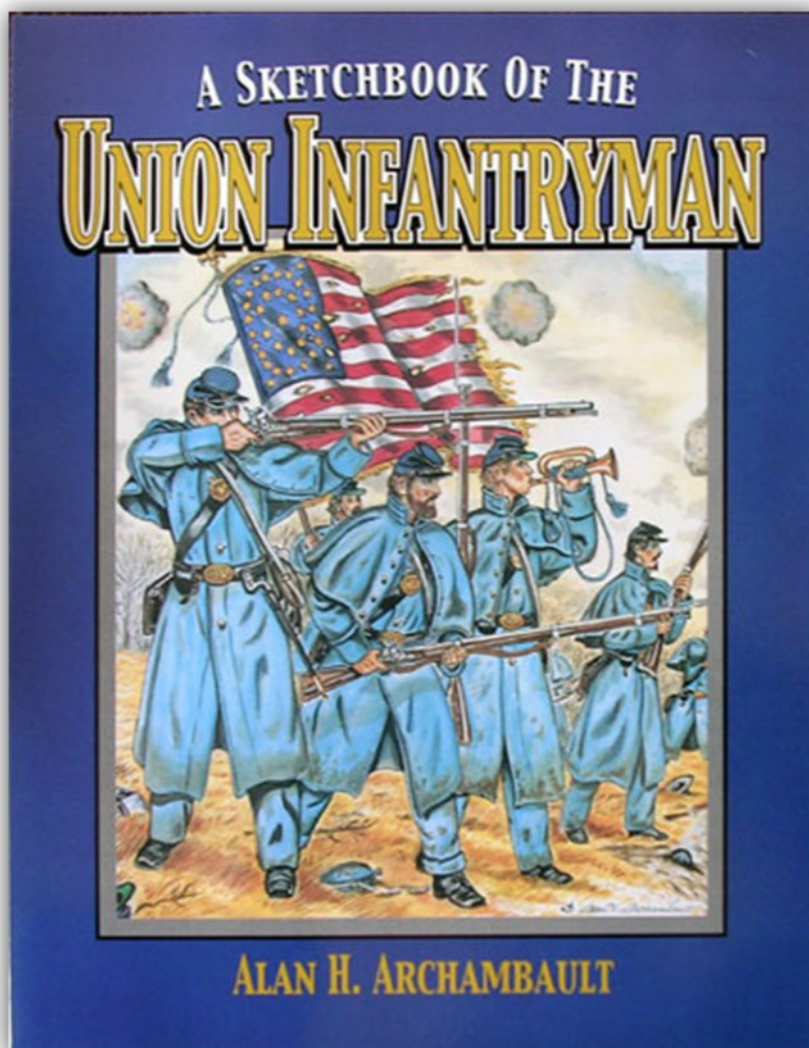




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Sketch of some Union's Soldiers
Drawing from Alan Archambault, member of our Association

The Archambault in the American War of Independence

Bulletin

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Rectification
Our apologies, in the no 85 bulletin, page 12, under the photo, second row, we should have read Rita and Fernand Archambault and not Rita and Fernand Désourdy. Also, page 19, under the photo, we should have read Mike McLaughlan and not Mike Leblanc.

2011

150th Anniversary of the American War of Independence

For four years, from 1861 to 1865, the Northern States participating in the abolition of slavery, vigorously confronted the Southern States, where the economy was dependant on the labor of the blacks.

At the moment the Civil War broke out, some 250,000 Canadians were in the territory. According to recent estimations, the Northern States gathered close to 91,000, representing about more than a third of their total strength. However, it is difficult to evaluate how many French Canadians were among them.

At that time, Francophone Canadians with permanent residence in the United States were not numerous and those possessing American citizenship were even less numerous. Those who worked mostly as labourer in the manufacturing sector resided there temporarily.

During the middle of the XIXth Century, Americans of French Canadian origin and Francophone Canadians left Québec, where it was difficult to find work, and enlisted at the recruiting offices of the American Army. Nevertheless, we notice that many returned to the country.

Among the motives that led the Canadians into coming and fighting next to the Americans, historians note that more often, in this order it was for patriotism, idealism, the search for adventure, the lure of success. They were mostly single young men of an average age of 25,2 years old. Married

men were less inclined to put their life at risk in a foreign conflict.

