

*Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique*  
*no 76, December 2007*

*Les Archambault d'Amérique...*



*1983-2008*

*25 years...*

P.A.

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*What will 2008 be?*

The year 2008 marks the way for three important events in the life of the large family of the Association of Les Archambault d'Amérique.

First of all, it will be the 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the founding of Québec, where our ancestor Jacques landed in 1646, where he spent the first five years with his family in New France, where one of his daughters, Jacquette, married Paul Chalifour, and gave birth to numerous descendants. (Activities of June 7 & 8, 2008, at Québec).

It is also the 350<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the digging of the first well notarized by a notary dug in Montréal in 1658 by Jacques Archambault. We already published a copy of the contract linking our ancestral well digger to Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve. We have also planned a meeting where we will make available a document on the well to celebrate the event at the location of the replica of the well in Old Montréal. (Fall, 2008).

On the occasion of that meeting, we will also celebrate the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of our Association, as to remind us that in 1983, a group of Archambaults, became aware of the importance to find and conserve the traces our ancestry, and make aware the efforts of the Archambaults, decided to assemble in a large family, the sons and daughters who proudly carry our common name.

A wonderful year of celebration as we wait to meet in Québec and in Old Montréal to commemorate together those wonderful events.

Richard Archambault,  
President of Les Archambault d'Amérique.



From left to right, first row: Aline Archambault-Lalancette, notary Paul, Jacques, Camille, chair, André G. Madeleine, Pierrette Laberge-Archambault.  
Second row: Pierre, Aimé Lalancette, Lucienne, Jean-Paul, Égide, Rita Dufault-Archambault, Fernand et Catherine Contant-Archambault.

### *Quelques activités de notre association depuis sa fondation en 1983*

- 1983 Messe des premières retrouvailles à la chapelle Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours, Montréal.
- 1984 Inauguration du puits à la place D'Youville, à Montréal, commémorant celui que creusa notre ancêtre, en 1658, premier voyage en France, assemblée générale annuelle au sanctuaire Marie-Reine-des-Cœurs et concert du chœur M.R.C., à Montréal.
- 1985 Inauguration d'une plaque à Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, à la mémoire des quatre frères Archambault, fondateurs du village en 1724.
- 1986 Inauguration d'une plaque au collège de L'Assomption, en souvenir des nombreux collégiens Archambault qui y ont étudié.
- 1987 Assemblée générale annuelle à Laurentides et repas à la cabane à sucre.
- 1988 Hommage à Louis Archambault et inauguration d'une plaque à sa mémoire chez Les Coopérants et deuxième voyage en France.
- 1989 Assemblée générale annuelle à Joliette, hommage à Mgr Alfred Archambault premier évêque du nouveau diocèse et tournoi de golf La Providence, Saint-Hyacinthe.
- 1990 Assemblée générale annuelle à Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, fête du jumelage avec Dompierre-sur-Mer et tournoi de golf La Providence, à Saint-Hyacinthe.
- 1991 Inauguration à Dorion d'une plaque en l'honneur du premier maire, F.-X. Archambault.
- 1992 Inauguration d'une plaque commémorative de notre ancêtre, angle des rues Saint-Laurent et Notre-Dame, à Montréal.
- 1993 Balade sur l'eau à Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel.
- 1994 Visite de fort Lennox à Saint-Paul de l'île-aux-Noix.
- 1995 Assemblée générale annuelle à Laval.
- 1996 Assemblée générale annuelle à Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu et Les Archambault à Brigham, en Montérégie.
- 1997 Assemblée générale annuelle au Jardin botanique de Montréal et Les Archambault aux pommes à Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford.
- 1998 Assemblée générale annuelle à la cabane à sucre à Saint-Esprit et 15<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'association à Altitude 737, à Montréal.
- 1999 Visite des lieux historiques de la bataille de Châteauguay.
- 2000 Assemblée générale annuelle, 250<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu et visite du Musée canadien des civilisations à Hull.
- 2001 Inauguration d'une plaque en l'honneur de l'ancêtre à Cap-Rouge, visite de la Place Royale à Québec, balade sur l'eau vers l'île d'Orléans, souper au restaurant La Goéliche et brunch au Clarendon à Québec.
- 2002 Assemblée générale annuelle et les Archambault exposent à la galerie Archambault de Lavaltrie.
- 2003 Visite du vignoble Le Cep d'Argent à l'occasion des vendanges et hommage à Camille, à Bromont.
- 2004 Assemblée générale annuelle au restaurant Fourquet-Fourchette et visite du fort Chambly.
- 2005 Assemblée générale annuelle à Terrebonne, visite de l'île des Moulins et troisième voyage en France.
- 2006 Assemblée générale annuelle au cours d'une balade sur le lac Saint-Louis, brunch musical et lancement du 7<sup>e</sup> tome du dictionnaire généalogique à Granby.
- 2007 Assemblée générale annuelle sur le bateau l'Escale à Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu.
- 2008 Fêtes du 400<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la fondation de Québec, du 350<sup>e</sup> anniversaire du premier puits creusé par notre ancêtre Jacques Archambault et du 25<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de notre association (à ne pas manquer).

