

Bugnet Plantation – Sequence of Notable Events

Updated May 26/2018 draft by Margit Schowalter with Peter Murphy, edited to 27 November 2018; contributions by Lorraine Taylor, March 11, 2019, Juliette Champagne, updated July 9, 2019

Year	Event	Sources/References
	<p>Georges Charles Jules Bugnet, b. 23 February 1879, Chalon-sur-Saône, France -d. January 11,1981, St Albert, Alberta.¹</p> <p>Homesteader, horticulturalist, journalist, novelist, poet and playwright. As a writer, he is most known for his novel <i>La Forêt</i> published in 1935, (English: <i>The Forest</i>, 1976). His first two novels, <i>Le lys de sang</i> (1922 & 1923) and <i>Nipsya</i> (1924; 1988, 1990; English, 1929), were published under the pseudonym Henri Doutremont, which was also the name of the main character of <i>Le lys de sang</i>.</p> <p>Considered to be an important French-Canadian author from the first half of the 20th century, particularly because of his realistic portrayal of the life of settlers, such as in <i>La Forêt</i> and <i>Nipsya</i>, his novels and his poetry reflect his love of nature, his knowledge of horticulture, his appreciation of the entire creation and the wisdom of the Creator. Some of his essays are philosophical musings on eternity and the universe, fascinated as he was by science and the continued discoveries of the 19th and 20th century, he was also profoundly Catholic, and his writings are imbued with this. He also sought to be part of a Canadian literature of national breathe.</p> <p>Married to Julia Jeanne Ley of Dijon, France, (26/04/1904), they eventually had ten children, nine of which survived childhood. As well, the couple unofficially adopted Mary Rita Geneviève Ringuette (1931-1996) in 1936; she had been officially adopted by Charles, the eldest of their children.</p>	<p><i>Visages de Georges Bugnet, Cahier franco-canadiens de l'Ouest</i>, vol. 11, 1999, numéros 1 et 2, Presses universitaires de Saint-Boniface, 2000, 340p. This is the most complete source on Bugnet, and includes the genealogy of the Bugnet family. In French.</p> <p>Jean Papen, <i>Georges Bugnet, l'homme de lettres canadien</i>, Les Éditions des Plaines, 1985, notes, bibliographie. (This is the published version of Papen's doctoral dissertation.)</p> <p>Georges Bugnet, <i>Poèmes</i>, présentation de Jean-Marcel Duciaume, les éditions de l'églantier, Edmonton, Alberta, 1978.</p> <p>Georges Bugnet, <i>Journal (1954-1971)</i>, édité et annoté par Georges</p>

Bugnet homesteaded at Rich Valley (County of Lac Ste. Anne), west of Legal in 1905 (NE 28-56-3 W5). As with many other homesteaders, he struggled with farming, particularly due to killing frosts and the short growing season. He turned to horticulture, experimenting with plants hardy to the climate of northern Alberta. He obtained seeds from botanical gardens all over the world, having sent fifty letters in 1911, which at the time were posted with three cent stamps, requesting seeds of hardy plants and trees from countries with similar latitudes and climatic zones as that of his region of Alberta.²

He did, indeed, receive seeds from all over the world, some of these plants which we find around us to this day, such as caragana, which was very popular in Canada for its use as hedges to counter erosion, and others, only seen at the Plantation, such as the Erythronium, or Dog Tooth Lily, an exotic plant from Siberia. In 1916, he received seeds from the botanical garden at Petrograd, including Scots pines, he thought must have come from near Lake Ladoga, a region known for its fine trees and its centuries old shipbuilding industry. As the Russian revolution broke out in February of 1917, Bugnet was never able to establish the exact origin of these Scots pines. He planted a windbreak with the saplings on his property. (Core samples shows that some of these pines were planted in 1921.) Bugnet called them Ladoga pines, and later when foresters from Alberta showed great interest in these fast-growing trees and began taking seeds from them, they referred to them as Bugnet pines.

In his journal, Bugnet also noted that he planted Ponderosa pines (aka Bull pines) in 1917, trees that were thought at the time to be unsuited to this climate. The seeds for these trees had come to him from Siberia. Since the Ponderosa pine is a native of North America, these seeds must have been collected from trees grown sometime during the 19th century, from seeds obtained from the United States or from some specialized arboretum in Europe. Half a dozen viable Ponderosa pines make up part of the north windbreak at the Bugnet Plantation.

Durocher et Odette Tamer-Salloum, 2, Institut de Recherche de la Faculté Saint-Jean, University of Alberta, 1984.

Georges Bugnet, *Albertaines*, Anthologies d'œuvres courtes en prose, des essais, présentée et annotée par Gamila Morcos, préface de Guy Lecomte, Éditions des Plaines/Éditions universitaires de Dijon, 1990. This anthology consists of works which are unavailable elsewhere, articles he contributed to newspapers and to magazines

Excerpts from several of his novels, short stories and some of his poems are included in *Racines*, Alberta Education, 1979, notably from *La Foret* and *Siraf*, but also one of his short stories and one poem from the 1938 édition of *Voix de la solitude* published by Les Éditions de Totem, Montréal.

Several articles about Georges Bugnet and his works were published in *L'état de la recherche et de la vie française dans l'Ouest canadien*, deuxième conférence du

	<p>Bugnet experimented with apple trees and stone fruits such as cherries and plums, creating hybrids based on native bushes. He developed the Georges Bugnet and the Julia Bugnet sweetberry honeysuckles which bear a double blue oval fruit.³ They are now considered lost. He planted some Siberian crab apple, the remains of which may be the lone tree at the plantation, still bearing fruit. A self-taught horticulturalist and arborist, he never seems to have attempted to profit financially from his efforts.</p> <p>His Thérèse Bugnet rose, a cultivar he developed, is named after his sister.⁴ Like all of his roses, it is hardy to Zone 2 and can now be found all over the world. Of the dozen rose bushes he developed, only two are available commercially. The University of Alberta Botanical Garden has most of the collection.</p> <p>Bugnet had been a journalist in France, and following his arrival in 1905, soon came to know well the hardships of homesteading as he tried to make a go of it himself. He continued the journalism work he had begun in France, contributing many articles and finally editing the weekly French language paper <i>L'Union</i> in Edmonton for some years; afterwards, he continued contributing opinion pieces throughout his life to <i>La Survivance</i>, the Franco-Albertan weekly, and to journals far and wide. A complete bibliography of his work is available in <i>Visages</i>.</p>	<p>Centre d'études franco-canadiennes de l'Ouest, Faculté Saint-Jean, 3 &4 décembre, 1982, Institut de recherche de la Faculté Saint-Jean of the University of Alberta: Jean Papen, "L'originalité de l'œuvre de Georges Bugnet » p. 17-35.</p>
<p>1879</p>	<p>[...] my first look on our speck of dust whirling into space among the stars, which we call our earth and find quite large, was in a town, Chalon-sur-Saône, in Burgundy, where, according to those lengthy French birth certificates, I was born in February 1879.”⁵</p> <p>Bugnet was born in Chalon-sur-Saône, Burgundy, France, 23 February, 1879. His father Claude-François Bugnet (1848-1937) was a wine merchant for most of his life; his mother, Josephine Marie-Anne-Élizabeth Sibut-Plourde (1859-1952). The family moved several times during Georges' childhood. He had two brothers, Maurice (1881-1914), Charles (1884-1934) and two sisters, Marie who died in infancy and Thérèse (1892-1961). Educated mostly in catholic schools, he entered</p>	<p>Georges Bugnet, 1945, autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley].</p>