Once peace was restored, numerous Canadians received from the American Federal Government, land among the maple trees of the State of New York and the states of New England.

We also note that the names of many of the Francophones became anglicised, either by direct translation, or by English pronunciation. Some names were changed in such a way not to alarm the parents of those who remained in Canada.

We do not have accurate figures; however we generally estimate that there were between 20,000 and 40,000 Canadians soldiers. The majority fought for the Union (the North); it is estimated that 14,000 died on the American battlefields during those four years.

The battle of Antietam in Maryland, county of Washington, is noted in the History of the United States as one of the most cruel and bloodiest battle. It made 23,000 victims and millions of wounded. It was during that engagement that Lieutenant Amable Beaudry was involved.

.....→

Beaudry, born in 1837 in Saint-Jean Baptiste (Montérégie, Québec), was the son of Jean-Baptiste and of Monique Archambault. He married in Fitchburg (Mass.) in 1856, Rosina Gorman (Gaumont). He was attached to the 15th Infantry Corp Volunteers of Massachusetts. On January 1st 1862, he was promoted to Corporal and on September 17th he was wounded in the knee.



*Archambault-Archambeau-Archambau
Shambeau-Shambo-Shambou
in the War of Independence*

All were attached to the Union Army, with the exception of P. Shambeau who was with The Confederate Army's 44th Infantry Regiment of Mississippi

Note from the Editor

We would have liked to present a list of all known Archambault who participated in the war of secession, but space constraints prevent us.

However, you can access to this list by consulting the website of the Association :
www.lesarchambaultdamerique.com

Thank you and good reading.

Levi Shambow

Levi was born in Québec, Canada on December 4, 1843; his future spouse, Miss Mary Jane Lacure, was born in Canada on February 6, 1845. When she was two years old, her parents moved to Illinois, making their home where the city of Aurora now stands. Here, she grew to womanhood and was married on February 12, 1866, to Levi Shambow. Of this union, six children, five of whom survive, were born.

Soon after their marriage, Levi and Mary Jane moved to Omaha, Nebraska. They traveled to the frontier of Nebraska by ox cart and took up a claim on the Elkhorn River. There they lived in a sod house with dirt roof and floors and farmed the claim for seven years, leaving when the grasshoppers drove them out. They migrated to the frontiers of Oregon, then on to the frontier of the States of Washington, and then on to Montana. They traveled from Oregon to Montana by team and wagon, camping along the road, and fording the rivers.

They forded one river 99 times between Coeur D'Alene Lake and Missoula, Montana, on July 4, 1880, when that city was only a mining camp. From Butte, they went to the Centennial Valley and bought a ranch, being among the first settlers there.

After an easy winter, the Shambows believed they had found paradise. However, the next winter being more typical tested their determination and will. Many settlers seemed happy to leave the area once they experienced its turbulent winters.

The Shambow couple who of sturdy spirit traveled the wagon trails into the Far West by ox cart during the early pioneer days. In 1910, after participating in the history-making build-up of the Far West since 1887, they re-traversed the continent by Pullman train, in order to live quietly and

enjoy visits from friends and neighbours at their home in St. Cloud (sic).

Levi was always actively interested in the establishment of good government and good schools wherever he went, serving in various public offices. Mr. Shambow was active in banking and other business in St. Cloud. After being elected as an Alderman in 1915, he was elected as Mayor on February 12, 1917. He passed away in St. Cloud, on December 28, 1927. Levi Shambow was well liked and a respected member of the St. Cloud Community.

Mary Jane Shambow, a charter member of St. Thomas' Catholic Church of St. Cloud, passed away on July 28, 1938. She is survived by one daughter and four sons. The deceased had been of frail health for several years and she suffered a fall at her home from which, due to her advanced age, she never fully recovered. She was residing with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Shambow at 1413 12th St, near where Levi and Mary Jane had lived on Massachusetts Ave and 12th Street.

The Shambows were pioneers in the cities of Aurora, Illinois, Portland and Eugene, Oregon, Seattle, Washington, Butte, Montana, and St. Cloud, Florida. Always going on into the new country of the Far West.

Levi had mentioned to his children that he was related to the Archambault family.



