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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
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Special Edition



In the forefront of the photo, a replica of the well dug in 1658 by our ancestor Jacques Archambault, inaugurated in front of some 250 of his descendants on October 20th, 1984.
Photo Pierre Archambault

Archambault Houses
by Pierre Archambault, member number 007
Number 4



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Archambault Houses and Buildings in Montréal

Conrad-Archambault Consultation Room

275 Notre-Dame Street East, Montréal

In 1938 the city of Montréal adopted the current version of its coat of arms modified by their chief archivist Conrad Archambault, in order to make them conform to the rules of heraldry.



This consultation room is a site entirely devoted to the historical archives of the City of Montréal. It is in this room that the contract for the first well in Ville-Marie, dug by our ancestor Jacques Archambault in 1658, was preciously preserved.



Chief archivist of the City of Montréal, Conrad Archambault was born in Montréal on December 23, 1893 from the marriage of Joseph and Alexina Drouin. In 1933, Conrad set up the press clipping files which were intended to select documentation relating to the administration of the City of Montréal.

The carriages of Old Montréal

Usually enjoying favorable economic conditions, the inhabitant is quick to surround himself with a certain luxury. For his outings, he wanted to own a vehicle of a better quality than the "*Cabouret*".* As early as 1720, the rural population organized "Carriage rides". However, it was not until two decades later that the first traces of this activity were found in the Montréal area.

In 1870, the *Union des cochers de Montréal* was founded. **Narcisse Archambault**, nephew of Joseph, husband of Marie-Louise Labelle (DGAA Vol. 4, p. 203), former alderman of the Saint-Jacques district of Montréal, was its first President.

In the beginning, the brotherhood had more than 300 coachmen. Gradually, misunderstandings arose, and many stopped paying their dues. Some of them, while paying their dues regularly, thought they had done enough and left the burden to the administration. In 1894, there were only 60 members and *Union des cochers de Montréal* ceased to exist.

* *Cabouret* (or *cabriolet*): Carriage without sides used to transport barrels, bales, etc.



*The Archambault building
351 place D'Youville, Montréal*



*Archambault Building, 351 Place D'Youville,
corner of Saint-Pierre Street.*

We have found among these files the Archambault building of 351, place D'Youville, at the corner of Saint-Pierre Street. It had been built in 1854 by A. Archambault, and the building had served as a shop/warehouse. It had five floors, and the dominant material of stone had been seen on the eastside of Saint-Pierre Street.

The doors and windows had been modified in 1950, and the front on place D'Youville does not have its original aspect since it had received a new brick facing.

The Archambault's building is situated next to the museum of Pointe-à-Callière, near a reproduction of the well dug in autumn of 1658 by our ancestor Jacques Archambault.



*Photo of Old Montréal
Photo: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*



*The Archambault and Watier house
211 de la Commune Street West, Montréal*



This building which is situated at 211, rue de la Commune West counts five levels and constitutes the wing which had a set of three warehouses. Thanks to the newly redone quays, the warehouse had participated very well in the trade of import-export.

“The trade of hay and cereal in the 19th century had been undoubtedly the most important one in Montréal.

The Archambault and Watier house, was one of the most considerable types and the business big warehouse of 100 feet by 75 had been situated at 165 de la Commune Street West. The orders of importation and exportation had been regular and had always been filled according to the most reasonable terms”.



*The Jane-Tate building,
420 Bonsecours Street, Montréal*



*Marie-Paule Nolin's building
(born Archambault)
Photo : Répertoire du patrimoine
culturel du Québec*



This house/shop had been built in 1863-1864 for Miss Jane Tate on the land which had belonged to her since 1856. The three-storied stoned building had two commercial premises on the first floor and some apartments on the remaining floors .

The nearness of the Bonsecours market and Jacques-Cartier's place had seemed to direct the vocation of the building because many of their occupants had been associated with the food's section. By 1940, the National Dried Fruit Co had settled in the building and had occupied all the first floor until the arrival, in 1963, of the studios of the high fashion of Marie-Paule Archambault Nolin, (1908-1987) daughter of Charles Auguste and Anna Beaudry, whom had been considered to be "the great lady of the Montréal's high fashion."



