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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
no 89, May 2012



Huile sur toile de Marcel Ravary

225th Anniversary
Saint-Roch-de-l'Acadian (1787-2012)

Bulletin

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Front page
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Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan

On the edge of the county of Montcalm, Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan Parish is located at 40 km from Montréal and at the entrance of the Lower Laurentides, in the administrative region of Lanaudière.

Its foundation, by the riverside of de l'Achigan River, out of a removed land from Saint-Pierre-du-Portage (L'Assomption), (Lanaudière, Québec), dates back to 1787. Settlers have already been active for two decades on different cleared lots on the banks of de l'Achigan and Saint-Esprit Rivers, as well as on the banks of the Saint-Jean and des Anges brooks. The first water mill is thought to have been built around 1770 on a piece of land, part of the town, the Masson Peninsula.

Named "Roch-de-Saint-Ours-sur-l'Achigan", in honour of his founder, Sir Paul Roch de Saint-Ours, the small village was quickly known as Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan. In 1802 and 1803, a magnificent church was built, one of the most remarkable in Québec. It made the inhabitants of Saint-Roch very proud during more than a Century and a half. The historical landmark, of great architectural value, burned entirely during a fire on January 1st, 1958.

The first school run by the Church opened its doors in 1829: it was then one of the 31 schools listed in the district of Montréal, and its high renown allowed it to attract students from outside the Parish. During the second half of the XIXth Century, the community inaugurated little countryside schools, a college under the direction of the Clercs de Saint-Viateur (1856-1894) and a convent run by the Sisters of the Saints-Noms-de-Jésus-et-de-Marie Order (1857-1969). Today still, the education institutions of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan continue to innovate and show a great deal of dynamism. The primary school has a roll of near 500 pupils, and the high school, of about 950 students. The majority of students who attend come from the parish and the six neighbouring towns.

The laying out of the village contributes more than ever to the quality of life of those who live there or just go by. As the highway 25 takes us closer to the Montréal suburbs and are emerging a few home construction projects and an industrial area, our small community pursues with serenity its way towards development and progress.

Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan changes and diversifies its activities while staying true to its original vocation, which is farming. Farms cover 90 % of the territory. The town offers to all citizens a whole series of services that you would find in any town: general management, public security, road transportation, hygiene and health of the environment, urban planning, improvement and promotion of the territory, leisure and culture. Social, cultural and sport organizations are also thriving.

Retired people can live happy right where they have lived their whole lives because there are, in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, care facilities and low rent public housing.

The reputation of Saint-Rochois and Saint-Rochoises is built on their pride, their warm sense of hospitality and their thirst for communication. They extend the kindest welcome to visitors from all over the world, in particular to our visitors from France.

The Archambault Family in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan

Incontestably, the Archambault family occupied a special place in the Saint Roch's public eye. The majority of this domestic group lived on the South bank of de l'Achigan River on lands situated exactly west of the village. Some members of the family also settled on the West side of the village but on the North bank of the same river; and finally some of the Archambault families settled on the first lands of the Ruisseau des Anges.

One man in particular stood out the most: Jacques Archambault (1765-1851) who was born on September 15, 1765 in L'Assomption, (Lanaudière, Québec) was the son of Pierre and Marie-Joseph Gauthier-Landreville. He married Véronique Debussat, dit Saint-Germain on October 06, 1783 in Repentigny, (Lanaudière, Québec).

Around 1783, Jacques established as a farmer in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (Lanaudière, Québec). If he was neither a seigneur, nor a trader or a professional, he nevertheless possessed some important assets. Primarily, his powerful family participated to colonize the region of L'Assomption and then Saint-Roch. The Archambault families were important property owners in the region. They took part of the well-to-do farmers' club, and were more educated than the average man. Jacques Archambault knew how to read and write, besides having unmistakably special social skills. For example, the correspondence of the priests evoked the interactions of Archambault with a vicar: this last one might have showed him the basics of Greek while Archambault taught him English.

Furthermore, he was the one who occupied by far the most public posts in Saint-Roch. Whether it was the garbage dump, the justice, the regulation or the projects of construction, Jacques Archambault was involved. When he was indirectly engaged in business, he was represented by one of his sons, sons-in-law, cousins, brothers or nephews. One must associate the domestic Archambault group in all actions.

It was primarily and especially a must to get involved with the army by becoming officers of the Militia, where the Archambault men fulfilled a well felt influence. Jacques was a Lieutenant in the Militia as from December, 1807, then he was afterward promoted captain, and served as such during the war of 1812. The presence of the Archambault in the first ranks of the Militia became the support of this clan in the public eye as able to serve the community.

Until 1825, many bridges were built, of which include the Populus, the Jacques-Archambault, the Alexis-Bélanger, and the Orsonnens bridges. Most of the work was conducted by members of the Archambault family.

Jacques Archambault was in charge of receiving the rendering accounts of the elected syndics, especially watching where the money was deposited according to the work agreed upon during the construction of the church built in 1803. He was the churchwarden of the parish from 1816 to 1825.

This particular circumstance offered a convenient excuse to the contestation, led by Jacques Archambault who involved a part of the parishioners against the project of the presbytery, by pleading that the syndics demanded too high of contributions. The situation that seemed to politicize along the way would finally resolve the following year.

