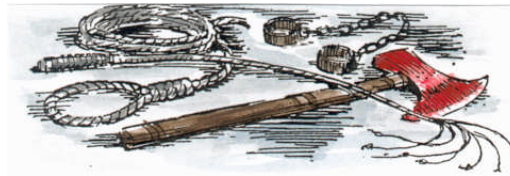




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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique  
no 68, May 2005

## THE PUNISHMENTS OF THE 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY



FENCES' INSPECTORS SETTLING A BOUNDARY STONE CONFLICT

**Bulletin 68**

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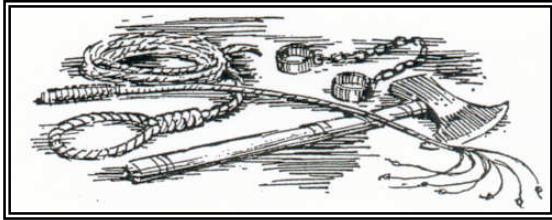
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**Summary**

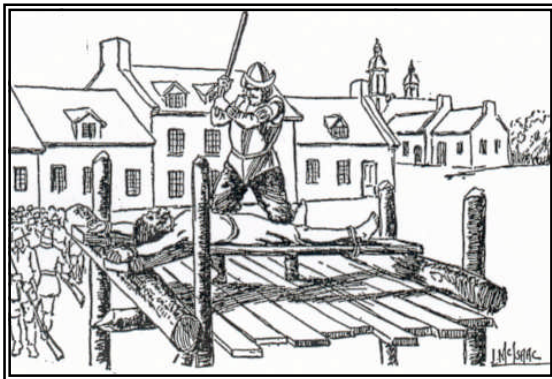
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## *The punishments of the 17<sup>th</sup> century*



Under the French regime, the fines imposed by law were far more severe than those of today. For example, one saw three people whipped at the door of the church for stealing poultry, or one would hang for stealing a horse or a sheep. There were 118 people awaiting the capital punishment, 95 whipped, 56 banished, and 59 condemned.



Burnt with hot iron, 47 sent to the galleys, 31 cuffed in shackles, 19 to be tortured and 10 tied to the posts or put in the stocks.

«One should not be shocked by this state of affairs; it was how things were done at the era. So the following was judged and passed by the "Blue Laws" of New England. The child who had cursed or hit his/her parents was punished to death; the one who was obstinate or turned against his father was also condemned to die. The liar or the troublemaker was fined, tied to the stakes, and whipped. The drunkards were also whipped. The husband and wife could not embrace on a Sunday,

and it was also forbidden to kiss their children on this day. The lovers who gave each other a kiss were reprimanded publicly and had to pay a fine. The use of tobacco was severely prohibited. The Quakers and the Catholics were banished; if they returned, they were punished to death. It was forbidden to travel, promenade in his/her garden, cook his/her dinner, make beds, and to sweep the floors on a Sunday. The dance was prohibited. The only musical instruments tolerated were the drum and the trumpet<sup>1</sup>.

In New France, one of the roles of the fiscal prosecutor was to take the initiative and have all people who refused to obey the laws and the rules of the land appear before the judge. From 1673 to 1677, the fiscal prosecutor Jean Gervaise, husband of Anne Archambault, replaced the judge d'Ailleboust whom often had to go to Québec on business. From 1677 to 1689, he also replaced the judge Jean-Baptiste Migeon on several occasions, and conducted several lawsuits effectively. On October 22, 1678, Gervaise wanted to have those who sold liquor appear in court. The law officer would say that it was simply to check one's permit, but there was more, since several innkeepers tolerated profanities in their establishments, and Gervaise wanted to point out the list of complaints which was obligatory.

Jean Gervaise had a large respect for justice. In 1655, he did not hesitate to denounce the infamies of Jacques Linot, who was cuffed in shackles, and condemned for life on the island of Montréal, after having firstly being exposed publicly at a place (future place d'Armes). At the end of the high mass, he also had to carry documents relating to his crime, and had to pay a fine of 50 pounds.

In another case which occurred about 1678, Jean Barte was condemned to be burnt with a hot iron



The road to torture

engraving a lily flower on the right shoulder when he was caught stealing from the rich merchant Jean Aubuchon<sup>2</sup>, father-in-law of Jacques Archambault, and grandson of our ancestor. In 1689, the candle igniter Gilles Carré who was known capable of stealing money from the priest on l'île d'Orléans was marked with a letter or an indelible lily flower, then hit with sticks at places in lower, and upper city of Québec. He was then stripped down to a shirt, with a torch in one hand, and a cord around the neck held by a torturer to march in front of the door of the church, where he was then forced to ask God, the king and the law to forgive him for his offence.

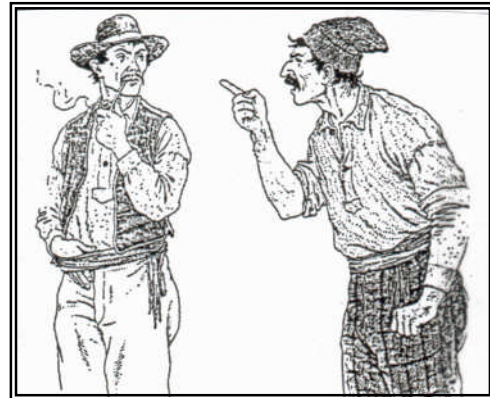
Jean Aubuchon, himself was accused of several offences. In 1657, he was charged for selling brandy to the Amerindians so he had to pay a fine of 50 pounds. In 1660, since he was accused of having an affair with Marguerite Boissel (17 yrs old), the spouse of the surgeon Étienne Bouchard, he was condemned to pay a fine of 600 pounds. In 1671, he was denounced by Pierre Barreau for aggravated assaults, and in 1685, he was again accused of assault and battery concerning Jacques Gatteau, and was forced to pay him 70 pounds.

