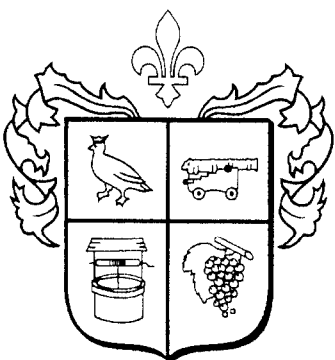




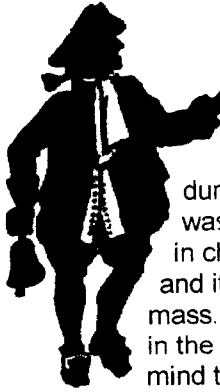
LES  
ARCHAMBAULT  
DAMÉRIQUE  
IN  
QUEBEC CITY  
IN  
SEPTEMBER



Archambault

Bulletin no 56  
April 2001  
310, rue Montarville  
Longueuil, Québec  
J4H 2L7  
Daniel@Archambault.net

## THE GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE NEWSPAPERS



The foundation of a printing shop and the publication of newspapers in New France were prohibited by the King during the French regime. It was the public speaker who was in charge of the « oral journal » and it took place after the Sunday mass. With bell in hand he stood in the church's entranceway to remind the « people » to respect certain rules, to take part in missing objects, and to announce all kinds of complaints.

One had to wait for the Conquest and the British regime before the first newspaper of Canada; *la Gazette de Québec* appeared which was on Thursday, June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1764. The newspaper which published two columns, one in French and the other in English, counted four pages, of which two were reserved for the international news, and the other two were for the announcements and advertising.

Then many other newspapers appeared but the most important ones that published daily news were: The Montreal Gazette, which was an English newspaper that was founded in 1785 by a French man named Fleury Mesplets; The Montreal Herald, in 1811; *L'Aurore*, in 1817; *La Minerve*, in 1826. *La Presse*, in 1884, which the building situated at the corner of Saint-Antoine and Saint-Laurent streets in Montréal was the actual farm land of our ancestor Jacques Archambault; *La Patrie*; *Le Devoir*, was founded by Henri Bourassa, in 1910, etc...

The moment that the newspapers are published they are immediately delivered into vendor machines. at grocery stores, the repair shops, to newsagents, placed in the huge surfaced areas, and the kiosks. Kiosks that can take all sorts of forms and appearances...

Then, as of August 1895, an enormous bottle of more than 80 meter high (some 30 feet tall) suddenly appeared at the Northwest corner of the place Vauquelin, near the courthouse, and place Jacques-Cartier and the City Hall in Montréal. Since the advertising boasted about the qualities of the Cognac, the kiosk for the newspapers and advertising was secretly installed at night in order to avoid the opposition of the Temperance Society, and the Anti-Alcoholic League who were very active and powerful at the time. This Cognac was served at the V.S.O.P, the Jockey's Club, of whom the distillers of the Cognac were the Archambaud and Brothers from Charente-Inférieure, known today as Charente-Maritime. We put up with it for 16 years, and exerted multiple pressures before arriving to be able to dislodge this overbearing bottle from these strategic places !...

## THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS

At the beginning of the century, a certain numbers of religious periodicals were published, one in particular, *Le Messager Canadien*, who the director from July 1929 to July 1932 was R.P. Joseph Papin Archambault, the son of Gaspard and Louise Papin. Father Archambault had also written several articles on religious subjects in many other publications. The *Messenger Canadien* was the official organ of the French-speaking Canadians who were members of the Apostolate of the Prayer.

In 1847, the Canadian Institute was an intellectual, literary, and philosophical cénacle of the French-speaking thinking elite. The organization that had in its ranks some anticlerical members had soon doted on a newspaper of its own, which was named *L'Avenir*. How well we knew, according to the strict morals of the era that the clergy would not delay to intervene. It did not hesitate to excommunicate the catholic members of the Institute, and it had gone as far as to refuse the burial Christian rites to one of them, the typographer, Joseph Guibord Archambault (1809-1869), that one

had to have him buried in the « non consecrated » section of the cemetery. Six years later, as the result of an extremely long process, one had the remains of the misfortunate Guibord Archambault transferred to « consecrated grounds » in the Notre-Dame-des-Neiges cemetery in Montréal.

### THE SCHOLARS' NEWSPAPERS

The students had equally taken the time to express themselves in their own newspapers. For ex. L'ESCOLIER which one of the collaborators was the Doctor Jean-Ernest-Paul Archambault, the son of Joseph-Louis and Ernestine Rolland. He had published several poems under the fictitious name of Jean Parpeux, and the chronicles on medical interest he signed under the name of Esenlape. He was also responsible for the study of the students' medical inspection.

Meanwhile, the Judge Maurice Archambault who was born in 1914, of Sylvain and Emma Beaudry had been President of the Ancient of the Seminary Association of Saint-Hyacinthe, and he had been the chief-editor of the *Quartier latin*. He received the Academic of Merit award.

Unsatisfied with the direction of the *École normale Jacques-Cartier* of Montréal, and with the courses that he was taking, and at the same time that he was teaching at the college L'Assomption, Urgel-Eugène Archambault took the initiative to found a newspaper *L'Écho* in 1863. Urgel was the son of Louis and Marie-Angélique Prud'homme. The initiative brought him nothing but sympathies so one thought; though it was far from it. It was thus that in the edition of November 15, Mr. Royal, the chief-editor decided to ban *L'Écho* with a stroke of the pen, and to replace it with another publication. Knowing of all the means of which

one had taken to « kill » his newspaper, Urgel-Eugène had succeeded to have *L'Écho* reborn by publishing a newspaper filled with much interest such as religious, scientific, and etbartistic literary scripts. He was at the time President of the Literary Circle.

### THE HUMOROUS AND POLITICAL NEWS-PAPERS

Around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there were many humorous newspapers that saw the day, such as: *Le Vrai Canard*, *Le Taon*, and *Le Fantôme*. One could not take them seriously though, which was well understood by the readers.

Some of the political newspapers that appeared exposed the influenced peddling, the bribes, the misappropriation of public funds, and denounced the favoritism of the railroads, a place where all the people passed.

