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## THE FORTIFICATIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE COLONY



**Bulletin 65**

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**Summary**

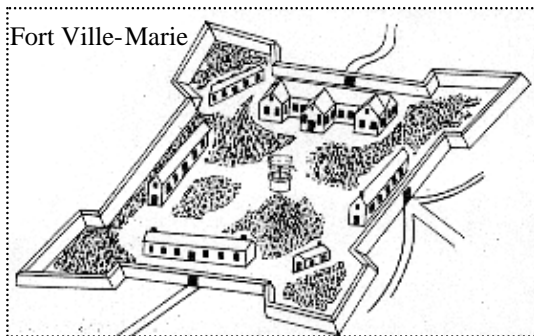
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## THE FORTIFICATIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE COLONY

At the beginning of the colony, the people of villages and establishments took proper means by constructing some fortifications to defend themselves against the Iroquois' menaces. Nine years after the founding of Ville-Marie, the small-fortified village became weak against never-ending attacks; so much so, that Mr. de Maisonneuve went to France to find reinforcement.

Absent for about two years, he arrived in the summer of 1653 with a comfortable recruit of 72 men of whom, two among them, were Gilles Lauzon and Jean Gervaise who became sons-in-law of our ancestor, Jacques Archambault.



Deprived of water, the Governor had a well dug in the fort of Ville-Marie by the water diviner, Jacques Archambault, our ancestor in 1658. The well was in the centre the fort of the place d'armes to extinguish the combustible materials thrown above the stockade by the Iroquois. Seven years previously, a canon explosion killed his son Denys, of 20 years of age when he tried to ignite it.

The population of Ville-Marie has increased, thanks to the recruits of 1653 and 1659. Mr. De Maisonneuve formed the militia, which he named Sainte-Famille, and the members of this small

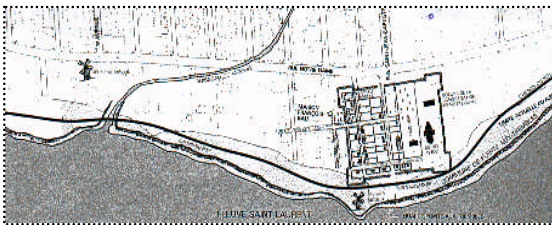
defensive army divided themselves into 20 groups of seven men. Jacques Archambault saw his son Laurent, and his three sons-in-law enroll. The ancestor, himself, his son-in-law Urbain Tessier and François Bailly were in charge of the stronghold of L'Enfant-Jésus, situated on Tessier's land. The ancestor and his sons-in-law had participated in many army feats.

The twenty squads of settlers of the militia of Sainte-Famille were not yet completely organized. Adam Dollard des Ormeaux who came from France in 1659 assumed command of the garrison of the fort of Ville-Marie. In the following spring, in 1660, he was authorized by the governor to make an expedition to Long-Sault on the Ottawa River. "... We can get organized from here to April to go and do an ambush on the Iroquois when they return from their hunt..." Dollard proceeds to get the project under way, in the mean time, it will require a good quantity of ammunition and supplies. He negotiates a loan with a merchant who is well know as a fur agent and for illegally selling liquor to the American Indians, Jean Aubuchon, father of Françoise, who is married to Jacques Archambault's son Laurent. Dollard signs him a promissory note: "I agree that I owe Mr. Jean Aubuchon, the sum of 45 pounds plus three pounds which I promise to pay on my return..."

At the beginning of May 1660, Dollard and his companions were surprised at the Long-Sault fort by about one hundred Iroquois. They could not resist them and were almost all killed on the spot. The sale of the property and clothes of the deceased was held on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November 1661. There was little wealth in quantity or value. The wealth of a proprietor was his courage and his nobility of spirit. The notary wrote about this sale, let it be know "In front of the door of the house of

Sieur Jean Gervaise”. The three brother in laws, Jean Gervaise, Gilles Lauzon and Laurent Archambault, acquired and paid for half of the total. The items pruchased were used and in poor condition. If of any value, it was because they belonged to Dollard.

Little by little in Ville-Marie, the Montrealers explored their environment and distanced themselves from the fort. They started by farming, and building westward to Lachine and eastward to Pointe-aux-Trembles where a fort was built in 1675, with 12 foot poles. It was in this fort measuring 90 by 100 toises (546 by 600 feet) that the first church was built under the direction of it’s first two church wardens, François Beau and Laurent Archambault, son of our ancestor Jacques



**Probable limits of Fort Pointe-aux-Trembles en 1731.**

According to the description of Louis Normand in « Avenu et dénombrement » from 1731, we found inside the fortified limits of Enfant-Jésus church, the presbytery, the cemetery and couvent of the sisters of the Congregation; the rest of the site is occupied by the village. In the north-east angle, the dotted drawing shows the probable site on the first wooden chapel that disappeared in 1731, since the author didn’t mention it.

In front of Pointe-aux-Trembles, on the Island of Sainte-Thérèse, another fort was built. On the 20<sup>th</sup> of October 1693, aided by his two sons, Nicolas Brazeau, prepares 80 post and promised to deliver them to the fort. The post were stored on Laurent Archambault’s property.

