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*Mother's Day
through the ages*

Bulletin

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Mother's Day through the ages

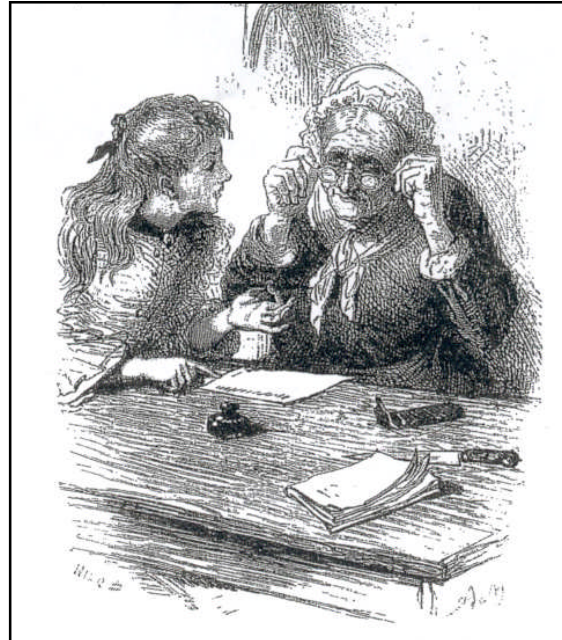
Many societies and nations have honored their mothers in different ways since the Greek's antiquity. Greek people had a celebration every year to honor Rhea, the "mother of all Gods". It had also given them the opportunity to dedicate this day to their mothers. This holiday had disappeared at the same time as the Greek Gods and it had only been in England in the 1600's, that they had assisted with the revival of a holiday devoted to mothers.

In this epoch, a good part of the population had worked for the rich people, living on their lands if they were farmers and living in their home if they were servants. Once a year, generally after Easter, the poor people would go back home to visit their mother. As they were poor and that the occasion had been an unique one, they had developed a habit of baking a "mother's cake" for this happy event.

As Christianity had spread in Europe, the holiday of "Our Mother of the Church", which had taken place 40 days after Easter, had earned supporters. Soon, both holidays had been hought of as identical.

In 1872, closer to us, a Julia Ward Howe from the United States had offered the adoption of a holiday for the mothers, and she had devoted it to peace. That year a first public demonstration had been organized in Boston, Massachusetts where all mothers had been invited. The movement had gradually progressed and in 1907, it had been the turn of a woman, an Ana Jarvis of Philadelphia to demand the adoption of a national holiday in favour of the mothers.

The movement had been such a success that in 1911, almost all the American states had celebrated Mother's Day. In 1914, the President Woodrow Wilson had decreeded that Mother's Day would be celebrated on the second Sunday of May and it would be a national holiday. Although



the other countries had celebrated Mother's Day at different dates, other numerous countries such as Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey and Australia had closely followed, making Mother's Day the second Sunday of May an almost universal holiday.

The mothers have always been celebrated in May of every year. In this 21st century it is necessary to particularly greet these superwomen whom are our young housewives. Dedicating a big part of their day to their employment, they also take charge helping at the day school's nursery, the home-work, meals and to the maintenance of the house!



*Three other founders
of Archambaults in America and Jamaica*

Contrary to a wide spread belief that Jacques Archambault, husband of Françoise Tourault, is the only and unique ancestor of The Archambaults of America, certain genealogists and historians do not believe this to be a fact.

According to Pierre Archambault the Archivist of our Association, there are at least two other branches of Archambaults in America that emanate from France.

Charles Archambault

Charles left France at an early age and settles on an old farm in Saint-Louis (Missouri) where he lived until the age of 101. He married Maggie Baxter, born in Canada of a Scottish father and a French mother, who also lived to an advanced age.

One of the sons of Charles and Maggie Baxter, Eugène, born in 1833, lived on his parent's farm until 1860 from where he migrated to Carson City (Nevada). Eugène, at age 18, married Marie Boucar, who gave him five children, three boys and two girls; she died at age 76.

Eugène, son of Eugène and Marie Boucar, left home around 1870 and migrates to Black River Falls (Wisconsin) where he worked as a farmer for six years, saving enough money to purchase a small hotel at Chippewa Falls which he managed for several years. He then managed to save enough money to purchase a hotel at Boyd, where he lived. In 1879, he married Philoména, daughter of Joachim and Martina (Rousseau) Tibbett. They had three children; Éliza Patronella, born on September 15, 1881; Eugène, born on December 5, 1884, and Laura Martina, born on November 13, 1888.

*Major Joseph-Olivier-Senez Archambault
Coachman for Napoléon*



Born in Fontainebleau, (France), on August 22, 1796, Joseph-Olivier-Senez Archambault arrived in New York on May 5, 1818.

On December 2, 1848, he married Susan Spragge, born on September 24, 1794, daughter of the proprietor of a cotton manufacture at Mont Vernon, County of West-

chester (New York); later the couple establishes itself in Pennsylvania.