	into the classical program in 1890, and studied at the College Oblat de St. François de Sales where he became familiar with the Oblate community and their work in the Canadian North-West, particularly the writings of Oblate missionary Émile Petitot. As a youth, he dreamed of joining the missionary order in Canada's far north.	
1881	Maurice, George's brother, born.	
1882	Julie (Julia) Jeanne Ley, born in Dijon, June 24, 1882. Her father was Antoine Thiébaud Ley (33), plâtrier (plasterer), and her mother was Marguerite Marie Thomas (32). It is Julie on her birth registration (État civil).	
1891	Fascinated by the writings of Oblate missionary Émile Petitot, young Bugnet dreamt of becoming a missionary. Hoping to make a priest of him, his mother then enrolls him in the Collège Oblat de Saint-François de Sales where he enters the classical program. He attended for four years, after which he left to move with his family to Dijon.	
1894	Young Bugnet continued his studies at the Petit Séminaire of Plombières, near Dijon, where he was a resident and where he completed the first two years of a Bachelor of Arts. By the fall of 1896, he becomes a resident at the Seminary of Dijon, wearing a cassock and preparing for the priesthood, but by the winter of 1897, he abandons this program. He then stayed home, closely monitored by his mother, reading, a time he described as "a hole in his life." Finally, encouraged by his mother, he now enters the Séminaire de Brou, near Bourg-en-Bresse, but after a year, abandons for good, in 1898, throwing away his cassock, either in a river or burning it, depending on Georges' fanciful recollection. He registered at the nearby Université de Dijon and enrolled in the army.	
1899	Georges does a year of military service. ⁶ Normally the service was for three years, but only one year of service was necessary if one was undertaking university studies; he would remain a reservist for the next two years.	
1900-1902	His military service complete, he spent two and half years at the Université de Dijon. He became highly involved in Catholic militant youth organizations. Georges gives Latin lessons to Julia Ley's brother, all the while courting Julia.	

1903	<p>For a short time, he became the assistant director of the newspaper <i>Le Bien Public</i>. That spring, he left the university and went to Karlsruhe (Baden) in Germany where he studied the language and gave French lessons to support himself. He returned to France in the fall, where he worked in Paris as a journalist for the publication <i>La Croix</i>, all the while sporadically attending the Sorbonne.</p>	
1904	<p>He became editor-in-chief of <i>La Croix de la Haute-Savoie</i> at Annecy, and as he now had a stable job, on April 26, he married his sweetheart Julie Jeanne Ley, Dijon, France, whom he had met several years earlier.⁷ Bugnet was 25 and Julia 21. Julie Jeanne signs the marriage certificate as “Julia”.</p> <p>Later that year, he entered into an editorial conflict with the director of the paper, Bugnet resigned his editorial position, although he worked as a journalist until the end of the year. Impressed by the glowing prospects of homesteading in the Canadian West, the young couple then immigrated to Canada, leaving France on December 24 or 26th, 1904 and arriving at St. John, N.B, 05/01/1905.⁸ There is mention that he was recruited by l’abbé Jean Gaire, a missionary who was travelling around France seeking potential immigrants to the Canadian West.</p>	
1905	<p>They arrived in Montreal, where to their surprise at the Windsor Train Station, they could not find anyone who spoke French. By the end of January, Georges and Julia had gone to Winnipeg, where spent their first winter in Canada at St. Boniface, where Georges found work with the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns) there. A few months later, still in Manitoba, they moved to Letellier, a French-speaking community, where Georges worked on a 500-acre farm to gain experience in agriculture, at 15 \$ a month. He later found out that the going rate was 30\$/month. Charles (17/02/1905-1987) their first child was born in Manitoba.</p> <p>They move to Alberta in August and hearing that a railway line might follow the old trail to Peace River, he selected a homestead in the still relatively isolated area surrounding Lac Majeau: “After days of roaming I reached a beautifully wild region, known to Indians as “Onion Prairie”, discovered in it the piece of land we</p>	

	<p>had dreamed of and, coming back sixty-five miles to Edmonton, had it entered at the Land Office on the 10th of October, 1905.”⁹ The homestead of 160 acres was near what would become known as Rich Valley (NE 28-56-3 W5). They overwintered on a farm in St. Albert, where George worked for a farmer, where this time he was paid 30\$ per month.</p> <p>“You may perhaps picture us: A young man of twenty-six, his still younger wife holding a little baby, and almost crying at the forbidding sight, the challenge of the dead keepers of the soil: tall black stumps everywhere dotting the land; and the worldly possessions of the invaders consisting of a few kitchen goods, a pony, and five one-dollar bills. Perhaps I should mention that counted as kitchen goods was a .22 rifle and that game was then plentiful, mostly rabbits.”¹⁰</p> <p>It is said that they lived in a teepee until they could build this first house. It is likely this was a tent, as in 1908, his mother and siblings were housed in a tent.</p>	
1906	<p>In the spring of 1906, they established themselves on the homestead on Onion Prairie, which later became known as Rich Valley. The area had just recently been surveyed and the first settler in the area was Octave Majeau who had set himself up at Lac la Nonne in 1900. The Majeau family was to be a great help to the Bugnet couple. There was talk of a railroad going through the area, and Bugnet settled near a trail which went on to Whitecourt.</p> <p>They seemed to have lived in a tent (some say a teepee) for the first summer, until they were able to build their first lodging, which was probably, as for most homesteaders a small log shack.</p> <p>Bugnet noted in c. 1965 “I began to introduce new plants in 1906. Next, I studied plant geography and after that I obtained seeds from various places where the climate was similar to ours, or even colder.”¹¹</p> <p>Second child, Paul, born (14/09/1906) at the home of neighbours Octave and Amélie Majeau.¹² Octave had come from Québec in 1865 and married Amélie L’Hirondelle in 1865. She was born at Lac Ste. Anne and served as midwife to</p>	

	<p>many women in the area, including Julia.</p> <p>Georges Bugnet is listed as one of the volunteers with the St. Albert Mounted Militia (<i>Le Courrier de l'Ouest</i>, 27/12/1906, p. 7.)</p>	
1907	<p>Toddler Paul dies in an accident at the Bugnet home, 25/11/1907. He is probably buried in the graveyard at Lac La Nonne; this would have to be verified from the R.C. church records of burial.</p> <p>There is a mention of a church service at Lac la Nonne, given at the home of Octave Majeau by Fr. Portier who was then at Alexander Reserve. Fr. Simonin attended as well, and gave the homily in French, while Fr. Portier spoke in Cree. Georges Bugnet was the singer for the mass. (<i>Courrier de l'Ouest</i>, June 13, 1907)</p> <p>By this time, Georges was planning on building a larger home, a good barn and new fencing and begins cutting down the timber he will need.</p>	
1908	<p>Son Joseph, born March 3, 1908-d. 1994¹³</p> <p>Joséphine Marie-Anne-Élisabeth Sibut-Bourde, Georges' mother, his brother Charles and sister Thérèse arrive in Rich Valley. A letter from Thérèse to her father describes their situation. Charles eventually takes a homestead (<i>no date on this as yet.</i>)</p> <p>Bugnet's poem, <i>Le Coyote</i> is published in the weekly, <i>Le Courrier de l'Ouest</i>. (<i>Le courrier de l'ouest</i>, May 14, 1908, Page 3, Item Ar0030 (Peel Library online). It is a bit shorter than the version in the 1973 publication <i>Poèmes</i>. Here the coyote seems to be caught in a trap, in the 1973 version, strychnine gets him. The last part completes the metaphor with man's unending quest for fortune which always eludes him and fills him with bitterness.</p> <p>Bugnet receives from Ottawa the results of the analysis of the soil on his homestead. Chemist Frank T.Shutt reports excellent soil, rich in humus and high</p>	