Then, the building had undergone its first important internal and outside restoration. The same year, it had been classified as the Maison-Nolin. The official name of the building had changed in 2004 to the *Maison-Jane-Tate* .

*Created by Marie-Paule Nolin.
McCord Museum*



*Family tree
of Marie-Paule Archambault*

Jacques France about 1629 Françoise Tourault

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

Pierre Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal 11-21-1701 Marie Catherine Lacombe

Jean Rivière-des-Prairies 11-17-1727 Marguerite Angélique Kogue

Jean-Baptiste Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 01-12-1761 Françoise Bousquet

Joseph Marie Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 10-05-1789 Monique Durocher

Pierre Maxime Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 04-23-1838 Marguerite Guertin

Antoine Magloire Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu 08-12-1873 Marie-Louise Lareau

Charles Auguste Saint-Hyacinthe-le-Confesseur 09-25-1906 Anna Beaudry

Marie-Paule Saint-Viateur, Outremont 12-29-1938 Jean Nolin



*Marie-Paule Archambault-Nolin.
Photo : Archives nationales du Québec*



*The house of the Notary Louis Archambault
20 Saint-Paul Street East, Montréal*



On October 9, 1876, Louis Archambault, the Notary and Legislative Adviser had acquired a three-stories building at 20 Saint-Paul Street East with an important difference in the level between the facade of Saint-Paul Street and the one of the De la Commune Street.

The Doctor Archibald Hall had the building constructed in 1846. During the crisis at the end of 1840, Hall had found it difficult to find an occupant for the main store. He had rented it later to a pianoforte. Putting this trade on the side he had then found a shoemaker, the Shakespeare Club from 1847 till 1848 a wholesaler of cloths and articles of haberdashery. The vocation of the building had changed several times.

Louis Archambault had died in L'Assomption in 1890 and the succession had become the owner of the building until June 7, 1945.



*Place Jacques-Cartier Montréal
Photo : Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*



*Family tree
of Notary Louis Archambault*

Jacques France about 1629 Françoise Tourault

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

Jacques Notre-Dame, Montréal 02-15-1694 Françoise Aubuchon

Laurent Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal 05-23-1746 Catherine Coitou

Jacques Longue-Pointe 04-08-1782 Thérèse Archambault

Jacques Longue-Pointe 09-30-1811 Marie Thérèse Raymond-Vert

Louis Saint-Louis, Terrebonne 07-17-1848 Elisabeth Dugal



*The Louis-Archambault building,
4352 Saint-Denis Street, Montréal*



*Photo: City of Montréal Photographic Center
It is engraved on the carved stone of the building
« Édifice Louis-Archambault, Société des artisans canadiens-français »*



*Photo : Photo library, Saguenay Historical Society Document: P2-S7-P10450-1
Thanks to Mrs. Myriam Gilbert, archivist of the SHS*

Louis Archambault, founder of the *Société des artisans canadiens-français*, craftsman, mutualist and building contractor, son of Louis and Angélique Prud'homme, was born March 7, 1829 in L'Assomption, Québec.



*Family tree
of Louis Archambault*

Jacques France about 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, Montréal 10-29-1731 *Marie* Marguerite Brouillet

Pierre Amable Repentigny 01-12-1761 *Marie-Madeleine* Karnois

Pierre Laurent L'Assomption 10-17-1786 *Marie* Mercier

Louis L'Assomption 04-08-1823 *Marie* Angélique Prud'homme

Louis Saint-Jacques-de-l'Aschigan 01-11-1853 *Mathilde* Odile Leblanc

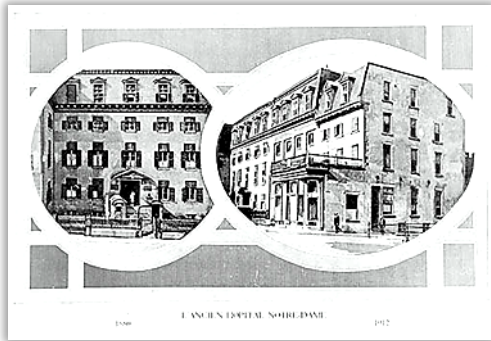
Louis remarried three times after but have no more children.