## *The water supply in New France*

“At the beginning of the colony, the water supply was vital for the town-dwellers: it was their protection against fires, and their health depended on it.

“As a rule, the water was directly taken from springs, wells, or the fleuve Saint-Laurent. To constitute some reserves, one accumulated it in tanks which were placed in strategic places in the town.

“At the beginning, the Canadians drank water from the fleuve Saint-Laurent. But the composition of the water went bad as time went by especially when one used the river as a garbage dump. The garbage and the waste, the rests and the carcasses of animals killed by the butchers were thrown in at low tide. Polluted by all this garbage, the water of the river provoked diarrheas, all sorts of gastric diseases and intestinal fevers.

« Another source of drinking water was: the wells. To save time from fetching their water from the river, several town-dwellers from Québec, Trois-Rivières (Mauricie, Québec) and Montréal had wells dug. Here are some evidence of a certain number of contracts concluded in front of the notaries between citizens and well diggers ».

“We know that our ancestor Jacques Archambault built at least five of them which had made the object of notarized contract between 1658 and 1668. It will be next autumn that our Association will be celebrating the first notarized one of these wells dug in the fort of Ville-Marie, Montréal in 1658, and, it will also be celebrating their 25th anniversary of the foundation.

“Those who did not possess a well could always go to the fountains and to the public wells. The advantage of fountains was to supply tap water of better quality than that of wells, which were always at risk to be infected by the infiltrations of dirty waters from the surface. For example, in 1731, in Québec, the users of a well on Saint-Jean Street complained the fact to the Intendant Gilles Hocquart that a woman, living near the well, washed her linen in the basement of her house and contaminated the water by

throwing «water of her washings in her cellar ». That was where the well took its’ source.

“Québec, Montréal and Trois-Rivières have their fountains and public wells, where some tanks are added, which play an important role in the fight against the fires”<sup>1</sup>.

### *House blazes*

At the beginning of the colony, the houses were a single floor, built of wood and covered with straw, planks or weeds. They were easily inflammable and were a prime target for the Iroquois.

Such was the case on May 10, 1651, when the houses of the two brothers-in-law Michel Chauvin, spouse of Anne Archambault, and Urbain Tessier, spouse of Marie Archambault, daughters of the ancestor, were burned by the Iroquois. Another case was twelve years after the death of the other brother-in law, Paul Chalifour, spouse of Jaquette Archambault, the soldiers of Admiral Phipps before leaving in 1690, burned the house of the Chalifour widow that was located on her land at La Canardière, near Québec city.

After the fire that destroyed their buildings and their crop, the couple Gilles Lauzon and Marie Archambault became poor.

In 1678, Charles-Joseph d’Ailleboust “...out of Christian commiseration and in consideration of



1. André Lachance *La vie urbaine en Nouvelle-France*.

the poverty and the fire...” reduced his debt from 2000 pounds to 275 pounds, collecting 100 pounds payable on demand and 175 pounds after the first crop. He also added that he would not claim anything for the improvements made to his land.

Fires of buildings were not always attributable to Iroquois or to wars.

On this subject, the Intendant Bégon said “In this colony, houses covered with cedar shingles are extremely inflammable, mainly during periods of drought; and when hunters in the country shoot at birds on barns and other buildings that are covered only with planks, shingles or straw, are liable to be burned...” The Intendant expressly forbade “the shooting with a gun within the limits of towns in this colony, on barns or other buildings... subject to a penalty of 50 pounds...”

On June 7, 1727 the Intendant Dupuy renewed the interdiction to build wooden houses in towns as fires were frequent at the beginning of the French Regime.

“Again, it was forbidden to build any house of materials other than stone in towns and large villages, where stone was readily available. It was forbidden to build them in wood, either solid wood or wood frame, even if it was to be covered and coated with lime and sand”.

Settlers were obliged by orders to keep two leather buckets at home. If a fire broke out, neighbors filled



May 30, 1754, an order to fight fires in Québec.

them with spring water and a line of volunteers passed them on from hand to hand. But often enough, they arrived on the site too late.

