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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
no 117, September 2024

The Archambault *in Longue-Pointe and Tétreaultville*



*Painting by William Bartlett depicting the village of Longue-Pointe on a promontory.
The city of Montréal is in the background.*

Source: Atelier d'histoire Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve

Bulletin

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Foreword

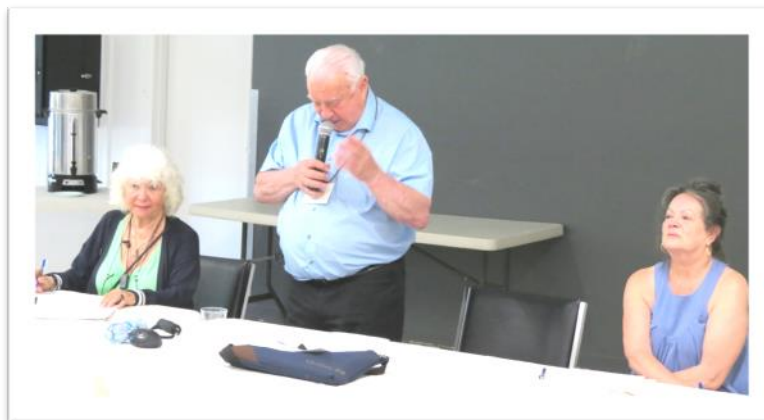
On June 2, the Association des Archambault d'Amérique held its 41st Annual General Meeting (AGM) at the Roussin Centre in Pointe-aux-Trembles, which this year celebrates its 350th anniversary.

At 11:02 a.m., our President, Raynald, welcomed everyone and declared the AGM open. After noting the conformity of the meeting, he called for adoption of the agenda and approved the minutes of the AGM of June 11 June 2023.

Chairman's remarks

Raynald began by noting that 2023 had been a special year, as it marked the 40th anniversary of the association. He pointed out that, at the last AGM, we had the presence of two founding members, Madeleine and Pierre, and that each was presented with a token of appreciation. He also added that in order to thank them for their great dedication over the years, a painting was presented to Richard and his wife Diane. He then thanked photographer Jean Tourigny for his hard work, and once again acknowledged the dedication of our treasurer, Nicole, who once again took on the task of organizing this year's meeting.

Raynald reminded us that a number of interesting events had taken place during the year. He pointed out that several members had made a point of welcoming Monette Foucaud, who had



come from France to take part in a meeting on the Saintonge dialect, and that links had been established on this occasion. He mentioned that the members of the Board of Directors had met virtually on a number of occasions to discuss various issues, and that the Bulletin on the descendants of Hormisdas Archambault living in Dakota had a huge success.



The President then raised two issues that recur every year, namely the current lack of relief and the difficulty of organizing the AGM. He pointed out that Anne-Marie is working hard to attract new members, and that with regard to the organization of the AGM, the association will have to work to find a solution.

Treasurer's report

Our Treasurer, Nicole, then presented her financial report for the year 2023. She assured us that, although members' assets were down last year as a result of the fact that members were given a pass from payment of renewal, the association is still in a good financial position.

New business

Upcoming bulletins - Guy reports that he plans to publish four bulletins in the coming months. The first will focus on the AGM 2024 (summer), and the second on the new generation of Archambault (fall). Following that, two bulletins on Robert Lefebvre (who's mother is an Archambault), that Anne-Marie is currently finalizing, will appear either in late 2024 or early 2025 respectively.





Serge's presentation – Serge explained to the assembly the research he has carried out on Laurent, the son of the ancestor from whom we are all descended; he pointed out that this research is sometimes arduous, but that he has every intention of seeing it through. Richard, former President of the association, indicated that it would be appropriate for the association to consider honoring Laurent by setting aside a budget for the erection of a stele or the installation of a commemorative plaque.



Genealogy – Anne-Marie talked about the new additions she has made to the genealogical tree of the Archambault in the Heredis software and indicated that Éric Bombardier, a new member with a passion for genealogy, will be her right-hand man in the pursuit of our



projects. Anne-Marie also mentioned that she will continue her research to locate Archambault strains throughout France over the last few centuries.

Web Site – Monique reported on her work on the association's web site. She mentioned that, since we hold personal information on our members (address, telephone number, etc.), we must comply with Quebec's Loi 25 respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector. She described the steps the association has taken to comply, and what remains to be done.

She indicated that the project to provide members with a free download (with password) of all past PDF version of the bulletins, is well underway and that a page will eventually be added to the site for members to order items we have for sale.



Members then headed to the Scores restaurant on Sherbrooke Street East to enjoy an excellent meal and then returned to the Centre Roussin where two experienced guides, Claude Belzil and Pierre Desjardins, shared the task of showing them around the museum of the *Atelier d'histoire de la Pointe-aux-Trembles*. The tour ended around 4:30 p.m. and the members returned home delighted with their day.








LA FONDATION DE LA POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES, 1669

FONDATION DE LA POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES




Le 15 mai 1669, le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, a autorisé la fondation de la Pointe-aux-Trembles par le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, et le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France.

Le 15 mai 1669, le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, a autorisé la fondation de la Pointe-aux-Trembles par le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, et le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France.

TRANSCRIPTION

CONSTITUTION D'UNE LOI DE LA FONDATION

Le 15 mai 1669, le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, a autorisé la fondation de la Pointe-aux-Trembles par le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, et le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France.



