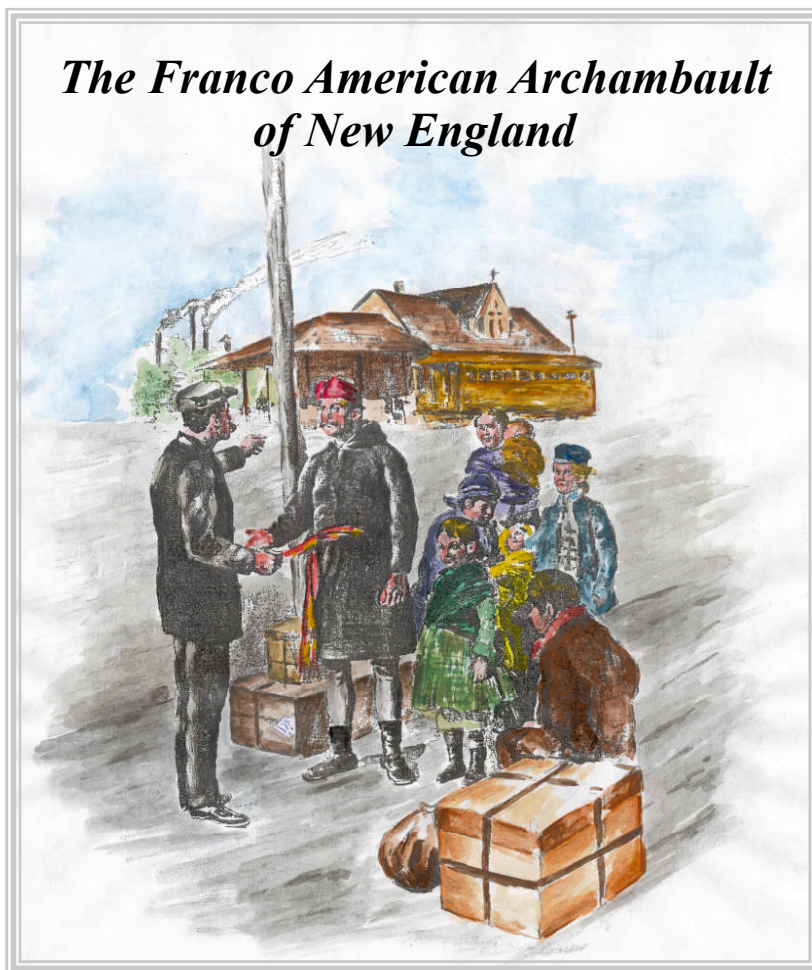




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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
no 87, August 2011

The Franco American Archambault of New England



A family on his arrival in New England
Harper's New Monthly Magazine, vol. 87, Issue 518, July 1893.

Bulletin

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Front page: <http://ebooks.library.cornell.edu/h/harp/index.html>

The French Speaking Americans

Jobs had been rare, the population had increased at an accelerated rate, the agriculture in the old regions had become unproductive, and more than a million of Québec people had taken the route of exile between 1840 and 1930. More than half had formed the majority of the manpower in the textile industries of New England.



The departures had collected enough money for their voyage after either renting out or selling their land and house, and also selling all of their furniture at an auction that had been announced by a public town crier at church doors. The villages had emptied, and some entire families had mainly led themselves toward towns (cities) such as Fall River, Lowell, Manchester, Nashua, and how many more other places. The French Canadian population had become so numerous that it had been able to recreate its own proper institutions, and preserve its way of life. If this massive emigration would not have occurred, the population in Québec would have been doubled today.

Many of those French speaking immigrants have changed their denomination, language, and had permitted the Anglicization of their name. These changes of names had often been from the misunderstanding of the French by the Americans who had been responsible for the registers, and public records. Some letters had often been ill-formed, and had been replaced by especially other ones. For example, the endings in "au, aux, eau, eaux and ault" have often been twisted. They had become "o and ou". That had been one reason why our patronyme had often been misspelled or shortened to Shambo, Scambo, and Archambo.