To end the Iroquois incursions, Colbert decides to send to New France in 1665, the famous Regiment of Carignan-Salière, 1 200 strong soldiers who

undertake the construction of a chain of forts similar to those on the Richelieu. Among the soldiers was Pierre Payet called Saint-Amour who contributed to the erection of Fort Chambly in 1665, where the Regiment was posted for the remainder of it’s stay in New France. He decides

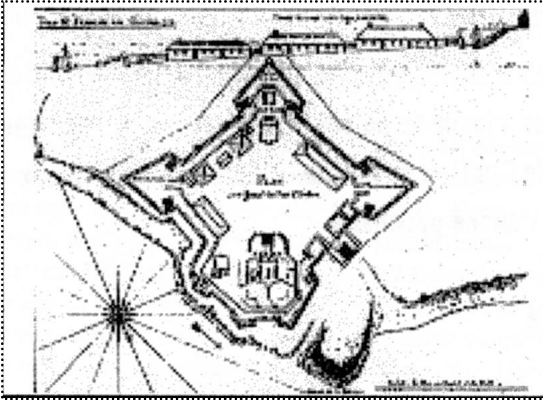


to remain and married Louise Tessier on November 23, 1671, daughter of Urbain and Marie Archambault. In 1700 he is one of the inhabitant in the little fort at Pointe-aux-Trembles. Agnès, the other daughter of Urbain and Marie Archambault marries the Sargent of the garrison, lieutenant of the militia of the Regiment of Carignan, Guillaume Richard, called Lafleur. Also, Michelle Lauzon, daughter of Gilles from the recruitment of 1653 and Marie-Anne Archambault marries Jean Coron a soldier of the Regiment of Carignan in 1670.

In order to keep track of the contraband which was flowing between Montréal and Albany, (N.Y.) through some American Indians and to prevent the eventual attack from the British in New England, Fort Saint-Frédéric was constructed.

This fort situated at the foot of Lac Champlain contained a little church and houses constructed of stone for the officers and soldiers. While waiting for the war, the soldiers cultivated the land. The men were well fed. Meals were served with meat and vegetables. Meats consisted of beef, lamb,

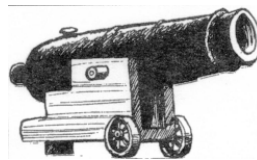
pigeon or chicken. Almost always fresh meat accompanied with green peas and wheat bread. For desert, boiled milk in which one would soak



the bread made by the King's Baker, Marie-Anne Tessier, grand-daughter of Urbain and Marie Archambault, Women of her time knew how to look after things and could count on the trade which she probably learned from Jean Gervaise the first baker of Ville-Marie, husband of Anne Archambault.

Married to the Sargent of the Lafrenière Compagny, Jean-Baptiste Prud'homme-Sanscartier, the couple had three children, all born in Fort Saint-Frédéric. The couple Tessier-Prud'homme had a slave who's name was Marguerite Charlotte of the Brochet Nation, baptized at the fort on the 16<sup>th</sup> of September 1742 at age 14.

The fort of Saint-Frédéric that the French had sabotaged before the arrival of the army of General Amherst comprising of 12 000 men, was rebuilt by the British under the name of Crown Point, is presently a tourist attraction in the Adirondacks.



### Did you know that...

... John A. Thorne of Michigan, member of our association, works for the Detroit Red Wings (security staff) during their pre-season training camp in Traverse City "... It's been held here in Traverse City the last 6 years... They're a great bunch of guys, on and off the ice... I love the game! It must be my Canadian roots".

MAY 6 1651

**BOUDART AND HIS WIFE KILLED BY THE IROQUOIS**

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of May 1651, Jean Boudard and Jean Cicot (or Sicotte) while in the fields were surprised by eight or ten Iroquois who were intending on taking them prisoners. When Boudart ran towards his house he came upon his wife who was in the process of being taken prisoner by the Iroquois; hearing her scream, Boudart attacks the enemy hitting them so hard, that the only way to stop him was to kill him. The Iroquois took the woman to their village and tortured her to death.



Sicotte fights with his hands and his feet

As for Sicotte, discovered by the Iroquois hiding behind a tree they tried to take him prisoner, but he fought so hard that they were unable to do so. Fearing that they were followed by the French, they held him down and scalped him. Sicotte healed and lived for another fourteen years.

MM. Le Moyne and Denys Archambault, age 20 and son of our ancestor Jacques, assisted by a brave settler ran to help Sicotte, Boudard and his wife.

They found themselves in the mist of forty Iroquois who had been hiding behind the Hôtel-Dieu

turning around they took refuge in the hospital, which fortunately for them the door was open, and in which they were able to barricade themselves.



*July 26 1651*

**Fighting behind the fence (La Défence de l'Hôtel-Dieu)**

Lambert Closse and companions defend the barricades of l'Hôtel-Dieu at the present corner of Saint-Paul and Saint-Sulpice Streets in Montréal. The Iroquois attacked in large numbers all day, but were defeated by heavy losses. Denys Archambault, son of our ancestor Jacques, was killed when the canon he was lighting exploded.

Two months later, on the 26<sup>th</sup> of July, two hundred Iroquois hiding in a ditch which had been built for the security of the hospital, attacked the hospital. Lambert Closse, Major of Ville-Marie and sixteen soldiers held back the attack. They fought until six

o'clock that night without any losses of personnel, except that of Denys Archambault, who was killed when the canon he was lighting for the third time blew up, killing him and a number of the enemy<sup>1</sup>.

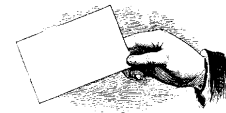
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<sup>1</sup> Élie Salvail, *366 anniversaires canadiens*.

