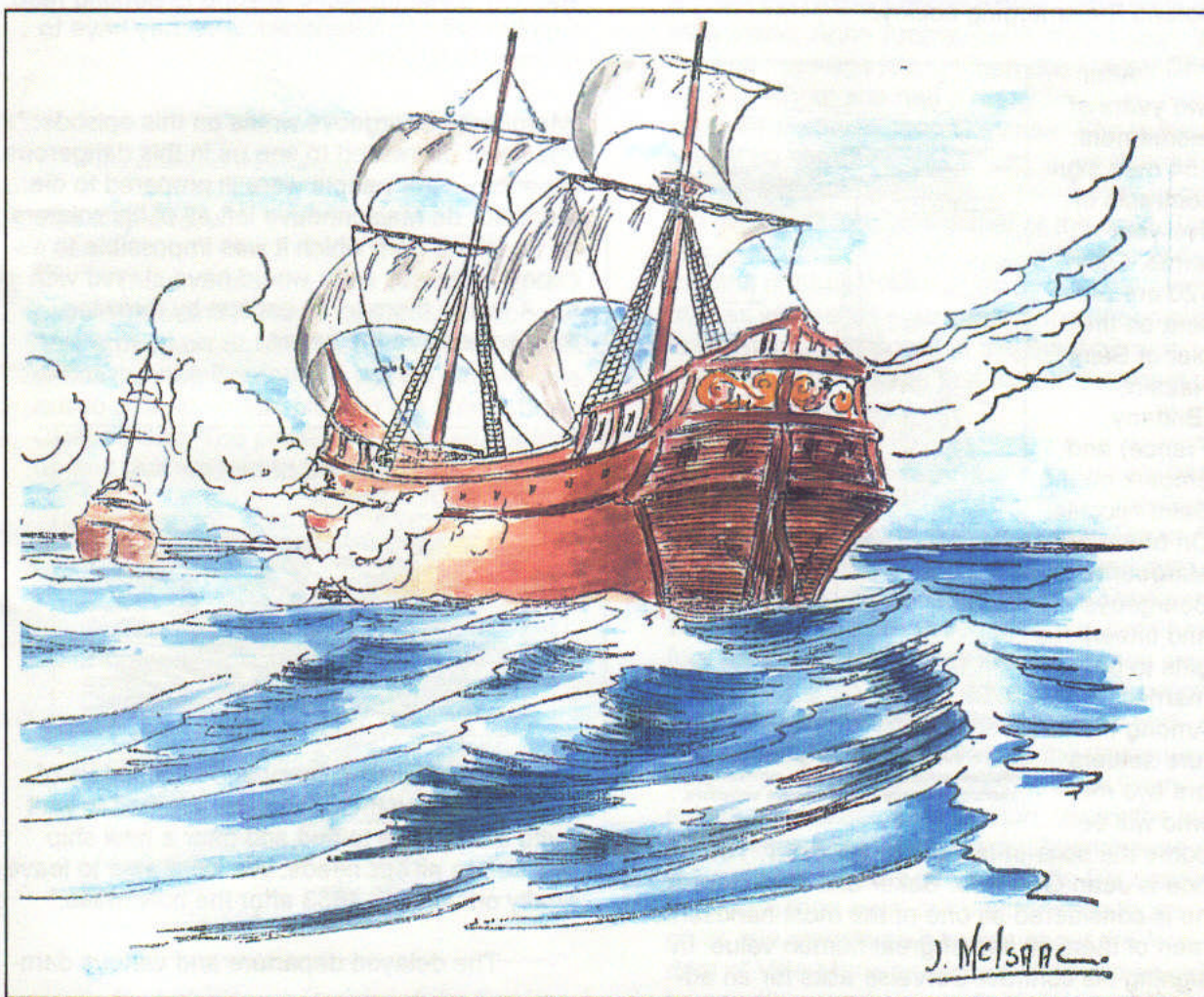




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Bulletin no 62-Avril 2003

GOING THROUGH THE ATLANTIQUE DURING THE XVIIth CENTURY



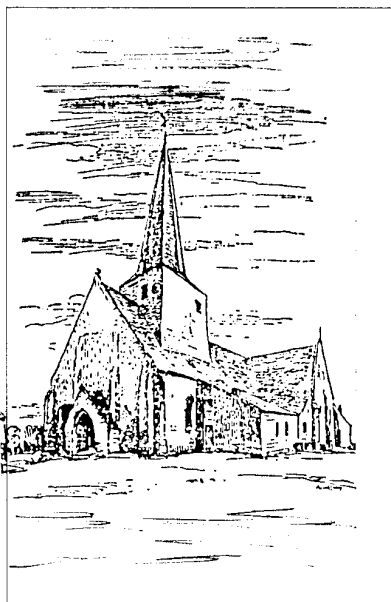
350 YEARS AGO : THE GREAT RECRUITMENT OF 1653

Recruitment of Pioneers

Nine years after its foundation, Ville-Marie still lives under the Iroquois threat. That is why in 1651 (the very year Denys Archambault, elder son of our ancestor Jacques, died tragically), the founder, Monsieur de Maisonneuve, at the invitation of Jeanne Mance, goes back to France to ask for reinforcements. The recruiting officers look for young men, as vigorous as they are audacious, with different crafts, and able to defend the emerging colony.

After two years of recruitment, 154 men sign contracts of five-year terms. Only 120 are present on the pier of Saint-Nazaire (Brittany, France) and embark on the Saint-Nicolas. On board are Marguerite Bourgeoys and fifteen girls to be married. Among the future settlers are two men who will be-

come the sons-in-law of our ancestor. The first one is Jean Gervaise. Baker and land-clearer, he is considered as one of the most handsome men of them all and of great human value. In signing his contract Gervaise asks for an ad-



Saint-Nazaire church in 1896

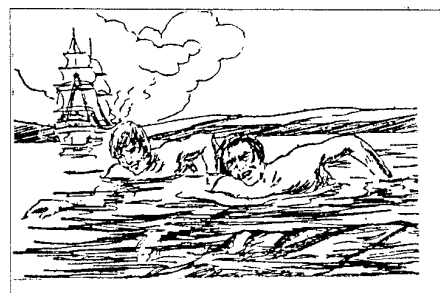
It is in this church that Marguerite Bourgeoys, M. de Maisonneuve and most of the members of the great recruitment have knelt before departure.