The building was already destroyed. Then they made new plans to rebuild what was destroyed.

On January 25, 1740, Louis Archambault built a small wooden house and a barn on his land before his marriage with Thérèse Baudreau-Graveline. Before 1760, the house burned and Louis built a new one in stone. This house located at 505 Notre-Dame Street in Saint-Paul-l’Ermite (Lanaudière, Québec), valued at 350 pounds, was demolished around 1835 and replaced again by a wooden house...

In the 1861 census, Louis Archambault and his spouse Herminie Marchand still lived in this house, which they sold the buildings and land on October 4, 1870.

**A few contracts executed before a Notary in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in concern of the usage of straw as a roofing material in New-France.**

September 26, 1746, there was a lease between Laurent Archambault and François Brière des Rochers which stated “...a house falling into ruins with walls made of solid wood covered with straw , and a small stone dairy...”

Marriage contract between Laurent Archambault, and Marguerite Muloin on January 11, 1753 “... a house with walls made of solid wood covered with straw, with a stone chimney, planked upper and lower floors...”

Sale made by Antoine Archambault to Laurent Roy on May 26, 1749 “...a cattle-shed built of cedar planks joined by groove and tongue of 18 feet wide and 20 feet long with split wood upper floor and covered with straw, including a door with iron hinges...”

### The first small group...

“...Finally, in May of 1642, a group of about forty French speaking people, of whom "a dozen more of good ones" had followed in August, had disembarked on the island of Montréal". The place where one had stopped had been on the right bank of the small river Saint-Pierre that flows itself into the Saint-Laurent.

“Firstly, one had raised tents, and secondly one had hastily built "awful huts" that one had surrounded with "small pickets" to a fence ...This "hasty fortification" had been the accommodation of the first winter.

“Contrarily to most of the first North American wintry seasons, the one of Montréal had gone by without any accidents; even the people had not been sick... which had never been seen since then in any new home ...

“The first losses of persons had occurred in Montréal in June of 1643. The Iroquois had killed three workers and had captivated two other persons... responding after one year against this new French invasion.

“In health and in a relatively secured environment, the first colonists had been able to make their setting in progress during the wintry months. In the spring of 1643, one had finished the "main building" and one had hoped to see all the prepared accommodations as soon as possible.

Indeed, from day to day one had left their awful huts, which one had hastily built to enter into some very suitable houses, which one had finished.

“In the summer, one had sown peas and corn. In the autumn, one had torn away "the small pickets" that had surrounded the fort, etc.

“Under the supervision of Louis d' Ailleboust de Coulogne, who had just arrived from France, the small fort of 1642 had become a regular fort, built with four bastions... the essential security had been assured from then on; and then it had been time to develop work...”<sup>1</sup>

In 1645 or 1646, Jacques Archambault had crossed the Atlantic Ocean with his wife and his children and in 1654, the ancestor settled in Montréal. In 1658, Jacques had dug a well five feet in diameter in the fort at the request of Mr. de Maisonneuve. It was the first one built on the island of Montréal. Since the colonists could not do without a supply of drinking water, the expert well digger, Jacques Archambault had built at least four other wells to accommodate their needs.

It will be next year that the Archambault d'Amérique will be celebrating both the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first well dug in Montréal, and the 25<sup>th</sup> year of their Association.



1. Source : Marcel Trudel, historien.



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*Did you know that ?*

... Aldéa Archambault, the daughter of William and Philomène Léveillé and spouse of Louis Villeneuve were the grandparents of Gilles Villeneuve (1950-1982), the car racer of the Italian Firm Ferrari. Gilles captured several formula-One car races, especially the Grand Prize of Montréal in 1978. The circuit of Montréal carries his name.

... Reginald D. Archambault, a Franco-American, had received his teacher's training at the establishments of Brown, Wesleyan and the Harvard University where he obtained a doctorate in philosophy; a pedagogy option. The Doctor Archambault abundantly wrote on education, particularly on a teacher and American philosopher, John Dewey, (1859-1952).

Among his work that he had published in English, one noticed *Philosophical Analysis and Education; Dewey on Education: Appraisals*. He had also prepared the definitive edition of the complete work of Dewey relative to its theory on education, *John Dewey on Education*.

*Lawrence great grandson of Césaire Archambault  
and grandson of Delphine Archambault-Badour*

Our Archambault d'Amérique association regularly features (with considerable pride) distinguished family personages in the quarterly newsletters; and, we do seem to have many very bright and accomplished people in the Archambault lineage.



