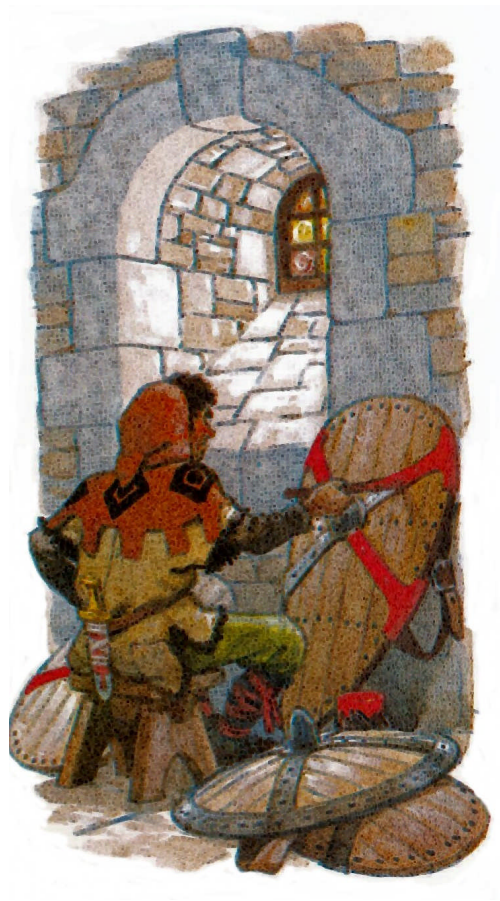




7400, place Cointerel
Anjou, Québec
H1M 1E7

Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
no 72, October 2006

COAT OF ARMS



Bulletin 72

Chief editor

Pierre Archambault

Revision

Jacques Archambault

Page-setting

Diane Chabot

Collaborators

André G. Archambault

Michel P. Archambault

Raynald Archambault

Translators

Carole Archambault	Aylmer
Christine Archambault	Montréal
Jacques O. Archambault	Mont-Saint-Hilaire
Roger Archambault	Abbotsford, B.C.
Lucienne Tong	Sault-Ste-Marie, Ont.

Contact us

Richard Archambault

(514) 697-2439

Richardar1@hotmail.com

Visit our web site

www.lesarchambaultdamerique.com

Summary

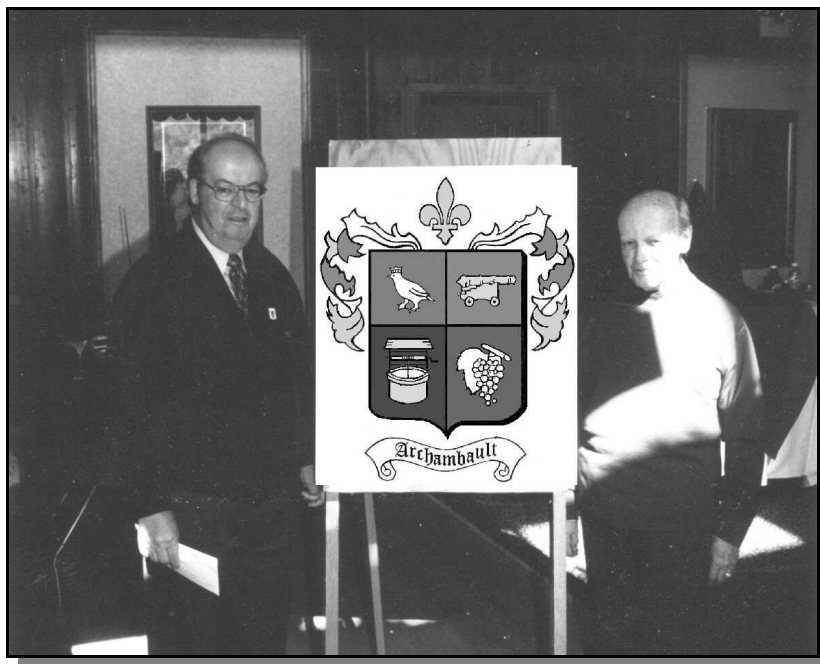
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Already 20 Years for Our Armorial Bearings!

In spite of the profound alterations which the world had undergone since the 11th century the heraldry had continued to evolve; it is a part of the daily life today in numerous countries. The art of the armorial bearings had preserved its' first objective such as to identify the States and their constituent parties, the Municipalities, the Societies, the Families and the Private Individuals.

The heraldry of European tradition had begun in Canada with the voyages of the French and English explorers of the 15th and of the beginning of the 16th century. They had displayed heraldic symbols when they had taken possessions of new lands in the name of their respective country, as John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto) had done in 1497 for England, and Jacques Cartier for France in 1534. At the beginning of the 17th century, the first emblems conceived for the American colonies had begun to appear. Lord Lyon of Scotland had granted coats of arms in New Brunswick in 1625, and the College of Arms of London in Newfoundland in 1638. Later, during the century the heralds of France had granted the first armorial bearings to inhabitants of New-France, in recognition of services rendered to the king in the new colony¹.



Composed by Pierre and Jacques Archambault, the armorial bearings of the Archambault d'Amérique had been adopted since the general annual meeting of the members that had been held in L'Assomption, (Lanaudière, Québec), on April 19th, 1986.