	<p>in chemical content. (<i>Le courrier de l'ouest</i>, March 26, 1908, Page 1, Item Ar00100).</p> <p>March 26, Octave Majeau reports that a lot of lumbering was done in the area of Lac la Nonne during the winter of 1907-1908. Very big logs (monstrueuses) were piling up from the sawmills of Gibeault of Morinville and M. Steffes: birch, aspen, spruce and tamarack; all of which will be turned into lumber during the coming spring. (<i>Le courrier de l'ouest</i>, p.1)</p>	
1910	<p>First daughter, Marie, born, January 3, 1910- d.?.; m. Fred L'Hirondelle; Georges Battenfelder; Edmond Noël, no children.¹⁴</p>	
1911	<p>Marthe born, 01/12/1911- 24/05/1996; m. Edouard Beauchamp</p> <p>Claude-François Bugnet, Georges' father, arrives from France to join his wife, seemingly because their other son Maurice had entered a seminary and the old folks had no means of support. They remained until 1923, when they returned to France with their other son Charles and his wife and their little boy, Maurice.</p> <p>Bugnet sends 50 letters (3 cent stamps) to botanical gardens all over the world asking for seeds of hardy plants. He receives answers from Boston, London, Petrograd, Alaska, Europe, the British Isles, Japan, Manchuria and Tibet, with thousands of seeds.</p>	
1912	<p>Georges receives Chinese clematis seeds from the botanical gardens of Petrograd. These are <i>Clematis tangutica</i>.</p>	
1913	<p>Jean (John) born, 13/03/1914-1984, m. Ivy Barnard</p>	
1914	<p>Georges' brother Charles returns to France, presumably to rejoin his regiment. George also manages to send his sister Thérèse back to France where she enters a convent. It seems that their parents, probably mostly his mother, disagree with her decision.</p> <p>Georges' brother Maurice is killed in WWI combat in France. He was a sergeant</p>	

	with the 227e R. <i>infanterie</i> , dies from his wounds October 21, 1914 at Commercy, Meuse. His registration number is 012813-d.1901 (year he did his military service) 807 Dijon. He had studied for the priesthood with the Jesuit order, but was killed before he could be ordained.	
1915	Thérèse is born 15/12/1915, marries Alphonse Gagné in 1935	
1916	Bugnet elected to the new local School Board at Rich Valley – he was secretary, then commissioner, then after the consolidation of the school boards, commissioner for the Lac Sainte-Anne school council in 1936 until 1949, when he resigned – about 38 years of service. ¹⁵	Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]
1917	<p>Bugnet receives seeds of Ponderosa pine [<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>] and <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> Ladoga seed from Petrograd Botanic Garden, as well as some honeysuckle which he hybridised as the varieties of Georges Bugnet and the Julia Bugnet honeysuckle.</p> <p>In 1934, Bugnet notes that he planted the Ponderosa pines in 1917, so it is possible he received the seeds a few years before.</p> <p>In October, 13-year-old Charles writes to <i>The Edmonton Bulletin</i>'s "Letters to Uncle Tom" column: I had four uncles fighting in France. Three of them were killed and the other got wounded, but he is alright now. He did not go back to the battlefield since. Now he is hauling munitions in an automobile.</p> <p><i>Maurice Bugnet is killed October 21st 1914, Georges' other brother, Charles, must have been the one who was wounded. Charles' two other uncles must have been Julia's brothers. We have no further information on the Ley brothers at this time.</i></p>	
1918	<p>Maurice born 23/01/1918, marries Laurette Remillard, 1940.</p> <p>Charles writes to <i>The Edmonton Bulletin</i>'s "Letters to Uncle Tom" column: Coasting and Reading; Dear Uncle Tom: I am writing to you for the fourth time. It is fine weather today. The coldest weather we had till now was 36 below zero</p>	

	(F). We have fine fun in coasting, but for me, my greatest pleasure is to read, that is what I prefer. We have a library at our school. It contains about 300 volumes. When school was open, I read as many as I could. At home we have quite a lot of both English and French. Charles Bugnet, Rich Valley, Jan. 20” <i>The Edmonton Bulletin, January 26, 1918, Page 18, Item Ar01810</i>	
1919	Georges’ brother Charles returns from France and establishes himself on a homestead. He has also married. (Location and date to be verified)	
1920	<p>In his novel <i>Siraf</i>, his hero is some friends’ home at the beginning of January on the south shore of “le lac des Aigles” (lac la Nonne), that is: “Bald Eagle Lake”(p. 8)</p> <p><i>Siraf</i>, April 15, 1920: Soil almost dry enough to plow; prepared some pickets for a fence, harrowed the garden, plowed last fall. Planted lettuce, radishes, peas, onions, parsley and cress.</p> <p><i>Siraf</i>, Chapter 3, winter -50 F.; the poplars are bursting, and the trunks are split from top to bottom, with a sound like gunfire.</p> <p>Chapter 4, ... hot day, his four plow horses very sweaty as he plows his field. (p. 36)</p> <p>Chapter 5: August evening, haying the hay marsh.</p> <p>Chapter 7: Cuts down a tamarack, one of 12 he has downed.</p> <p>Chapter 8: May evening, mentions pines, poplars, frogs.</p> <p>Chapter 9: Cattle, calves, gardening, 10 rows of young corn, Banks pines, planted to the north of the garden. Pollination of the pines.</p> <p>Madeleine born, 25/06/1920 marries Walter Berglund, c. 1940</p> <p>Bugnet’s initiative in growing hardwood trees gets a long review in the <i>Edmonton Bulletin- The Edmonton Bulletin, December 18, 1920 (City Edition), Page 15, Item Ar01505.</i></p>	
1920 to 1922	<p>Planted Ladoga and Ponderosa pine seedlings as windbreak</p> <p>Also obtained planting stock from Indian Head Nursery.¹⁶</p>	