vance of 120 pounds on his yearly salary of 80 pounds. The second settler is Gilles Lauzon, master coppersmith, hired at a salary of 85 pounds per year. He boasts the reputation of a devoted worker and honest lad.

The crossing

The departure from Saint-Nazaire takes place on June 20, 1653. It is the beginning of a harsh and tragic crossing. As soon as they leave the shore, the passengers find out that the Saint-Nicolas is nothing but an old tub. The poor settlers never stop to bale out and to staunch. Even though everyone is working hard, supplies start to deteriorate, and they have to go back to Brittany.

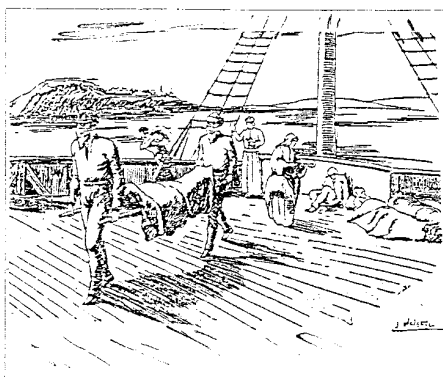
Marguerite Bourgeoys writes on this episode: "I was most distressed to see us in this dangerous situation... Our people were ill prepared to die... Monsieur de Maisonneuve left all of his soldiers on an island from which it was impossible to escape. Otherwise none would have stayed with us. A few of them try to escape by throwing themselves into the water.



They became crazy and accused us of leading them to their perdition. We had to wait quite a long time to find and gear a new ship and see to all our needs. We were able to leave finally on July 20, 1653 after the holy mass."

The delayed departure and various dam-

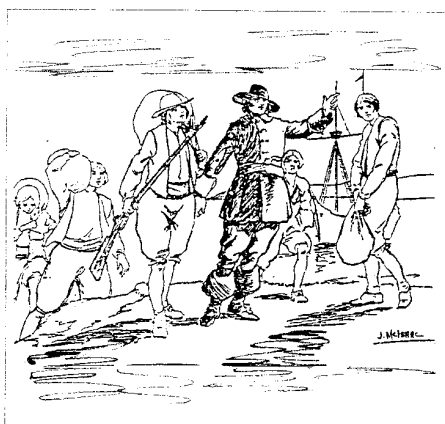
ages affected the spirit of the passengers. Furthermore a serious epidemic on board took the lives of eight persons.