*Welcome to new members*

Roger Archambault  
Gérard Archambault  
Armand E Daviau Jr  
John A Thorne  
Omer Archambault  
Amy M. Lambiase  
Lise Archambault  
Céline Archambault Guertin  
Jeannine Archambault  
Gisèle Archambault

Rawdon, Qc  
Hollis, N.H., USA  
South Hadley, Mass., USA  
Traverse City, Mich., USA  
Waskesiu Lake, Sask.  
Ladera Ranch, Calif., USA  
St-Ours, Qc  
St-Paul d'Abbotsford, Qc  
Blainville, Qc  
Ste-Foy, Qc



*Did you know that...*

... According to John A. Thorne from Traverse City Michigan, the great grandson of Césaire Archambault and of Joséphine Cheene<sup>1</sup> the name Archambault is the 7860<sup>th</sup> most popular name in the United States. We know that the population of United States is over 285 million inhabitants.

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<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 3, p. 182.

## Éva and Doriva an exemplary couple

The older of a family of five children, – three sons and two daughters, the latter members of the Congregation of Sisters of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary<sup>1</sup> – , Doriva Archambault, born may 29<sup>th</sup> 1896, is the son of Henri and Euphémie Coiteux<sup>2</sup>.



from left to right  
rear row : Berthe, Doriva, Laurent, Horace, Béatrice  
front row : Henri et Euphémie Coiteux

After primary school at Saint-Alphonse-de-Granby, he was forced to quit school to work with his father who had just sold his farm to acquire a butter and cheese factory in Farnham.



The cheese dairy in Farnham

In order to contribute to the well-being of his community, he enrolled as a voluntary fireman.



Firemen of Farnham in 1915  
second row, to the left : Doriva

While working, he realized that he did not have the skills needed to do a good job in milk processing. Then Doriva entered the Québec Dairy School in Saint-Hyacinthe, and in 1918 he obtained a first permit as expert in *milk testing* and

<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Les Archambault d'Amérique dans le domaine religieux*, p. 92.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 5, p. 97.



a second as *butter maker*.

In the following years, this tireless worker continued studying to get diplomas to make butter and ice cream. During his studies in Saint-Hyacinthe, he had met Éva St-Jacques. He married her on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1919. They lived a few years in Farnham, where their son René was born.



When his father Henri decided to sell the dairy to acquire a general store in Richelieu, Doriva went on his own and bought a small farm. He did not have many cattle, but he possessed many apple-trees, an apiary and land suitable for vegetable gardening. The crops were rewarding of the effort put forth. And thanks to the numerous skills of his wife, Doriva could process the surplus of fruits and vegetables into jellies, jams and miscellaneous preserves, which gained to the couple numerous and recurring customers. Their daughter Madeleine was born in L'Ange-Gardien (Rouville).

Life was calm and serene until the day when a late frost ruined the crop of the orchard. Doriva tried to get assistance from his family. Alas !, he finally

had to sell the small agricultural farm that he and his wife loved so much !

He decided to move to Montréal to facilitate work and studies. That was the beginning of a new life. Doriva found a job at Saint-Alexandre Dairy in Longueuil, and came back to his first trade. He undertook specialized studies in heating and refrigeration. After getting his first class 5 permit, he got a job at Canada Packers in Montréal. This new working environment led him to meet workers from many different countries. Doriva helped them learning french, while in return they made him learn about their countries. He invited them at home for evenings of exchange of ideas and cultural points of view. Éva played piano and the evening ended up with a snack and, of course, by an exchange of recipes.

And one day, his life took a bad turn. Éva, his wife, died at a young age, leaving him alone with his daughter. When his mother Euphémie died, Doriva went to live with his father in Richelieu. His daughter and himself commuted to Montréal to work and study. He found a job at Windsor and Mount Royal Hotels. Late in his life, he obtained the diploma of 1<sup>st</sup> class engineer in heating and refrigeration, an achievement of which he was very proud.

He died on November 12, 1983 at the venerable age of 87. Doriva Archambault left his children, his grandchildren and great grandchildren the souvenir of a profound faith, a hardworking, very found of his family and who was aware of all life's pleasures<sup>3</sup>.



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<sup>3</sup> Source: Madeleine Archambault-Messier, fille de Doriva.

### *Archambault et Frères Dairy (1934-1967)*

In early 30's, Mr. Zénon Desroches was at the origin of this dairy. From La Providence, Mr. Desroches decided to sell his milk routes to Alphonse Archambault, the father of Armand, Fernand, **Adrien** and Roméo Archambault<sup>1</sup>. This transaction took place in 1934.

Roméo had a large herd of cows. He was already delivering milk to neighbors and the remaining of his milk was sold to his father's dairy where all his brothers were working. The dairy was situated at 955 Saint-Pierre Street in Saint-Joseph de Saint-Hyacinthe.

As they needed more milk to satisfy the demand, they had to buy some more milk from other farms too. Early in the morning, milk was placed in white sleigh in order to be delivered to approximately 200 customers.

The first truck was bought in 1949. Other products that was needed to pasteurize milk was bought at "Maskoutaine and Mont-Saint-Hilaire" dairies.

In 1952, Alphonse decided to leave the direction of the dairy to his son **Adrien** that held this function till 1967. That year, after 15 years of hard work to deliver fresh milk to "Maskoutains", they all decided to sell the dairy. The business was deservng 900 customers and was sold to Maskoutaine Dairy.