	<p>His novel <i>Le lys de sang</i> appears serially in <i>L'Union</i>, Bugnet had also submitted it to a literary contest in Québec, and although he is in a tie with another novelist, he is deemed ineligible for the 100\$ prize because he is not a resident of that province. <i>Le patriote de l'Ouest, February 22, 1922, Page 3, Item Ar00300</i></p> <p><i>Edmonton Bulletin's Uncle Tom replies to Marie and then to Joseph, "By the way my clematis is in bloom, though still very small, not two feet high. Thank you, it is very pretty indeed and will be very fine next year.</i></p> <p>Bugnet must have been giving samples of his plants to the journalist.</p>	
1922	<p>Marie Bugnet (12) tells of her new cousin Pierre, born January 27th and that her uncle and aunt live 6 miles away on a homestead. <i>Edmonton Bulletin, Uncle Tom's Corner.</i></p> <p>Baby Pierre dies on December 26th in Edmonton of pneumonia. Marthe tells of this in "Uncle Tom's Corner" <i>EB</i>, April 7, 1923. She also mentions that the couple have another child, Maurice, who was two and a half years old.</p>	
1923	<p>His first novel <i>Le lys de sang</i> continues its serial publication in 1923 in <i>L'Union</i> and 1923, is published by Édouard Garand in Montréal, a run of 3000 copies.¹⁷</p> <p>Georges' parents finally return to France in October of 1923. Georges's brother Charles and wife also return to France with their little boy, Maurice, giving up homesteading.</p> <p>Louise, born 22/07/1923, marries Charles (Chuck) Williams, 1943</p> <p>Marie and Marthe write in to Uncle Tom's Corner, <i>EB</i>, :Marthe writes that her little brother Maurice is starting to read French (he is 5 years old); Marie writes that Charles is working at a camp by the Pembina River (presumably a lumber</p>	

	<p>camp), she is also knitting booties for her little sister and mittens for herself. She is nearly fourteen.</p> <p>There is no more <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> on the Peel Site after 1923.</p> <p><u>The postmaster at Rich Valley retires and it is taken over at Lac Majeau.</u></p>	
1924	<p>“I was asked, in 1924, to take over the editorship of the French weekly, <i>L’Union</i>, published in Edmonton and I stayed on the job, four days a week, until 1929, strained eyesight forced me to resign.”¹⁸</p> <p>Much of this newspaper has been lost. Bugnet wrote for this paper before 1924, as a contributor.</p> <p>Bugnet’s second novel <i>Nipsya</i>, the French edition, published in Montreal.¹⁹ It is about a Métis girl, a coming of age story.</p> <p>1924: New house built at the homestead, a two-story log house, see photos in <i>Visages</i>.</p>	
1925	<p>Bugnet experiments with stone fruit hybrids. He comes up with the Paul Bugnet apple, a Claude Bugnet plum, a cross with a sand cherry, and a sweet blue flowering honeysuckle, the Georges Bugnet. <i>Visages</i>, p. 63. (The blue flowering is questionable and remains to be seen, if one can be found.)</p>	
1926	<p>First general meeting of the Association Canadienne française de l’Alberta, 15-18 July, Bugnet is elected treasurer.</p> <p>December, Bugnet along three other members of the Fr-AB community organize a train excursion to the province of Québec: les Pèlerins de la Survivance française. There are 300 participants from the Prairie provinces who attend, representing the 25,000 Francophones of these provinces. This is Bugnet’s only trip to Québec. At a banquet at the Château Frontenac on December 21, the menu features a quote from one of his editorials: « <i>Il est certain que si la Province de Québec n’est pas mieux éveillée à notre égard, la faute en est à nous d’abord, qui</i></p>	Papen, <i>Bugnet</i> , 105

	<i>n'avons pas su lui dire pleinement la vérité; car, sans aucun doute, la vérité montrée tout entière ne saurait manquer de produire un sursaut qui chasserait loin d'elle la somnolence. » (If the province of Québec is not more aware of us, it is really our fault as we have not truly expressed our reality, and if they were to know it, it would surely waken them so suddenly as to drive off any drowsiness.)</i>	
1929	English translation of <i>Nipsya</i> published. An excerpt (?) of <i>Nipsya</i> is published in the Grade 6 Reader used in Western Canada. (to be clarified)	
1931	Rita born, August 3, 1931. Deceased January 6, 1996 (adopted by Charles, and taken in by Georges and Julia around 1936.)	
1933	Itemisation of several of his plantings in the spring: Opala, Peintina. Mentions he is crossing plums: Prunus Tomatosa with pr. Nigra, Sioux, Tumbra and a hybrid no. 3. Hybrid No. 2 x Omaha seems to have accepted the red cherry (Pr. Pennsylvania). A crossing of the Beaverlodge sand cherry with Pr. Mont Royal has produced about 20 pollinized flowers. Finds “plum pockets on Morden Assiniboines and a Sapa idem. All the seeds from his hybrids were planted between August 15 th and September 1 st . A strong frost, but the plums untouched. Heavy snow (sept. 4 th) in the morning, all gone by 10am. Rain follows. (<i>Journal</i> , Appx. A, p. 181) Unable to pay the municipal taxes for his land, as with most farmers in Alberta, due to the Great Depression, Bugnet had been advised in November of 1932 that his land would be seized. However, there were so many farmers in the same situation at this time that the provincial government passed a law giving the farmers reprieve until 1937. ²⁰	
1934	Earliest spring since 1915, mild winter, except December, Pimbina plum still alive. Heavy frost May 22 th , apple trees and plums had almost finished flowering. Heavy frost August 24 th , wheat damaged. Heavy frost, close to zero Farenheit (-18C), Siberian crabs and Americana plums leaves frozen.	

	<p>Pinus ponderosa cones open at the beginning of October; these trees are 17 years old.</p> <p>While working on his novel, <i>La Forêt</i>, Bugnet enters a play, <i>La Défaite</i> in a competition sponsored by the Carnegie Trust Fund Contest at the University of Alberta. He wins a special prize, as the play is in French, and as the judges had not expected that a French play would be entered it is, nevertheless, seen as prize worthy, and it seems that the prize was a live broadcast on CKUA radio, April 30, 1934 by the Théâtre Français. The play is loosely based on <i>La Forêt</i>. Afterwards, the play does not seem to have been put on by any Franco-Albertan theatre groups since then.²¹</p>	
1934	<p><i>Siraf</i>, his third book published. ²² <i>Siraf, Étranges Révélations : Ce qu'on pense de nous par-delà la lune</i>, Montreal: Éditions du Totem, 1934 (1000 copies).²³ A very philosophical work, two extra-terrestrial spirits discuss Earthlings and their societies with the narrator who does not come out winning the debates. The title refers to one of the spirits (Siraf) and “what they think of us beyond the moon”. Papen found a hand written note in Bugnet’s copy by the second part of the title to the effect that this was added by the editor, not by himself.</p>	
1935	<p><i>La Forêt</i> comes out in Montreal in 1935, 3000 copies.²⁴ Translated into English in 1976.</p> <p>Wild clematis blooming (<i>La Forêt</i>, p. 36); July, Tiger lilies, (Ibid, 145), same page mentions falcons, eagles, various song birds.</p> <p>Dog tooth lily (<i>Erythronium sibiricum</i>) only blooms around May 10th, (<i>exotic</i>); the marsh (and creek) in high flood, the highest ever seen, is a lake during 8 whole days. (<i>Journal</i>, p. 182)</p>	
1946	<p>Planted hybrid Grayana, in the west part of the old garden (these are probably strawberries?). (mentioned Sept 11, 1956, <i>Journal</i>)</p>	
1947	<p>Paul G. Olsen in his article “The Roses of Georges Bugnet” (NRC) explains that Mr. Wright acquired the Thérèse Bugnet rose bush and recognizing its hardiness</p>	

