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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
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AROUND THE RACE TRACK

Bulletin

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Car racing

Automobile racing is a sport that includes competition cars or racing cars depending on the epithet. It is to be distinguished from the motor sport that includes biking races. Automobile racing is one of the most popular amongst spectators and the most broadcasted.

Among the major competition, let's mention the Grand Prix, stock-cars, rallies, carting, races on ice, etc.

Automobile sport was born almost immediately following the construction of the first motor cars fuelled by gas. In 1894, the very first competition is organized by a newspaper in Paris, *Le petit Journal*. It is a reliability test to judge the best performances in the field. A year later, the first real race is held from Paris to Bordeaux. The spectators are completely flabbergasted and the sport is a hoot in no time. The rising speed of cars forces this sport to change venues and limit itself to closed circuits, designed especially to this end.

This sport has changed a great deal since 1894, but the spirit is still the same: men, and sometimes women – real professionals in any case – race in high tech vehicles.

A few Archambault became recognized for their feats in car racing.

Jonathan Archambault

On November 5, 2006 in a conference room at the Auberge Universelle of Drummondville, 800 fans of stock-cars on dirt celebrated the winners of the last season that went on in the autodromes of Drummondville and Granby.

Richard, a member of our Association and cousin of our vice-president Raynald, quite active in the stock-car field, was rewarded the President's Cup for his dedication to this sport¹. With the Granby autodrome – a sponsor for 21 years now – Richard



Archambault, son of Réal and Marthe Dupuis², wore a second hat this season in letting his son Jonathan make his début in the Sportsman class. Furthermore, as the owner of Lettrage Richard, he helps a lot of competitors by doing volunteer work.

Founded in 1981, the company Lettrage Richard has acquired a great deal of expertise in creative lettering.

Sean Archambault

Sean was born on October 11, 1988, in Grand Rapids (Michigan). He studies at the Grand Rapids High School and works part time at Crown Motors. He races cars since he is very young. He is part of the Instant Cash Advance Sportsman division and drives the number 10 car at Berlin Raceway. In 2006, Sean was named Newcomer of the year.

Craig Archambault

The Crown Motors of Holland (Michigan) sponsors Craig Archambault, whose car was built by Green Light Performance. Craig has another sponsor: Mark's Detailing; S&S Racing.

Flyin' Ryan Archambault

Ryan Archambault (of the Archambault racing stable, which comprises six members among who his brother Keith) drives the number 54 car at the Star

1. www.guideauto.com/

2. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 6, p. 262.

Speedway & Sugar Hill Speedway. Trained in racing by his father and uncle, Flyin' Ryan Archambault has a 15 year-experience in this sport. The Archambault racing stable is sponsored by the Sugar Hill Speedway, Universal Signworks, State-line Convenience Store and New England Motor Racing Supply.

Ryan's brother Keith and his friend fine-tune the car, check the tire pressure, and his father and Eddie oversee the whole process and work on the motor before each race.

Race became popular in New Hampshire because of the involvement of David « Archie » and Debbie Archambault.

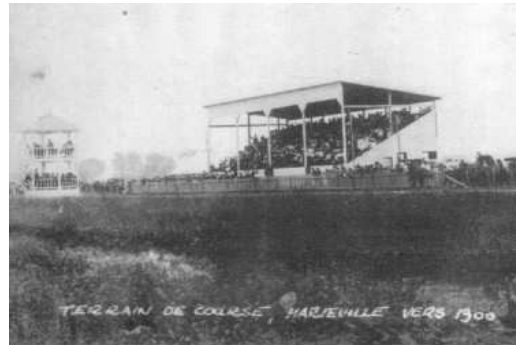
David "Archie" and Debbie Archambault

Debbie and David "Archie" Archambault, owners of the Sugar Hill Speedway in Weare (New Hampshire) won the Jodi Blanchette Outstanding Achievement Award after having used racing to collect funds for the battle against cancer. The speedway was sold in 2005.

For more than twenty years, David "Archie" Archambault has been the owner of the New England Kart Center. He builds motors for karts that are so powerful that many racers won thanks to him. Archie himself won a great many races.

Racing Field in Marieville

On August 30, 1906, Joseph Archambault, son of François-Xavier and Euphrosine Brodeur, along with eleven of his friends founded in Marieville a society of leisure and exhibitions and racing club called "Club de course de Marieville".