Among those esteemed "Cousins" is another descendent (great grandson) of Césaire Archambault, my 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin Lawrence Glendenin. Lawrence is the grandson of Delphine Archambault-Badour (b. 1871), daughter of Césaire (b. 1837) and Joséphine Chene dit La Butte. My grandmother was Delphine's sister, Helen Archambault DeWaele (b. 1879).

Lawrence Glendenin's daughter, Pat Glendenin Malon is a new member of our association, and also plans to attend the 2008 festivities in Montréal honouring our ancestor, Jacques. Pat's done

considerable genealogical research on our Archambault lineage, and in fact recently found the 1911 census information (on Césaire's Montréal location) during one of her regular sojourns to the LDS library in Salt Lake City.

Below is Lawrence Glendenin's biographical sketch, a short outline of his life work and accomplishments. He's still alive and in his late 80s, a distinguished and renown nuclear scientist on a national scale; with Bay City, Michigan origin.

Among Lawrence's many accomplishments was the discovery of the Promethium, element 61 on the periodic table, the last of the rare earth family elements to be found. I "googled" his name on the internet, and got over 600 "hits." A remarkable man and scientist, and another source of pride to our extended Archambault legacy.

Salut, John Thorne,  
Traverse City, Michigan





*Biographical sketch for Lawrence E. Glendenin*

- Graduated University of Chicago, S.B. Chemistry, 1941
- Manhattan “Atomic Bomb” Project  
Chicago, IL 1942-1943  
Oak Ridge, IL 1943-1946
- Research Associate in nuclear chemistry, graduate school  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1946-1949
- Graduated MIT, Ph. D., Nuclear Chemistry 1949
- Argonne National Laboratory, IL 1949-1985

Career Highlights:

- Co-discoverer of the Promethium, element 61 1945
- Head, Radiochemistry Group, Naval Resurvey Expedition, Bikini Island 1947
- Scientific Secretary on the U.S. Delegation to the Atoms for  
Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland 1955
- Visiting scientist, Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment,  
Harwell, England 1958-1959
- Nuclear Award, American Chemical Society 1974
- Argonne National Laboratory 1985-1990



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## *Philip L. Archambault*



Son of Joseph Archambault and Emma Marquis<sup>1</sup>, Philip was born at Fort Kent (Maine) on May 4, 1918. On January 8, 1946, he married at Little Rock (Arkansas) Helen Choate.

The youngest of nine children, Philip Archambault graduated from Tufts School of Medecine in 1943. He interned at Worcester City Hospital and performed his general residency at Central Maine Medical Center in Lewiston. He practiced general medicine from 1948 to 1955, served an orthopedic residency in the Veterans Administration Program in Boston, and then limited his practice to orthopedic surgery from 1958 to 1983. He was a captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1944 to 1946 and was appointed Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery in 1960. At Central Maine medical Center he was chief of the medical-surgical staff and chief of orthopedic surgery. He was on the senior orthopedic service courtesy staff at St-Mary's. He served on boards of Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Maine, the Funeral Consumers Alliance of Maine, and the Lewiston Fire Commission.

An avid fly fisherman, he was a member of Trout Unlimited and the Atlantic Salmon Federation. A tennis player and skier, he was a national Master in the American Contract Bridge League. Other interest was gardening, boating, canoeing and furniture making. In Bates, Philip Archambault, served as president of his class and on Reunion Committees. Philip was a member of the Association des Archambault d'Amérique

Philip Archambault died on June 15, 2004, survived by his wife of 58 years, Helen Choate; four children, Philip, Thomas, Andrew, and Ann and eight grandchildren.

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

Alene M. Archambault, sister of Philip, born in Fort Ken on November 19, 1911 died on October 19, 2001.

She was educated in State of Maine, having attended Fort Kent High School and the University of Maine. She was a Vice President of the Edison Saving and Loan Association from which she retired in 1977. Alene M. Archambault was a member of the Ladies of Charity, St. Agnes Hospital Auxiliary and the St. Elizabeth Guild.