The Armorial Bearings of the Archambault d'Amérique

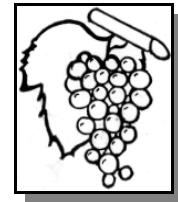
The partridge:



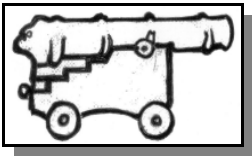
The emblem of Aunis, the ancient province of France where Dompierre is situated, a village where Jacques Archambault and his family had once lived before they had immigrated to New France in 1645. In heraldry, the partridge is known as the bird of excellence.

The cluster of grapes:

Symbolizes the vine that remembers Jacques Archambault's occupation as a wine grower in France; also represents the initiation; the Dionysiac affiliation.



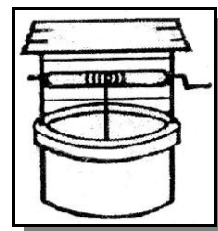
The cannon:



Remembers when Jacques Archambault who had embarked in Montréal; had to occasionally take arms, particularly to defend a refuse situated near the actual place d'Armes. It also reminds us that his oldest son, Denys who had died at the age of 21 in the explosion of a cannon while fighting against 200 Iroquois Indians.

The well:

Represents an occupation that had been exercised in New France by the well digger, Jacques Archambault. He had dug the first well at l'île de Montréal at the request of Mr. Maisonneuve. The ancestor had also constructed at least three more wells for his neighbors who had lived near the actual place d'Armes.



The shield is topped with a golden fleur-de-lis, the emblem of the kingdom of France, fringed with exterior heraldic ornaments, and the banner is engraved with our patronyme.

Formerly granted by only the king, and without changing the armorial bearings that had been passed on to the eldest son had been the most precious part of the inheritance. Nevertheless, since the younger and the illegitimate children had the right to use it, they sometimes would change it to show their inferiority in the family. Today, each person can attribute such armorial bearings of their liking as long as they do not belong to anyone. They are considered as proper coat of arms for a family. There are those that solely belong to a household and that serve as an allusive coat of arms in places, functions, actions, nicknames, honors, etc...to distinguish them from the others².

This definition had inspired us to conceive the coat of arms for the Archambault d'Amérique. It was still necessary to be careful not to take those of the Archimbault or Archambault of France, among which some are from Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Meaux, and Roudum that has been blazoned since the year 1050. They were then mostly for the rich traders, officers of the king and religious nobles³.

1. Rideau Hall, août 1990, *L'autorité héraldique du Canada*.

2. Victor Morin, *Traité d'art héraldique*, Librairie Beauchemin, Montréal, 1919.

3. Pierre Blanche, *Dictionnaire et armorial des noms de familles de France*, Fayard.

Meeting 2008

A 55 colored-paged document, named "**The well, it's local history**" prepared by Pierre Archambault, our Archivist will be for sale in 2008 at the 350th anniversary of the first notarized well dug up at Montréal by our ancestor Jacques Archambault, and the 25th anniversary of the foundation of our Association.

This work relates to the local history of wells, from 1658 to this day.

Plus ça change, plus c'est pareil !...

Des ministres mis en examen, des députés sur table d'écoute, l'effondrement du pont de Trois-Rivières (le pont Duplessis) attribué à l'époque aux communistes, des histoires de pots-de-vin, les culottes à Vautrin, le scandale de l'Abitibi, l'affaire de l'asile de Beauport, l'affaire Blanche Garneau, à Québec au début des années 1920, qui a impliqué la classe politique et le cabinet Taschereau. Tous ces scandales, à force, ont fini par jeter le discrédit sur les élus des gouvernements passés. Et les contemporains n'en sont pas exempts, loin s'en faut ! Cependant, grâce aux moyens modernes de communications, à la Loi sur l'accès à l'information, nous sommes comme contribuables mieux et plus rapidement informés qu'aux époques antérieures des entourloupes et des zones d'ombre qu'on s'efforce en vain de dissimuler.

Car tôt ou tard, tout finit par se savoir. Tout récemment encore les révélations de la commission Gomery ont achevé d'instiller chez les citoyens un scepticisme de plus en plus palpable. C'est ainsi que dans notre relativement courte histoire politique, nous enregistrons une assez longue tradition de ces « écarts de conduites ».

Nous vous en soumettons un datant de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle, dans lequel un Archambault est impliqué.



MONTREAL— THE TANNERIES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE



GUY ARCHAMBAULT, C.A.

CAVANAGH HOTTE ARCHAMBAULT **CA** INC
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AGRÉS

6360, RUE JEAN-TALON EST, BUREAU 203
MONTREAL QC H1S 1M8

TEL. 514-253-8884
FAX. 514-253-4599
garchambault@paquincha.ca

Denise Archambault
A
NOTAIRE

M^e Denise Archambault

2100, rue Fleury Est, bureau 200
Montréal (Québec) H2B 1J5
Téléphone (514) 722-0084
Télécopieur (514) 722-1093

Le scandale des Tanneries de 1874

Une transaction financière douteuse.



« Le scandale des Tanneries de 1874 fut causé par l'échange que fit le gouvernement d'un de ces terrains contre un autre de moindre valeur, mais dont le prix avait été artificiellement gonflé. Le scandale eut lieu durant la fièvre de la spéculation foncière qui a sévi dans la région de Montréal

dans les années 1870. Louis Archambault, fils de Jacques et de Catherine Raymond-Vert¹, est impliqué dans ce scandale qui amène la chute du cabinet de Gédéon Ouimet, et qui réduit Louis Archambault au rôle de conseiller législatif ; il se remettra à l'exercice du notariat.

