



544, boulevard de Châteauneuf
Boisbriand, Québec J7G 2G8

Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
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Pioneers of Sainte-Martine



*The house of Ulric Archambault built in 1900,
turned into a hotel in 1921*

Bulletin

Chief editor, revision and translation

Donia Loignon Saint-Sauveur

Page-setting

Monique Archambault Orford

Collaborators

André Archambault	Gatineau, recherchiste
Richard Archambault	Pointe-Claire
Pierre Archambault	Granby, recherchiste
Nicole Archambault	Boisbriand
Marjolaine Lorrain	Mascouche
Diane Chabot	Pointe-Claire

Translators

Christine Archambault	Montréal
Aline Archambault	Petite-Rivière-Saint-François
Paul Archambault	Brunswick, Maine
Éric Wilson	Dorval
James Archambault	New York

Contact us

Richard Archambault
16, avenue Sunnyside
Pointe-Claire, Qc
H9S 5G5
(514) 697-2439
richardar1@hotmail.com


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Message from the President



Dear cousins, members of the Archambault d'Amérique,

Last year was the year of the 35th anniversary of our Association. The great value of the accumulated genealogical baggage since its founding in 1983 and the multiple achievements over the years are a source of motivation and pride for today's Archambault. Moreover, they recognise the contribution of the elders who participated in its development. The contribution of the Archambault who continue the work and ensure that our Association has an active life is also recognised.

At the risk of repeating myself, let me insist once again on the need to attract and join the ranks of today's aging team, a younger and resourceful succession. All functions on the Board of Directors and those held by volunteer contributors are requiring assistance. We must succeed regarding this, to ensure that the Association has an intense and dynamic life in the long-term and, at first, on its way to the 40th anniversary.

I urge all members to offer their services and to play as active a role as possible in the Association while recognising that the mere fact of joining is a gesture of commitment, for which I thank you. In addition, an answer to my invitation can also result in your encouragement to your family members or to other Archambault to get involved so that the needed relief becomes a reality. Help me find candidates!

Since the fall of 2018, work has continued. Board members Richard and André and collaborators Pierre, Diane and Marjolaine have done genealogical research to respond to requests from some members, to prepare with Donia the documentation for bulletins no 106 and 107 as well as that which will be used in the future. The contributors to the preparation and publication of the bulletin you are just reading greatly deserve our recognition.

I would like to once again thank my Board colleagues and our valued volunteers for their commitment and support in achieving our goals. My thanks also go to all of you who have renewed your membership to the Association des Archambault d'Amérique.

I hope to see many of you in Sainte-Martine for the 2019 Annual General Meeting and the activities that will follow.

Cordial greetings,

Raynald Archambault ing. President



The Archambault', pioneers of Sainte-Martine in Montérégie Region, Québec

Sainte-Martine, formerly known as Sainte-Martine-de-Châteauguay, is a municipality in Québec, located in the Regional County Municipality of Beauharnois-Salaberry and the administrative region of Montérégie. This small village has retained its rural charm while being 21 km from Montreal, by the road 138 and the Mercier Bridge. It is named in honor of Martine of Rome, martyr in 226. The territory of the municipality, as it is now, is the result of the merger with the parish municipality of Saint-Paul-de-Châteauguay, which encompassed entirely the village of Sainte-Martine on September 8, 1999. Sainte-Martine is recognized for agriculture.

*Refer to the family tree
of Charles Archambault, on page 10*

The Pioneers

The family of Charles Archambault and Catherine Reid was the first in Sainte-Martine. They had 11 children. The first 8 were born in Sainte-Martine, then three more nearby: Napoléon (Beauharnois, 1844), Trefflé (Saint-Timothée, 1846) and Charles (Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague, 1849).

Napoléon, and his son Ulric (married to Armosa Lapensée in 1900), were amongst the most influential people in Sainte-Martine. Napoléon had 4 children from his marriage to Élisabeth Olinig, then 3 children from his marriage to Aurélie Bergevin. Ulric and Armosa had 11 children, from 1901 to 1918, all in Sainte-Martine.

The family of Ulric Archambault and Armosa Lapensée

Napoléon and Ulric ran their business at Domaine-de-la-Pêche-au-Saumon.

In 1895 Napoléon became the sole owner of the domain. In 1900 he gave his son Ulric lot number 28 with sawmill, and part of lot 204, with a sawmill, a door and window shop, lumber business, a drying shed and access to water power.

The Archambault family shared these various businesses. The father managed the textile carding mill, Edmond (the eldest) the flourmill, and Ulric the sawmill and the lumberyard.

On march 20, 1906 Edmond sold Ulric the flour mill, the water power, the dam and the rights to the quarry situated in the Châteauguay river bed. Ulric became the sole owner of the Domaine-de-la-Pêche-au-Saumon, except for the part under cultivation and what had already been conceded.

He raised the height of the dam to 15 feet and installed a 250 KV generator for an electric network in the village of Sainte-Martine.

