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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
no 77, March 2008

The ancestor Jacques Archambault, well-digger



Drawing of Franklin Arbuckle (1909-2001), for Labatt Brewer.
Reconstitution by Pierre Archambault, archivist of Les Archambault d'Amérique.

Bulletin

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Summary

- The Archambault in the Vieux-Montréal 3
- The first well of Montréal, found 6
- A shoe of 2000 years found 9
- Love Wells 9
- The African adventure quest for water 10
- Marius Archambault, head of Posts... 12
- An Archambault into space 14
- Council member Mike Archambault 16
- Thomas B. Archambault..... 17
- 2008 celebrations..... 19

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The Archambault in the Vieux-Montréal

Buildings to see, next September during your visit in Montréal while celebrating the 350th anniversary of the well dug by our ancestor in 1658 and the 25th anniversary of the foundation of our Association.

- A. Archambault's Building, 351, place d'Youville.
- Warehouse at 211, rue de la Commune Ouest.
- Building at 214, place d'Youville.
- Louis-Archambault's Building, 20-22, Saint-Paul Est.
- Louis-Archambault's Building, 24, Saint-Paul Est.
- Archambault's Building, 33, Prince.
- Marie-Paule Nolin (born Archambault), Building 420, Bonsecours.

Between 1980 and 1982, the Office at the Ministry of the Cultural Affairs of Montréal had opened a file with an individual index card of some pages accompanied with photos on every building of Vieux-Montréal. The enriched files through the course of the years had often counted some copies of very diverse documents. In certain cases, the files had only included some summary data.

351, place d'Youville

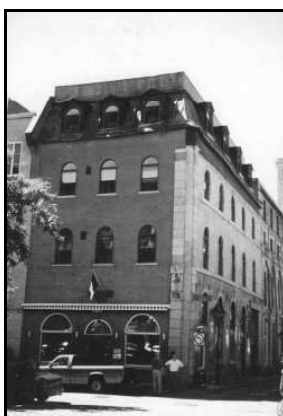


Photo Jacques Archambault

We have found among these files the Archambault building of 351, place d'Youville, at the corner of Saint-Pierre Street. It had been built in 1854 by A. Archambault, and the building had served as a shop/warehouse. It had five floors, and the dominant material of stone had been seen on the eastside of Saint-Pierre Street.

The doors and windows had been modified in 1950, and the front of the place D'Youville does not have its origin aspect since it had received a new brick facing. The Archambault's building is situated next to the museum of Pointe-à-Callière, right by the reproduction of the well dug in autumn of 1658 by our ancestor Jacques Archambault.

211, rue de la Commune Ouest.



211, rue de la Commune Ouest
Site Web officiel du Vieux-Montréal
Photo Normand Rajotte, 2004.

This building which is situated at 211, rue de la Commune Ouest counts five levels and constitutes the wing which had a set of three warehouses. Thanks to the newly redone quays, the warehouse had participated very well in the trade of import-export.

“The trade of hay and cereal in the 19th century had been undoubtedly the most

important one in Montréal.

“The Archambault and Watier house was one of the most considerable types and the business' big warehouse of 100 feet by 75 had been situated at 165, rue de la Commune Ouest. The orders of importation and exportation had been regular and had always been filled according to the most reasonable terms.

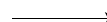




Photo du port de Montréal en 1884.
www.cmsq.qc.ca

“Mr. Archambault, a native of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec), had started as a merchant of hay and cereals in 1881. In 1884, he had associated with Mr. George N. Watier of Huntingdon (Montérégie, Québec). Mr. Archambault, who had been very estimated in the middle of the trade for his dependable methods, had been known for his inexhaustible energy and for his honesty¹”.

214, place d'Youville



214, place d'Youville
Site Web officiel du Vieux-Montréal
Photo Denis Tremblay, 2006.

The museum of Pointe-à-Callière had acquired 214, place d'Youville because of its big potential that had introduced the site. At the end of the 17th century, it had been acknowledged at one time as the place of the foundation of Montréal, and as a site of the

residence of Louis-Hector de Callière, the Governor of Montréal. It is under this building that the well of our ancestor had been found in 2004.

1. Montréal Illustrated 1894.

20, rue Saint-Paul Est



Site Web officiel du Vieux-Montréal
Photo Denis Tremblay, 2006.

On October 9th, 1876, Louis Archambault, the notary and Legislative Adviser had acquired a three-storied building at 20 Saint-Paul Est with an important difference in the level between the facade of Saint-Paul Street and the one of la rue de la

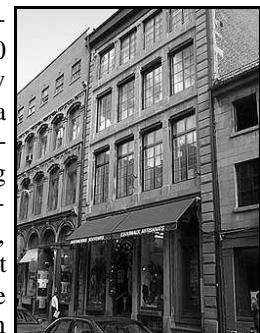
Commune.