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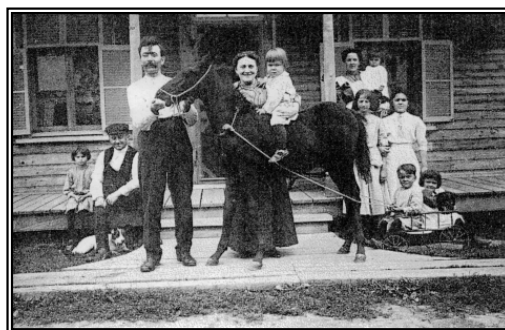


Source: Mr. Jules Archambault and his daughter Caroline.

<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 6, p. 116.

### *Allaire, the Buttermaker*

The butter maker, Albert Allaire who was originally from Saint-Ours-sur-Richelieu settled in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan in 1905. The following year, he married Marie-Anne Archambault, the daughter of Joseph and Alida Tellier-Lafortune<sup>2</sup> in Saint-Lin. Fourteen children were born of this marriage, sadly to say three of them died at a tender age.



One of their sons, Oswald became a butter maker just like his father, and he settled with his family in Saint-Roch, in an apartment above the creamery. In 1947, when fire ravaged the creamery, Oswald succeeded to save their 18 month infant, unfortunately, without her suffering the effects of asphyxiation, and third-degree burns. The couple returned inside of the building to rescue the five year old, Laurence, and the three year old, Claudette. The one son of four years of age, Denis, could not be saved, and the following day, one found among the debris the scorched small body hitched to a butter chum. Now, as retirees, the couple knows better days.



<sup>2</sup> *Id.*, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 4, p. 222.

## The History of Jenkins Law Library

Madeleine Archambault Hart Jenkins was born in Philadelphia, the only child of Gavin Hart, an attorney, and Virginia Archambault. Her schooling was, initially, typical of that given young ladies at the turn of the century. After her father's death, she lived for a time with her mother in Siena, Italy where she studied Italian and Italian literature.

Returning to Philadelphia, she was active in volunteer work for Italian children at St. Elizabeth's Church at 16<sup>th</sup> & Mifflin Streets. She also devoted much time to St. Mary's Church on Locust Street and underwrote the publication of papers of its Rector, the Reverend Frank L. Vernon. Through St. Mark's, she worked with the Sisters of St. Margaret, becoming an Associate of that order.

In 1935 she married Judge Jenkins and spent much of the five years they had together traveling.

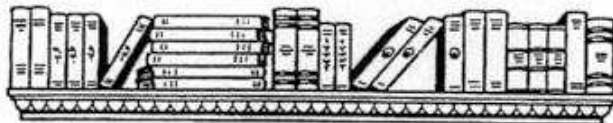
Many of Madeleine Archambault Hart Jenkins' good works were known only to those who benefited from or participated in them. Few knew of the surgeons she sent to Haiti to operate on crippled children in the years before Mellon Hospital was established there. Only by chance did one of her close friends learn that she provided the library at the detention camp for Japanese-Americans in Idaho, described by a Nisei priest as a "life saver."

Erect and somewhat regal in appearance, a slightly austere manner cloaked her warm and sympathetic personality. In Jenkins' will, she carried out her husband's wish to improve legal research in Philadelphia and gave permanent evidence of the love



Madeleine A. H. Jenkins 1882-1965

and respect for the law that she inherited from her father and found in Theodore F. Jenkins. It is in his memory that the library was established to benefit the members of the Philadelphia Bar Association and the general public.



## *The Origin of French Canadian Family Names*

The primitive surnames were solely nicknames inspired by some trait of character of the person concerned.

Those nicknames, originally personal, became hereditary only after the X<sup>th</sup> century. Result of the Germanic invasions, the roots of the name *Archambault* are: “alquant” from the Latin “aliquis” meaning someone and, “bold” of Saxon descent meaning fervour and boldness.

«To go back to ancient times, among the Hebrews for example, each individual had a distinct family name: Abraham, Ruth, Isaac, Rebecca, Jacob, etc. It was the same with the Greeks. The Celts, the original occupants of France, must have had names to distinguish one from the other, but there remains no trace of them. Their names were not written and would have absorbed into later Gallic or Germanic tribes. Among the Romans however, each individual had, in addition to a first or given name, which was his alone, an hereditary name which he shared with the members of his family. In France, this practice was firmly established through Roman influence, by the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

«Let us consider only the origin of surnames, also known as family or last names. Mgr Cyprien Tanguay, in the introduction to his *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes*, classifies surnames into thirteen categories. Later etymological orthographers specializing in French Canadian names, have combined these into seven. A list of the names of our ancestors, by these categories, is contained in Appendix A. No attempt has been made at this time to include the innumerable variations of these names, taken by succeeding generations, in order to distinguish one person or family from others similarly named.

«The first category, trades and professions, accounts for most of our names. Millenary ago, what a man did was what he was called. It is no accident that the name “Smith”, meaning “to make” is the most common English name. So too did the French have their butchers, bakers and candlestick makers. These occupationally related names were handed down from father to son along, with the occupation. Soon the name would become a last name, with the addition of a first name to distinguish one practitioner from another.

«The second category covers several sub-groups: honorary titles, military, clergy, nobility, holders of public office, and feudal names. The meaning of many of these is so near to English as to require no translation: Prince, Marquis, Maréchal, Leclerc, Cardinal, Sergeant, Page, Prévost and the like. How to explain that ecclesiastical persons gave root to family names? It would seem appropriate to believe that popular malice must have occasioned some teasing of those individuals who imitated churchmen, thus bestowing similarly titled nicknames.