Ship transformed into an hospital.

The Departure

The arrival of the ship, transporting ill passengers and 40 days late, creates concerns. "We arrived on St.Maurice Day (September 22), writes the nun Bourgeoys, but we did not take notice of a spine that pierced the ship in front of Quebec City. The powerful tide could not lift it up and that we had to burn it right on the spot."



Jeanne Mance, founder of the first hospital of Ville-Marie (Hôtel-Dieu Hospital), is over-

whelmed with joy and greets the settlers recruited, with numerous inhabitants of the small town of Quebec. Please note that Jeanne Mance becomes the godmother of Marie Archambault's child a few years later. Marie, the daughter of Jacques Archambault, is only twelve years old when she is married to Gilles Lauzon, on November 27, 1656.

On February 3, 1654, Jean Gervaise is wedded to Anne Archambault, who is 23 years old, another daughter of our ancestor. Gervaise earned the respect of the whole community of Ville-Marie. Anne Archambault, traumatised by her first marriage to the bigamous Michel Chauvin with whom she had a daughter, finds peace and affection with Jean Gervaise. She is supported by Monsieur de Maisonneuve himself and by Marguerite Bourgeoys who offer to be the godfather and godmother of the child. Jean Gervaise chooses Anne Archambault only five months after his arrival even though the pretty misses were numerous among the fifteen girls to be married on board of the Saint-Nicolas. Gervaise is one of the first men of the great recruitment to marry.

In the preface of Roland J. Auger's book entitled *La Grande Recrue de 1653* (The Great Recruitment of 1653), Father Joseph Papin Archambault writes : "Our ancestors lived righteous lives and deserve our respect. Do these brave men have not saved Montréal and therefore all of Canada ? They knew that they were headed for a life of risky adventures. Proof of that, a lot of their companions gave up and abandoned them at the time of the departure. The hundred men that stayed braced themselves up in a heroic resolution, led by the burning dynamism of Monsieur de Maisonneuve and the sweet conviction of Marguerite Bourgeoys. (...) More than ever, our youth needs those great role models as it knows about the founders of Ville-Marie and is bound to live an existence with a readiness to fight. "

THE CROSSING OF THE ATLANTIC IN THE 17TH CENTURY

Everyone knows today, that a steamship of about twenty thousand tons, takes less than a week to cross the Atlantic.

It is very difficult, when we live in the materialistic conveniences of this century, to guess about what might have been the terrible inconveniences suffered by our ancestor during the seventeenth century.

The little boats of the seventeenth century, short, light, built of wood to a length of 75 to 100 feet, with open deck to maneuver them, and a lower deck which extended the length of the boat to which one descended to by steep set of stairs..... This lower deck had to house all but three or four persons, the captain and the pilot were at the stern.

The cramped space was abominable. It was necessary to fill it with barrel of fresh water,

boxes of food, lard or salted fish, and a minimum of kitchen supplies and bedding. Each of the passengers and crew had some personal baggage. The worst was the necessity to bring live animals.

During nice weather, access to the upper deck rendered life tolerable, but on stormy days, the lower deck was closed by a trap door in order to protect the people and baggage from the wind and large waves. It became a black box without aeration. The presence of animals which were more or less clean, the fever and vomit from the sick, the smell from the pails which served as toilets, the odor from the lamps which offered a minimum of lighting, all of which at times breed epidemics, so often that on many crossings deaths were registered.

It's a long time ago, three centuries. However it could be beneficial to know the situations of the past..... at least to appreciate the courage of the founders of our country and to appreciate the nice things about our times.¹

The arrival of our ancestor

The date of the arrival in the New France is not known with certainty. It is most likely that Jacques Archambault crossed the Atlantic along with his entire family circa 1645. He was recruited by Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny who acted as director of the embarkations in 1645 and 1646, and was the captain of a ship

called Le Cardinal.