The doctor Archibald Hall had the building constructed in 1846. During the crisis at the end of 1840, Hall had found it difficult to find an occupant for the main store. He had rented it later on to a pianoforte. Putting this trade on the side he had then found a shoemaker, the Shakespeare Club from 1847 till 1848, a wholesaler of cloths and articles of haberdashery. The vocation of the building had changed several times.

Louis Archambault had died in L'Assomption (Lanaudière, Québec) in 1890 and the succession had become the owner of the building until June 7th, 1945.

24, rue Saint-Paul Est

Six years after he had acquired the building of 20 Saint-Paul Est, the notary Louis Archambault had a store/warehouse constructed on the neighboring ground. This building located at 24, Saint-Paul Est, had as secondary facade at 27, rue de la Commune Est. The main facade on Saint-Paul Street had counted



Site Web officiel du Vieux-Montréal
Photo Denis Tremblay, 1998.

four floors because of the difference in level between the North and South facades. It had counted five with the rue de la Commune.

The notary Archambault, the son of Jacques and Marie-Catherine Thérèse Raymond-Vert¹ had been the owner until 1890. The building had gone under restoration in the middle of 1990's.

33, rue Prince

Within the framework of the revision of the city's planning scheme of four streets on the West side of McGill Street, the Society of Development of Montréal has worked out a plan for the historic district, its suburbs and the Lachine Channel. One of these valued buildings that had been rehabilitated by the Society is the building Archambault, 33, rue Prince, near the Wellington Street.



Photo Pierre Archambault

420, rue Bonsecours



Site Web officiel du Vieux-Montréal
Photo Denis Tremblay, 1998.

Marie-Paule Nolin's building (born Archambault).

This house/shop had been built in 1863-1864 for Miss Jane Tate on the land which had belonged to her since 1856. The three-storied stoned building had two commercial premises on the first floor and some apartments on the remaining floors.

The nearness of the Bonsecours market and Jacques-Cartier's place had seemed to direct the vocation of the building because many of their occupants had been associated with the food's section. By 1940, the National Dried Fruit Co had settled in the building and had occupied everything on the first floor until the arrival, in 1963, of the studios of the high fashion of Marie-Paule Archambault-Nolin, (1908-1987) daughter of Charles-Auguste and Anna Beaudry², whom had been considered to be "the great lady of the Montréal's of high fashion." Then, the building had undergone its first important internal and outside restoration. The same year, it had been classified as the *House Nolin*. The official name of the building has changed in 2004 to the *Home of Jane Tate*.



Photo STROYMEYER & WYMAN PUBLISHERS (N. Y.)

La place Jacques-Cartier, around 1895

Collection Yves Beauregard.

On the front left, horse drawn carriage of grocer J. Ulric Archambault from 29, Chatham street, Montréal.

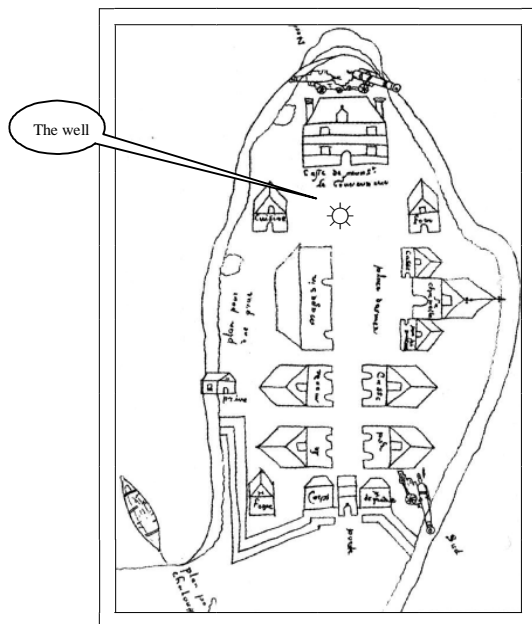


1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 2, p. 109.
2. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 5, p. 67.

The first well of Montréal, found

It was because of an old document found in New York in 1956 “the Bourdon drawing” that archaeologist decided in 2002 to excavate the ground of the Pointe-à-Callière, formed by the confluence of the Saint-Laurent and Saint-Pierre Rivers, in Old Montréal. That Saint-Pierre River is today part of the city’s aqueduct and sewer system. Now, it is on that point of land where recent updates define that it was the actual location of the fort of Ville-Marie and of the well dug by the ancestor Jacques Archambault in 1658.

