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*Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique*  
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## The Archambault at war



Embarkation for the Sicily Campaign and Italy War 1939-1945

Léonard and Louis-Philippe Archambault were part of the Italian War.

They are Roch Archambault's uncles. Roch was the former secretary of our Association.

Photo from: Archambault, Roch, « *Histoire des Archambault du Bas-du-Fleuve* »  
Laval, March 5, 2005.

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## *The Archambault at War*

On the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversaries of the beginning of the First and Second World Wars, we take the liberty of mentioning the names of some Archambaults of our extended family that have participated.

The *French illustration* of August 5, 1916 gave homage to French and English Canadians: "...That nation of ploughmen, hunters and soldiers proved their loyalty to their homeland and their continued attachment to France, their mother country. Descendants of ancient settlers from Picardie, Normandie, Anjou, Touraine, Poitou, and Bretagne in France, presented themselves in large numbers to the recruiting offices.... among the troupes of the second Canadian division who fought at the front in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, recruited in Québec, under their proud banner proclaiming *Je me souviens*" (I remember).

*La Presse* of Saturday May 10, 1919, devoted a long article on the glorious 22<sup>nd</sup> Battalion: "The arrival of the French Canadians in France caused profound emotions in the Old Country". On August 10, 1915, the *Petit Parisien* wrote: "France has the right to be proud of the return of its prodigal children, whose pride and devotion does not seem to have diminished despite two centuries of absence".

### *Family tree of brigadier-general J.-Bernard Archambault and his military ancestry*

Jacques — France around 1629 — Françoise Tourault

The ancestor Jacques Archambault, his son-in-law Urbain Tessier and François Bailly distinguished themselves in many military encounters. Jacques was responsible for the defence of the redoubt of Enfant-Jésus in Montréal, to protect the settlers in their daily work. In 1651 his son Denys, when firing a cannon made of cast iron, was killed by a chip of this gun which burst in pieces and killed several enemies.

Laurent — Notre-Dame, Montréal, January 7, 1660 — Catherine Marchand  
At the age of 21, Laurent fought with the tenth squad of the defenders of Ville-Marie.

Jean — Notre-Dame, Montréal, June 4, 1708 — Cécile Lefebvre

Laurent — Pointe-aux-Trembles, October 29, 1731 — Marguerite Brouillet

Pierre Amable — L'Assomption, September 14, 1779 — Marguerite Mercier  
Pierre Amable, a farmer, was lieutenant in his parish militia.

Pierre Amable — L'Assomption, November 26, 1804 — Madeleine Bruquier  
Pierre Amable, a merchant, was captain in 1811 in the battalion of militia under the command of lieutenant-colonel de Lanaudière. He himself became lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion of L'Assomption (Lanaudière, Québec) in 1839.

His spouse, Madeleine Bruquier, was the daughter of Captain Jean-Baptiste Bruquier, commissioned captain during the American Independence war, and major in 1804 of the L'Assomption militia.

François, a younger brother of Pierre-Amable, married to Françoise Victoire Cormier, merchant in the neighbouring village of Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (Lanaudière, Québec), was also lieutenant in the militia when he died in Saint-Roch in 1842.

J. Pierre Urgel — L'Assomption, February 16, 1835 — Joséphine Beaupré  
Major in the first battalion of L'Assomption in 1851, Pierre Urgel was promoted lieutenant-colonel and commander of this division in 1859.

Tancrède — L'Assomption, August 29, 1883 — Caroline Galarneau

Joseph Pierre Urgel — Joliette, December 27, 1922 — Jeanne Laure Boulet  
Corporal Pierre Urgel, born in L'Assomption on December 20, 1890, was major in the 22<sup>nd</sup> regiment and aide-de-camp of His Excellency the Governor General.



Corporal J. Pierre Urgel, from L'Assomption, studied at Collège Mont-Saint-Louis in Montréal. He belonged to Joliette 83<sup>rd</sup> regiment. Later, he was promoted to lieutenant of the 85<sup>th</sup> regiment, known to-day as the Maisonneuve regiment. Following the declaration of war in 1914, he left with the 22<sup>nd</sup> regiment and participated in all the engagements in which this glorious French-Canadian regiment was involved.

He was wounded twice: the first time during the assault on Vimy, France, where his heroic conduct and his coolness earned him the Distinguished Service Order: the second time at Cherisy, France, where he took the place of Colonel Dubuc and assumed command of the regiment.

At the end of the war, he decided to take up a military career and became commander of a company in the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> regiment.

From 1932 to 1935, he was assistant to the sergeant-major of district no 6 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. In 1935, he was appointed chief of staff and organization at the head-quarters of the Ministry of National Defence in Ottawa.

In October 1939, he was appointed commander of the military district n° 4 in Montréal, with the rank of brigadier, charged with the task of putting on a war footing, one of the most important military regions in Canada.