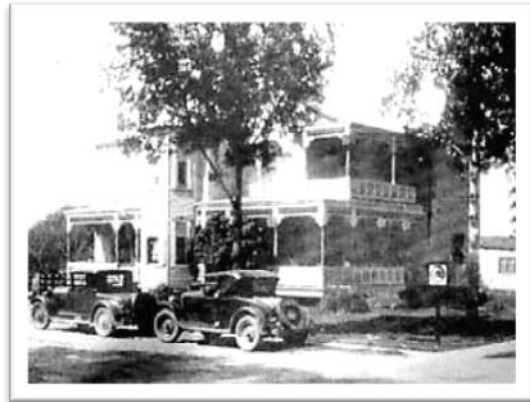
On June 27, 1921 Ulric sold to Leather Products Co. Ltd. lot 204, and parts 4 to 10 of lot 208, the dam, and the electric transmission lines, for the sum of \$32,000.

Then, just before Christmas, Ulric resigned as mayor and moved to Montréal, following the fire (described below).

Ulric Archambault's home


This beautiful home, the most splendid in town, was built in 1909 by Ulric Archambault, son of Napoléon and Aurélie Bergevin.

Lumber merchant that he was, Ulric built the house entirely of wood, with beautiful delicate woodwork that made this house a jewel of late Victorian architecture. It was transformed into a hotel in 1921, and sadly was destroyed by fire in 1956, according to René Bergevin.



House of Ulric Archambault (1909)
Photo credit: municipalite.sainte-martine.qc.ca/patrimoine

But before that, it had survived the great fire of 1921, which had destroyed the industrial district of Sainte-Martine. The fire started in Ulric's factory, and caused damages evaluated at \$88,000 to the industrial facilities of the village. Ulric alone lost his carding mill, flourmill, a door and window plant, a drying shed, a lumberyard, and a building, which housed a branch of the Banque Nationale.



New members

Béatrice Archambault Guertin..... Saint-Théodore d'Acton
Érica Paris, France
Philippe Montréal
Rollande Sherbrooke

A member that is back with us

Hélène Saint-Jérôme

Note. We thank Mr. Lazure for his valuable collaboration. Thanks to him, you will read a text rich in information on Archambault of Sainte-Martine. Another text from him will be published in the next newsletter.

Family of entrepreneurs, the Archambault at Sainte-Martine by Laurent Lazure (SGC 65)

Over four generations, a line of the Archambault family has distinguished itself in the greater Sainte-Martine region. We will try to follow Charles the surveyor, his son Charles the farmer, who gave us Napoleon, future owner of the mills that electrified the village. And Ulric, son of Napoleon, was a lumber merchant and mayor at the turn of the 1920's.

Charles Archambault, the surveyor

Born in Pointe-aux-Trembles on December 10, 1779, he is the son of Pierre A. and Josephte Deguire. He participated in the Anglo-American War of 1812-1814 as captain in the second battalion of the militia of Beauharnois. He had taken part in the Battle of the Châteauguay in 1813. Having received a good education, his elegant writing testifies to it, he obtains a surveyor's commission on June 26, 1816. His surveyor's file, which ranges from 1816 to 1862, was transferred to BAnQ archives in 1988 by the judicial district of Beauharnois. Among the surveyed areas, note the seigneurie of Beauharnois (Annfield), then those of Châteauguay, Lasalle, New Longueuil, etc.



*Aiming instrument for surveying
circa 1830. A helper is carrying the
famous chain.*

In 1831 he is also named “visitor” Beauharnois County Schools. Known and recognized in a region that he literally surveyed, he was elected MP for Beauharnois in 1830. Re-elected in 1834, he participated in a single vote during the 1836 session and did not sit in 1837. He generally supported the Patriot Party of Papineau and voted for the 92 resolutions. His term ended with the suspension of the constitution on March 27, 1838. A severe verbal altercation that took place on January 16, 1838 at the McEachern hostel in Ormstown seems to demonstrate the hot-tempered character of the deputy surveyor. He uttered there “in a violent and menacing tone” intimidating words to supporters of the actions against the rebellious Canadians of Saint-Eustache⁽¹⁾.

In the 1851 census, having slowed down his activities as a surveyor, a demanding profession for a man of his age (72 years), he was listed as a teacher in the village of Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. It was there that he died at age 89 on May 6, 1869 and was buried there two days later. So much for his career.

His family journey is more confused. He is known for two sons, Charles and Louis. Not only is his marriage impossible to find, but the absence of the mother's name at her sons' marriages is perplexing. Are these children born elsewhere or out of wedlock? Their birth or baptism could

not have been traced. At the marriage of Charles, the son, with Catherine Reid (Sainte-Martine, 1-08-1825), the act does not mention the parents, but the two brothers did sign. At the marriage of Louis with Denyse Bourdon (Sainte-Martine, 20-10-1834), only the father is mentioned. At the bottom of this act, the father and his two sons always sign with elegance, a rarity for the time.

Charles Archambault the son, farmer

Minor at his marriage in 1825, he was born around 1805. We do not know who his mother is and where he was born. The 1825 census mentions a three-person household, Charles son and his young wife Catherine Reid in the under 25 category, and an unmarried man under 60, presumably his father Charles the Surveyor.