Jacques Archambault died on December 31, 1851 at 86 and 3 months old. He was buried on January 3, 1852 in the parochial cemetery of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan¹.

“Pierre-Jacques Archambault from Saint-Roch-de-L'Achigan, husband of Joseph Gauthier dit Landreville, was buried under the church in 1824. He was rewarded for his services at the Church council, for which he administered accounts for the year 1787. Until his death, he took care of the council's business. His son Jacques, husband of Véronique Debussat dit Saint-Germain, who was as much or even more implicated in parish business, including the council, however did not receive the same honors as his father after death... Some would say that it was because of the tense relationship Jacques Archambault had with the priests; others would believe that he simply was not interested. Younger, Jacques had an altercation with Father Raizenne; the priest accused him of not communing and encouraging discord in the parish... he was not afraid to oppose the priests when he thought it necessary or even, some would believe, when his interests commanded it. In that case, we can understand that to the eyes of the clergy and of certain devout parishioners, he was not the ideal candidate to be buried under the church...²”.

According to the historian Jean-René Thuot, it seems that the Archambault families had, like in L'Assomption, exerted enormous influence on the lives of the people of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan since the foundation of the village in 1787. Thus, we have studied the parish registries, published by the Lanaudière Genealogy Society in Joliette (Lanaudière, Québec) to find the Archambault's acts of marriage and baptism up to 1991 inclusively. It was during that last year that the Society ceased the publication of parish documents. From 1878 to 1891 we found 183 marriage, 514 baptism and 308 burial.

Other Archambaults from Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan

Urgel Eugène Archambault (1834-1904)

Son of Louis Archambault and Marie Angélique Prud'homme, Urgel Eugène was married in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, on October 1st, 1860, to Marie Félonize Azilda Robitaille, daughter of D' Jean Jacques Narcisse and Marie Félonize Archambault, from Saint-Roch.



Urgel Eugène

Urgel Eugène played an important role in the Educational System in Montréal; he had been successively Principal of the *Académie commerciale catholique*, Director and Superintendent of the School Board, founder and first President of the *École polytechnique*, Schooling Inspector, then Regional Superintendent of the School System in Montréal.



Louis Archambault (1814-1890)



Louis Archambault

Son of Jacques, farmer, and Catherine Raymondvert, Louis was born in Longue-Pointe (Montréal, Québec), on November 7th, 1814, and married to Éloïse Roy on August 8th, 1839 in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan. This first marriage lasted less than 10 years, having married again on July 17th, 1848 in Terrebonne (Lanaudière, Québec) with Élisabeth Dugal.

Louis Archambault, notary, at first, practiced law in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan. Then, in 1855, he moved and established his law office in the County Town of L'Assomption, where he acted as Mayor from 1877 to 1882, and, was Deputy, for seven years, at the Legislative Assembly at the time of the Lower and Upper Canada, and then, at the House of Commons, from 1867 to 1871. As Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, he was a member of the Executive Council of Québec under the Chauveau and Ouimet Governments.

Several children were born to his second marriage, among them: Mgr Alfred, first bishop of Joliette; Sir Horace Archambault, lawyer, Legislative Counselor and Minister under various governments, and Louis Norbert Henri, also lawyer, born in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, on September 26th, 1851 and married in Montréal on September 12th, 1878 to Corine Alexina Loranger, who was well-known within the French Canadian Society. She demonstrated a tireless zeal towards charity organizations. Louis Norbert Henri ran successfully an office law in Montréal, by his association with Louis Olivier Taillon, Prime Minister for the Conservative Party in Québec en 1887 and from 1892 to 1896. Married to Louise Georgiana Archambault, daughter of Pierre Urgel Archambault, Legislative Counselor and Joséphine Beaupré, Louis Henri, became associated with his brother Horace and thereafter, in 1892, M. L.A. Chauvin joined him as an associate.



Louis-Henri

1- Coproduction, Jean-René Thuot, historian.

2- Jean-René Thuot, *Parcours de bâtisseurs à Saint-Roch-de-L'Achigan — Les lieux de mémoire revisités*, Société de recherche historique Archiv-Histo (Société d'histoire de Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan), 2006, 416 pages.

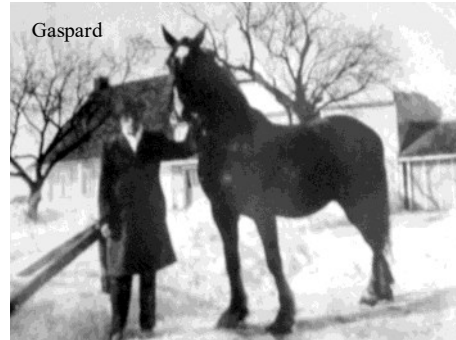
- « Élités locales et institutions à l'époque des Rébellions : Jacques Archambault et l'épisode du presbytère de Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan », *Histoire sociale / Social History*, vol. 38, no 76 (novembre 2005), pp. 339 à 365.

- « Élités locales, institutions et fonctions publiques dans la paroisse de Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, de 1810 à 1840 », *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française*, vol. 57, no 2 (automne 2003), pp. 173-208.