In August 1940, when the third Canadian division was created to serve overseas, Brigadier Archambault was called upon to command the 8<sup>th</sup> infantry brigade, and he was in active service in England. On January 19, 1942, he was appointed commander of Center "F" at the headquarters of the Canadian support troops.

## J. Bernard Archambault



Born in Ottawa, brigadier-general J. Bernard Archambault participated in the campaign in north-western Europe with the Royal Canadian Regiment. He was a parachutist. He studied in the greatest Canadian military schools and at the United States Army Command and Staff College. He served in Indochina with the International Truce Supervision Board in 1959 and in Laos as military adviser in 1970. Then he was promoted brigadier-general, commander of the 5<sup>th</sup> fighting group at the Valcartier base (Québec).

### *Tributes to the former combatants*

#### *Saint-Ours-sur-Richelieu*

On Saturday June 17, 2005, more than hundred spectators, military and civil friends joined at the Cemetery of Saint-Ours-sur-Richelieu, (Montérégie, Québec) to pay tribute to their friend Réal Archambault. Réal was accidentally killed in November 1981 while he was on an official mission in Cyprus. People from the region itself attended, and they accompanied the members of the Lorraine Brouillette-Archambault family.

The retired General, Maurice Baril, an honorary Colonel of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Royal Regiment presided on this day of contemplation. The General who was the Commander Officer of Réal at the time of his death gave him an emotive tribute.

Bernard Tessier, the President of the Soldier-Réal-Archambault Foundation and a dear friend of the deceased accompanied Louise Archambault, the sister of Réal, during that time to place the one of the many funeral wreaths.

The General Baril closed the ceremony with these words: "I do remember to be proud to serve and proud to have been able to serve. Thank you to so many of you to have come to honor this young soldier whom will never lapse from our memory".

#### *The Cemetery of the Hôpital Général de Québec*

The restored Cemetery of the Hôpital Général de Québec, which goes back to 1670-1671, contains the remains of some 1,000 French, Canadian and British soldiers whom had fallen on the Plaines d'Abraham and in Sainte-Foy during the combats of 1759 and 1760. Among them one had pulled out the name of one of the heroes killed, Louis Archambault of L'Assomption (Lanaudière, Québec).

#### *Works from Archambault to honor soldiers*

However, in October 2001, one had inaugurated at Hôpital Général de Québec a sculpture of bronze and stone above the common graves. It had been a memorial in the honor of these combatants fulfilled by Pascale Archambault, the daughter of Hughes and Marie Poitras.

This formed piece of work of two walls with broken stones is an orientation of the war and, from where emerges two characters who mutually support themselves symbolizes the help and the comfort in the shared misfortune and the equality of all facing death.

In a similar collection we find another sculpture of Pascale Archambault going back to 1991, entitled *Sculpture de guerre*. The idea of this work of stone (Indiana sandstone), measuring 40 x 20 x 10 inches, had come to the artist at the time of the Golf War, and at the beginnings of the massacres in Yugoslavia and in Rwanda.



Pascale Archambault

Pascale was born on May 2, 1960 in Québec and in 1980 she had settled in Saint-Jean-Port-Joli (Chaudière-Appalaches, Québec) as a student at the Sculpture school. In 1983, she had been accepted at the Université du Québec at Montréal, where she will obtain a baccalaureate in visual arts. It is there that she had started to work the stone, which quickly had become her material of preference.

Since then, she produces sculptures which distance themselves from others by having an aesthetic original, supported with an exceptional technical mastery. Moreover, some of her works are now a part of some prestigious, special publics' collections.

### *Roger Archambault Dieppe's Heros*

Roger Archambault, son of Alfred and Flore Grandmont, enlists in the Fusiliers Mont-Royal Regiment on the 13<sup>th</sup> of September 1939, and then he enlists himself as volunteer to go in Great Britain.



So this was the regiment that the British Headquarters had chosen to try a landing in Dieppe, Normandie, France. That same day, on the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 1942, a very bad surprise was waiting for the Mount-Royal Fusiliers.

In fact, without a doubt, the German must have been informed of the invasion by sea, so on a war footing, the German were waiting for the allied invaders, among them the Mount-Royal Fusiliers were the targets. By hundreds the Canadians and Quebequers were killed, wounded and made prisoners. Roger came out unhurt, but like many others he was taken as a prisoner. Like the others, he had his wrist tied up with ropes and he was drag from "stalag to stalag throughout Germany, where they swapped the ropes for chains.

While in prison, Roger became a farmer boy and a shepherd, badly nourish and victim of many starvations, like all the other prisoners. But one day, Roger falls to the ground, with a violent appendicitis attack. In spite of his great pain, he was forced to walk 1,4 miles up to the railway station, to take the train which took him to the nearest hospital, where a French surgeon, operated him and took very good care of him.

