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*Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
no 116, April 2024*

The Archambault in Pointe-aux-Trembles



Parc Médéric-Archambault

*Towards a memorable city entrance for Rivière-des-Prairies - Pointe-aux-Trembles
In 2022, Rivière-des-Prairies-Pointe-aux-Trembles undertook the development of Parc Médéric-Archambault, located at the eastern end of the territory, to create a majestic and memorable gateway not only for the borough, but for the entire island of Montréal.
The borough plans to complete the work in spring 2025.
From the Agora Montréal website: forum.agoramtl.com*

Bulletin

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Foreword

The year 2024 marks the 350th anniversary of Pointe-aux-Trembles, a territory at the southeastern end of the city of Montréal, named after a strip of aspen-covered land that jutted into the river at the end of present-day Saint-Jean-Baptiste Street.

As there are close links between this territory and the Archambault family, it is there that the 41st General Meeting of the Association des Archambault d'Amérique will be held on June 2, 2024.

Several years ago, our cousin Pierre 007 collected information from various sources, which was then put together in the form of a newsletter by our cousin Richard (former president of the association) and his wife Diane. The newsletter, which was never published, focused on the Archambault family's links with the towns of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Longue-Pointe and Tétreaultville.

To write the bulletin you are holding in your hands, we've taken the information on Pointe-aux-Trembles that Pierre had compiled, and added data provided by Mr. Pierre Desjardins, of the *Atelier d'histoire de Pointe-aux-Trembles*. Information on the Longue-Pointe and Tétreaultville neighborhoods has been put aside for use in a future bulletin.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the above-mentioned individuals for their invaluable assistance and for allowing us to use the results of their research.



The beginnings of the village of Pointe-aux-Trembles and the Archambault family

In 1663, 21 years after the founding of Ville-Marie (Montréal) by Sieur de Maisonneuve and Jeanne Mance, the Messieurs de Saint-Sulpice (the Sulpicians) became lords of the island of Montréal. The young colony was still very fragile, however, prey to incessant attacks by the Iroquois, who pillaged and killed the inhabitants.

In view of this situation, King Louis XIV dispatched the Régiment de Carignan-Salières to Nouvelle-France in 1665 to fight the enemy. After establishing relative peace, the regiment was granted land by the Sulpicians in various locations along the St. Lawrence, including, from 1669 on, the territory of Pointe-aux-Trembles.

One of the first to receive an offer to settle in Pointe-aux-Trembles was Jean Oury dit Lamarche; the seigneurs granted him 60 arpents of land on the site of the future village, on condition that he erect a windmill and a chapel. It was only two years later, when the Sulpicians had already granted 50 concessions, that the first windmill was built, and only in 1678, that the first chapel was erected, and the first cemetery opened.

Among the soldiers of the Régiment de Carignan-Salières who decided to settle in Pointe-aux-Trembles, three had ties to the Archambault family. The first is Corporal Pierre Payet dit Saint-Amour, who married Louise Tessier, daughter of Urbain Tessier and Marie Archambault, the ancestor's daughter; the second is Marshal, garrison Sergeant and militia Lieutenant Guillaume Richard dit Lafleur, who married Agnès Tessier, Louise's sister; and the third is soldier Jean Coron, master turner and resident, who married Michèle Lauzon, daughter of Gilles Lauzon and Marie-Anne Archambault, another daughter of the ancestor.

The first bearer of the name Archambault to settle in Pointe-aux-Trembles was Laurent, son of ancestor Jacques and Françoise Touraud, and husband of Catherine Marchand. His main land was the 1291, granted to him in April 1669 and located on Côte Sainte-Anne. On February 12, 1672, he received another piece of land - a meadow - located at Lac Saint-Anne (today in the northern part of Ville d'Anjou). A few months later, the Sulpicians granted him land number 1292, which was adjacent to his main land, when his neighbors Grégoire Simon and his wife were killed by the Iroquois.



In 1674, when the Parish of l'Enfant-Jésus was founded and the registers opened, Laurent became churchwarden along with François Bau (the spelling of the name varies from document to document), and it was probably at this time that he settled permanently in Pointe-aux-Trembles with his wife. Laurent and Catherine had 12 children, six boys and six girls. The first of the boys died in infancy, and four of the girls became nuns.