TERRAIN DE COURSE, MARIEVILLE VERS 1900



Did you know that...

... Aldéa Archambault, fille de William et de Philomène Léveillé, épouse de Louis Villeneuve, sont les grands-parents de Gilles Villeneuve (1950-1982), coureur automobile de la firme italienne Ferrari. Gilles a remporté plusieurs courses de formule Un, notamment en 1978 le Grand prix de Montréal. Le circuit de Montréal porte son nom.

... C'est en février 2007 qu'avait lieu la présentation du Grand prix sur glace de Lanaudière Vision Harley-Davidson Repentigny, à Lavaltrie. Les amateurs ont eu droit à des courses d'autos spectaculaires. C'est Pierre Archambault, du Groupe Remorquage Pierre, de Le Gardeur, qui a remporté la victoire dans la finale A. Chez les filles, Isabelle Roch, conjointe de Pierre, a terminé deuxième. Pierre est le fils de Roger et de Nicole Simard¹.

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 7, p. 169.

Alfred-Oscar Archambault
son of Alfred and Arzélie Legros,
Sainte-Rose-du-Lac, Manitoba

Son of Isaac and Marie Brodeur¹, Alfred was born in Saint-Hyacinthe (Montréal, Québec) on May 2, 1858. Married in Saint-Hyacinthe on January 11, 1881 to Arzélie Legros, daughter of Joseph and Elmière Bernier, this couple had seven children: Georgiana, Alfred-Oscar, Clarinda, Philomène-Olympia-Arzélie, Marie, Anna and Hermine. After residing in Minnesota, this family settled down in Manitoba in 1903.



Alfred-Oscar et Marie-Odina-Exina Lahaie

Photo Mme Yvonne A. Grabowsky

Their son, Alfred-Oscar, born in Saint-Hyacinthe on April 10, 1884, got married in Makinak, Manitoba, on June 6, 1908, to Marie-Odina-Exina Lahaie, who had recently arrived from Drummondville (Centre-du-Québec). From this marriage, eleven children, five daughters and six sons were brought up. A resident of Sainte-Rose-du-Lac, Alfred-Oscar Archambault was a town-councillor from January 1928 to December 1931, mayor from January 1932 to December 1947 and again town-councillor during some thirty years. Alfred-Oscar had a very active life in Sainte-Rose.

In 1911, his father Alfred, a carpenter, designed and built a house on an existing foundation measuring 38 feet by 38 for Count Yves de la Fonchais, who immigrated from Brehan, Morbihan, France in 1905 with his spouse Thérèse de Roquefeuille.

Wood used for the frame of the house arrived in Makinak by train and was transported to Sainte-Rose-du-Lac, a distance of 24 km (15 miles) by teams of horses conducted by Alfred-Oscar and his brother-in-law Félix Pinette, husband of Philomène-Olympia-Arzélie. He also helped his father to build this three-story house. Many among the first settlers of this town also helped in the building of the house.

The first floor was divided between seven bedrooms, a large kitchen and a large entrance hall.

The second floor was similar to the first for the domestic servants. The third floor was used for stocking goods and for an imposing water reservoir where water was pumped manually from a well and flew by gravity to the lower floors.



www.town.sterosedulac.mb.ca/ste_rose_history_pg1.htm

Alfred-Oscar Archambault died in Sainte-Rose-du-Lac on April 10, 1987 at the age of 103, and his wife Marie-Odina-Exina Lahaie died in the same town on October 13, 1989.

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 4, p. 173.



*François Bibeau, husband of Jeanne Chalifour,
the daughter of Paul and Jacquette Archambault, daughter of our Ancestor
was a real "coureur des bois" (trapper)*

"Coureur des bois"

François Bibeau was born in La Rochelle in 1642. He's the son of Jacques and Jeanne Loiseau. He crosses the Atlantic Ocean in the Spring of 1660, and upon his arrival in New France, he settles in the city of Trois-Rivières (Mauricie, Québec).