Then, came May 1945 and the end of the hostilities. The Germans lost the war, and they move the British and Canadian camp prisoners in "stalag", by small groups, doing about 14 miles per day. Each prisoner had a Red Cross Bag.

Arriving at home in Montréal, after six years of war, to the great joy of his brother and of his sisters, he

received many decorations : The Star 1939-1945, the Defence Star, the Volunteer's medal and at last but not the least, the Legend of Honour' Cross as a Dieppe's prisoner of war.

Bulletin n° 43 p. 12 et 13.

### *Archie Archambault of Fountain Hills, Arizona*

Roland "Archie" Archambault and World War II

The rise of the Third Reich in Germany and Japanese imperialism in the 1930s would mean an unstable world that would lead to the Second World War.

The United States remains out of the conflict until December 7, 1941, the date remembered as the "*Day of Infamy*" when the Japanese Navy attacked U.S. bases at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands. That Sunday afternoon, December 7, 17 year-old Roland "Archie" Archambault was among those who heard about the attack as they came out of a movie theatre in Slaterville, R.I. Archambault clearly recalled many years later the feeling he had on hearing the news of the attack.

"On that day there was a choking feeling in my throat that I had never before felt and reality seemed a long way off" Archambault said. He was ready to sign up immediately, but Archambault's parents were not so anxious to let him head overseas, so instead he volunteered for the Rhode Island state Guard. Although he initially thought of serving in the Army Air Corps. Archie Archambault was swayed by a friend to try becoming a paratrooper. That proved to be a small challenge to overcome for someone underweight at 125 pounds.

Archambault eventually qualified as a paratrooper and also became a medic. He went to England and was assigned to the 508<sup>th</sup> regiment of the 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division. On June 2, 1944, Archambault and his unit were moved closer to the point where they would join the assault on Normandy on the coast of France, D-Day.

On the flight across the English Channel Archie Archambault actually remembers falling asleep, but he was in for a rude awakening. He was jarred from his sleep by anti-aircraft fire as the plane crossed the coast of Normandy. He remembers taking fire as they jumped over their drop zone.

"We were taking heavy ground fire which proved to be all too accurate" Archambault said. "I remember seeing troopers slumped lifeless in their harness as their chutes drifted aimlessly toward the ground". Once on the ground himself, Archambault set up an aid station to take care of the wounded. As he was moving in and out of a ditch to retrieve wounded he discovered the red cross on his helmet proved to be an inviting target for German snipers. He took two bullets through the helmet before finding one without a cross to use for himself.

When the soldiers who had gathered up in the area after the drop prepared to move out, Archambault elected to stay behind and tend to his wounded as medics are trained to do. As he went to retrieve a rifle to use for protection, Archambault heard a voice and quickly realized he was about to become a prisoner for the first time.

The next day as the prisoners were being loaded onto trucks to be transferred, Archambault bailed out as the convoy of trucks came under fire from U.S. aircraft who apparently mistook them for a supply convoy. Archie hid out in a nearby farmhouse, but his freedom was short lived as he was recaptured again the next day.

After being put to work in field hospital in France, Archambault had considerable freedom. One day he found the opportunity to escape during the confusion caused by shelling. He slipped away and returned to the hospital after things settled down. He found that the Germans had left. He was found by U.S. troops and was sent to England for five days of debriefing.

Archambault was told to gather his gear and prepare for another jump, this time over Holland near the German border. They were soon involved in heavy fighting at the Battle of the Ardennes. While attending to wounded, Archie Archambault and three other soldiers uncomfortably discovered that the German soldiers had gotten the drop on them, and he was a prisoner for the third time. It was Christmas Eve 1944.

Archie saw opportunities to escape once again, but chose to stay with the wounded. He was eventually sent to Stalag IV-B, located on the Russian side of the Elbe River in Germany. He remained there until liberated by Russian troops. The Germans had abandoned the prison camp and evidence was found that there were orders to kill all prisoners, which were carried out.

When Archambault returned to the U.S. he remained in the Army for a few months serving as an acting sergeant at Fort Benning before he was discharged, three years to the day after his enlistment.

Roland “Archie” Archambault is the father of Fountain Hills Town Councilman Mike Archambault. Archie was also a resident and build houses in Fountain Hills, Arizona, for 20 years before retiring to Montana in 1989, where he passed away<sup>1</sup>.

1. Bob Burns, *The Fountain Hills Times* May 4, 2005.

### *Brigadier-general Claude Archambault*

Brigadier-General Claude Archambault was born on September 1942 in Lachine, Québec, where he completed his primary and secondary schooling. Entering *Collège militaire de Saint-Jean* in 1959, he completed his studies at the Royal Military College in Kingston receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree.