The Shambo Stagecoach Station

Location: Red Rock Lakes Wildlife refuge
Lakeview, Beaverhead County (MT)

Possible owner: George Henry Shambow, ranch owner
Son of Levi and Mary Jane Lacure
The Stagecoach Road in winter

www.ultimatemontana.com/sectionpages/Section6/history/shambostagecoach.html

The historic **Shambo** waystation was once located opposite side of **Shambo Pond**, upper Red Rock Lake. The station served as a livery and overnight stop for the M & Y Stage Line (Monida and Yellowstone) which acted as a link between the railhead at Monida, Montana and Yellowstone National Park. The original outfit consisted of twelve 11-passenger and four 3-passenger Concord coaches with eighty horses and forty employees in 1898.



By 1915 the line brought in over forty percent of the more than twenty thousand people who entered Yellowstone National Park. In that year the *Red Line* was operating forty-five 11-passenger four-horse coaches; eight 11-passenger four-horse stages; thirteen 3-passenger two-horse surreys; and sixty-one 5-passenger two-horse surreys.

It was a big-time operation. The M & Y Line sold three different excursion trips from Monida through the park either a return to Monida or to and from another gateway. It took one day to get from Monida to Dwell's, a ranch-hotel near the western boundary of the park, a distance of approximately 70 miles.

travelers on their way West. The pond is home of the largest species of waterfowl in North America –the Trumpeter Swans. Four miles past Lakeview was **George Shambow ranch**. **George** leased buildings and a stable to the stage line for a lunch and horse switching station.

The **Shambo**, possibly **George**, family managed this station and were among the earliest settlers in the Centennial Valley. Many places in the Shambo Pond and immediate area used their name and some are still carrying them: Shambo Cree, Shambow Coulee, Shambo School (historic), Shambo Post Office (historic).


Near the **Shambo Pond**, a plaque commemorates the site of the half-way house used by stagecoach



The Shambo Pond and the Centennial Valley

Lakeview, surrounded by the Beaverhead National Forest and Red Rocks Lake National Wildlife Refuge, had its origins as a town built for freighters and railroad workers. John Peter Shambo, son of Levi, was employed as laborer in the Steam Railroad. In 1880's, 50 to 60 people lived in the town in a three mile radius. Lakeview was originally named Shambow after its first postmaster. The Shambow Post Office was established in 1897 with George Shambow as a postmaster, it closed in 1938.

Source : Michael Daugherty. Ultimate Press.

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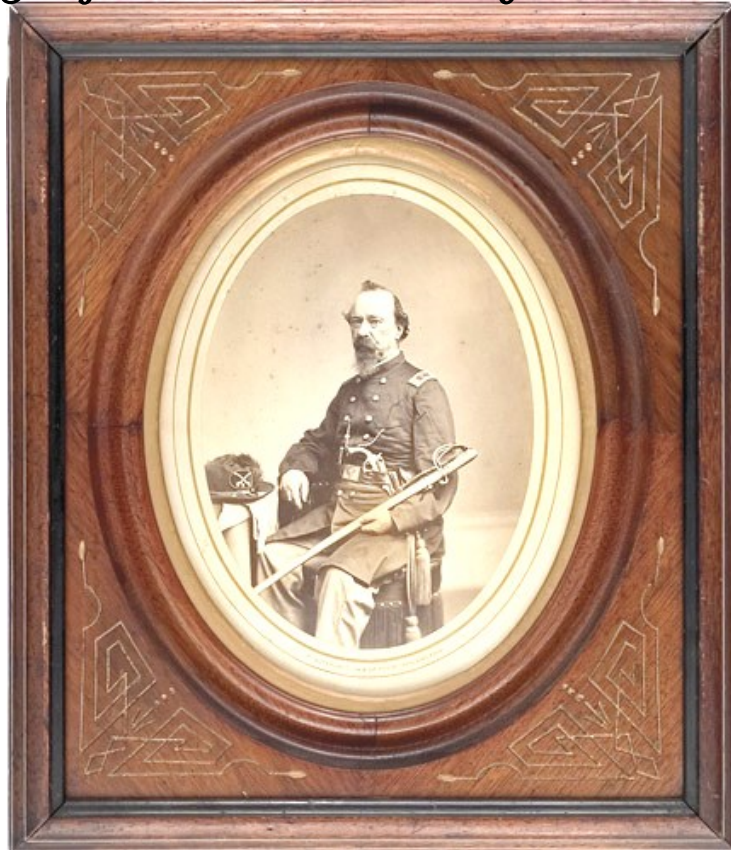
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Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez Archambault



This biography, a loving tribute to a brave man “Sans peur et sans reproche” is written by Thomas J.H. Archambault, now head of the family in the United States, son of Achille-Lucien Archambault, and grandson of Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez Archambault, who remembers many sayings of his grandfather and conversations with his father and uncles. He also has referred to printed publications, encyclopaedias and Civil War data from Bates History of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Only the information, he had every reason to believe was authentic, is used.