Gaspard Archambault

“In old times, in the business of funeral, the undertaker had to provide the hearse, but did not own any horses. So, horses had to be rented from farmers. To fulfill the purpose, horses ought to be black, and moreover, submissive to avoid any disturbance during the funeral march”

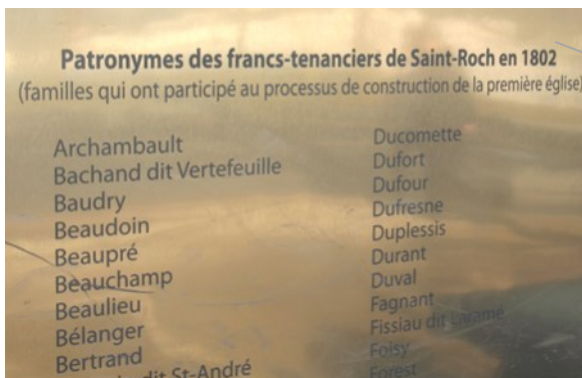
“The horse rider had to very well know his horses to make them behave respectfully during the ceremony for the dead person. Black furry top hat had to be worn by the expert riders which had their eyes partly blocked by the size of this kind of hat.



Mr. Isidore Dagenais and Mr. Gaspard Archambault, sons of Nestor (Anestor) and Emma Jannot dit Lachapelle and grandson of Urbain and Philomène Larose, from Saint-Roch-de-l’Achigan, both owned a black carriage horse suitable for rental and to pull a hearse at a funeral march. They were a mare and a horse.

These famous horses, exclusively used at funeral march, got a little excited, and then often, run off and performed unusual trots rather embarrassing for the mourners. Once, while entering in the cemetery in Mascouche (Lanaudière, Québec), one of the horses decided to confront the other horse by rearing. Hastily, the coffin was pull off the carriage and was secured on the ground while the rider made many attempts to calm down the horses. Nothing works despite the rider’s commands; the horses kept on rushing into the cemetery, braking down a few crosses before coming to a stop. Damages were repaired hoping that such a situation would not occur again.”

Roger Lemay, *Saint-Roch-de-l’Achigan, Deux cents ans de souvenirs.*

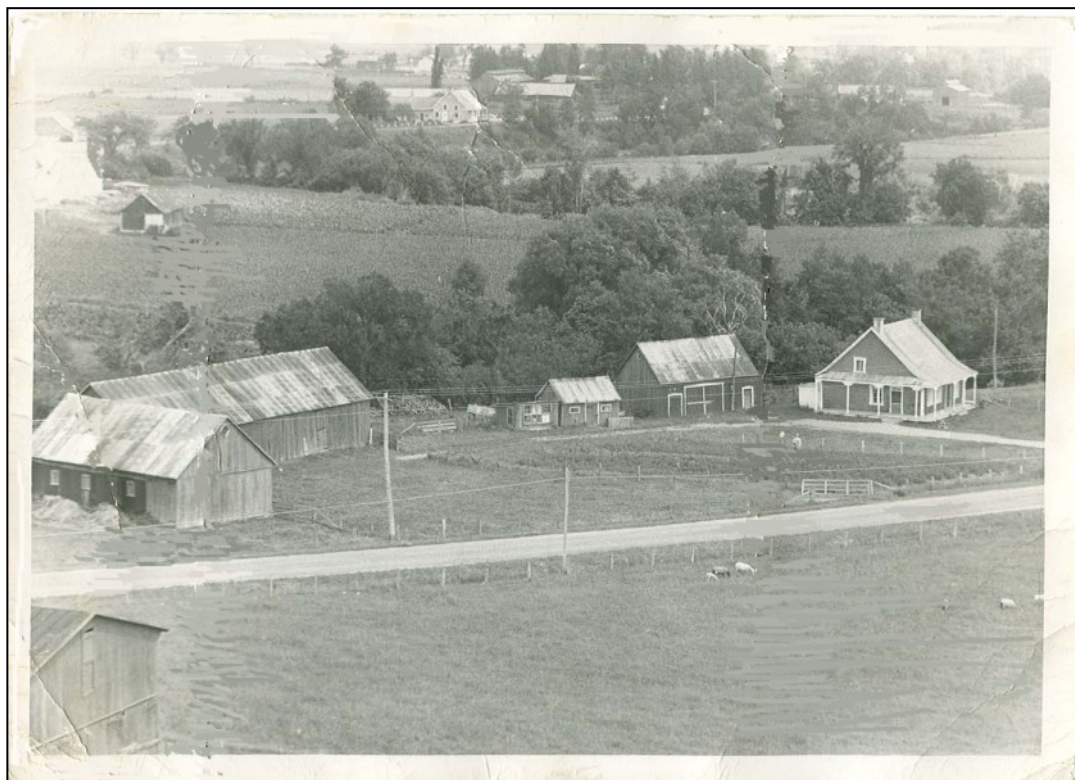


Monument to the founders unveiled in September 2005



In the background, the Church, the Presbytery and the Convent

*The house and farm of Pierre,
of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan*



House of Pierre Archambault, the son, around 1958 on lot 85 situated a the time at 570, rang Rivière Sud. She was destroyed by fire during the year 2001¹.