Towards the end of 1867, the newspaper *Le Pays*, the liberated organ of Montréal, stood up against the chosen Louis Archambault to represent the division of Repentigny at the Legislative Council. Born in 1814 in Longue-Pointe of Jacques and Catherine Raymond-vert,<sup>1</sup> Louis Archambault was already Minister of Agriculture and of the Public Works in the Conservative cabinet of Pierre-Joseph-Olivier Chauveau in Québec. Now, punished by his peers and by the opinion because of certain previous schemes Louis Archambault was treated as a « convicted judicially thief by *Le Pays* (...) he was also condemned for being an embezzler of public funds by the highest authority of this country ». *La Minerve*, the conservative newspaper of obedience applauded, and *Le Pays* revolted against it. It was a known fact that the political newspapers enjoyed « tearing each other's hair out » in public, but these two here were indeed implacable enemies.

<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire des Archambault d'Amérique*, Vol. 2, p. 111.

## THE FRANCO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

« ...Preaching love, the knowledge of the language, of history, and of the traditions of the original country (...) one reported in 1910 the existence of 24 weekly published newspapers, and seven daily ones in New England. Here are just a few: *L'Étoile*, of Lovell (1886); *L'Indépendant*, of Fall River (1885); *La Tribune*, of Woonsocket (1895); *L'Écho* and *Le Journal*, of New Bedford. Seven daily ones, it was indeed almost as many than the entire province of Québec published, where there were daily ones but only in the cities of Montréal and Québec. »<sup>1</sup>

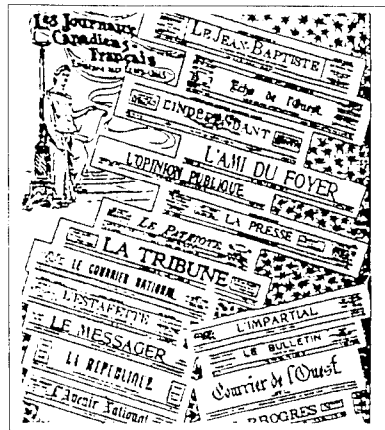
Doctor Gédéon Archambault, who was



Palmiéri Archambault, dramatic author, January 1908.

born in 1847 in Saint-Paul-L'Ermitte, near Montréal became owner of the *Courrier Canadien*, in 1876, in Woonsocket (R.I.) (...). Let us say that for Dr. Gédéon Archambault journalism was a vocation for him (...). His scripts were marked with a seal, which was his distinction, and since all of his subjects were on education, intellectual development of our populations it indicated that he was also a very serious man at home.

To show how popular he was among his fellow countryman, in November 1876, the parish priest presented him with an expensive inkstand with a golden pen attached, symbolizing thus the respect that one had for his patriotic scripts. »<sup>2</sup>



1 Yves Joly, *les Franco-Américains de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, 1776-1930*.

2 R. Dion-Lévesque, *Silhouettes franco-américaines*.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PATCH OF LAND

By consulting the documents of the Notary Adhémar of the 17<sup>th</sup> century in Montréal, we noticed a few details that did not miss our interest. We concluded that the concession of land was made on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1651, that the habitation that was mentioned twice, once on August 20<sup>th</sup>, 1655 and then on November 13, 1679 was built on or around September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1651. It was then either demolished or modified on or around September 5<sup>th</sup>, 1680. The end of the possession for the succession was

dated on December 8, 1663. Incidentally, we should point out that it was the next day on December 9, 1663 that the body of Françoise Toureau, the wife of the ancestor was laid to rest, and it seemed to mark the end of the agriculture exploitation for Jacques. Furthermore, we know that three years later the ancestor signed a marriage contract with Marie Denot de la Martinière in 1666 in Trois-Rivières. However, between the demolition or the modification of the habitation in Montréal in 1680 and the date of his death in 1688, where did the ancestor live? Was it with one of his sons-in-law? And/or was it with Marie Denot who became an Archambault by marriage...?

Archambault, Jacques								
Coordonnées géographiques et temporelles								
			Numéro de référence de la parcelle (GRM) : 30143					
Parcelle enclavée à l'intérieur d'un îlot. Superficie : 33877.50 pieds <sup>2</sup> (français)			Numéros de référence de l'ancien terrier de la ville de Montréal : 163C , 163D					
Superficie : 33877.50 pieds <sup>2</sup> (français)			Numéros de référence du second terrier de la ville de Montréal : 231 , 232 , 232u , 233 , 234 , 235 , 236 , 236u					
Acquisition et disposition de la propriété par Jacques Archambault								
Statut légal	Début de possession	Mode d'acquisition	Fin de possession	Mode de disposition	Numéro de dossier			
propriétaire	1651/09/18	concession	1663/12/08	succession	V-3082			
Description des bâtiments situés sur cette parcelle pendant l'occupation par Jacques Archambault								
Type de structure	Empri- se au sol	Matériau principal	Nombre d'étages	Matériau du toit	Construit vers ou le	Mentionné pour la première fois le	Mentionné pour la dernière fois le	Démoli ou modifié vers ou le
maison	400.00 pi <sup>2</sup> *	bois		inconnu	1651/09/18	1655/08/20	1679/11/13	1680/09/05
*Toutes les mesures sont en pieds français.						©Groupe de recherche sur Montréal, Centre Canadien d'Architecture 1996-1998		