During the war of the American Revolution, two Archambault brothers came over with Lafayette to fight for independence of the Colonies: one went to Canada and settled there, leaving descendants, the oldest brother returned to France and from him, Archambault family in the United States is said to have descended¹. They confiscated the estate of the Archambault family at Fon-

tainebleau on account of their support given to Napoléon. It was a large estate, including a stud farm. Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez Archambault, as a little boy was very fond of riding the spirited horses belonging to his father. The entrance was notable for its urns of flowers.

Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez (Senez refers to the senior branch of the family) Archambault, found-

er of the family in the United States was born at Fontainebleau, France, August 22, 1796. His life was one of widely varied experiences. Early, through family, he became one of the households of Napoléon Bonaparte and was brought up at the Court of France, first as page to Joséphine, later as page to the Emperor.

When old enough, he was sent to the French Military Academy of St-Cyr (sic); while there, during a vacation he visited the Queen of Spain, his cousin, and wife of King Ferdinand VII.

Archambault had graduated from the Military Academy in 1815, the year Napoléon returned from Elba. He immediately joined his forces, and from that time, started his eventful career. At the battle of Waterloo Archambault, as aide-de-camp to the Emperor, carried orders from him to the generals on the battlefield, and had three horses shot under him; he was wounded and left for dead on the field, but succeeded in escaping, and re-joined the Emperor.

After the battle, he was one among twelve persons chosen by His Majesty to accompany him to the Island of Sainte-Hélène on the British Frigate Northumberland, which was escorted by ten other war ships. When Archambault went on board the Northumberland he was ordered to surrender his sword, but he broke it and threw the pieces into the sea.

The Frigate Northumberland with Napoléon and his attendants arrived at Saint-Hélène on October 16, 1815; Archambault remained with the Emperor until the latter part of December 1817, during which time he acted as Master of Horses and always rode with the Emperor on his rides across the Island. On one of their rides, they came to a place where Archambault said, "That is quicksand, your Majesty." The Emperor said,

"You are afraid." Archambault spurred his horse and leaped across, his horse's forelegs sank in the quicksand, and then the Emperor who was much older and heavier was wisely willing to make the detour. It was said the Emperor would not ride a new horse until it was first ridden by Archambault. He was often called by the Emperor to play backgammon with him but somehow his Majesty always won the game.

The British Government deciding that Napoléon had too large a Company and might be able to overthrow their small garrison, took away Archambault, two other officers and some servants.

"Sainte-Hélène, October 19, 1817.

By Express order of the Emperor Napoléon, Joseph Olivier Victor Senez Archambault, a native of Fontainebleu (sic), Master of Horse for the Emperor whom he had followed to Sainte-Hélène will return to Europe provided with all necessary passports. He has been here since October 16, 1815, for this year, from October, he will receive one hundred and twenty-five francs a month to continue to his natural death.

It is the will of the Emperor Napoléon to be executed by all those whom it may concern (Signed) Le Cte Bertrand."

They were sent to the island of Madagascar, situated in the India Ocean, three hundred miles from the East Coast of Africa and were confined in an English fort for about a month and a half. A war breaking out with the natives, Archambault was sent to England as he was not allowed to return to France

He requested to be assigned in the United States and he went there on board of the Frigate Bellerophon, a British Government warship, Captain Maitland in command. "First, he said, he learned to count in English from the heartbeat of the cat, then from the lashes on the bare backs of the sailors who were undergoing punishment."

He arrived in New York, on May 5, 1818, and joined Joseph Bonaparte, (who had been King of Spain). He delivered to him manuscripts, which the Emperor Napoléon had entrusted to him before leaving Sainte-Hélène, said to have been his memoirs, which he did not want the English to get hold of, and also verbal messages, some of those confidential.

He finally went into the business of manufacturing lamps with a Frenchman in New York. This brought him to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where a branch was established on New Street, above Second.