Of the boys who survived, three are worthy of note. The first is named Laurent (Laurent II), the second Jacques and the third Jean. Laurent II married Anne Courtemanche, a woman who played a very important role in the colony as midwife; her name appears several times in the registers as both midwife and godmother. She trained other midwives, notably her daughters Jeanne and Élisabeth. Jacques married Françoise Aubuchon, who bore him five sons who ensured the survival of the estate. As for Jean, it was he who, with his wife, acquired all of Laurent and Catherine's inheritance, paid the sums they owed to the seigneurs and nuns, and looked after his parents until their respective deaths.

Sources:

Société généalogique canadienne-française et Association des Archambault d'Amérique – Text by Serge Archambault, GFA

L'Atelier d'histoire de la Pointe-aux-Trembles (1875-1915).



From March 18 to April 14, 2008, a contest was held to choose the names of six new streets in the Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve borough, formerly known as Longue-Pointe. Anne-Courtemanche Street was named to honor the memory of this midwife, pioneer in Nouvelle-France and wife of Laurent Archambault, grandson of ancestor Jacques.



Members of the Archambault family and some of their relatives who held public office in Pointe-aux-Trembles

Many men bearing the name Archambault and men married to Archambault daughters or Archambault descendants held public office in Pointe-aux-Trembles. Here is a non-exhaustive list.

Churchwardens

1674 - Laurent I Archambault. This son of the ancestor, married to Catherine Marchand, was the first Archambault to be named churchwarden.

1679 - Toussaint I Beaudry. With his wife Barbe, he occupied land number 1348. Their son Toussaint II was married to Françoise Archambault, daughter of Laurent I.

1680 - Guillaume Richard dit Lafleur. He resided with his wife Agnès Tessier, daughter of Urbain and Marie Archambault, on land number 1372.

1684 - Jean I Desroches. With his wife Françoise Godé, he owned land numbers 1358 and 1359. The couple had a son, Nicolas I, who was married to Anne Archambault, daughter of Laurent I and Catherine Marchand.

1685 - Pierre Payet dit Saint-Amour. He lived with his wife Louise Tessier, daughter of Urbain and Marie Archambault, on land number 1373.

1686 - Jean Dupuis. With his wife Jeanne Gervais, daughter of Jean and Anne Archambault, (daughter of Jacques I and Françoise Touraud) he resided on land number 1368.

1688 - Nicolas I Desroches. Widower of Anne Archambault, daughter of Laurent I and Catherine Marchand he lived with his mother Françoise Godé on land number 1358.

1697 - Pierre I Janot dit Lachapelle. He lived with his wife Pétronille Tessier, daughter of Urbain and Marie Archambault, on concession number 1287d.

1698 - Nicolas I Gervais. Son of Jean Gervais and Anne Archambault, daughter of Jacques I and Françoise Touraud, lived on concession number 1369 with his wife Madeleine Payet.

1702 - Toussaint II Beaudry. He lived with his wife Françoise Archambault, daughter of Laurent I and Catherine Marchand, on land number 1354.

1705 - Jacques II Archambault. With his wife Françoise Aubuchon, he lived on concession number 1270 in Longue-Pointe.

1708 - Louis I Beaudry. Son of Toussaint II and Françoise Archambault, he lived with his wife Françoise Langlois on land number 1352.

1709 - André Archambault. Son of Laurent I and Catherine Marchand, he lived on concession number 1286 with his wife Cécile Adhémar.



1714 - Jean Archambault. This son of Laurent I lived with his wife Cécile Lefebvre on land number 1292.

1729 - Jacques I Beaudry. He lived on concession number 1350 with his wife Angélique Archambault, daughter of Laurent I.

1741 - Joseph Bricault dit Lamarche. He resided, with his wife Élisabeth Archambault, daughter of Laurent II and Anne Courtemanche, on concession number 1232.

1744 - Nicolas II Gervais. With his wife Françoise Archambault, daughter of Jacques II and Françoise Aubuchon, he lived on Côte Saint-Jean.

1748 - Jacques Chalifour. He lived with his wife Marie Archambault, daughter of André and Cécile Adhémar, in the fort on site number 21.

1751 - Joseph Vaudry. He lived with his wife Marguerite-Catherine Archambault, daughter of Jean and Cécile Lefebvre, on concession number 1282.

1752 - Joseph Bricault dit Lamarche. With his wife Élisabeth Archambault, daughter of Laurent II and Anne Courtemanche, he lived on land number 1232.