The colonists were not shy with their vocabulary, and it was by using abusive language that one

<sup>2</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 1, p. 67 and 68.

really insulted oneself. In certain cases, severe sentences were applied for insulting the parents, the neighbors or the friends, of which the sorrows were defamatory and physical. According to Charlotte Chauvin, the daughter of Anne Archambault, Anne Lamarque, the innkeeper, who was generous with her favors, and who opened her alcove to, to many of her clients and who had to justify her behavior in front of the bailiff's court of the area in 1682, had no sympathy for her husband. The frivolous hostess often treated him of being the stupid one, the simpleton. Her husband also lashed out similar insults at her.

On November 18, 1682, Gilles Lauzon, the husband of Marie Archambault, reported a complaint against the candle igniter Gilles Carré for insults uttered against him. In order to avoid prolonging the lawsuit between them, Gilles Carré admitted it like a good man, and agreed to pay the expenses of the lawsuit.



Drawing of E.Z. Massicotte

On September 9, 1687, because of a fight between Jean Cardinal and Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre<sup>3</sup>, father-in-law of Jean Archambault, the son of Laurent and Catherine Marchand, and in order to avoid a

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 67 and 68.

lawsuit between them, Lefebvre came to an agreement with him. He would pay Cardinal 50 pounds for the insults, the blows, and for the tending of his wounds.

Several formerly conflicts "of enclosures" were regulated by law after a visit from inspectors in consequence of a complaint imposed by a neighbor. It was such the case in 1663, when at the request of the General Lieutenant, Zacharie Cloutier and Noël Langlois arrived on the property of Paul Chalifour to examine the fences. Paul was the husband of Jaquette Archambault who was the daughter of the ancestor, Jacques. On June first of the same year, they drew up the report of this visit. They ordered the Sieur Denis to build fences to prevent his animals from going to drink water on the land of Chalifour, which he refused to do. The case went to the Supreme Court and was not regulated by law but until July 1668, however, the Sieur Denis was then forced to install his fences.

Another case followed on November 30, 1749 in front of a notary. There was an agreement between

Jean-Baptiste Archambault and his brother Paul on one hand, and Joseph Chartier and Jacques Bombardier on the other hand, to relatively regulate their differences of a fence built on their property. The other son-in-law of the ancestor, Urbain Tessier, husband of Marie Archambault, had to pay his third neighbor the sum of 10 pounds when four of his calves, and two horses pasteurized on the property of the Sieur Gadbois.

On August 13, 1670, the churchwarden, Gilles Lauzon made a declaration against Jean-Baptiste Migeon de Branssat. Following the orders Gilles received from the priest Queylus, he wanted to prevent the Sieur Migeon to pass with his cartage on the road of his dwelling. His wife, Marie-Anne Archambault, the daughter of the ancestor warned the Sieur Migeon whom in anger, replied by kicking her several times. She was two to three months pregnant. The Sieur Migeon hit Gilles Lauzon when he interfered. Gilles made this declaration so he could use it against him when the time and place was right.

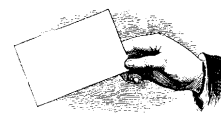


.....

*Welcome to new members*

M. Constant Archambault  
Mme Lilianne Chartrand  
Mr. Benjamin A. Archambault  
Mr. Matthew T. Archambault

Sherbrooke  
Montréal  
Terre Haute, Indiana  
Terre Haute, Indiana



*A member writes us...*

... My brother and I are thrilled to be a member of the Association. I have already sent for the Genealogy Dictionary Vol. 1, 2 and 3 and some various things from your list of available items. The story of Jacques was intriguing to us and again I want to complement you on your Web site.

*Jane Rogers Archambault, Terre Haute, Indiana.*

## *Clippings from the press at the Municipal Archives of Montréal*

### Treasures found in files from Press' clippings

#### Brief History

“It did take us a few years to realize that to satisfy some demands linking to the history of the past, however, one often had to rely on the newspapers of the time to obtain the required information”

Conrad Archambault. *Annual report from the Municipal Archives, 1933.*

In 1933, at the instigation of his superior, Conrad Archambault, the son of Joseph and Alexina Drouin, had the local archives set-up files of the Press' clippings with the intention to select the documentation relating to the administration and history of the City of Montréal. One then talked about adding a collection of descriptive and historical articles on Montréal. The report of 1935 gave us the significance of the newspapers clippings:

“With the abundance of information, this list would be, I imagine, appreciated by researches who will give a discrete tribute to the journalists of which their every day writing finished in the end by constituting a very creative source of information for their works' preparation on facts, and gestures of the everyday life on main events which occurred from day to day of a public character”

Conrad Archambault. *Annual report from the Municipal Archives, 1935.*

One did not only have to select articles from the newspapers but one could also withdraw a collection of documents on any given subject from the archives, and one could also choose photographs. In a letter of April 17, 1952, addressed to Louis Martin-Tard of the newspaper *Le Petit Journal*, Conrad Archambault mentioned that “... our documentation is not only made up of various notes, as the readers' think, but also whole articles and potographs and even sometimes,

complete chapters extracted from reviews or from magazines (sic !)”.