From that marriage, five children were born:

Victor-Ebenezer Archambault, was born in Philadelphia on September 6, 1819, died in Atlantic City (New Jersey), on September 25, 1893, and buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia: His residence was 1316 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

Achilles-Lucien Archambault, born at Newtown, Bucks County, on May 1st 1822, and died in his residence at 426 South Street, Philadelphia, on December 28, 1908. He was buried at Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Lafayette Archambault, born at Newtown on September 12, 1824, and died at his residence at 1217 28th Street, Philadelphia, on May 22, 1888, and buried at South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Napoléon Bonaparte Archambault, born at Newtown on May 11, 1826, and died at his residence at 3032 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, on August 30, 1901. He was buried at Odd Fellows Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Roselma-Joséphine Archambault, wife of James M. Cox, was born at Newtown on February 1st 1832 and died at her residence at 3605 North 22nd Street, Philadelphia, on April 27, 1914 and buried at Mount Peace Cemetery.

Joseph-Olivier-Senez Archambault died on July 3, 1874 in his residence at 604 North 21st Street Philadelphia, and buried at South Laurel Hill Cemetery. His wife Susan Spragge, died on November 3, 1880 in the residence of her son-in-law,

James M. Cox, at 2009 North 11th Street, Philadelphia, and buried at South Laurel Cemetery. In 1874, Joseph-Olivier-Senez, left 30 grand children and two great grand children.

One of their decedents, Eugène Archambault lives in Newtown, married Kathleen Costello in Darby, Pennsylvania in 1962, and is a member of l'Association des Archambault d'Amérique (The Association of Archambault's of America).

His father Lucien, married to Mary Gorman, had three brothers, George, Harold and Victor.

Lucien's father, Eugène-Bonaparte Archambault, married Anna Nattress, of Great Britain.



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Louis Archambeau

Louis Archambeau of Jamaica is the son of a French Archambeau that came to Panama City, Panama. Louis's father came from southern France, to Panama as a business man who imported horses from France for racing in Panama. Louis's French father fell in love, and had an affair with a local girl who was part African and aboriginal Kuna Indian, from the San Blas islands; off the coast of Panama. They eventually got married in Panama and had a total of six children there.

Louis eventually came to Jamaica as a young man, looking for work, and his first language was Spanish. He was one of the few Archambeau's in British Jamaica at that time. He met and fell in love with Phyllis Angela Thomas, born on October 24th 1911, in Savannalamar, Westmoreland, Jamaica the third daughter of Herbert T. Thomas a white Inspector of police in British Jamaica. They had one son out of wedlock, Gerald Augustus Archambeau. The Thomas family never accepted Louis because of his dark skin colour. Phyllis left her family home to be with Louis, but the relationship fell apart.

Gerald their son was brought to his Grandmother after Phyllis ran into hard times, trying to work and rear a baby alone. Grandmother Leonora the wife of Herbert, had lost her husband by then, and had never had a boy child before. So she took Gerald in, to be reared by his three aunts and her. Phyllis worked as a Night club and bar manager, and she also took up nursing and typing in Jamaica. Phyllis went on to marry in Montréal (Québec) in 1946 and sent for her son Louis in 1947.

Inspector Herbert Theodore Thomas was a white Jamaican born on June 6th 1856 and he was baptized on May 16th 1930 in Kingston Jamaica, the year of his death. Because of the insistence of his second wife Leonora who was a devout Catholic. His first wife was white English lady Gertrude Nunes and they had six children together: A twin, Harry Reed and a daughter, Francis Hastings, Arthur Crichton, Benjamin and Godfrey Main. In 1901 Gertrude went back to England with their six children, where she died in 1921. All of their sons died in the World War-1.

His second wife was a black Jamaican lady, Leonora Thomas (born) Chambers, born in 1882 in Savannalamar, Jamaica. Herbert lived with her for many years,

before his first wife died. They had four daughters together, Dorothy, Beatrice, Phyllis and Kathleen.

Herbert T. Thomas was a first class police Inspector of the Jamaican police constabular. He served in the police force for 47 years and was awarded The Kings police Medal in 1922 for his work in the Montego Bay riots in 1902 (see story: www.jamaica-gleaner.com/pages/history/story0026.html) He also wrote as a naturalist on Jamaica's fauna, flora and on birds of Jamaica while mapping the John Crow Mountains which he was the first man to cross. He did a lot of work in The Blue Mountains, collecting species of plant life, and wrote articles on them. His articles on botany were sent to England and were published in the British geographic magazine. He wrote two books "*Untrodden Jamaica*" 1891 and *The Story of a West Indian Policemen* 1927. His name was also listed in the 1916 Jamaican *Who's Who*.