LE PLUS FORT  
TIRAGE QUOTIDIEN  
AU CANADA

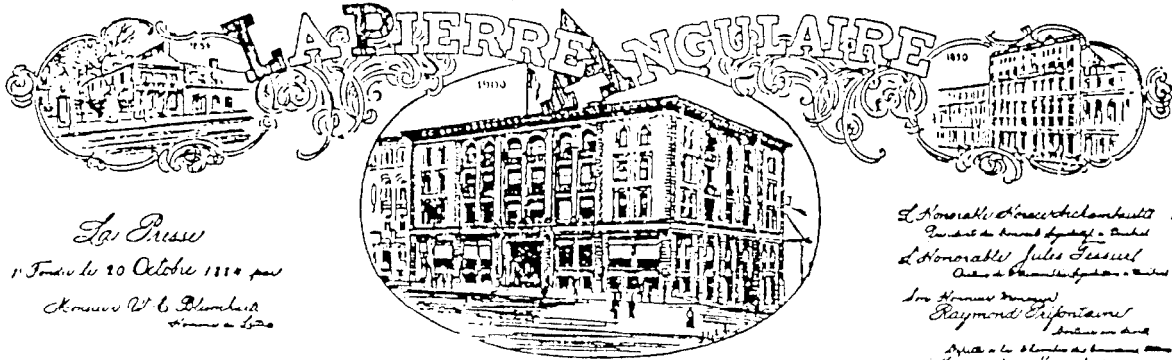
# LA PRESSE

CIRCULATION BY PROVINCE  
QUOTIDIENNE  
66,483

QUINZIÈME ANNÉE—N° 221

MONTRÉAL, SAMEDI 22 JUILLET 1900

VINGT PAGES—UN CENTIN



## LA PRESSE ON AN HISTORICAL LOCATION

On October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1934, E.Z. Massicotte remembered that this building “was erected on a corner of an historical land” which was a portion of the landed-property conceded to the colonist Jacques Archambault in 1651 by Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, the founder and Governor of Montréal.

Mr. Massicotte revealed in an article dated on December 14<sup>th</sup>, 1940 that the land, the one mentioned above that belonged to the Archambault pioneer, the ancestor of the Archambault families of America “was passed on to his children, then to his grandchildren. This was thus how Urbain Gervaise, the son of Jean and Marie Archambault inherited a part of the ancient building”. To Gervaise succeeded Michel Huet-Dulude, then it was passed on to the highly skilled tanner, J. -B. Barsalou.

It was then the blacksmith, J. -Amable Plessis-Bélaïr who previously lived in the St.-Laurent suburb that bought the location, “pieces by pieces”, and with all of the depend-

encies in 1765, “on which stood a house of wood.” The blacksmith Plessis-Bélaïr was the father of Joseph-Octave Plessis, the future grand Prelate who once lived at this address... The mother of His Lordship Plessis and the mother of the abbé Pierre-Victor Archambault<sup>1</sup> were uterine sisters.

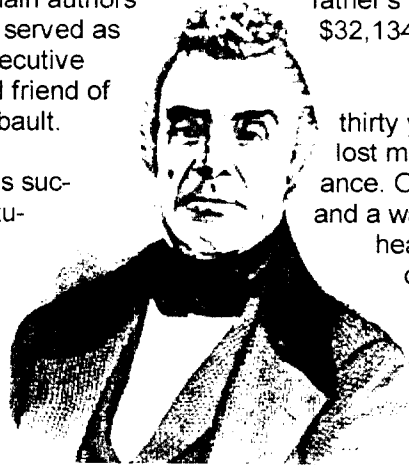
On April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1793, the blacksmith Plessis-Bélaïr ceded his land to the solicitor Arthur Davidson who replaced the habitation of wood with a house of stone. The purchaser paid 10 000 pounds of “20 coppers” of which 7 000 was in gold and silver. As for the remaining 3000 pounds they were payable but only after the death of His Lordship Plessis.

Two months after the purchase, the solicitor Davidson hired F. -X. Daveluy, a highly qualified mason to elevate it by adding a floor of gray stone to the acquired house, and to build on this floor thirteen identical casements to match those situated at the ground level of the house.

In 1842, a famous man, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, attached his name to this corner of the

land. He, who was one of the main authors of The Insurrection of 1837-38, served as mayor of Montréal for two consecutive terms. He was also a very good friend of the patriot, J.N. Azarie Archambault.

He had leased Davidson's succession in 1842, the building situated at the Northwest intersection of the Saint-Laurent and Saint-Jacques streets, and he paid \$15, 000 for the house that he acquired from the inheritors of the Judge Davidson in 1847. Nelson died on June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1863 in Montréal.



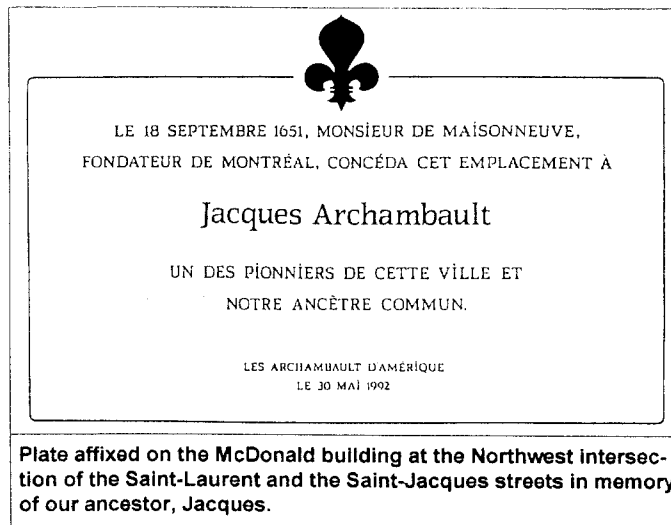
**Wolfred Nelson**

On February 1<sup>st</sup> of the following year, the inheritors of the ex-mayor Nelson sold their

father's building to William Herring for \$32,134.40.

Mr. Massicotte wrote, "In the next thirty years that followed the property lost most of its' yesteryears' appearance. One would find industrial shops and a warehouse full of coal and wood for heating but there were more of them on the Saint-Jacques street then on Saint-Lambert Hill (Saint-Laurent street)." <sup>2</sup>