He is established on a piece of land, next to his brother Louis, located in the Châteauguay Rivière North Concession of the North Georgetown area of the Seigniorship of Beauharnois. It is undoubtedly the same lot 97 of this sector which he will receive the "title new" about 1840⁽²⁾. In the 1842 census, there are 8 individuals in the household: both parents and their six children, all baptized in Sainte-Martine. Will be added to the family; Napoleon in 1844 baptized in Beauharnois because the couple is now established on the rank no.7, Ormstown concession which will be integrated into the territory of Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (SLG), parish founded in 1848. Charles II dies on August 30, 1848 at the age of 45 years. A last son, Charles III, will be born fatherless on March 19, 1849.

At the beginning of 1852 (Rec 1851), two Archambault's households are therefore in contact with SLG. Charles the surveyor, 78 years old, registered as a widower (!) and has become an educator, resides with Narcisse, his youngest son, who is married to Adélaïde Lefebvre, and their 3 young children. Caroline Reid, 45, widow of Charles the son, is home to seven children including Napoleon aged 8 years.

Ten years later (rec.1861), 4 households Archambault's are located on the same page so in a tight neighborhood. Charles resumed his title of surveyor. His last term is dated 1862. He is given as 83 years. He still lives with Adélaïde, the widow of Narcisse (died in 1860 of unknown cause), their 4 children and Eleanor, 20, sister of Narcisse. Second household: Édouard and Célaïre Bourdon with their 5 children from 1 to 11 years old. Third household: Catherine Reid, a 53-year-old widow, with five grown-up children, including 17-year-old Napoleon. Finally, Eugene, a 27-year-old traveler, married to Marie Bourcier, parents of 4 young children.

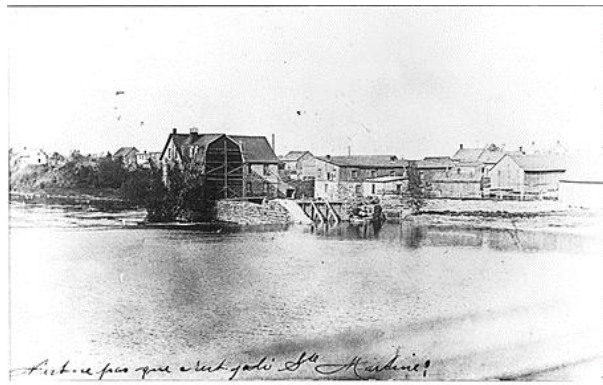
Napoleon the businessman

Napoleon Archambault was born on August 2, 1844 in rank 7 (current route 236) and was baptized 2 days later in the church of Saint-Clément-de-Beauharnois. He becomes fatherless at 6 years old. Like many of his compatriots at that time, he tried his luck in the United States around 1865. This 26-year-old resident of the United States returned to Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague to marry Éliza Oligny on September 12, 1870. In 1871 he is registered as a farmer with his young wife in Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague.

He would have returned shortly to the states where his son Edmond was born around 1874. His wife died shortly afterwards, probably as a result of this birth. Napoleon, now widowed, remarries to Aurélie Bergevin January 16, 1876 in Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. The groom is described as “before the United States, now from this parish”. Finished, it seems, the taste of the exodus and difficulties of the land because in 1881, he is a hotelier in the village of Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. In 1891, he was registered as SLG farmer with his wife Aurélie and his three children Edmond 17 years old, Ulric 14 years old and Maria 12 years old. But Napoleon is preparing to leave his native place for the village of Sainte-Martine.

On December 30, 1890, he became the owner of the dam and mills of this place. Associated with Joseph Gagnier, he bought this property (lot 28 and 204), put in liquidation following the bankruptcy of the Hébert brothers. He settled his family on a site (p217) bought in 1892 where he built a house near the mills.

He bought out his partner Gagnier shortly afterwards and in 1901, he made his two sons partners by donation. Basically, Edmond is granted the rights of the flour mill and Ulric the activities of the sawmills. The paternal Napoleon reserves for himself the carding mill.



Mill site circa 1900

Well supported by his sons, Napoleon diversifies his operations. He will raise the dam around 1905 to install a small hydroelectric plant in the flourmill. This network will be limited to the village of Sainte-Martine which will have the privilege of becoming one of the first localities in the countryside to benefit from the electric light⁽³⁾.

But this triple association will not last long. Knowing that he has a serious illness (probably tuberculosis), Edmond concludes a sales contract concerning his share with his half-brother Ulric on March 26, 1906 with a buyback clause if he recovers. That will not happen. Edmond died two weeks later, on April 7, 1906.

Shaken by these circumstances, Napoleon puts his estate in order. In a will dated September 23, 1907, he made his wife his sole legatee by specifying that the carding mill would have to go back to Ulric. He benefits Edmond's four children by \$ 250 each. Napoleon, assured that Ulric will become the sole owner of all the facilities generated by the waterpowers of the place, can leave his soul in peace. Napoleon, the exiled, the remarried, the entrepreneur, died on March 6, 1910.