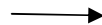
The Adventure

Our people have thus suffered a terrible loss of their human manpower during this century. Many Archambault men still have well succeeded with time, and have become foremen, firm owners, physicians, insurance agents, politicians, etc... One had particularly noticed a Dr. Gédéon Archambault, the son of Louis and Flavie Jetté who had been born in Saint-Paul-l'Ermite, (Lanaudière, Québec), had been the first one of the professionals to have had a great financial success in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. He had declared before his unexpected death in 1903: "I make my money from the Canadians of Woonsocket so I shall leave them some". His testaments had specifically stated that his fortune of forty thousand dollars should go towards a founding for the Old Age Home. His last wishes had been respected. Unfortunately for other immigrants the adventure had been less enriching. During the Grand National Congress of 1884, Dr. Archambault had spoken of the Canadian that had come to his country: "The Canadian is naturally weak and vain; once arriving to the country he had wanted to have his acquaintances believe that he had money, and he has spent it foolishly... It is not his fault of falling behind, of sleeping without remembering that others have succeeded where he has failed, and he often only has his conduct to depend on, Sirs, it is not he who should be accused of thoughtlessness, misbehavior, and carelessness, it is his country..."¹

1. Source : Téléphore Saint-Pierre, French secretary of Congrès ouvrier du Canada, author of *l'Histoire des Canadiens du Michigan, Les Canadiens, ce qu'on perd à émigrer*, 1893. Printed by printing firm "La Gazette" 1893.

You will find the complete book of Téléphore Saint-Pierre at:

<http://www.archive.org/stream/lescanadiensdes00sain#page/1/mode/2up>



French American Newspapers



A great number of newspapers and magazines have been published in French at this era to support the patriotic flame, and to give news of the country, and of the family. There had also been a great number of French newspapers printed right there as in Québec such as *Le Jean-Baptiste*, *Le Canadien*, *La Voix du Peuple*, *Le Travailleur*, and one must not forget *Le Courrier Canadien* of whom Dr. Gédéon Archambault of Woonsocket had been the owner, and had Ferdinand Gagnon as an Associate, the father of the French American Press. The writings of Dr. Archambault had always been so personnel. The Dr. who had been known as a serious man at home had mostly dealt with subjects such as education, intellectual development of its population. He had often written on the economy, honesty, etc... Gédéon Archambault had been the first French Canadian emigrant to endow the French American of a Civil National Institution.

The writers

Certain poets had emphasized the emotional heart-break that the Canadians had felt by leaving their country. In his book *Mill Village*, Albéric Amédée Archambault, of Warwick, Rhode Island, the son of Lucien and Marie Anne Gareau had described a figure that had resembled thousands of his fellow countrymen who had left their farm and their village to get lost in the streams of a far bigger emigration that had come from Europe. He had shown that the French Canadians had tried to preserve their ways and traditions of their country for years in an American cycle. He had made us support against the crumbling of their customs and

traditions in a foreign or hostile environment, nevertheless, different ways to live and to think had become unavoidable. At the end, one had not been able to find among the descendants but a vague memory of their ancestral origin, something that, had become less familiar from day to day, had soon become



Albéric Amédée Archambault

completely lost without having been entirely disavowed. Albéric Amédée Archambault, who was born in Saint-Césaire, (Montérégie, Québec) February 9, 1888, had been the author of several other works that have been a popular success.

The Politicians

The politic had provoked a deep interest in the French American for the maintenance of the language, religion and tradition. The elected Representatives had own their first successes to the support of their fellow countrymen. The most ambitious and talented had not kept their post as a town councilor for a long time. They had coveted a post as mayor, then as Senator. Among the Archambault politicians, one can quote the names of:

Louis J.: Councillor of Woonsocket, Rhode Island from 1912 to 1916, and Deputy of the Providence Parliament from 1917 to 1920;

Adéland: Mayor of Woonsocket from 1906 to 1907, and from 1917 to 1918, Deputy of Providence in 1901 to 1902. Aiming higher he had been elected Lieutenant-Governor for the State of Rhode Island in 1903 by a strong majority.

Gédéon: Son of Louis and Flavie Jetté of Saint-Paul-l'Ermite. Deputy in the Providence Parliament, Rhode Island from 1890 to 1891;

Dewey G: son of Amédée and Rose Flora Mineau. Mayor of the city of Pawtucket, Massachusetts in 1935, and had been re-elected in 1937.

Three sons of Lucien, son of Paul and Marie Ménard, and Marie Anne Gareau, were politicians:

Albéric Amédée: President of the Democratic Party of Rhode Island. Elected first Senator of the city of West-Warwick, Rhode Island in 1924;

Émilien: married to Blanche Lebrun. He had been elected Councilor for the city of Arctic Center, Rhode Island;

Donat: married to Régina Talbot. He had been Councilor for the city of Arctic Center. He had become a Member and Candidate of the Democratic Party.



The Religion

The Québec families who have settled in New England had especially been tied with the religion. What these emigrants had missed the most, had been their church, their cleric, their religious people of the cloth, their masses, their ceremonies, and the gathering of parents and friends on the church's steps after mass. It had been then that they often invited their priest to settle in New England. In 1900, there have been approximately 150 parishes that have been founded by the Québec people. It had been these priests and religious people of the cloth who had assured the survival of the language, religion, and customs. Among these religious people, let us quote a few Archambault.