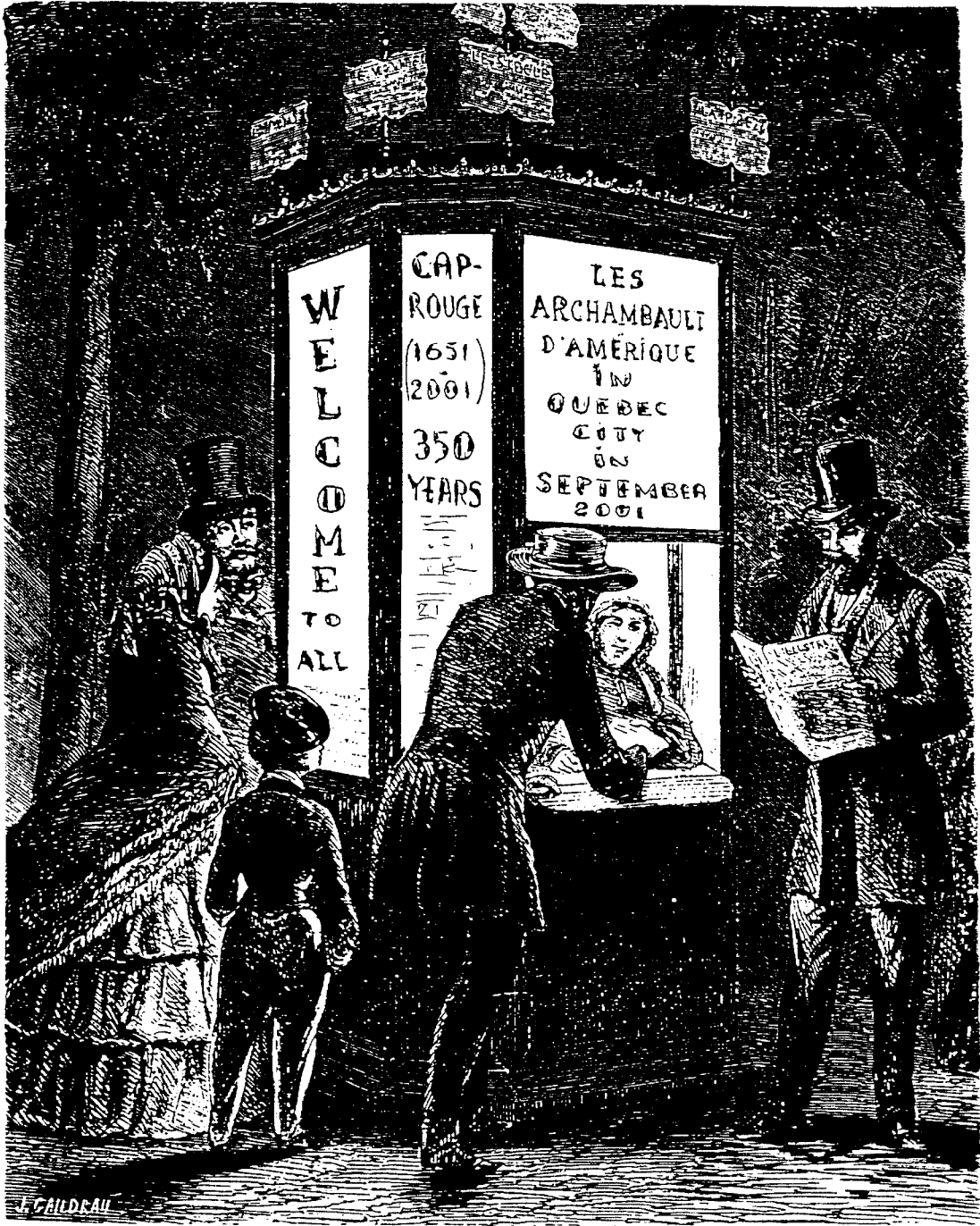
At the time of the blessing of the angular stone of the La Presse building in 1890, the Honorable Horace Archambault, the son of Louis and Élisabeth Dugal had been one of the honored guests invited. <sup>3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire des Archambault d'Amérique*, Vol. 1, p. 128.

<sup>2</sup> Amédée Gaudreault, *La Presse*, Saturday, February 18, 1956.

<sup>3</sup> Pierre Prchambault, *Dictionnaire des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 3, p. 200.





**350 years after**

**JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT  
SEPTEMBER 1651, IN CAP-ROUGE**

Raynald, assisted by Denise and Louis, has prepared for you a very interesting week-end in Québec City on September 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of this year to commemorate the granting of a land to our ancestor in Cap-Rouge, as of September 1651.

They propose to you the following program:

**Saturday, September 15<sup>th</sup>:**

- 12:30 p.m.: - Welcoming at the Repotel Hotel.
- 1:30 p.m.: - The unveiling of the commemorative plaque in Cap-Rouge.  
- Wine to be served at this reception.
- 3:00 p.m.: - Visit at the performance Center of the place Royale, and a stroll in the quarter.
- 5:00 p.m.: - Cruise towards the île d'Orléans.  
- Dinner, four courses, Goéliche Hotel in Sainte-Pétronille.  
- Composer singer.
- 11:00 p.m.: - Return to the Hotel.

\* A chartered bus will be available for all changes of location during the day.

**Sunday September 16<sup>th</sup>:**

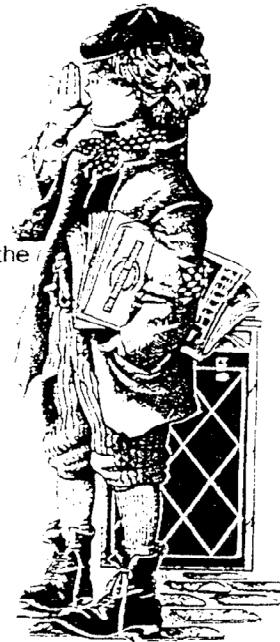
- 9:30 a.m.: - Continental breakfast, gathering.
- 11:00 a.m.: - Lunch-brunch in the Baillairgé dining room of the Clarendon Hotel.  
- Free visits.

Raynald's committee has succeeded to offer you these activities for a really reasonable rate. Prices for this package of the activities described above are:

	Before July 1 <sup>st</sup>	After July 1 <sup>st</sup>
one person	\$ 145.00	\$ 160.00
two persons	\$ 270.00	\$ 300.00
Activities without accommodation (p.p.p.)	\$ 110.00	\$ 120.00

\* These prices are offered to the members and their spouses. A charge of \$25.00 for non-members will be added.

Make your reservations as soon as possible by sending your cheque and the reply coupon below to the treasurer. For more information, contact: Raynald at 418-627-5551.