«The officers and soldiers who were sent to defend New France brought military nicknames with them. It has even been suggested by some authors, not without reason, that the structure of “dit” names, which would cause so much confusion to genealogists of later generations, originated with the military. Genealogist Donna Valley Stuart, in her article entitled, *French Names in Detroit*, had this to say: “The hundreds of soldiers sent from France to defend the French empire, its trading posts, and its forts, are credited with turning the custom into a national mania in this country, apparently in a spirit of camaraderie, by assigning nicknames to their friends. John Francis McDermott, who wrote extensively about the French in

the Mississippi River Valley, adds that the usage was brought to Canada by military men from Normandy. Indeed, many of the *dit* sobriquets reflect a military origin, such as Gilbert *dit* Sans Peur or Romain *dit* Sanscrainte (both meaning fearless). An examination of the early history of the families with *dit* names included in Father Christian Denisson's *French Families of the Detroit River Region* reveals that most had a progenitor in the service of the French army. McDermott explains that these names were not aliases and not nicknames either; the word *dit* is best translated 'called.' The *Dictionnaire des noms et prénoms de France* takes up the use of the 'second name'; this discussion sheds some light on the problem, but not as much as one would hope. This book claims that about 10 % of families in France had *dit* names, and agrees the problem is difficult to analyze. The book is valuable, however, as a source for the meaning of French names, *dit* or otherwise. The *Dictionnaire universel Français et Latin, vulgairement appelé dictionnaire de trevous* (Paris, 1743) defines these terms more clearly; a *surnom* is a proper or baptismal name, to which may be added an additional surname, which is given for some particular reason, such as a personal quality, profession, or trade; a second meaning is *sobriquet*, but the latter has a pejorative or insulting connotation, and was particularly popular in small towns. A *nom de guerre*, however, was a name soldiers took when they enlisted, often an epithet given by others, complimentary or not; therefore a *sobriquet*.

«Consecrated by valor, time and usage, this "nom de guerre" became the new family name in a new land.

«The third category consists of names derived from natural geographic places and locations. These names, usually applied to a stranger who had come from somewhere else, were initially a first or given name: from the valley, from the hillside, from the meadow, of the woods, by the river, to mention but a few English equivalents.

This birth of a prénom, becoming a person's surname, thence extended to a family name, was more usual than not.

«The fourth category indicates the place of origin, but differs from three above in that it concerns political or demographic division, such as: countries, provinces, cities and villages. A German settling in France was often referred to as just that; L'Allemand! Roger the Norman soon became Roger Normand; a Poitevin became Potvin and if he emigrated to the USA, might end up as Winebottle; a man from Avignon become Davignon, not an uncommon name in North America.

«The fifth category, that of the natural phenomena, is endless in practical application! French historian, François de Vaux de Foletier, contends that the Gypsies of France adopted names from nature and that many of their descendants made their way to Québec. Among these names we note: Laforest, Laramée, Larose, Laverdure, Lavigne, Lavoilette, to mention but a few. Another large group of Canadian names must have been born in a flower garden or fruit orchard: Bellefleur and Lafleur may include the Bellerose, with or without the thorns. No less pretty, each in its own way, are Latulippe, Lapensée, Laviolette, not to forget the heavily scented Jasmin. When one picks Laframboise, the hands become Lorange. Laplante beds our homes. When the rain fails we must use Lafontaine. If we need shade we can count on Labranche, better than Laverdure or Lavigne, unless of course, it is attached to Latreille. Lahaie circles an enclosure while our garden might be on the edge of a Boisjoli, within which we could count the Delormes, Duchenes, Dufrenes, Desnoyers and Desgroseilliers. Some of these names, especially those of the birds, have a lilting quality as if the name itself sings: L'Alouette, Sansonnet, Rossignol and even L'oiseau itself.

«The sixth category, is that concerning human qualities such as personality, physique, intellectual or moral, dress, habits, family peculiarities and the like. It is the most controversial category because many of the original references were far from complimentary. A man's progeny might carry the name of Braconnier because he was a poacher. The tall and the short, the lean and the fat, the strong and the weak, the good and the bad, the blond and the brunet, the worst and the best, the silly and the serious, the wasters and the savers, the charitable, the lovers, the drinkers, the gamblers and the cheats, all were called these things. The list is endless.

«The seventh and last category seems to be a catchall, called foreign sources, it would include both foreign names in Canada as well as French-Canadian names carried abroad, especially into the United States. This category should be of particular interest to Americans of French-Canadian descent. A beautiful French name in an Anglo-Saxon mouth was usually massacred, with no malice afore-thought.

«In the last century, following a great economic depression in Canada, a large number of Québécois left their villages and farms to emigrate to the United States, especially to New England, for work in the textile mills. Many of these, when confronted with the difficulty their names gave to the neighbors, the shopkeepers, the employers and even the official record keepers, opted for the most direct solution: a transliteration into English. For the most part, the conversion was logical: Lapierre became Stone; Boisvert became Greenwood; Boulanger became Baker and Charbonneau became Coalman. Less successful and more bizarre were some others: Lafleur to Laflower; Sarrazin to Buckwheat; Brodeur to Brothers and Lajoie to Lovejoy. At a time when semi-literate public officials murdered the orthography of all immigrant names, many notarial acts, birth certificates and marriage licenses were inadvertently altered.