At that time, the emigration towards the Saint-Lawrence settlement interested young bachelors who signed a 36-month contract, after which they could decide to stay or to go back to France. These young people worked hard to get a land, build a house and a family.

THE PINS

« Everybody knows that a pin is a small metallic clip used to fasten a fabric, a hat, or hair. In the 17th century, we recognize those pins as such, and many other meanings for it also.

« At this era, “épingles” are mentioned in certain notarized contracts. They represent the percentage of return or (kick back) for women, who have served as intermediaries in a transaction, the “pot-au-vin” remaining the reward for men.

« “Pot-au-vin” and “épingles” are not associated with corruption since we speak of it so openly. Here is an example: In 1675, Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre, the husband to be of Cunégonde Gervaise, daughter of Jean and Anne Archambault, the daughter of the ancestor, purchases from Marthe Arnus and Pierre Richaume two concessions of thirty arpents of land for the sum of 450 livres of principal, and 100 sols for the “épingles”

« A few years later, the “épingles” of another woman were paid in the form of eels. (*Could also have been paid in wheat, hay, wine, etc...*). »¹

DID YOU KNOW THAT ... DID YOU KNOW THAT ... DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

... Louis Archambault, one of Canada's most influential sculptors of modern arts of detached parts known in Québec and Canada died this January past.

It was because of the disappearance of the “Space Travelers, work created in 1960 at the Air terminal of Upland in Ottawa where one ended up finding its’ spare parts in boxes at the Federal Government in 1993, that brought back Louis Archambault to the public place.

According to the *Presse Canadienne*, this discreet, cultivated, and refined man was one of the first sculptors to make the monumental art public.

Source: *Le Droit*, Ottawa, 29 January 2003.

¹ *Nos Racines, l'histoire vivante des Québécois*, vol.16, p. 314.

Vies d'Archambault...



Louis-Henri Archambault

LOUIS-HENRI ARCHAMBAULT

advocate

"LS. HENRI ARCHAMBAULT, advocate, Montréal, Qué., member of the legal firm of Archambault & Chauvin, was born at St-Roch-de-L'Achigan, in the county of L'Assomption, September 25th, 1851. He is the son of the late Hon. Louis Archambault, late Minister of Agriculture and of the Public Works Department of the Province of Québec. He took a complete course of classical study in the Collège of L'Assomption. He received his law course in McGill College, which he finished with distinction. He afterwards continued the study of law with Mr. Désiré Girouard, M. P., who was one of the best juriconsults. He was admitted to the Bar, standing first in his class in 1874. He then practiced in Montréal, in partnership with Mr. A. Bonin, who is at present in partnership with the Hon. L. O. Taillon, and after this, he became partner of the Hon. Horace Archambault, his brother, and since 1892, has had for his partner Mr. L. A. Chauvin. He was married, on September 12th, 1878, to Miss Alexina Loranger, only daughter

of the late Hon. Thos. Jean-Jacques Loranger, later minister of the Cartier-McDonald administration, and formerly Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada. Five children have been born of this marriage. In religion, Mr. Archambault is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Conservative. He has never taken any active part in political matters, and has refused to run as a candidate several times, preferring to devote his time exclusively to his profession, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Archambault would, doubtless, make a successful politician and statesman, but like many other eminent lawyers, if he devoted his energies in this direction, his reputation and skill as a legal practitioner would suffer thereby. For the last seventeen years, he has been engaged on important lawsuits, particularly those relating to the ancient French Law of Estates, as to successions. He has the esteem and confidence of his large clientele as well as that of all his brothers at the Bar".

¹ Rev. W. W. Cochrane, D. D., *The Canadian Album "Men of Canada"*, vol. 3, p. 151.



Michel Archambault



Michel who was born on 03 March 1940 in Saint-Lin-des-Laurentides is the son of Anselme Archambault and Valentine Archambault. Two other children are born of this marriage: André, a long-standing member of the board of directors of Les Archambault d'Amérique, and Fernand.

He has married Cécile Lorrain of Saint-Lin on 01 July 1963 in Saint-Lin, and they had a daughter Nancy who was born on July 27, 1972.

Michel had completed his primary course in Saint-Lin, and had attended the College of Laval in Saint-Vincent-de-Paul where he had obtained a degree in scientific, technical, and mechanical matters.