« Les spéculateurs auraient partagé une partie du profit escompté avec leurs compères politiques. Louis Archambault est-il coupable ? Il n'a cessé de proclamer son innocence, mais l'observateur le plus sympathique ne peut se défendre d'un certain malaise. En tant que commissaire des Travaux publics, Archambault est le principal responsable de l'échange. Il n'est pas parvenu à expliquer de façon convaincante le fameux dépôt de 50 000 \$ versé à son nom. Son intégrité personnelle n'est toutefois pas en cause : on soupçonne que la transaction vise à assurer l'avenir financier de *La Minerve* et à renflouer la caisse du parti. Archambault, malgré son expérience, aurait-il été autant victime que complice ? Quoi qu'il en soit, il ne remet pas en question son allégeance politique.

Mais les circonstances et des divergences de vues entraîneront tout de même une évolution.

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 2, p. 112.

« Somme toute, une carrière féconde mais mouvementée, assombrie par le scandale de 1874 et d'un autre en 1855. Le député "rouge" Joseph-Papin Archambault l'accuse de s'être mal acquitté de sa tâche d'"officier rapporteur" aux élections de 1851 et de 1854. Une enquête établit en effet qu'Archambault a gonflé ses comptes et touché une somme d'argent, une pratique assez généralisée à l'époque. Aux élections de 1858, pour assouvir sa vengeance, Louis Archambault se présente contre Joseph-Papin Archambault et à la surprise générale, il l'emporte, mais de justesse. En 1861, un excès de confiance et une organisation déficiente entraînent la défaite de Louis Archambault aux mains d'Alexandre Archambault, fils de Pierre-Amable et de Madeleine Bruquier.

« Ferme, énergique, combatif, Louis Archambault fut un des hommes forts des cabinets Chauveau et Ouimet... ses connaissances en droit constitutionnel et ses talents d'administrateur lui marquaient une place dans le cabinet dès avant la Confédération². »



2. Pierre et Lise Trépanier, *Dictionnaire biographique du Canada*, vol. XI.

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A tripled Marriage

Monday, November 23th, 1671. The Saint-François coast (the actual area of Longue-Pointe in Montréal, Québec) is enlivened with a procession that is headed west: a tripled marriage is taken place today. Would you not say a Monday of November was a strange time to marry on? But in this era where the rhythm is regulated by field work, and certain religious restrains, things are done very differently. Plus, the beginning of a week of an autumnal month wholly complies with those requirements and the customs of the epoch. Neighbors, friends and parents join the wedding ceremony and since it imposes with the time, it becomes for us a forefathers' procession.

It is in the chapel of the l'Hôtel-Dieu of Montréal that these marriages will be celebrated since the first church Notre-Dame has not been inaugurated yet but later on. Gabriel Souart and Gilles Perot, ancient and new priests have joined the future spouses who have taken their place at the balustrade: Those present were Jean Grou, from Normandie and Marie-Anne Goguet, of Aunis; Guillaume Labelle, from Normandie and Anne Charbonneau, of Aunis. Finally, Pierre Payet dit Saint-Amour, soldier of Carignan, a native of Gascone, and Louise Tessier, daughter of Urbain and of Marie Archambault, join the other two couples. The regulations of the three banns having been published, and without any disputation to the aforementioned marriages having been mentioned, they could undertake the exchange of their vows and blessings in front of a respectful but cheerful crowd. They easily guess the sermons of the Father Souart and Perot who have stressed on the responsibility of the couple to populate the colony with faithful descendants to Christianity. Happily, there are no jokes that comes about during the ceremony when it is time « to tie the knot » that would certainly make it an inability to consummate the marriage, a belief going back up to the Middle Ages.

Whom is the assembly constituted of? The wedding certificates of the three concerned couples light us on this subject. First of all, there are Pierre Goguet and Louise Garnier, parents of Marie-Anne Goguet. Then, there are Olivier Charbonneau and Marie-Marguerite Garnier, parents of Anne Charbonneau. Following are Urbain Tessier and Marie Archambault, parents of Louise Tessier. Additionally, the final witnesses among-whom we can name among others are Jacques Lebert, a merchant, Charles Lemoyne, horseman, and Lieutenant

of the garrison, and the Sieur de Longueuil, Pierre Dagenais dit Lépine, inhabitant and close neighbor, and partner of Olivier Charbonneau of one of the mills on the Saint-Laurent, Philippe de Carion, horseman and first Lieutenant of garrison, Paul Maurel, teacher, Laurent Archambault, Gilles Lauzon, churchwarden and spouse of Marie-Anne Archambault, Jean-Baptiste Gadoys, armorer, Laurent and Paul Tessier sons of Urbain and Marie Archambault. It is to note that, among the newlyweds, only Jean Grou and Louise Tessier have known how to sign.

The religious ceremony has ended, and they all go back by taking the same route of the Saint-François coast, Montréal towards the family houses since the custom has it that the father of the bride invites the guests to join them at table well-filled. One can assume, although any writings on this subject does not tell us, that the feast is moved from one residence to the other, from Urbain Tessier to Olivier Charbonneau and by dropping in at Pierre Goguet's since all these people were neighbors, friends and even parents.

Meat pies, wheat bread, corn cake, sugared-apple, bouillon and barley beer are known as successful dishes, and indeed the meal satisfies appetites. After these celebrations, one had to get ready for the procession of the cold and sacrifices of the winter and the Advent. But, happily, the memory of a tripled marriage perpetuated its warmth in the rigor of the month to come as well as in the memory of all of you from the region who still follow these patronyms¹.



