



Le 17 août 1957

Causa Venerabilis • Cause de la Vénérable • Cause of Venerable



## KATERI TEKAKWITHA

Cher Père Papillon, P.C.

Vici, enfin, le dernier \$100., faite  
expression de ma reconnaissance pour l'aide  
fournie l'an dernier à l'occasion des fêtes  
entreprises à la Mission.

Elles reprendront le trois septembre.  
Je ne sais pas si elles dureront aussi long-  
temps que l'an dernier. A tout prix, il  
faut compléter ces recherches cette année.  
Pour lui de plus, j'ai une promesse à cette date:  
pour vous me fournir quatre hommes

CAUGHNAWAGA, P. Q., CANADA

ME. 7-6051

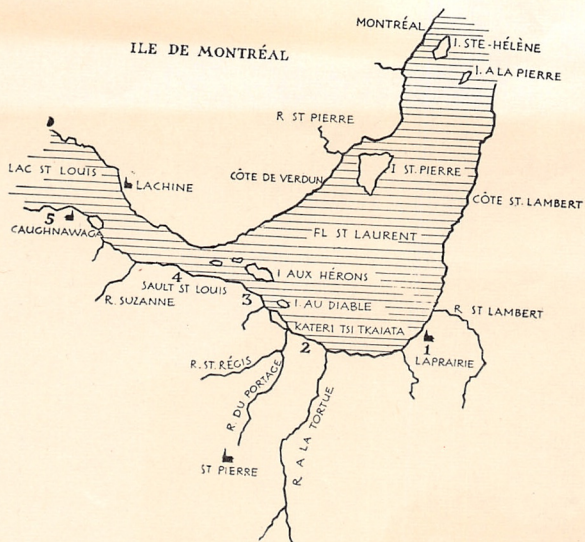
Comme en septembre dernier? Je  
m'engagerais à vous fournir, en  
échange 1000 par semaine... <sup>Cela me</sup> (Un Kateri  
t. il bris? ... (Un Kateri ne peut en rien  
~~le français sera bientôt lancé, et je dois~~  
~~bientôt lancé, et j'en suis très sûr, je ne~~  
~~regarder mes sens de plus.~~  
~~à l'avenir...)~~

J'en ai écrit un mot au R. P.  
Provincial et il m'a accordé sa per-  
mission de vous demander cette fa-  
teur... A bientôt?...

Votre tout reconnaissant in

Ence Iesu,

Henri Bédard. S. J.



1. Première station du village des Indiens (1669).
2. Deuxième station du village des Indiens (1676), appelée par les Iroquois *Kateri tsi tkaiata*, c'est-à-dire « là où Catherine (Tekakwitha) fut inhumée ». Là est sur le rivage la croix où Catherine venait prier.
3. Troisième station du village (1689), appelée Kahnawakon, dans le rapide — terre des Desautels.
4. Quatrième station du village (1696), appelée Kanatakwenke, c'est-à-dire « d'où le village a été ôté ». C'était près des rapides. Le R. P. de Charlevoix dit y avoir vu les Indiens en 1708.
5. Cinquième et dernière station du village à Kahnawaké (Caughnawaga), en 1719. Le presbytère et l'église datent de 1721.

August 15, 1957.

My dear Father Béchard,

How sorry we both were to miss the opportunity of having you with us again on your return trip to the mission. However, we do quite understand the situation and shall look forward to having you another time.

Enclosed a little article on the making of the book. Do what you like with it, Father. Change anything you wish, or if you would like another in a different more compact style like the enclosed "blurb" which I wrote at the request of my editors, let me know and I'll try to produce something better.

My typewriter is being very recalcitrant this morning,- a bit capricious when it comes to margins!

Did I tell you when you were last here that Kateri is not to come out until 1958, probably September. Meantime a publisher here is writing to Farrar himself to try to get permission to have the entire Ms published in French for French Canada. I hope he succeeds! If it were done here they would put some real art illustrations into it.