With the help of his wife Cécile, Michel had started a dog food business under the corporate name of Michel Archambault, the distributor of Purina that he had sold in 1987. He also had started another trade of selling commercial machines and farm equipments under the corporate name of Michel Archambault, farm equipments of which he had left in 1992 to occupy himself with the selling of land that he had owned in Saint-Lin.

He is retired today, and the couple travels a lot by car in Canada and the United States.

Michel is a regular member of our Association since 1986. You will notice on the following page that the grandfathers of Anselme and Valentine Archambault are two brothers.

11	MICHEL	SAINT-LIN 1963-07-01		CÉCILE LORRAIN		
10	ANSELME	ST-LIN 1937-09-05		VALENTINE ARCHAMBAULT		
9	GEORGES	ST-ESPRIT-DE-MONTCALM 1889-04-30	DONALDA LEMIRE	LOUIS	ST-LIN 1899-01-24	ANNA RIVEST
8	FRANÇOIS-XAVIER	ST-ESPRIT 1862-10-07	CAROLINE PERREAULT	JOSEPH	ST-ROCH-DE-L'ACHIGAN 1851-07-15	MÉLINA MARTEL
7	JOSEPH	L'ASSOMPTION 1820-01-18		JULIE BÉLEC		
6	JOSEPH	L'ASSOMPTION 1793-01-29		ISABELLE MIRALT		
5	CHARLES	L'ASSOMPTION 1764-07-23		CHARLOTTE COITOU		
4	LAURENT	POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES 1731-10-29		MARGUERITE BROUILLETTE		
3	JEAN	MONTREAL 1708-06-04		CÉCILE LEFEBVRE		
2	LAURENT	MONTREAL 1660-01-16		CATHERINE MARCHAND		
1	JACQUES	FRANCE vers 1629		FRANÇOISE TOUREAU		

☞ NÉCROLOGIES ☛

Michel Archambault

Repentigny, le 5 décembre 2002 à l'âge de 61 ans. Il laisse dans le deuil ses enfants : Rachel, Alexandre, Lise, Marie et Stéphane, son frère Serge.

Patricia Archambault

Sainte-Marguerite, le 20 décembre 2002. Âgée de 26 ans. Fille de Francine Archambault et de Jean-Louis Charbonneau.

René Archambault

Repentigny, le 2 janvier 2003. Âgé de 77 ans. Il laisse dans le deuil son épouse Hélène Vandal et ses filles Marthe et Béatrice.

Jean Archambault, médecin

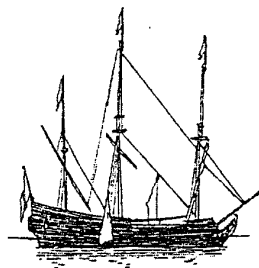
Sainte-Adèle, le 19 janvier 2003. Âgé de 80 ans, il laisse dans le deuil son épouse Simonne Journet, ses enfants D' Jacques, Monique, Marie-France et Marie-Danielle, son frère Gilles et sa sœur Lise.

Pierre Archambault

Greenfield Park, le 22 janvier 2003. Âgé de 74 ans, il laisse dans le deuil son épouse Paulette Frenette, ses enfants Lise, Lucie, Guy, Céline et Renée.

Cécile Archambault Janson

L'Assomption, le 9 février 2003. Âgée de 86 ans. Épouse de feu Gaston Janson.



LES SÉQUELLES DE LA RÉBELLION DE 1837-1838 : DEUX ARCHAMBAULT INDEMNISÉS

Il s'agit de Laurent Archambault, de L'Acadie, localité située au sud-est de Montréal et appelée Sainte-Marguerite-de-Blairfindie, en 1845. Au moment où elles rentraient de Napierville, en novembre 1838, les troupes britanniques réquisitionnèrent à Laurent Archambault, pour leur besoin, une jument, un harnais et un certain nombre d'autres biens. Considéré comme loyaliste par l'occupant, on lui accorde une indemnité de 32 livres sterling.