He was then posted to the 1<sup>st</sup> regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in Gagetown, New Brunswick, where he occupied various junior officer positions. He accompanied this unit to Germany in 1967 and, promoted to the rank of Captain, served as a Troop Commander and Battery Captain of “B Battery”.



Returning to Canada in 1970, Brigadier-General Archambault was posted to the *Base de Valcartier* as a staff officer. Promoted to rank of Major in 1971, he attended the Canadian Land Forces command and Staff College in Kingston in 1972. On completion of the course, he was posted to the 5<sup>e</sup> *Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada* serving as Battery Commander of “Battery Q” and Deputy Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

In July 1975, he was promoted to rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, as Director of Bilingual Programme Evaluation. In August 1976, he was appointed Commanding officer of the 5<sup>e</sup> *Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada*, appointment he held until July 1979. He was then posted to the Canadian Land Forces Command Staff College in Kingston, Ontario, being employed as a member of the Directing staff and as the Senior Staff Officer.



On promotion to the rank of Colonel in July 1981, he was appointed Base Commander; Canadian Forces base Shilo, Manitoba. In July 1983, he was posted to Mobile Command Headquarters, Saint-Hubert, (Montréal, Québec), as Deputy Chief of Staff-personnel. In September 1985, he attended the National Defence college of Canada in Kingston, Ontario. On promotion to the rank of Brigadier-general in July 1986, he assumed command of *Collège militaire de Saint-Jean*, Québec, becoming the 14<sup>th</sup> commandant. By virtue of this position, he was appointed Honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor General.

Married to Claudette Meunier, they have two daughters: Nathalie and Sophie.

Bulletin n° 33 p. 8

*Commandant of CMR*  
*Group Captain Jean G. Archambault*



Group Captain Jean G. Archambault, son of Léon and Jeanne Grenier was born in Montréal, July 1913. He received his education at the *Collège Mont-Saint-Louis* in Montréal and in 1937, he graduated as a civil engineer from *l'École Polytechnique* of the University of Montréal.

Upon graduation, he joined the RCAF and trained as a pilot at Trenton, Ontario. In 1938, he joined No 5 (Bomber-Reconnaissance) Squadron in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. During the first year of the Second World War, he carried out anti-submarine patrols along the Canadian East Coast.

In 1941, he completed a specialist navigation course at Rivers, Manitoba. He was then transferred to staff duties at Training Command Headquarters in Montréal before being appointed as Officer Commanding the Air Navigation School at L'Ancienne-Lorette, near Québec City. In 1943, he went overseas and served in the RAF Coastal Command as Commander of Sunderland flying squadron during the Battle of the Atlantic and the invasion of Europe. His squadron sank five U-Boats.

On completion of operational duties, he became Chief Instructor in 1945 of the general Reconnaissance School in Summerside, Prince Edward Island. Upon completion of the RCAF Staff College course, he was appointed as Senior Staff Officer at the Maritime Air Group Headquarters in Halifax in 1946. Group Captain Archambault completed in 1949 the National Defence College course before he took command of RCAF Station Saint-Hubert near Montréal.

In 1953, he was posted to RCAF Headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario, as Director of Personnel, a post he relinquished in 1956 to command RCAF Station Saint-Jean, Québec. In 1960, he became Chief Staff Officer at 5<sup>th</sup> Air Division Headquarters in Vancouver, British Columbia where he retired in 1964.

For his outstanding service in the RCAF during the Second World War, Group Captain Archambault was rewarded the Air Force Cross.

Group Captain Archambault was married to former Violet Sweeney and lived in Wolfville near Grand-Pré, Nova Scotia.

Bulletin n° 33, p. 9.

*Lieutenant-colonel  
Louis Henri Archambault*



Born in Montréal on October 10, 1879, son of Louis Henri and Alexina Loranger, lieutenant-colonel Archambault was married in Notre-Dame church in Montréal on February 4, 1913 to Gertrude Acton.

He studied at *Collège Mont-Saint-Louis*, at Jesuit Fathers' College and at Laval University, Montréal Branch. He was called to the bar in 1903 and practiced successfully his profession until 1907.

He was successively lieutenant in the 85<sup>th</sup> regiment in 1897, lieutenant in the 65<sup>th</sup> regiment in 1900, captain in the 65<sup>th</sup> regiment in 1903, a shooting instructor qualified in Kingston, Ontario and Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1907.

He became a shooting instructor in the province of Québec in 1904, and inspector of the cadets, physical conditioning and musket training, from 1907 to 1915.

Commander in second of the organization of the famous 22<sup>nd</sup> French-Canadian regiment in 1915, he became colonel and commander of the 41<sup>st</sup> regiment in the Canadian expeditionary army in 1915.

He was also president of the Franco-Canadian Automobile Company, member of the Khaki Club, of the naval league and of the Red Cross.

Louis Henri Archambault died on October 2, 1948.