In certain cases of French-Canadian names, the Norman pronunciation was the culprit: Valiquet became Valiquette; Doucet became Doucette; Beaudet became Beaudette; *Archambault became Sambo or Shambo*; etc. the family name Hetu, for example, has become Lichu in Massachusetts, Achue in Michigan and Latew in Wisconsin. Especially quaint was one Polydor Blanchard whose name was Americanized into Golden-polishing White-car!

«From 1608 to 1640 there were 296 immigrants into New France. By 1650 there were 675; by 1663 there were 2 500; by 1666 there were 3 215; by 1700 there were over 14 000, and at the time of the Conquest in 1760 there were still only 65 000 souls. These few French Canadians were spread all the way from Terre Neuve, through Québec, up the Saint Lawrence river valley, through the region of the Great Lakes, to the northwest frontier and down the Mississippi valley to New Orleans and the Gulf. Contrast this to the more than 2 million people in the thirteen English colonies to the south. From these few of our ancestors have descended over 9 million people in Canada and 13 million in the United States today.

«According to Jetté, there were about 2 500 surnames among the early settlers (1608-1730). However, as Tanguay has recorded, even these few soon began the practice of assuming alternate, or "dit", names. As the phenomenal fecundity of the next several generations multiplied the number of people with the same names, so did the assumption of new names; if for no other reason than to distinguish one person or family from another. Because of this, lucky is the descendant today who can trace his lineage back to an original ancestor without finding a name change enroute<sup>1</sup>».













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<sup>1</sup> Thomas J. Laforest, *Our French-Canadian ancestors*.

## How in the world? –

That's what you'll say when you begin to explore the evolution of French surnames into English. We'll start with an easy one, *my* family name...

Laforest  (a forest)	dit (called)	Labranche  (branch)
— that seems quite logical, doesn't it? But, look at the following French family names and how they changed in the early days of North American history!		
Belleau  (a spring)	dit	Larose  (a rose)
Brodeur  (to sew)	dit	Lavigne  (grapevine)
Côté  (a little hill)	dit	Lefrisé  (a curly head)
David  (the king)	dit	Pontife  (bishop's miter)
Desforges  (a forge)	dit	St-Maurice  (a monk)
Gourdeau  (a gourd)	dit	Beaulieu  (a beach)
Labbé  (a priest)	dit	Lacroix  (a cross)
Marsan  (a face)	dit	La pierre  (a stone)
Ménard  (a face)	dit	Lafontaine  (a fountain)

## The French Connection

Do you speak French? Yes, you do! – Here are 102 words to prove it. (Fully a third of the words in everyday English have a FRENCH CONNECTION.)

ABBÉ	CRAVAT	ÉTUDE	MATINÉE
ADIEU	CRÊPE	FÊTE	MÉNAGE
A LA CARTE	CROCHET	FILET	MENU
APPLIQUÉ	CROQUET	FLUX	MERINGUE
ARTISTE	CUBE	FONDUE	MORGUE
ATTACHÉ	CULOTTE	FRAPPÉ	MOTIF
AUTOMOBILE	CURÉ	FRINGE	NAÏVE
BALLET	DÉBRIS	GOURMET	NOËL
BATON	DÉBUT	GOÛT	PARFAIT
BAYONET	DÉRANGE	GRILLE	PASSÉ
BEAU	DÉTENTE	HOSPICE	PENSION
BEIGE	DÉTOUR	IMPASSE	PICOT
BIJOU	ÉCRU	LAPIN	PIQUE
BLASÉ	ÉLÉGANT	LEVÉE	PITON
BON TON	ÉLITE	LINGERIE	PLAQUE
BOUDOIR	ENCORE	MADAM	PREMIÈRE
BOUQUET		MATÉRIEL	PROTÈGE
BRUNETTE			PURÉE
BRUT			RAPPORT
BURLESQUE			REFUND
CADET			REVUE
CAFÉ			RÔTISSERIE
CANAPÉ			ROULETTE
CASSEROLE			SACHET
CHALET			SALON
CHIC			SAUCE
CHIFFON			SAUTE
CHOWDER			SORTIE
CLARINET			TOUPÉE
CLICHÉ			VERMOUTH
CLIQUE			VEST
COLLAGE			VOYAGE
CONCERT			
COQUET			
CORPS			
COUGAR			



 A member writes us...

... Will look forward to getting your next magazine in April. I have read the ones I have, several times and enjoy them so much! All the articles are very interesting. What a wonderful job all of you are doing with this whole thing. I am very impressed with all your efforts. Keep up the GOOD WORK.

Regards Jane Archambault Rogers

## *Archambault Notaries*

<p>LE MONDE ILLUSTRÉ 1851</p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Amable Archambault,</p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;"><b>NOTARY, COMMISSIONER, ETC.,</b></p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;"><b>1608 Notre Dame Street,</b></p> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Special attention will be given to winding up of successions, etc. Money to lend on mortgages, at reasonable rates.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">≈ ≈ Montreal.</p>
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Notaires dont les greffes ont été cédés ou déposés et dépositaires de ces greffes