Ulric the trader

Ulric was baptized at SLG on January 26, 1877 as Alaric, his father Napoleon having returned from a short exile in the United States. As a young boy, he became acquainted with the installations of the Sainte-Martine mills, which his father acquired in 1890. He married at the turn of the century with Armoza Lapensée, a merchant's daughter, on November 5, 1900. In the 1901 census, the young couple lived with Ulric's parents and their daughter Maria. The household of his half-brother Edmond (married to Olivine Gagnier in 1895, two children) also resides close to the mills. The then-identified profession of the three men in the family already gives the distribution of their responsibility. Napoleon is a carder, Edmond is a miller and Ulric trades in wood.

In 1909, five of the ten children of the Ulric-Armoza couple were already born. Taking advantage of the facilities of his mills, Ulric built just outside the bridge, a beautiful Victorian house that the family will live in until 1921. After the successive deaths of his brother and his father, Ulric became the absolute master of this industrial complex. A prominent figure in the community, he was elected Mayor of Sainte-Martine in January 1921.



The beautiful Victorian home of Ulric A. circa 1910

Business is booming for this manufacturer specializing in doors and chassis while looking at his flour and carding mills that slowed down due to industrial competition of major cities. And that's without counting the electricity network of the village...

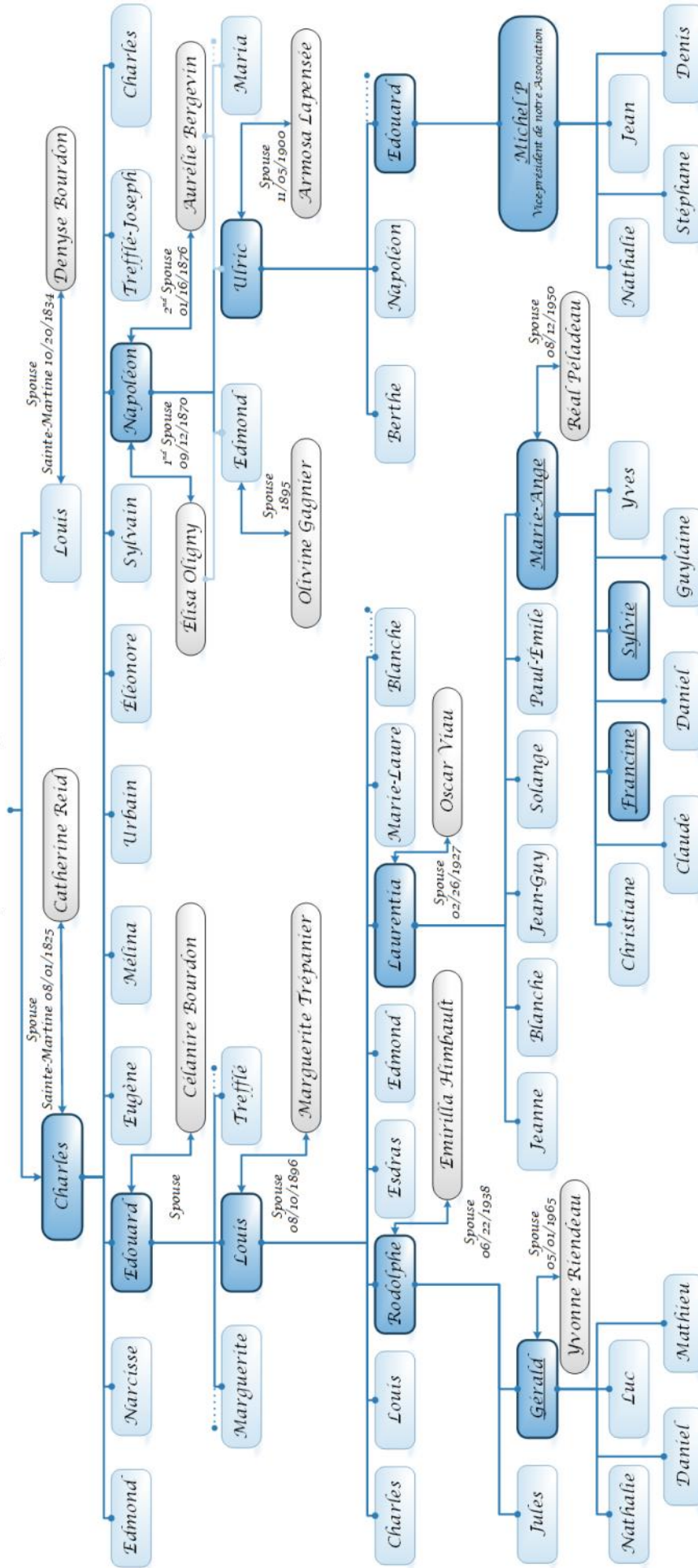
According to the census of early 1921; the next generation is already showing up. Berthe's 20-year-old daughter is a cashier and Napoleon, 18, is a supervisor.

Misfortune strikes...