Louis Archambeau had his own success starting as a chauffeur for the owner of the Myers Rum Co. then he worked his way up to become the superintendent of the Myers Rum Stores in Jamaica. He worked with Myers for 35 years. Having a love for fishing he owned two boats. He also was the first to organize the first soft ball team in Jamaica, at Issa Park in Kingston and loved sports in general and, was a very good boxer.

He learned how to blend Rum over the years, and developed his own blend called "Archie's." Louis also owned two clubs with restaurants and cocktail lounges called Archie's in Kingstonton. He was a very popular man in Jamaica and his nickname was "Coolie." A calypso song was written about him while running his night clubs. Gerald his son was never close to his father Louis because of the family rift, except for short visits by him over the years.

Gerald Augustus Archambeau son of Louis and Phyllis Angela Thomas

My own history begins in Jamaica in 1933, growing up with my aunts and extended family. My early family life was provided by my black grandmother Leonora who was head of the Thomas family home in Jamaica after my grandfather died. I was sent to Montréal in

1947, at age 13 years, and instead of being sent back to school was told to find a job by my new stepfather. The next two years I bounced around among a number of low-paying jobs until age 15. Then I was thrown out of the house by my stepfather. Friends of my family took me in and new friends within Montréal's black community suggested I try my luck with the railways as it was the best-paying job a black man could get at the time.

In 1951, at the age of 19, I made my first working trip as a porter out of Montreal's famous Windsor Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was a time when riding the railways was often viewed as a luxury. I met a large cross-section of Canada's people, including businessmen, families and many of the wealthy people of our society. This privilege included a campaign trip with John Diefenbaker in 1957¹

I was assigned to a sleeper-lounge car of news reporters. Special trips also included most of our great hockey teams in the NHL of 1950s and '60s, with their star players such as Maurice Rocket Richard.



Photo from the Hamilton Spectator

Gerald Archambeau helps John Diefenbaker getting down the train, during federal campaign of 1957.

Gerald Augustus Archambeau was born in Jamaica on September 18th 1933, His first failed marriage was in 1959 in Toronto; he had two sons and one daughter. On November 24th 1979 in Toronto, he remarried to Marion Carter she was born in England in 1937.



Gerald et Marion Carter

After retirement in 1993, Gerald and his wife, Marion settled in St Catharines, Ontario. Gerald is a member of the *Association des Archambault d'Amérique*, and has been married for 30 years.

Gerald A. Archambeau's remarkable and courageous life along the frontiers of race relations in Jamaica, Canada and United States forms the core of his autobiography of a man who met discrimination with dignity and blazed a new path for equality in the process.

His life story is in his book, released in June 2008.

"A Struggle to Walk with Dignity"
The true story of a Jamaican-born Canadian. ISBN: 978-0-9784982-0-7

This book is available at all major book stores, Published by: Blue Butterfly Book Publishing Inc.

Web site: www.bluebutterflybooks.ca
Address: 2583 Lakeshore Boulevard West
Toronto, Ont. Canada M8V 1G3
Tel: 416-255-3930
Email: info@bluebutterflybooks.ca



This article was reviewed and approved by Gerald Archambeau.

1. Source : *The Hamilton Spectator*, article by Agnes Bongers-Tuesday, December 4th 2007.

Archambaud, French Privateer

In early 1678, Archambaud was surely one of the privateer captains that the Saint-Domingue government assembled by order of the Count of Estrées for an expedition against Curaçao, an island of the Dutch Caribbean. At this occasion, he may or may not have lost the ship he commanded during the sinking of a part of the French fleet at Avés Island. Indeed, he later assisted Grammont (June to December 1678) in his expedition against the Spanish holdings of Maracaïbo Lake. Following this, he commanded one of the twelve ships forming a Privateer fleet. Right at the start of 1681, he was in command of a small ship with eight cannons and 40 crewmen, within another Privateer fleet holding near the San Blas Archipelago, Panama. Gerald Archambeau's mother, mentioned in the preceding article, was from an aboriginal family from Kuna, San Blas Island.

In June, Archambaud took a few dozen Englishmen returning from the South Sea through the Panama Isthmus on board. Among them, the future chronicler Dampier.

En route to Costa Rica and separated from his associates by bad weather, Archambaud reached the first meeting point set at San Andrés Island. He was met there only by Captains Tocard and Wright (with whom all the travelling Englishmen boarded); all three then cruised to the front of Bluefield River where Wright separated from the two others. In early 1683, Archambaud commanded a ship named *L'Archambaud*, armed with 10 cannons and a doubled company of 80 men. He cruised along the Santo-Domingo Coast and should have reached Van Hoorn and De Graff's fleets, which he may or may not have done. In December 1683, he reached the fleet commanded by De Graff on the Carthagena coast, which destroyed three Spanish ships. After that, there is no reference to Archambaud. He may have settled as a planter at Santo-Domingo because in 1695, a dweller of Cap-Français named Archambaud distinguished himself during the Anglo-Spanish attack ¹.