On March 15, 1915, *La Presse* published an editorial rendering homage to lieutenant-colonel Archambault, whom she regarded as most qualified to take command of the new battalion.

"It is a pleasure to see the destiny of the 41<sup>st</sup> regiment in the hands of lieutenant-colonel Henri Archambault who is a professional military man. One can say that interest for arms prevailed in this young lawyer, who, 15 years ago, had a bright and secure future. The commander of the 41<sup>st</sup> regiment plunged whole-heartedly in the militia, with an enthusiasm which never diminished. He was the driving force behind all the organizations for the cadets in our province. He must have been filled with the sacred fire to be able to transmit it to a youth which he finds again to-day, well prepared through his good care, in the ranks of the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> regiments, and among the 2,300 French-Canadian soldiers already on the battle-fields.

"Combativeness is not everybody's strong point; that is why it is so much appreciated in those who possess this attribute. In the case of lieutenant-colonel Archambault, combativeness is a family heritage. His grand-father, Honourable Louis Archambault from L'Assomption, former minister, was praised for his combativeness. He was not involved in armed combats, but the political field from 1850 to 1867 required as much courage as the battle-fields...

"These hereditary attributes are an auspicious sign for the regiment that lieutenant-colonel H. Archambault will surely lead to distinction."

Bulletin n° 21, p. 6.

*Deputy Warrant Officer  
Léonard C. Archambault*



Born in Montréal, on October 17, 1908, son of Charles Auguste, lawyer, and Anna Beaudry, he studies at the *Collège Sainte-Marie* of Montréal (B.A. 1929).

Law student at the *Université de Montréal*, he goes on naturally to work for his father. In August 1932, he is admitted to the Bar, during the worst year of the economic depression of the Thirties, which his contemporaries never forgot.

Collaborator in his father's firm, Léonard C. Archambault is hired in the daily newspaper of Montréal *Le Canada* that does not exist anymore. He renews the judiciary column style that is often limited to the magistrate courts by analyzing the civil courts rulings. His articles are very popular among the practitioners of his time. He gives lectures on legal topics to the businessmen circles.

Integrated very young in the militia, he is in September 1940, second lieutenant in the Maisonneuve regiment. Captain in May 1943, he serves two years overseas. He comes back a Major. In 1946, he acts for a time as Officer of the external relations in the Maisonneuve regiment.

Second Commander during the Winter 1947, at the Superior School of Infantry in Valcartier, Québec, he becomes, the same year, Staff trainee and later on, Deputy Warrant Officer in Ottawa.

He becomes in 1948, legal counsellor at the Health Federal Ministry in Ottawa, member of the King's Council in 1950, and he registers himself to the Hull (Outaouais, Québec) Bar.

On October 22, 1938, he married Valentine Lespérance in Montréal. One of his sons, Pierre, serves in 1944 in the paratroops, overseas.

Léonard C. passed away on June 30, 1962, in Ottawa. He was 53 years old.

Source: Jean-Jacques Lefebvre, *Revue du barreau de Québec*, volume 22, n°. 10, December 1962.

*Madeleine Archambault*

... Madeleine, daughter of Richard Edmond and Flore Cousineau, married in Montréal in 1949 to Bernard Marcotte, joined in 1941, CWAC (Canadian Women Army Corps) where she pursued a career in military administration until 1947 in Canada and from 1944 to 1946 in Europe, that is to say, Britain, France, Germany and the Netherlands. In Paris she was assigned with three other companions for External Affairs of the Allied Expedition resources under the auspices of the Americans that is to say of General Eisenhower. Madeleine was a founding member and vice president of our association.



*The Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Régiment  
and the four Archambault Brother  
from Le Bic, in the Bas-Saint-Laurent*

The news of the entry in war of Canada arrived at the Citadel of Québec on September 10, 1939. At once, they recruited approximately 1050 men throughout Canada. Among them were the four Archambault brothers, of Le Bic (Bas-Saint-Laurent, Québec), children of Apollinaire and Marie Obéline Gagné known as Bellavance.



From left to right; Léonard, Adrien, Emmanuel and Louis-Philippe.  
Photo taken on September 8, 1944.

Léonard Archambault



Léonard, born in Le Bic on May 27, 1915 volunteered in 1938 by enrolling in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment in Québec. He was part of the allied landing and literally crossed Sicily by foot and took part in most of the Italy campaign. He was relieved of duty just before the taking of Rome.

Married in 1939 to Marguerite Alma Dubé, three children were born from this marriage: *André, Christiane* and *Serge*.

*André*, born in 1947, enrolled himself in the Canadian Army in 1964. He initially went to the Citadel of Québec, then to the base of Valcartier, Québec, followed by Werl and Lahr in Germany, for a total period of 17 years. Then his career resumed in Gagetown, Ottawa, then in Cyprus and a mission in Bosnia. He retired in 1997.