Pierre and Magdeleine Lebeau are the parents of Pierre and Josephe Foucher and grandparents of Auguste born in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan and of Wilfrid Siméon (Alfred) born in Saint-Esprit-de-Montcalm.

The two brothers aged 10 and 15 left Canada to go trapping and hunting in Wyoming, and on the West mountains.

1. Parcours de bâtisseurs à Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan, Jean-René Thuot, p. 87.

Urbain's House of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan



By entering into an ancestral house dating back to about 200 years one can see stony walls two feet thick, count five good beams 14 inches wide, and 30 feet long. Shifting the eyes towards the ceiling that serves as a storied flooring when one ascend a rather solid staircase one notice four chamber rooms with a declining ceiling because the roof is at a 60 degrees of a backward "V"

There are two stony fireplaces on the first floor which had been once used during the years for cooking and to warm this house during the cold season. They are still in place, but unused and reduced as an ornamental piece.

The walls are talking. Here is what they say:

“Our chief builder, one named Roy, had gathered us under this roof around 1806, and in spite of his “miserly” character he did not conserve the materials, however, with the order of holding on to it as long as possible... 180 years later, and still standing...!

“In 1866, we had sold the house and land to a young couple Urbain Archambault and Philomène Larose. Both have raised a family of six children and it had become their home throughout their lives until their deaths which had ended in 1896 for her, and 20 years later, in 1916 for him.

“Since the weather had ruined the western side on the outside of the building; hew trees were placed to hide the damage. When Urbain Archambault had bought the house, he had hired the best masons to repair “the ruins”. Since this effort we have always continued with our work.

“Passed into the hands of Nestor (Anestor), son of Urbain, who had been born in this stoned house on December 25th, 1866, we have continued with our task. Nestor (Anestor) who had held this protecting roof above our heads, had married Emma Lachapelle at Saint-Esprit, and both of them had raised their family of four children under our roof.”

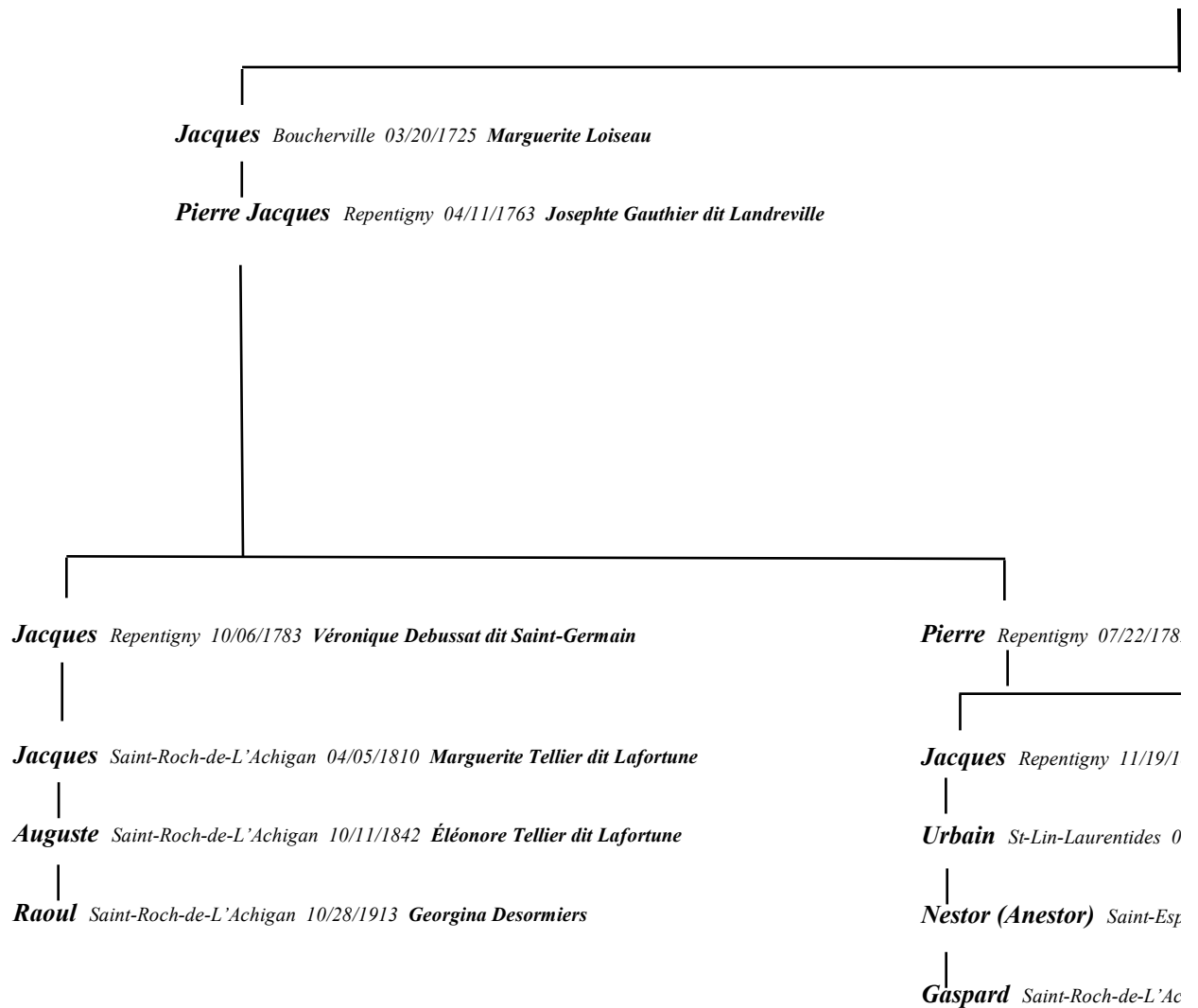
Roger Lemay *Saint-Roch-de-L'Achigan 200 ans de Souvenirs 1787-1987*, p. 252-253.