## L'ANCÊTRE À QUÉBEC

Jacques Archambault débarque à Québec vers 1645, avec toute sa famille. Probablement recruté par Pierre Legardeur de Repentigny, directeur des embarquements pour la Nouvelle-France en 1645-1646, celui-ci lui afferme sa terre de la haute ville, le 16 octobre 1647 pour cinq ans.

Transposée sur le plan des rues d'au-

jourd'hui, cette terre aurait les limites suivantes : au sud-est, la Grande-Allée; au sud-ouest, la rue Salaberry; au nord-ouest, le coteau; au nord-est, une ligne qui passerait à une soixantaine de pieds à l'ouest de la rue

Claire-Fontaine et qui, au-delà de la rue Saint-Jean, continuerait, d'un point situé à mi-chemin entre les rues Sutherland et Deligny, jusqu'à un autre où un prolongement de la rue Deligny atteindrait le coteau. On comprendra qu'il s'agit d'une partie du quartier Saint-Jean-Baptiste d'aujourd'hui.

Or le 15 septembre 1651, les Cent-Associés concèdent à Jacques Archambault une terre à Cap-Rouge de 4 arpents de front sur le Saint-Laurent sur 12 ½ arpents de profondeur, se terminant à la route qui relie Québec à Cap-Rouge (suite du chemin des Quatre-Bourgeois). En 1652, cette terre se trouve entre les concessions de Pierre Galet et de Nicolas Pinel. En ou avant 1662, cette terre est acquise par Gilles d'Anjou qui, les 16 et 20

mars 1662 en vend un arpent de front à Pierre Pinel (voir le plan de la seigneurie de Gaudarville en juin 1663).

En septembre 1654, Jacques Archambault achète la maison d'Étienne Dumet, un de ses voisins, et il s'engage à participer au travail des censitaires de la seigneurie de Gaudarville.

La consultation des archives nous montre un ancêtre hésitant à s'établir soit à Qué-

bec, soit à Montréal, car M. de Maisonneuve lui a concédé une terre de 30 arpents à Montréal, le 18 novembre 1651, deux mois après la concession de Cap-Rouge. En 1654, toutefois, il accepte du gou-

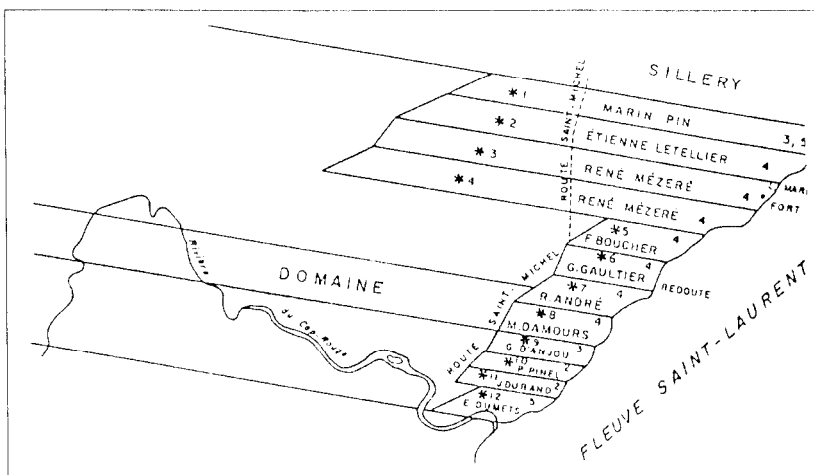
verneur de Ville-Marie une gratification de 500 livres tournois pour l'inciter à se fixer à Montréal, ce qui à l'époque était d'usage courant. Pourtant, Jacques Archambault est encore propriétaire de la terre de Cap-Rouge en 1657 puisque le 13 février il en confie la vente au père Jean de Quen.

On peut donc constater la présence du colon Archambault dans la région de Québec pendant une période d'environ une dizaine d'années.

Source :

Marcel Trudel, *Le Terrier du Saint-Laurent en 1663*, Éditions de l'université d'Ottawa, p. 232 et 297.

*Nos racines, Histoire vivante des Québécois*, recherche et rédaction Jacques Lacoursière et Hélène-Andrée Bizier, Éditions Transmo



## JACQUES' HEART IS TORN BETWEEN QUÉBEC AND MONTRÉAL... CHRONOLOGY OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE

### QUÉBEC

- Around 1645 : - arrival in New France.
- October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1647 : - the ancestor has taken a 5-year lease on the land and a house he is renting from Pierre Legardeur.
- January 26<sup>th</sup>, 1650 : - commits himself to pay off his debts to the widow Legardeur.
- September 15<sup>th</sup>, 1651 : - Louis d'Ailleboust has granted him land in Cap-Rouge.

### MONTRÉAL

- September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1651 : - he has become a concessionnaire of a land (countryside).
- November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1652 : - he was granted a land of 30 arpents (town).
- February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1654 : - he has attended the marriage of his daughter Anne.
- February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1654 : - he contracts to stay in Montréal.
- April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1654 : - the eligible voters of Cap-Rouge have organized a commune to protect themselves against the Iroquois attacks. Michel Morin has represented our ancestor; he is probably living in Montréal then.

### QUÉBEC

- September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1654 : - he has purchased the house from Étienne Dumets that is built on a land in Cap-Rouge. The deed indicates that he is then living in Cap-Rouge.

### MONTRÉAL

- March 30<sup>th</sup>, 1655 : - he is among one of the inhabitants of Ville-Marie who has signed a contract with the surgeon Bouchard so the latter could treat him, his family, and other patients.
- February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1657 : - unable to care for his habitation in Cap-Rouge, he has given all rights to Father Jean de Quen to either sell, or rent it.
- October 11<sup>th</sup>, 1658 : - first of the four wells that our ancestor has dug.
- February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1688 : - has died in Montréal at the age of 84.

## CAP-ROUGE

Cap-Rouge bears its name from the red schistose rocks on which part of the city is built, and the other part is hidden at the bottom near the ravine where the river of Cap-Rouge flows before it gushes itself into the Saint-Laurent River.

The history of Cap-Rouge goes back to 1541. It had been during the course of his voyage of that same year that Cartier had named the territory *Charlesbourg-Royal*, in the honor of Charles d'Orléans, the third son of François the first. Additionally, it had been in these locations that the Malo man had taken a sample of some stones that he had believed were precious diamonds, thus is where the toponym *Cap-aux-Diamants* derives from. In France, one had made sarcastic remarks for a long time about the pseudo discovery by saying « fake like the diamonds of Canada ».