The first establishment built in 1642 by about fifty settlers who arrived at the island under the direction of Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, that fort was demolished in 1683. We knew, without having to verify it, that the fort had a series of common accommodations, the house of Governor de Maisonneuve, and in the centre, a well, all of which surrounded by a fence.



The Bourdon Drawing, details of the Fort of Ville-Marie. This drawing was found at a market for rare books in New York in 1956.



Photo, given by Mr. Alain Vandal, archaeologist from Pointe-à-Callière.

The last relics of the birthplace of Montréal remained dormant for three centuries in the basement of an old shed at 214, place d'Youville, acquired a few years ago by the near by Museum of Archaeology of Montréal. It was at a spot next to the museum where Les Archambault d'Amérique had a replica of ancestor Jacques' well constructed 1984.



Photo Richard Archambault, 2007



Photo André G. Archambault, 2007

Annual Report 2004
Pointe-à-Callière Society

School of Archaeological Excavation of Pointe-à-Callière: another fruitful year.

During the third excavation campaign done at the site where Montréal was founded, the archaeological school started by the Pointe-à-Callière Society with the collaboration of the University of Montréal welcomed several archaeology trainees at the 214, place d'Youville site.

The season was very much anticipated, as the target depth this time was to be 2,5 meters, the level associated with fort of Ville Marie during that era. The wait was not in vain. The northern portion of the excavation revealed a rectangular dig of 2 by 6 meters, no doubt the septic area of a large building. More to the south, a dense remnants of the past was uncovered; a latrine pit, on the back of the building, a circular pit of a depth of 20 centimetres, like a water or compost basin, and a third rectangular pit, comprised of very organic earth in which a multitude of raspberry seeds surrounding a green glazed bowl. This pit connected with a little exterior yard, strewn with table scraps (bones from domestic and wild animals) which were covered with ashes and mixed with scales - perhaps garbage from a barrel in which soap was made from a base of fish oil.

The building and contained garden could be associated with a building built in 1643 inside the fort and inhabited for 30 years by its proprietor, it would be the manor of Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, founder and Governor of Montréal.

The end of the season was marked by the fascinating discovery, to the south of the garden, a pit sunk deeply into the natural soil, and relics of wood impregnated with iron oxide supporting a circular form work. It could have been the well order by Sieur de Maisonneuve for his manor from Jacques Archambault in 1658.

The excavations of the pit stopped at 5 meters below ground level and one meter from the water table, again without attaining the bottom of the well and the deposit of objects we expected to find. In all possibility, excavations to follow also at the heart of the Ville-Marie fort were reserved for other major discoveries for that unknown period of the beginning of Montréal.



211, rue de la Commune Ouest
Site Web officiel du Vieux-Montréal
Photo Normand Rajotte, 2004.

Building located at 211, de la Commune West, and with its main address at the near 214, place d'Youville.





Photo, given by Mr. Alain Vandal, archeologist from Pointe-à-Callière.

“In 2004, excavations finally brought the discovery of a well that we associate with the notarized act of 1658 making work such as the digging in the fort official.

“In 2005, new discoveries and their association with those of previous years finally made it possible for archaeologist to conclude that they were really at the fort location and were able to hypothesize the location of the excavations in the north-east portion of the fort.

“In 2006, archaeological students discovered a greater number of artefacts, than in previous years (animal bones, sandstone earthenware etc.) and the updating of a masonry wall”

A reproduction of the well at Pointe-à-Callière can be found a few steps to the north of the original one dug by our ancestor.

The discovery of the relics represents a major enrichment of the historic heritage of Montrealers.

It's in the basement of this building of Vieux-Montréal, 214, place d'Youville, that the vestiges of a well, dug in October 1658 by our ancestor Jacques Archambault, were uncovered. The site of this excavation, lead in collaboration with the ministry of Cultural Affairs and Communications (Québec) and the University of Montréal, is near a commemorative reproduction of the same well built next to the Pointe-à-Callière museum at the beginning of the 1980's.

The pictures show on one hand a part of the main entry of the building and on the other hand, the museum archeologist, Mr. Alain Vandal, showing the well's emplacement.

The second person is Pierre Archambault, archivist of our family association.



Photos André G. Archambault, 2007



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A shoe of 2000 years found

May 11, 2005, London

Some English archaeologists announced the discovery of an old shoe of two thousand years in a well near the Wellington Street in the Southwest of England yesterday.

“As far as we know, it is the oldest shoe ever found in the United Kingdom”, announced the leader of the archaeological team. “It is relatively well preserved with the sewing intact and the holes for the laces still visible in the leather”.

The shoe was found near a site dating from the Bronze Age, where the researchers discovered two wells dating probably back to the Iron Age (around 700 before J.-C.). The one of the two was built from a tree trunk where it was found.