A lineage of Archambault fra

Jacques France around 16

Laurent Notre-Dame, Montréal 01.

Jacques Notre-Dame, Montréal 02.

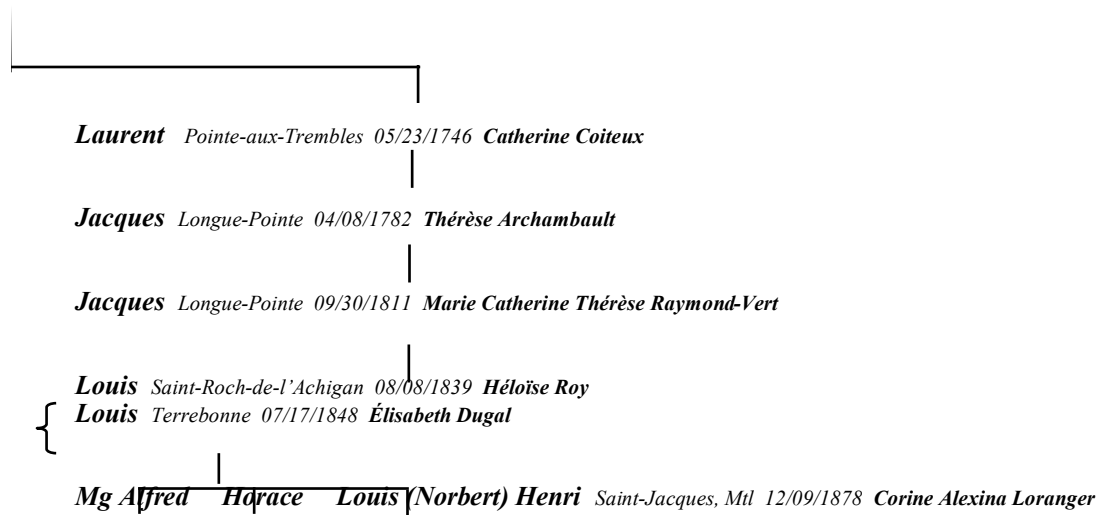


om Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan

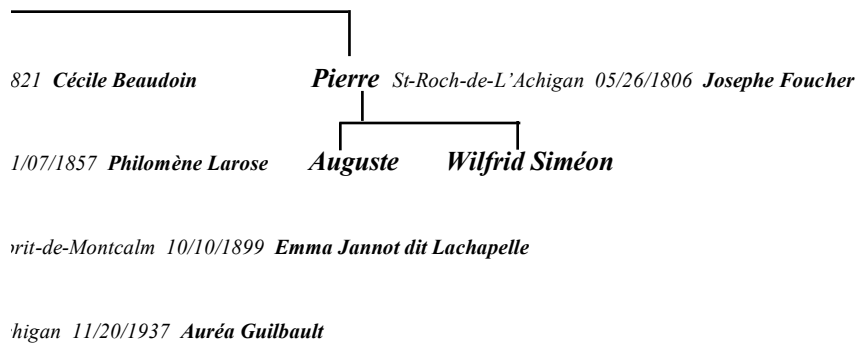
29 *Françoise Tourault*

07/1660 *Catherine Marchand*

15/1694 *Françoise Aubuchon*

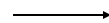


2 *Marguerite Magdeleine Lebeau*



rit-de-Montcalm 10/10/1899 Emma Jannot dit Lachapelle

higan 11/20/1937 Auréa Guilbault



A second lineage of Archambault from Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan

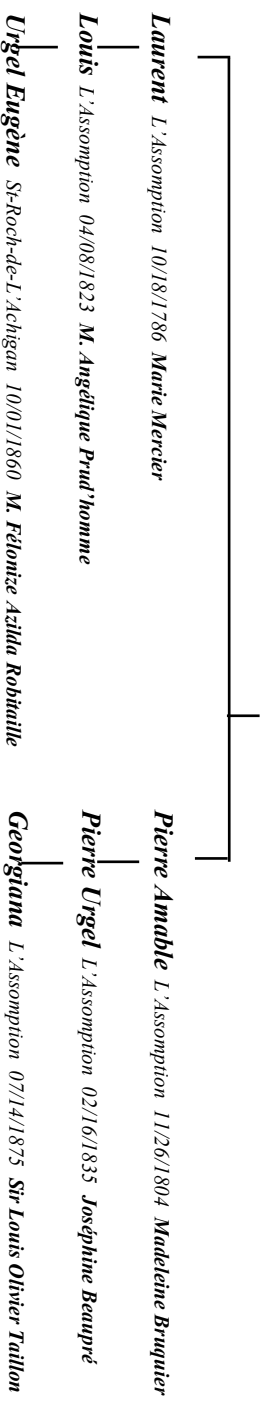
Jacques France around 1629 *Françoise Tourault*