	asked Bugnet for permission to register it. Mr. Bugnet accepted, saying he did not want to make money on this rose which is named for his sister, Sister Marie Thérèse de Gozangue, Carmel Convent, Seine, France. Wright registered it in 1950. The parentage is given as <i>Rosa acicularis</i> x <i>Rosa rugosa kamchatica</i> X <i>Rosa amblyotis</i> x <i>Rosa rugosa plena</i> . The <i>Rosa acicularis</i> is a native wild rose, the provincial flower of Alberta.	
1948	February 6 – David Ostrom of Gunn purchases the property from Bugnet. Georges and Julia keep the right to live in the house (retain the usufruct). P. D. (Peter) McCalla is appointed to the staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture in the position of provincial horticulturist until his retirement in 1981. McCalla linked horticultural groups throughout the province to government-sponsored resources and programs. He collected information from Bugnet about his plantation.	
1950	“His 1950 introduction of Therese Bugnet rose, an unusual hybrid involving three species, widely available in commerce today.” ²⁵	
1954	January 6, Georges readjusts the vent pipes of the furnace in the basement of the house on the homestead. (Georges Bugnet, <i>Journal (1954-1971)</i>) He has been keeping roots of some of his roses in the basement, mentioning “New Dawn” and “Gloria Mundi” which he brings up on February 7 th , and a month later New Dawn has produced a stem 2 feet long with a bud (it was only two inches long when he brought it up). March 17: Still cold enough to keep meat in a wooden box covered with sawdust. April 16: Bugnet receives a delivery of merchandise; the car passes over the bridge over the creek while it is flooded. May 14, Bugnet’s cellar at Rich Valley has a foot of water in it due to heavy rains, the creek is flooding. The first Dog-tooth Lily blooms (<i>Erythronium sibiricum</i>). He mentions that this is the latest spring he has experienced since 1907. July 29: Georges and Julia celebrate their 50 th wedding anniversary at Mearns	

	<p>with family. September 29: The decision is made to rent a house in Legal from Mr. Lanouette. They finally buy it in 1966. October 17, 2.5 tons of coal are brought to the homestead; the truck gets stuck on the Plantation side of the creek. November 5, Georges and Julia retire from the farm and move to the Town of Legal.</p>	
1955	<p>February 24, Obtains title to lot 14, Legal April 12, returns to Rich Valley to get plants, lilacs and roses to plant in Lot 14. July 15, returns to Rich Valley to pick blueberries. Sept 11, returns to Rich Valley to get more rose bushes (young); strong early frost.</p>	
1956	<p>February 16, Bugnet is writing a description of the flora of Rich Valley region for Mrs. Anna M. Walker, editor of <i>West of the Fifth, A History of the Lac Ste Anne Municipality</i>, 1959. (<i>Journal</i>, p. 20)</p>	
1957	<p>Most of his rose bushes and lilacs had been transplanted to Legal, as well as the fritillaries and Dog tooth lilies in his large garden. He notes that the Dog tooth lilies were blooming on May 1st (p. 31), this in Legal. He sends coloured crayons to Rita and books to University, July 17. J. F. Grootendorst rose bush is flowering at the Plantation. Bugnet thought it had died. 11 August, 1957, p. 36 August 29: Mentions that he has Manchurian lilacs at his house in Legal.</p>	
1958	<p>July 12: The pinus ponderosa growing at Beaverlodge is “perfectly rustic”, <i>Journal</i>, p.46 July 14: receives a surprise visit (At Legal) from a Mr. Boivin of the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, along with a younger man, Mr. Perron. They come to see his roses.</p>	
1959	<p>April 20, visits the Plantation, uproots a “Géant” rose bush that was not completely killed by the Atlacide. Marthe takes up quite a few plants. May 21: Mr. Bertrand comes by to get some seed corn from Bugnet.</p>	
1960	<p>Georges Bugnet submits a sketch to Mr. McCalla to show the locations of species</p>	

	<p>planted – “After ten years away from my old homestead my memory may not be fully reliable.”²⁶</p> <p>July 19, 1960 : <i>Thérèse et Alphonse, dimanche, nous ont dit que Dave Ostrom a confirmé l'intention du gouvernement albertain de faire de mon homestead, avec les 10 arpents du coin sud-ouest, un « Pioneer's historic park »</i>²⁷. « Thérèse and Alphonse (Gagné) (daughter and son in law) told Bugnet on the Sunday past that Dave Ostrom had confirmed that it was the intention of the Alberta government to develop the 10 south-west acres of his homestead into a Pioneer Historic Park »</p> <p>August 3, Madeleine's twin girls Collette and Carol are born: <i>Journal</i>. (It is likely that the journal was not kept on the exact date of the writing, as the girls were born on the 4th of August.)</p> <p>27 August, Bugnet's old spittoon has been seen at the museum at Sangudo (<i>Journal</i>, p. 73) Some research had been done to locate it, re Juliette and also Lorraine Taylor, February 2019.</p>	
1961	Bugnet mentions the unexpected visit of Mr. John Wallace, horticulturalist at Beaverlodge Experimental Farm (<i>Journal</i>)	
1962	May 29-June 9. Jean Papen visits Bugnet; they go to the Plantation, where, he writes, Papen has the opportunity to observe the power of the Canadian nature.	
1963	Bugnet is reading <i>The works of Ivan Vladimirovitch Michurin (1948 ed.)</i> , a Russian agronomist. The book is lent to him by his friend, the hybridist Robert Simonet (Albertan horticulturalist, developed hybrid petunias).	
1964	<p>April 28 -- L.L. Kennedy, a silvicultural forester with Alberta Lands and Forests, in correspondence to R.D. Loomis recommends the Province purchase the Bugnet site.²⁸</p> <p>June 7, R. Simonet and his wife visit Bugnet at Legal, she is very interested in his strawberries, <i>hybrid grayana</i>.</p>	
1965	<p>February 8, David Ostrom sells the site to the Province of Alberta.</p> <p>Survey is done by Descriptive Plan, not on-site. Ostrom is ok with continued use of road through his field. The survey specifies that the access route is along the</p>	

	<p>northern border of the south half. Order-in-Council dated Tuesday, June 13th, 1965 authorizes purchase of the “Bugnet Plantation Historical Site” at a price of \$1,800.00 from Ostrom.²⁹ Wikipedia notes that this “Forest Reserve” is named in honour of Georges Bugnet’s silvicultural work.³⁰ https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=2&ObjectID=HS%2020773</p> <p>Bugnet, in a handwritten note estimated to have been written in June 21,1965: “Very likely you know better than I do how to get rid of the caragana infesting that plantation. Too late I thought that the best way to destroy them would be with a flame-thrower used 3 or 4 times a year, that is as soon as they would show new growth.”³¹</p> <p>June 29, Bugnet has learned that the Sturgeon Journal has published an article about the province’s purchase of the Bugnet Plantation Historic Site. July 22 – McCalla, Kennedy, Hargrave and two others take Georges Bugnet to visit the Rich Valley plantation July 27 – Dr. Arthur McCalla, dean of Graduate Studies requests a plan of the plantation from Bugnet. (<i>Visages</i>, 223). Georges mails a hand-drawn map of the Plantation to McCalla – drawn “After ten years away from my old homestead, my memory may not be fully reliable.” Map drawn at Legal July 23 to 27, 1965. McCalla had previously been at the Faculty of Agriculture.</p> <p>Georges Bugnet, handwritten note to Mr. McCalla, to remind him that during the middle of September <i>Pinus cembra</i> drops its cones and <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> sheds its cones, and that the seeds are mostly eaten by birds and rodents.³²</p> <p>September 11, Aerogramme from Edinburgh, but it contains nothing new about the origins of his pines, nothing more that Sir George Taylor had told him.</p>	
1966	February 18, Writes again to McGill (University?) and to McCalla.	