1760 Joseph Archambault, 1791 Joseph Archambault, 1797 Pierre Archambault, 1798 Nicolas Archambault and 1868 Pierre Honoré Archambault

Town councilors

Pierre Archambault (1864)

Amédée Médéric Archambault (1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 et 1905)

Ernest Archambault (1910, 1911, et 1912)

Phylas Médéric Archambault (1916, 1919 et 1921)

Other functions

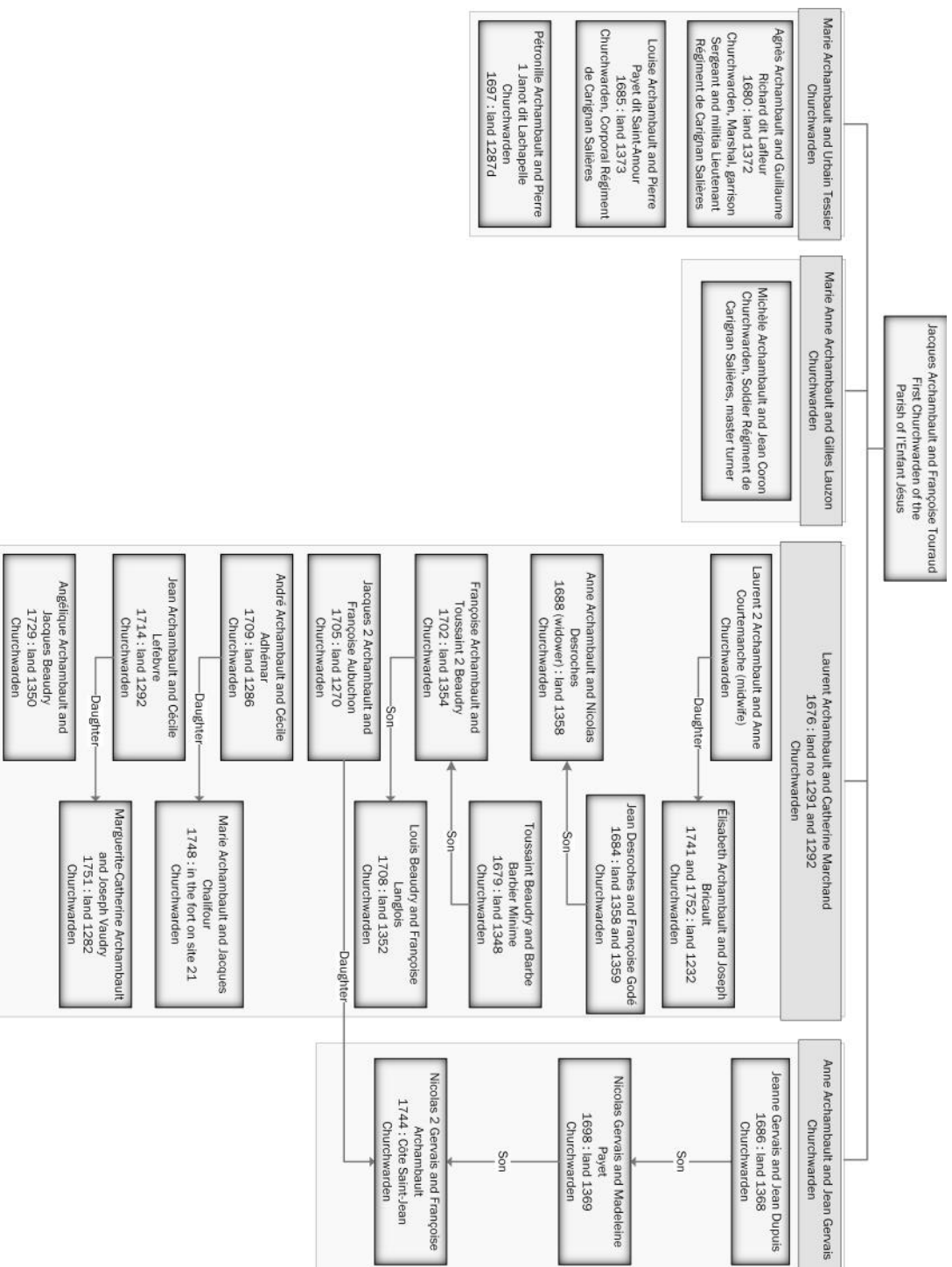
Jean-Baptiste Archambault	Patriote
Phylas Médéric Archambault	School superintendent
Pierre Archambault	Militia Captain
Claude et Eddy Archambault	Police officers
Médéric Archambault	Volunteer firefighter

As you can see, members of the Archambault family were very involved in the social life of Pointe-aux-Trembles.