1 - Source : Raynald Laprise, *Le Diable Volant*.



Did you know that...

...The Clément distillery in Martinique distributes different Rhum brands on different markets, among them five *d'Archambeaud et Frères*. The Clément residence is a reputed Rhum house and a major cultural heritage site in Martinique.

Deux des cinq étiquettes de Rum Archambeaud

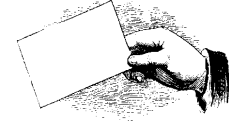


Archambeaud et Frères were probably the same brothers who produced the famous *Jockey Club V.S.O.P.* (Charente) cognac.

In the early 1900's, an enormous bottle of this cognac, with a height of 25 feet (about 8 m), was used both as an advertisement and as a newsstand on Jacques-Cartier Plaza in Montréal réclame.

www.rum.cz/gallery/eur/fr/archambeaud/index.htm

Welcome to new members



Louis Archambault	Longueuil, Québec
Camille Archambault	Jonquière, Québec
Lucie Archambault Paul-Hus	Lorraine, Québec
Thomas A. Shambeau	Qaupaca, Wisconsin, États-Unis
Paul Archambault	Port Hope, Ontario
Jim Marien	Connecticut, États-Unis
Nicole Archambault	Laval, Québec
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1860-2010

150th Anniversary of the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts

It is on the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts that we present you several active Archambaults involved in different Museums in Canada and the United States.

The Montréal Museum of Fine Arts, true to its vocation of acquiring and promoting the work of Canadian and International artists past and present; has a mission to attract the broadest and most heterogeneous public possible, and to provide that public with a first-hand access to a universal artistic heritage. Year after year, the Museum continues to acquire new works to enrich its collections of Ancient Cultures, European Art, Canadian Art, Inuit and Amerindian Art, Contemporary Art and Decorative Arts.

The Museum came into being as the Art Association of Montréal founded in 1860. It was in 1912 that the first building on Sherbrooke Street was built. In 1991, the second building was erected on the South side of the street.

On February 14th, 2007, the Museum's Direction unveiled their project to convert the neighbouring Erskine and American Church into a Pavilion of Canadian art. The new pavilion will double the Museum's exhibition space. The Church, built in 1894, is a designated national historic site.

The Public Consultation Office of Montréal on this project was chaired by Mrs Hélène Lauzon, assisted by Yves Archambault, both special commissioners of the Office.

The Museum's archives, under the direction of Mrs Danielle Archambault, archivist and head of the Archives Department, holds 1 700 administrative boxes and private archival fonds; it also stores 30 000 works of art.



In 1996, at the Michal & Renata Hornstein Pavilion, the Museum held an exhibition on Louis Archambault's great wood sculptures, one of Canada's outstanding sculptors of the XXth century. The members of the Association des Archambault d'Amérique had the opportunity to admire some of his work when a tribute was rendered to Louis in his presence. On the same occasion, the Archambault group admired a bronze bust, work of Alfred Laliberté of another Louis Archambault.

The latter, son of Louis and Marie-Angélique Prud'homme, was the founder in 1876 of the French Canadian Craftsmanship Society.



**Diane Archambault-Malouin
Board of Montréal Museum Directors**

"I am pleased to officially announce the arrival of Diane Archambault-Malouin within the Board of Montréal Museum Directors (BMMD).

"By her coordinator role of serving citizens, her first mandate will be to realize the 20th edition of the Montréal Museum's Day (MMD), task which

delights particularly this passionate and committed Montrealer.

“Holder of a Master’s Degree in the study of Arts from the Québec University in Montréal, Diane Archambault-Malouin has been working over 20 years at the realization of animation programs, exhibitions, cultural and commercial events. She is well known in the circle of Montreal Museums, having worked many years at the Musée des maîtres et artisans du Québec formerly the St. Lawrence Museum of Art. She has represented that establishment on occasions at the (MMD) committee. Diane distinguishes herself by her social commitment and her will to democratize the access to culture under all forms. To open doors of museums to a growing number of Montrealers, to entice them to call again and to facilitate the appropriation of their heritage are part of her personal and professional goals. Also the idea to contribute by her actions to the development and enrichment of our profession by the fellowship of the (BMMD) gives her a stimulating privilege. It is with enthusiasm that we entrust her with the realization of actions destined to our citizens and colleagues.

“We wish her a warm welcome.”

“Patrice Giroux
“General-Director, November 14, 2005.”

McCord Museum of Canadian History, Montréal

Inaugurated in 1921, the McCord Museum conserves and presents over 1 375 000 objects, images and manuscripts, all irreplaceable reflections of the social and material culture of Montréal, Québec and Canada.

Over 450 000 photographs were taken by the Notman studio and within these we find many photographs of people bearing the Archambault surname. Many photographs were taken in the XIXth Century by Archambault photographers, as: Archambault & McCorkendale (1866), Archambault Photo (1889) and H.E. Archambault (1890).