On August 19, 1921, a fire that would have originated in one of the mills, destroyed about thirty buildings and houses in this working sector of the village below called Primeauville. The conflagration leaves the mills in poor condition but the family home, the beautiful Victorian, was spared. The financial situation of this entrepreneur became difficult because he borrowed \$ 5,000 in 1920 against mortgage of his properties. He has about ten mouths to feed. In October 1921, he sold land and building materials for \$ 2,000 to individuals. Lot 28 and 204 (the latter where the mills were, is divided into a dozen parts) are sold by Ulric to Leather Products co. Ltd⁽⁴⁾ for \$ 32,000. Cash is not there. Ulric settled for exchange of shares and promissory notes⁽⁵⁾ The Montreal Leather Products was sold in August 1922 to The Sainte-Martine Light, Heat and Power Co., a sale declared illegal a few weeks later. This legal battle ends with the liquidation in November 1923 of the Leather Products which will be acquired by J.-B. Poliquin for \$ 12,627. On December 17, 1923, Poliquin sold the property to James Gordon Dunn for \$ 15,000 in cash. End of the saga.

Continued on page 11

Charles Archambault (son of Pierre and Josephite Deguire)



Editor's Note: Only the names mentioned in the previous texts have been entered. This tree is not complete. The underlined names indicate current members of our Association.

Ulric at Liquor Commission and end of course

In the meantime, Ulric resigned as Mayor on December 24, 1921 “having his residence in Montreal”. In the mid-1920’s, Ulric was found at a liquor commission branch at 4326 Mentana Street. He became Manager of this same branch from 1930 to 1947. Ulric would have returned to Sainte-Martine to live a well-deserved retirement, because he and his wife were on a local electoral list in 1949 registered as bourgeois. Very short retirement as it was, because Ulric died on October 9, 1949 at 72 years. His wife Armoza Lapensée died on January 11, 1961. Both are buried in the cemetery of Sainte-Martine. Thus, disappeared the last Archambault family of Sainte-Martine.

(Notes 1 to 5)

- (1) Written statements filed in court in February and March 1838 by Duncan Livingstone and David Rutherford give details of this verbal altercation. It is not known if they had consequences for the surveyor.
- (2) Sainte-Martine de Beauharnois, René Bergevin, p.111
- (3) Following an initial written request made in May 1908 by Ulric, the municipality grants him a permit on April 5, 1909, of “plant the posts needed to carry the wires for the electric light “and” this facility, including the dynamo (sic) is exempt from tax for 25 years provided that it provides for free during the first year the quantity of five lamps in the streets of the village”. (Minutes of the council 1908-1909)
- (4) This company had already approached the municipality in May 1921 to establish itself there. On June 3, the municipality offered him a free piece of land, a tax exemption for ten years and a participation of \$ 25,000 in its share capital. The documents do not specify the exact nature of their products.
- (5) Legal remedies in 1922 by Ulric's lawyers suggest that he will only receive crumbs and that his lawyers are struggling to get paid from mortgaged properties on their behalf.

Sources consulted:

- 1-Fonds Aristide Grégoire family, museum of Sainte-Martine, various notarial deeds from 1890 to 1965 concerning the ownership of lots 28 and 204 (field of mills)
- 2-Archives of Canada Online, Census 1825, 1842, 1851 to 1921
- 3-BAnQ, Surveyors' Graves / Charles Archambault rating CA607, S1
- 4-BAnQ, Depositions of Rutherford and Livingston against Archambault E17, S37, D1083
- 5-Land register, Qc, lot p.217
- 6-BMS Sainte-Martine, 3 volumes
- 7-BMS Saint-Louis de Gonzague, Ancestry
- 8-Municipality of Sainte-Martine, minutes of the council 1900-1925
- 9-Yearbooks Lovell, Montreal, 1920-1950



Two members of our Association share their story with us.

Tales of Cousins

Two of our cousins, Marie-Ange Viau and Gérald Archambault, who we met in the seniors' home La Tourellière where Marie-Ange lives in Valleyfield, shared and showed us many fond family memories.

Their grandfather Louis had a farm in Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. Louis, son of Édouard and Célanire Bourdon, married Marguerite Trépanier, on August 10, 1896. The couple had eleven children. One of their daughters, Laurentia Yvonne, is the mother of Marie-Ange and Rodolphe, who is Gérald's father.

Laurentia married Oscar Viau, in Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague on February 26, 1927. They had seven children: Jeanne, married to Jean Marleau; Blanche, married to Lionel Péladeau; Jean-Guy, married to Pauline Beaulier; Solange, married to Richard Cyr; Paul-Émile, married to Yvonne Pigeon; Rosario, who died at the age of six months, and Marie-Ange, married on August 12, 1950, to Réal Péladeau in Saint-Thimothée.

Marie-Ange and Réal had seven children: Christiane, married to André Dumas; Claude, married to Micheline Leclair; Francine, member of our Association and whose common-law partner is Ronald Miron, Daniel, previously married to Suzy Gagné, and living now with France Déziel; Sylvie, member of our Association and married to Jean-Pierre Arbour; Guylaine, married to Paul Coulombe, and Yves, married to Jacinthe Carrière. The family house is still standing proudly on the Sainte-Marie Rank in Saint-Thimothée. Marie-Ange is a pioneer of our Association. Indeed, her member id number shows that she was the 62nd to subscribe to the Association.