On December 20, 1818, he married in New York City, Susan Spragge, daughter of the owner of the Spragge Cotton Mills, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York, and brought her to Philadelphia.

In the will of the Emperor Napoléon Bonaparte one of the clauses reads "I bequeath to Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez Archambault the sum of 50 000 francs."

In 1821, Archambault closed out his business in Philadelphia and moved to Newton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, making the journey, with his wife and infant son, Victor, also his furniture and other personal belongings, in a large wagon owned and driven by John L. Janney of Middleton Township. No railroad was available in those days.

Upon his arrival in Newton, he opened a hardware store in the Odd Fellows building, which was successful for about eight years. He also practiced Veterinary Surgery and Dentistry, which were part of his training in the French Military Academy.

¹The author of this text, the American Thomas J. H. Archambault, is apparently unaware that another branch of Archambault, even older than his own, settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence River.

Departed from La Rochelle with his wife Françoise Toureault and their six children, Jacques Archambault arrived in Québec City around 1645. He is the origin of numerous descendants which spread throughout North America. Among the descendants of Jacques and his son Laurent, a number estimated to be around 20,000, we can find several thousand who also live in the United-States.



The Brick Hotel
1, Washington Avenue East, Newtown



In 1829, Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez Archambault bought the Brick Hotel, the largest and best hotel in Newton; he added a story to the main building and afterwards built the two-story addition to the west end. In those days, the Brick Hotel was a favourite resort for city boarders, some twenty-five remaining throughout the summer, going and returning to and from Philadelphia by stagecoach.

He also acquired considerable real estate in Newton, including the square bounded by Washington Avenue on the south to the north side of upper State Street, then east to Congress Street and back to Washington Avenue.

He opened two streets through the property, called one of them Lafayette and the other Napoléon which were later renamed by the City Fathers, Liberty and Green Streets. In 1835, he cut the square into 53 building lots that he sold at a public sale and on which erected some of the finest houses in the town.

He gave the land on which the Town Hall now stands, which he intended originally for a free church. He also purchased a farm on the north side of Castle Valley, Doylestown Township, as there was considerable timber on the property he established and ran a mill.



Military career of Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez Archambault under the Union

Almost immediately after going to Newton, Archambault military instincts led him to join the Union Troop of Cavalry usually called Buck's County Troops, one of the best military organizations in the State at that time. He was elected Lieutenant and shortly after, Captain, a position he held for many years.

In 1841, he closed out his various affairs in Newton and elsewhere in Bucks County and moved to Philadelphia, but he did not resign the command of the Bucks County Troops until some years afterwards. On July 7, 1844, he served with the Troop during the Know Nothing riots in Philadelphia, and on May 19, 1846 he offered the Troop to the President of the United States for the Mexican War.

Upon Archambault arrival in Philadelphia he bought the Buck Hotel that was built in 1785 at 216 North Second Street, corner of Coates' Alley. The Buck Hotel was a stopping place for stage-coaches that were about the only means of traveling and mail transportation at that time. The Hotel was also largely patronized by farmers coming to the Second Street Curb Market to sell their farm products.

Joseph Archambault sailed to France from New York on May 3, 1856, to have renewed the pension granted by the Emperor Napoléon "Of one hundred and twenty-five francs a month to continue until his natural death". The French Government having stopped payment in October 1856, he was able to acquire the following :

"To Mr. Joseph O.V.S. Archambault, I announce to you that his Majesty the Emperor Louis Napo-

l on was decreed to accord to you from the 4th of October, on the Civil List an annual pension of five-hundred francs, payable quarterly. (Signed) Le Ministre d' tat et de la maison de l'Empereur".

At this time, there were a comparatively large number of Frenchmen living in Philadelphia, many of them political refugees. In 1858, his interest in military affairs led him to form a company of infantry called "*Garde Lafayette*", which was composed entirely of Frenchmen.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, for three months service to defend the Capitol at Washington. Joseph Archambault at once offered the services of the *Garde Lafayette* and proceeded to recruit men to fill the ranks to full military strength.