Three of the children of Amable and Zoé Vandandaigue dit Gadbois, of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, had joined the religious faith in the United States:

Monique (Sister Marie-Euphémie), born February 21, 1842, had belonged to the Très-Saints-Noms-de-Jésus-et-de-Marie Congregation. She had stayed in Portland, Oregon for 63 years. She had been one of the first missionaries of her community in Oregon;

Messire Anthime Jean Amable born April 12, 1843. Vicar of Idaho for 13 years;

Eugénie Anne (Sister of La Jemmerais), born July 25, 1847. Superior nun in Lewiston, Maine and Manchester, from 1905 to 1910.

Other priests and nuns

Reverend Father Jean-Baptiste Archambault, a Jesuit, born in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu October 16, 1825 of Antoine and Clothilde Gaudette. He had been ordained priest in the pro-cathedral of Brooklyn in 1861. Appointed to the Ministry of Saint-Laurent in New York, of Saint-Pierre in Jersey City, and of Saint-François-Xavier in New York in 1893 where he had died in 1910. —————>

Louis (Reverend Father Marie-Joseph), born November 26, 1874 in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu of Stanislas and Catherine Dupré. Vicar at the Saint-Pierre Parish in Lewiston, Maine from 1912 to 1915, and prior at Sainte-Anne of Fall River, prior again in Lewiston from 1928 to 1931 where he had founded a parish school, and had become a renewed prior in Fall River in 1931 where he had died in 1956.

Euphémie (Sister Marie-de-Loyola), daughter of Raphaël and Appoline Cheval-Saint-Jacques, had been born in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu October 21, 1860. She had become a nun of the Sisters of the Présentation-de-Marie Congregation. Teacher in Berlin, New Hampshire in 1890.

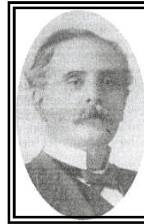
Claire (Sister of Précieux-Sang), who had been the daughter of Joseph and Herculine Phaneuf, had been born in 1903. A nun among the Sisters of Sainte-Marthe of Saint-Hyacinthe; had stayed 35 years in different missions in the United States.

François Alphonse (Oblate of Marie-Immaculée), son of Alexandre and Alphonsine Noiseux, had been born January 11, 1887 in Saint-Césaire. He had worked in the Parishes of Saint-Pierre of Plattsburgh, New York in 1923 and Saint-Joseph in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Amédée (Dominican), born in Saint-Césaire December 3, 1864, son of Paul and Marie Ménard. Vicar at Sainte-Anne of Fall River, Massachusetts from 1897 to 1900, missionary from 1900 to 1903 in Wisconsin, founder-cleric of Blake 1903 to 1907, where he had a church built in 1904.

Abbey Napoléon, son of Jean-Baptiste and Christine Archambault, born in Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu January 23, 1879. Vicar at the Saints-Anges of Saint Alban for 6 months, from January to July 1906, founder-cleric of Well River, Vermont with a radar of 25 miles of 13 deserted missions for a total of approximately 75 families, from 1906 to 1907, cleric of Shoreham, Vermont from 1907 to 1920, and of Bristol, Vermont from 1920 to his death.

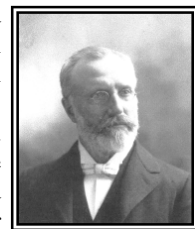
The Physicians



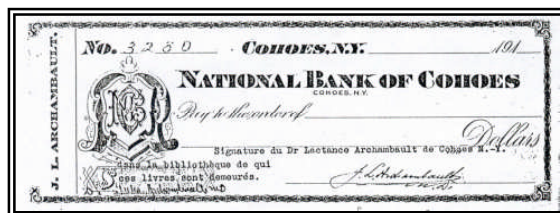
The needed of the French speaking physicians had been gravely felt in the Franco American media. Dr. Gédéon Archambault, born in Saint-Paul-l'Ermite on January 21, 1847, son of Louis and Flavie Jetté, had answered to the call of his emigrated brothers, and immediately after his marriage to

Virginie Primeau in 1870 in Montréal, he had come to settle in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. An huge and confident clientele had gone to him, and they had never been deceived. Dr. Archambault who had been of a very sympathetic temperament had been particularly interested in each one of his cases. His fame had spread through all of New England. Many other Archambault doctors had also practiced in the United States. Here are a few of them:

Lactance, son of Raphaël and Nadine Duchesneau, had been born in Sainte-Scholastique on October 26, 1847, and he had married Marie Wilhelmine Dansereau in 1872 in Montréal. As for Marie Wilhelmine Dansereau she had been born in New Orleans. After



his studies in Montréal, Lactance had gone to Cohoes New York, where he had not waited too long to gather a bright clientele. With a tireless devotion for priests, religious people from the Albany diocese, and elsewhere's, he had freely cared for them for forty years. A French Canadian Catholic doctor in an English language country had conquered all the prejudice, had merited the respect of all the local aristocracies, for his faith, the respect of his emigrated fellow countrymen, the recognized known admiration for his knowledge, and his professional zest. He had been one of the founders and the principal supporter at the New York State Medical



Association, where he had been President during a mandate. The Doctor Lactance Archambault had died in Cohoes, New York. He had been one of the brightest French Americans, and the most seen of the Republic neighbor.