Laurent Notre-Dame, Montréal 01/07/1660 *Catherine Marchand*

Jean Notre-Dame, Montréal 06/04/1708 *Cécile Lefebvre*

Laurent Pointe-aux-Trembles 10/29/1731 *Marguerite Brouillette*

Pierre Amable Repentigny 01/12/1761 *Madeleine Harnois*



*The house of Louis,
in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan*



Louis Archambault spouse of Charlotte Chaput and brother of Jacques lived a part of his life into this house situated at 1520, rang Rivière Nord and it was where the patriache Jacques married to Véronique Debussat dit Saint-Germain on October 6, 1783 died on December 31, 1851. He was then 86 years old. Born in Repentigny (Lanaudière, Québec) in 1765, Jacques leaved his village in 1800 to establish himself as farmer in Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (Lanaudière, Québec).

Jacques was grandfather's brother of Auguste and Wilfrid Siméon (Alfred) Archambault, owners of trading posts in Wyoming. Auguste lived in Florissant, Missouri in a house now listed on the National Register of Historic Sites¹.

1. See bulletin no 70, December 2005.

Thomas J. Archambault



Thomas J. Archambault who is the son of William Vernon and Pauline Jacobs¹, and great-grandson of Achille (1874-1944) of Saint-Roch-de-l’Achigan who moved to Lawrence, Massachusetts where he married Clara Langevin in 1898. Thomas J. has established unprecedented credibility with *Use of Force Training Certification* programs throughout the United States for over 20 years without ever having his credentials or his programs challenged during litigation. Tom has trained and certified over 17 000 instructors who are working at municipal and federal levels for law enforcement since 1983.

This has proven to credit itself with decisive confidence in a juror’s belief that the department was honourable with its intention in training for a *Use of Force*, based on the national expertise of the instructor who trained the law agencies.



Tom’s father William Vernon was once a member of our association and exchanged many documents with our archivist Pierre. Prior to William’s death in January 1994, he turned over all his documents to Tom’s oldest daughter, as he and her had worked on them together. Unfortunately all was destroyed during Hurricane Charley in 2005, however Pierre was able to provide Tom’s daughter with some of the lost information

Tom J. married Maureen Dickinson in April 1973. During their honeymoon they went to their homestead at Saint-Roch-de-l’Achigan (Lanaudière, Québec), and spent a night and two days with Gaspard Archambault (1904-1987), son of Nestor (Anestor) (1876-1944) and Emma Lachapelle and great-grandson of Urbain and Philomène Larose.

“...Gaspard treated us with open arms and was honored that we came by on our honeymoon” said Tom.

www.selfdefenseproducts.com/pepper/DPS/Tomhtm



Urbain Archambault and Philomène Larose
Photo by William V. Archambault, from Brewster (Massachusetts),
their great-grandson.
Reproduction of L. Bourassa, 1138, rue Ontario, Montréal.
Collection Rosario Gauthier, August 1989.

Family Tree
of
Thomas J. Archambault

Jacques France around the year 1629 Françoise Tourault

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 Marie Marguerite Magdeleine Lebeau

Jacques Repentigny 11/19/1821 Cécile Beaudoin

Urbain Saint-Lin-Laurentides 01/07/1857 Philomène Larose

Achille Lawrence, Massachusetts, USA about 1898 Clara Langerin

John Arnold Lawrence, Massachusetts xx/xx/1921 Viola Lamontagne

William Vernon Billerica, Massachusetts 10/08/1947 Pauline Jacobs

Thomas J. ? 04/xx/1973 Maureen Dickinson

The colonization of the territory of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan

It is necessary to imagine a territory with the dense forests, where the rivers and the brooks are the principal arteries. Men and women quietly will go up the course of the rivers L'Assomption, de l'Achigan and Saint-Esprit in the search of a corner of country to build a future.

From 1750, the concessions begin along de l'Achigan river, where actually is Saint-Roch. For a few years, the lords sulpicians have installed mills lower on de l'Achigan river (on the site of the current city of L'Épiphanie), and the parish of Mascouche opened its registers. In the decades 1760 and 1770, the land of the river de l'Achigan, Ruisseau Saint-Jean and Ruisseau des Anges are distributed regularly to the new colonists. The value of the soil is quickly recognized, so that in 1771, one builds even the first flour mill for the future territory of Saint-Roch, on the current site of the Île Masson. The colonists continue to flow; they come not only from the parishes of L'Assomption and Repentigny, but also of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Longue-Pointe, different areas of Québec and Trois-Rivières, and even directly from France and Germany via military regiments.

