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*Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique*  
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## *The Archambault and medicine*



*19<sup>th</sup> Century Medicinal Tonics*

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Photo on cover page coming from [WWW.HISTORICBOTTLES.COM](http://WWW.HISTORICBOTTLES.COM)

## *L'Hôtel-Dieu of Montréal and Jeanne Mance*

On May 17, 1642, Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, Jeanne Mance and a group composed of forty settlers settled on the Island of Montréal and founded the colony they named *Villemarie* (Ville-Marie). Jeanne Mance, anxious to take care of the poor and the sick of the colonie, immediately founded a small temporary dispensary inside the fort, nicknamed the “little hospital”.

Mrs. Angélique de Bullion granted her 20,000 french pounds for the new hospital and 2000 french pounds for her personal income. Also, the Notre-Dame Society sent supplies of, furnishings and all that was needed to equip the chapel; a monstrance, a chalice, candlestick holders, a cross, and ornaments for the altar. The shipment also included all that was necessary for the hospital to function: drapes, beds, pewter instruments to eat and drink, copper buckets, medicine and surgical instruments; also in the shipment were, two beef, three cows and twenty five sheep. Three years later, Jeanne Mance was able to supervise the construction of the Hospital of Ville-Marie.



Gravure anonyme parue dans *Histoire des Canadiens Français* de Benjamin Sulte en 1882 d'après une gravure de Léopold Massard.

At the beginning, it was a modest building made of wood and situated between Saint-Paul and Saint-Sulpice Streets; measuring 60 feet (18m) long by 24 feet (7,20 m) in width, containing 6 beds for the men, and 2 beds for the women. In it, was a kitchen, a room for Jeanne Mance and another for the servants. The building was surrounded by a fence made of piles and a ditch.

Helped by a servant, Jeanne Mance cleaned the dressings and prepared the medicine and the ointments which were used to heal the injured and the sick. Conflict with the Iroquois yielded early patients.



Denys at this door of the hospital

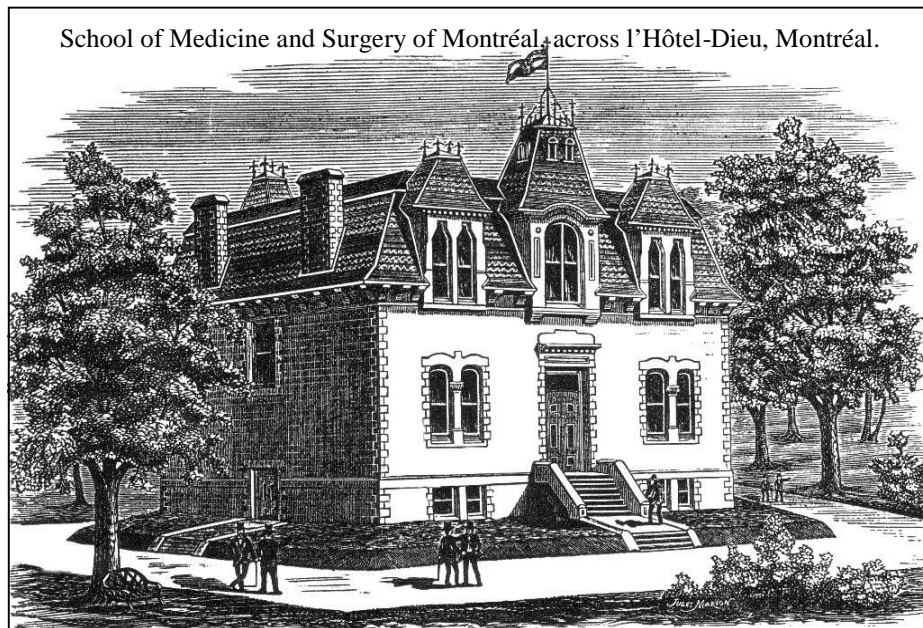
During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries, medical practices at the Hôtel-Dieu of Montréal, was inspired by that in France. During that era, the doctors and apothecary who came from France in little numbers would share the task. The doctors who were at the top of the professional hierarchy along with the medical corps, prescribed the treatments and the medicine. The surgeons were responsible for surgeries; they stitched the wounds, set fractures, grafted and amputated limbs. The apothecaries prepared the medicine.

During that time, it was precarious for settlers to leave Ville-Marie. The attacks from the Iroquois and the losses among the settlers would follow without respite. On May 6, 1651, Charles Le Moyne, Denys Archambault, oldest son of our ancestor Jacques, and another brave settler, when surprised by 40 Iroquois hidden behind the Hôtel-Dieu, took refuge inside, closing the doors and preventing Mlle Mance who was alone, to fall into the hands of the warriors.