These files were divided into three types: general subjects, streets and buildings, and biographies. One also found in these files besides articles from the newspapers, printed forms, documents of records and of course photographs. Since 1989, the files contained only newspapers clippings.

Seventy years after their creation, the Division of the Management of Documents and the Archives still can select articles drawn from the big daily Montréal newspapers such as: *La Presse*, *Le Devoir*, *Le Journal de Montréal* and *The Gazette*.

Thanks to the archivist Conrad Archambault, the total represented beyond 7 000 files now available mainly on microfilm. The original documents that are preserved from the micrograph are included in the files in the clerk's office.



## *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 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.



*Madeleine A. H. Jenkins*  
1882-1965



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## **We are sorry**

Newsletter 67 « Yves alias "Yevez" and the AKI or the FOOTBAG ».

Yves is the son of Richard and Huguette Lemay.

For more information on the "AKI" or the "FOOTBAG", visit [www.prokicket.ca/fran/introduction.htm](http://www.prokicket.ca/fran/introduction.htm)

## Meet Author John Archambault

John lives in Yorba Linda, California (near Los Angeles) with his two sons, Arie and Kevin. He has collaborated on at least 12 books with Bill Martin, Jr.



John has written his own books and collaborates with David Plummer on books, songs, and performances.

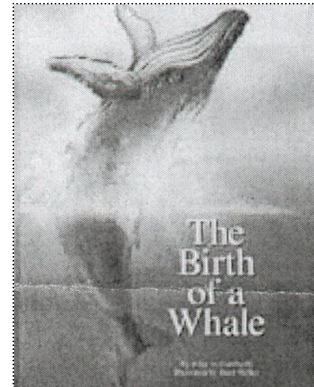
Skiles follows suit with pleasing watercolor illustrations.... Archambault's books will provide excellent enrichment and be of interest to teachers searching for material to integrate science and language arts in the curriculum.

A poet and musician, Archambault has long been intrigued by the whale's underwater areas. "Their songs are as intricate and complicated as those of songbirds," he says. "And each year whales add new notes, new variations."

John Archambault believes that teaching with music and emphasizing the musical quality of language pays off in an increased love of reading and writing. "When you hear a child reading a book that sounds flat and has no musical quality,

it's more like a struggle with words," he says. "When lyrical, poetic language is used, kids develop a feel for what they're reading. I want them to float on a river of language. I tell kids I teach to listen to the music in what they read."

John Archambault is a poet, a former journalist, a storyteller, a songwriter and a prolific author of children's books. Born in Pasadena, California, Mr. Archambault attended the University of California, Riverside, as well as Columbia Teachers College in New York City. He travels all over the country, speaking to children and teachers about the joys of reading, and has created six musical CD compilations with Youngheart Music.



### Did you know that...

... The French novelist and biographer Henri Troyat had published a biography on Charles Beaudelaire in 1994. Troyat revealed that the mother of the poet was Caroline Archimbault-Dufrays. Let us remember that the name was formed by using the wrong pronunciation of "Archambault" which is, incidentally, of the same origin that of our ancestor. The father of Charles, a retired Government Senate, had married for the second time and her name was Caroline. They married on September 09, 1819, and their son Charles was born on April 09, 1821.



## *L.T. Partridge and Ida Archambault*

Leland Theodore Partridge was born on February 25, 1901 in East Bloomfield, NY.

In about 1911 his family moved from East Bloomfield, NY to East Rochester, NY. He graduated from East Rochester High School where he was the editor of the school newspaper. He studied journalism at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, OH.

He wanted to marry Ida Délia Archambault, but because he was not Catholic her father Edward, would not approve. They traveled to Buffalo, NY where they were married on October 4, 1924 and settled down to raise a family. After living in Buffalo for several years, in 1937 they bought a home at 253 Hamilton Blvd., Kenmore, NY.

During the depression of the 1930s he worked for Hetty Fair Foods as a route salesman. Given the opportunity to purchase this business, he started Lee Partridge Foods. This later expanded into a partnership called P&M Foods which subsequently purchased a soda fountain supply and equipment house called Tompkins and Miller Co. Inc. The reason for the purchase was to acquire the Coca Cola syrup franchise that Tompkins and Miller controlled. As Tompkins and Miller Co. Inc., he developed the company into the largest Coca Cola syrup distributor in Western New York.

His main avocation was Barber Shop Harmony. He sang in many impromptu quartets and was a permanent member of the Buffalo Chapter Chorus, a group that competed for the national

championship for many years. He and his wife Ida Archambault went to and participated in annual conventions wherever they were held.

In about 1956 he contracted Parkinson's Disease and this forced his retirement in 1966. In 1978 he and Ida moved to Lafayette, CA. He died in Concord, CA January 8, 1983.


Marie Rose de Lima Délia Archambault, daughter of Edward Archambault and Alice Elizabeth Guindon, and granddaughter of Pierre and Adélaïde Charette<sup>1</sup> was born on January 19, 1904 in Lyon Mountain, NY. She died on January 22, 1984 in Lafayette, CA.