Noms et prénoms	Dernier domicile	Date de la commission	dernière année d'exercice	Dépositaires
Archambault, Amable	Montréal	15 -	1851 1906	- Montréal
Archambault, A.-Magloire	St-Antoine-sur-Richelieu	16 fév.	1870 1911	-
Archambault, Apollinaire	Montréal	03 oct.	1893 1927	-
Archambault, Augustin	St-Hyacinthe	15 juin	1850 1853	- St-Hyacinthe
Archambault, Camille	St-Roch-de-l'Achigan	22 avril	1841 1885	- Joliette
Archambault, Charles	Montréal	16 août	1910 1934	- Montréal
Archambault, Christophe	-	16 fév.	1870 1933	-
Archambault, Claude	Montréal		1981 1981	-
Archambault, Denise	Montréal		1979 -	-
Archambault Édouard	-	04 août	1902 1919	-
Archambault, Eugène	L'Assomption	07 nov.	1833 1870	- Joliette
Archambault, Eugène	Montréal	07 mai	1875 1916	- Montréal
Archambault, Eugène	Saint-Jean	15 oct.	1857 1928	- Iberville
Archambault, F.-Xavier	-	03 nov.	1884 1926	-
Archambault, Gaspard-Alexis	Ste-Julienne	19 mai	1884 1924	- Joliette
Archambault, J.-Azarie	Sherbrooke	15 juin	1865 1908	- St-François
Archambault, Jean-Baptiste	St-Roch-de-l'Achigan	07 mai	1819 1862	- Joliette
Archambault, J.-Marc	Montréal		1918 1977	-
Archambault, Joseph-Éloi	St-Gabriel-de-Brandon	23 -	1885 1909	-
Archambault, J.-O.	Hull	16 oct.	1865 1865	Grefle incendié
Archambault, J.-Napoléon-A.	Varennes	27 juin	1839 1890	Protonotaire Montréal
Archambault, J.T.-Lactance	Sherbrooke	16 fév.	1870 1895	- Bedford (1870)
				- Montréal (1870-1875)
				- St-François (1870-1895)
Archambault, Ladistas	Montréal	05 août	1875 1902	- Montréal
Archambault, Laurent	Ste-Marguerite Iberville	19 avril	1820 1859	- Iberville
Archambault, l'hon. Louis	L'Assomption	03 oct.	1836 1890	- Joliette
Archambault, Lucien	St-Hyacinthe	16 -	1838 1851	- St-Hyacinthe
Archambault, Marie-Hélène	St-Denis-sur-Richelieu		2002 -	-
Archambault, Napoléon	St-Charles-sur-Richelieu	04 sept.	1896 1918	-
Archambault, Paul	Montréal	16 juil.	1949 1995	-
Archambault, Pierre	Ste-Scholastique	18 juil.	1931 1972	Me Hubert Guénette
Archambault, Rémi	Montréal et Sweetsburg	04 juin	1861 1870	- Montréal (1861-1869)



## Pointe-du-Père-Archambault

At its reunion of September 24<sup>th</sup> 2003, the Commission of Toponymy of Québec made 655 names official, including that of Pointe-du-Père-Archambault. This point, situated in the municipality of La Motte, Abitibi (Québec) is in memory of Reverend Father Louis Archambault, a Dominican whose name was Amédée at his baptism in Saint-Césaire de Rouville on December 4<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

Son of Paul, a farmer and Marie Maynard, he did his classical studies at the Seminary of Saint-Hyacinthe where he entered the Dominicans in 1887, pronouncing his vows in 1888 under the name of Brother Louis; after which he left for Corsica where he was ordained at Ajaccio by Monseigneur de la Foata on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1892. He did his last years of studies at Ajaccio (1892-1893), after which he returned to the convent in Saint-Hyacinthe in Canada, as professor of Apologetic Studies (1893-1895), Ecclesiastical Studies (1895-1896), Moral Theology (1896-1897); at Sainte-Anne's of Fall River

Massachusetts, Vicar (1897-1900), Missionary (1900-1903); in Wisconsin, priest and founder at Blake (1903-1907), where he built the church in 1904; at the same time, missionary at Frederic (1903-1907), where he built the chapel, and at Pomme-de-Terre, where he completed another; missionary in Ottawa (from 1907 until his death), during which time he did trips to the missions in Abitibi.

Father Archambault was the uncle of the Superior Court Judge of Rhode Island, West Warwick, the Honorable Albéric A. Archambault, born in Saint-Césaire, Québec on February 9, 1887. Albéric was an attorney for the City of Warwick from 1912 to 1913, and the first Senator for West Warwick<sup>1</sup>.



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<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Les Archambault d'Amérique dans le domaine religieux*, p. 114.  
*Id.*, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 4, p. 294.



### Did you know that..

... In 2003, at Île des Sœurs in Verdun borough, Montréal, a green space had been given the name of A.-D. Archambault Park. Son of Ovila and Azélie Dauphinais<sup>1</sup>, doctor Archambault (1900-1989) was born in Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu and had been known for his dedication to the human being.

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<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 6, p. 244.

## SpecPro Founders honored

Partners in a logo merchandise firm are named Small-Business Persons of the Year.

By Trevor Hayes

Two Las Vegas men who founded a fast-growing logo merchandise company have been named Nevada's Small-Business Persons of the Year for 2000 by the U.S. Small Business Administration.

This is the SBA's highest honor, spokesman Roger Hopkins said.

Todd Coons, 31, and Michael Archambault, 36 – who started their business in 1993 in a make-shift office created from a spare bedroom – received their first order from the U.S. Postal Service for 24 T-shirts. The pair parlayed that order into their own business, SpecPro, which provides a variety of brand marketing products to corporations.

The company provides uniforms to the Pebble Beach golf resort and 10 products for the retail center run by the National Basketball Association's Utah Jazz.