Three months before, on February 5<sup>th</sup>, Jeanne Mance, became the God Mother of Paul Tessier, son of Marie Archambault, daughter of our ancestor Jacques, and of Urbain Tessier dit Lavigne. She was also God Mother to Charlotte, daughter

of Anne Archambault, the other daughter of our ancestor Jacques, and of the bigamist, Michel Chauvin.

Between 1695 and 1734, the hospital burned three times and was rebuilt every time. After the conquest of the New France, it will remain the only francophone hospital in Montréal during more than two centuries. Around 1850, the hospital was affiliated to the Montréal School of medicine and surgery. In 1861, the l'Hôtel-Dieu Hospital was relocated from its Old Montréal location to its current location near the Mount Royal.



#### *The First Health Insurance Plan: March 30<sup>th</sup> 1655*

During the French Regime, more than 188 years there were no doctors in Montréal. The first “surgeon” to practice in Ville-Marie was Jean Pouppée, a surgeon from the marine. The second one was Estienne Bouchard who came with the recruit of 1653. He had been the first to offer an Insurance Plan in Canada.

It’s about a contract signed between our ancestor Jacques Archambault, his three sons-in-law, Urbain Tessier, the spouse of Marie, Gilles Lauzon, the spouse of Marie-Anne, Jean Gervais, the spouse of Anne, and 38 other habitants of Ville-Marie and the surgeon Étienne Bouchard to conclude the deal. This contract guaranteed the latter travel expenses and a salary of 150 pounds annually. Dr Bouchard commit himself to cure all kinds of diseases, natural or accidental except plague, serious pox, leprosy and some others , to dress and provide medicine not only the signatories but their spouses, and children as well moderately made a fixed sum of a hundred sols, or cents (approximately five of our dollars) each year, for each family, payable into two payments.



Here is the wording of this agreement between Sr. Estienne Bouchard, surgeon and many individuals from Ville-Marie, March 30, 1655. Copy of original version on our website.

*Pardevant Nous, Lambert Closse, commis au greffe et Tabellionnage de Villemarie en l'isle de Montréal, furent presents en leurs personnes Urbain Tessier dit la Vigne, Louis Guertin, Nicolas Millet, Gilbert barbier, Marin Janot, Simon Galbrun, Jacques mousseaux, Louis boussault, André du May, Jean Du May, Gabriel le Scel dit du Flos, Jean aubuchon, Jacques Archambault, Gilles lozon, Jacques beauvais, Jean Valays, Jean olivier, Robert godebou, Jean Grimart, Sebastien odio dit la flesche, Jean Gervaisse, Jullien dobigeon, Louis de la Saudraye, bertran de rennes, Jacques morin, Jean descarryes, Jean Mil lot, André Hurtibize, pierre Godin, René bondy, estienne lair, Mathurin Langerin, Jehan le mercher, pierre Chaurin, pierre piron, marin Hurtibize, tant pour eux que leurs femmes et enfans d'une part Et Estienne bouchard, Maistre Phyrurgien dudict villemarie daultre part, lesquels en la presence de Monsieur le Gouverneur de Laditte Isle sont demeurés daccord de ce qui sensuit, Sçavoir que Ledict bouchard Vest obligé de penser et medicamenter, de toutes Sortes de maladies tant naturelles qu'accidentelles, excepté de la peste, grosse verolle, de la lepre, mal Caduc Et la litotomie ou opilation de la pierre Jusques a une entiere Guerison autant que faire se pourra, moyennant La Somme de Tant sols par chacune année, pour chasque personne cy dessus nommées que pour leurs femmes et enfans payable en deux termes esgaux lequel temps commencera de Pourir Le Jourduy Et pour leurs enfans qui viendront a naistre cy après du Jour de leur Naissance Et arrivant Le deceds de quelques Uns desdits Susnommés ledict bouchard ne laissera destre satisfait de l'année entière en quelque saison et Jour que ledict deceds arrive, De plus quil sera Libre, tant audict bouchard que ausdicts Susnommés de rompre, ledict present traité toutefois et quantes quils le Jugeront a propos en le faisant bien et dueme't Signifier a qui Il appartiendra Ce qui neantmoins ne S'excutera que pour les années qui ne Seront pas Commencées, de plus que ledict bouchard ne pourra rompre le present traité en lesgard de Ceux qui seront atteints de quelque maladies qu'au prelable Ils ne Soient entierement guéris Si ce nest de leurs Consentements, faict au fort de Villemarie en l'Isle le trentiesme Jour de Mars, mil Six Cents Cinquante Cinq, Et ont ledits aubuchon, Gervaisse, Janot, le mercher, godin, bondy, piron, daubigeon, langerin, le barbier, boussot, du may et monceaux Signé avecq ledict bouchard Et pour tous les aultres Susnommés Ils ont déclaré ne Sçavoir escryre ny Signé.*

p. piron, Bouchard, Gilbert barbier, andré dumay, Louis Boussot, Gervaisse, Marin Janot, M. langevin, René Bondy, Jean obuchon, pierre gaudin, Paul de Chomedey, J. M....., Dobigeon, Joan .....