Le second Archambault, Charles, était de Beauharnois. C'était le fils de Pierre et de Joseph Deguire. Capitaine du 2^e bataillon de Beauharnois, Charles commanda à Châteauquay, en octobre 1813, l'une des compagnies de la division de Beauharnois contre les Américains. Or en novembre 1838, il fut fait prisonnier par les patriotes de Sainte-Martine. Il perdit divers biens pendant l'occupation de sa maison par la troupe et par les Indiens. De plus, considéré par les patriotes comme un loyal sujet de Sa Majesté britannique, ceux-ci incendièrent sa maison. Charles toucha une indemnité de 30 livres sterling pour ce méfait et une autre de 80 livres pour la perte de ses biens meubles.

Précisons que le projet de loi, destiné à indemniser les habitants du Bas-Canada des pertes qu'ils avaient subies par suite de la rébellion, ne fut présenté à la Chambre qu'une dizaine d'années après la fin des troubles, en 1849. La commission que le gouvernement avait chargée d'enquêter sur la valeur des biens endommagés l'avait estimée à plus d'un million de « piastres ». Mais elle suggérait plutôt une indemnité totale de 100 000 livres sterling.

Dîner champêtre des femmes des Patriotes

Pour s'instruire mutuellement du progrès de leur cause, les femmes des Patriotes organisent, jeudi, le 14 septembre 1837 à Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, sous les pins du village, un dîner abondant. Environ 400 personnes y assistent. La présidente de cette rencontre est l'épouse du capitaine L. Durocher, et parmi les vice-présidentes on voit une dame Florentine Archambault.

Ces dames étaient encore à prendre leur repas lorsqu'une quarantaine de citoyens surgirent munis de leurs fusils qu'ils déchargèrent plusieurs fois pour les saluer. N'étant pas effrayées, plusieurs d'entre elles, pour montrer qu'elles seraient capables au besoin de manier les armes à feu, prirent leur fusil et tirèrent à leur tour avec un aplomb et une adresse admirables¹.

¹ *Nos Racines*, "Histoire vivante des Québécois" Vol. 65, p. 1300.

PATRIOTS DAY

By a ruling of the Quebec government, the Dollard Day will be replaced by the Patriots national day, to commemorate the uprising of the French Canadians in 1837-1838.

Jean-Olivier Chénier and Louis-Joseph Papineau, two of the main leaders of the rebellion, were related to Archambaults. Another leader, doctor Wolfred Nelson, was a close friend of the family of the patriot, doctor Joseph-Napoléon-Azarie Archambault.

The Dollard Day was traditionally celebrated in the second half of May in memory of Dollard des Ormeaux, the hero of Long-Sault in 1660. His personal belongings were bought in an auction held in front of the house of Jean Gervaise by the three brothers-in-law : Jean Gervaise, husband of Anne Archambault, Gilles Lauzon, husband of Marie Archambault and Laurent, son of the ancestor, Jacques Archambault.

The daughter of Angélique Archambault grandmother of Louis-Joseph Papineau (1786-1871)

On February 17 1749, Marie-Josephte Beaudry, daughter of Jacques and Angélique Archambault, got married in Longue-Pointe (Montréal) to Joseph Papineau. The couple will become the grandparents of Louis-Joseph Papineau, one of the instigator of the rebellion of 1837-1838 in Lower Canada. Angélique Archambault is the daughter of Laurent and Anne Courtemanche¹.

Genealogy of Louis-Joseph Papineau

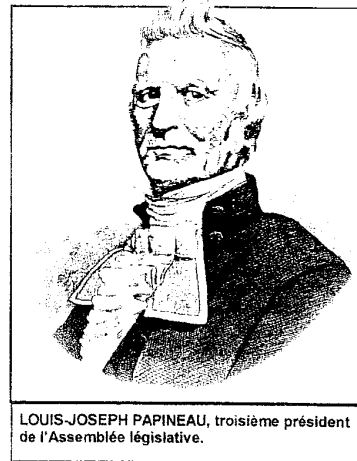
Joseph Papineau : Wet cooper and craftsman
on St-Paul street, Montreal
Married in Longue-Pointe on

¹ Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 1, p. 88.

February 1749
to Marie-Josephte Beaudry
daughter of Jacques and
Angélique Archambault

Joseph Papineau : (1752-1841) Surveyor and
notary
Son of Joseph and Marie-
Josephte Beaudry
Married to Rosalie Cherrier
(1756-1832)

Louis-Joseph Papineau : (1786-1871)*
Son of Joseph and Rosalie
Cherrier
Married in Quebec on April
23, 1818 to Julie Bruneau
(1796-1862)



LOUIS-JOSEPH PAPINEAU, troisième président
de l'Assemblée législative.