André at 17 years old

*Serge*, born in 1951, wore the uniform of the Canadian Army from 1969. Just like his uncles, his father and his older brother André, who all proudly wore the badge of the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment. He was in service in Europe, and his postings brought him to peacekeeping mission in Egypt and Croatia. In 2005 *Serge* reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was posted at the General Headquarters of Defence in Ottawa. He is nowadays retired.

Married to Jeannette April in 1972, the couple have two sons, they also serve the country within the Canadian Army Reserve.

#### Emmanuel Archambault



Born in Trois-Pistoles (Bas-Saint-Laurent, Québec) on August 17, 1912. His career in the Canadian Army went from April 28, 1930 to May 31, 1962. At the age of 17, he enrolled in the permanent militia, the Infantry, in 1930. He was recognized full status of soldier (Private), August 17, 1930.

He made several long studies in the Army: the School of the Army, 1<sup>st</sup> Class in 1931, Sturton Institute, Québec, courses in English, 1932 to 1934; many specialized trainings, from 1932 to 1952.

In 1935, he had the rank of Lance Corporal. Known under the name of “Manu”, his progression in the regular Army in the Infantry was constant; Corporal in November 1938; Quartermaster Sergeant of platoon in September 1939; transferred to the United Kingdom in December 1939, Quartermaster Sergeant of Company (SSM, then Major) in August 1940, Lieutenant in September 1941, Relief Captain in April 1942; Instructor within the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment from April to November 1942; returned to Canada in January 1943; Relief Major in November 1944; Major in March 1951; Chief Instructor and Second-in-command at the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment from November 1950 to 1962 at the Military College of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Montérégie, Québec), in Valcartier and at the Citadel of Québec.

Major Emmanuel Archambault received the following medals and decorations: M.B.E., member of the British Empire; CSVM, Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with clasp; Defence Medal; War Medal 1939-1945; Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal; Canadian Medal for Long Service and good Conduct (Military) and Canadian Forces decoration.

Retired with honours in May 1962, Manu became in charge of the Academy of Québec from 1962 to 1964, then training officer at the Maritime Institute of Québec, in Rimouski (Bas-Saint-Laurent, Québec) from 1964 to 1972. This date marks his true retirement.

#### Adrien Archambault

Born in Trois-Pistoles on October 17, 1906. At the age of 24, he became an active member of the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment and he belonged to the 1<sup>st</sup> Contingent of volunteers stationed at the Citadel of Québec. He remained in the regular Army from 1930 to 1950. He returned from United Kingdom in April 1942 as an Instructor in Valcartier, close to Québec City. Later, he became in charge of the recruiting of Army Cadets in Québec.



Adrien Archambault was a marksman and he received four decorations for his service

during the 1939-1945 war: Medal of Defence, Medal of the Volunteers, Medal for Long Service and good Conduct, and War Medal.

After his military service, he became a publicist for the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Review for 25 years. Adrien deceased on August 11, 1988.

#### Testimony in the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Review

“It is with regret that we learn this morning the death of a veteran of the “Old Guard” in the person of Adjutant Major Adrien Archambault, 82 years old, who lived in Saint-Denis-de-Kamouraska.”

“It is him who, with much devotion but hardly recognized, sold thousands of dollars of commercial advertisements which decorated our monthly periodical of the time and thus contributed to maintain quite alive an association whose bases were always fragile. ... The loss of this pioneer of the regimental information at the same time as of the body of instruction of pre-war period afflicts us much.”

October 1988

#### Louis-Philippe Archambault



Louis-Philippe Archambault was born in Le Bic on November 21, 1917. Louis-Philippe followed the traces of Adrien, Emmanuel and Léonard and enrolled in the Royal 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment.

He belonged to the troops which left for Europe on December 9, 1939 on board of the Aquitania. He trained in Great Britain during almost three years, whereas Adrien and Emmanuel returned to the country and became Instructors at Valcartier. On the other hand, Louis-Philippe and Léonard served in United Kingdom, in Sicily and Italy. One of the outstanding facts of his career is on September 28, 1943, whereas he is evacuated due to disease: he had malaria, strong fevers transmitted by a mosquito of the hot and marshy areas. He went back to the United Kingdom on January 27, 1944.

#### Archambault civilians who stayed home

At Le Bic and in Québec City as in Amqui, this period of 1939 to 1944 was marked by much pride and by great and deep concern at the same time. Apollinaire, at Le Bic, followed the events on radio and in the newspapers. His sons confined in Great Britain sent news by letters to him which took an eternity to arrive. In Québec City, the wives of Emmanuel, Léonard and Adrien lived in constant anxiety.

Close relatives and friends prepared supplies to be sent in Great Britain; they knitted thick wool socks, gloves and mittens, they also sent them non-perishable food<sup>1</sup>.