Rodolphe, Laurentia's brother, got married to Émérilla Imbeault in Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka on June 22, 1938. Two of the couple's children got married: Jules, married to France Miron and Gérald, married to Yvonne Riendeau in Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague, on May 1st, 1965. Gérald is a member of our Association. Gérald acquired in 1964 the land next to that of his grandfather Louis which was in turn exploited by Édouard his great-grandfather, his father Rodolphe and his brother Jules. Gérald subsequently acquired this land and became the owner of the ancestral house that he still inhabits. Four generations have occupied this land: Edouard, Louis, Rodolphe and finally Jules and his brother Gérald.

Gérald had four children: Nathalie, married to David Guérette; Daniel, whose common-law partner is Annie Galipeault; Luc, married to Geneviève Piché and Mathieu, married to Marie-Christine Poirier.

To learn more about this family, I let Marie-Ange tell you the rest.



Marie-Ange and Gérald Archambault



Note. In this text, Mrs. Marie-Ange Viau, an Archambault descent, relates some memories of her large family living in Montérégie, Québec, region where our General Assembly will be held next June, more precisely in Sainte-Martine.

My maternal side ancestors

My maternal side great grandfather's name was Edouard Archambault and my great grandmother's name was Celanire Bourdon. From that union was born, my grandfather Louis. He married his second cousin Marguerite Trépanier, on the 10th of August 1896 in Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague, county of Beauharnois. The Trépanier ancestor was from the gentry of Trépanny, in France. From that union, many children were born; many of them would die in early age. Charles, Louis, Rodolphe, Esdras, Edmond, my mother Laurentia, Marie-Laure and Blanche would live till adulthood.

In this family, education was considered of great importance. Blanche and Laurentia, my mother taught, as their mother Marguerite did. All three had attended the convent of the nuns of Saints-Noms-de-Jesus-et-Marie, which was unusual at that time.

My grandfather Louis was held in high esteem of his fellow citizens of Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. From 1914 to 1918, he acted as school councillor; in 1914, he was a member at the city council and Mayor from 1916 to 1923. Moreover, he had been appointed county prefect for three mandates. He was a farmer living on the country road six. In a certain time of his life, he was hotel-keeper at Salaberry-de-Valleyfield. He owned the Château Salaberry with his sister Marguerite, married to Julien Lefort. His brother Trefflé, married to Rose-Anna Bergeron, owned an hotel in Saint-Clet and his sister Mary, married to Delphis Deguire, was manager at the Windsor Hotel. She also owned a hat shop. She was the mother of two sons: Armand, a doctor, and Hervé, an accountant.

Man of action, noble man for his parish, he passed away on March 1930. A considerable crowd came to express their sympathy to my grandmother Marguerite and her family. At the time of his death, I was only nine months old. I would have liked to know him. He was my godfather. My grandfather was bilingual, so were his sons Louis and Esdras. I never understood why all his children were not bilingual. That would have been a benefit for all the family.

Despite his good qualities, grandpa had a bad fault. He liked to have a drink and sometimes he had one too many. When he was owner of the Château Salaberry, my mother related that it was his horse that was bringing him back home, while he was sleeping in his cart, because he was more or less sober. Fortunately, the horse knew his way back home. She also said that she occasionally went to the hotel of the Château Salaberry. There was a black maid. My mother, still in her teenage years, was frightened of her. Did grandpa keep a slave? Looking back ninety years, it was rare to encounter a person of black race. While my grandfather was in Valleyfield, my grandmother looked after the farm with her sons.

In 1918-1919, in Quebec, about 40 000 persons died from the Spanish flu. My mother said that she had known many people of her surroundings who contracted the illness. In her close family, they had been lucky, nobody died of this flu.

In each family, there is a black sheep. In my mother's family, an uncle, her brother Louis was considered as such. Next to the impossible of imagining it; as far as I can remember, in the years

1940, or even in 1930, my uncle was living in cohabitation; this is to say that he was dating a separated woman. What a shame! My grandmother Marguerite did not want to host her; then, when visiting his mother, Louis was alone. His partner in life, Anna, lived with aunt Blanche, in the village of Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. My uncle lived in Montreal.

Anna was a very good person, they were happy. They lived together till Anna's death, nearly thirty years of romance. He would have liked to get married, but he could not because of the

Catholic Church's regulations. For a while, he lived in Saint-Timothée and then in Valleyfield. He worked at the Beauharnois canal on a dredger as a plumber or as a mechanic on fixed machine. Many times, I enjoyed Anna's hospitality when they lived in Valleyfield where I went to go shopping. I have excellent memories of these moments. Louis had been very generous towards me. We were poor, he paid part of my tuition's fees at the Teachers' College, thus I could teach and make a living out of it. Louis and his girlfriend gave me gifts: she was working at a sewing factory. I do remember a red-vine dressing-gown she had made at work. She gave it to me as a gift when I entered the Teachers' College.