L. Closse.

## *The doctors Archambault born before 1925*

### **Damase Eusèbe Archambault (1842-1912)**

doctor and Mayor of Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets (Centre-du-Québec, Québec)



Damase Eusèbe, son of Jean-Baptiste Archambault, farmer from Repentigny (Lanaudière, Québec), and of Charlotte Juneau-Latulippe, married at Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets, on October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1867, Elmire Méthot, daughter of Antoine, notary and deputy of the Nicolet County (Centre-du-Québec, Québec), and of Émilie Rousseau. Damase Eusèbe, was born at Saint-Paul-l'Ermite on October 11, 1842. He did his studies at L'Assomption College, and his medical studies at the University of Laval in Québec. He began his medical practice at Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets in 1865. He was Mayor of this village from 1876 to 1890 and prefect of the Nicolet County. He died at Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets. Damase Eusèbe was the father of D<sup>r</sup> Joseph Urgel Archambault, from Hull (Outaouais, Québec).

### **Joseph Urgel Archambault (1872-1941)**

doctor and Mayer of Hull (Outaouais, Québec)

Note. We wish to thank the writer of this text who allowed us to publish it with her compliments. Because of a lack of space we had to shorten it considerably, but the complete version is on our website.



“[...] Joseph Urgel Archambault, son of Dr. Damase Eusèbe and Elmire Méthot was not from Hull, but from Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets where he was born on June 22, 1872. [...]

“Joseph Urgel made his entrance to the Seminary of Nicolet at thirteen years old. He studied there from 1885 to 1891. He went on to study medicine at the Université Laval. He graduated in 1896. He settled in Hull in the month of September of that same year. [...]

“Upon his arrival in Hull, the young 24 year-old doctor-surgeon started by taking care of his career. He inaugurated an office on Leduc Street, [...] but was moved out by the "Big fire" of 1900. He then moved on Charles (now Frontenac) Street until he had a superb house built with an adjoining office in 1905, on Main Street (du Portage). [...]

“On top of his daily work, Joseph Urgel was a member of numerous professional associations. He joined the Medical Association of Hull County as Director, when it was founded in June 1901. In 1922, he was Governor of the Doctors and Surgeons College of the Province de Québec for District 13; he acted also as the Head-doctor for the Union Saint-Joseph du Canada and was the local President of that society during 14 years. He was the President of the Medical Association of the Hull district, President of the Sanitary Congress of the Province of Québec in 1919-1921 and Examiner of the National Alliance and of many societies and insurance companies.

“Doctor and businessman, Doctor Archambault owned the drugstore Hull Medical Hall. [...]

“While he was building his clientele base, the young man thought about having a family of his own. On August 23, 1898, he married in Joliette Marie Rose Olivier, daughter of Justice L.-A. Olivier, ex-Senator of Lanaudière. The couple had seven children (four died at a young age). The eldest, Olivier, born on July 18, 1902, returned to the family roots in Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets in 1927. [...] Térése, Marie Thérèse Rose Elmire, (great admirer of Térése d’Avila, she insisted her name be written that way, with no *h*), born on April 29, 1904, won fame by being the first secular woman in North America to obtain a Ph.D. in Scolastique Philosophy; she was granted a scholarship from the Province of Québec and studied at the École catholique de Bruxelles and in Paris. Marguerite, born on December 17, 1911, was married to Paul Arduin.

“The doctor -who became a widow in 1925- remarried with Miss Albina Massé, sister of the mother-in-law of his daughter Marguerite. The father became the uncle of his daughter! The couple left the area from 1930 to 1935, and they came back to Hull where the doctor bought his last house at 17, Nicolet Street [...]. That's where he died at 69 years old, on September 12, 1941, after having suffered from a terrible disease during three years.

“A cheerful-natured person, this gentle and calm man, was extremely well read. He possessed a significant collection of books and liked to read anything and everything without having a favourite author. He liked newspapers also, *Le Devoir* among them. [...] he would not say no to a match of bridge, of whist or 500. He liked to travel and would attend regularly doctors' congresses and municipal congresses. [...]

Denise Latrémouille

Extracts from *Asticou*, book 29, December 1983, p. 3-9. Text review by the author in November 2007.