Saint-Denis Street, Montréal



“Hôtel du Canada” and “Hôtel Donegana” *Angélique Archambault, hotelier*



*Hotel du Canada, from an 1872 engraving
Corner of Sainte-Thérèse and Saint-Gabriel St., Montréal*



Hotel Donegana. Wikipedia, free Encyclopédia

The *Hôtel du Canada*, Montréal's most exclusive was administered by the hotelier, Angélique Archambault, born in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal on October 18, 1812, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Archambault and Thérèse Archambault.

As one of the most prestigious clients of the *Grand Hôtel* of Angélique, history records the names of Prince Jérôme Napoléon, brother of Napoléon 1st's younger brother, who came down in 1861.

The chronicle of the time bears witnesses to the success and prosperity of the establishment in the years that followed. In particular, it was noted "that he was furnished with luxury and that his table had a great name. We went there for fun, many banquets and even balls..."

Burned down in 1849, a second establishment will bear the name of *Hôtel Donegana*, on Notre-Dame Street corner of Bonsecours Street, Montréal, which is transformed into a "hotel for the sick", now Notre-Dame Hospital moved into the current building on Sherbrooke Street.



*Family tree
of Angélique Archambault*

Jacques France about 1629 Françoise Tourault

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

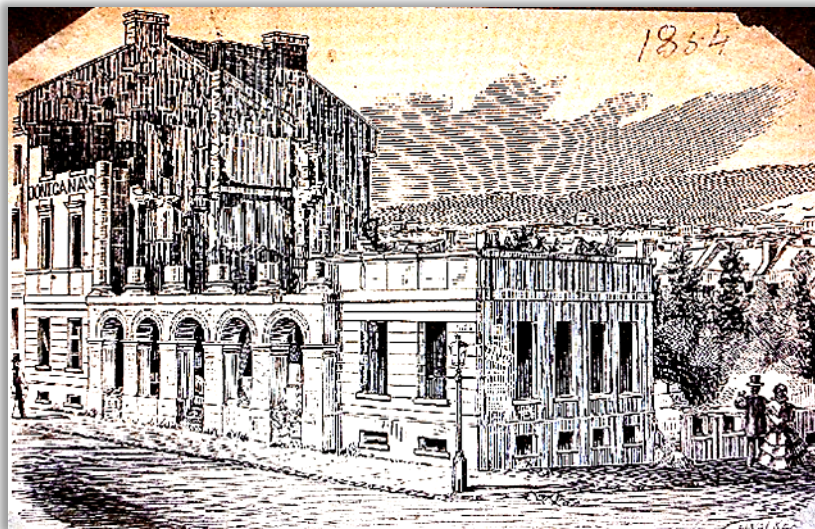
Pierre Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal 11-21-1701 Marie Lacombe

Jean-Baptiste Rivière-des-Prairies, Montréal 29-09-1746 Josephite Brazeau

Jean-Baptiste (contrat) Sault-au-Récollet, Montréal 07-25-1774 Angélique Baron dit Hachin

Jean-Baptiste Longue-Pointe, Montréal 09-30-1799 Thérèse Archambault

Angélique Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal 10-06-1835 Antoine-Timothée Saint-Julien



*Ruins of Hôtel Donegana
McCord Museum Archives*



*The house of Alphonse and Yvonne Robert
721 Allard Street, Verdun*



Photo: Pierre Archambault

Inset at the bottom, Pierre, archivist of the Association des Archambault d'Amérique and at the top inset, his wife Nicole, formerly next door at 723.

Built in 1929, the six children of Alphonse and Yvonne lived in this house. It was sold in 1977 following the death of Yvonne, a widow.



Alphonse



Yvonne Robert

Alphonse was born in Saint-Henri on February 18, 1897 and died on May 10, 1949, around 7 p.m., of a cerebral hemorrhage while listening to the radio. He was 59 years old and left his wife and six children .

His wife Yvonne Robert was born in Verdun on January 13, 1898 and died on January 21, 1977, aged 79.