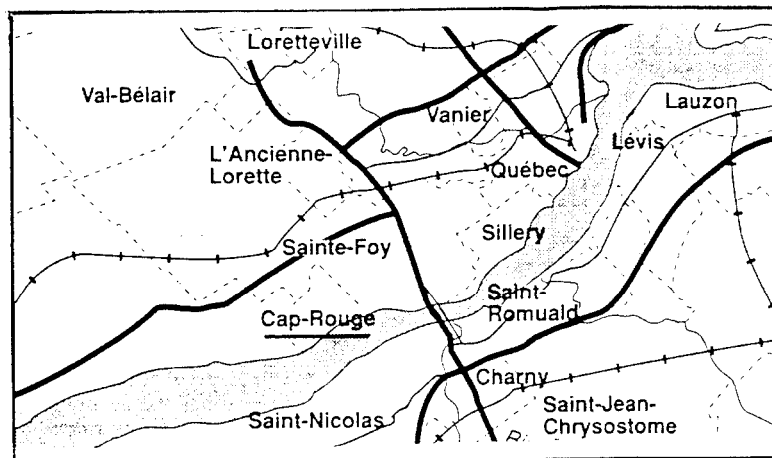
In 1542, Roberval had renamed the location France-Roy after François the first. Then had come Cap-Rouge but deformed by *Carouge* where the gentility Carougeois had been known since the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The toponym **Cap-Rouge** had been attested since 1637 according to the *Relations des Jésuites*. It was finally named after the par-

ish of *Saint-Félix-de-Cap-Rouge*, which had been under the statute of the municipality until the locality did become the city of Cap-Rouge in 1983.

Nestling at the bottom of a green valley, Cap-Rouge has conserved around its church a rural character, even though new quarters have been planted on the heights facing a suburb of the well-to-do of Québec.

The main local curiosities are of one part: le *Tracel*, the *Trestle* in English, which is the impressive viaduct of the railroads that has been stretched across the valley since 1912. The other part, which makes the Carougeois<sup>1</sup> very happy is one can see along the shore of the Saint-Laurent River a fabulous beach, the gem of the city, accompanied with a park, and a walkway, that is sandwiched between the cliff and the river.

It is here along the Saint-Laurent on the location of a land that had once belonged to our ancestor Jacques that the Archambault d'Amérique will unveil a memorial plate on September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2001. It will be to the day the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the concession of this land that had been given to Jacques Archambault on September 15<sup>th</sup>, 1651, by the Compagnie des Cents-Associés.



## AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN LOUIS DE LAUSON AND HIS ELIGIBLE VOTERS OF GAUDARVILLE

On April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1654, a commune of a specific system is set up by the seigneur Louis de Lauson de La Citière to assure a better protection against the Iroquois at the western most post of the region of Québec in the district of Gaudarville, at Cap-Rouge.

Eight of the ten eligible voters have agreed in front of the Notary to share the income and expenses, and also included their lands with the rights that are being attached to fishing fees. Additionally, they are to make their homes in the fort that would be constructed, and they will work in armed groups. These eight eligible voters are: François Blondeau (50 arpents), Nicolas Pinel (37 ½ arpents), Jacques Archambault, our ancestor, represented by Michel Morin (50 arpents), Guillaume de Boyse (50 arpents), Charles Gaultier, dit Bois Verdun (50 arpents), François Boucher (50 arpents), René Mézeré (200 arpents, and Antoine Martin, dit Montpellier. The two eligible voters that are living out of these arrangements are Marin Pin and Étienne Dumets.

### HERE ARE SOME EXCERPTS OF THE AGREEMENT

« All will be going to work at the same hour and at the chosen location with their weapons, powder, and lead without anyone being excused except if he gets a leave of absence from the commander. Further excuses will be if he finds a good working man to take his place, or is prevented to work for some sufficient reason, or is employed in urgent matters elsewhere in the said community.

« From the summer on, all will be making their homes in the fort, and if there is any more trouble among them after receiving two summons that are to be taken care of, their lands will be acquired, confiscated and given as a profit to the said community.

« Each one is to be regularly prepared to work for the days, at the locations, and the hours they are accustomed to; trespassers who will be prosecuted will be taken care of by the Sieur d'Ailleboust...

« They will be given the choice of the lands that they will like to cultivate as long as it is out of the danger zone, or is safely away from their enemies... After the harvesting, the grains will be equally divided, as long as it is in accordance with the portion that should be returned to each one of them in the said community...

« The fishing grounds that are attached to the concessions of the said habitants will be similar done and exploited to be shared and equally divided...»

The agreement has lasted for 3 years, starting in May 1654. It had been done immediately and in full force. A fort has been built, but the experience had been short-lived. It had not been renewed in 1657.