The shoe, which did measure 30 centimeters, probably belonged to a man, but the archaeologists ignore if the owner lost it or if it was symbolically placed in the hollow of the tree by the last occupant of the place. They explained that only a dozen of shoes have been found in Europe.

Amazingly, did it not surprise us to hear about the discovery in 2004 of the first well of Ville-Marie dug by the ancestor Jacques Archambault 350 years ago at the place D’Youville in Montréal?

Love Wells

The *puits d’amour*, or Love wells, are a sweet that is worth a tasting to discover the gastronomy of the French First and Second Empires. They are also called “darioles”. In the Middle Ages, *darioleurs* would sell them by open outcry in the streets. It’s quite similar to egg purées with orange blossom and vanilla flavours.

Take a dozen little moulds to make pâtés, line a paste in a tin with leaf trimming or short crust pastry. Put in a terrine two whole eggs, about two tablespoons of diluted flour, and add two egg yolks, caster sugar, orange blossom nougat or some other nougat, crushed macaroons and cream, as much as the moulds can contain, melt a touch of butter and put in the terrine before putting it into the oven.

When the moulds are filled, put on a plafond* and bake. You can make chocolate love wells, vanilla love wells, etc.

* The plafond is a large metal plate that is used to bake different things in the oven.

Le Cuisinier économe de feu Archambault, Paris, 1821.

The African adventure or quest for water

Adventurers' times

The adventure of BURGÉAP (Specialized Environmental Study Bureau) starts in Africa, with the enhancement of ground-waters in the Sahelian zone. Jean Archambault makes his geological apprenticeship at the Colonial Administration Service. It's in Tunis that he puts in practice hydrogeology. A first experience that will be decisive in the creation of the Bureau.

It is the war aftermath, we can hardly imagine much enthusiasm and idealism of the geologist in those times... As of 1948, Jean Archambault leaves for a mission in the belt of Niger, Senegal and Mauritania to identify aquifers and to develop pastoral hydraulic and water supply to Dakar, Conakry and mining centers. As of 1954, the first engineers of the Bureau share those studies, which interest almost all of West Africa, and other regions. In those times, hydro geologists are cartographers, adventurers, pacing up and down bush country, hunting to eat, facing destabilizing situations, astounded by the beauty of the landscape.



Aquarelle de Jean Archambault
www.burgeap.fr

Jean Archambault, the founder

He graduated in 1932 from the Strasbourg School of petroleum, he started his geologist career in 1933 at 22 years old. There is hardly only the research of petroleum that offers job opportunities, and the research fields are situated in the French African territories. So, it's quite normal that Jean Archambault is working in French Occidental Africa (AOF) then in Madagascar and then in Tunis, searching for petroleum. But, as of 1940, in Tunis, as part of the hydraulic protectorate service, he lays the basis, with Castany and Schoeller, of a new field based on ground-waters, water control and management: hydrogeology. His work will guide the training and research for decades.

In 1947, his sense for independence wins. He gives up the Colonial Administration and creates, in his Neuilly's home, BURGÉAP, appraisal and counselling office, embodiment of his own view of hydrogeology. The agency walks on two feet immediately: fresh water supply of the towns of France, it is war aftermath and rebuilding time, and search for water in black Africa. From this African passion, numerous human adventures are born, and a systematic study of large aquifers groups of French Africa, the founder of all subsequent work and studies.

Jean Archambault, a man of character, self-conscious of his independence, able to oppose abusive powers, implements the rules which are the basis of the work of the BURGÉAP. The absolute rigor of know-how and inner belief that the given advice is actually the best. The clarity of the statements and of the written reports are essential, as for concern and respect, anytime, anywhere, for the human and natural environment. This rigorous ethics, inseparable from his profound Christian faith, lived through all of the BURGÉAP era¹.



Source : www.burgeap.fr



Did you know that...

... The Jean-Archambault Award created in 2000, this Archambault family initiative, the Jean-Archambault Award aims to encourage a young French language hydro geologist practitioner, having fulfilled, if possible, overseas or abroad, one or more exemplary actions of practical nature, integrating in particular an important section of contact with the land.

... There is the Groupe Archambault Conseil, which main activity is counseling and know-how in geology and hydro geology. It is, furthermore, the main shareholder of three drilling companies specialized in execution and restoration of ground-water catch system.

This independent corporation was created more then 30 years ago, by Christian Archambault in the Lyon region, thus repeating what his father Jean Archambault had done 40 years earlier by creating BUR-GÉAP. The activity grew up with the creation of the Paris Agency in 1999, then with the Tours Agency in 2002.

In 2007, Christian Archambault did sold his society to Groupe Suez.