*Family tree
of Alphonse Archambault*

Jacques France about 1629 *Françoise* Tourault

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

Pierre Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montréal 11-21-1701 *Marie* Lacombe

Jean Rivière-des-Prairies, Montréal 11-17-1727 *Marguerite-Angélique* Kogue

Jean Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 11-12-1753 *Marie Charlotte* Bousquet

Jean Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 01-24-1780 *Élisabeth* Bousquet

Eusèbe Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 09-28-1830 *Marguerite* Gaudet

Toussaint Contrecoeur 10-20-1863 *Joséphine* Renaud

Alphonse Contrecoeur 02-13-1893 *Alexandrine* Siguère

Alphonse Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs, Verdun 06-15-1922 *Yvonne* Robert



Photo: Pierre Archambault

In the usual order: Hélène, Yolande, Pierre, Yvon, Alphonse and André.



Archambault-Musique building



Enterprise founded in 1896 in Montréal by Edmond Archambault, son of Zéphirin and Marie Délima Archambault of Saint-Paul-l'Ermitte (Lanaudière, Québec).

Music shop keeper, lucky in business, he sells scores, pianos, organs and violins. His business is flourishing during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century, so good that in 1928, Edmond order from the Engineer Gaspard Archambault a seven-story building, Art Deco style, where he moved in 1930. This very building is still under the name Archambault-Musique, corner of Sainte-Catherine St and Berri St in Montréal.



*Family tree
of Edmond Archambault*

Jacques France about 1629 Françoise Tourault

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

Jacques Notre-Dame, Montréal 02-15-1694 Françoise Aubuchon

Louis Longue-Pointe 01-25-1740 Thérèse Baudreau-Graveline

Antoine Repentigny 10-05-1772 Marie Joséphe Archambault

Jean-Baptiste Repentigny 02-25-1811 Amable Chartier

Denis Repentigny 05-13-1839 Domithilde Ratel

Zéphirin Saint-Paul-l'Ermitte 10-05-1868 Marie Délina Archambault

Edmond célibataire



The house of Rodolphe Tourville and Berthe Archambault in Outremont



Montréal's architectural heritage

Claude-V. Marsolais

LA PRESSE - Published October 11, 2005

Rodolphe had one of the most imposing residences in Outremont built in 1914, located at 22, Ainslie Avenue. With its slate roof and its cladding in pecked iron oxide brick and limestone, its style is bursting as it borrows as much from that of the English Renaissance as from those of the Tudor and Edwardian styles with a touch Arts & Crafts. Architecture specialists call it Free Style.

With 20 rooms, as well as a detached outbuilding where a garage and a two-and-a-half-room apartment are housed, the interior has been designed to ensure the comfort of its owner, the rooms on the front and on the left side being reserved for the family while the western part was for the use of servants.

At the entrance, the visitor finds himself in a very large hall divided in two by a triple arch in dark oak in the Tudor style. A fireplace was inserted into the wall beyond the arch. The monumental staircase leading to the upper floor is also in oak and in the same style. A glass roof where we can see crests, commemorating the fourth centenary of the discovery of Canada by Jacques-Cartier (1534-1934) disperses a muffled light.

A hallway leads to the dining room and the main living room. The dining room is magnificent with its mahogany paneling, its coffered ceiling inlaid with plaster patterns and its sliding door with beveled glass that opens onto a living room, formerly the solarium. The period carpet (1930) has been preserved.



The Georgian-style living room with sumptuous oak paneling has a gas-fired fireplace surrounded by windows decorated with escutcheon stained-glass, a huge rosette on the ceiling and a small nook with a bench seat with carved wooden corners (cozy corner) which has the most beautiful effect.

Another smaller French-style living room with its fake electric fireplace and magnificent decorated plaster ceiling was formerly reserved for ladies.

At the back, the old solarium has been replaced by a living room, but the fireplace, the paneled walls and the original stained-glass windows have been preserved. Upstairs, five good-sized bedrooms open onto a hall where there is a magnificent, sculpted table whose feet represent characters. This table had been left by the original owner. In the basement, there is a large living room, a billiard room, the laundry room and the boiler room.