When Marie Rose de Lima Délia Archambault was born almost everyone in the family had a hand in naming her. Her mother accepted all the suggestions and then proceeded to call her what she wanted, Ida. The name stuck and Ida used it as her official name, having as her signature, Ida D. Archambault. She was the beautiful French girl.

When she was a young girl, she and her sister Anna would go to the music store. Anna would play all the new songs and they would both sing them. The store encouraged them. As a result, when she was in her seventies, she knew all the old songs and was quite a hit at senior citizen get togethers.



<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 3, p. 50.

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**Joseph-Sergius Archambault**  
**Maire de Terrebonne de 1879 à 1887 et 1889 à 1892**

Fils de Joseph et d'Adèle Crépeau de Mascouche, le docteur Joseph-Sergius Archambault fit ses études au Collège des médecins de Montréal. Il poursuit ses études à l'Université Victoria à Cobourg (Ontario), université affiliée à l'Université de Montréal, où il a gradué en 1866. Il a été admis à l'exercice de la médecine le 13 mai 1868.

Le 6 août 1870, le docteur Joseph-Sergius Archambault épouse à Terrebonne Marie-Louise-Julie-Virginie Drapeau, née à Terrebonne le 12 octobre 1842. En 1879, il est élu maire de Terrebonne pour la première fois et il siègea comme tel jusqu'en 1892. Il est celui qui eut l'honneur de siéger le plus longtemps comme premier magistrat, soit treize années consécutives. Il est à noter qu'à cette époque, jusqu'en 1923, le maire était élu pour une année seulement. La rue Archambault à Terrebonne a été nommée en son honneur.

Du mariage de Joseph-Sergius et de Virginie Drapeau, trois enfants sont nés : Léon-Charles-Arthur, fonctionnaire, né à Terrebonne le 16 décembre 1872 et marié à Montréal le 2 octobre 1901 à Rose de Lamirande. Sarah, mariée à Montréal le 9 janvier 1899, à François-Xavier Sylvestre et Joseph-Serge (Palmieri) né à Terrebonne le 15 octobre 1871. Le 4 mai 1896, il épouse à Montréal M.-Zoraïde Robillard, fille de T.-H. Robillard, ancien surintendant de la compagnie de tramways. Joseph-Serge (Palmieri) fut un des créateurs du théâtre français à Montréal. Il débuta au théâtre en 1898, en 1900, au Théâtre National dont il fut un des fondateurs et directeur<sup>1</sup>.



*Premier hôtel de ville de Terrebonne, 1890*

*Au cours des mandats du maire Archambault, les actions du conseil sont nombreuses et plusieurs constituent des primeurs dans cette municipalité. C'est sous son administration par exemple que le premier contrat d'électrification est signé. Des bonus sont également distribués aux entreprises qui s'installent dans la ville. En 1892, le conseil forme un corps de pompiers volontaires. Et c'est finalement au cours de son second mandat que le premier hôtel de ville de Terrebonne est construit en 1890<sup>2</sup>.*



<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 3, p. 149 et vol. 4, p. 309.

<sup>2</sup> [www.collections.ic.gc.ca/terrebonne](http://www.collections.ic.gc.ca/terrebonne)

## *Quelques anecdotes pendant les mandats d' Archambault*

### **-1884-**

À la séance du Conseil du 7 mai 1884, le maire Joseph-Sergius Archambault, est autorisé à donner avis dans la ville de Montréal, afin d'inviter les manufacturiers à s'établir à Terrebonne et qu'une exemption de taxes leur soit accordée. Ces annonces ont été publiées dans *La Minerve* et dans *Le Star*.

Voici le texte, de *La Minerve* :

#### AVIS

*Dans le but d'encourager l'établissement de manufactures à Terrebonne, la Corporation de la Ville de Terrebonne est prête à exempter de taxes pour une période de temps raisonnable, toutes personnes qui voudront établir quelques industries dans ses limites.*

*Dès maintenant il y a des pouvoirs d'eau à louer et à vendre.*

*S'adresser au soussigné à Terrebonne.*

*J. S. Archambault, maire.*

### **-1885-**

Afin de montrer combien le mode de vie était axé sur l'économie la plus stricte, voici un texte du registre des membres des assemblées de 1885 dont le conseiller Cyprien Archambault est membre du comité des chemins :

M. C. Beausoleil, journalier de cette ville a offert « ses services pour l'entretien des fanaux durant la saison prochaine moyennant le prix de \$ 40,00. M. le conseiller Archambault explique au Conseil que M. Beausoleil devra allumer les lampes, les éteindre et les tenir propres durant la période du temps qui s'écoulera depuis le quinze avril courant ou environ jusqu'à ce que les terres soient couvertes de neige l'automne prochain (1885) sauf durant les soirs et les nuits qui seront éclairés par la lune... »

Cyprien Archambault fut conseiller à Terrebonne et siégea au comité des chemins de 1882 à 1887.

### **-1887-**

En 1887 le conseil municipal Archambault s'assemble plusieurs fois, jusqu'à trois fois par mois à cause de nombreux problèmes majeurs à l'époque.