For these valiant first newcomers, it is the work of clearing and development which start. The face of colonization is everything but monotonous: there are many movements, exchanges of lands, leavings and arrivals, various economic activities which cohabit with the culture of the ground. This changing situation made so that the first individuals to take possession of a land are not necessarily those who will take part to found the new parish a few years later. Because the project of parish is indeed in the air for the colonists of the basin of de l'Achigan river and the surrounding brooks, it becomes more and more annoying for its valorous pioneers to walk all the distance which separates them from the church of L'Assomption, which they are always attached. The lord Pierre Roch de Saint-Ours, owner of the major part of the lands of the territory of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan nowadays, was one of the partisans of the creation of a new parish on his seigniory. Around 1780, the pressures are sufficient so that the bishop agrees to create the parish of Saint-Roch. The registers of the new parish open in 1787, and a first priest settles with residence in 1788; it miss nothing any more but one church.

During the decade 1780, the physical beacons of the Saint-Rochoise community are thrown, and the parochial group is cemented little by little. All the conditions are then met to set up the sanctuary around of which most of the spiritual and social life was going to revolve for the years to come. The steps near the ecclesiastical authorities are started in 1802 and as of 1803, work is launched. Several families sweated blood to set up what was going to become the core founder of the parish, at the same time as a patrimonial jewel. Today, let us pay homage to these 118 families which took part in the construction of the church which gave rise to the current community of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan!

Jean-René Thuot, M.A., September 18, 2005

Extract from Web site, publication authorized by the Société d'histoire de Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan.
www.saint-roch-de-lachigan.ca



A member writes us . . .

Paul Archambault from Brunswick, Maine

Continue to be very impressed with the quality of the bulletin and the committee's efforts to publish it.

Robert Archambault from Cincinnati, Ohio

Thanks so all who help with the Belletin! I thoroughly enjoy every issue.

Gérald Archambault de Gatineau

Comme à chaque année, je n'ai que des remerciements à faire à mes cousines et cousins qui rendent vivante notre association. Aussi notre bulletin est toujours très intéressant. De nouveau un gros merci.

Marcelle Archambault Giroux d'Outremont

Merci de tout cœur pour votre dévouement, c'est toujours un joie de recevoir notre revue, de connaître notre histoire et d'être renseigné sur les événements que vous organisez.

Jean Archambault de Gatineau

Bravo. Les bulletins des Archambault d'Amérique sont excellents et plein d'informations. Aussi, y aura-t-il une autre sortie de prévue pour la France ?



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Obituary

Raoul Chalifour (1912-2011)

In Montréal, on July 23, 2011, at 98 years old and 7 months is deceased Mr Raoul Chalifour, husband of late Yvette Fournier and retired of the STM. He leaves in mourning his children Guy and Claudette. He had already been member of our association and had well known Camille Archambault, the president-founder of our Association. His daughter Claudette is member of our association.

Richard Archambault

Richard Archambault died at home on December 13, 2011, he was 55 years old. Former founder and president of Lettrage Richard. He is survived by his wife Cléline St-Laurent, his children Julie and Jonathan, his granddaughter Josy-Anne, Danyka and Pos-Belle, his mother Marthe (Réal Archambault) his sister Line and his brother Pascal.



Former member of Les Archambault d'Amérique, Richard was Raynald's cousin who is member of the board of the Association.

Suzanne Faucher (1939-2011)

At the CHRDL of Joliette, on December 27, 2011 died at the age of 72 years Suzanne Faucher, wife of Maurice Archambault living in Chertsey. Besides her husband, she leaves in mourning her son Philippe, her daughter-in-law Josyka Lévesque, her two grandsons Aubert and Henri, her sister-in-law Lise Archambault Riopel, member of association and her niece Nicole Archambault member and treasurer of the Association.



Maurice and Suzanne, both members of our Association, have attended all our meetings since 1983. During the inauguration of the replica of the well of Jacques Archambault in Vieux-Montréal, one will remember that Maurice had sealed the stone of the niche in which our Association had deposited a message for the posterity. We are particularly sad, Maurice, of the death of your faithful partner and you have all our sympathy.

Noëlla Bélanger 1928-2012

At the Hospital of Saint-Jérôme, on January 26, 2012, died Noëlla Bélanger, 83 years old, widow of Dr. André Archambault, living in Saint-Lin-Laurentides.

She is survived by her children Louise, Sylvie, Marcel, Marie-Claude and her grandchildren.

André and Noëlla have been member of the board of our Association.



Murray Archambault



Murray passed away at only 41 in Plainville Massachusetts on Monday January 9, 2012.

He is survived by his wife Suzanne Hakansson and two children Olivia and Erik. He is also survived by his father Thomas and his mother Waneta Snyder.

The funeral will take place on January 17, 2012 at St. Peter's Church in Warwick, Rhode Island. Since a few years, Murray was a regular translator for our News Letter.

Martin Archambault



In Châteauguay, on January 29, 2012, Martin Archambault, son of late Marcel Archambault and Diane Lalonde, 35 years old passed away. He leaves in mourning his mother Diane, his brother Simon, his nephew Vincent and his niece Ève.

Martin was the grandson of Jean-Paul, member of the board of our Association and of Pierrette Laberge.