	<p>September 11, Visit of R. Simonet who brings him greenhouse grapes and cherries (from outdoors); tells him his Thérèse Bugnet rose is becoming very popular. Ida and Alphonse who have been to Rich Valley tell him nothing has been done to his land.</p> <p>December 28, letter from J. Wright, University of Michigan, does not provide further info on his pines.</p> <p>In June, the Bugnet Plantation is declared a historic site.</p>	
1967	<p>Bugnet Plantation Historical Site and Seed Production Area Located NE 28 – T 56 N – R 3 W.5 advising that a small log dwelling and several trees surrounding same, were destroyed by fire in 1967.³³ This was the Bugnet house built in 1921.</p> <p>Jean Papien completes his doctoral dissertation at Université Laval: <i>Georges Bugnet homme de lettres canadien : sa vie, son œuvre</i>, thèse de doctorat, Université Laval, 1967. Two copies of this doctoral dissertation can be found at the University of Alberta Library, also available on microfilm.</p> <p>February 25, Bugnet attends a conference in Banff, left on the 18th, with Dr. Ed Toop and Dr. J.H. Whyte (prof botany UA.) At this event, the Western Canadian Society for Horticulture (WCSH) awards Bugnet a Certificate of Honorary Membership.</p> <p>June 28, visits the plantation with McCalla, 3 others and Mrs. Rodney.</p>	
1968	<p>March 5th, Jos Soos and Mr. John Chadzoi visit, inquire about his Ladoga and Ponderosa pines, they have measured them. Chadzoi was then superintendent of the seedling plots of the provincial government at Oliver (where the Crop Diversification Centre North (CDCD) is today).</p> <p>March 26 – Correspondence from Director of Forestry signed by R.D. Loomis [then Administrator, Forest Management Branch] to Director of Parks³⁴ (Note –</p>	

memo written by Larry Kennedy, Silviculture forester.)

Clearing of all the caragana – that ran wild after M. Bugnet left – has taken place. This was done with care since many valuable specimens of trees, shrubs, etc., were scattered through the entire ‘farmstead’ area. Much work still remains in marking (with tags and stakes) the specimens in order that they may be preserved and propagated with ease.

A fire line has been bulldozed, and the ground has been broken, around the entire acreage. Even with this being done it did not prevent what was left of the old house from being completely burned, along with damaging and killing a few trees last year.

All the main trees, especially the pines, have been tagged and propagation of all the best specimens will take place this spring by personnel from the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. Successful grafts will be re-established at the area and also at a forest site near Rocky Mountain House. (PJM note: not clear if tagging done by CFS or AFS)

“Future requirements of the area include the following:

A rabbit and porcupine exclusion type of fence is needed at least around the immediate ‘farmstead’ area though this needs to be given some thought since future requirements may necessitate the same for a larger portion of the site. A definite request will be presented later in the season.

Access of a better quality is needed in order that equipment can be moved on and off the site with ease – this especially applies to cone collection machinery since the time of picking is very critical for some of the pines. In this regard ‘squirrel proofing’ of a few of the trees may also be necessary.

Some cultivation and seeding down of parts of the ‘farmstead’ may be necessary to hinder the encroachment of the caragana though this should be tied into an overall management plan for the seed production area since re-introduction of

	<p>plant material of historical value will be part of the plan. Cc: Mr. Chedzoy, Mr. McCalla</p> <p>PJM Note: L.L. Kennedy (Larry), Forester i/c Silviculture; R.D. Loomis, Senior Superintendent Forest Management; John Chedzoy, Provincial Tree Nursery.</p> <p>Jean Papien receives the Prix Champlain from the Conseil de la Vie Française en Amérique for ph.d. dissertation: <i>Georges Bugnet: homme de lettres canadien</i>. However, his manuscript is only published in 1985, see 1985.</p> <p>December 1, the latest edition of the Petit Larousse (French dictionary), mentions Bugnet as horticulturalist. (Perhaps the Canadian edition, to be verified, JC)</p> <p>The Bugnet Plantation is turned over to Alberta Minister of Culture and Multiculturalism (Historic Sites Services)</p>	
1969	<p><i>Strength and Related Properties of a Scots Pine Tree of Russian Origin Grown in Alberta</i>, J.B. Kasper and T. Szabo, Forest Research Laboratory, Calgary, Alberta.</p> <p>Over 2,000 Scots pine seedlings planted on Fisher mill-site southwest of Rocky Mountain House during 18-22 July. See Soos summary report 1970.³⁵ Report suggests that these seedlings were from various seed lots taken from the Bugnet site.</p> <p>December 12, Earl Clifford Stacey of Beaverlodge submits his manuscript to Bugnet, <i>Peace River Heritage</i>, published in 1974, by Western Canadian Press</p>	
1970	<p>“Progress of Several Silvicultural Projects in Alberta during 1969 field season”, report by J. Soos – Bugnet pines planted at an abandoned millsite near Rocky Mountain House.³⁶ (see: http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/pubwarehouse/pdfs/23066.pdf)</p> <p>“Performance of Some Native and Exotic Pines in Central Alberta”, report by J.</p>	

	<p>Soos and B.N. Brown – Canada Forest Research Laboratory, Edmonton. https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/19700602376</p> <p>This study suggests that wood production of the Bugnet\Ladoga Scots pine in Alberta could produce approximately 150 percent more wood per acre than native lodgepole pine. However, these exotic pines were extensively damaged by porcupines and sapsuckers, while none was apparent to native pines.³⁷</p> <p>April 11, Georges Bugnet is made <i>Chevalier de l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques</i> by the French Government for his work in the hybridization of roses.³⁸ The French consul Marcel Ollivier presents the award.</p> <p>October 22: Julia Bugnet dies, she was 88 years old.³⁹</p>	
1972	Georges Bugnet receives the Certificate of Achievement Award in Horticulture and Literature from the Province of Alberta.	
1973	Ladoga pine planted at the [CDCN} Arboretum, by 1977 had fruit and grown to 24.5 cm diameter.	
1978	<p>Georges Bugnet received Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws – University of Alberta. Convocation in June at St Émile church in Legal. Videos available at BARD – 1978 78-72; 80-109-53</p> <p>November 4, Georges moves to Youville Nursing Home in St. Albert.</p> <p>Georges Bugnet, <i>Poèmes</i>, présentation de Jean-Marcel Duciaume, les éditions de l'églantier, Edmonton, 1978, 106 pages.</p> <p>A re edition of his 1938 book of poems. Unfortunately, the longer prose poem of the original edition was not included, but “Le pin du maskeg” is on line, http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/bibliography/6159/107.html</p> <p>In this early work, the narrator in his prose poem tells the life of a Jack pine, beginning with the geological ages. The description of the vegetation is truly extraordinary. It is available in an English translation.</p>	