1. Ginette Charbonneau, *Société généalogique de Saint-Eustache*.

Note an important change in our Web Site.

**The new address is:
www.lesarchambaultdamerique.com**

Of the tripled marriage of 1671 Jean Grou and Pierre Payet dit Saint-Amour at the combat of the Rivière des Prairies (near Jean-Grou's coulée)

« The English had wanted New France at all cost. Winthrop had attacked Montréal and Phipps had besieged Québec city. The Iroquois had won since the English ravaged the French colony.

« On July 2nd, 1690, a hundred of Iroquois, sitting in their canoes had descended the Rivière-des-Prairies. About 30 inhabitants of the Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal who were commanded by Sieur de Colombet had fought against the enemies around Jean Grou's coulée. They had attacked them brusquely, killing 4 Iroquois at their first discharge who were still in their canoe. The others had hastily grounded, and had fought bravely. The combat had been brutal: 30 Iroquois had fallen from shots fired by the Canadians; but on the other hand, about fifteen of ours had stayed on the battlefield and had been taken prisoner. The rest had hastily fled to take refuge in a small fort nearby.

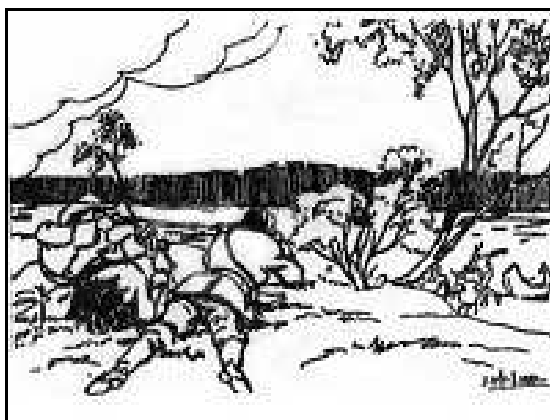
« The Iroquois had then crossed to Île Jésus (north of Montréal) where they had burnt some prisoners, and saving the others to torture in the villages.

« When the enemy had pulled away, the survivors had quickly buried their dead ones on the same site where the combat had taken place, and four years later (1694), the remains of the unfortunate victims had been transported to the cemetery of the Pointe-aux-Trembles ». An historic monument is visible at a kilometer of the intersection of Sherbrooke Street, and Gouin's Boulevard in Montréal.

Jean Grou had been among the victims. He was the father of Marie-Anne Grou, who had married Gilles Lauzon, the son of Gilles Lauzon and Marie Archambault, the daughter of our ancestor Jacques. Among the prisoners, only one of his men, a Pierre Payet dit Saint-Amour had been spared, thanks to the intervention of the Jesuit Father Pierre Millet, who had also been taken prisoner by the Iroquois. Pierre Payet dit Saint-Amour had married Louise Tessier in 1671, the daughter of Anne Archambault and Urbain Tessier, who had also been taken as a prisoner by the Iroquois for a year, and 5 months in 1690. Pierre had been kept in captivity at the Onneiouts for almost three years, following them to their original land in the United States. He had then been released in exchange for the nephew of the Chief

of the band who had been taken prisoner by the French. In 1693 Payet had returned to the Pointe-aux-Trembles to find his wife Louise Tessier, the niece of our ancestor Jacques Archambault.

« It is probably easy to assume that the Iroquois had gone themselves to Québec city to cooperate with the Admiral Phipps in his attempt against the town. The inhabitants of the Pointe-aux-Trembles, who had stopped them at the tip of the island, had accomplished an exploit that has a certain analogy with the one of immortal Dollard, and his heroic troop. Hail to the memory to all of those heroes, our predecessors! They have indeed merited their native land



« We know the result of the English enterprise. Winthrop had seen his army decimate by the pox; he then withdrew without tackling Montréal. As for Phipps, when Frontenac had fired his cannons he had abandoned the siege of Québec city, and had returned to his native country sad, and depressed after having set fire to Paul Chalifou and Jacquette Archambault's home, the daughter of the ancestor¹.



¹ Source : Élie de Salvail, *366 anniversaires canadiens*.

Like father... Like son

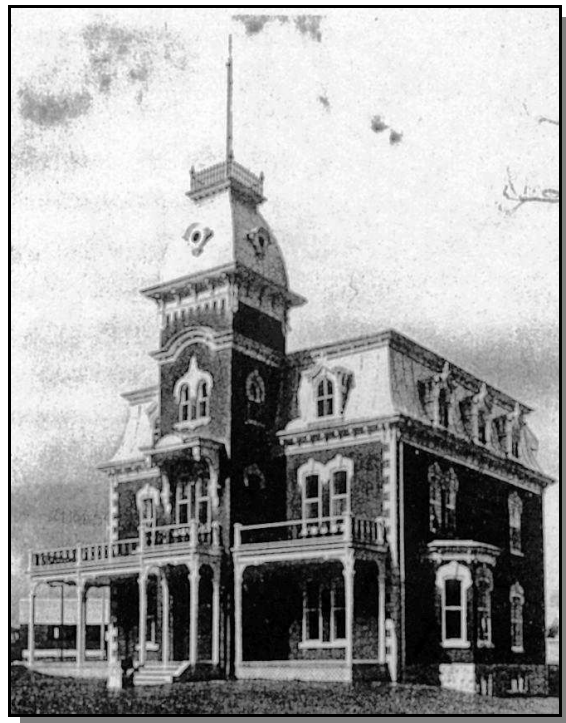
Charles Cormier (1813-1887) married Lucille Archambault on November 05, 1838 in the Notre-Dame de Montréal parish, the daughter of the carpenter Pierre Archambault and Josephthe Foucher¹. Lucille who was a dressmaker and shopkeeper was the sister of Auguste, from Florissant, a notable guide of the Oregon Trail. Charles, Lucille, and their son Napoléon-Charles had played an important role in Plessisville, (Centre-du-Québec, Québec) and its' surrounding.