When you next have occasion to write to me (don't make a point of doing so) you might let me know what you think of the book The Mind And Heart of Love by the Jesuit, Father D'Arcy. I ordered the book on the recommendation of a psychiatrist friend. The title certainly sounded wonderful and I'm sure the book is too, but I found it very deep for a limited little mind like mine! I have to take it in very small doses and even then I get some fairly high and hazy notions from it. However, it is no doubt good to aim beyond our reach now and then and sometimes one is surprised at what really does seep into the brain between the cracks. I'd like to know if you have read it and if you profited greatly by it. C. Lewis wrote a book touching on aspects of the same subject - The Allegory of Love. With no background for anyone but Chaucer, I find this too rather above my head.

The reception for my book Educating Eye is to be held from 5 p.m to 7 p.m. on September 10th. If you happen to have to be in Quebec for some other reason on that day, I'd love to have you come of course, and I'll have some spare invitation cards for such unexpected arrivals. I'm surely glad to get to the end of the almost endless details concerned with that first work. Palm Publishers are simply grand people but you have simply no idea what things are like when a wind gets into those Palms. Recently all my page proofs went on the spree just when we were counting the days for the printing job. Monsieur D'Anjou, the printer, and a Pelican (the names amuse me) representative finally retrieved them.

*Again* All best wishes for dear Father & do come  
some day. Very sincerely & respectfully yours.

*John*

This is the "300 words of blurb" requested by the Company. I have written your article in looser, more informal style. If you prefer something like this

When I first decided to explore the life of Kateri Tekakwitha, I had no idea that I was about to discover a story with a ready made plot, a real live villain and a dusky heroine, a story palpitating with human interest, mystery and suspense, against a background both colourful and crude.

do let  
we know  
+ Jill  
try  
Again.  
E.B

It was only as I got quite deeply into my research that I found a subject rich in beauty and meaning for children of every age and every race, and not only for Catholics, but for people of good faith the world over, for whom spiritual values are of primary importance.

It is a story as old as the world itself, for it is a story of the conflict between light and darkness and the victory of the former achieved by one frail girl, orphaned in early childhood, who amid tears and toil, and persecution of the deadliest sort, fights for a right conceived by her at first without any teaching, and later concretized in the Christian gospel and creed.

The secret purposes of God and the designs of the Holy Spirit in the sanctification of this girl prior to her baptism are questions I leave to the theologians. My great interest is centred in the natural channels of grace through the affective bond between Tekakwitha and her Christian Algonquin Mother, which must have left a lifelong imprint on her loving and sensitive soul.

It is for this reason that I have devoted the first two chapters to the Mother, using the facts recorded - her upbringing among the French at Trois-Rivières, her capture by a Mohawk Tortoise Chief, her long journey by foot and canoe to his village which had been the scene of the martyrdom of three canonized saints, and her subsequent marriage with him; the birth of her two children and the death of all the family by smallpox, with the exception of Tekakwitha. For details, I have had to use my imagination, but wherever I have done so, I have taken the utmost pains to be faithful to what I have learned of the mentality and customs of the Indians.

Her Life and Her love Were Marian

VEN. KATERI TEKAKWITHA

Kateri's Marian Love

1) Her first approach to Mary

A) Birth

Tekakwitha, She-who-moves-all before-her was born in 1656 at the Indian castle or stronghold called Ossernenon situated on the banks of the Mohawks River, at what is now Auriesville, N.Y., the very spot where, some ~~then~~ years before, <sup>and Rene's Supt</sup> the Saints Isaac Jogues, and John de Lalande were martyred.  
Parents

B) Her father was a pagan Mohawk, her mother a Christian Algonquin. During an Iroquois raid on Three Rivers, Quebec, he had taken her captive and brought her back to his Indian <sup>village</sup> ~~village~~ stronghold.

The Algonquin maid, with her Christian mentality of love and tenderness, soon won her Master's heart, ~~and~~ some friendly women thrust ~~and~~ one day he ceremoniously ~~gave~~ her a bowl of sagamite, into her hands: She accepted it and became his wife.