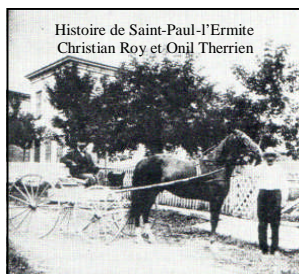
### **Henri Alfred Archambault (1852-1928)**

doctor

D<sup>r</sup> Henri Alfred Archambault was born on June 21<sup>st</sup> 1852 at L’Assomption (Lanaudière, Québec). He was the son of François Xavier, farmer and milice captain of L’Assomption and of Mathilde Perreault. He married at Saint-Jacques church in Montréal, on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1889, Maria Amélia Anna Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Maria Lang. D<sup>r</sup> Henri Alfred Archambault died July 29 and buried August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1928 in Notre-Dame-des-Neiges’ Cemetery, in Montréal.

### **Alexandre Archambault (1858-1947)**

doctor of Saint-Paul-l’Ermite (Lanaudière, Québec)



Alexandre, son of Denis and Domithilde Ratel, from Saint-Paul-l’Ermite, was born on October 10<sup>th</sup> 1858. He married at the Marie-Reine-du-Monde Cathedral in Montréal, on June 7<sup>th</sup> 1898, with Léda Lafontaine, daughter of Jean Louis and Virginie Brault. He studied at Collège de L’Assomption (Lanaudière, Québec). As a Doctor, he practiced his medicine for more than 50 years in Saint-Paul-l’Ermite and was considered as an excellent rural Doctor, competent and devoted. He passed away in Montréal on January 9<sup>th</sup> 1947 where he was buried. In 1992, a long-term disability health center was inaugurated at Saint-Paul-l’Ermite in his memory.

### **Raphaël Archambault (1816-1864)**

doctor of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec)

Ananie Raphaël Archambault, son of Ignace and Marie-Reine Émery Coderre of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, born on March 18, 1816 was married in Sainte-Scholastique (Laurentides, Québec) on June 18, 1845 to Marie Nadine Duchesneau. He died in Saint-Antoine on June 26, 1864. He was the father of D<sup>r</sup> Louis Joseph Lactance Archambault of Cohoes (New York).

### **Lasalle Archambault (1879-1940)**

neurophysicien, Albany (New York)

D<sup>r</sup> Lasalle Archambault was a Franco-American born at Cohoes (New York) in 1879. Son and grand son of Doctors from Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (Joseph Lactance and Ananie Raphaël), he followed the family steps but as a specialist.

Lasalle was a neurologist with an international reputation. His name is associated to a brain group of fibres (lengthways inferior nerve track and central optical nerve track), the «Meyer-Archambault loop». He also collaborated to many specialized medicine magazines throughout his career.

In 1893, he married her cousin (2<sup>nd</sup> degree) Yvonne Archambault, sister of D<sup>r</sup> Paul Archambault, son of Joseph Louis and Ernestine Rolland. The couple did not have any posterity.

D<sup>r</sup> Lasalle Archambault, who was the uncle of Pierre Dansereau, the international reputed ecologist, protected during all his life time his French culture and his language, despite his work in an Anglophone environment. A letter from August 27<sup>th</sup> 1936, extracted from the Archive Foundation Pierre-Dansereau proves it.

<http://www.archives-expopd.uqam.ca/genererPDF.aspx?id=1069>

### **Jules Archambault (1881-1971)**

doctor associated with the Hôtel-Dieu in Montréal, director of the serology laboratory of Québec



Born in Montréal, on August 6<sup>th</sup> 1881, Jules Archambault was the son of Joseph and Marie Antoinette Thibodeau. His grand-mother from mother side, was Suzanne Chénier, sister of D<sup>r</sup> Jean-Olivier Chénier, patriot who died in 1837 at Saint-Eustache (Laurentides, Québec) during the riot.

On April 27<sup>th</sup> 1910 at Saint-Jacques church in Montréal, he married, Berthe Cusson and, in 1919, he married his second wife, Rachel Archambault, daughter of D<sup>r</sup> J. Lactance Archambault, from Cohoes (New York). He passed away on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1971 in Outremont (Montréal) at 90 years old and was buried in Notre-Dame-des-Neiges' Cemetery, June 25, 1971.

“D<sup>r</sup> Archambault studied at collège Sainte-Marie (Montréal), and did his medicine study at the Laval University in Montréal\*. He received his diploma on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1909. After a few years of practice at Barachois (Gaspésie), he went for a stage in New York, at the Post Graduate Medical School and at the Vanderbilt Clinic of the Columbia University, in 1917-1918. He also went to the Université de Paris to improve himself.

“From 1918, he practice medicine in Montréal and was mandated, in 1920, by the Hygiene Provincial Counsel, to organize the serology laboratory which he managed until his retirement in 1955. In 1941, the D<sup>r</sup> Jules Archambault was mandated to reorganize the Viral infections division for the Province of Québec.