**Louis Archambault**

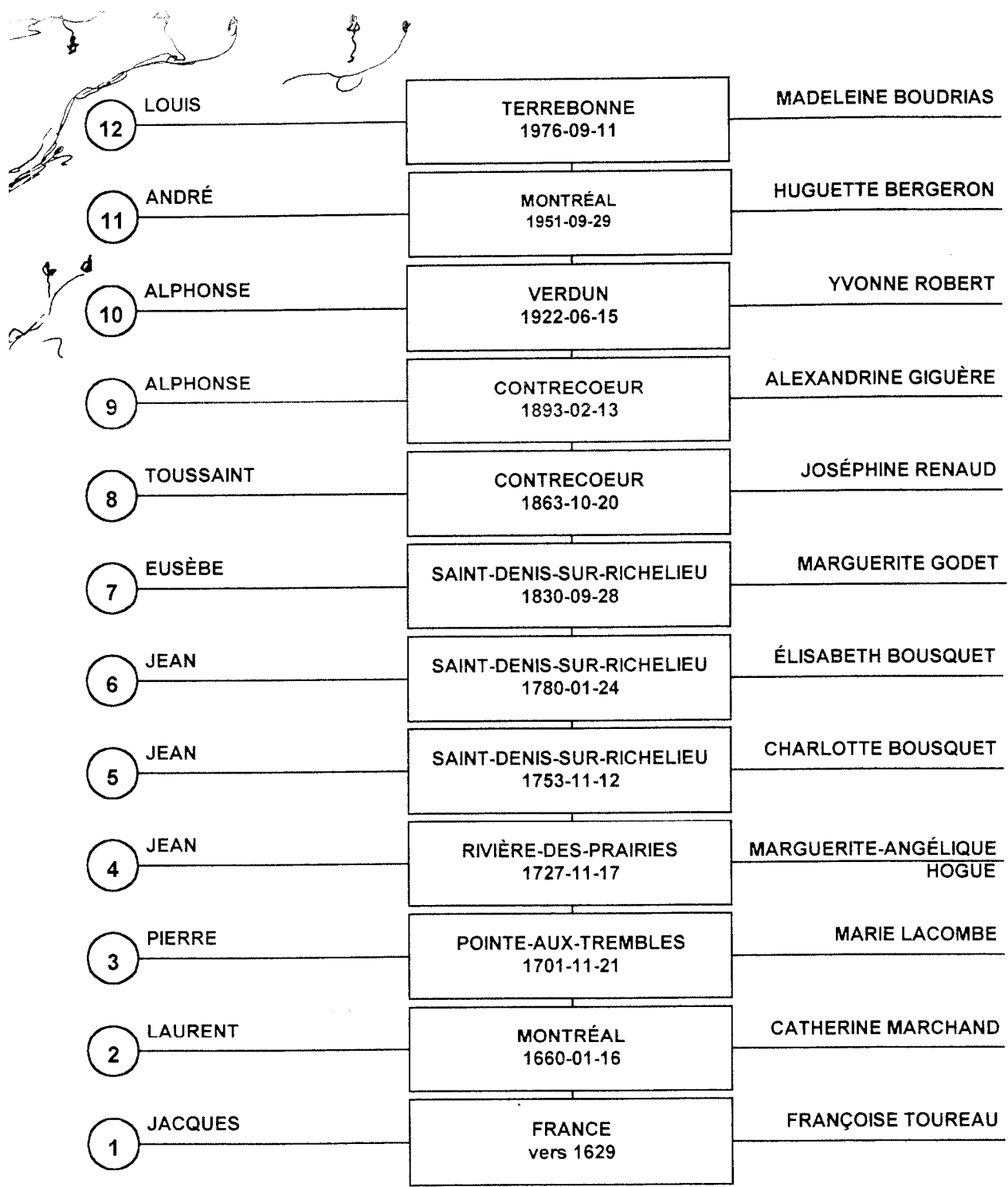
Louis Archambault who is the son of André and Huguette Bergeron was born on September 11, 1952. After having completed both his primary and secondary studies in Terrebonne, Louis had terminated his collegial studies of the Sciences at the Cégep d'Ahuntsic in Montréal. In 1983, he had obtained his M.Sc. in the development of the forestry and silviculture at the Laval University of Québec City. He had worked on his doctoral studies from 1984 to 1987, and had obtained his PH.D in Natural Resources at the Michigan University, in Ann Harbour.

Since 1980, Louis has worked for the Canadian Forest Service at the Forestry Center of the Laurentides in Sainte-Foy. He has undertaken assignments such as carrying on with the evaluation of the losses of the ligneous matters that have occasionally been affected by insects, and by the diseases of the trees from 1980 to 1987. Since 1987, Louis Archambault has done researches in ecology, and for the protection of the forests. Other work that will make a better understanding is the influence of the characteristics of the setting on the rate of attacks, and the development of the weevil on the white pine (CPS), an insect that has seriously damaged many resinous essences that are utilized in the plantations of Québec.

Louis is a member of the Ingenious Forestry Order of Québec, of which he had been elected President from 1991 to 1992.

Louis has married Madeleine Boudrias on September 11, 1976 in Terrebonne, and three children, Mathieu, Sophie and Étienne are born of this marriage.

Louis is also a member of the committee of the meeting of Les Archambault d'Amérique, which will be held on September 15<sup>th</sup> of this year in Cap-Rouge.



## THE GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ARCHAMBAULT - VOLUME 6-

Hat's off! It is done! Our archivist, Pierre, has added the final touch on this research that he has been working on for almost 30 years. With a limited team, he has compiled, analyzed, classified, and verified a great amount of impressive facts found from the collections of the archives, libraries, and from a multitude of publications. Many members have also sent him some information on the history of their families. A great Thank you to each and every one of you for your contributions.

We must also pay tribute to Yvon, the first associate of Pierre who has helped in this genealogical progress. Yvon who had a sound and keen mind has contributed to the preparation of our dictionary until his death four years ago. It is to his daughter Sophie that we are greatly indebted to for the composition of the 298 pages of Volume 6. Thank you Sophie for such remarkable work. This surely deserves, and fits the saying « Like father, like daughter! ».

At last let us mention the participation of Jacques, one of the founder members of the Archambault d'Amérique who is responsible for the revision of the texts of each of the 6 volumes published. We are truly privileged to be able to profit from the skill of one so authorized on the subject. Thank you, Jacques.

At another era, we would have described the publication of this dictionary as a gesture of familial devotion. In a certain way, it is really a form of dedication of the Archambault that has united the efforts of a large number of members for this realization towards their ancestors. Cheers to the Archambault!

Your association will continue to collect all facts that you would like to send. This information would be conserved and more than likely be used in another publication. Thank you in advance.

The launching of Volume 6 of the *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique* will be on sale at the general meeting of this coming June in Laval. One could also purchase it by filling in the order form that is included in this newsletter.

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### TRANSLATORS REQUESTED

The committee of the newsletter would very much like to communicate more with our English-speaking cousins, and particularly with the Archambault families south of the border. Many of our texts published in our newsletters would surely interest our American cousins if they were translated in English. In reverse, the researches written in English would be of great interest for most of us.

Thus, we hope that we can count on some more people to undertake these services which would be less imposing on those who are generously working hard at our translations.

If you are already familiar with the translation, and if you wish to devote a few hours here and there to this work, please contact us by using the same address.