Nous voyons à la séance du 16 avril, le Conseil refuser deux permis de vente de liqueurs alcoolisées à M. Bernardin et Gauveau « qui ont agi de manière à attirer sur eux-mêmes et partant sur le Conseil (qui donnait les permis alors) comme corps, les reproches de celui (M. le curé L. J. Piché) qui, dans la ville et la paroisse, est tenu de veiller à la moralité publique »... « Ces messieurs tenaient leurs « barres » (sic) ouvertes le dimanche et ils ont même permis les jeux intéressés dans leurs appartements même où ils débitent les liqueurs ».

Ce problème revient à la table municipale à la séance suivante alors que le maire Archambault communique ses impressions à ses collègues. Il abonde dans le sens de la résolution passée, mais comme il tient à ce que Terrebonne ait des hôtels pour recevoir les voyageurs, il décrète un programme en trois points que les aubergistes devront signer. M. Bernardin écrit ensuite au Conseil une longue lettre pour se défendre, alléguant entre autres, que « jamais il n'a permis, ni ne permettra les jeux de cartes ou autres dans son hôtel... les dimanches et fêtes d'obligation ». Il n'est pas question des autres jours !

Enfin, vu cette bonne volonté, le Conseil revient sur sa décision et obéit aux désirs du maire Archambault. Les hôteliers auront enfin leur permis<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Jacques Corbeil, Aimé Despatis, *Terrebonne 110 ans d'histoire du conseil municipal*.

### *Business people: The Archambaults*

Roméo Archambault and Germaine Wincell of Terrebonne live well due to a life full of ideas and remorsefulness in business and in matters of the heart.

#### **Danièle Miny**

#### **57 years of marriage**

These two lovers, Germaine at 76 and Roméo at age 83 celebrated their 57<sup>th</sup> marriage anniversary on July 10<sup>th</sup> accompanied by their five children and nine grandchildren. Roméo is the son of Édouard Archambault and Maria Boisvert, farmers of Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines.

Germaine came from Saint-Boniface in Manitoba. Roméo and Germaine met in Saint-Boniface while working there at age seventeen. “During difficult times, one had to go across Canada to find a job; I always worked in agriculture”, explains Roméo.

#### **16 businesses**

The Archambaults owned some land near Mascouche. During the years that followed they bought into business. They would buy bankruptcies and put them back in business. It was mostly Mrs. Archambault who had the task of putting life back in the business; Roméo would buy the corner stores and restaurants.

“I sold french fries and hot dogs with cole slaw from a horse drawn wagon for five years in Terrebonne. People would pay 10 cents for the french fries and the hot dogs” The Archambaults were



settlers in Abitibi for five years. Roméo worked as a farmer for five cents per hour. “Work never scared me. I always worked hard. I cut wood, which we sold for 25 cents a cord. It was still good times; and people would talk to each other more than they do today.” Besides


being in business, Mr. Archambault was one of the first to open a racetrack for ponies in Terrebonne. Despite all their adventures, their trades and their great trips, the Archambaults continued to lead a simple life and are not embarrassed to sit and eat their bacon, which is prepared lovingly by Germaine each morning <sup>1</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> *La revue de Terrebonne*, juillet 1989.

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**M<sup>e</sup> Denise Archambault**

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Télécopieur (514) 722-1093

*The twenties and thirties, as seen by... Edmond Archambault*

“\$35 per game and no strike!”

Born in Montreal in November 1905, Edmond Archambault did not play in the NHL, but he took part in many activities with NHL players. At the age of 85, the young athlete recalls his 15-year semi-professional career and outlines the way hockey was played at that time.

*I made my first appearance at the Forum of Montréal, Canada, in 1927. I had played hockey at college and I was eager to pursue further. Then I joined the senior “Canadien” and I also accepted an offer to play in the bank league. In both of these leagues, the calibre of the game was quite high. Many NHL players came from the senior league.*

*“As I was active in two leagues, I played up to three games per week, which compares favourably with today’s pros...”*

*I think I was talented enough to play in the NHL. But in the twenties, the situation was quite different. The banks (Royal Bank, Bank of Montreal, Canadian National Bank, Bank of Hochelaga) which sponsored the hockey teams, offered permanent jobs to their players, an enormous advantage. In addition, playing in the senior league generated a revenue of \$35 per game, a small fortune!*

*I was goalkeeper, and the style had nothing to compare with today’s goal-keeping style and equipment: no helmet, no catch gloves. We had to grip the puck between the thumb and the forefinger, and the referees were hard on us.*

*I did not play in the big league, but I often had the opportunity to practice with big league players. I participated in the practices of the “Canadien”, the Maroons and the visiting clubs at the Forum.*



Edmond Archambault in the uniform of the Montréal Victorias of the Senior league in 1939.

*As each club had only one goalkeeper, they often called upon a replacement during practices.*

*Also, at the end of the season, we often played exhibition games against the “Canadien”. The best player I faced? Aurèle Joliat.*

*My career ended abruptly in 1942 when a shot hit me in the eye. I lost the use of that eye during six months. Needless to say that keeping the goal without helmet and face shield was not a sine-cure...*

*I became a keen golfer, but my love for hockey never vanished, and this coming winter, for the first time in 49 years, I intend to put on my skates again<sup>1</sup>.”*

Edmond Archambault, son of Médéric and Graziella Bureau<sup>2</sup>, died on December 11, 2003 at the age of 98.



<sup>1</sup> *La Presse*, Montréal, samedi 26 octobre 1991.

<sup>2</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d’Amérique*, vol. 5, p. 145.