Joseph Archambault, the son of Stanislas and Catherine Dupré had been born May 18, 1868 in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu. He had studied medicine in Montréal, and then he settled in Fort Kent, Massachusetts.



His son Philip, had been an orthopedic-surgeon. He had practiced medicine in important hospitals in Maine and Massachusetts. His competence had merited him the highest professional distinctions.

Two sons of Camille and Rose de Lima Wilhelmy, and a grand son had been physicians in New England.

Joseph Arthur who had married Claire Bélanger in 1901 in Montréal had settled in Fall River, Massachusetts after completing his schooling of medicine in 1907 in Montréal. He had been very popular for his remarkable talents as well as his social and national qualities.

François-Xavier had married Antonia Pauzé in 1901 in Montréal, and had received his degree in medicine in 1907 in Montréal. Resident of Barre, Vermont, he had been a physician-examiner for

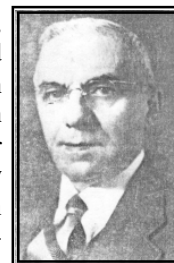
the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

Armand, son of François-Xavier and Antonia Pauzé who had been born in Fall River had obtained his doctorate in 1932 at the University of Vermont in Burlington. After a year of internship at the Fanny Allen Hospital and at Uniontown Hospital, Pennsylvania, Dr Archambault had settled in Barre, Vermont. After serving in the rank of captain in the medical Army Corps of the United States in 1942, he had become a licensed and a reserved military attaché.

Some hundred of other Archambault members have left their mark in New England. Let us mention a few of them:

Two of the children of Joseph and Virginie Choquette of Saint-Césaire had been lawyers; Charles François had practiced law at New Bedford Massachusetts, and Paul G. in Fall River, Massachusetts.

Pierre Amédée Archambault, spouse of Rose Flora Mineau and their son Amédée Henri had been in charge of a Funeral Home in Lowell, Massachusetts. Their business had been the only French-American home giving an absolutely complete service without having any recourse to the affiliations. This business has always existed, and it is still administered by the Archambault family.



We are proud to announce the birth of Olive, daughter of Michel and Myriam Gervais. Olive is the young sister of Eva now at 3 years of age.

Congratulations to parents.

Michel is the webmaster of the site of Les Archambault d'Amérique.

Michel is the son of Richard, our Chair and Diane his spouse.



Dewey G. Archambault

For politics, the sacred ground for recruitment was the bar: from there appeared most of the mayors of the city of Lowell, Massachusetts.



Dewey Archambault, who was the first Franco American of his race to occupy this important position, was born on September 3, 1898 in this city. He was the son of Amédée Archambault from Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec) and Rose Flora Mineau who were both courageous and admirable citizens.

He attended the St. Joseph College, the Lowell High School, College of St. Anselme, in Manchester, New Hampshire and the College of Boston.

After completing his schooling, he was associated for many years, with his father, and his brother Henri in the business of funeral director, under the name of A. Archambault et Fils. After having obtained a great success in this profession, he decided to study law. With this determination that explained his success, he took courses at the Law School of Suffolk for four years while continuing to work with his father and brother.

Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts on May 1st, 1931, he immediately joined Albert J. Blazon Barristers and Solicitors with whom he was still connected with.

Just as he was settled in his new profession, he flirted with politics by appearing as a candidate at the city hall of Lowell in 1933. After an honorable defeat that invited him to try a second time, he did so in 1935. This time, a happy combination of circumstances took him to the highest responsibility of the City for the years of 1936 and 1937.

He married Marguerite E. Delorme on June 22, 1922, a former teacher of this City, and three children were born of this marriage: Louise born on November 7, 1924, D. Georges born on August 17, 1927, and Victor born on May 4, 1929. He lived with his family at 197 Pawtucket Street.

He was President of the French-American Civic League of Massachusetts and Lowell, and he was also a member of CMAC, of l'Union Saint-Jean-Baptiste d'Amérique, of the Canadian American Association, of the Eagles, Social Club of Pawtucket Ville, Lafayette Club, Yorick Club, Mt. Pleasant Golf Club, the St. Louis Society, and the Franco American Historic Society¹.