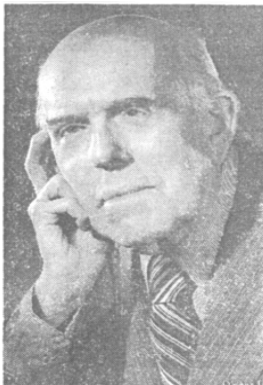
“D<sup>r</sup> Archambault was also requested to be part of the serologist group and advisory Doctor of the World Health Asssocation in Geneva and was part of world researches which allowed benchmarking along serologists.

“In 1929, he was Doctor at Hôtel-Dieu in Montréal, member of the dermatology society of Montréal and member of the American Public Health Association.”

*La Presse*, June 25<sup>th</sup> 1971.

\*Montréal University was created in 1878 as a branch of Laval University from Québec. It will be completely self-governing in 1927.

### **Paul-René Archambault (1902-1989)**



Born in 1902, Paul René was the son of Paul Wilfrid, lawyer, and Edith Smith. He married Lisa Paré, daughter of Philiass and Églantine Longtin at Notre-Dame-de-Grâce in Montréal, October 14, 1939.

Dr. Archambault, who graduated in medicine from the University of Montréal in 1925, worked mainly in the following hospitals: Sacré-Coeur, Notre-Dame, Saint-Luc and Notre-Dame-de-l'Espérance. One of the founders of the Maison-neuve-Rosemont Hospital, he specialized in internal medicine and pulmonary diseases. He also served as governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Medical Union of Canada and was a director of the Montréal Symphony Orchestra. In addition, he was President of the Medical Society of Montréal and president of the Pneumology and Phtisiologie Society of Montréal. He died April 10, 1989 at the age of 87 years and was buried at Notre-Dame-des-Neiges'

Cemetery, April 13, 1989 in Montréal.

### **Joseph-Alcidas Archambault (1843-1886)**

doctor from Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec)

Joseph Alcidas, son of Jean-Pascal and Marie Agathe Dupré, from Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, was born July 25, 1843. He married in Saint-Hugues (Montérégie, Québec) on February 12, 1867, her cousin (2nd degree), Maximilienne Nadine Archambault, daughter of Ananias Raphaël and Marie Nadine Duchesneau, born April 18, 1846 at Sainte-Scholastique (Laurentides, Québec).

“...Joseph Alcidas studied medicine and practiced his art in his native parish. He looked after the priests, the nuns and the poor for free. When his duty became more difficult, when it was necessary for him to leave a merry family celebration to visit a patient during a storm, he did not hesitate to leave and he never complained, ensure some intimate witnesses. His patients extended to the surrounding villages. At the same time, a good patriot and convinced catholic, he kept up to date on subjects related to his country and the Church; he received the best newspapers, followed the religious movement and often approached the sacraments. Mr. Dupuis, the parish priest, particularly estimated this man of profession whose piety was true, solid, and beautiful for its intensity and sincerity. His example he said, is an incentive for his parishioners.”

Student at the College of Saint-Hyacinthe (Montérégie, Québec), he had for classmates Mr. Dupré, priest of Sacré-Coeur in Montréal, Mr. Daigneault, priest of Windsor Mills (Cantons-de-l'Est, Québec) and C. A. Geoffrion. Dr. Archambault had studied medicine in Montréal before settling in Saint-Antoine, his native parish, where he soon created a good position by his work and talents. His amiable qualities made him friends of all who knew him. Excellent Christian, he was ready to devote to all good works. He worked specifically for primary education.

“He was young and saw before him a bright and peaceful future, when he was struck by an evil disease against which medicine was powerless. He generously sacrificed his life and his death was most edifying.

“...We learn with regret the death of Dr. Archambault on November 5, 1886, in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu.”

He was 43 years. The funeral took place at Saint-Antoine on Monday, 8 November 1886.”

Extract from *La Minerve*

### **Laurent Archambault (1917-1991)**

surgeon



Son of lawyer Charles Auguste and Anna Beaudry and grandson of solicitor Antoine Magloire and Marie Louise Lareau, from Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Doctor Laurent Archambault was born June 21, 1927 in Outremont.. He dedicated all his life to its career, surgeon, at the Notre-Dame-de-Montréal Hospital. On September 6, 1952, he married Jeann d’Arc Desjardins from Saint-Viateur d’Outremont. The couple had four children. Laurent died on April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1991 and was buried April 3, 1991, at Notre-Dame-des-Neiges’ Cemetery in Montréal.