## *The havens for traveler*

The refuge for a traveler is a kind of an original tourist lodging, which has a long history in Great Britain, and in several countries of Europe.

This system of accommodation, which changed the practices of voyage in all America, is an increasingly widespread phenomenon. Cheaper than the motels and the hotels, the lodgings are in private houses where the reception is cordial and particularly pleasant. One serves generous light breakfasts where often the hostess bakes her own bread and makes her own jams. It is a good way of learning the history of the region and exchanging news with people from all over.

Let us explain a few of them.

### In Québec

In the country, near the city

This cordial house dated back to 1930 and cared by Marie Archambault, the daughter of Jacques and Yvette Fournier<sup>1</sup>, is situated 2 minutes away from the old city. You can easily visit several museums, cinemas and theatres, and historical sites nearby. On your return to the haven you can relax in the lounge or on the rooftop in the shadow of the linden trees. At the breakfast table, Marie



<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 5, p. 163.

will tell you the history of the beautiful city of Québec. Two rooms are at your disposition, one with an adjoining bathroom.

This shelter is located at 1160 Murray Ave.  
Phone: (418) 683-6638

### At Saint-Donat

Archambault Inn

The Archambault Inn is a comfortable and peaceful establishing of 12 rooms, with whirlpools or spa baths, fireplaces, and a heated swimming pool. This dwelling is situated in the heart of the Saint-Donat village, 2 steps away from the beaches on the Archambault lake

One can fully unwind on the terraces overseeing the big garden which is ideal for relaxation; the rooms are very clean, comfortable, and equipped with cabled television. Some rooms even have refrigerators.

The combined living and dining room has a huge chimney, a piano, and even a gift shop that awaits you. This inn is also especially famous for its' warm reception, its' thoughtfulness, plenty of services, and for its' gargantuan luncheons.

Phone : 1-888-745-0606

Noyers-sur-Serein (Yonne), France

The Archambault Palace

With two steps away from the medieval village, this Master's House of the 19th century is entirely renovated. A cordial reception awaits you with a good breakfast. This house was at one time the property of the cook of Napoleon III.



Located on the ground of four hectares, in the centre of a green and undulating area, it can accommodate eight people. The guest rooms each with a doubled bed and a bathroom also has two adjoining rooms with individual beds and showers.

Phone : 03 86 82 67 55

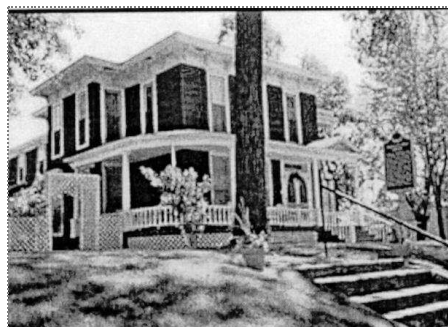
Michigan, United States

The Hackley-Holt House Band B.

This haven that is located at 523 W Clay Avenue, Muskegon, Michigan, 49440 in the Historic Heritage Village is managed by Michelle Archambault, one of the three joint owners.

This charming Victorian-styled house offers four rooms with television on the first floor and serves a complete lunch. Can you imagine relaxing on the gallery by admiring the beautiful annual garden? You are only a few minutes on foot of the lake Muskegon, a park, a stadium, a theatre, and

from activities of the downtown area close to the beaches of Lake Michigan.



Rhône-Alpes, France

Fleur des Neiges

Property of Mr. Archambault, this hotel which is of a chalet style construction, is located at the center of Morzine, the capital of Haut Chablais.



Opened on July 1<sup>st</sup> to September 15 and from December 15 to April 30, it has 34 rooms all equipped with television and bathrooms or showers. You can splash in the swimming pool after your winter skiing. The hotel's programme reflects the state of mind of a site centred on sport and relaxation.

Phone : 04 50 79 01 23



## *Daniel “Archie” Archambault a passion for motorcycles*

In February 2000, the Comité d’action politique des motocyclistes (CAPM), a political action committee for the rights of motorcyclist, held its third general meeting. Daniel Archambault, one of the most active and imaginative members of the organization, noticed that the committee started to show signs of wear. His reflections didn’t stay in the abstract.

Audacious “Archie” put his ideas into action when he organizes a special meeting to inform the motorcyclist of their rights within the region. On the following 28<sup>th</sup> of March, the meeting took place in the Coaticook Municipal Council’s Hall, filled to capacity with motorcyclist wanting to know how to defend their rights. Daniel “Archie” Archambault invited the local press, which created a wave of request for information about CAPM.

Always audacious and imaginative “Archie” invited all motorcyclist to attend a meeting in Granby the following April.

To add to his audaciousness and imagination, “Archie” invited all motorcyclist he met to join the reunion. As it is often the case, many would say they would be present. Because of his fertile imagination, he would ask those to give him \$20 as a confirmation of their presence which he promised to return to them at the end of the meeting, thus ensuring within reason a success to the project. At the end of the meeting he was there with their \$20 held firmly in his hand while asking each if they had learned anything and if they felt that the CAPM was defending their rights effectively... before handing it to them, in the other hand he had a CAPM membership application, which by strange coincidence cost \$20. In all, as a result of his audaciousness and imagination, in the weeks that followed, there were more than seventy new members of the CAPM (uniquely in his

region) and almost two thousand dollars in the CAPM bank account to defend their rights.