Source: L'Atelier d'histoire de la Pointe-aux-Trembles



*Illustration of the links between several characters mentioned on the previous pages
(non-exhaustive list)*



The Battle of the Jean Grou Coulee and the Pointe-aux-Trembles fort

The battle

On July 2, 1690, a hundred Iroquois in canoes were coming down the Rivière des Prairies. Twenty-five inhabitants of Pointe-aux-Trembles set out to meet them near Jean Grou's coulee*.

The inhabitants attacked the enemy fiercely, killing four Iroquois in a canoe in the very first discharge. The other Iroquois hastened to land and defended themselves valiantly. The battle was fierce: 30 Iroquois fell to the Pointeliers' bullets; 10 of the latter died in combat and five were taken prisoner. The rest of the inhabitants took refuge in the Folleville fort, known in notarial records as the petit fort d'en bas or Fort Gervais. The site of this small fort, first granted to Charles Testard sieur de Folleville, was later sold to Nicolas I Gervais, husband of Madeleine Payet dit Saint-Amour.

Pierre Payet dit Saint-Amour, husband of Louise Tessier, daughter of Marie Archambault and Urbain Tessier, was taken prisoner with four others; his companions were burned alive, but he was spared, thanks to the intervention of Father Pierre Millet, himself a prisoner of the Iroquois. Before being released, however, Pierre Payet lived in captivity for almost three years, forced to accompany his captors to the United States, their homeland. He was released in 1693 in exchange for the band leader's nephew, who was a prisoner of the French, and was reunited with his wife and young son, born during his absence.

Three of the inhabitants killed in the battle were close relatives of the Archambault family. The first, Jean Grou, husband of Marie-Anne Goguet, was burned alive by the Iroquois. Jean Grou was related to the Archambault family through his daughter Marie-Anne, who in 1684 married Gilles Lauzon II, son of Gilles and Marie Archambault, the ancestor's daughter. The second, Guillaume Richard dit Lafleur, captain of the militia, was



married to Agnès Tessier, daughter of Urbain and Marie Archambault. The third, Jean Beaudoin, was the son of Charlotte Chauvin, daughter of bigamist Michel, and Anne Archambault, daughter of the ancestor. Guillaume Richard, Pierre Payet and Jean Beaudoin lived on the land adjacent to Jean Grou's where the battle took place.

On May 8, 1691, the Iroquois attacked Pointe-aux-Trembles again, killing Grégoire Simon and his wife in their field. This childless couple had settled on the Côte Sainte-Anne and as mentioned above, the Sulpicians later ceded their land to Laurent I, who occupied the neighboring land.

* Today, the site is not far from boulevard Gouin and 133rd Avenue.

The fort

The Pointe-aux-Trembles fort was built around 1693, after the Battle of the Grou Coulee, to protect the settlers. The 540-by-600-foot fort, built of tree trunks some 12 feet long, was divided into streets, with each occupant having a small plot of land, typically 35 feet front by 70 feet deep, on which to build a house. Of a total of 48 plots, 25 belonged to the Archambault family and their relatives, six of them to surgeon Henry Bélisle dit Lamarre, third wife of Jeanne Archambault, daughter of Laurent II and his wife, midwife Anne Courtemanche.

Rue du Cimetière is now known as 9th Avenue and rue de l'Enfant-Jésus is now rue Saint-Joseph. Rue Sainte-Anne and Rue Saint-Jean have retained their original names. The 2nd alignment of Chemin du Roi, or Chemin Saint-François, long known as Rue Bellerive, recently reverted to its original name.

Sources:

L'Atelier d'histoire de la Pointe-aux-Trembles

Site Histoire du Québec (<https://histoire-du-quebec.ca/bataille-coulee-grou/>)

BAnQ – Advitam – Fonds Edgar Gariépy, Gérard Morisset



The churches of Pointe-aux-Trembles

The first church

As mentioned previously, it was on November 18, 1674, that the inhabitants of Pointe-aux-Trembles, under the presidency of priest Jean Frémont, elected François Bau and Laurent Archambault as the first churchwardens of the Enfant-Jésus parish. Construction of the church began the following year, but it wasn't until March 13, 1678, that it was blessed and opened for worship. This first church was in fact no more than a chapel, adjoined by a cemetery; it was located west of today's rue Saint-Anne. It measured 36 by 24 feet.