The spouse of Joseph Archambault niece of Jean-Olivier Chénier (1806-1837)

On October 22 1871, Joseph Archambault, brother of Louis, the founder of *La Société des Artisans canadiens-français*, got married in Notre-Dame church in Montréal to Marie-Antoinette Thibodeau, daughter of Louis and Suzanne Chénier, sister of doctor Jean-Olivier

Chénier, the most popular hero of the 1837 rebellion.



Jean-Olivier Chénier.

The parents of Louis Thibodeau settled in Montreal with their children shortly before the deportation of the Acadians. One of the children went to Louisiana and founded the town of Thibodeauville and became a member of the Congress.

Joseph-Napoléon-Azarie Archambault close friend of Dr Wolfred Nelson

Son of Ignace and Marie-Émeri Coderre, Joseph-Napoléon-Azarie was born in St-Antoine-sur-Richelieu on June 10, 1811.

From his earliest years, he was initiated by his father to the political life, and he became an adept of the Canadian party, also called patriots party. During the events of 1837-1838, J.-N.-A. Archambault observed with interest the preliminaries of the popular uprising. A close friend of Dr Wolfred Nelson, he found himself in the midst of the events. During the battle of St-Denis, on November 23, 1837, Louis-Joseph Papineau charged him with delivering documents to the leaders of the patriots of Deux-Montagnes county. In 1838, he is still active and

he founds in Varennes a branch of the *Frères Chasseurs*, a secret society dedicated to fight for the independence of Lower Canada (present-day Québec). On November 7, 1838, he was arrested in his Varennes

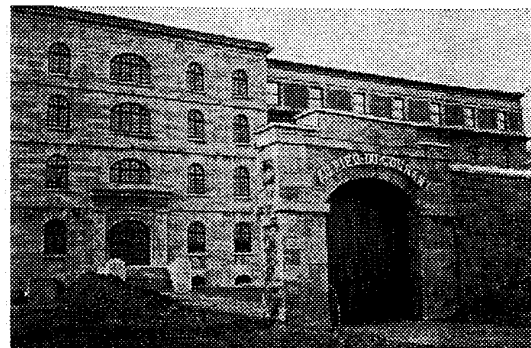


Dr Wolfred Nelson.

residence. He was taken to Montreal, where he was kept prisoner in the military barracks in Champs-de Mars before being transferred to the new jail at Pied-du-Courant.

With a mirror positioned in an opening in the wall of his cell, the patriot J.-N.-A. Archambault saw the executions of his friends in the yard of the Montreal jail. Before going to the gibbet, every one had given him a letter to be transmitted to near relations. During the night of February 15, 1839, Chevalier de Lorimier asked Azarie to spend a few moments of his last night with him. The two friends gave each other a parting hug with effusion.

Worthy of notice is the fact that the old jail at Pied-du-Courant is now the head office of the



Société des alcools du Québec, at the corner of De Lorimier avenue and Notre-Dame street. This happens to be the site of the land that was granted to Laurent Archambault, second son of the ancestor Jacques and continuator of the line of descendants.

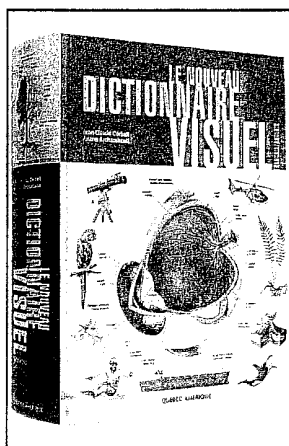
After five months in jail, the door of the cell of J.-N.-A. Archambault was opened and a man said: « The priest Turcotte, Campbell, Archambault, the Queen allows you to get out of jail. » That was the 3rd of April 1839.

A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS

The New Visual Dictionary has appeared in a chorus of praises at the end of 2002. With its' 6000 real like stunning illustrations, 800 deals with subjects in nearly 1000 pages, the book shows almost 6 millions examples, and is translated in 26 languages. It is the biggest success in the bookshops of Québec of which the publisher is Québec, America, and International. The co-authors

are Jean-Claude Corbeil and Ariane Archambault.