Besides the fact that he had been very active within the Society of Saint-Jean-Baptiste of the Bois-francs founded by his father, Napoléon-Charles had bought the store which his father had acquired in 1839. He had been very much like his father. Napoléon-Charles who had been mayor of Plessisville and a Legislative Adviser had become a close friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911. It had been in the home of Cormier that Laurier had pronounced one of his most important speeches while he was leader of the opposition.

Taking a big interest in the arts, the son of Lucille Archambault had paid for Alfred Laliberté's sculptor classes, of which Napoléon-Charles wanted to be the benefactor. Laliberté had been the sculptor of the torso of Louis Archambault, the founder of the Société des artisans canadiens-français that had been permanently installed in the Museum of the fine Arts of Montréal.

The family of Charles Cormier, Lucille Archambault, and Napoléon-Charles had all lived at 1353, Saint-Calixte Street in Plessisville, which had been built in 1885-1886, and had been known in 1978 as an historic monument. The home that had been known as the theatre of dazzling receptions had for a long time gathered the elite of Québec, Montréal and those from the region of Plessisville.

Charles had exploited the mills and had been in charge of agriculture; had set up the Foundry of Plessisville, in 1873. He had been a Commissioner of school, Commissioner of the tribunal of small courts and Captain in the 2nd battalion of the Mégantic Militia.



In 1885-1886, the Architect Elzéar Charest had created the plans for this red-bricked Victorian building. The clamps of angles and the lintels of freestone under the openings had evoked the Second Empire style.



1 Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 3, p. 233.
2. *Les chemins de la mémoire*, tome publication de la Commission des biens culturels du Québec, p. 65.

The writings of Alfred Laliberté

Born in the Bois-Francs region (Centre-du-Québec, Québec) in 1878, Alfred Laliberté had an astonishing career that had merited him the title of a « National Sculptor », having as a benefactor the Honorable N.C. Cormier, the son of Lucille Archambault and Charles Cormier.

During the unveiling of the monument of the Abbot Bélanger in Plessisville, (Centre-du-Québec, Québec) Laliberté who had delivered a speech, had mentioned « ... Mrs. Cormier and her distinguished and a very estimable spouse, the belated Honorable Cormier who had been a Legislative Adviser (son of Lucille Archambault) had been my first benefactors. They had been the ones that have helped me to take my first steps in art. I owe them so much... they had come to my assistance by guiding me along the way that had led me to the Order of the Art... ».

Among his writings, one had owned him the title for the sculpture of Louis Archambault, founder of the Société des artisans canadiens-français. On this subject Laliberté had stated « An anecdote has come back to me about the patina of this torso, which had been made of pale green. The brave Security Guard at the Bank of Hochelaga, now known as the National Canadian Bank, would talk to me every time I would go to the bank. One day, he asked me if I could tell him who the fool responsible was for sculpturing this torso of the



monument Archambault green. I did not believe that it was wise to confess to him that this fool was no other than the one he had interrogated. Can you imagine an artist was considered a fool because of the color of patina! ».

Alfred had also sculpted the monument of Mr. Wilfrid

Laurier in 1925, who had been the Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911, a lawyer of his grandfather's, and a close friend of Oscar Archambault. He had also been responsible for the monument of Dollard des Ormeaux, situated in the Lafontaine Park at Montréal. One has known that half of the possessions of Dollard had been bought by the three brothers-in-law, Laurent Archambault, Gilles Lauzon and Jean Gervaise

At his death Alfred Laliberté had left a total of 925 sculptures of which had been famous series of customs, crafts and past legends in bronze.



Michel P. Archambault, BA., LL.L.
Avocat

315, boulevard René-Lévesque Est Téléphone : (514) 526-0817
 Bureau 001 (514) 844-8804
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 Téléc. : (514) 736-5858
 jla@archambaultavocats.com

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AGÉNOR ARCHAMBAULT



C'est à Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, (Montérégie, Québec), le 27 décembre 1936 que naît Agénor, fils d'Éloi et d'Yvonne Perreault. Il sera le deuxième enfant du couple qui comptera quatre autres garçons et six filles sur la terre du quatrième rang à Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu.

En 1933, Éloi et ses frères acquièrent une des premières moissonneuse-batteuse de la paroisse. C'est Agénor qui en prend les commandes et qui peu à peu développe une grande dextérité et une habileté remarquable dans ce domaine d'activité. Tant et si bien qu'il devient par la suite opérateur de machinerie lourde.

Il épouse le 21 mai 1960, Lise Graveline de Saint-Jude, née le 19 septembre 1940, fille d'Alfred et de Rose Lafrenaye et le nouveau couple s'installe à Belœil, (Montérégie, Québec). De leur union naît deux filles : Josée, née en 1961, mariée en 1983 à Gérard Garand et Chantal, née en 1964 épouse en 1988 Marc Cloutier¹.



1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 6, p. 156.