François quickly realizes that the only profitable business is the fur trade. He becomes "coureur des bois". He goes, along with a few companions, in far away regions where he swaps with the "Savages" brandy or petty objects like hunting knives, mirrors, and so on. The French receive in exchange very precious furs. The life of trappers had certain charms, but was a risky business also. Stranded in the middle of the woods, far away from civilization, trappers could not rely on the protection of the law. They visited different tribes, sometimes in a friendly manner, but in other cases, they would lose their hair and even their lives in an Indian village. The trapping business is legal at the beginning of the colony.

A wedding brewing

François Bibeau enjoys travelling on the St-Lawrence and other rivers. He doesn't fear danger. He fully takes advantage of his adventurous life and travels for almost a decade, but he's getting older; he will be thirty years old soon. He met in Québec City a very nice young lady called Jeanne Chalifour. He would be ready to commit, but there are two obstacles in the way of his happiness: the fur trade that demands a last voyage to the north of the Huronie (Huron country), and worse yet: the very young age of this lovely gal. As a matter of fact, Jeanne is only fourteen years old, and her parents, Paul Chalifour and Jacquette Archambault (daughter of the Ancestor Jacques) are not keen to let her leave.

Will of François Bibeau in favour of his fiancée Jeanne Chalifour

François succeeds, nonetheless, to convince Jeanne's parents to sign a marriage contract just before his very last departure to the North-West. On October 29, 1668, there is a meeting in Québec City, between the spouses to be, François and Jeanne, her parents, Paul Chalifour and Jacquette Archambault, and a few witnesses before the solicitor Vachon, to sign the marriage contract. In January, the same solicitor writes an important certificate illustrating the confidence of François in his young bride to be. It is a will in which he bequeaths his fortune to Jeanne.

One last trip

In the Spring of 1671, François embarks on the longest and most perilous trip of his career as a trapper. He leaves Trois-Rivières (Mauricie, Québec) on his bark canoe with many companions, goes down the St-Lawrence River down to Montréal, goes up the Outaouais River up to Lake Nipissing. He hits the French River, at the North of the Nipissing Lake, which leads the party to the Huron Lake. They find themselves with the savage Amikoués or the People of the Beaver. In the North of the Huron Lake, they set up their tents in their village. That is how François spends the beginning of 1671. This is the very village where François and his fellow travellers met in October 1670.



Représenté par C.W. Jefferys, le sieur de Saint-Lusson prend possession de la région des Grands-Lacs, lors d'une cérémonie le 14 juin 1671.

Nicolas Perrot and Monsieur de Saint-Lusson were sent on a mission by the Governor, Monsieur de Courcelles, to go to Wisconsin to reunite the representatives of the West and enter into a solemn alliance with all the savage nations. Monsieur Perrot and Monsieur Saint-Lusson had called for a big meeting at the beginning of June 1671, in Sault-Sainte-Marie, Ontario. François Bibeau had understood the huge profit that he could get out of the fur business with such a crowded meeting of Indians. The ceremony of the taking possession of the West countries on behalf of the King of France takes place on June 14, with the agreement of fourteen Indian peoples coming from everywhere. Perrot and de Saint-Lusson, the Jesuits Fathers, Allouez, Dablon and Dreuilletés, as well as François Bibeau and many of his companions, sign the statement of the taking possession.

François Bibeau, after the signing of the statement spent a few more days with the Indians, and once his business is done, heads home. He travels in the North of the Huron Lake, arrives in the Georgian Bay, and his canoes take the little French River, that has its source in the Nipissing Lake. After crossing the lake, the travellers came out at the Outaouais River, stopped in Montréal and end up in Québec City, that is a route of more than 700 miles, in canoes, on rivers that demand a great ability. They arrive at the beginning of August 1671.

The short time needed to make this very long trip is quite understandable. François longs to see his fiancée and marry her. The union is celebrated in Notre-Dame de Québec, on August 17, 1671. The wedding doesn't last long, because we find in the clerk's documents of the solicitor Adhémar, dated March 20, 1680, an "inventory of François's belongings and of the late Jeanne Chalifour, his wife".

Source: Lucette Bibeault

Three years before his travelling to the West, the explorer, interpreter and fur dealer Nicolas Perrot, had formed on August 12, 1667, a fur trading company with three settlers from Montréal: Isaac Nafrechaux and the two brothers-in-law Toussaint Beaudry, father-in-law of Françoise Archambault, daughter of Laurent and Catherine Marchand, as well as Jean Desroches, father-in-law of Marie-Anne Archambault, another daughter of Laurent.