“Archie, by his audacity and imagination, re-motivated the association which we know was showing signs of wear<sup>1</sup>.”



A delegation of motorcyclist accompanied him on his last voyage; Daniel Archambault died on August 5, 2000, an *authentic bike guy*.



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<sup>1</sup> Ginette Blouin, coordinatrice du CAPM.  
Serge Huard, porte-parole du CAPM.



### **Did you know that...**

...On July 17, 1987 the President announced his intention to appoint Margaret Archambault to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution, for a term expiring September 1, 1996. She would succeed Orval Hansen.

Mrs. Archambault has been chairman of the Women’s Board of the United Service Organization in Chicago since 1986 and was president of the Women’s Board in 1985. She has been the Illinois representative on the Advisory Committee on the Arts for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Margaret Archambault was born June 22, 1918, in Butte, MT. She is married, has three children, and resides in Chicago, IL.



## Another era, other sensitivities, other given names

There are fashions for names like all other things. Today, young Francophone Quebecers are named Kevin, Jonathan, Kent, David or Sébastien. Girls are named, Nancy, Jessica, Jenifer, Audrey or Ariane. We can immediately see the influence of the American television dramas.

To the contrary, in the years 1930 to 1940, baptismal names had generally a more French consonance than they do today. For the boys, Jacques, André, Paul, Claude Pierre, and for the girls Monique, Lucille, Jeannine, Yvette, Madeleine were more common. For the most part, they resembled the given names of our ancestors of the XVII<sup>e</sup> and XVIII<sup>e</sup> Century.

During my research in the Genealogical Dictionaries of the Archambault's of America, I was surprised by the strange unusualness and sometimes (God forgive me), the ridiculous given names of our masculine and female grandparents of the Victorian era. We wonder where the parents took their inspiration from when they were registering the names in the parish register of the poor men named Euthémien, Alphérie, Ananias, Tharsile or Procul. The poor women were not spared, with names like Euphébronie, Armésine, Adoilda, Carmélice or Zénobie. It must have been comical to hear the parents while smiling and holding them in their arms while feeding them saying softly "come my beautiful little Orculisse" or "dear little Célanire." Combined with family names, which often sounded comical, the ears of the contemporaries must have heard some unusual sounding names indeed. Unless it is our modern ears that are too

sensitive to put up with certain disagreeable sounds, which are the product of the proximity of certain syllables or the joining names like Basilice Robinnette or Exégina Lanouette !

Contrarily, I found in collateral families, names inherited from ancestors, which sounded quite harmonious. For example: Bricault-Lamarche, Émery-Coderre, Janot-Lachapelle, Paquet-Lavallée, Talon-Lespérance, Debussat-Saint-Germain, Laporte-Saint-Georges, Chevaudier-Lépine, Raymond-Vert, Brien-Desrosiers and except for one completely bizarre: Cheval-Saint-Jacques...

In closing, here is a small repertoire of surprising given names from the XIX<sup>e</sup> Century, which are striking. For the men: Petrus, Cyriac, Macaire, Alcée, Ildège, Masséo. For the women: Domithilde, Théotiste, Arzélie, Uranie, Anagine.



" I baptise Orculisse, Procul, Uranie, Anagine, etc.,



 *A member writes us...*

... Thank cousin Pierre for the excellent issue No. 66, August, 2004. It was very good.  
*Robert Archambault, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

## *Ne finissez pas votre assiette*

« Finis ton assiette, il y a des enfants qui n'ont rien à manger ! »

« Comme votre mère, Jean-François Archambault déteste voir des aliments se perdre alors que partout au Québec, des milliers d'enfants et d'adultes ne mangent pas à leur faim. Mais là s'arrête la comparaison. Jean-François est directeur des ventes et du marketing à l'hôtel Marriott du Vieux-Montréal. Ce qui ne l'empêche pas d'être idéaliste.

« Déjà, lorsqu'il étudiait à l'Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie du Québec et qu'il travaillait dans de grands banquets, il était consterné par les quantités d'excellente nourriture qui finissaient à la poubelle. Il se disait qu'un jour, quand il serait directeur général d'un hôtel, il pourrait convaincre le reste de la profession de créer un système pour redistribuer ces surplus. Jean-François ne dirige pas encore un hôtel, il n'a que 28 ans. Mais quand sa mère est décédée prématurément d'un cancer il y a quatre ans, il a décidé que les rêves ne pouvaient pas attendre. Six mois plus tard, il commençait à plancher sur le projet de La Tablée des Chefs, qui a démarré ses activités l'an dernier. « Je me suis dit : on va créer un genre de club où les hôteliers et les restaurateurs feraient du réseautage avec les organismes communautaires et s'assureraient que les surplus de nourriture soient retournés à des gens qui en ont besoin. C'est une relation d'affaires », explique-t-il avec enthousiasme. Un premier gros partenaire, le Windsor dans le centre-ville de Montréal, vient d'adopter la formule. Les contrats de location offrent aux clients la possibilité de céder les surplus de nourriture générés par leur événement à la Tablée, qui demandera à un organisme communautaire de venir les récupérer.

« On parle évidemment des aliments intacts et non de ce qui reste dans les assiettes des convives.