ARBRE GÉNÉALOGIQUE
DE
AGÉNOR ARCHAMBAULT

JACQUES FRANCE VERS 1629 FRANÇOISE TOURAULT

LAURENT MONTRÉAL 07/01/1660 CATHERINE MARCHAND

LAURENT POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES 21/11/1701 MARIE LACOMBE

PIERRE LACHENAIE 25/10/1733 AGATHE FORGET

PIERRE SAINT-ANTOINE-SUR-RICHELIEU 01/02/1762 ISABELLE-SUZANNE DUMONTET

JEAN-BAPTISTE ST-ANTOINE-SUR-RICHELIEU 03/10/1796 MARGUERITE FORGUES-LAPRISE

JEAN-BAPTISTE SAINT-DENIS-SUR-RICHELIEU 07/10/1822 THÉRÈSE PETIT

JEAN-BAPTISTE SAINT-DENIS-SUR-RICHELIEU 14/08/1860 CHRISTINE ARCHAMBAULT

JOSEPH SAINT-DENIS-SUR-RICHELIEU 20/06/1892 HERCULINE PHANEUF

ÉLOI SAINT-DENIS-SUR-RICHELIEU 30/10/1934 YVONNETTE PERREAULT

AGÉNOR SAINT-HYACINTHE 21/05/1960 LISE GRAVELINE



Obituary

Robert K. Archambault, 65, husband of the late Carol Ann (Vdovjak) died at home on May 1, 2005. Born in Enfield (CT), son of Raymond N. Archambault and Jeanne Bridge, he grew up and was educated there, graduating from Hartford regional Technical School. He enlisted in the US Air Force and was stationed at Bilowi (MS) and Westover Air Base. He worked for 20 years for RCA Corporation; he was then the owner of the Bel-Air Hotel in both Lewiston (ME) and Cardinal (NH). After selling the hotels he went to work for Storage USA in Easton (MA) as manager until his retirement. He leaves a daughter Michelle Archambault and his brothers Gerard and Richard.

Rosaire Archambault, âgé de 88 ans, décédé le 15 mai 2006 à Montréal, il était l'époux de feu Mariette Bernier. Il laisse dans le deuil ses enfants Marie, feu Louise, Rosaire et Monique.

Yvon Archambault, décédé à Montréal le 18 mai 2006, âgé de 85 ans. Il laisse dans le deuil son épouse Thérèse Trahan et son fils Benoît.

Sylva Archambault, fils d'Euclide-Lucien et de Bernadette Vanier, âgé de 75 ans, décédé le 6 juin 2006 à Laval. Il laisse dans le deuil son épouse Hélène Racine et ses filles Monique, Céline, Lise et Chantal.

Aimé Archambault, fils d'Henri et d'Alma Forget, décédé à Montréal le 22 juin 2006, âgée de 83 ans, époux de Pauline Caron. Outre son épouse, il laisse dans le deuil ses enfants Pierre, Claude, Normand, René, Hélène, Monique, Denis, ses seize petits-enfants et ses deux arrière-petits-enfants.

Thomas Burke Archambault, U.S. Navy retired, 76 years, of 29 Freeborn Street, Newport, R. I., died at home on August 24, 2005 after a long and courageous fight with cancer. He was born in Waterbury, Connecticut on June 23, 1929 to late Ellen and Thomas D. Archambault. He is survived by his wife of 55 years, Florence and his two daughters Edith Tood of Little Compton and Jane Luderer of Newport. He was the father of late Thomas C. Archambault.

Rolande Archambault, born Laboursodière wife of Maurice Archambault, Canadian Jurist (see article next page) died in Montréal on June 6, 2006 at the age of 91 years old.

Ariane Archambault, qui a réalisé avec Jean-Claude Corbeil le *Dictionnaire visuel*, grand succès des éditions Québec Amérique, est morte le 7 avril 2006, à la suite d'une longue maladie dégénérative. Diplômée des universités de Montréal et Besançon en linguistique appliquée, elle a enseigné le français langue seconde avant de s'intéresser plus spécifiquement à la terminologie des domaines spécialisés. Elle est ainsi devenue terminologue et auteure de dictionnaires. Elle est responsable de la recherche terminologique au sein de l'Équipe Québec Amérique International. Ariane était la sœur d'André G., membre du conseil d'administration des Archambault d'Amérique, et de Jacques, ancien membre du conseil.



To all afflicted families, the deepest sympathy from Les Archambault d'Amérique

Adélard Archambault... a cousin from the South



Adélard Archambault who had been the son of François-Xavier and Delphine Bouthillier had been born on April 24, 1860 in Saint-Paul-l'Ermite (Lanaudière, Québec). He had completed his studies at the College of L'Assomption, and had been called to the Bar in 1888 in Massachusetts; however, he had practiced most part of his life in Woonsocket. Adélard had been the Lieutenant-Governor of

Rhodes Island in 1903. He had been elected Mayor of Woonsocket in 1906-1907, then in 1917 for a mandate of two years. Adélard Archambault had been considered as one of the members the most eminent of the St-Jean-Baptiste d'Amérique Union. In 1907, he had been elected President of the "Comité des Anciens" at the occasion of the parish's great celebrations of Saint-Paul-l'Ermite. He had died of a heart attack on April 19, 1923 in Woonsocket. Adélard had never married.



Son of Sylvanie Archambault and Emma Beaudry, Maurice was born in Saint-Hyacinthe (Montréal, Québec), on April the 5th 1914.