1. Arthur L. Eno, *Les Avocats franco américains de Lowell, Mass. 1886-1936*.

A member writes us . . .

I am pleased to renew my membership to the Association. I am always happy and appreciative to receive its bulletins. I hope help to produce it is found. Personally at age 80, and due to the distance from Montréal, it has become difficult for me to take on additional responsibilities.

In any case, LONG LIVE to the Association.

Thank you to its pioneers, and to those who hold the fort.

Gérald Archambault, Gatineau, January 26, 2011.

Paul Adélarde Archambault, ex-Lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island



Paul Adélarde Archambault, son of François and Delphine Bouthiller, was born April 24th, 1860 at Saint-Paul-l'Ermite, (Lanaudière, Québec). He completed his classical course at L'Assomption College where he left with the title of Bachelor of Arts. He then immediately joined his parents in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where they had previously emigrated to some time ago.

Here is what Marie-Louise Bonier writes on him¹.

"Having followed a course in law for 3 years, he was called to the Bar in Massachusetts in 1888. Firstly, he practiced law in Holyoke. Then, in 1890 he was called to the Bar in Rhode Island, and he established himself in Woonsocket where he has always lived since.

"He played a very active role at the grouping of ours, in the foundation or the upholding of the French language of local societies. He then threw himself into politics. He chose to join the Democratic Party of which he never ceased to be faithful to.

"In 1901-1902, he took a seat in the Deputies' Chamber in Rhode Island. In 1903, aiming higher, he was elected with a strong majority of the votes Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Beaten in 1904, he campaigned for himself in the political municipality, and became mayor of Woonsocket in 1906 and 1907.

"In 1904, he became once again a candidate for the seat of Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. Since the Democratic Party was quite weak then in the state it could not succeed to have him elected. Nevertheless, he did receive an important vote.

"In 1916, he returned as mayor of Woonsocket for the third time. In the Fall of 1918, he did not report himself as a candidate for this term.

"During his four years in office as Mayor, Paul Adélarde Archambault especially fought to obtain a low repartition of taxes, one which was far more just, and much more in accordance with the situation of an individual's income.

"Even if he was a politician, Adélarde Archambault never once abandoned nor did he ever neglect to practice law. On the contrary, a worker by nature, he never ceased to study law, and he always kept himself on top with the latest legal news. Is he also considered to receive a just title, as having an unquestionable authority in civil law.

"He was called to the Bar for the Federal circuit of New England. Since 1895, he was Commissioner of the Superior Court of the province of Québec for the United States.

"Devoted towards his companions and sincerely believing in the soul of association, he became a member of the Union of Saint-Jean-Baptiste of America, and of the Franco-American Forestry.

"In his youth at Holyoke, he was secretary and Chair of the Canadian Union. At Woonsocket, he was successively Secretary, Chair of the National Dramatic Circle, and Chair of the French Canadian Institute of Counsel, No. 4 of the Union of Saint-Jean-Baptiste of America.

"In 1900, he had then been named the Counselor-at-Law for the foundation of this last society. Since then, the general committees who have succeeded to follow one another have always reelected him for the same seat."



1. Marie-Louise Bonier, *Débuts de la colonie franco-américaine, de Woonsocket, Rhode Island.*

The Chinese of the Eastern States

Would you believe that the French Canadians living in the Eastern United States were called Chinese?

On March 17th 1880, the Massachusetts government created an Office of Statistics to collect information in order to institute a uniform legislation to regulate working hours in the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and others.

At that time, in Massachusetts, the working week was sixty hours, while in the neighbouring states it amounted to as much as sixty-six hours. Mr. Carroll D. Wright was nominated chief of this Office of Statistics. He called upon a large number of employees to collect the required information. The report was completed in the following year. It contained a number of good suggestions, but one of the agents of Mr. Wright ventured to qualify French Canadian working in those states by the words « Eastern Chinese ». He declared that French Canadians were a bunch of invaders who had no intention of becoming citizens of the United States. He added that those strangers were trying to elude municipal and school laws, and that they constitute a sordid horde, inferior, working for starvation wages, and so on....

This official report was an insult to French Canadians. They decided to lodge a complaint against the government of Massachusetts. M. Wright, realizing that protest was gaining momentum, invited French Canadians to a hearing and inquiry session to be held on October 25th 1881. More than sixty French Canadians attended the meeting. The arguments presented to Mr. Wright were so strong that he had no other choice than to admit that his subordinates had made a mistake and that the expression “Eastern Chinese” applied to French Canadians was a gross and gratuitous insult. He declared to the delegates that his next report would acknowledge the soundness of their protest and would do them full and complete justice. That’s what he did in 1882 when he stated that managers of weaving factories preferred French Canadian workers because they are hard workers, they do not complain of wages or take part in labour conflicts.