1. www.fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simon_François_Daumont_de_Saint-Lusson

Trappers or travellers?



Coureur des bois
Wood engraving by Arthur Heming

The trapper is like the traveller, involved in the fur trade with the Amerindians in the XVIIth Century in North America, but unlike the traveller, he doesn't have a trading permit delivered by the King of France.

Louis Archambault, a single young man from Pointe-aux-Trembles (Montréal, Québec) enlists in 1737 to make the trip to the Michillimakinak post in a canoe full with goods. He is to canoe down the river the same year with the common convoys. Jacques Archambault, also from Pointe-aux-Trembles, was also hired in 1737 to go to the Michipicaton post, spend the Winter there and come back in the following year. Jean-Baptiste, from Longue-Pointe (Montréal, Québec), son of Laurent Archambault and Anne Courtemanche, was also hired in 1722, to make the canoe trip up to the Pays d'En-Haut (Upward Countries) and come back with some furs. Also, Antoine Archambault, after having been given in 1737 the permission to go to New-England, is condemned to pay a 500-pound fine for having traded merchandise from abroad.



2. http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coureur_des_bois



Did you know that...

Pierre Janot dit Lachapelle, married on January 31st 1681 with Pétronille Tessier, born on March 18, 1670, daughter of Urbain Tessier and Marie Archambault, daughter of our ancestor; a year after his wedding, he neglected his land to travel as far as Fort Pontchartrain, Illinois.

The notary of the time wrote « *Pierre left his young wife of 15 years old alone. He went to Illinois with his employee Louis Brosseau. Urbain Tessier and Marie Archambault would like to take a break of this intruder. It's him who should provide living to the family.* »

Armoiries Monarc

Vos armoiries familiales
peintes à la main sur une
plaque de bois

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Andre J Archambault President

Bonjour.

J'ai le plaisir de vous inviter à visiter mon tout nouveau site Internet,
Vous pourrez voir plusieurs de mes tableaux en demandant à Google :



A member writes us...

... Thanks to all of you for all your hard work to keep the Association together. This USA branch of the family appreciates all your efforts! We have utilized your Genealogy records to trace correctly documented family connections. Two new paternal cousins were found due to DNA matches back to Laurent. Great Job.

Cousin Leora Jane Archambault Rogers, Terre Haute, Indiana.

... Félicitations et merci à France Archambault et son équipe d'un beau travail et d'inclure sur la papeterie notre très beau blason. Vous nous rendez aussi la tâche de renouvellement de membres très facile.

Yolande A. Trudeau

Welcome to new members

Gerald Archambault

Diane Archambault

Yves Archambault

Jean Speed

Lawrence Archambault

Estelle Joly-Lanthier

St. Catharines, Ontario

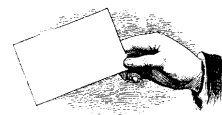
Barrie, Ontario

Montréal, Québec

Buckley, Washington

Sterling Heights, Michigan

Laval, Québec



André Archambault



Son of Ovila and Claudette Arpin¹, André was born on April 1st 1963 at Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec). Elder child of a family of five, he has two brothers : Patrick et Martin, and two sisters Maryse et Julie, who passed away on June 9th 1975.

Spouse of France Benoît, he had a little boy, Raphaël born on January 1st 1983. Life is tough for the couple and they split away.

Ovila, his dad, founded more than 40 years ago, Les Pétroles O. Archambault, managed today by his son Patrick, André's brother. He delivered fuel oil to residences, businesses and farms.

Through the model of his dad, André wished to own his business. After his separation from France Benoît, André moved in Ontario where he will learn the Shakespear language. He met Helen Pandur, Hungarian anglophone whom he married, on April 14th, 1987. He became construction entrepreneur, business which he sold in 1990. He then shifted his career to jewelery creation in the Niagara Falls region since the area is more favorable to his business through the tourism industry.



André love change and in 1995, he started a computer business, he sold his jewelery business in 1999 as managing these two businesses became to much.