He studied at the Seminary of Saint-Hyacinthe from 1929 to 1935. Later, he graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Montréal, where he was editor of the "Quartier Latin" and recipient of the university Merit. He was admitted to the Bar in 1938 and this same year, he opened his office in Farnham, (Cantons-de-l'Est, Québec) a practice he held there until 1962. He was named Queen's Counsel in law in 1950 and worked as the Crown prosecutor for the district of Bedford from 1950 to 1960. He served as secretary, syndic, then president of the section of the Bar of Bedford and also as a member of the Committee of the inspec-

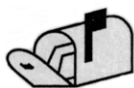


tors of the Bar. In 1961, he chaired the Association of the rural Bar. He was named judge of the Superior Court of Montréal, on March 1, 1962.

Maurice Archambault¹ married on June 8, 1940 in Montréal, Rolande De La Boursodière. He died on June 9, 2002, leaving his wife, and five daughters: Nicole, Andrée wife of Jacques Desroches, Ghislaine wife of Roch Saint-Pierre, Maryel and Louise wife of Normand Dumas.



1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 4, p. 315.



A member writes us...

... Je lis les bulletins depuis plus de quinze ans et j'apprécie beaucoup le travail que vous faites pour tous les descendants de Jacques Archambault. Merci beaucoup.

Michael K. Buckley, Omaha NE, U.S.

Board of Directors 2005 of Les Archambault d'Amérique

Richard, Chairperson; Michel P., 1st Vice-Chairperson and Legal Advisor; Raynald, 2nd Vice-Chairperson; Jocelyne, Secretary, and Publicity; France, Treasurer and Registrar; Daniel, Photograph and Computer Graphic; Denis, Elections and organizer and Cuvée Archambault; Michel P., Raynald and André G. Collaborators to the Newsletter; Donia, Publicist and Organizing Committee; Jean-Paul, Sales person; Thérèse and Denise, Board's Lunch.

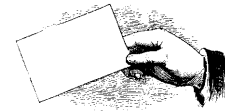
Board's associated members, publications

Pierre, Chief editor; Jacques, Revision; Diane, Layout; Roger, Lucienne, Christine, Jacques O. and Carole, Translators.

Welcome to new members

Marc R. Archambault,
Robert Archambault,
William Archambault,
Diane Farrel,
Yves Archambault,
Mark Archambault,
André J. Archambault,
Jacques Archambault,

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Marc Archambault
Real Estate Broker of Wakefield (R.I.) and Chicken Wings specialist....



Marc Archambault has been a Real Estate Broker since 1973 and has an impressive record in both his professional and in community lives. Marc is well known for the active role he plays in the South Country community, and his list of community service includes:

- South Kingstown Chamber of Commerce- President 1983.
- South Kingstown Chamber of Commerce- Volunteer of the year.
- South Kingstown Chamber of Commerce- 1981 Business Person of the year.
- New South County Players – Past President
- Pettaquamscutt Historical Society- Past President.
- South Kingstown Veteran’s Park Commission- Past Chairman.
- Past member Board of Directors of the Women’s Resource Center.
- South Counter Hospital- Member
- Member South County Hospital- Nominating Committee.

Son of Orian Archambault and Marie-Marguerite Deslauriers¹, Marc has two children, Matthew currently attending the University of Rhode Island and Allissa attending the University of Connecticut.

Additional interest of Marc’s include theatre, spicy chicken wings. “...Ah yes Chicken Wings. I got them free back in my college days, for food! I invented a few recipe’s, my finest are baked ones

with lots of spices! They of course go very well with beer. Every one loves them, and in fact I owned a Chicken Wings take out place in the early 90’s called Wonder Wings of R.I. I paid for it-self but never made money. ...O well it was fun and good for my kids!”


When you sit next to him at dinner, be sure to ask him about his TV appearance on the “Twenty Thousand Dollar Pyramid” - his real claim to fame.

* Current Chairman Education Committee
 Member of the Professional Standards Committee- Kent/Washington County Board of Realtors.

- GMAC-Multi Million Dollar Club.
- 1984 President Washington County Board of Realtors.
- 1885 Washington County of realtors. Realtor of the Year.
- Graduate of the Realtor Institute. (GRI).
- Certified residential Specialist (CRS).
- Residential Marketing Master (RMM).
- Past Vice-president Rhodes Island Association of Realtors.



1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d’Amérique*, vol. 5, p. 59.



Did you know that...

... The mother of Steve Heist, Géraldine Geneviève Archambault had composed the lyrics for the song “Love Here is My Song”, interpreted by Petula Clark. The ascendance of Géraldine Geneviève are from Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines (Laurentides, Québec).

ARCHAMBAULT MUSIQUE

(1896-2006)

110th anniversary



Business concern established in Montréal (Québec) 1896 by Edmond Archambault, son of Zéphirin and Délima Archambault, of Saint-Paul-l'Ermitte, today Le Gardeur (Lanaudière, Québec). It began as a sheet music store at the corner of Sainte-Catherine and Saint-Hubert streets and moved later to Sainte-Catherine and Berri .