Sister of Jacques and André-G. of the board of directors of Les Archambault d'Amérique, Ariane Archambault is a terminologist and a lexicographer. Graduated from the Universities of Montréal, and Besançon (France) in applied linguistic, she has devoted herself for many years to teaching French adults the second language, particularly at the National Film Board, the University of Montréal, and private businesses.



JEAN-CLAUDE CORBEIL



ARIANE ARCHAMBAULT

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Mme Louise Archambault
M. Francis Archambault
Mme Lilian Archambault
Mme Diane Archambault

Montréal
Gatineau
St-Sauveur-des-Monts
Montréal

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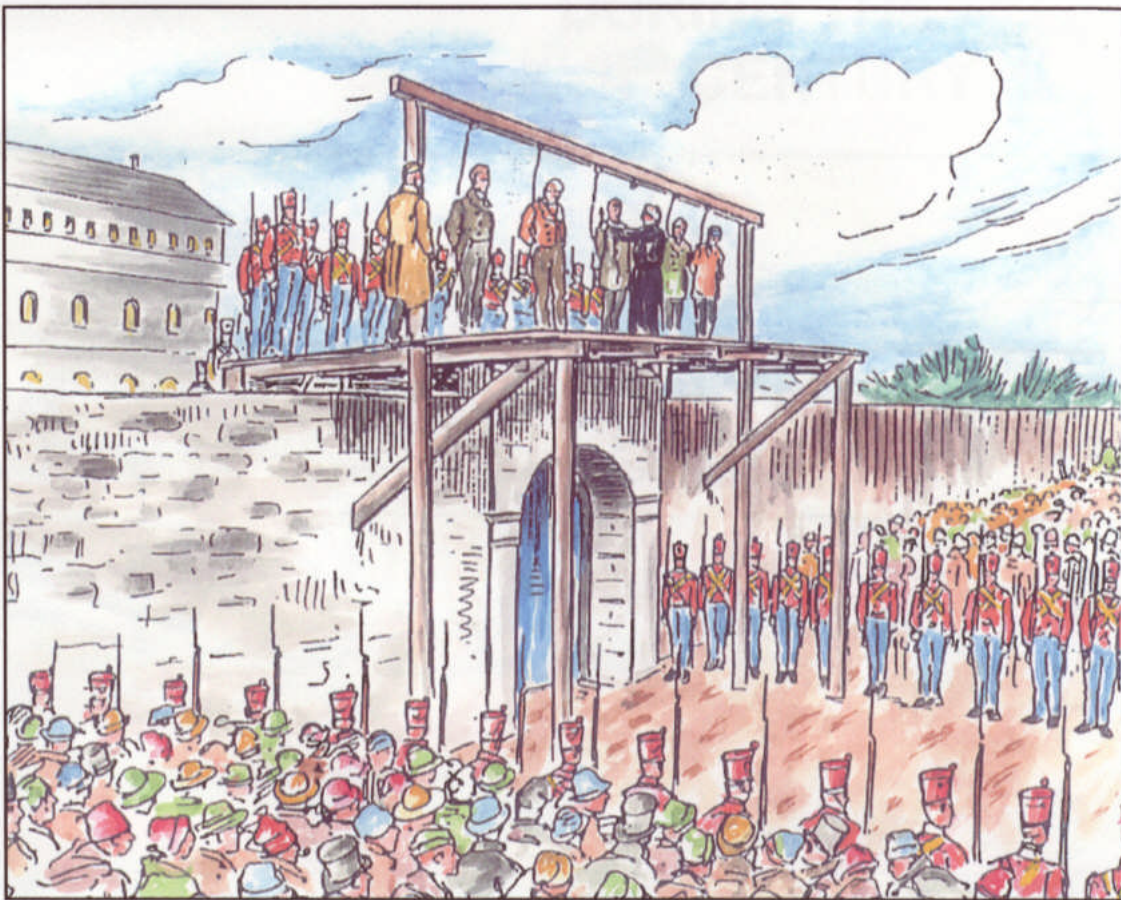
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THE EXECUTED



"I have never forgotten the frame of my cell that I look at every time I pass in front of this gloomy place. It was with the help of a mirror that I have assisted with the tragic execution of my friends."

The Notary J.N. Archambault