« L'organisme récupérera les surplus du Festin de la Saint-Hubert, un souper bénéfice à 250 \$ le couvert qui avait fourni l'an dernier une centaine de kilos de gibier et de desserts. Et les deux restaurants qui participent pour l'instant à la Tablée sont Le Toqué ! et Les Chèvres, des phares gastronomiques qui se passent de présentation.

La Tablée ne distribue pas que des surplus. Au printemps prochain, une dizaine d'écoles hôtelières confectionneront du gratin de veau durant une semaine pour en donner à toutes les banques alimentaires Moisson. Les Producteurs de veau de grains du Québec donneront 3 500 kilos de veau haché, Hector Larrivée, un gros fournisseur de la restauration, donnera les légumes et Jean-François est en discussion pour obtenir 3 000 kilos de mozzarella et 4 200 kilos de pâtes. Comme pour toutes les activités de la Tablée, Alcan fournit les contenants en aluminium.

« Jean-François se donne trois ans pour convaincre 500 hôtels et restaurants de devenir partenaires, ce qui pourrait fournir 250 000 repas par an au Québec.



Jean-François est le fils de Jean-Pierre Archambault et petit-fils de Pierre et d'Aimée Desjardins<sup>1</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 6, p. 257.  
Source : *La Presse*, Montréal vendredi 15 octobre 2004.

## *Birds of a feather, flying back home together*

Marc Archambault is the intrepid owner of the white homing pigeon found by the Gerry-Geffken family in Lincolnville last month. Archambault saw the family's story about the lost and found bird and realized from the red band it was one of his birds that had been lost for months.

Archambault brought the bird back home, only to have it disappear again days later.

"In the time he was gone from my loft, he probably found another group to hang out with, became imprinted with them and has now returned to them," Archambault said.

Such is the life of these birds. Many stay at the loft they know as home and some wander off now and then.

A bird fancier since the age of 13, Archambault acquired his first birds after caring for a friend's birds one weekend while growing up in Rhode Island. In return, the friend gifted Archambault with a couple of baby pigeons, known as "squeakers" among bird breeders.

Archambault began breeding and racing Indian fantail pigeons in 1979 and did his fair share of racing too. He got out of the "business" for a while and then got back into it a few years ago. Well known in the fantail community, friends recently began giving Archambault birds and pretty soon he'd built up a respectable loft with both breeding pairs and racing juveniles and adults.

Married for four years to Cynthia, the Archambaults have amassed a handy collection of racing pigeons and a few assorted other birds, including doves, chickens, ducks and guinea fowl.

"We moved to Washington and finally had the room and no neighbors to complain so I dove back

into breeding and training racing pigeons," Marc Archambault said.

Archambault said he's always wanted to do ceremonial releases of his birds and trains the birds daily.

A custodian and maintenance worker at Camden Hills Regional High School, Archambault said that breeding and training racing pigeons is a lot of work.

The lofts must be cleaned daily, the birds must be fed and given vitamins and supplements to ward off lice and other pests and diseases and they get a bath once a week too.

And then there are the flying lessons, and not knowing whether the birds you release into the sky will return to you. The trick, Archambault said, is to let them out to fly when they are hungry.

"That way they know that when they come back there's food waiting for them," Archambault said.

Working in groups that combine young birds with experienced birds, Archambault moves them farther away from their loft in the woods once they learn the central location of where they live and their wings are strong.

Homers won't return to the loft until daylight and they won't fly through fog either. So far, a wedding in Castine is the farthest that Archambault's birds have flown home from.

The birds are also trained to find home from every direction, unlike pigeons used for true races that always start from the same place and fly in the same direction to home.



“I never know where I’ll be for a wedding so my birds have to be able to find home from anywhere,” Archambault said.

Just exactly how homing pigeons “find home” is a mystery to scientists and biologists. Theories include magnetic navigation, astronomical navigation, smell and hearing, and even psychic navigation.

The truth probably lies in a combinaison of those methods but somehow, they just know.

A relatively unknown sport here in Maine but widely popular in Europe, Archambault, a member of the Maine Pigeon Association and the Central Maine Bird Fanciers Association, said everything he’s learned over the years has been from people in clubs and at competitions.

“Marc dropped out of it for a while but many of his friends in the fantail community have helped him get started again, it’s been really wonderful

and a lot of fun too,” Cynthia Archambault said. “It’s also neat to have neighbors who think the birds and what we do are neat<sup>1</sup>.”



<sup>1</sup> Source : Holly S. Anderson Villagesoup.com



Breeding pairs of Indian fantails pigeons clamor for a spot in the bathtub.  
Photo by Holly S. Anderson.

.....

Actually, the present newsletter is partially printed by volunteers. In order to give a brake to the production team, the board is analysing the possibility to have it done by a specialized editing company. In order to cover the cost of such a decision we will try, what we ask you to help us realise, to find sponsors interested in supporting us.

The cost of a business card would be \$75 a year (three numbers of our newsletter).

If each member was able to find only one sponsor, we would be in a position to pay the cost of a good part of our newsletter, what would allow us a much more interesting budget to organize our regular activities an give a better service.

You simply send a cheque of \$75 at the order of “Les Archambault d’Amérique” and a business card to  
Mrs. France D. Archambault  
7400, place Cointerel  
Anjou, QC  
H1M 1E7

Thanks for you cooperation; it is for the best interest of the association of “Les Archambault d’Amérique” and for you in return.

Richard Archambault  
Your president.