Later, Mr. Wright became Labour commissioner in Washington. In this position, he had the opportunity to do justice to our compatriots from the Eastern States in a clear statement. He wrote: *I found in my studies that no other nationality developed as quickly and satisfactorily when coming to the United States as the French Canadians, and I am convinced that they have made a large contribution to the development of this country.*¹


-From J.-A. Favreau, *The Chinese of the Eastern States*.

1. Pierre-Georges Roy, *The words that remain*, 1940.



Welcome to new members

Pierre Archambault	Vaudreuil-Dorion
Olive Archambault	Pointe-Claire
Olivier Archambault	Val-d'Or
Raymond Archambault	Rosemère
Patricia E. Archambault	Vancouver





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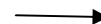


The French family names in U S A

Between 1840 and 1930, close to a million mostly illiterate catholic French Canadians from Québec migrated to New England, the West of Canada and the United States. Record keepers at the border or elsewhere registered names by sound and not being familiar with these French family names often came up with weird and inconsistent written transcription of the same name.

For the Archambault family, for example, we know of an illiterate migrant in Two Rivers Wisconsin, named Joseph Archambeau (1828-1915), whose name in US Record and titles was written multiple ways: Shambo, Ashambo, Chambo, Shambaugh, Shambeau. Finally, in 1906, his children who were all then adult and educated, officially changed the name Joseph Archambeau to Shambeau.

Not all of them, though, were illiterate and we find Archambault, sometimes Archambeault or Archambeau, correctly written in French Catholic parishes records all over North America.



DECLARATION TO CHANGE NAME

I, Joseph **Archambeau**, of the Town of Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, being desirous to change my name, do hereby declare :

1. My name, as christened, is Joseph **Archambeau** and I have used it as such, but have also been known as **Shambeau**. I reside in the Town of Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.

2. My age is 77 years. I was born at Montreal, Canada, and came to this country in 1848-, and resided at Green Bay, Wisc. two years, and since then at Two Rivers

3. My object and purpose of changing my name is for the reason that my papers, and particularly the deeds to 10 of my real estate, contain my name in seven different ways, as will more particularly appear in paragraph five hereof, and I desire to have them all properly identified hereby.

4. The name as changed will be Joseph **Shambeau**.

5. The following is a description of the real estate owned by me in Wisconsin.-

In Manitowoc County as follows : In Section Twenty Four (24) Township Twenty (20), Range Twenty Four (24), the following :

South 1/2 N. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4, see deed under name of

Schambo, recorded May 26, 1906, in Vol. 89 Deeds on page 37.

And the following tract in the N. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4 of said Section beginning on center old Saxonburg bridge where the line running North and South between S. 1/2 S. W. 1/4 and N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, Section Twenty Four (24), Township Twenty (20), Range Twenty Four (24), crosses said bridge. Thence along the center of said bridge a distance of about 10 rods, or up to where a natural waterway crosses said bridge. Thence in a Southwesternly direction along said natural waterway so that one-half of said waterway will be on each side of line, a distance of about 25 rods. Thence in a Southerly direction to the S. W. Corner of the S. W. 1/4 of said Section a distance of about 18 rods. Thence North to place of beginning-1 A;

see deed under name of **Shambeau**, recorded May 26, 1906, in Vol. 89 Deeds on page 38.

The North 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4; see deed under name of **Schambeau**, recorded in Vol. 50, on page 386.

And the E. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4; see deed under name of **Chambo**, recorded in Vol. L on page 73 and 74.

And the following in Section Twenty Five (25) Township Twenty (20), Range Twenty Four (24) :

Subdivision of Lot Two (2); see deed under name **Schambeau**, recorded in Vol. 51 on page 15.

Commencing at the quarter post between Sections Twenty Four (24) and Twenty Five (25), thence running South along the quarter line dividing Section Twenty Five (25), thirty-one rods; thence West on a line parallel with the Section line dividing Sections Twenty Four (24) and Twenty Five (25) to the center of the highway leading from Two Rivers by the Tannery to Saxonburg; thence along the center of said highway in a Northwesternly direction to the point where said line crosses the line between Sections Twenty Four (24) and Twenty Five (25); thence East along said Section line, thirty-one rods to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less; see deed recorded under name of **Chambeau** in Vol. V on pages 232, 233 and 234.

The following real estate in Section thirty (30), Township Twenty (20), Range Twenty Five (25) :-

The S. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4; see deed under name of **Ar-Shambeau**, recorded in Vol. 18, on pages 165 and 166.