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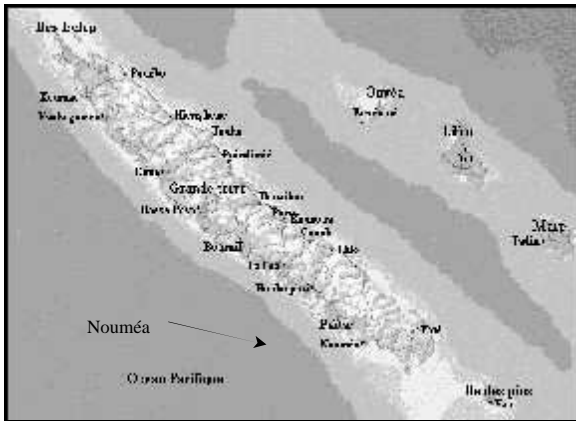
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The beginning of the XXth century was to be rich in the finding of petroglyphs thanks to Marius Archambault, born on February 18 1864, probably in New-Caledonia. Marius joined the Postal service in Noumea, on August 1st 1885. As he spent most of his career there, he became head of the service in 1903. He may be considered as the great discoverer of Neo-Caledonian rock signs. His frequent tours through the island, nicknamed the *Island of crosses*, for the Postal service, gave him the opportunity to make numerous discoveries.




In 1898, his first discovery, the famous *Jessie's Stone* near Houailou, sadly made him believe that he was the first discoverer of Rock art. Previously unknown to him were the works of Glaumont, which were not yet popularized.

“...Living in the colony for many years, called on by my work as telegrapher to go randomly from one post to the other, I thought I knew New-Caledonia on the tip of my fingers and I would never have supposed that there may have been any question of megalithic monuments or any other stone or rock signs. I was even more inclined to believe this since my many incursions in the most diverse regions of the island, even the wildest, never hinted at the presence of anything similar, nor has anyone else to my knowledge. Yet, here I stumble upon an enormous rock... As I returned home, my first charge was to read all the writers who have long described our indigenous peoples. I made sure that no one had mentioned the existence of megalithic monuments in New-Caledonia, the petroglyphs on the islands stones and rocks.”

Marius Archambault died in Paris on October 18th 1920. He published the story of his discoveries from 1901 to 1918 in numerous French anthropological and archeological publications as well as in a few newspapers.





M^e Denise Archambault

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Andre J Archambault President



Did you know that ...

... Laurent Archambault of Farnham, married in Richelieu in 1927 to Minerve Many, was head of the Postmasters Association.

... J. Olivier Archambault, treasurer-secretary of the town of Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets from 1928 to 1959, was a post master from 1930 to 1937. In 1930, he married Blanche Lemelin, her neighbor and also a fellow postmaster.

... Jacques Archambault, our association's translator, son of Olivier and Blanche Lemelin, husband of Madeleine Saint-Aubin owns a rich collection of postcards. It is mainly comprised of scenery of the Saint-Laurent and Richelieu valleys and of Québec villages.

... At the end of the XIXth century, near the actual site of Moulin Bleu, on the other side of the Saint-Esprit river, there once was a number of small services like a ice cream parlor, a butter maker, a general store, a forge and a post office. This little hamlet, although situated in the confines of the Saint-Esprit parish, was also visited by many inhabitants of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan. Since the last decade of the XIXth century, the hamlet had took on the official name of Laurence, in honor of Laurence Archambault, daughter of blacksmith Onésime and of Rose-Anna Saint-André, last of which held the town's post office. The Archambault-Saint-André couple had official charge of the post office, but their daughter Laurence was at the counter at the end of their days in that area. The place still bears the name Laurence on toponymic maps¹.

... The Postman Henri Archambault, of Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, used to carry mail from Contrecoeur. He built a carriage heated by a small wood stove. On occasion, the Antonians would borrow this unusual method of transportation to catch the train in Contrecoeur.

... Léna Archambault, age 10, was assistant postmaster in Charlemagne in 1918.

... Gaspard Archambault, from Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, used his Ford model 4 and his sedan in winter to deliver mail.



Photo of a Post office in 1904²

1. Jean-René Thuot, *Parcours de bâtisseurs à Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan*, p. 311.

2. www.erabliere-lac-beauport.qc.ca



An Archambault into space

Lee Archambault, the pilot of STS-117 Atlantis that landed safely at Edwards Air Force Base, California, June 22, 2007, fulfilled a boyhood dream.

“The first lunar landing was the most significant event of my lifetime,” said this Lieutenant colonel in the USAF and NASA astronaut in a pre-flight interview. “Growing up in the '60s and '70s, I became interested in the space program back then and always had an interest in it.”

Lee, now 47, received his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force (USAF) in January 1985 and had a much distinguished career as a combat pilot and a test pilot before giving serious thought to becoming an astronaut.