The church is at the top left of the map

This is a reproduction of a relief plan of the Pointe-aux-Trembles bouge in 1693. It was only 19 years after the founding of Montreal's first rural parish (1674) that it was decided to erect a palisade inside which the first inhabitants of Pointe-aux-Trembles could take refuge.



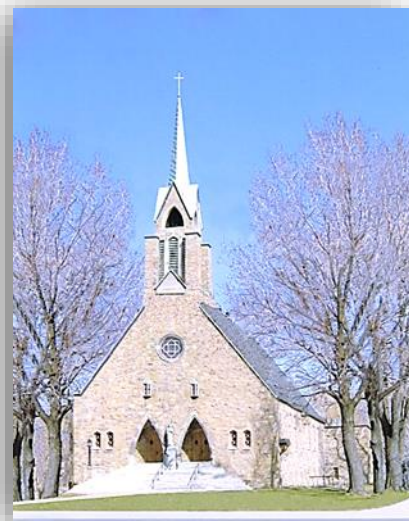
The second church



Second church

(there was no Montréal bishopric at the time) solemnly blessed the cornerstone. The church was able to welcome the faithful four years later, in 1709. On August 4, 1817, a strong gale tore down the steeple, taking the bell with it. The bell was replaced by three others, which were blessed on September 29, 1818; the second of these bells, weighing 404 pounds, was named Marie-Louise Archambault, wife of Joseph Brouillet dit Bernard and daughter of Pierre Archambault and Josephite Deguire. This second church existed until 1937, when it was destroyed by fire.

Source: L'atelier d'histoire de la Pointe-aux-Trembles



Today's church



The mills of Pointe-aux-Trembles

The first windmill

Pointe-aux-Trembles' first windmill was built in 1671, two years after the Sulpicians began granting land in the Pointe-aux-Trembles territory. At the time of erection, 50 concessions had already been granted to settlers. The mill was located near the residence of Laurent Archambault, son of the ancestor Jacques; it was equipped with armour slits and could serve as a redoubt in case of Iroquois attack.

In those days, the mill was often the first building to be erected by settlers, for a simple reason: wheat had to be ground to make bread, an essential part of the diet.

The first mill was rendered unusable by successive river floods and spring break-ups and had to be replaced 40 years after its installation.

The second mill

The Sulpicians built a second mill in 1720, by Jean-Baptiste Deguire dit Larose. This mill is one of the tallest in Québec, standing 45 feet high and comprising three storeys. From 1721 to 1800, eight millers, including Gilles Archambault, operated the mill, which still exists today and was classified as a cultural property by the Québec government on April 8, 1988. In 2005, the city, the Québec government and the Commission métropolitaine du grand Montréal invested in the development of the mill, and since 2009, it has been part of a museum park unique in Québec.



Source: L'Atelier d'histoire de la Pointe-aux-Trembles



Other Pointe-aux-Trembles attractions

Parc Médéric-Archambault (under development)

Pointe-aux-Trembles is also home to several places of interest, one of which is directly linked to the Archambault family.

In 2022, the Rivière-des-Prairies-Pointe-aux-Trembles borough undertook the development of Parc Médéric-Archambault, located at the eastern end of the territory, to create a majestic and memorable gateway not only for the borough, but for the entire island of Montréal.

In 2023, work began on developing the riverbank and the urban agriculture zone; work will continue in 2024, and the park is scheduled to open in the spring of 2025.

The park is intended to perpetuate the memory of Amédée Médéric Archambault, founder of Les liqueurs Archambault, a company we wrote about in a previous bulletin. The factory was located at the end of the island; soft drinks were bottled by hand and shipped as far as Charlemagne and Saint-Esprit in Lanaudière, and Varennes and Verchères on the south shore.

His son Phylis Médéric ran the company until 1931, and his grandsons, Albert Médéric and especially Victor, kept the company going until it ceased operations. For 37 years, Albert Médéric also operated a restaurant off the Legardeur Bridge and a fleet of cabs in Bout-de-l'Île. In naming the park to be inaugurated in 2025 Médéric Archambault, the City of Montréal wished to highlight the Archambault family's contribution to this part of the city.





*Many old houses in various styles
(non-exhaustive list)*

Maison Urgel-Charbonneau 11932, Notre-Dame St. East

This house belonged to the first Mayor of Pointe-aux-Trembles; it was later occupied by his son-in-law Arthur Beaudry, father of the deputy and minister Jean-Paul Beaudry in the government of Daniel Johnson Sr.