### **Joseph Archambault (1868-1937)**

orthopedic-surgeon of Fort Kent (Maine)

Son of Stanislas and Catherine Dupré, grandson of Pierre Maxime, mayor of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu in 1864, Joseph Archambault was born in Saint-Antoine, on May 18, 1868. He studied in Saint-Hyacinthe College and then medicine in Université Laval of Montréal where he graduates in 1893. The same year, he left Montréal to establish in Fort Kent.

Three years later, on September 7<sup>th</sup>, 1896, he married in Fort Kent Emma Marquis, born on February 27<sup>th</sup>, 1875 and deceased on March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1935. Joseph died on March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1937. One of their sons, Philip, will become doctor as well.

### **Philip Archambault (1918-2004)**

doctor, Fort Kent (Maine)



Son of Joseph and Emma Marquis, Philip was born on May 4, 1918 in Fort Kent, ME. He married Helen Choate on January 8, 1946 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Born into a family of nine children, Philip Archambault graduated from Tufts Medical School in 1943. During WW II, he was commissioned as a Captain in the United States Army medical corps where he served from 1944 to 1946. He completed his internship at Worcester Hospital and his residency at the Medical Center in Lewiston, ME. He practiced general medicine from 1948 to 1955 before he completed a residency in orthopedics at the Veteran's Administration in Boston, MA. From there, Philip Archambault went on to specialize in orthopedic surgery in 1958. He received a diploma from the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery in 1960. He was a member of the orthopedic service at St. Mary's. He

also worked for the Administrative Council of Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Maine, the Funeral Consumers Alliance of Maine, and the Maine Fire Commission.

Skilled as a fly-fisherman, Philip was a member of the Trout Unlimited and the Atlantic Salmon Federation. He also played tennis, snow ski, and he was a member of the American Contract Bridge League. He was interested in gardening, canoeing, navigation, and making furniture. At Bates, Philip Archambault was president of his class and the reunion committee. Philip was also a member of the *Association des Archambault d'Amerique*.

Philip Archambault died on June 15, 2004. He is survived by his wife Helen Choate, his four children, Philip, Thomas, Andrew and Ann, and eight grand-children.



### **Joseph Amable Archambault (1882-1959)**

doctor of Montréal

Son of Zéphirin and Adélina Archambault, Joseph Amable was born in Saint-Paul-l'Ermite, on October 19th, 1882. Married in Notre-Dame de Montréal church on December 28th, 1918 to Donalda Miron, daughter of Félix and Olive Chaussé, Doctor Joseph Amable practiced in Montréal. He died on October 4th, 1959 and was buried in family tomb in Saint-Paul-l'Ermite. Joseph Amable was the brother of Edmond Archambault, founder of Archambault Musique.

### **François-Xavier Zénon Archambault (1872- ?)**

physician in Barre (Vermont)

Son of Camille and Rose-de-Lima Wilhelmy and brother of D<sup>r</sup> Joseph-Arthur from Fall River, François-Xavier-Zénon was born in Saint-Paul-l'Ermite on February 18<sup>th</sup>, 1872. He studied at L'Assomption College. He was married at Notre-Dame de Montréal Church on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1901 to Marie Antonia Pauzé, daughter of Armand and Clémentine Lemoine. Antonia's father had a seafood restaurant in downtown Montréal, near Saint-Jacques St.

*The following text is an unpublished biography of D<sup>r</sup> Marcel B. Archambault*

"In 1904, probably pushed by his brother's professional success, he abandoned the business of life insurance to pursue medical studies. Without a completed Classics course, it was hard to get into a university. However, he worked around the problem by taking private courses. Then in 1905, he succeeded his exam, obtaining access to University of Laval in Montréal. In the following five years, his wife and son Armand stayed with Marie-Claire and Joseph-Arthur Archambault in Fall River. His money reserves were exhausted. Thus, Joseph-Arthur became the family's provider. In 1910, he forwarded the necessary funds so that François-Xavier-Zénon's could start his private practice in Barre (Vermont). The area was an important granite mining center where numerous French-Canadians were working. For Joseph-Arthur, this was an important debt of honor repaid. Hadn't he been helped during his medical studies?"

"Examining physician for the Metropolitan insurance company in the United-States, he was also father of seven children, including a daughter who died at a young age from diphtheria. Three of his sons also became physicians, Armand and twins Henri and René."

"François-Xavier-Zénon delivered the births of the Leblond family children who lived in Barre. One of them, Solange, married D<sup>r</sup> Marcel B. Archambault in a second wedding."

### **Armand Archambault (1904-1979)**

physician in Barre (Vermont)

Armand, son of François-Xavier-Zénon and Marie Antonia Pauzé, was born in Fall River (Massachusetts), on June 6th 1904 and was married at Saint-Germain d'Outremont Church in Montréal, on August 5th 1944 to Edith Levina Gilmour, a very eccentric woman.