For that purpose, he issued the following notice on Wednesday, April 17, 1861 as follows:

*To the French residents of Philadelphia:
"Comrades, our country of adoption is attacked in its Constitution and its Laws. Our duty is to aid the Government, constitutionally elected to maintain the Union. I appeal to our countrymen, and others to come and increase the ranks of the Garde Lafayette so to be ready at the first call for any contingency. The Roll will be open every day at the Armory, No 311 Chestnut Street from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 6 to 8 P.M."*

Soon after publishing the above notice, he merged the *Garde Lafayette* with Colonel Lewis' regi-

ment and proceeded to Washington, thus becoming one of the First Defenders of the United States Government in the Civil War.

Having completed their three months term of enlistment, the *Garde Lafayette* returned to Philadelphia on Thursday, August 22, 1861. On Friday, August 23, Captain Archambault resigned his command of *Garde Lafayette* in the following words:

“To the officers and members of the Garde Lafayette: Companion in arms, a brief period of active service in the infantry Arm of the Army, has convinced me that I feel more comfortable in company of my old love, the Cavalry, being anxious to serve the country that has afforded me protection for many years, I hereby tender to you my resignation as Captain of the Garde Lafayette, in order to raise a Cavalry Company for the purpose of assisting in defending the glorious stars and Stripes.

In doing this, permit me to express my gratitude to the Officers and members of the Corps for their uniform kindness to me as a man, and their implicit obedience to my commands as an Officer.

Hoping you may prosper as an organization, ever ready to respond when your adopted country calls, and my wishes for the individual prosperity of the members. I remain your friend.”

(Signed) Joseph Archambault

After his resignation from *Garde Lafayette*, he seemed to recover the spirit and energy of his youth. In his efforts to enlist a Company of Cavalry, he opened a recruiting office in Philadelphia and several times visited Doylestown, Bucks County, for the purpose of obtaining recruits from among his old neighbours and companions in arms. At this time, September 10, 1861 Colonel Richard Price was recruiting a Regiment of Cav-

alry in Philadelphia to be known as the 2nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry.

While still recruiting his command, Archambault merged his Company with the above Regiment as Company A, and was made Senior Captain of the 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry. The soldiers enlisted for three years or for the war. On April 1, 1862, the Regiment, fully equipped but not mounted, started for Washington, DC they reached Washington on the 25th and encamped on Capitol Hill, near the Congressional Cemetery. Here the Regiment was mounted on May 19, 1862.

On June 27th it crossed the Long Bridge over the Potomac River and advanced into Virginia, encamped near Cloud's Mills, and was assigned to the Brigade of General Cook, Captain Joseph Archambault was promoted to the rank of Major. It is said that, on several occasions, he had to assume entire command of the Regiment. On July 31st the brigade left for Madison Court House.

On August 5th, they occupied a wood near Wolfetown; here they held the extreme right line of position on the Rapidan River, and both armies had advance in force. The enemy organized an offense on August 7th, and a quick skirmish ensued but the enemy was repulsed. The Cavalry was constantly scouting and frequently skirmished with the enemy who were pushed back and compelled to retire across the Rappahannock River.

The Confederate Army, relieved from the pressure of General McClellan on the Peninsula, was thrown against General Pope who, after fighting the desperate battles of Cedar Mountain and Bull Run, was compelled to retreat. As the Confederates had burned the bridge over Bull Run, it was impossible to move the supplies in retreat.

So one hundred and forty-seven carloads valued at two million dollars were destroyed by the Regiment. The loss during the Bull Run Campaign had weakened the effective strength of the Regi-

ment that went into camp near Fort Bleaker.

On August 7, 1862 the Regiment moved in search of the Confederated General Ewell, who was reported at Aldie, Virginia, when near Aldie, disposition was made to attack General Ewell, but he fled.

The Regiment returned to camp, having been in the saddle twenty-eight hours in succession and ridden eighty-nine miles. It was highly complimented by General Blercy as performed a most daring raid and successful reconnaissance.

On August 20, 1862, the Regiment moved towards Ashby's Gap to capture a Confederate wagon train, on the way they had a quick skirmish with the 6th Virginia Cavalry derouting them and capturing its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Green. On October 6, the Regiment moved to Rappahannock Station, driving the enemy before it.

On November 4, the Regiment approached New Baltimore. He encountered a force of the enemy who retreated to Warrington where an intense fight occurred with the Regiment's Skirmishers who fell back after offering determined resistance, the enemy eagerly pursuing until the Brigade drawn up in line, and opened fire. The Regiment was almost constantly engaged scouting until the latter part of the month.