After Anna's death, Louis had a church wedding with a woman that we did not know much about. She loved his high wages much more than him. We became aware of this at the time of her death. She wanted my uncle Louis' brothers and sisters to pay for his funeral fees even though she had already withdrawn the insurances. They refused. I never heard of her anymore, it was better that way. This had been an unhappy marriage. Louis had a fatal accident; he drowned inside his car, in the Beauharnois canal in the city centre of Valleyfield. He was not even sixty years old.

On the maternal side, my family had gone through many tragic deaths. Edmond, student at the Seminary of Valleyfield, contracted tuberculosis of the bones at the age of twenty. Charles died suddenly at the age of thirty or so while working in the fields. Esdras died suddenly in his sixties. Rodolphe died in front of his house, hit by a drunk driver, he was about seventy-six years of age. He could have lived many more years. Aunt Marie-Laure's husband, Edouard Roy, died of a mishap with a circular saw. He was still young. She outlived her husband by many years. They were reunited when she passed away at the venerable age of ninety-one. She worked hard to provide a good education to her four children, two of them became teachers. My uncle Edouard Roy, native of Everton, England, whose surname was "King", was an English orphan who had fancified his surname. He arrived in Canada in his youth. He was hired by Mr. Laberge, my



Marie-Ange and her two daughters Francine et Sylvie

grandfather Archambault's neighbour. Life had not been easy for him, he had worked hard on the farm for very low wages. When he married my aunt, thus he was very poor.

Aunt Blanche got married to Rosario Lafrance, trader, funeral director at Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. She taught school for almost thirty years. Also, she worked as clerk at the Law Court of Montreal. They had no children, however they looked after several nephews and nieces thus they could attend the Nuns and Brothers Institutions in the village and so, pursue higher education.

My mother Laurentia also was a teacher. She probably met my father Oscar Viau at her uncle Aldéric Viau's house that was next to my grand-father Archambault's house. She told us that she had had several suiters, but they were never adequate to her father's critical eyes. Only my father had been viewed favourably to her father's liking.

My uncle Rodolphe got married to Emerilla Himbault from Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka, a town next to Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague. He was a farmer on the farmland owned once by my grandparents on the country road six. From that union two sons were born: Gerald and Jules. Today, Gerald lives in this house which will be eventually passed on to his children. This stone house had been purchased by our great-grand-father Edouard Archambault.

Esdras got married to Emilia Guérin from the village of Saint-Louis. His father was a saddler. I remember the smell of the leather when I entered his shop. I can still visualize the saddles and the harness hanging on the wall. After the High Mass, as I often went at my grandmother's house, we paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Guérin. Esdras was a farmer on a farmland that used to belong to my grandmother, not far from her house. When they were first married, they lived in Saint-Stanislas. He worked as a baker. They had six children: four girls and two sons.

Marie-Ange Viau



Members wrote...

Super fine job you all have done. Thank you so much.

Affectionally,

Jane Rogers

Another said...

From Three Rivers, Montana

Dear Nicole,

Please accept an additional \$25 simply as a contribution to Les Archambault and as a thank to all who put out such a fine publication.

Sincerely,

Helen M. Mc Causlin



Joseph-Olivier Archambault, priest

Joseph-Olivier Archambault was born August 10, 1805, in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Québec. He was the son of Joseph-Marie Archambault and Monique Durocher. Joseph-Olivier was ordained priest in 1833, in Montréal. He was vicar from 1833 to 1836 in Vaudreuil, then from 1836 to 1837 in Longueuil. In 1837 he was named priest in Saint-Timothée, where he served for 39 years, until his death on February 9, 1876. Saint-Timothée is now part of the municipality of Valleyfield, 50 km southwest of Montréal. The third bell of the church in Saint-Timothée was a gift from him, and one of the marble tablets at the side altars of the church is in remembrance of Joseph-Olivier. Through his great devotion, Joseph-Olivier contributed to the religious, scholastic and civil development of Saint-Timothée. Archambault Street was named in his honour.



All the parish buildings were built as gifts of Father Joseph-Olivier, starting in 1847, as the following text testifies: (*Paid for by JO Archambault, parish priest, built on his land, such as a shed, stable, barn, chicken coop, pigsty for which the costs were never documented, and a hangar which is on my land*). - J.-O. Archambault.

To support the work of the parish, Father Archambault bequeathed land to the clerics of Saint-Viateur, and to the Sisters of Saints-Noms-de-Jésus-et-de-Marie, founded by Mother Marie-Rose (Joseph-Olivier's aunt), who was beatified in 1963. He also transformed the old chapel into a convent, in 1848, for the benefit of the Sisters.

The Priest of “*Les Patriotes*”

A little-known fact is that Saint-Timothée was one of the primary sites of the 1838 rebellion, with the secret society “*Les Frères Chasseurs*” very active in the parish. Charles Rapin was a member of the organization along with Prieur, Cardinal, Duquet, Ducharme, Michel and other *Patriotes*. Joseph-Olivier had just arrived in the parish at that time, and his correspondence with Monsignor Bourget of Montréal shows tensions between the new parish priest and his parishioners, who disapproved of his submission to the British governors. The correspondence documents show the difficult living conditions in which his fellow citizens lived.