The *McCord Museum* holds the most important collection of Canadian costumes and textiles, including 45 creations by Marie-Paule Archambault-Nolin, daughter of Charles-Auguste and Anna Beaudry. Marie-Paule was one of Montréal’s most creative and influential seamstresses. A study award was created and bears her name.

Le Musée d’art contemporain de Montréal

The prestigious Musée d’art contemporain de Montréal founded in 1964 promotes and preserves Québec Art as well as Canadian and International Contemporary Art. In 2004, the Board of Montréal Museum Directors appointed Marie-Julie Archambault, responsible of clientele development of the Museum.

The Museum’s collection holds over 7 000 works, including those of Luc Archambault, son of Hugues and Marthe Poitras. Enticed to visual Art and architecture, some of Luc’s work is also part of collections of other Museums, as: the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts, the Picasso Museums of Antibes and Barcelona. As for his sister Pascale Archambault, a rock sculptor, she has exposed at the Musée National des Beaux-Arts du Québec.

The Musée contemporain de Montréal, situated at la place des Arts, holds all of the Montréal Jazz Festival’s posters of illustrator Yves Archambault, son of artist-painter Jean and Lise Proulx.

Armand-Frappier Museum

The Museum is situated on the campus of the Armand-Frappier Institute in Laval, it presents the universe of micro-organisms and their habitats. Through 4 thematic zones, the visitors can explore the varied world of micro-organisms, from the most useful to the most harmful.

The Museum offers a variety of activities notably exhibitions educative kits and conference on actuality.

Guyline Archambault, General Director, has been working for the Museum since 1998. She is responsible for the institution's budgets, for hiring and supervising personnel, for media and public relations and for the development of this bioscience interpretation centre's activities.

Guyline obtained her Bachelor of Science in 1997 from McGill University, where she majored in Microbiology and Immunology. In 2005, she has completed her Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) at HEC Montréal.

The Laval Cosmodôme

This ultra modern complex presents the Rocket Ariane IV. The establishment has a scientific, educational and touristic vocation; the Cosmodôme is the first interactive Museum in Canada consecrated to space sciences. It houses the Space Center and the Space Camp.

Guy Archambault, son of Fernand and Marcelle Roland, formerly President of the Québec division of Ultramar, was President of the Space Camp Corporation Management Board. A few years ago, a group of Archambault from our Association visited the Cosmodôme and our guide was Guy's daughter Lucie.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau

The complex of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, visited in 1999 by members of our Association, is considered as an outstanding work of architecture of the XXth century in Canada. More than 10 000 years of history are presented, using innovative exhibition techniques. The Museum holds the largest indoor collection of totem poles in the world.

Amongst the security staff, the Museum of 1968 and 1969, formerly called The Museum of Man, we find Gérard Archambault, son of Pierre and

Marie-Blanche Keller and Claude Archambault, grandson of Pierre and Blanche Keller. Gérard and Claude were also security guards at the Canada Science and Technology Museum in Ottawa.

From October 13th to November 27th, 2005, eleven sculptural figures reappeared for the first time since Expo 67 in a vast public show: outdoors at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. These sculptures measuring one to four meters in height were the work of the famous artist sculptor Louis Archambault. The work of art is entitled *Person-ages*. This exhibition was highly praised and was very successful.

On January 24, 1996, the Minister of Canadian Heritage announced the nomination of Louis Archambault, to the Museum's Board of Directors. Son of Paul and Mariette Perreault, Louis was formerly President of Groupe Conseil Entraco, a society specializing in environmental studies. (See bulletin no 66, p. 9).

Fort Lewis military Museum, Washington State

Alan H. Archambault, a military historian, author and illustrator of many coloring books for children, is the Museum's Director.

Founded in 1992, the Museum preserves and interprets the memorabilia associated with this historic post and the Army units that have served here through the years. The Museum also points out the outstanding facts of the American Army since 1804 in the Pacific.

USS Massachusetts National Historic Landmark, part of the Massachusetts Maritime Museum's Historic vessel collection

Guy Archambault, a retired captain of the American Navy, runs the landmark, he also presides the *Historic Naval Ships Association* at the same time.

Situated in Fall River, the Museum presents the *USS Massachusetts* battleship which fought during World War II, the *USS Kennedy* destroyer, the *USS Lionfish* submarine and the Russian missile corvette *Hiddense*.

The Smithsonian National Museum of American History

Jo-Allyn Archambault, a well-known anthropologist, is Director of the American Indian programs at the *Smithsonian Institute* of Washington. She was born on February 13th, 1942 in Clarence (Oklahoma) in a Metis family, Irish and French. The family was originally from Standing Rock (North & South Dakota). Her grandfather Hermitis A. Archambault, a French Canadian, married a Lakota, named Molly Kipp.