1. Pierre Archambault. *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 5 p. 118. Bulletin no 18, p. 6 et 7.



*Family tree  
of  
Philip L. Archambault*

*Jacques France around the year 1629 Françoise Tourault*

*Laurent Montréal 01/07/1660 Catherine Marchand*

*Pierre Pointe-aux-Trembles 11/21/1701 Marie Lacombe*

*Jean Rivière-des-Prairies 11/17/1727 Marguerite-Angélique Hogue*

*Jean-Baptiste Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 01/12/1761 Françoise Bousquet*

*Joseph-Marie Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 10/05/1789 Monique Durocher*

*Pierre-Maxime Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 04/23/1838 Marguerite Guertin*

*Stanislas Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 02/06/1866 Catherine Dupré*

*Joseph Fort Kent, Maine 09/07/1896 Emma Marquis*

*Philip L. Little Rock, Arkansas 01/08/1946 Helen Choate*

## *Bigamy in New France*

### *Departure from France*

La Rochelle had been the hub of commerce between New France and the Metropolis for many long years. This port had been the place where a large number of colonists left for America aboard ships loaded with objects and produce of which would become their supplies upon setting foot on land in Québec.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, men, women and children had passed their time as best as they could while they waited to embark at La Rochelle. The departure would then occur if the wind permitted it, and if the captain judged that the vessel was sufficiently loaded. For certain people, the delays that prolonged for several weeks had turned out to be catastrophic. People would go into debt to live in poor hotels or had to pawn their meagre possessions after having spent all of their money.

The people from La Rochelle that can boast of having sent the most colonists to Canada were unquestionably right. It is true that people would come from all parts of France to embark for the destination to America. One researcher had picked the names of 600 people, originating for the most part, from La Rochelle or from the nearest vicinities.

It would sometimes happen that one had been obliged to sell their goods or to give them up as soon as one had decided to leave for the New World. Some would leave with their women and their children, and the majority of others would leave alone and, once well established, would send for their family to come. Some people would neglect even to send for them, and would remarry in New France. Whence had begun accusations of bigamy.

### *Bigamy*

Having had the difficulty of communication between France and its' Canadian colony, one must admit that the occasion for an adventurous colonist to commit bigamy was almost nearly ideal. Nevertheless, we find a few cases of bigamy in the judicial files of the era and it is necessary to believe that the married men who crossed the ocean and left their wives behind in France were very good men. Or, perhaps they only had tried to find the means not to be discovered.

The very first case of the judicial files of Ville-Marie, in 1651, is the one of Michel Chauvin dit Saint-Suzanne. He only had to explain his behavior in front of Mr. de Maisonneuve and Father Claude Pijart, but he had preferred to run away and to return to France. He had married Anne Archambault, the daughter of the ancestor Jacques, three years previously.

Everything was going well for the couple until the day when Louis Prud' homme had returned from a trip from France. Then he had told the clerk of the court the surprising piece of news of his discovery.

“Having had come from La Flèche, Anjou, a man who had stopped to address me asked me for the news on Michel Chauvin. What he said to him was that he was well and that he had married in Montréal. This man had answered by saying he was a terrible man since before Chauvin had left for New France he had married his German cousin who was still alive and was doing well”.

What unfortunate discovery for Chauvin! ... His recent wife has already given birth to a child named Paul whom had died at the age of seven months. She had been pregnant at the time the drama exploded. The court had condemned the bigamist for about 760 pounds for his Canadian wife, Anne Archambault.

A similar case had occurred in 1664 and the Sovereign Council had ordered the arrest of a miller, Pierre Bissonnet to answer to the charges made against him for having been married in Montréal while he was already married in France. Pierre Bissonnet had crossed the ocean later in 1658; he had rented a farm from the company of Montréal on December 20th, 1658 then he had rented a second one on August 21, 1661 from Gilles Lauzon, the spouse of Marie-Anne Archambault, sister of Anne who had married the bigamist Chauvin.

Bissonnet had not shy away with his discretion, because about 1659, he had told that he had married in France, eleven years previously but he had lived only one month with his wife and had left her because she had the name of being a witch.

On April 24, 1660, the marriage contract of Mathurine Desbordes and Pierre Bissonnet had been signed, and the marriage had been held on May 03, 1660 in Montréal. Then another colonist who had known Bissonnet had arrived, and he had been shocked to find him married since he already had a wife in France. This piece of news had traveled like a train of powder, and the bigamist had been accused.

If bigamy had been known since 1661, on Wednesday, September 03, 1664, the king's prosecutor had referred the matter to the Sovereign Council which had ordered to arrest the said Bissonnet and to have him held prisoner in the royal prisons.

In spite of the severities of the law, if he had been in prison, it had not been for a long time. Be that as it may be, Pierre Bissonnet had married Marie Dallon, a king's daughter on October 9, 1668.

***Pierre Piché was a bigamist without knowing it***<sup>1</sup>

The third bigamist was for him the knowledge of not knowing and had demonstrated a sensibility of extreme consciousness when one had informed him about it. Pierre Piché dit Lamusette had been in Canada since 1662 when he received a letter of his father, Louis of France, announcing the death of his wife, Marie Lefebvre. Following this news, the applicant had married Catherine Durand in 1665, and they had eight children.