Edmond Archambault, in his youth a student of piano and organ, added *Bell* piano to the store's merchandise around 1900. The success of this expansion allowed him in 1904 to lease two additional floors, containing studios and a concert hall. During the World War1, he took over his neighbor's business, the *Hurteau Music Store*. He became the agent for several Canadian and U.S. pianos (*Pratte, David & Michaud, Lesage, Baldwin*) and organs (*Thomas, Baldwin*). He also sold Archambault pianos, made by his firm except for the sounding boards, which were imported from U.S.A. He was the sole agent for *Paul Kaul violins* (placing that department under the supervision of the Belgian Ulysse Salme) and also represented *Holton, Kohn* and *Selmer Brass Instruments*. Around 1928 the

firm was incorporated and took the name of *Ed Archambault Inc.* In 1930 Archambault moved into a seven-story building which he had erected on Sainte-Catherine St. East. There he worked until struck down by illness in April 1946. He died on July, the 8th 1947.

He was succeeded by his nephews, Edmond, Pierre and Rosaire Archambault. And in 1990, the firm was directed by Edmond (III) and Rosaire (II) under the name *Archambault Musique*, which had been adopted in 1983; in addition to the opening a branch in Trois-Rivières, Archambault had acquired *Musique Auteuil* in Québec City¹.

Thanks to its network of stores, Archambault is recognized like the most significant record dealer of East Canada but also like one of the principal actors in the field of the retail sale of books, cederoms, videos, DVD, of periodicals, music instruments and musical partitions. The house includes/understands 11 super-markets, in Anjou, in Brossard, Chicoutimi, in Laval, in Montréal (corner of Sainte-Catherine and Berri, Complexe Les Ailes and Place des Arts), in Québec City, in Sainte-Foy, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières, and a store on small surface in Saint-Georges-de-Beauce all in Québec Province. Archambault offers to the Net surfers the most significant site of electronic transactions of French-speaking products in Canada: www.archambault.ca

¹ Author Cécile Huot

FAMILY TREE
OF
EDMOND ARCHAMBAULT

JACQUES FRANCE ABOUT 1629 FRANÇOISE TOURAULT

LAURENT MONTRÉAL 01/07/1660 CATHERINE MARCHAND

JACQUES MONTRÉAL 02/15/1694 FRANÇOISE AUBUCHON

LOUIS LONGUE-POINTE 01/25/1740 THÉRÈSE BOUDREAU-GRAVELINE

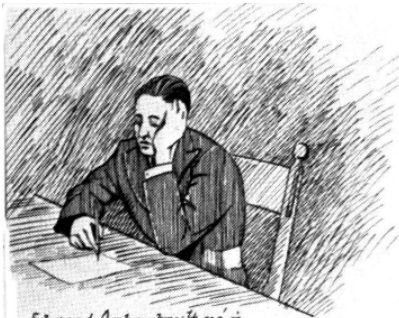
ANTOINE REPENTIGNY 10/05/1772 JOSETTE ARCHAMBAULT

JEAN-BAPTISTE REPENTIGNY 02/25/1811 AMABLE CHARTIER

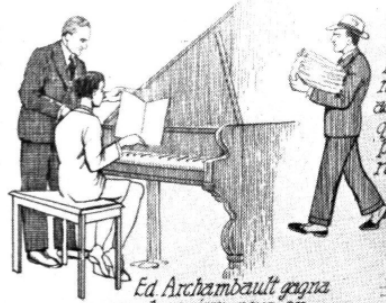
DENIS REPENTIGNY 05/13/1839 DOMITHILDE RATEL

ZÉPHIRIN SAINT-PAUL-L'ERMITE 10/05/1868 MARIE DÉLINA ARCHAMBAULT

EDMOND SINGLE



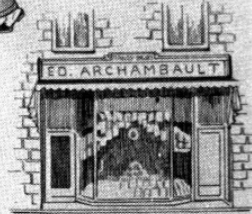
Edmond Archambault ne à St-Paul l'Ermité fut ses études au collège de l'Assomption.



Ed Archambault gagna ses premiers sous en enseignant la musique.



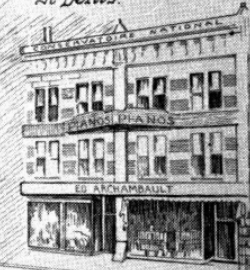
Dès qu'il eut fait quelques économies le jeune Archambault acheta de la musique en feuilles qu'il offrit en vente dans un petit comptoir rue Ste-Catherine près de St-Hubert.



C'est en 1905 que M. Archambault ouvrit son premier magasin rue Ste-Catherine près de St-Denis.



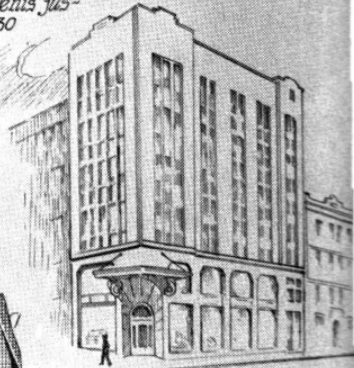
Lors d'un grand voyage en 1922 M. Archambault eut une audience privée avec le patriarche de Jérusalem et fut créé Chevalier du Saint-Esprit. De retour à Rome il reçut la croix de Jérusalem.



Les affaires augmentèrent et M. Archambault dut agrandir. Sa maison devenait très importante. Il demeura rue Ste-Catherine près de St-Denis jusqu'en 1930.



M. Archambault possédait son plaisir à vivre dans le manoir de la campagne dans sa superbe propriété de St-Paul l'Ermité.



M. Archambault est le propriétaire de la maison Ed Archambault située aux Ste-Catherine et Berri. Cette maison la plus importante du genre au Canada et dont la clientèle s'étend du Pacifique à l'Atlantique fournit à plus de 1000 magasins de musique.

EDMOND ARCHAMBAULT