At the Museum, Jo-Allyn Archambault was responsible of important exhibitions: *Art by the Plains Indians*, *Change and continuity*, *One hundred years of painting by the Plains Indians*, *Indian baskets and their craftsmanship* and *Seminole!* Jo-Allyn also contributed to the exhibition *500th Anniversary of the South-West*.

Pointe-à-Callière, the Montréal Museum of Archeology and History

Let's end this article by mentioning that the first Catholic cemetery of Montréal in the XVIIth century is in the underground of the Museum. Thanks to archeological searches performed in 1989, a skeleton of a man measuring 5 feet 7 inches was established. The archeologists think it belongs to one of its first settlers and one possible name that comes out is that of Denys Archambault, son of ancestor Jacques, deceased at age 20 in July 1651.

Following other archeological searches in 2004 performed by the *Pointe-à-Callière School of Archeological Searches*, in a building next door to the Museum, permitted to identify positively the location of the *Fort Ville-Marie* and to discover the well dug by our ancestor in 1658. We know that in 1984 a replica of the well of our ancestor was inaugurated by our Association. This well is on the North side of the Museum and a few steps away east of Jacques's original well.



Did you know that...

... Nico Archambault, gagnant de la première édition de l'émission télévisé *So You Can Dance Canada*, l'an dernier, paraîtra dans le prochain vidéoclip de Janet Jackson. Celle-ci prépare un nouvel album comprenant 33 de ses plus grands succès. Au Québec, Nico Archambault signera la chorégraphie de la comédie musicale *Le Blues d'la métropole*, inspirée des chansons de Beau Dommage. À l'affiche ce printemps. Également au printemps, Nico Archambault sera comédien et chorégraphe dans le film *Vacation with Dereck*, distribué par Disney International.

*The house of Eugène,
in Saint-Lin-Laurentides (Lanaudière, Québec)*



Son of Thomas and Élise Crépeau, Eugène Archambault had cultivated the land, particularly the corn and the buckwheat with care, and took care of all the animals on the farm especially the sheep.

In 1943, Eugène was elected as mayor of the parish of Saint-Lin and he also actively participated to the public life of Saint-Lin-Laurentides being elected as counselor.

In 1945, he sold his farm to his neighbor. The house which was occupied by four generations was in the Rang double.

Eugène is the father of the artist painter Aline Archambault-Lalancette, member of the founding committee of the Association des Archambault d'Amérique.

1. *D.G.A.A.*, vol. 5, p. 81-82.

*Family tree
of
Eugène Archambault*

Jacques France around the year 1629 Françoise Tourault

Laurent Montréal 01/07/1660 Catherine Marchand

Laurent Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal 10/21/1686 Anne Courtemanche

Antoine Montréal 11/04/1738 Josephite Ledoux-Latreille

Antoine Lachenaie 06/09/1760 Thérèse Leclerc

Nicolas Saint-Roch-de-l'Archigan 01/21/1805 Madeleine Vézina

Marcisse Saint-Roch-de-l'Archigan 10/07/1844 Adèle Archambault

Thomas Saint-Lin 02/05/1882 Élise Crépeau

Eugène Saint-Lin 10/16/1920 Emma Crépeau

Isabelle Archambault, Sister Fabienne



On March 7, 1898, the feast of Saint Thomas Aquinas, happiness entered the home of a young couple, Theolinde Tourny and Joseph Archambault, with the birth of a daughter. However, within two days this great happiness was superseded by a profound sadness when Theolinde took flight from this earth.

Grandmother Archambault opened wide the doors of her home to her son and her new precious granddaughter, Isabelle, as she was called in Baptism. Isabelle's father maintained his job in the copper mines while looking for a new mate. One Sunday afternoon, he brought his newly found mate to his home so his parents could meet her and she to meet his little daughter, Isabelle.

In the course of the afternoon, Isabelle began to cry and her father told her to go to Grandma, but unexpectedly she walked over to this unfamiliar woman and hugged her instead. The woman, Mary Dufault, so impressed by this gesture, often told this story later, because this was how she was chosen as her mother and Isabelle frequently told of how her mother was exceedingly gentle and loving to her.

The marriage ceremony took place in Calumet, MI, on September 8 1899; the couple Joseph and Mary lived long enough to celebrate their Golden Anniversary. Her new mother was a native from Quebec province as were Isabelle's father and his first wife, Theolinde.

Isabelle's new mother Mary, gave birth to eight boys and two girls; the youngest boy was five months old when Isabelle left for the convent, and her sister Mary had not yet been born. One day, before the arrival of her eighth brother, Isabelle mentioned to her mother that, "We have so many boys, but not one is named after Uncle Fabian," and so when the new arrival came he was named Fabian, and Isabelle was his godmother.

One day she met a very attractive Sister, who was our future Mother Hilaria. Mother Superior, Sister Almira, noticed that Isabelle was always admiring the Sisters; one day she decided to approach Isabelle to question her as to why she was fascinated by the Sisters. After a short time, Sister Almira personally prepared Isabelle for entrance to the Candidature and she herself brought Isabelle to the convent in Milwaukee.