Roch, nephew of the four Archambault brothers, was for a few years, secretary of *l'Association des Archambault d'Amérique*.

1. Roch Archambault, « *Histoire des Archambault du Bas-du-Fleuve* ».



### *The Archambault at the World Wars Victor Ferdinand Archambault*

Victor Ferdinand Archambault son of Victor born in USA, and Ernestine Villeneuve came to Canada to join the armed forces to fight in World War I. He joined the Black Watch and went overseas. He lost one leg below the knee and had a wooden leg supported by a brace.

Ferdinand married at the Saint-Gabriel parish in Montréal (Québec) on August 6, 1919 to Véronica Cleeveley. Three of their sons, Victor George, William and Gerald were part of the World War II. Victor George was wounded in the Sicily drive on July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1943. His ship was torpedoed by a German U-boat. He received 3<sup>rd</sup> degree burns and a broken back. He was picked up in the ocean by a British destroyer. Victor George his father of Wayne Archambault of Markham, Ontario member of our association.

### *Lieutenant Raoul Archambault, of West Warwick, Rhode Island*



The Navy Cross is presented to Raoul J. Archambault, First Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps, for extraordinary heroism as Acting Commanding Officer of Company K, Third battalion, Twenty-First Marines, Third Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on February 23 1945.

Assuming command after his company sustained heavy casualties and was badly disorganized, First Lieutenant Archambault quickly reorganized the company and, personally leading his men in furious hand-to-hand fighting while under hostile frontal, flanking and enfilade fire, succeeded in seizing a strongly fortified Japanese hill position. Counterattacked and driven the hill three times, he repeatedly led his men against the enemy and finally regained the position and effectively defended it throughout the night, although all other company officers had become casualties.

By his courageous leadership, tactical skill and gallant fighting spirit, First Lieutenant Archambault was directly instrumental in making possible a break-through of the enemy's main line of defense, thereby contributing materially to the success of the Iwo Jima campaign.

First Lieutenant Raoul Archambault's devotion to duty throughout this action reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Forces.

### *Rodolphe Girard, married to Marie Cécile Archambault*

Lieutenant Colonel Rodolphe Girard, author, novelist, and playwright, was a journalist for *La Patrie* and *La Presse* in Montréal, and editor of *Le Temps* in Ottawa. From the beginning of the First World War, he answered the call to arms and enlisted in the Canadian Army. He fought in France to victory. Returned home, he founded the regiment he commands in Hull from 1923 to 1927. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, "*Croix de Guerre*", Academy officer and officer of Public Instruction by the government.



On May 2, 1912, he was married in the church of Saint-Jacques, of Montréal, to Marie Cécile Archambault, daughter of Joseph Éloi and Annie Parent, and granddaughter of the general contractor and builder of churches François Archambault married to Ozine Magnan, from L'Assomption.

### *Gaston “Tom” Napoléon Archambault*

Gaston “Tom” Napoléon Archambault served his country through a 23-year military career, then devoted 25 years to student athletes at Grossmont College and High School, San Diego, as a sports trainer.

Gaston “Tom” Napoléon Archambault was born October 18, 1926, in Hartford, Connecticut, to Gaston and Margaret Kennedy, and lived there until he was 12. At that age, he left his dysfunctional family behind and became a child on the road. He traveled the Eastern Seaboard, visiting Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and other Civil War sites.

Then at 16, Mr. Archambault joined the Navy. As a hospital corpsman, he participated in three major campaigns in the Pacific during World War II: the invasion of Guam, Guadalcanal and Iwo Jima, where he received a Purple Heart.

After WW II, he remained in the Navy and made it a 23 year career. He served nearly all those years attached to the Marines.

In 1947, he married Marjorie Gales in San Diego. The couple and their children lived at various bases across the country during Archambault’s military career, which ended in 1965.

Gaston “Tom” Napoléon Archambault died October 29, 2006 in Hamilton, Montana. Friends and relatives said the crowning moment of Tom’s sports-training career came when he was chosen to be the head trainer for track-and-field events during the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

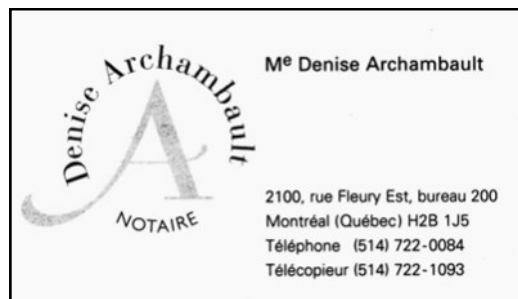
Source: Marjorie Gales Archambault



Welcome to new member

Estelle Joly

Saint-Eustache, Québec





*Board of Directors 2014-2015 of Les Archambault d'Amérique*

Raynald, Chairperson and Elections; Michel P., 1<sup>st</sup> Vice-Chairperson and Legal Advisor; André, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chairperson, Genealogy and Recruiting; Jocelyne, Secretary and Publicity; Donia Loignon, Chief editor and Public relations; Léandre, Organizing Committee; Richard, Collaborator to the Newsletter and Web Site; Nicole, Treasurer, Registrar and Recruiting; Monique, Director; André G. Director.