On December 19, 1862, during an engagement with the enemy near Fort Scoot, Virginia, a spirited horse which Major Archambault was riding got frightened and, while he was trying to bring the animal under control the bridle rein gave way, the horse ran against a picket rope which threw the Major Archambault to the ground, he was so badly injured as to be disabled from further active service.

From this injury, being an elderly man, he never entirely recovered; it was the primary cause of his death. He was taken to a field hospital, and later to the Army Hospital at Washington DC. After, he was able to get about, he was placed on the Court Martial duty at Washington but his failing health compelled him, in May 1883, to resign from the Army, since that time he lived a retired life in Philadelphia.

Major Joseph-Olivier-Victor-Senez Archambault was born at Fontainebleau, France, August 22, 1796 and died July 3, 1874, at his residence No. 604 North 21st Street. He was buried in South Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the time of his death he was the last survivor of those who followed the Emperor Napoléon Bonaparte to Sainte-Hélène. His wife Susan Sprage Archambault, born in New York, USA, September 24, 1794 died November 3, 1880, at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Cox, No 2009 North 11th Street, Philadelphia.



They left the following descendants:

Victor-Ebenezer Archambault, born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1819, died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 25, 1893. Residence, 1316 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

Achille-Lucien Archambault, born in Newton, Bucks County, May 1, 1822, died at his residence, 426 South Street, Philadelphia, December 28, 1908.

Lafayette Archambault, born in Newton, Buck County, September 12, 1824, died at his residence, 1217 North 28th Street, Philadelphia, May 22, 1888.

Napoléon Bonaparte Archambault, born in Newtown, May 11, 1826, died at his residence, 3032 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. August 30, 1901.

Roselma-Joséphine Archambault, wife of James M. Cox, was born in Newton, February 1, 1832 died at her husband's residence, 3605 North 22nd Street, Philadelphia, April 27, 1914.



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Alan Archambault

Army historian, artist and member of our Association

When the Army's Center of Military History was searching for someone to improve the museums in many states, Alan Archambault was a natural choice.

"My colleagues said, 'Hey, we'd really like to take it,'" said the Lakewood historian and artist. "I've been dragged behind every kind of chariot there in over the years, so I sort of know the ropes. It was nice that people said 'Would you consider it?'"

So Alan Archambault is packing up after 21 years as director of the Fort Lewis Military Museum and moving to Washington, DC, where he'll oversee about 10 museums at U.S. Army Forces command installations around the country, including the one at Fort Lewis.

Archambault has published several children's books about various periods in military history, and he drew on the museum's collection of photographs to produce a Fort Lewis history in Arcadia Publishing's Images of America series. It's in its third printing.

His family's roots in America go back to the 1700s. Three relatives from upstate New York fought for the Union Army in the Civil War.

Like previous generations of his family, he joined the Army and served three years from 1969 to 1972 as a construction draftsman, mostly in Okinawa. He came home, went to college and got a job as a freelance artist with The Providence Journal in Rhode Island, doing paintings to go with the paper's coverage of the U.S. Bicentennial.



Obituary



On June 30, 2010, at age 80, died Lauréanne Archambault wife of Roger Thérroux. She was a member of our association and sister of Madeleine Archambault Marcotte who served several years on the board of the Archambault d'Amérique.

On September 8, 2010 at the age of 86 years, died Pauline Archambault, wife of the late Réal Brousseau from Louiseville. She was the sister of Maurice and Lise, a member of our association and of the late Liliane. She was also the aunt of Nicole, our Treasurer.

To those grieving families, the condolences of the Archambault d'Amérique.

Family Tree of Alan Archambault

Jacques France about 1629 Françoise Toureau

Laurent Montréal 01-07-1660 Catherine Marchand

Jacques Montréal 02-15-1694 Françoise Aubuchon

Jacques Boucherville 03-20-1725 Marguerite Loiseau

Pierre Repentigny 04-11-1763 Josephite Gauthier dit Landreville

Pierre Repentigny 07-22-1782 Madeleine Lebeau

Pierre Saint-Roch-de-l'Acadian 05-26-1806 Josephite Foucher

Eusèbe Notre-Dame Church, Montréal 11-21-1865 Henriette Querillon

Charles-Roger Rhode Island 1900 Julia Murray

Thomas Alfred Rhode Island 1938 Mildred Anne McGrath

Alan Hugh Warwick, Rhode Island 11-20-72 Noriko Chinen

*A police officer of San Francisco patrolling
with colleagues from Charlesbourg*

**Murray Archambault, nephew of Alan, son of Thomas Murray and Waneta Snyder
and grandson of Thomas Alfred and Mildred Anne McGrath.**