Maurice Archambault

In Saint-Jérôme, on March 9, 2012, at the age of 86, is deceased Mr. Maurice Archambault, husband of Mrs. Réjane Vézina. Beside his wife, he leaves in mourning his children Rachel, Diane, Jocelyne, Sylvain, Hélène, Patrice, Richard and Stéphane, his 23 grandchildren, his 17 great-grandchildren and his sisters Lucille, Thérèse and Marcelle.



Maurice was the brother of late Jean-Jacques which was secretary of the board of directors of our Association during a long time and brother-in-law of Denyse Guay-Archambault, his wife, who also sat on the board during several years.

Laurette Rémy

À Montréal, le 14 mars 2012, à l'âge de 100 ans, est décédée Laurette Rémy, veuve de feu J. Arthur W. Archambault. Elle laisse dans le deuil ses enfants Roger (Françoise), Suzanne (André), Pierre (Huguette), de nombreux petits-enfants et arrière-petits-enfants, son frère Guy et sa sœur Marie-Aimée.

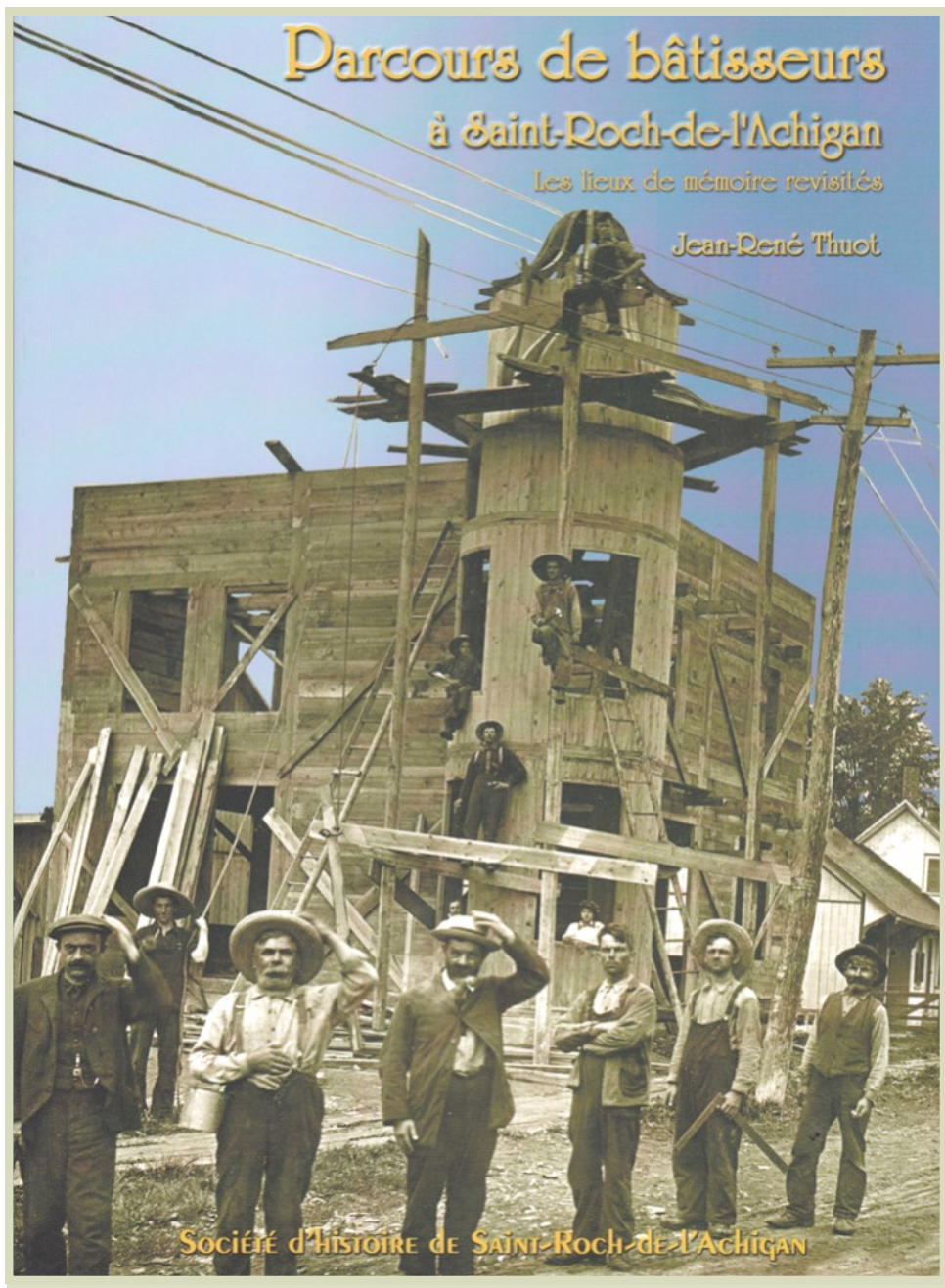
Roger est le vérificateur des livres de l'Association depuis de nombreuses années.



We are sorry

In our Newsletter no 88, you should have read André, fils d'Adrien et d'Alice Cartier.

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



*Dagenais House, at 1121, rue Principale, erected around 1913.
Collection Marie St-Germain.*

Thanks to the Société d'histoire de Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan for having permitted the use of this picture.