<sup>"Give it to him!" they told her.</sup>  
<sup>The great warrior accepted it,</sup> and she became his wife.

C) Her first approach

~~Her~~ Her father and mother, <sup>her</sup> ~~and~~ a baby brother, who came a few years later, <sup>and</sup> the little girl with the funny black pigtales, formed a happy Indian family.

She first heard the name of Mary

--Wari in Iroquois--

in the hymns that her Mother crooned to her as she <sup>now sang</sup> ~~sang~~ her to sleep.

It was her first distant approach to Our Blessed Lady.

4  
VEN. KATERI TEKAKWITHA

3) Intimacy with Mary

A) Her Baptism

In St. Peter's chapel, at what is now known as Fonda, N.Y.,  
on Easter Sunday, 1676,  
Fr. de Lamberville baptised her,  
calling her Catherine, in Iroquois, Kateri.

*A child of God*  
B) Her intimacy with Mary

After she became "a child of God"  
as she grew to know better and better  
"the qualities, the power and the glory of Our Lady"  
Kateri's love for Mary became more tender and profound.  
This love found its expression in her intimacy with Mary.

C) Two manifestations

*each*  
a) Every day she recited the entire Rosary,  
was always faithful to her Angelus,  
learned by heart the Litanies of Our Lady  
and said them daily frequently.

b) On Holy Days of obligation,  
each Sunday, and  
after attendance at mass,  
the group recitation of the Rosary  
was customary among the Christians of the Mission.  
Kateri never omitted this practice,  
but it succeeded in exasperating her people.  
Harsh words, and, eventually, cruelty were applied  
to induce her to work in the cornfields on these days;  
finally, she was even deprived of food.  
"A person who does not work," she was told, "does not eat!"  
Kateri's love for Our Blessed Mother  
prevented her,  
despite constant persecution,  
from doing anything displeasing to Her Son!



VEN. KATERI TEKAKWITHA

- 4) Imitation of Mary : *the Virgin*  
 A) Flight  
 To protect her divine Son, Our Lady left her country and fled to Egypt.  
 Kateri imitated her,  
 abandoning her little Indian village  
 to come to a land where she could serve Her Lord as she should.

As time went on, persecution had become so intense that her spiritual guide, Fr. de Lamberville, urged her to flee to the Christian Indian Mission St. Francis Xavier on the banks of the St. Lawrence.  
 At first she hesitated, but, one day, after a young *man* threatened her life, she decided, that come the opportunity, she would run away to Canada.

The visit of Hot Ashes, an Oneida chief, a staunch convert and relative of Kateri, and of a Christian Huron provided the desired occasion.  
 One morning, after her uncle's departure for a visit with the Dutch at Fort Orange, today Albany, she set out on the two hundred and fifty mile trek to distant New France.

- B) Haven  
 Once within the refuge of the stockade on the St. Lawrence, Kateri continued imitating her wonderful model...

At Fatima, Lourdes and La Salette,  
 the Blessed Virgin has asked Catholics to pray and to make sacrifices in order to save the world.

a) Prayer

Although little Kateri prayed fervently at Osseonenon, her spirit of prayer increased.

Each day she assisted at two masses.

She was permitted to receive her first Holy Communion the Christmas day after her arrival

without the ordinary year of preparation.

Thereafter she communicated as often as possible and made spiritual communion throughout the day.

b) Sacrifice

Our Twentieth Century sensibilities shudder at the mere mention of her austerities.

In the middle of winter, once Kateri walked for a long time barefoot on the sharp ice of a pond.

Off and on, when the temperature was below freezing, she went without fire.

VEN KATERI TEKAKWITHAb) Sacrifice, cont'd.

Hard labor,

fasting, *and vigil keeping*~~which~~ counted for naught with her;

the lash and pointed metal cincture she applied to her body regularly.