For André, the local market is too small. He then started distributing his products in Australia, Mexico and Russia. André support our association not only as a member but buying publicity. (see the APLCOMPUTER.COM in page 8)

Having alcool problems, in 1991 André became member of the Alcoholic anonymous which he still is close today. He is committed to his community as the President of the local Lions International, of a French Richelieu club of Ontario, of the Alouette club and he also act as a big brother in Niagara.

During his spare time, André loves to work in the neighbouring farms. His uncle Chrétien, spouse of Constance Beauregard, does business farming on a more than 400 acres land at Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu and since the last few years, the couple is raising pigs.

André now realized that his roots are still in Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, and plans to return someday.

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 7, p. 144.

*Family tree
of
André 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

Pierre Lachenaie 10/25/1733 Agathe Forget-Depatie

Pierre Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 02/01/1762 Suzanne Dumontet

Jean-Baptiste Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 10/03/1796 Marguerite Forques-Laprise

Jean-Baptiste Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 10/07/1822 Thérèse Petit

Jean-Baptiste Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 08/14/1860 Christine Archambault

Joseph Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 06/20/1892 Merculine Phaneuf

Abel Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 10/28/1939 Jeannette Martin

Orila Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 11/03/1962 Claudette Arpin

André Welland, Ontario 01/14/1987 Helen Pandur



*The house of Elmire,
in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu*



Photo Christine Bertrand

In 1888, Joseph Gaudette sold part of his land to Elmire Archambault, daughter of Pierre-Maxime and Marguerite Guertin¹. She must have built a house in those years, because in 1916 she gave one sixth undivided of the land and the building to her sister Fébronie. When Elmire died in January 1921, Fébronie inherited the property. In November 1921, she sold to her three sisters, all nuns², one sixth undivided of the property. The following year, the three nuns, donated by deed the usufruct of the property to their brother Jean-Baptiste-Olivier and his spouse, Marie Ludivine Victoria Fournier, to their brother Raymond, priest, and to their sisters Annette, Simonne, Marie-Thérèse and Pauline. Victoria Fournier Archambault became a widow and sold the property to Eugénie and Marielle Tessier in 1943.

Noteworthy is the fact that this house, located at 970, rue du Rivage, was built by a woman was inhabited almost exclusively by women.

This wooden one and a half story building is a Quebec-style house with American influence, which is characterized by the details of the roof, the underlining of the edges and by the lay-out and ornamentation of the openings of neoclassical influence. The open front porch under the cornice also emphasizes this theme.

Reproduced with the authorization of La Société historique et culturelle de Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu.

Mille saisons Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 1750-2000, p. 145.

1. *D.G.A.A.*, vol. 3, p.239.

2. Pierre Archambault, *Les Archambault dans le domaine religieux*. p. 34 et 35.

*Family tree
of
Olivier Archambault*

Jacques France around the year 1629 Françoise Tourault

Laurent Montréal 01/07/1660 Catherine Marchand

Pierre Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal 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

Jean-Baptiste Olivier Portneuf 02/05/1894 Marie Ludivine Victoria Fournier



Amable Beaudry, (1837-1919) in the Secession War

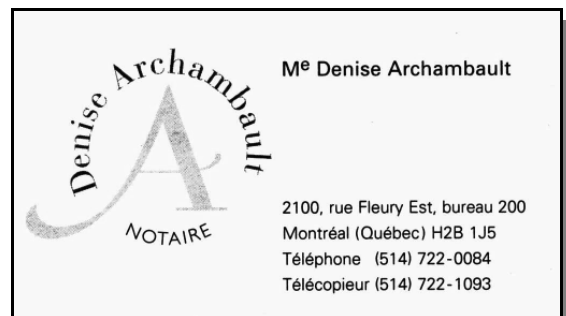


Amable Beaudry was born on April 8, 1837 at Saint-Jean-Baptiste, (Montérégie, Québec), son of Jean-Baptiste Beaudry and Monique Archambault. Monique is the daughter of Joseph-Marie Archambault of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec) and Monique Durocher, sister of the mother of Mother Marie-Rose, beatified in 1983¹.

Joseph-Marie Archambault, a captain of militia, and 3 of his brothers were the founders in 1750, of the village of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu.