Son of Leroy Joseph (Lee) and Mary Ann Archambault, he was born August 25, 1960 in Oak Park, Illinois, and given his father's name. His parents reside in Addison, Illinois, and Lee, who is married to the former Kelly Renee Raup, considers Bellwood, Illinois, to be his hometown. They have three children.

After earning his pilot wings in April 1986, Lee Archambault served as a combat ready F-111D pilot until April 1990, then transitioned to the F-117A Stealth Fighter. From November 1990 through April 1991, he deployed to Saudi Arabia in support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm and flew twenty-two combat missions in the F-117A during the Gulf War. From August 1992 to June 1998 he performed different duties as a test pilot and instructor, including weapons developmental flight tests in all models of the F-16 in July 1995. He has logged over 4250 flight hours in more than 30 different aircraft.

Selected as a pilot by NASA in June 1998, he reported for intensive instruction in Shuttle and International Space Station systems, physiological training and ground school to prepare for T-38 flight training, as well as learning water and wilderness survival techniques. STS-117 Atlantis was the 118th Shuttle mission and the 21st mission to visit the international Space Station. Lee started his training for this mission, including with the Canadarm, about a year and a half ago at the Canadian Space Agency's facilities in Saint-Hubert, Québec.

The major payload was a component called S3/S4 Truss, one of the primary backbone structures on the space station, requiring extensive use of the robotic arm known as the Canadarm. This truss is now holding two solar array wings that will provide power to two electrical power channels on the space station. “We need these additional power channels so that we can add the additional components. Next comes the node, then the Columbus module and soon after that the Japanese modules” Lee, who logged a total of 14 days in space, has the following philosophy about the future of space exploration: “I think we're going to continue to explore. We're going to leave this planet, we're going to go back to the moon, we're going to use what we learn when we go back to the moon, and how to live on the moon, for an extended period of time, and we're going to go to Mars and we're going to live on Mars, and then that'll set the stage for who knows what going even beyond Mars. So I think the future is there.”



Équipage: James F. Reilly II, Steven R. Swanson, Frederic W. Sturckow, Lee Archambault, pilot, Patrick G. Forrester, Danny Olivas.





Did you know that...

The actor Arch Whiting was born Harold J. Archambault in Larchmont, N.Y. on September 29th, 1936.

He was star of Run Joe Run; Sparks on Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea; Guest in Star Trek; Land of the Giants; Garrison's Gorillas; Stoney Burke, Man From Atlantis, Cannon and others.



Harold J. Archambault was also cinematographer who shot such films as "Count Yorga, Vampire", "Angels Die Hard".

Harold Archambault (Arch Whiting) passed away on May 7th, 2007.

www.actordatabase.com/archwhiting



Do you know that...

... Mike Cantillon, with his brother Joe and their brother-in-law, E. J. Archambault of Milwaukee, became partners in the ownership of the Minnesota Millers beginning in 1907 of the class "A" American Association. The purchase price was \$27,000, a great bargain at that time.

In 1967, the American Association's plans to become a major league team fell through, and the lot remained idle over the next few years. Eventually selling it to Edmund Archambault, a real estate investor.

A call to all

So that our publication really is a bulletin that provides a liaison between our members, we really hope that each of you will keep us informed about events in your family, events such as: births, marriages, and deaths. If your information is to be published in our bulletin, we must be informed of it. As usual, we depend on your valued co-operation.

Council member Mike Archambault



Mike Archambault moved to Fountain Hills, Arizona from Columbus, Ohio in 1972. He built one of the first home in Fountain Hills and was among the first 10 families to live there. Mike worked here in town with his father “Archie” for almost ten years under the company name of *Archie’s Construction*. In 1981, he saw a need for quality cabinets in Fountain Hills and started *Fountain Hills Wood Whims Inc.* a custom cabinet shop that employs fifteen craftsmen. Mike and his crew have been providing custom cabinets for Valley builders for more than 20 years.

Mike Archambault has been involved in community services since he moved in Fountain Hills in 1972. He ran annual “Secret Santa” programs, bringing toys to children and helping with food donations for needy families, served as a Cub Scout and Boy Scout leader, and a leader for Order of the Arrow graduating fourteen Eagle Scouts. Mike also helped with the drive to bring the first health clinic to Fountain Hills in 1977. He served on the Church of the Ascension Committee, and with the help of volunteers, Mike built the Church’s rectory. He also helped construct the original town library (now the Fountain Hills Theatre) with the Contractors Association and assisted in building the Sunset Kiwanis clubhouse. He also serve the community as president of the Fountain Hills Youth Association. And as a member of the Sunset Kiwanis.