***We have a new president***

At the last Board meeting, September 6, 2014, our longstanding president, Richard Archambault, resigned for personal reasons and asked members to elect a new president. We all knew that Richard was the heart and life of *Les Archambault d'Amérique* and that he held the Association together by his leadership, his hard work and his exceptional drive. He personally followed up on all files, made himself available when asked for help or guidance and answered all inquiries from outside the Association. Members quickly understood – regretfully – that his decision was final this time around and that they would have to find somebody else to keep the boat floating.

Members looked desperately at the vice-presidents and, after many hesitations, Raynald Archambault, took on the challenge. As he is not retired yet, he made it clear that all members would have to contribute and help him in some fashion or other.

Who is our new president?

Raynald is a chemical engineer working for the Quebec department of Energy and Natural Resources. He is no newcomer to the Association and knows it well. Raynald joined us 30 years ago, including 20 years as a member of the Board, and we trust that he'll face this challenge successfully.

We wish you good luck, Raynald. We'll be there for you, pull our load and help you if need be.

The Association urgently needs new blood. Who will answer the call among our remaining 150 loyal members? Who will find a way to attract and retain younger members, and avoid the death of *Les Archambault d'Amérique*?

The editor of the Bulletin

**Errata**

In the 95<sup>th</sup> edition of our Newsletter, we should read that The Festival International de Jazz de Montréal is celebrating his 35<sup>th</sup> years and not the 30<sup>th</sup>.

### *Our Annual General Meeting*

It promised! The weather was beautiful! The environment of the Festival International de Jazz de Montréal just as beautiful! The hotel selected the most beautiful! It lacked a condition to complete this activity 2014; members in sufficient numbers. In fact, only twenty of them responded to the call of our President; not enough to hold an annual meeting: our bylaws require more.

Well! Dear members, you missed a great meeting, a meeting with our guest, Yves Archambault, that you can see the name on all the posters of the Festival International de Jazz de Montréal. By his presence, he knew how to warm the hearts of those a little sad that, despite the constraints of money and a long weekend, had made a point to be present.



*Jean and Yves Archambault*



*Yves, Nicole and Jean*

Yes! Dear members, you missed knowing a very warm and available to all those who approached this great six feet and three inches to get an autograph or a picture. Each time, Yves was generous to the delight of his admirers.

After an enjoyable meal, Yves told us he was offering three of his works to be drawn. Happiness quickly hovered over the participants. Our president quickly distributed raffle tickets which was made on the terrace overlooking the Sainte-Catherine Street on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor of the hotel Hyatt Regency. Already the murmur of the crowd, which slowly gathered for the outdoor show of the Festival International de Jazz de Montréal, climbed up to us.



*Yves and Denise*

And it is in a beautiful sun that took place the first draw of a work won by Denise Archambault, then a second draw (one artist's proof of the festival poster 2014) won by the newsletter editor Donia Loignon and a last piece won by Léandre Archambault.



*Yves, Jocelyne and Donia Loignon*



*Marjolaine Laurin, Yves and Léandre*

After this part of the activity, all participants were directed to the poster exhibition of our guest. The visit took place in the same simplicity that during lunch. Yves commented extensively his works and explained the origin of some?

He gave us an overview of the techniques he uses; in particular, the application of a product containing a hardener he extends on a plate and after creates forms using his imagination. Once the product is dried, he applies different colors on everything.

He also explained the poster of this year, the Saxo-Phoenix, which was formed by cutting parts of one of his earlier works to give the assembling of different parts, the shape of a Phoenix.

The day ended with a personal participation in the festival, enjoying the very nice weather to continue until the very end of the evening.



*Photos Jean Tourigny*

## War posters

So that French Canadians enroll in greater numbers in the First World War, the federal government uses posters:

"Do not forget, French Canadians, that you are the descendants of the companions of Dollard, soldiers of Montcalm and Lévis; the sons of the Winners of Châteauguay and brothers heroes of Saint-Julien and Saint-Hubert."



MCG 19920142-002  
© Musée canadien de la guerre

Another poster that read: "Follow the example of Dollard des Ormeaux. Do not expect the enemy to the fireplace, but go to meet him. Forward! French Canadians. Join us in Canadian Regiments."

*Note: We know that after the Battle of Long-Sault, where Dollard des Ormeaux and his companions were killed, three brothers-in-law Laurent Archambault, Jean Gervaise and Gilles Lauzon acquired and paid half the effects that belonged to Dollard.*