On April 10, 1856 he married Rosina Gorman (Gaumond) at Fitchburg, Worcester County, Massachusetts. On July 12, 1861 Amable mustered into service with the 15th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. On January 1st, 1862 he was promoted to corporal and on September 17, of the same year he was wounded at *The Battle of Antietam* in Maryland, Washington County. The next day he was promoted to Sergeant and on July 1863 Amable was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. On May 1864, he was wounded at the *Battle of the Wilderness*, Orange County Virginia. According to his pension papers on May 12 1864, he was wounded in the left knee.

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 2, p. 172.



Amable Beaudry wrote for a publication (unidentified) telling of his experience at Gettysburg

Prisoner of Confederate was insulted by Officer
by Amable Beaudry

After marching thirty-five miles in one day in order to reach Gettysburg in the time for the fighting my command Company B of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers drew up in Emmitsburg in fighting array. We hadn't long to wait before we found that we had arrived in plenty of time to accomplish our purpose, if that purpose was to shoot and be shot at.

Cannonading commenced in earnest about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Just before sundown the confederate infantry made a charge driving back the third corps situated on our left. Unfortunately a large brick house kept us from seeing the situation and twenty-eight of us were captured.

That night when under guard some of our men overheard that more confederates went on that charge than returned and thereby gleaned the pleasant news that our army had not been destroyed. During the night of the 5th, while marching under guard, Comrade John Farnum and myself left the line and took refuge in a wooded ridge

The next morning we ran into two federate boys who had "had enough of fighting" and gave us their guns, and we, with our two prisoners, rejoined our company.

Here is an incident that may be interesting in showing how hard it is to love those who have whipped us: As the line of prisoners was marching one of the boys was taken, with a vomiting spell and stepped out from the ranks. General Lee was passing at the time and one of his staff, seeing the man on line, reprimanded the officer in charge for allowing such breach of discipline. The officer's response to the staff officer was "That gentleman was sick", whereupon the staff officer reprimanded him for calling such a man a gentleman, stating "Don't call that man a gentleman²."



The Battle of Antietam, was the bloodiest single battle in American history Amable Beaudry was among the woundeds.

http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bataille_d'Antietam

2. Source : Susan Harnwell, 15th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.



*Many births in the family of Pauline Caron,
wife of the late Aimé Archambault.*



After the birth of Amély, daughter of Maryse (Claude Archambault and Mireille Vincent) and Benoît Durette great-granddaughter of Aimé and Pauline, on May 18, 2007, William, son of Philippe Houle (Hélène Archambault and Daniel Houle) and Mélissa Robertson, great-grandson of Aimé and Pauline, on October 20, 2007, and then Victor, son of Jean-François Leblanc (Monique Archambault and Daniel Leblanc) and Myriam Poirier, also great-grandson of Aimé and Pauline, on January 15, 2008, the family grew again recently.

Indeed, Samuel was born on December 31, 2008. He is the son of Michel Archambault (René and Lucie Morel) and of Marie-Eve Bonin. And on January 13, 2009 was born Loïc, son of Annie Archambault (Normand Archambault and Josiane Rochon) and Martin Charbonneau, another great-grandson of Aimé and Pauline.

Before the death of Aimé, Pauline and her husband were regularly present at the meetings of *Les Archambault d'Amérique*. Their daughter Monique has taken over by becoming member of the board of *Les Archambault d'Amérique* since a few years and translator with her spouse Mike of articles to be published in the bulletin.

Congratulations to the parents, the grandparents and Pauline, great-grandmother.

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MEMBRE DE L'ASSOCIATION DES GALERIES D'ART PROFESSIONNELLES DU QUÉBEC
LE RÉSEAU RÉFÉRENCE

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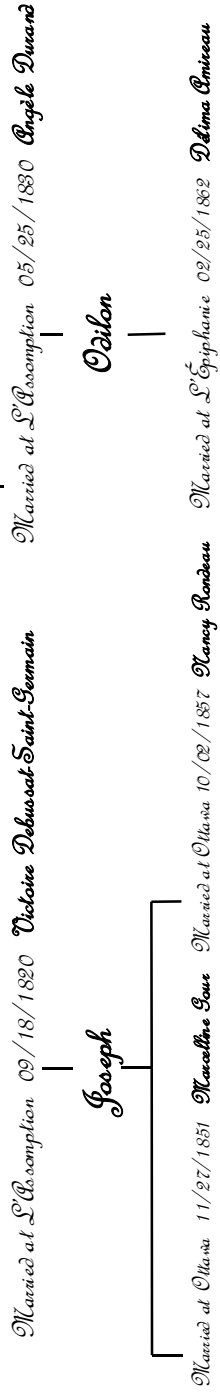
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Family tree of half-brothers
Joseph and Otilon Archambault

