin. The headwaters of the river's many tributaries are the spawning grounds of the PACIFIC SALMON, which are caught later off the mouth of the Fraser.

J. LEWIS ROBINSON



Fraser River Canyon was formed during the Miocene period (23.7-5.3 million years ago) when the river cut down into the uplifting southern part of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. The canyon characteristics of this middle section of the FRASER R extend about 270 km N of Yale. At HELL'S GATE, S of Lytton, the canyon walls rise about 1000 m above the narrow, rushing river; 2 transcontinental railways and the TRANS-CANADA HWY have been carved into the rocky canyon sides. Fish ladders were built along the river's side to permit migrating PACIFIC SALMON to pass a former rockslide that partially blocked the river.

J. LEWIS ROBINSON

William Baffin

U05 = 74 L48 000003

Baffin, William, explorer (b probably 1584?; d 1622). One of the most navigators of his time, he was chief of the expedition led by Capt. James Hall on his ill-fated voyage to the Arctic land in 1612. He was pilot on 2 expeditions to the Spitsbergen region in 1613 and 1614. On his next voyage under Robert BYLOT a search for the NORTH WEST PASSAGE. They examined the entrance to Hudson Bay and turned back, because of ice conditions. On this voyage Baffin obtained the first accurate measurement of longitude ever figured at sea by observing an occultation of a star by the moon. Bylot and Baffin undertook another expedition to the Northwest Passage in Mar 1616. They sailed north to 77° 45' N. The furthest north reached for the next 236 miles. Baffin mapped Baffin Bay and discovered Lancaster SOUND, not recognizing it as the entrance to the Northwest Passage. Baffin was killed in a battle against the Portuguese in the Gulf of Canada. He had been asked to make observation of the fort's castle walls but "received a shot from the fort into his belly, wherewith he gave three groans and died immediately." Baffin was the most accurate navigator who observed Canada's Arctic coast in the 17th century, although his great discovery of Lancaster Sound was soon forgotten. JAMES

L48 = K01 D15

84: Ueb. Su. 18: 962-3

83: Landscape Toedes June-July 5: 19

84: Cenedex enpl. fr.

84: Cen. Expl. Deses

William Booth

E34 = 84 LBA 72 001

L83 = R. Verd. x 649

A72 = ~~Arthur Bull~~ x Applejacks

Not yet published.

Salvation Army "Soup to Salvation" was the response of disaffected METHODIST preacher William Booth in 1865 to "the bitter cry of outcast London." From it emerged the Salvation Army, dedicated to the physical and spiritual reclamation of lost humanity: "soup" soon included men's hostels, women's shelters, farm colonies and other similar institutions; "salvation" was preached along Methodist lines by an army of officers - with flags, bands and war songs - seeking out their congregations in the slums. By century's end the Army had become a permanent feature of English society and had invaded many other countries as well. The Army came to Canada in 1882. Introduced by such zealots as Mr and Mrs William Freer (Toronto) and Jack Addie and Joe Ludgate (London), Army Corps sprang up in every major Ontario town. By 1886 the "army" religion was being practised from Victoria to St John's, although its unusual methods of worship - "hallelujah joy-jigs," free-and-easy meetings, noisy open-air - raised considerable ire and resulted in some legal battles. But eventually, through persistent social welfare work, the Army won nationwide respect. In 1886 the Rescue Home for "fallen" girls opened in Toronto, followed by similar homes in Winnipeg, Montréal and Victoria. In 1891 the Army opened its first Prison Gate Home to rehabilitate released prisoners, and soon children's shelters, prison farms and men's hostels were added. In 1904 the first Grace Hospital opened in Winnipeg; in 1905 an Army officer became the first Dominion Parole Officer and the Army's first emigrants sailed from Eng-

Today the Army maintains its dual social and evangelical purpose. It is a recognized church, with some 125 000 members who, though less evangelical than their forebears, still espouse a Methodist theology with strong adherence to teetotalism and withdrawal from "worldliness." Bands and timbrels still make feet tap and hearts stir. The Social Wing offers language classes for new Canadians, new development programs on behalf of the CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, parole supervision, Harbour Light centres for alcoholics, Sunset lodges, Grace hospitals, fresh air camps for underprivileged children, drug addiction counselling and a willing hand in times of need. The Army's motto still is "With heart to God, and hand to man."

R.G. MOYLES