In 1671, Piché had learnt from a man who had just arrived from France the disconcerting news that his wife Lefebvre was still very much alive. He had consulted the bishop, who, on the point of leaving for France, had promised to inquire about this situation. The bad news having been confirmed, Piché had obtained a leave and had returned to France where he found his first wife. According to the advice of the Bishop, he had embarked to return to Canada with the dite Lefebvre on the ship vessel *La Nouvelle-France*, but she had died at sea.

By arriving to Canada, he had resumed the common life with Catherine Durand "with the authority of the church" and so his marriage with her had been rehabilitated on September, 1673.



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1. Extracted from Drouin's Institute, *Les Canadiens Français*.



*Did you know that...*

The Montréal people had celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Saint-Jean-Baptiste Society in 1884 at the banquet in care of Dr Gédéon Archambault from "Chapleau" of the United States. Founder-President of the French Canadian of the Institute of Woonsocket, R.I. Dr Archambault had been an ardent defender for the Québécois emigrants of that area... He had notably fought a campaign to obtain French speaking priests in the parishes where ours had been in majority.



*Did you know that...*

« L'excellence académique n'a plus de secret pour l'adolescente de 16 ans, Patricia Archambault.

« Étudiante de 4<sup>e</sup> secondaire, Patricia Archambault s'est démarquée tout au long de ses études au Collège Saint-Sacrement. Année après année, depuis sa 1<sup>ère</sup> secondaire, elle est honorée lors du gala du mérite et de l'excellence organisé par son institution scolaire.



« En mai 2007, Patricia a mérité, pour la quatrième fois, le trophée de l'élève féminine par excellence ayant obtenu la moyenne la plus élevée de son niveau d'études : elle a atteint 94 %. Elle a également obtenu le trophée du mérite scolaire, ainsi que des mentions d'excellence dans différentes matières : espagnol, français, histoire et sciences physiques. Le prix d'histoire du Canada lui a été décerné pour ses résultats remarquables. Les mentions d'excellence ne s'arrêtent pas là, puisqu'elle reçoit, depuis quatre ans, le prix de la personnalité féminine de l'année décerné par ses pairs et les enseignants du collège. D'ailleurs, la popularité de l'adolescente est bien réelle, puisqu'elle a occupé le poste de présidente de classe pendant deux ans. Elle est également très appréciée dans son rôle d'animatrice dans les camps de jour au cours de la période estivale.

« Bien que sérieuse dans ses études, Patricia Archambault est toujours entourée d'amis. Sa personnalité sociable et attachante, ainsi que ses résultats scolaires, lui valent de grandes récompenses et lui permettront sûrement de réaliser ses ambitions universitaires en médecine. »

Mélanie Adam, *Le trait d'Union*, 28 juin 2007.

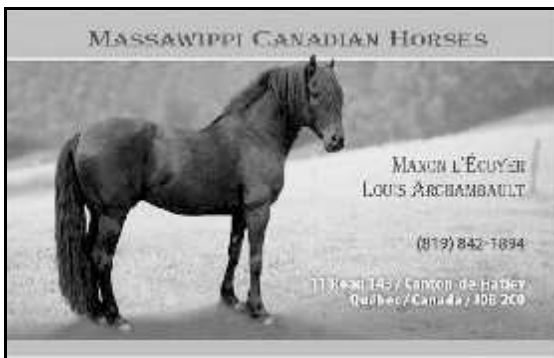
### *Who was she?*

Among the 455 captives Anglo-Americans who lived in New France one count: "Marie Charlotte Archambault, originally from Saratoga, county of Ballston Spa in New York State was born in 1741. We do not know her real name, or the ones of her parents. In November 1745, she was prisoner of the French and the Abenakis at the Saratoga Fort when she was about five years old. Taken to Trois-Rivières as a captive, she was baptized under the name of Marie-Charlotte Archambault on April 09, 1746 in honor of her godmother Charlotte Taschereau. One could not trace her presence since then as English. One can suppose that she assimilated with the Canadians. (État-civil)"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Marcel Fournier, *De La Nouvelle-Angleterre à La Nouvelle-France*, Société généalogique canadienne-française.

*Massawippi Canadian Horses*  
Owners Manon L'Écuyer et Louis Archambault

Our Canadian Horse breeding farm is located in North Hatley, (Cantons-de-l'Est, Québec) in the magnificent Appalachian surroundings. More precisely, we are in the southern region of the province of Quebec, very close to the Vermont State border.