Isabelle had an intense desire to be a nurse, but her Directress advised her to become a homemaker. After one year in the Candidature, she was sent to Holy Redeemer in Madison, WI.

In 1918, Isabelle entered the Novitiate as Sister Fabienne, and within the year, she was sent to our Indian mission in Harbor Springs, MI, where she was placed in charge of the kitchen to cook for a considerably large community of Sisters and the boarders also. It was a very difficult year for her, but Sister Fabienne prayed hard that she would not be returned. She even promised the Lord that she was ready to forfeit her first profession, if she didn't have to go back. When Sister Fabienne went to Council, she was advised to wait for another year before taking first vows. Mother Borgia, who was Provincial Superior at the time, expressed that she could not understand the reason for her not getting to Profession, but of course, Sister Fabienne knew the reason deep in her heart.

In August 1920, Sister Fabienne was sent to Bessemer, MI as a homemaker and returned to the Motherhouse the following June with an excellent report for Profession. After a few years in Bessemer, she spent her remaining years on missions in Wisconsin: SS. Peter and Paul in Milwaukee and Wisconsin Rapids, St. Mary's Academy in Prairie du Chien, Glen Haven, Holy Assumption in West Allis, Mount Mary College and finally to St. Joseph's Orphanage in Green Bay were the scenes of her labor of love.

In August of 1943, Sister Fabienne came to the Motherhouse in Milwaukee to make a retreat, and to visit a physician. She saw a urologist who diagnosed

a cystic kidney which had to be removed; and then recuperated in the Motherhouse Infirmary. In December, the Sister who had charge of host-packing became very ill, and Sister Fabienne was asked to take her place. This involved not only host-packing, but taking care of the guests as well as being responsible for deliveries and also as Portress at the convent door. She accepted under the condition that she would not have to take care of the books for the host orders; this part of the position fell to Sister Rosella Kniece, who did all the clerical work and also helped with the additional work as well. This initiated the beginning of a beautiful and lifelong friendship of forty-four years.

In between, Sister Fabienne also frequently helped in the Printery. When Sister Benno died in 1960, Sister Fabienne was asked by the Provincialate to continue to give all the help possible to her friend, Sister Rosella. After packing hosts for twenty-seven years, she was finally released from this job and so was able to give full attention to the Printery.

Over the many years, Sister Fabienne and Sister Rosella were able to do a great deal of overseas packing. When our Sisters went to Paraguay, they packed over 550 drums of clothing, medicines, educational materials, and edibles. Poland received over 100 four pound boxes of materials when we changed our garb; in fact, they packed for places all over the world, the latest of them being Africa.

In 1982, the work was getting more and more difficult and so they were advised to retire. Both Sister Fabienne and Sister Rosella chose to go to Mount Calvary; they remained until they came to the Health Center in Elm Grove in 1987. Sister Fabienne seemed to be getting weaker, so much so, that it was feared that she wouldn't see Christmas.

On March 7, 1988, Sister Fabienne celebrated her 90th birthday and her relatives gave her a beautiful colored TV which enjoys nightly with her close friend Sister Rosella.

Always generous during life, Sister Fabienne is continuing this trait to the end of her life. Sister has already donated her body to the Medical Center of Milwaukee.

This ends the biography of Sister Fabienne.

In the eulogy given at her funeral, Sister Helen Marie Skierkowski, who later joined the printing department as a printer had this to say regarding Sister Fabienne. "Although Sister Fabienne was not trained in printing, she was a great help in mailing. Over the 22 joint years in the printing department, Sisters Fabienne and Rosella packed hundreds of pound of materials for overseas. When Africa opened as a mission, the sisters had the challenge of sending a ham radio. There was both a sense of pride in these tasks and a recognition of the contribution to our internationality."

During the last years of their being together at Mount Calvary and Notre Dame Health Care Center, it was hard to determine who was taking care of whom. Last year when Sister Rosella was in tears because Sister Fabienne was being hospitalized, the latter told Rosella not to cry as it was not good for her heart. "I can say, Sister Helen Marie added, "that over the years, I have often witnessed this double taking care of, as each one told the other to take care of herself, to take medicine, to rest or remember a cane."

Sister Fabienne's long life ended on July 30, 1988. She succumbed to congestive heart failure. True to her word, she donated her body to the Medical College of Wisconsin. She is however remembered in the Sisters' cemetery in Elm Grove.

I hope this short story of Sister Fabienne is of some help as you and your family share your memories.

Sincerely, S. Suzanne Rene

Isabelle is the granddaughter of Édouard and Henriette Beauchamp¹.



1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 3, p. 164.

Picture and article amiability of Lawrence W. Archambeau, from Sterling Heights, Michigan, member of our association.