1979	Roger Vick “Georges Bugnet”, <i>Kinnikinick</i> , January, 1979. June 11 Roger Vick and Herman Oosterhuis visit the plantation and collect cones from squirrel cache.	
1980	“History of Horticulture in Alberta Interview: Georges Bugnet and Marthe Bugnet”, Accession 1980-123, Umatic video tapes, University of Alberta Archives; “Convocation (Legal) - Georges Bugnet, Accession 1980-109, Video, UAA.	
1981	Georges Bugnet deceased, 11 January at Youville Nursing Home in St. Albert, just short of his 102nd birthday. ⁴⁰ [Note – the year 2021 will be the 40 th anniversary of his death.] According to the genealogy in <i>Visages</i> , he was deceased at Legal, but that is an error. He is buried at Lac la Nonne cemetery next to his wife Julia Ley.	
1982	The “Georges Bugnet Award for Novel” is established in 1982 by the Writers Guild of Alberta.	
1983	1983 to 1994 – The Plantation serves as the Regional Woody Plant Test Project. Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.	
1984	April 20 – <i>Georges Bugnet and the Bugnet Plantation</i> . J. Brian Dawson A Report Submitted to the Alberta Historic Sites Service, 1984.	
1985	Finally, 17 years later, Jean Papen’s doctoral dissertation is published: Jean Papen, <i>Georges Bugnet : homme de lettres canadien</i> , Édition des Plaines, Saint-Boniface (Manitoba), 1985, 230 pages.	
1986	Peter Murphy visits the site in January 1986 in connection with nomination of the Bugnet Plantation for <i>Alberta Trees of Renown.</i> , the expanded second edition. The Georges Bugnet Plantation is recognized for its Ladoga and Ponderosa pines in <i>Alberta Trees of Renown, An Honour Roll of Alberta Trees</i> , Alberta Forestry Association, 2 nd edition, 1986, p. 30. ⁴¹ May 13 – Royal Alberta Museum herbarium samples collected from plantation.	

	<p>Alwynne B. Beaudoin, “Report on the Bugnet Plantation”, Archaeological Survey of Alberta, July, 1986.</p> <p>August 8 – transfer of the Administration and Control of the Plantation to Alberta Culture.</p>	
1987	June 15, the Bugnet Plantation is designated as a Provincial Historic Resource	
1988	Saskatchewan Christmas Tree Growers’ Association – “Stock Acquisition Study”, International Forestsearch (Canada) Ltd.	
1990	<p>May 11 – “Georges Bugnet Plantation Site Development Plan”, Dale Darrah, forester with Alberta Forest Service, Whitecourt.⁴²</p> <p>Georges Bugnet, <i>Albertaines, Anthologie d’œuvres courtes en prose</i>, présentée et annotée par Gamila Morcos, préface Guy Lecomte, Éditions des Plaines, Éditions universitaires de Dijon, 1990, 406.</p> <p>This anthology was compiled by Bugnet as being some of his best written work, and comprises articles that are no longer available. In French only.</p> <p>A request by the Faculté St. Jean of the University of Alberta, under the leadership of Dr. Gamila Morcos, is made to the honorable Doug Main to have a heritage marker about Georges Bugnet and the Plantation placed by a roadside stopping place on Highway 33, half a kilometer from the intersection with Highway 43, near the Bugnet Plantation. It was installed in July of 1992 and included a photo of Bugnet and a text in French and in English. It did not specify the exact location of the Plantation, as there was no road to get to it and it was considered prudent to avoid unnecessary traffic there, being private property would be crossed in the event of visitors. The marker was removed in 2017 as it had become severely weatherworn. It has not been replaced.</p>	
1997	Provincial windbreak program privatized.	
1998	Part of a campaign of painting murals on buildings in the town of Legal, a large	

	<p>mural is painted by Marc Michaud and Daniel Michaud, showing Bugnet with his roses with his wife Julia looking on. The painting was later touched up by his great grand daughter, the artist Elaine Berglund. In 2019, the mural is still there, although a large sign from the former business is leaning against the lower part of the wall. There are several large Thérèse Bugnet rosebushes growing in front of it.</p>	
1999	<p>“Georges Bugnet, horticulteur”, Gamila Morcos and Jacqueline Girouard, <i>Numéro spécial, Visages de George Bugnet, Cahiers franco-canadiens de l'Ouest</i>, vol. 11, 1999, numéros, 1 et 2, Presses universitaires de Saint-Boniface, 215-232.⁴³</p> <p>The publication of this special edition covers all things Bugnet, from genealogy to discussion of his philosophy and his written work, including the principal themes of his novels and poetry. There are short articles by people who knew him, some of them family, others friends or horticultural colleagues, photos, a bibliography of his works, biographical information a chronology of his life and a genealogy of his extensive family. It is available in French only.</p>	
2002	<p>April – D.M. Rweyongeza, F.C. Yeh, B.P. Dancik, N.K. Dhir, “Genetic Variation in Height, Branch and Needle Lengths of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. from Siberia Tested in Alberta”, Canada.</p>	
2007	<p>NE 28 – T 56 N – R 3 W5, subdivided into 2 x 80-acre parcels.</p> <p>Scott Digweed and Lorraine Taylor, horticulturist, County of Lac Ste Anne visit the Bugnet site early October 2007. Later report by Digweed included comment: “Things on the Bugnet homestead site are in a pretty bad way, and most of the planted material is gone now, but there are some interesting remnants - some of the older pines (Ladogas and ponderosas) are still hanging in there (despite the heavy porcupine damage), some old Norway spruce, overgrown Manchurian(?) lilacs, a few elms, perhaps some Lonicera, and a few patches of Prunus hybrids (perhaps descendants of Bugnet's Mayday hybridization</p>	

	efforts?). You can also see a depression where the 1929 house was before it burned down. Most of what is there right now is CARAGANA (curse and blast it all!).” ⁴⁴	
2008	<p>Group from <i>Trees of Renown/Heritage Trees of Alberta</i> email discussions of possibilities for effecting caragana reduction on Bugnet site. No action follows. Participants included: Scott Digweed, Bruce Dancik, John Helder, Libby Fairweather, Brendan Casement, Lorraine Taylor and Peter Murphy. March 2008.⁴⁵</p> <p>Proposal for development of the Bugnet Plantation: A key historic resource of importance to Alberta’s horticultural and francophone heritage. Prepared by Scott Digweed, Regional Selection Committee, County of Lac Ste Anne., c 2008. Draft Introduction, 3 p.⁴⁶</p>	
2009		
2010	Landowner D. Krasnow allowed the small number of visitors to the plantation to access it via the traditional access trail.	
2011	<p>Floyd and Connie Weitzel purchase the N-E quarter (147 acres only); these new owners ask to purchase the Bugnet Plantation.</p> <p>October 14 – “The Botanical Significance of the Georges Bugnet Plantation Historic Site”, Report by Donna Cherniawsky and Roxanne Hastings, Royal Alberta Museum.⁴⁷</p> <p>From 2011 to 2019, numerous trips to the site by RAM, CLSA, Alberta Culture (Historic Sites Services), staff from the Crop Diversification Centre North (CDCN)., with the assistance of several others (including Alan Wenninger, Toso Bozic, Bruce Bashforth, Jim Coutts) to identify key features of the site and to locate significant plants in preparation for opening trails and to set restoration priorities, including short and long term plans for the site. The short-term priorities were to secure a more suitable route from RR33 to the Plantation, to enable access on the site itself, to protect the trees from porcupine damage and to</p>	