A letter dated January 15, 1838, clearly shows Father Joseph-Olivier's despair in the face of political climate. He was caught in the middle, between his superiors, the government, and his parishioners. He wrote “*There is nothing more for me to do here, my parishioners don't want to believe anything coming from my superiors. The people have been infected, they don't want to listen to the priest, they don't want just to do God's will, they listen only to Papineau. They think they can do anything, I don't know what to do.*” The threats of excommunication and the risks of eternal damnation have no effect on the intentions and the political convictions of the *Patriotes* and the Saint-Timothée militants.

The most radical of the *Frères Chasseurs* presented Father Joseph-Olivier with an unequivocal ultimatum. “I have been threatened, by certain persons, that I will be beaten and shot if I again speak against the rebellion”.



We remember!

Note. This column aims to pay tribute to Archambault who have dedicated themselves to the Association since its foundation. The following text was written by our President, as part of the 35th anniversary of our Association, to recognise the volunteer work of a few members who participated in its founding.

In the footsteps of pioneers of the Archambault of America Association

Jean-Paul and Pierrette

Jean-Paul and his wife Pierrette enthusiastically accepted the invitation to join the organizing committee of April 23, 1983 and to attend the first meeting on January 6, 1983.

Generously, they put themselves at the service of Archambault. Over the years, they have accepted the most diverse tasks, including welcoming members during activities, the sale of pins, coats of arms, genealogical dictionaries, etc. That's why Jean-Paul took the titles of head of inventory and storekeeper, which was not a small task.

Jean-Paul, always supported by his wife Pierrette worked for many years on the Board of Archambault of America, where he retired in 2012. He accompanied President Camille on various missions, including meetings with the Lauzon and Chalifour families and the Federation of Quebec Strain Families Inc. On a few occasions, he held a kiosk to represent and present our Association to the general public. In anticipation of the twinning between Dompierre-sur-Mer and Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, he led the group of Archambault who participated in the organizing committee, with representatives of Saint-Antoine, in the preparation of the Twinning Celebrations of 5 August 1990. Ms. Raymonde Beauchemin's very special collaboration will be remembered for this successful project. Pierrette and Jean-Paul were also members of Archambault's group who represented our Association during the 150th anniversary of the founding of Epiphany in 2004.



Jean-Paul Archambault

It is worth recalling their essential role assumed with benevolent discretion.

Denis and Claire

Bulletin no. 11 of June 1996 introduces Denis and his wife Claire of Saint-Hyacinthe. Denis is described as having an unusual ability to work and has been active in several areas, the most recent, at the time, being a restaurant in Saint-Hyacinthe, with Claire, a great cook. The Archambault were able to enjoy her good food over the years. They have generously shared their gastro-nomic and restaurant knowledge to advise the Association on its choices in these areas. This was fully appreciated.

Denis did not participate in the founding committee in 1983. But in 1984, Denis became an active member of the Board of Directors where he put his experience, and that of Claire, serving the Archambault. His initiative, his availability and his remarkable sense of humor were appreciated and enriched the smooth running of the Association and its activities. As an example of initiative, let us recall the major role played by Denis when the Council undertook to pay a special tribute, after his death, to engineer Jean-Jacques Archambault. Jean-Jacques, the secretary of our Association for many years, had invented the technology of transporting electricity to 730,000 volts. Without hesitation, Denis, who had developed contacts over the years in various spheres, contacted a Hydro-Québec Vice-President who he knew to suggest that the Crown Corporation give the name of Jean-Jacques Archambault to a main high voltage transmission network. As this suggestion was not technically acceptable, Denis continued his efforts, and on December 13, 2005, the ceremony of naming the amphitheater of Hydro-Québec's head office in honor of Jean-Jacques Archambault was held. It was therefore appropriate that Denis, accompanied by Claire, be designated as the official representative of the Council at this ceremony.



Denis Archambault

In terms of participation in activities, it is important to note that Denis and Claire organized golf weekends for several years. In July 1990, they invited the Archambault to a fourth tournament. Denis has also distinguished himself by preparing and distributing - a heavy task if ever there is one - Archambault wine vintages for many years. The last vintage seems to be the one of November 18th, 2006. The sale of the wine made it possible to accumulate funds which we still benefit today. Denis' main administrative role was that of Director of Elections to the Board of Directors, a role he performed with great dedication and rigor.

Denis and Claire therefore deserve to join the pioneers of our Association.

Raynald Archambault, President



In Memoriam

We have just learned that an important member of our Association has just passed away as we prepare for the release of this May newsletter. Indeed, Denis, one of the collaborators of the first hour, just left this earth for a very long trip.

I invite you to read with attention and sympathy the tribute that our president gives him in this text under the heading "We remember! We would have loved so much that he could read this text before leaving us, but Providence decided otherwise.

To his wife Claire and his children, we wish to offer our deepest condolences.

Donia Loignon, public relations
Archambault of America Association



Nowadays



Remains of the mill site in 1954

Sainte-Martine from yesterday to today

Photo credit: municipalite.sainte-martine.qc.ca/patrimoine