He studied at Loyola College in Montréal and completed his medical studies at Vermont University in Burlington, obtaining his PhD in 1932. After a year of internship at the Fanny Allen Hospital and at the Union Tourn Hospital (Pennsylvania), D<sup>r</sup> Archambault settled in Barre on Merchant St.

After serving as a medic in the US Army in 1942, with the rank of Captain, he was discharged and reattached to the Army Reserve. He died in December of 1979.

### **Henri Archambault (1912-?)**

physician in Detroit and Africa

Henri, nicknamed Hence, son of François-Xavier-Zénon and Marie Antonia Pauzé, was born in Barre in 1912. He worked in Africa. He was listed as a passenger on a flight going to Paris-Orly airport on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1952. It seems that a monument was built somewhere in Africa, where he died, to underline his devotion.

### **René Archambault (1912-1987)**

physician in Detroit

René, nicknamed Rino, son of François-Xavier-Zénon and Marie Antonia Pauzé, was born in Barre in 1912. He was Henri's twin. He died on August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1987 in Burlington (Vermont). He had five children, among which he had a girl named Marie-Anne. The names of the other children are not known.

### **Jean-Baptiste Archambault (1890-1956)**

doctor of Belœil



Son of Hermas and Arline Guertin, Dr Jean-Baptiste Archambault, was born on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1890 at Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec). He did his primary school in his natal village, after which in 1902, he directed himself to the classical humanitarian at the seminary of Sainte-Marie-de-Monnoir, at Marieville (Montérégie, Québec). He did his philosophy with the Sulpiciens, his medicine study at Laval University of Montréal and his intern at Hôtel-Dieu of Montréal.

On Octobre 19<sup>th</sup> 1915 at Saint-Pierre-Claver church of Montréal, he married Aimée Marsan-Lapierre and the couple established themselves at Belœil. They will have nine children, five daughters and four sons.

D<sup>r</sup> Jean-Baptiste Archambault was Knight of Columbus, President of the Belœil school commission during numerous years and President of the cricket club during more than 30 years. He was playing a cricket game almost everyday to relax.

As most of the generalists' doctors of his era, D<sup>r</sup> Jean-Baptiste Archambault gave birth many times to children in his community. He practices his medicine during 51 years. He passed away on December 28, 1956 from a car accident consequences.

### **Gustave Archambault (1882-1931)**

Doctor, associated professor at *Université de Montréal* and head of the Cutaneous and Syphilitic Diseases Clinic at Notre-Dame Hospital in Montréal.



Born in Montréal on December 18, 1882, Gustave Archambault was the son of Gaspard and Louise Papin, daughter of Joseph Papin and Sophie Homier. He was married with Fernande Lemay at cathédrale Marie-Reine-du-Monde, Montréal on February 6, 1929. Gustave was the brother of Joseph Archambault, married to Fabiola Martin.

“After finishing his Classics Course at Sainte-Marie College, he completed medical studies at Laval University in Montréal and was made Doctor of Medecine in 1905. After a one year internship at Notre-Dame Hospital, he went to France to perfect his medical knowledge and stayed for four years. He had the chance to follow courses with the famous Professor Gaucher at the Saint-Louis Hospital and with Professor Albarran at the Necker Hospital in Paris.

“He specialized in the treatment of cutaneous and syphilitic diseases. He was associated professor at *Université de Montréal* and head of the Cutaneous and Syphilitic Diseases Clinic at the Notre-Dame Hospital. He was a medical consultant at Saint-Jean Hospital and at the Bruchesi Institute. He also held membership in many organisations like the Superior Council of Hygiene of the Province of Québec, the French Dermatology and Syphiligraphy Society and the Prophylaxis and Morals Society.

« He took part in the Great War as Major of the N° 6 General Hospital Corps which represented Laval University and functioned for four years as a French Army field hospital, first in Champagne, then at Joinville-le-Pont near Paris.

“He held a number of other memberships such as the Reform Club, the Saint-Denis Club and the University Circle. He stayed at 616 Saint-Denis Street in Montréal. He died in 1931.”

D’après Raphaël Ouimet, *Biographies canadiennes-françaises*. 1923, p. 458.

### **Joseph Fulgence Archambault (1881- xxxx )**

Doctor at Arctic Center (Rhode Island)


Fulgence, son of Lucien and Marie Anne Gareau, was born at Saint-Césaire, on May 28th 1881 and married, at Arctic Center, Marie Cécile Dion resident of the Saint-Jean-Baptiste parish. Fulgence studied at Saint-Hyacinthe, at the Laval University of Montréal and at Baltimore where he obtained a diploma in 1905.