Coons got the idea for the business when he was unable to persuade the company he was working for to expand from selling merchandise to retailers to corporations.

Archambault had worked in sales and used his contacts to launch the business.

Both quit their full-time jobs in 1995 and last year bought a 7,200-square-foot building for its company headquarters in the southeastern valley at 6420 Sunset Corporate Drive. SpecPro now has 10 local employees and six regional sales representatives.

The company's sales have doubled every year since it began. But Coons said they now want to slow sales to strengthen the company's foundation so they can continue to keep their promises.

Coons and Archambault, along with winners from other states, were recognized in May at a presidential reception in the White House.





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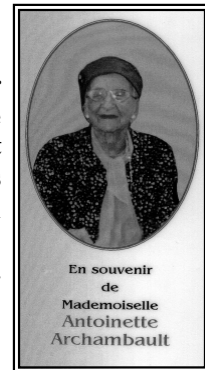


## Obituary

**Joseph Francis Archambault**, 82, husband of Patricia Cummings, of Runnells Bridge Road, Hollis, died Aug. 22, 2003 in Nashua. He was a World War II veteran. Mr. Archambault was born March 27, 1921, in Pittsford, Vt., son of Henry and Mary Rich. He resided in Pepperell, Mass., during his youth. Mr. Archambault and his wife had their home and business in Hollis for more than 56 years. He built and owned Archambault Poultry Farm, Nancy Estates, a subdivision known as Irene Drive, Dan's Drive-In Restaurant, also known as The Nest Family Restaurant, The Hatch Convenience Store, Alpine Grove Banquet and BBQ Facilities, and Alpine Ridge Golf Course.

**David Scoot Archambault**, died Oct. 1, 2003, at his home in Lander (Wyoming). Born May 26, 1951, in Duluth, Minn., he was the son of Don and Marguerite Kealy; and graduated from Fremont County Vocational High School in 1969. He began a career in oil drilling with BP Amoco Oil in 1972 and traveled to many parts of the world as a drilling superintendent. Survivors include his wife, Sydney J. Misner of Lander; two sons, Damien and his wife of Riverton and Brandon of Laramie; sister, Sandra Moorman, and her husband of Lander; three brothers, Daniel of Evanston, and Mike and Jeff and their wives, both of Las Vegas.

**The most senior member of our Association, Antoinette Archambault passed away on December 7, 2003 at 106 years, 11 months and 20 days. Born December 17 1896 she was the daughter of Azarie and Élodie Pelletier, from Saint-Esprit de Montcalm, Québec. She became orphan very soon. When 12 years old, she lost her mother who left Azarie and four children. Antoinette the elder had two sisters and a brother. Her father passed away when she was only 16 years old. Very soon Antoinette will have to take care of her sisters and brother. She stayed single and she served her community members for 50 years as a clerk in her village's bank. We offer Lise, her niece, member of our Association's Council, our deepest sympathy, as well as to all the members of her family.**



**Alcide Joseph Archambault**, 91, of Braintree (Mass, a former executive with the Gilchrist and W.T. retail stores, died Oct. 31, 2003. Mr. Archambault managed stores for both companies in Brockton, Medford and Quincy before retiring in 1976. He first managed a department store when he was in his 20s. He was a former vice president of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce. Born and educated in Waterbury Conn, he lived in Quincy more than 50 years before moving to Braintree. Mr. Archambault leaves two sons, Mark of Hull and Gerald of Miramar Fla. A daughter, Sheila of Bradenton Fla., and Cape Elizabeth from Maine; six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren; and his companion, Antoinette Smyth of Braintree.

*The all afflicted families, the deepest sympathy from Les Archambault d'Amérique.*

## MADELEINE DE VERCHÈRES (1678-1747)

On 22 October 1692, a group of American Indians took some settlers who were working in the fields as prisoners. Madeleine de Verchères, 14 years of age, succeeded to take refuge in the fort and to keep them at bay by firing at them. Her courage and her poise that she used to protect the six young brothers and sisters were proof enough to justify her a hero.

In 1730, the people of the village of Québec would witness a trial that became the talk of New France. The dispute involved the Abbey Gervais Lefebvre and Madeleine de Verchères. The parish Gervais Lefebvre, the first priest born in Montréal, was the grandson of Jean Gervaise and Anne Archambault, the daughter of the ancestor.

Some witnesses would have declared that the parish priest had treated Madeleine de Verchères like a prostitute... and he had composed one of his songs that injurious towards the hero. The reaction could not wait, and the Abbey Lefebvre had to appear in court and the trial would last for many long weeks. The parish priest would be condemned to pay a fine of two hundred pounds to the innocent "seigneurisse". When the parish priest had appealed to the magistrate council of New France, some of his fel-



low members who sat in judged him incapable of such accusations. Therefore, the grandson of Anne Archambault, the Abbey Lefebvre would be able to reclaim the reimbursement of his expenses so he thought. After giving the situation much consideration, Miss de Verchères crossed the ocean, and met with the Minister Phélypeaux who took care of the problem on her behalf; he also gave strict instructions to the Governor of New France, and even paid for the voyage of the "seigneurisse" who entered New France on the first ship across. The parish priest renounced all legal proceedings and accusations and did not reclaim any compensation after all from Madeleine de Verchères.

That was the last trial for this "energetic pleasant looking woman, who had a sense of decency for her sex, and the qualities of becoming a good mother".