The S. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4; See deed recorded under name of **Shambo**, recorded in Vol. 13 page 404.

And the followin real estate in Wood County, Wisconsin :-
Lot Four (4) of Block A and Lots Fourteen (14) and Fifteen (15) of Block Twenty (20), in the City of Marshfield; see deed under name of **Shambo**, recorded in Vol. 17, page 366.

Lot One (1) in Block Forty (40), in the City of Marshfield; see deed under name of **Shambo**, recorded in Vol. 20, on pages 445 and 446.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1906.

In presence of

Emil Baensch

his
Joseph X Archambeau (Seal)
mark

E L Kelley

State of Wisconsin, ()

() ss.

Manitowoc County. ()

On this 28th day of May, 1906, personally appeared before me the above named Joseph **Archambeau**, known to me to be the person who executed the above and foregoing declaration to change his name, and he ably acknowledged the same.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,)

COUNTY OF MANITOWOC) ss.

I, George C Renther, Register of Deeds of the County of Manitowoc, in the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing

Declaration to change name Joseph Archambeau to Joseph Shambeau

with the original on record in this office and that the same is a true and correct copy of the same and every word thereof.

Witness my hand and official seal at Manitowoc this 6th


day of June, A. D., 1906

George C Renther


Register of Deeds for Manitowoc County, Wisconsin

Copy of an authentic document provided by Marlene Zacher direct descendant of Joseph Archambeau Shambeau (1888-1915) son of Joseph and Darie Tellier dit Lafortune from Repentigny, (Lanaudière, Québec).



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M^{re} Denise Archambault

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Obituary

Another Archambault, who had the association at heart, has left us.

André died on February 15, 2011 at the age of 82, after a few years fighting hard against sickness.

He was married a first time at Saint-Jean-Baptiste-de-la-Salle of Montreal on September 3rd 1949 to Jeannine Lamarre. They had 11 children: Claude, Richard, Serge, Johanne, Nicole, Sylvie, Diane, Louise, Yves, Lucie and Martine.



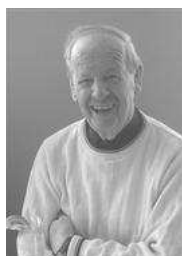
After the death of his first wife, buried on December 28th 1983 at the Saint-François d'Assise cemetery in Montreal, André met Yolande Cyr, who became his second wife. He shared 21 years with her.

André was part of the Archambault d'Amérique's Council for many years. Then, his son Richard joined him in service of the association. They sat together at the council for a few years. At that time, they were responsible for media relations.

André was a man with a big heart, but he was very shy. He was notably nice and always had an encouraging word for those who knew him.

Our most sincere condolences to Yolande, Richard, his wife Jocelyne and all the members of the family.

André Archambault



At Shawinigan-Sud on Monday, March 28th 2011, André Archambault son of Alphonse and Yvonne Robert and husband of the late Huguette Bergeron, died at the age of 85 years. He leaves in mourning his children Louis (Madeleine Boudrias), Benoît (Lise Perreault) and Viviane (Michel Douville), his grand-children Étienne, Mathieu, Sophie, Félix, Roselle, Antoine, Marc-André, Gabriel and Christine as well as other family members and friends. Regulars at our family meetings will surely remember André, who knew how to ease the mood with his typical humour and his love of life. André is the brother of Pierre who worked on the Archambault bulletins for more than 25 years.

To all afflicted families, the deepest sympathy from Les Archambault d'Amérique.

Saint-Eustache, June 5th 2011

A Very Enriching Day!



On the day of the Archambault d'Amérique Association's annual general meeting, June 4th, 2011, it was partly sunny. A welcome committee warmly greeted members. On the lawn and on the patio of the restaurant *Le Vieux Saint-Eustache*, members were enthusiastic and happy to meet and to be able to chat together, for some members having not met over the last year.

From there, the group walked towards the church of Saint-Eustache where the general annual meeting was held. Around eleven o'clock, the parish priest welcomed the group by presenting a short review of historic facts pertaining to this heritage monument. This church had also been the deadly refuge for the Patriots fighting against the British Army in 1837. Traces of cannon balls can still be seen on the facade of the church. The President recalled a few dramatic events relating to this history of the last Patriots' Resistance at a time of unaccepted British Policies.

The President proceeded further with the annual report. A particular item was pointed out: recruiting new members from the younger generation because of the aging reality of the actual membership. Once again, members were invited to think about ways of attracting younger members. At present, there are very few new members.



Then, the treasurer made a presentation of a healthy financial report of our Association.

Following the Board members election session, several persons have accepted to see their appointment renewed, namely: Michel, André-G., Richard, Raynald, Jocelyne and Donia. Denyse Guay resigned leaving her seat to someone else.