Mike has been married to Charla for 27 years. The Archambaults have two children, Michelle, 24 and Eric, 21.

Bob Burns, *The Fountain Hills Times*, May 4, 2005.

DR-TECHSOLUTIONS

Dr-Techsolutions is a Canadian company that puts to work experts with more than 25 years of expertise in the conditioning, wrapping and the distribution industries in the pharmaceutical, cosmetics and food fields. Our very own Robert Archambault is the manager of the company. He is the son of Yvon, member of our Association, and of Mariette Page¹, and the nephew of Pierre, our archivist.

Robert Archambault’s team tries to find the best solutions in wrapping equipment. DR-Techsolutions also manufactures automatic labellers and wrapping machinery as well as automatic and semi-automatic labelers, vertical and horizontal carton formers, ink jet systems, etc.

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d’Amérique*, vol. 7, p. 189.
www.drtechsolutions.ca



Thomas B. Archambault

Thomas Burke Archambault, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut on June 23, 1929 to late Ellen and Thomas D. Archambault.

Tom enlisted in the US Navy in 1946. After attending Hospital Corp School he transferred to the Navy's Dental Service and became a prosthetic technician. His duty stations included the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and the U.S. Naval Dental Clinics at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Chelsea, Massachusetts, the US Naval Receiving Station, Boston, and the US Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and the US Naval Station in Newport. He also served aboard the USS Delta, Yellowstone, Cascade, Amphion and Arcadia.

After retiring from the Navy in 1967 as a Chief dental technician, he then entered the Civil Service System in the same capacity at the US Naval Dental Clinic Newport Naval Station from which he retired in 1989 completing almost 43 years of government service.

Tom Archambault was a life member of the Middletown Knights of Columbus and the Newport B.O.P.E. Elks Lodge. Prior to suffering a stroke in 1996 he called Bingo on Monday nights at the Elks Lodge for many years. He also was the cook for the Friday night Soup Kitchen at the Salvation Army in Newport from 1989 until 1996 and helped fill the Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets there. He was a member of The Friend of the Newport public Library where he volunteered for many years. An avid golfer from the age of 13, he was a past member of The Green Valley Golf Club and served as the president of the Green Valley Golf Association in 1975 and won the Governor's Trophy in 1981. He is a current member of Wanumetonomy Golf and Country Club.

Tom was a loving, caring, and generous person who enjoyed the friendship of many. He was known for his sense of humor, which never failed him throughout his ordeal. His brave and realistic attitude towards his illness sustained his family and friends.

He died at home on Wednesday, August 24, 2005 after a long and courageous fight with cancer. 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.

Napoléon 1st and the Archambault men:

There have been the two Archambault brothers, a footman and a coachman among the twelve servants that have been authorized to follow Napoléon to Sainte-Hélène Island. After Napoléon's death the youngest one had supported Napoléon's head while Burton had made a cast of his face. Archambault had been in charge to carry the news to his brother Joseph for Napoléon. Upon their return to Paris, the Archambault men had received a military record attesting their services, two years pay, and a pension of one third of their wages until their death.

Extracted from "Sainte-Hélène" by Octave Aubry



We would like to extend our sincerest thanks to the University of Sherbrooke, and in particular M. Gregg Beaudoin, professor of the University, who responded favorably to our request within the framework of his community service program. Thanks to their efforts, we are now in possession of a graciously offered portable computer. It will serve our association during meetings, and particularly for the genealogical database research.

Sincere thanks to Maurice from Chertsey who donated a book to the association entitled, *Histoire de Chertsey des origines à l'an 2000*. The work presents many Archambault from this beautiful village of the Lanaudière region.



We are proud to announce the birth of Eva, daughter of Michel and Myriam Gervais (Yvon Gervais et Marie Dumouchel). The parents and grandparents Richard, our president, and his wife Diane rejoice of this event.

Congratulations to the parents.

Our thanks to Michel for creating and updating our Web site.



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2008 celebrations

2008 will be host of important celebrations. In June 7 and 8, we will be in Québec City during the festivities of the 400th anniversary of one of the first French settlements in America. Attached, you will find the complete program of both days.

Fall will also be a festive occasion, this time in Montréal, September 6, where we will remember the first notarized well, dug by our ancestor Jacques. We will visit the site of the first settlement of Ville-Marie, where our ancestors lived. We will remember that the eldest son of Jacques, Denys, was buried in the settlement's first cemetery in 1651. We will host a short ceremony in front of a replica of the ancestor's well, two steps from the original one dug by Jacques Archambault 350 years ago. The vestiges of this well were recently unearthed at the same time as the remains of a part of the first Ville-Marie fort at Pointe-à-Callière, between the Saint-Laurent and the old Saint-Pierre rivers. Join us while we relive many family memories on the same location where the first Archambault lived on Montréal Island.