One evening, her heart pierced with sorrow for what she called her sins, she burned herself from toe to knee with firebrands.

After a meditation on the Passion of Christ,

she lined the bark that served as her mat with sharp thorns.

Her confessor, who had not been consulted,

while approving of the spirit that animated these castigations, instantly ~~regulated~~ *corrected* them.

*she practiced,  
since, according to St. Paul,  
they helped to complete Our Redeemer's sufferings.*

*Hard work, fasting, and vigil keeping she practiced  
since, according to St. Paul  
all this helped to complete  
Our Redeemer's sufferings;*

*Hard work, fasting and vigil keeping she practiced;  
the lash and pointed metal cincture she applied to her body regularly,  
since, according to St. Paul,  
all the pain by them <sup>in</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>help</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>complete</sup>  
helped to complete Our Redeemer's sufferings.*

*One*

VEN. KATERI TEKAKWITHA5) Identification with Mary~~A~~ Vow of Perpetual Virginity

In natural sequence to Kateri's intimacy of Mary,  
*In natural sequence to her* imitation of Mary,  
 next took place

what may be called her identification with Mary.

This occurred on March 25, Feast of the Annuntiation, 1679,  
~~1679,~~

when at 8 o'clock in the morning,  
 after having received Her Saviour into her heart,  
 she gave herself to Him  
 in a vow of perpetual virginity.

At the same time she consecrated herself to Mary,  
 asking her to be her Mother  
 and to accept her as her child.

B) Death Dies natalis

Her heart and mind were continually occupied with Jesus and Mary.

On her deathbed,

Wednesday, April 17, 1680, *Holy Thursday,*

her last words were :

" Jesus, Mary, I love you!"

*Then she was face to face with Him.*  
*One Name*



THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

Press Release No. 166

For immediate release

O T T A W A: July 1 marks the third anniversary of the establishment of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and progress already marked is assuming a more rapid pace over the major construction area of 112 miles between Montreal and Prescott at the head of the International Rapids Section, said Charles Gavsie, President of the Authority, in a special statement. A program of deepening at the Welland Ship Canal is also well advanced, he said.

Since the actual beginning of construction marked by the first blast on November 17, 1954 on Contract No. 1 for the construction of some two miles of the Seaway channel between Jacques Cartier and Victoria Bridges at Montreal the entire river course between Montreal and the Thousand Islands has undergone a vast change. Now all the dredging contracts, the excavation and concreting contracts have been awarded, and a number of them, several of major importance, are already completed.

In the months ahead the activity will be concentrated on the completion of concrete structures and the fabrication and installation of lock gates and other features as well as the construction and modification of nearly a dozen bridges across the St. Lawrence Seaway channel.

According to the latest engineering report, Mr. Gavsie stated, the dry excavation stands at 63 per cent completed. More than 35,500,000 cubic yards of rock, earth and other material have been dug from the stream side to prepare the Seaway channel. A great fleet of dredges has removed from the river bed no less than 7,501,910 cubic yards of rock, sand, silt and other overburden for a progress figure of 41 per cent. Concreting which had, of necessity, to wait upon excavation stands at 36 per cent complete. The quantity placed is 725,030 cubic yards or nearly 1,500,000 tons.

Mr. Gavsie reported that 5,433 men are at work on the 90 contracts for construction and supply which have been awarded by the Canadian Seaway Authority. The value of these contracts is over \$230,000,000.

In the Lachine Section, the most important from the point of view of quantities and contractual cost, 47 contracts for a total value of \$99,864,433 have been awarded. There are 2724 men employed on this work. The completion figure here is 45 per cent.

On the six contracts in force in the Soulanges Section near Beauharnois, 1,242 men are at work. Contracts are valued at \$38,251,904 and 25 per cent of the work has been completed.

The three dredging contracts in Lake St. Francis are valued at \$5,764,000 and are 75 per cent complete. Three hundred and thirty-two men are engaged in this work.