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*Visit of the Archambault Family  
at the Maison Saint-Gabriel in Pointe-Saint-Charles, Montréal  
Sunday September 11, 2011*

A true jewel of the Québec heritage, the Saint-Gabriel House is a reminder of the work of Marguerite Bourgeois who took care of the *filles du roy* (King's wards). The sisters of the Notre-Dame Community made a beautiful location their home on the banks of the Saint-Lawrence River, where we can still find today magnificent stone buildings, a museum displaying beautiful artefacts from the beginning of the French Colony and a garden delightfully taken care of.



But where were the Archambaults last September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2011?



Less than thirty people showed up for this wonderful day and heard a few ancient musical pieces with members of the Claude-Gervaise ensemble before a nice lunch was served under a big tent.



The afternoon went by very fast thanks to a guided tour of the museum, the outside venue and the explanations of artisans, a story teller and commentators of the ancient history of Québec through the old crafts.



We had the chance to meet a diversity of artisans, from the maker of snow-shoes and cedar poles, the blacksmith, the spoon caster, the bucket maker, the wood turner -with a replica of an ancient tool entirely operated by the artisan- to the grains thresher with his flail and fan.

Two animators performed a vivid enactment of the reality of crimes and punishments at the time of the Nouvelle-France regime.

We enjoyed a day full of participation and information on ancient trades with dynamic and competent animators who know what they're talking about and made demonstrations to prove it.



Photos Richard Archambault



## Obituary

### **André Archambault**

Un autre Archambault nous quitte. André est décédé le 26 mai 2011 à l'âge de 88 ans. Il était le fils d'Uldéric et de Marie Alice Chartier.

Il laisse dans le deuil son épouse Jeanne Foisy, ses enfants Jean, Rhéal, Chantal, Sylvain et six petits-enfants.



### **Merle D. Archambault**



Merle D., 85, passed away at his home in Holiday, Florida, on November 14, 2010. He was born in Clare, Michigan to William Jennings Archambault and Gretchen Howorth. He was married to Barbara Ann Wright on March 15, 1952 in Beaverton, Michigan. He is survived by his children Michael, Gregory, Dr. Jeffrey and Cynthia (Kie) VanderSys, 11 grandchildren and 17 great grandchildren.

### **Barbara Donzella Archambault**

Barbara Donzella, 87 passed away May 28, 2011 at Mountain Lea Lodge, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. She was the daughter of late Claude and Annie (Ross) Wentzell. She was married to Richard, former member of our Association who died in 2005.

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



### *Wishes of our President*

A year ends, another begins by the time you receive this issue of the bulletin.

Donia wants to give new life to the Archambault d'Amérique's main information source.

The year 2010 was marked by the departure of Denise from the Administrative Board. We would like to thank her for her implication and her hospitality at her home for council meetings during many years.

Another notable loss is Roger who has collaborated with the bulletin ever since we first published in English. Roger was our first French to English translator and never counted his hours while assuring us of his collaboration. Thank you Roger for having greatly contributed to the English version of the Archambault d'Amérique bulletin.

The new volunteers did not wait for an invitation, after our encouragements, to become active members. Aline and Pierre offered their services to insure the translation of our articles. It's with great pleasure that we accepted their offer.

We are still searching for the special person who will have the courage to do research for the Archambault, who will meet with those who have accomplished themselves and will write articles to make them known to us.

On the hope of a positive response from some of us, we would like to wish a marvellous 2012 full of peaceful joy, happy family life and great health.

Richard Archambault, President  
in the name of the Administrative Board



### *Welcome to new members*

Jean Archambault

Laval, Qc

Roger Archambault

Ville d'Anjou, Qc

Louise Archambault

Casselman, Ontario

Yves Archambault

Québec, Qc





The house of Miss Mance, as was called the first hospital built in 1645, a few yards from the fort.

Drawing by historian and architect Aristide Beaugrand-Champagne according to ancient documents.

[www.chumontreal.qc.ca/pages/histoire.html](http://www.chumontreal.qc.ca/pages/histoire.html)

### *The well dug by Jacques Archambault in the garden of the hospital*

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1659, Father Gabriel de Queylus communicated with our ancestor Jacques Archambault. He needs a well in the garden of the hospital. Archambault, without flinching, guarantees water like a master dowser: “at least two feet of water steady... ahead of the stream of water...” The priest will provide an 8 foot wooden arch, about twenty planks, stone, lime, sand and so on. Jacques will provide the ropes and shall receive 300 pounds and 10 pots of spirits in return for spring water.

Between 1695 and 1734, the hospital burned three times and was rebuilt every time. After the conquest of the New France, it will remain the only francophone hospital in Montréal during more than two centuries. Around 1850, the hospital was affiliated to the Montréal School of medicine and surgery. In 1861, the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital was relocated from its Old Montréal location to its current location near the Mount Royal.