We are happy to announce the birth of Victor, son of Jean-François Leblanc and Myriam Poirier (André Poirier and Maryse Lefebvre). Jean-François is the son of Daniel Leblanc and our translator Monique Archambault. Monique is also member of the Board of Directors of "Archambault d'Amérique".

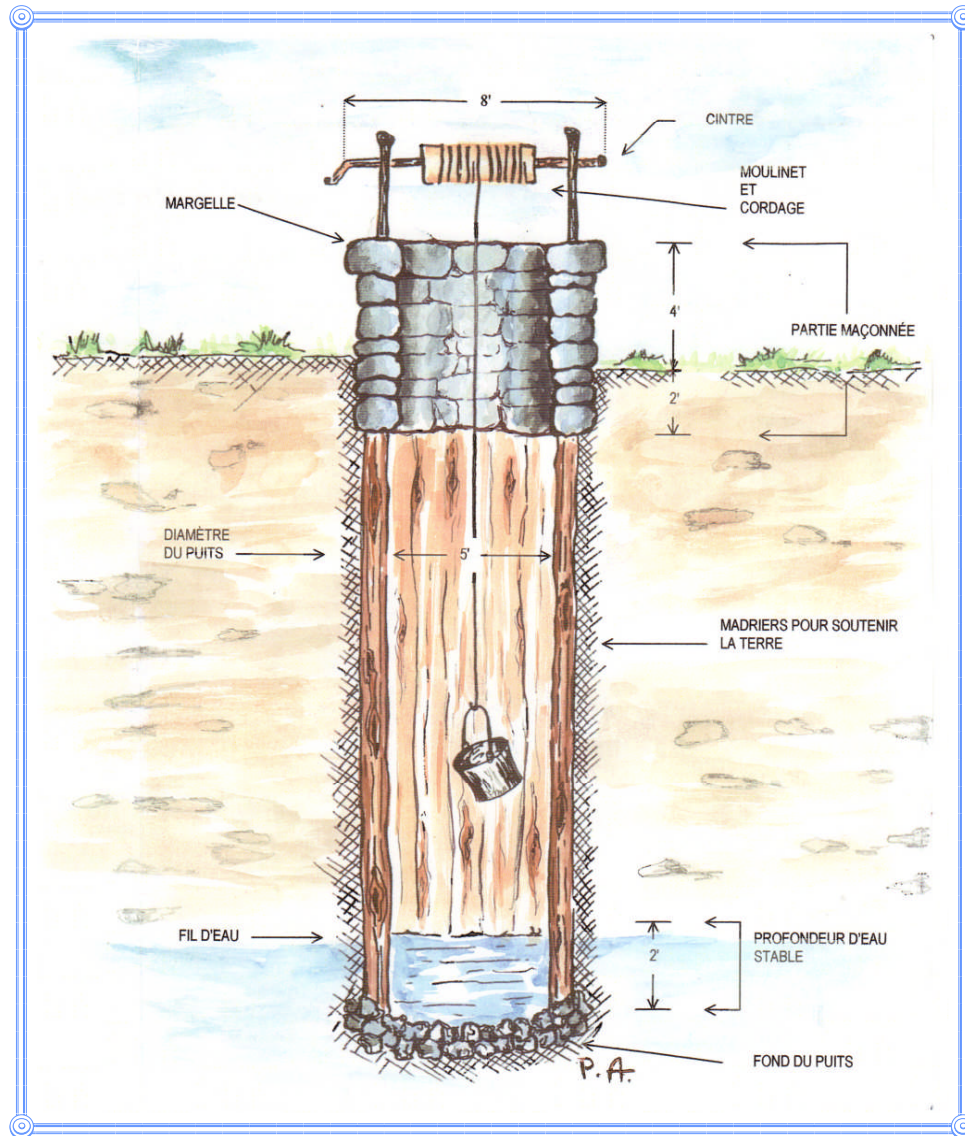
Congratulations to the parents.



Saviez-vous que...

... Afin de récompenser ses artisans, l'Association du camionnage du Québec (ACQ) décerne à tous les ans, le Prix Camille-Archambault. Fondateur de l'Association des Archambault d'Amérique, Camille a consacré sa vie à la reconnaissance de l'industrie du transport, tant sur le plan provincial que national. Il jouissait d'une renommée internationale et a été invité à prononcer de nombreux discours lors de conférences portant sur son domaine de spécialité.

First well dug in 1658 by the ancestor Jacques Archambault



Drawing of Pierre Archambault, archivist of Les Archambault d'Amérique, according to dimensions given into the contract deposited at Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BANQ) in Montréal.