*Lawrence Archambault son of Sybil Marie Archambault,
owner of LFA Marketing & Entertainment Agency*



Born in 1971 in Fort Yates, North Dakota Lawrence F. Archambault married on June 2, 1995 in Mobridge, South Dakota to Brooke M. Zephier. "We now have 3 children Xavier (son) who is 13 years old, Teja (daughter) 7 years old and Isabella (daughter) 1 year and 3 months. We now live in Aberdeen, South Dakota for the past 5 years or so. We own our own company LFA Marketing & Entertainment Agency from printing services to multi-Media business solutions. LFA Entertainment is also one of the largest entertainment firms in the Midwest providing Touring Concert Systems for National Artists Support, as well as booking agency to provide any size venue with top artists across the United States. More information log on to: www.lfaentertainment.com

"...I grew up in the small community of Rock Creek, SD. Which consists of about 300 people, this is also the home place of the Great Sioux Medecine Man Sitting Bull, of which I am also a descendant of.

"My passion lies within the Music Industry as this has always been a big part of my life and that of my father before. I recall very early on, my grandpa Cyril Charles Archambault and his brother's playing in our dining room on Sundays while I observed. There were always musical instruments in the house and I eventually started dabbling with them from about age 5, particularly the percussions. I began playing in my father's band (Wyman Archambault) at the age of 10. And

then on, we were performing throughout the Midwest practically every weekend with my dad's group until I graduated from high school. I then attended The Musicians Institute of technology in Hollywood, California of which I graduated in the top 5 of the percussion class of 200 students. After that, I traveled for a while playing in various bands from Texas to Washington State and also in California.

"LFA Marketing & Entertainment Agency of Aberdeen, SD, helps you to achieve your Entertainment, Marketing and Advertising needs with their experienced and professional team.

"In 1941 Grandfather Cyril Archambault was in a movie called "They Died With Their Boots On" Starring Errol Flynn, Anthony Quinn and Olivia DeHavilland. Also, in 2000, Lawrence's Father Wyman Archambault son of Cyril was nominated for a "GRAMMY" with the group called "Lakota Thunder" They also have been nominated numerous times for "NAMMY" (Native American Music Award) over the years. Lawrence has been nominated for "NAMMYS" in the year 2002 for his groups release "Arianna Rain" with group Steele River".

Recent Awards:

2007 – *Entrepreneur of The Month*, Indigenous Chamber of Commerce.

2007 – *Business of The year* (GPIGA) Great Plains Indian Gaming Association.

2006 – *National Leadership Award*, Washington, DC.

2006 – *Honorary Chairman, Business Advisory Council*. Washington, DC.



http://www.iicoc.com/entrepreneur_october_07

Airplane crash...

On the evening of October 19, 1984, a twin-engine smashed into the trees of a snow-covered hill about 260 kilometres northwest of Edmonton, killing six of 10 people on board. Among the four survivors was Larry Shaben a Muslim cabinet minister in Canada, the pilot, a prisoner and his RCMP escort.

With the pilot and police officer severely wounded, Mr Shaben and the prisoner, Paul Archambault, scavenged wood and burned seats from the plane to keep warm. Huddled around a smoky campfire, the four men spent a long, dark night in sub-zero temperatures with virtually no emergency supplies. Hardest to endure, however, were the moans from injured passengers who would not live to see the light. The group was rescued 12 hours later.

Of all the events in Mr Shaben's eventful life, the plane crash affected him most. Publicly, it showcased his dignity, courage and humility. Refusing to be a victim, he walked off the rescue helicopter even though he suffered broken ribs, a cracked tailbone, two broken teeth and a battered face. The pilot, the officer and Paul Archambault were carried out on stretchers.

Many years after, he wondered why he lived while others died. Close relations developed between the survivors. Mr Shaben and Mr. Archambault-whose mischief charges were dismissed-became good friends... "aren't we lucky to be alive"¹

Fourteen years later, on June 26, 1998, a prominent film-maker has died in a plane crash while filming in the Galapagos Islands.

Noël Archambault, 37, son of the architect member of our association, Richard of Vancouver and Patricia Elizabeth Whan, died when the plane he was flying in crashed into the side of a volcano while filming Galapagos Rediscovered, an IMAX film. The twisted wreckage of the aircraft, along with the bodies of Archambault and his pilot, were not discovered after a six-day search.

Noël Archambault, a gifted film-maker with a passionate to obsessive interest in stereography-three-dimensional film-making had worked with the IMAX 3D film ever made

1. Source : Alicia Priest, *The Globe and Mail*, 1^{er} novembre 2008.



Photo Kimberly Wright pour le "Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History".

A new species of sea bass (***Anthias noeli***) from 351 meters (1150 ft) off Darwin Island, Galapagos was named in memory of Noël Archambault. The brilliantly colored sea bass is more closely related to certain sea bass inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean than to other sea basses known from the Pacific.



www.mnh.si.edu/expeditions/galapagos/Anthias-page.htm



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