*Maison Urgel-Charbonneau
Photo from: Répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec*



Étienne-Fisciau House, 11949, Saint-Joseph St.

This is the oldest house in the heart of the village.



*Étienne-Fisciau House
Photo from: Wikipedia*

Hormidas-Lauriault House 12180, Notre-Dame St. East

Built around 1909, this house is inspired by Queen Anne.



*Hormidas-Lauriault House
Photo from: Wikipedia*

Maison Jean-Versailles 12268, Notre-Dame St. East

Built around 1909, this house is inspired by Queen Anne.



*Maison Jean-Versailles
Photo from: Wikipedia*





Arsène-Lacroix House
Photo from: *Balado Découverte*

Arsène-Lacroix House, 12480, Notre-Dame St. East

This house has always belonged to one of Pointe-aux-Trembles' oldest families, the Lacroix family.



Maison Dozois-Roy
Photo from: *Balado Découverte*

Maison Dozois-Roy 12560, Notre-Dame St. East

This sumptuous house was built in 1906, in the Queen Anne style. It has been in the Roy family for three generations. In 1991, it was awarded the Prix du Patrimoine architectural de Montréal.



Omer-Lamarche House
Photo from: *Wikipedia*

Omer-Lamarche House 13101, Notre-Dame St. East

This house was built in 1890 and belonged to the Lamarche family until 1980. In 1995, it was integrated as a condominium in a real estate project, without being altered.



Maison Joseph-Brodeur 4, 43rd Avenue

Built in the early 19th century, this house is distinguished by its steeply pitched hipped roof, covered in cedar shingles and adorned with two monumental stone chimneys.

Important buildings (non-exhaustive list)

Montreal Tramway Power Plant 11570, Notre-Dame St. East

This electricity transformation plant enabled a second tramway circuit to run from downtown to the edge of Pointe-aux-Trembles. The plant was abandoned in 1936 when buses replaced the tramway; it later housed a movie theater and then a long-term care hospital.



Montreal Tramway Power Plant

Couvent de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame 12090, Notre-Dame St. East

It was on this site, in 1690, that the sisters of the Congrégation Notre-Dame built a wooden house that enabled them to establish themselves permanently, teaching girls from the parish and beyond for over 300 years. The City of Montréal acquired the convent in 2011 and turned it into the Maison du Citoyen..



Couvent de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame



Académie Roussin 12125 Notre-Dame St. East



Started in 1914, this boys' college was one of the most prestigious in Québec. It lost its educational vocation in 1983. After taking it over, the City of Montréal entrusted it to the Société Ressources-Loisirs de Pointe-aux-Trembles, which transformed it into a multifunctional community center. Field hockey fans will remember that Émile “Butch” Bouchard, captain of the Montréal Canadiens, as well as Rodrigue Gilbert and Jean Ratelle

of the New York Rangers, attended the Académie Roussin.

Sanctuaire de la Réparation 3650 De-la-Rousselière Blvd.

This chapel, built in 1910, replaced the 1896 chapel destroyed by fire in 1905. Marie de-la-Rousselière was the driving force behind this shrine to the Sacred Heart. It was later entrusted to the Capuchin friars, who built their monastery there in 1921. The ensemble of buildings - chapel and monastery - as well as the woodland Way of the Cross (home to the oldest oak tree on the island of Montréal) and the sculptural and architectural works make the sanctuary one of the region's most remarkable institutions.

Sources: L'Atelier d'histoire de la Pointe-aux-Trembles

<https://montreal.ca/articles/parc-mederic-archambault-vers-une-entree-de-ville-memorabile-pour-rdp-pat-28475#>





Place du Village-de-la-Pointe-aux-Trembles

This urban space in the heart of Vieux-Pointe-aux-Trembles, on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, offers visitors a multitude of events in a friendly atmosphere, including Cité

Mémoire La Pointe de l'Île. This unique installation invites you to retrace the history of Pointe-aux-Trembles in an immersive, evolving journey where poetry and humanity meet.

*Photo from Mes Quarters
Le Vieux-Pointe-aux-Trembles | Mes Quarters (wordpress.com)
Source: Ville de Montréal Web site
Place du Village-de-la-Pointe-aux-Trembles | Ville de Montréal
(montreal.ca)*