Manon and I have truly fallen in love with Canadian horses, the first equine representatives that arrived in North America in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Their incredible hardiness helped them thrive in our harsh climate and extreme living conditions, those trying times in the countryside created a strong, resistant easy breeding, brave horse with a stable temperament. Canadian horses are extremely versatile and make excellent driving or riding horses.


Our breeding stock have been carefully selected in terms of the breed standards but also in order to continue to breed and offer all different colors that Canadians come in: black, bay and chestnut. Nowadays, bays and chestnuts are the rarer colors. Moreover, very special care is taken in order to produce horses having above all good temperaments. Dandy, our stallion, is a perfect gentleman, very well mannered. He is endowed both with great presence and outstanding gentleness. His progeny are just as exquisite and they show an affectionate temperament.

Whether for leisure or competition, we believe that our affectionate and beloved Canadian Horse is most capable of adapting to all our individual customer's needs and consequently become a true companion for life.

Louis, son of Paul Archambault and Mariette Perreault, married Manon L'Écuyer in Montréal on December 12, 1979<sup>1</sup>.

[www.canadianhorselink.com/massawippi.htm](http://www.canadianhorselink.com/massawippi.htm)

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 6, p. 249.  
Bulletin no 66, août 2004, p. 9.

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## Woodcarving

Woodcarving is a very ancient popular art. At the beginning of the colony, the accessibility of the wood had offered the ideal raw material to our ancestors. They could make almost all the utilitarian objects for the house, and the farm. One would



Outils de sabotier

make everything that had been possible to make such as: tools, furniture's, houses, jewelries, boats, weapons and shoes that one would wear to go to the buildings on the farm. This wooden shoe had become very popular in New France and the main tool which our ancestors had used to dig and scrape the clog had been "a ladle." We had traced at least fifteen clog makers who had worked in the Saint-Laurent Valley in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Tous-saint Beaudry, the spouse of Françoise Archambault of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal, the daughter of Laurent and Catherine Marchand, had possessed two pairs in August 1695.

The delivery of clogs is sometimes a risky operation. In the winter of 1751, Martin Johannes had been driving a cart "full of wooden shoes", but unfortunately, when he had bumped into Pierre Labadie at the height of Chambly (Montérégie, Québec), a furious Pierre had wanted to fight with him. A brawl had burst out and the poor Johannes had the tip of the nose bitten off by Labadie's teeth. This end of the nose

had been intently searched for as a piece of evidence, it had been finally found... at the bottom of a clog.

Whether it is an old man on his flight of steps or men in lumberjacks' camp, at a certain era it had not been rare to see them all "waddling" a piece of wood with their pocket knife for relaxation. The woodcarving had also been a way to spend time especially during the long wintry evenings. This art had master sculptors creating magnificent stalls, the Stations of the Cross and statues for churches among other pieces. These former works of carving have become today a part of our patrimony. Janvier Archambault who had been a woodcarver and an apprentice at the studio of the sculptor François Dugal of Québec had created an altarpiece for the church of Saint-Laurent, on l'île d'Orléans, near Québec City. According to the accountant's book at the factory, this work had begun in April, 1839 and had continued with the manufacturing of a work and a confessional bench, and ornaments for the bases of the altar. On Christmas day of that year, and having prepared in advance, Janvier Archambault had carried out "pieces of work for the arch". He had worked all the long year of 1840 on the wood trims for the chorus', some chapels and some stalls. His stay on the l'île d'Orléans had prolonged until 1843. The church of Saint-Laurent had been demolished in 1864, and the actual church had been undertaken in 1860.

Today, the woodcarvers always keep a special place with the public. One of our best sculptors had been Louis Archambault, born on April 4th, 1915, the son of Anthime-Sergius and Annie Michaud.

Louis had attended the School of the Fine Arts of Montréal, where he had acquired the prestigious Minister's Prize (1939). In 1948, he had won the



first prize of sculpture of the Artistic Competitions of Québec. Between 1955 and 1968, he had accepted numerous prizes, including the Medal of Honor of the Royal Institute of Architecture of Canada (1958), the Medal of Centenary (1967) and the Order of Canada (1968).

Louis had accomplished major work of arts for the Canadian pavilions at the International Exhibitions of Brussels (1958), and Montréal (1967), the airports of Ottawa and Toronto and for the City Hall of Ottawa.

One finds his carvings in several Museums of Canada and abroad. He had participated in many collective or solo exhibitions. His provision in development and in resurgence of the sculpture in Canada made of him one of the best sculptors of his generation<sup>1</sup>.