	set up a vegetation management plant. (without all season access to the site, equipment for fence construction and vegetation management is not possible.)	
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016	<p>March 27 – first mulching of corridors at the Bugnet Plantation with the HydroAxe.</p> <p>March, boundaries of the plantation surveyed, including the panhandle. Boundary stakes are put up.</p> <p>April 26, Donna Cherniawsky and Margit Showalter find the Dog tooth lily in bloom</p>	
2017	<p>January -Second mulch of the corridors at the Bugnet Plantation.</p> <p>September 5th, Visit to the Bugnet Plantation by Icelandic Foresters, Wilhjamur Ludviksson and a colleague (??) , accompanied by Margit Showalter, Lorraine Taylor, Toso Bozik, (Gary Chen??). Victor Labelle and Juliette Champagne happen to meet them there that day. They had contacted the Weitzels for permission to cross their land and had parked in their yard, walking the farm trail to the plantation. They crossed over to the NW quarter where they found a Sweet honeysuckle near the nw-se running trail through the woods, about midway. Both parties are surprised to meet in this secluded spot. The Icelanders collect two paper lunch bags of Ladoga pine cones to bring home.</p>	
2018	<p>La Société des amis de la Plantation Bugnet/Friends of the Bugnet Plantation Society was incorporated in Alberta (May 03, 2018)</p> <p>May 25th, Two Bugnet pines, from the Crop Diversification Centre North delivered to the Devonian Gardens (UA Botanical Garden); Juliette Champagne and Elaine Berglund, photo taken.</p>	

	Juliette and Elaine visit the plantation that day, photos taken of the Dog tooth lilies, in bloom.	
2019		

¹ *Visages de Georges Bugnet, Cahier franco-canadiens de l'Ouest*, vol. 11, 1999, numéros 1 et 2, Presses universitaires de Saint-Boniface, 2000, 340p. This is the most complete source on Bugnet, and includes the genealogy of the Bugnet family. In French.

² Paul G. Olsen, "The Roses of Georges Bugnet", *NCR*, 28:7, 15.

³ <https://sites.ualberta.ca/~cbidwell/cmb/MyGarden.htm>

⁴ Wikipedia 2018 "Georges Bugnet"

⁵ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

⁶ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

⁷ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

⁸ Gamila Morcos, « Répères chronologiques », 6 ; « Généalogie de la famille Bugnet », *Visages de Georges Bugnet, Cahier franco-canadiens de l'Ouest*, vol. 11, 1999, numéros 1 et 2, Presses universitaires de Saint-Boniface, 18.

⁹ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

¹⁰ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

¹¹ Georges Bugnet 1965 Handwritten note Dept of Horticulture, from Legal, June 21, 1965

¹² http://canadian-writers.athabascau.ca/french/writers/gbugnet/biblio_by.php

¹³ http://canadian-writers.athabascau.ca/french/writers/gbugnet/biblio_by.php; « Généalogie de la Famille Bugnet », *Visages*.

¹⁴ http://canadian-writers.athabascau.ca/french/writers/gbugnet/biblio_by.php; *Visages*, 21.

¹⁵ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

¹⁶ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

¹⁷ Wikipedia 2018 "Georges Bugnet"

¹⁸ Georges Bugnet 1945. Autobiography presented to The Graduating Class 1945 [Rich Valley]

¹⁹ Wikipedia 2018 "Georges Bugnet"

²⁰ « Lettre de Julia à sa sœur Renée », 18 mars 1933, présentées par Gamila Morcos, *Cahiers franco-canadiens de l'Ouest*, vol., 11, no1-2, 1999, p. 296-298.

²¹ Laurent Godbout, Louise Ladouceur, Gratien Allaire, *Plus d'un siècle sur scène! Histoire du théâtre francophone en Alberta de 1887 à 2008*, Institut du patrimoine, Campus Saint-Jean, 2012, p.70, 331.

²² Wikipedia 2018 "Georges Bugnet"

²³ http://canadian-writers.athabascau.ca/french/writers/gbugnet/biblio_by.php

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- ²⁴ Wikipedia 2018 “Georges Bugnet”
- ²⁵ Wikipedia 2018 “Georges Bugnet”
- ²⁶ Georges Bugnet 1960 Handwritten note to Mr. McCalla, from Legal, July 27, 1960, with sketch map.
- ²⁷ Georges Bugnet, *Journal (1954-1971)* édité et annoté par Georges Durocher et Odette Tamer-Salloum, 2, Institut de recherche de la Faculté Saint-Jean, The University of Alberta, 73.
- ²⁸ Kennedy, L. L., 1964, Memorandum from Kennedy, Forester i/c Silviculture to R.D. Loomis, Senior Superintendent, Forest Management Re: The Bugnet Plantation, Department of Lands and Forests. 1 p
- ²⁹ Alberta, Lieutenant Governor Order in Council 1062/65, June 15th, 1965
- ³⁰ Wikipedia 2018 “Georges Bugnet”
- ³¹ Georges Bugnet 1965 Handwritten note Dept of Horticulture, from Legal, June 21, 1965
- ³² Georges Bugnet 1965 Handwritten note to Mr. McCalla, from Legal, Sept. 3rd, 1965
- ³³ McDonald, Carson 1968 Memorandum written for S.R. Hughes to R.D. Loomis 1 p
- ³⁴ Loomis, R.D. 1968 ‘Bugnet Seed Production Area’. Memorandum to Director of Parks, Department of Lands and Forests. 2 pp
- ³⁵ Soos, J. Progress on several Silvicultural projects in Alberta during the 1969 field season. Forest Research Laboratory, Edmonton, Alberta. Internal Report A-36, Canadian Forestry Service, Department of Fisheries and Forestry. September, 1970. Page 47 re: Bugnet Plantation Historical Site and Seed Production Area – Fire DW4-13-67
- ³⁶ Soos, J., 1970, “Progress on several Silvicultural projects in Alberta during the 1969 field season”, Forest Research Laboratory, Edmonton, Alberta. Internal Report A-36, Canadian Forestry Service, Department of Fisheries and Forestry. September, 1970, p.47.
- ³⁷ Soos, J and B.N. Brown, 1970, Performance of Some Native and Exotic Pines in Central Alberta. Forest Research Laboratory, Edmonton, Alberta, Information Report A-X-28. Canadian Forestry Service, Department of Fisheries and Forestry. February 1970. 21p
- ³⁸ *The Canadian Encyclopedia*: Bugnet, Georges-Charles-Jules. p 238
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