In the spring of 2000, Murray Archambault, son of Thomas Murray and Waneta Snyder, then a Deputy Sheriff with the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department in Northern California, completed a three week immersion course in French near Charlesbourg, Québec. During his stay, he met and befriended several Charlesbourg Police Officers. He greatly enjoyed his time there and has since remained in contact with them.

Today, Murray Archambault lives in Attleboro, Massachusetts and is proud to be a member of our association. Since 2005, he continues to work in law enforcement and has become a Special Agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice and is currently assigned to the New England Field Division.

He is also a Lieutenant in the United States Coast Guard Reserve and is currently assigned to Port Security Unit 301, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He and his unit have just completed a yearlong deployment to the Middle East, where they served in both Kuwait and Iraq. Their mission included force protection for American and allied troops and equipment, port security at several different ports, and training of Iraqi sailors and soldiers.

Each summer, Murray and his family visit Montréal and its surrounding area. He also enjoys meeting and corresponding with francophone police officers in Canada and France.

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Murray collaborates in the Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique as a translator for articles in English.



Slavery in the XVIIth Century

In Canada, as well as in other colonies of America, slavery was used to compensate the shortage of manpower. Some slaves were black but most of them were Panis Amerindians, a tribe from the Mississippi valley. They were often captured by Cree groups, the Foxes, which in turn sold the captives to the French. This had an advantage for the Panis: saving their own life. The slaves were obtained through classified ads in newspapers and also by auction sales.

In 1784, there were more than 200 black slaves in Montréal. A census of the entire French Regime revealed that out of 2087 slaves, 87% were Panis and that half of them lived in Montréal. They were often used as servants. The Religious Communities, the merchants and respectable people to the public eye had some. Laurent Archambault, son of Jean and Cécile Lefebvre¹, merchant, inhabitant and first churchwarden in L'Assomption, an important landowner, had a Panis slave. He was buried on February 3, 1750, at 20 years of age or so.

These slaves adopted the religion of their Masters, according to whether those were of Catholic or Protestant faith. On October 1st, 1785, Michel-Rémy, a Black person, was baptized; his godmother was Marie-Catherine Archambault. In 1802, in Les Cèdres, Catherine, a Black person, was baptized and her godfather was the Parish priest, Laurent Archambault², son of Denis and Joseph Bricault-Lamarche. On November 22, 1820, the Black person Catherine Thompson, was undulated because she had contracted a serious disease, thus repeating the ceremony of her Baptism at the age of approximately 53 years. The godfather was Archambault, the Parish priest.

Jean-Baptiste Tessier, son of Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne and of Marie Archambault, daughter of Jacques our ancestor, married a Metis woman in the country of Kaskaskia, Illinois, Marie-Anne Mignoret, daughter of Pierre and Suzanne Kérami, they had an Indian slave, Thérèse. The latter became pregnant four times between 1763 and 1771 and had four children of unknown fathers. They were baptized and bore the name Tessier, dit Lavigne.

The Tessier-Mignoret family was established permanently in the area of Kaskaskia, Illinois.

At home, slavery constituted a fact duly recognized at that time. Article 47 of the Capitulation of Nouvelle-France signed in 1760 stipulated clearly that "... the Negroes and Panis of both sexes would remain slaves in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belonged... The Masters would be able to keep them at their service or sell them. " Contrary to the servants of the city, their tasks were more difficult in the countryside, because they dealt with hard work of bushes and farmlands. By 1833, and after several attempts, the British Governor abolished slavery by law³.

1. Pierre Archambault, *Dictionnaire généalogique des Archambault d'Amérique*, vol. 1, p. 115.

2. Pierre Archambault, *Les Archambault d'Amérique dans le domaine religieux*, p. 24.

3. Robert Provost : Montréal, *La folle entreprise*.

Louise Charpentier, Rémi Durocher, Christian Laville and Paul-André Linteau, *Nouvelle histoire du Québec et du Canada*.





Drawing from Weathers, reconstituted by Pierre Archambault