Louis Archambault died, on January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

### *The wood turners*

The wood turners are not “new wood workers”. In four centuries, they developed techniques which enable them today to turn square objects and oval curios. They use gasoline, they amalgamate the parts of parquetry, they carve motifs, and they dye and polish the matter until they draw some harmonious forms, which are often placed in art galleries. They are magicians. Put a banal firewood log between the hands and half an hour later, they will hand you a candleholder or a vase.

It is a *hobby* that is easily learned according to Lance Archambault, a passionate 60 year old athletic and wood lover, and treasurer of the Wood Turners Association of Québec (ATBQ).

Lance is a retired chartered accountant. He owns a farm at Carignan (Montérégie, Québec), where he keeps barouche horses during the winter. There is



wood on his land: “Many of the trees had been damaged during the black ice of January 98, he has said. They had broken tree tops, and now everything is rotting. I have only to collect them”.

He spends his spare times handling wood with his four turns. He had taken out a vase from his surprise box: “It would take me three months to carve it by hand however I can do it in half an hour with the turn. It is that which is so interesting!”

Whereas the cabinetmakers must follow a very long formation, the wood turners learn quickly. Lance Archambault supports that after four hours of practice, a beginner can “carve a candleholder”. When Lance had started to use the turn, he did not intend to sell his creations until somebody had offered him \$80 for its first object which had been: a mallet. “The turners do it for their personal development and for their own satisfaction”, he states. In all the fairs in which he had taken part in, he wants to “absolutely use the turn” to show just how easy it is. He manufactures spinning tops, thousands of pretty smaller spinning tops, which he offers them to all comers just as others distribute their calling cards<sup>2</sup>.



1. Michel Champagne, *L'Encyclopédie canadienne*.

2. Michèle LaFerrière, *Le Soleil*, Québec, le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 2005.



*Did you know that...*

... Since his retirement of 1997, Roch Archambault, the former secretary of our Family Association had taken a short course in woodcarving and he has become a Founder Member of the Association of the Animalist sculptors of Québec.

Roch sells some of his pieces. He exposes and sells his carved canes in a shop at Mont-Tremblant (Laurentides, Québec). In 1997, he has obtained an honorable mention with his first pieces from the 18<sup>th</sup> International Ontario Wood Carvers Association. To improve himself, Roch has followed with a course on the completion of antiques furniture pieces and a course on painting wood.



Old photos

At present, our archivist is preparing a document illustrating photos of former houses or old buildings having belonged, having been occupied or having been built by the Archambault families.

If you know of such buildings, take photos of them, inquire about the dates of occupation, construction and or property and send them to us by post, or by e-mail. If you have photos of old houses of your family, please do not hesitate and send them with the details which you possess.

A building is considered ancient if it has approached hundred of years or more.

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Andre J Archambault President

### Message from the President

Next year marks an important milestone for our Association. Indeed, 2008 will be our 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Throughout this time, we have published many documents which have been scattered amongst the members of our board of directors (in fact, there were about thirty of them) and we believe it is time to centralize all of this documentation and preserve it for generations to come.



After some research and consultation, we have decided to create an archival funds of the Archambault d'Amérique and consign it at the Centre régional d'archives de Lanaudière which the registered office is at 270, boulevard de L'Ange-Gardien, in L'Assomption, QC J5W 1R7.

At this address, which is the Collège de L'Assomption, a great number of Archambaults have graduated since the college was established in 1832. This choice has also something to do with the fact that several Archambault families have lived in the region of Lanaudière or were born there.

If you have documents and old photos (identified) within your family and if you are willing to send us a copy, we will be happy to receive them and add them to the archival funds of the Archambault d'Amérique, for the benefit of future generations and researchers.

If you wish that your photos (or identified family photos) be added to the archival funds, send us a copy (not a photocopy); we will be pleased to send it to the Centre régional d'archives de Lanaudière.

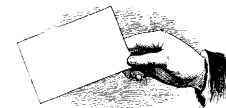
If you have family documents likely to be of interest to historians in a more or less distant future (letters, books, genealogy, legal documents, photos, contracts, etc.) we would be pleased to add them to our archival funds.

Remember that today's dated documents will be helpful for researchers in the years to come to write the future history of the large and very nice Archambault family.

### Welcome to new members

André Archambault  
Louis Archambault  
Ghislaine Archambault  
Jean Champagne  
Paul Archambault

Gatineau  
Canton de Hatley  
Valcourt  
Valcourt  
Lacolle



*The first well in Montréal...*



*1658-2008*

*350 years...*