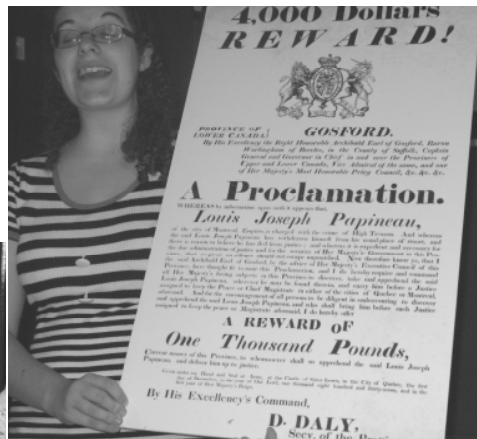
At the closing of the general annual meeting, members went back to *Le Vieux Saint-Eustache*, gathering to enjoy a delicious meal. Then two groups were formed and went on guided tours of historic sites: the Globensky Manor and the old Légaré Water-mill. These visits by highly knowledgeable guides permitted everyone to appreciate the historic facts related to these sites.



An overview of the history of the old Légaré Water-mill still in operation since its creation in 1762 was presented with emphasis on the traditional way to grind the grains on a millstone.



At the Globensky Manor, now a Museum, the guide presented several historic events enabling a better understanding of the tumults that occurred during the intense battles of the Patriots with the British Army in 1837.



At half past four, this wonderful day came to an end. Everyone took the road to return to their home. We look forward to meet again, those who couldn't be present as well as those who really experienced this enriching day, at the next gathering of Les Archambault d'Amérique.

Photos Jean Tourigny

 *Larry Archambeau writes us. . .*

Thanks to our cousin Larry for bringing to our attention the present correction into no. 86 of our bulletin.

“It pains me to write in response to the most recent *Bulletin des Archambault d’Amérique*, no. 86, regarding the references to the American War of Independence.

“Most, but not all, United States citizens know that the American War of Independence was fought from 1775 through 1781. Independence Day in the United States is July 4, because the Declaration of Independence was signed by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 in Philadelphia.

“2011 marks the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War, which commenced on April 13, 1861 with the first shots fired upon Fort Sumpter in Charleston, South Carolina harbor. Sometimes referred to as “The War Between the States” by many southerners, it was fought between Union and Confederate troops from 1861 to 1865. But in no case this is the War of Independence.

“I understand that Canadians would study Canadian history instead of U.S. history in school. I also confess to being ignorant of most of Canada’s history so that I do not know if Canada is completely independent or still a dominion or part of the British Empire.

“Thank you for allowing me to point out this error. I have no reason to question any other facts regarding the stories published in this bulletin. I also appreciate the information published in these bulletins. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

“**Larry Archambeau**, member of les Archambault d’Amérique”



Did you know that. . .

...“In New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, one fifth of the total population is French Canadians, and a similar situation exists in the larger centers of Massachusetts, Maine and New York. Five twelfths of the French Canadian population live in the United States today”.

La revue populaire, 1900

...“For a long time now, immigrants demonstrated their self determination. By staying faithful to the language of their fathers, they remained faithful to the traditions that bind them”.

La revue populaire, 1908

...“More than 400,000 Canadians left our country in the past five years, at \$3,000 per individual, a loss totaling \$1,200,000,000 in hard cash”.

Almanach de la langue française, 1926

...“The best way for the Canadians to maintain their faith, is to preserve their language, to remain attached to their customs and to have their children educated in their maternal language”.

The Lord Bishop of Springfield at the benediction of the school at Holyoke

*Family tree
of
Robert Archambault*

Jacques France about 1629 Françoise Tourault

Laurent Montréal 01/07/1660 Catherine Marchand

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

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

Joseph Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu 10/18/1762 Marie des Anges Meunier dit Lapierre

Joseph Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 07/05/1784 Marie Louise Lussier

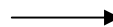
Hyppolite Saint-Hyacinthe 09/20/1813 Marie Louise Brault

Antoine Saint-Ormand Est 12/08/1839 Nathalie Chrétien

Pierre Dunham 04/25/1871 Marie Boucher

Pierre Antoine Frelighsburg 09/23/1913 Léopoldine Larose

Robert ? xx/xx/xx Betty Bushey



*The house of Robert
at Enosburg Falls, Vermont*



This is the house of Robert Archambault, spouse of Betty Bushey and son of Pierre Antoine and Léopoldine Larose, of Cowansville (Cantons-de-l'Est, Québec).

The Archambault Farms is the dairy farm which possesses the most dairy cows of the Enosburg Falls region, in Vermont.