Family tree of Berthe Archambault

Jacques France about 1629 Françoise Tourault

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

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

Pierre Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval 11-07-1746 Marie-Charlotte Labelle

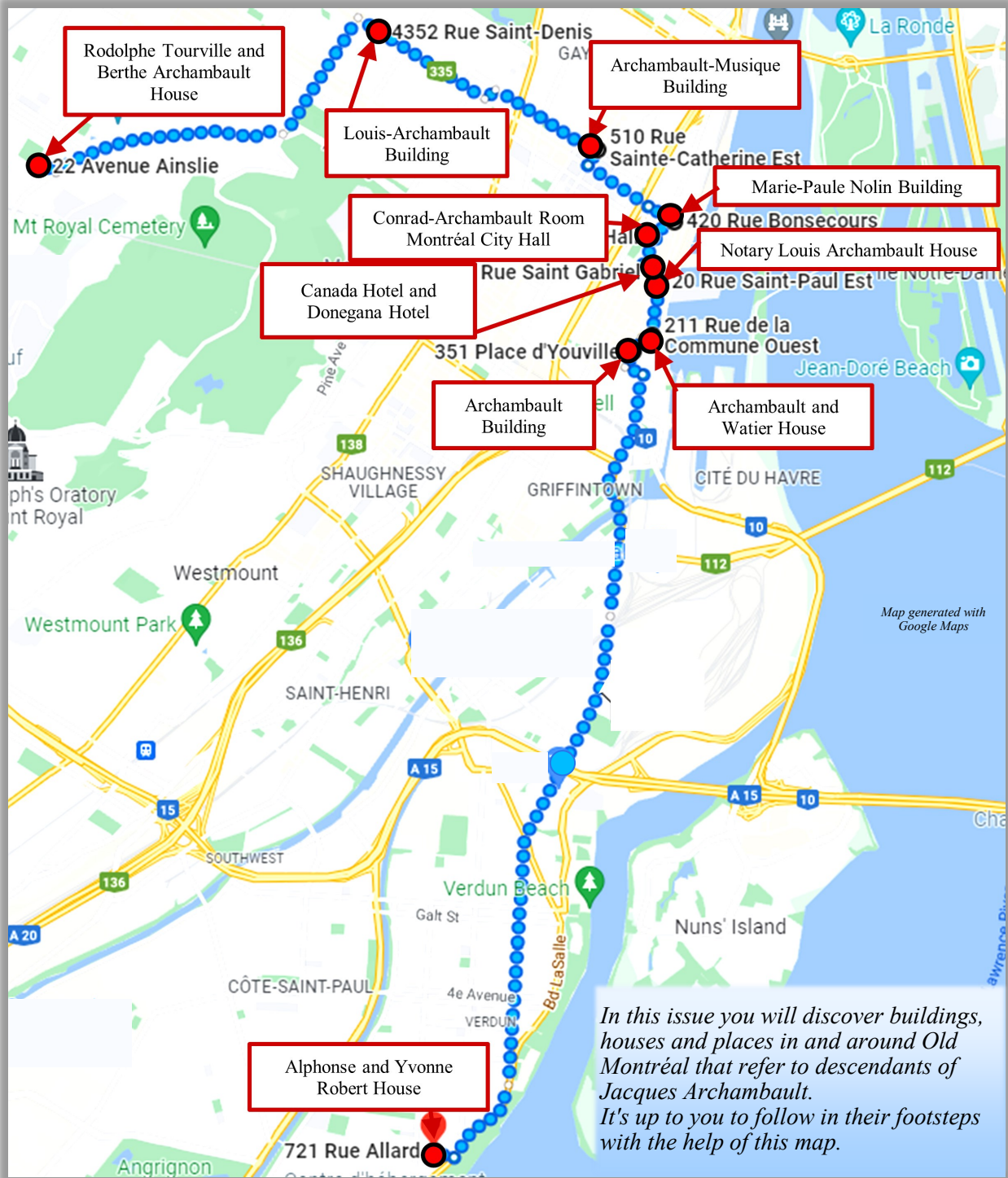
Jean-Marie Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval 05-12-1794 Geneviève Langlois

Jean-Baptiste Saint-Vincent-de-Paul, Laval 11-07-1831 Marie-Louise Auclair

François-Xavier Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Montréal 04-04-1864 Oclavie Saint-Louis

Berthe Saint-Louis-de-France, Montréal 06-06-1892 Rodolphe Tourville





In this issue you will discover buildings, houses and places in and around Old Montréal that refer to descendants of Jacques Archambault. It's up to you to follow in their footsteps with the help of this map.