Jacques France around the year 1629 Françoise Tourault
Laurent Montréal 02/27/1660 Catherine Marchand
Jacques Montréal 02/15/1694 Françoise Aubuchon
Jacques Boucherville 03/20/1725 Marguerite Loiseau
Jean Jacques L'Assomption 07/01/1751 Marie-Louise Vaillant
Jean-Baptiste Repentigny 06/24/1793 Josette Archambault

Jean-Baptiste



The Houses of Joseph and Odilon, Ottawa landmarks

If you pay a visit to the By Market, in Ottawa, have a coffee at the *Second Cup* on 75 Clarence Street, then continue walking up to St. Andrew Street nearby. Two sons of Jean-Baptiste Archambault, from L'Épiphanie, used to live at 117 and 221-223.

Today, in these three classified buildings, we find traces of the two sons of Jean-Baptiste: Joseph, from his first marriage (to Victoire Debussat-Saint-Germain) and Odilon, from his second marriage (to Angèle Durand)¹.

In the years following the foundation of Ottawa and the creation of the Confederation, Joseph and Odilon made their mark in this old working-class neighbourhood, as is shown by the plates at the entrance of their houses on St. Andrew Street, bearing their names: *Archambault House* for one and *J. Archambault House* for the other.



Photo Diane Chabot

Archambault House (Odilon)

1. Pierre Archambault *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 3, p. 132-133.



Photo Diane Chabot

J. Archambault House (Joseph)

Joseph, who married Marcelline Gour in 1851, in the Notre-Dame Church in Ottawa, was the first of the half brothers to “emigrate” to Bytown in the mid 1850’s. The city was named Ottawa in 1855 and became the federal capital of Canada in 1858. The population was then half English, half French.

After the death of his first wife, Marcelline Gour, Joseph remarried to Nancy Rondeau, on October 2 1857, at Notre-Dame Church in Ottawa.

House painter and paint dealer, Joseph opened his first business in the building at 75 Clarence Street, owned by George Storey, who ran a dry goods business, selling novelty, fabrics and haberdashery. In 1887, Joseph had a house built at 117 St. Andrew Street, as well as an annex in the backyard where he sold paint. At that time, buildings could have a combination of commercial, residential and industrial uses simultaneously.

The 117 St. Andrew Street house is a rare example of an elaborate building in a working-class neighbourhood. It’s a two-and-a-half storey vernacular gable fronted house, very typical of the lower town Ottawa. With its wooden trims, the house is a mix of Victorian and Gothic influences, representative of the period. Joseph passed away in 1926, and his widow lived there until 1938.

In 1912, the commercial building located at 75 Clarence Street was bought by A. Archambault who ran a paint store there, up to 1948. He later rented apartments in that building informally known as the *Archambault Apartments*. His trade leads us to believe that this A. Archambault was related to Joseph.

Many businesses made the 75 Clarence Street their home over the years, among others the renowned *Capital Fish Market*, now located in Gatineau. Nowadays the house located right in the middle of the By Market shelters a *Second Cup*.



Odilon, Joseph's younger half-brother, was married to Délima Amireau (Mireault). He worked as a joiner and messenger for the federal civil service. In 1875, he built a double dwelling at 221-223 St. Andrew Street.

It's a one-and-a-half storey, front gabled structure, with well preserved clapboard. The house is decorated with modest scrollwork bargeboard and a finial. This well proportioned double dwelling is typical of houses built, owned and occupied by the working class in lower town Ottawa. On St. Andrew Street, near the King Edward Street intersection, Odilon's house is quite different from the others, and many are charmed by its originality.

by André Archambault de Gatineau.



75, Clarence Street, Ottawa building where Joseph had a store.



House of Joseph
117, St. Andrew Street, Ottawa.



House of Odilon
221-223 St. Andrew Street, Ottawa.

Photos André Archambault de Gatineau