We are waiting for you ...  
**ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
of the Archambault d'Amérique, in Laval, Sun-  
day June 10, 2001. See details inside.

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### **ALREADY 18 YEARS!**

It is the majority! It is the age of the Archambault d'Amérique that began in January of 1983. Very few of the founder members that reunited then at the steakhouse « Au Poulet Doré », in Montréal, thought of the years 2000.

The reading of the 56 newsletters published since then does relate the facts and actions of your association since its beginning. In the past, the elderly people, who were so wise, would have said something like « When it has pace, it lasts ». Thus, we are always here, full of plans.

During all these years, your board of directors has constantly renewed itself, which is quite normal. Your directors have always given attention to the take over by new members. It is why that each year at the approach of the general meeting, the committee of the election seeks your candidacy. The directors would be so happy to welcome you within their crew and to receive your application. Do not hesitate, you must feel at home !

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### **AS FOR THE CARD**

You have noticed the card that was enclosed with your newsletter no. 56. It is the new personalized card of the Archambault d'Amérique. It proudly displays our official blazon in its' exact colors, and could be very useful as a sending card for your correspondence, wishes, thank you, etc.

You can purchase the package of ten cards plus the envelopes for \$15.00 by filling out the order form which is included in these pages.

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## A TRUE GOLFER

Mr. Roger Archambault of Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, who is the auditor of the accounting books for our Association, has been playing golf for more than 40 years. He has excelled to the point that on February 3<sup>rd</sup> past he has been elected as the 96<sup>th</sup> President of the Royal Golf of Canada Association (abr. in French A.R.G.C.), which places Mr. Archambault at the head of the Organization that counts 300 000 members.

One of the biggest projects that the new President will undertake is to the arrangement of a golf course in the region of Montréal to attract big golf tournaments, which the promises

to succeed were made by both the Omnium of Canada and the A.R.G.C.

Let us clarify that the new President had successively been President of the Beloeil Club, of the Association of Québec, of the Sr. Omnium of Canada, and he also directed many committees such as the Canadian Foundation, the Committee of Finances, and of the Handicaps.

Congratulations to our precious collaborator. We all hope that Roger Archambault can still find the time to throw a critical eye on the accounting books of our Association despite of this new workload that will occupy a lot of his time.

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Source : *Le journal de Montréal*, le 3 février 2001.

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## An Englishman writes us ...

« Hello,

« I don't know if your organization can help, but we are trying to locate an Archambault, or find out what happened to him. In World War II, Captain Archambault led the 3<sup>rd</sup> U.S. Marine division assault on Motiyama No. 2 on Iwo Jima. My father was in his battalion, and would like to contact him. He believes that Archambault came from Vermont. Any help would be appreciated. »

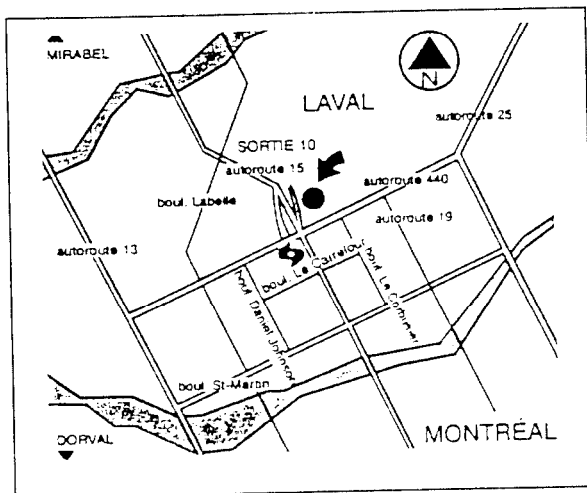
Larry Landau

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Strand Building  
Strand, London WC2R 2LS  
Mathematics Department telephone: 0171 848 2219  
King's College London secretary: 0171 848 2107  
fax: 0171 848 2017

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



You are invited to attend the annual general meeting of the Archambault d'Amérique, which will be held on Sunday June 10<sup>th</sup> of this year at 9: 15 a.m. We will all be meeting at Le Chateaufort Hotel in Laval this year. The launching of the Volume 6 of the *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique* will be held at this occasion. A wine that will be served at this reunion will toast this event. Of course, we hope to find many of you at the brunch that will close this annual reunion.



### Program of the day

9:15 a.m.: Welcome

10:00 a.m.: Annual general meeting

Launching of Volume 6

Wine served at the reception

Brunch

The hotel is situated at 3655, on the Laurentides freeway (exit 10). Telephone number: 450-681-9000

\* Each person can pay his bill on the sites.

## A NOTICE TO ALL

The committee who is responsible for our newsletters asks all our members to send them some useful assignments such as anecdotes, old newspaper clippings, photos, etc...that would help to serve as documents for the bulletin. The subjects that we all propose to deal with are as followed:

- The hospices, the inns, the permits to sell alcoholic beverages
- The Franco-Americans
- The deaths and the burials
- The horses, and the hitched carriages of yesteryears
- The seignories, the communal mills
- Medals and trophies
- Paints and photographs
- The schools and assigned lessons
- Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day, etc...

The request also concerns with headings such as a « Life of an Archambault », and a « Genealogical Tree ». The ones responsible know that they can count on the collaboration from all in the interest to all.

One can send his documentation (s) to the Archivist of Les Archambault d'Amérique at the following address:

M. Pierre Archambault  
979, rue Caron, app. 503  
Granby, Qc  
J2J 2R9

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## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Paul G.H Jodrey	Paradise, Nouvelle-Écosse.
Yvonne Archambault	Montréal.
Réal Archambault	Sainte-Catherine.
Gérard Archambault	La Prairie.
Lorraine Van Der Kamp	Kingston, Ontario.
Phillipe Archambault	Rimouski.
Mathieu Archambault	Montréal.
Édith Archambault	Laval.
Robert Archambault	Centreville, VA., U.S.A.
France Dalcourt	Anjou.
Pierre Archambault	Saint-Charles-Borromée.
Joann Betschart	Modesto, Californie, U.S.A.
Yves Archambault	Boucherville.
Lucie Archambault	Iberville.

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