In the International Rapids Section 12 contracts have been awarded at a value of \$35,270,303. Here 628 are at work and the contracts are 25 per cent completed.

At the Welland Ship Canal about one-fifth of the work has been completed. The value of dredging and excavation contracts is \$20,961,370. On this work 500 men are now employed.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority President then gave details of the progress in each particular section from Montreal to Lake Erie.

#### LACHINE SECTION

This section extends from Montreal Harbour to the head of Lake St. Louis and is 31 miles in extent. Here activity is most varied and intense. The entrance to the Seaway channel from Montreal Harbour is being dredged and a channel for 10 miles provided by this method in Lake St. Louis. In this section are being built two locks, three turning basins, and some 18 miles of channel are being constructed in the dry. Major modification is underway at four major bridges which will substantially increase the facilities for road traffic between the Island of Montreal and the South Shore of the St. Lawrence. Here also some railroad diversion is under way and the relocation of telephone and other communication lines as well as the construction of a collector sewer and several modern water intakes for South Shore municipalities.

In this section two major channel excavation contracts have been substantially completed -- Contract No. 1 for 7600 feet near St. Lambert and Contract No. 12 for 4200 feet at Cote Ste. Catherine.

The St. Lambert Lock is rapidly taking shape just upstream of Victoria Bridge. The Cote Ste. Catherine Lock which will by-pass the Lachine Rapids is 55 per cent complete.

The raising of the Jacques Cartier Bridge, to provide for 120 foot clearance over the Seaway channel is being carried on night and day under the continuing liveload of the motor traffic. The whole southern part of the bridge must be raised some 50 feet.

At the south approach to the Honoré Mercier Bridge the construction of the concrete pillars to carry the future motor traffic 120 feet above the Seaway channel is progressing rapidly.

#### SOULANGES SECTION

The works already completed and still to be done in the Soulanges Section are also of considerable magnitude, the Seaway Authority President pointed out. Here the purpose is to link Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis (the latter at the same level as the water in the Beauharnois Power Canal) by means of two locks with a lift together of 84 feet, and a short joining canal. Here, also, must be constructed and installed three movable spans in the three existing bridges over the Beauharnois canal, between the Upper Beauharnois Lock and Valleyfield, at the Lake St. Francis end of the canal. The New York Central Railroad line must be relocated in three successive steps and a four-lane highway tunnel has been built underneath the Seaway channel, just upstream of the Lower Beauharnois Lock.

This tunnel was partially opened to traffic at the end of May, this year, Mr. Gavsie said. Seven hundred and twenty feet long, it forms part of Quebec Highway No. 3 and is in the form of two tubes with two lanes each, one tube of which is finished. Contracts for the movable spans were awarded several months ago and the fabrication of them is under way.

The construction of Lower and Upper Beauharnois locks and their approaches, of which the total cost will be in the vicinity of \$29,000,000, is proceeding at a rapid pace, he continued. Excavation is largely completed and concreting has begun at both locks.

#### LAKE ST. FRANCIS SECTION

In the Lake St. Francis Section the work consists entirely of dredging and two of the three contracts are more than three-quarters completed.

#### INTERNATIONAL RAPIDS SECTION

The set piece in the International Rapids Section is the Iroquois Lock and it is largely completed, Mr. Gavsie stated. It will probably be finished several months ahead of schedule, almost exactly a year from the date of first placing of concrete in the forms.

Of the five locks which The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is building it is expected that Iroquois Lock will be the first to be completed. Dimensions of this lock, as of other Seaway locks will be: 859 feet, outside length and 768 feet useable length between breast wall and upper gate fender; the width will be 80 feet and the depth over sills, 30 feet. Approaches are 27 feet deep, the minimum depth of the Seaway channel.

Construction of the Iroquois Lock requires the excavation of 4,500,000 cubic yards of rock, glacial till and overburden and the placing of over 300,000 cubic yards of concrete, or 600,000 tons. The Contract for the construction of this lock was awarded early in 1955.

Also in the International Section the North and South channels at Cornwall Island are being enlarged to provide proper navigation for shipping in the South channel at the same time to maintain the natural distribution of the flow of the St. Lawrence waters around Cornwall Island.

Over the South Channel the Authority is building the substructure of a high-level suspension bridge between Cornwall Island and the United States - the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the United States is building the superstructure, Mr. Gavsie said.

WELLAND SHIP CANAL SECTION

Six contracts have been awarded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority in the Welland Ship Canal Section. The work required is to enlarge the existing canal and to provide a governing depth of 27 feet, instead of the present 25 feet, between the 8 locks of this Canadian canal which will form part of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Two contracts are completed and two others are nearing completion.

EQUIPMENT

A further idea of the size and variety of the Seaway work may be obtained, he said, from the consideration that nearly \$20,000,000 worth of equipment and machinery will be required for the operation of the locks and movable spans. Contracts for equipment cover the following: Lock-gates of mitre and sector type; stiff-leg derricks; diesel generators; pumps; electrical control desks; lighting and heating fixtures and a host of others.

Transportation of the fabricated equipment to the work-sites and installation will feature Seaway work in the months ahead. "A thorough inspection of the progress of the work permits us to state that, if no major catastrophe occurs, the new St. Lawrence Seaway will be ready for shipping at the opening of the navigation season of 1959," the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority President concluded.

(30)

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY,  
No. 2 Temporary Building,  
O t t a w a.





84  
41

2876

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY PHOTO

Part of the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River near Caughnawaga that has been laid bare for excavation of the Seaway channel is inspected by Indians of the reserve who live here. Beyond are the C.P.R. Caughnawaga Bridge and Honoré Mercier highway bridge.

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with any such publication.  
Hans van der Aa, 100 second street, St. Lambert, P.Q.

44



*Pattern  
French*

*Good  
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*5 3/8 inch 2/100*

OCT 23 1956

CONTACT NO. 23  
MIRCO - MANITOBA

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*Caughnawaga*

2876

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Côte Ste Catherine

2907

B2 53/8 Prop

OCT 30 1956

CONTRACT No. 20  
CANAMONT AND CANIT, CONSTRUCTION

Bleed  
à front

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2907

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

Where Kateri died,

The chamber of the Côte Ste. Catherine lock will contain 24,000,000 gal-  
 lons of water. The towering walls are still rising as can be noted by the  
 forms for concrete, upper right. Gantry cranes in background lift buckets  
 of concrete brought to their feet by trucks and pour the contents into the  
 forms. Length of the lock will be 768 feet, width 80 feet.



PHOTO BY *Jack Marshall*



Caughnawaga 3853858

Txh - Reed

3858

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

This photo taken just outside of Caughnawaga shows the work being x carried out on the construction of the new southerly span of the Honoré Mercier bridge. In the background are the piers of the new span which when completed will provide the necessary 120 foot clearance needed for ships to use the canal that will pass directly underneath the bridge.

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A...

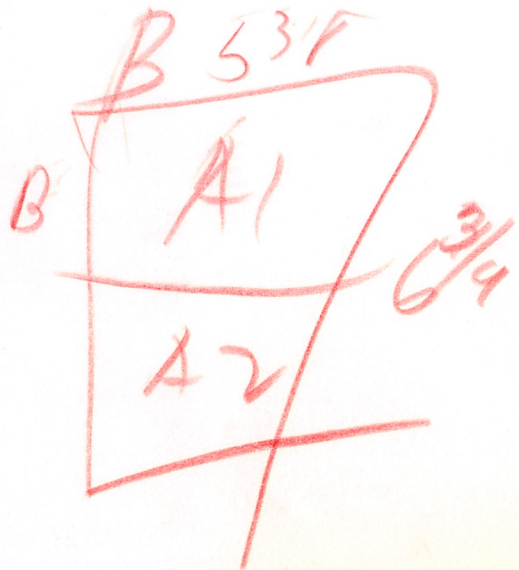
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