LA COLONISATION

HISTOIRE


Le 15 mai 1669, le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, a autorisé la fondation de la Pointe-aux-Trembles par le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, et le sieur de La Roche, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France.

LES PREMIÈRES CONSTRUCTIONS


Tout en défrichant et cultivant les terres, les premiers habitants ont fait de nombreuses constructions. Les premières constructions ont été des maisons en pierre, plus solides et durables, ou des maisons en bois.

LES MÉTIERS


Les premiers habitants ont exercé divers métiers, tels que la culture, la pêche, la chasse, la fabrication de produits locaux, etc.



La première maison, 1671



La première maison, 1671



La première maison, 1671

TRANSPORTS ET COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORTS

Les premiers habitants ont utilisé divers modes de transport, tels que les chariots, les chevaux, les bateaux, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS

Les premiers habitants ont utilisé divers modes de communication, tels que les lettres, les courriers, etc.



Le premier chariot, 1671



Le premier bateau, 1671



Le premier chariot, 1671



Le premier téléphone, 1876



Le premier radio, 1901



Le premier téléviseur, 1929



CARTES ET PLANS DE POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES 1702-2020

This section displays a series of historical maps and plans of Pointe-aux-Trembles, showing the town's development from 1702 to 2020. The maps include a 1702 map, a 1750 map, a 1850 map, a 1900 map, a 1950 map, and a 2020 map. A small figure of a woman in historical dress stands in the center of the collage.

L'AGRICULTURE

L'AGRICULTURE SOUS LE RÉGIME FRANÇAIS
 Le régime français a imposé son modèle agricole sur le territoire de la Nouvelle-France. Les agriculteurs ont dû s'adapter à ce modèle, qui était basé sur la culture de céréales et d'élevage. Les terres ont été divisées en parcelles, et les agriculteurs ont dû payer des taxes. Les agriculteurs ont dû s'adapter à ce modèle, qui était basé sur la culture de céréales et d'élevage.

MANGER À LA FRANÇAISE OU À LA CANADIENNE ?
 La cuisine française a influencé la cuisine canadienne. Les agriculteurs ont dû s'adapter à ce modèle, qui était basé sur la culture de céréales et d'élevage.

A L'OMBRE DE LA MÉTROPOLE
 L'agriculture en Nouvelle-France a été influencée par la métropole. Les agriculteurs ont dû s'adapter à ce modèle, qui était basé sur la culture de céréales et d'élevage.

FRUITS, LÉGUMES ET DU BON PAIN POUR LA VILLE
 Les agriculteurs ont dû s'adapter à ce modèle, qui était basé sur la culture de céréales et d'élevage.

This section is titled 'L'AGRICULTURE' and contains several text blocks and images. The text blocks discuss the impact of the French regime on agriculture, the influence of French cuisine, the role of agriculture in the metropolis, and the production of food for the city. The images include a windmill, a horse-drawn cart, a cow, and a field of crops.

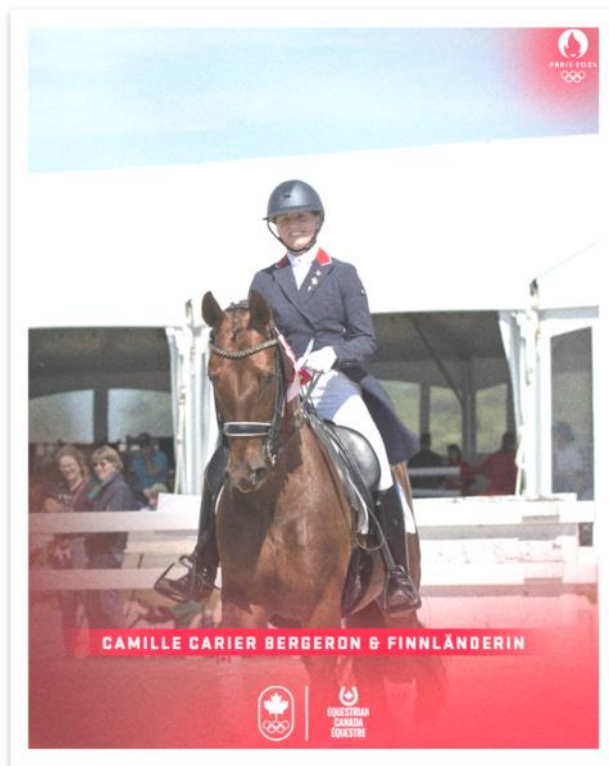
TRANSPORTS ET COMMUNICATIONS

This section is titled 'TRANSPORTS ET COMMUNICATIONS' and contains several images and text blocks. The images include a train, a bus, a ship, and a building. The text blocks discuss the development of transportation and communications in the region.



Participation in the Paris Olympic Games

Our cousin Pierre informs us that Florence, from Pontbriand, daughter of Robert, a member of our association, took part in the Summer Olympics in Paris, as a groom for the Canadian dressage team. In a Radio-Canada interview at the *Château de Versailles* equestrian center, Florence said she started to be interested in horse dressage in Mascouche, where her aunt owned a stable. This, in turn, led to her involvement in equestrian sport.



The Château de Versailles hosted all the equestrian events at the Paris Olympic Games, including dressage. Camille Carier Bergeron, competing in her first Olympic Games, was at the helm of Finnländerin, a 14-year-old Oldenburg mare, cared for by Florence Archambault.

Source: Canada Equestrian - Paris 2024 Daily Update – Dressage Grand Prix



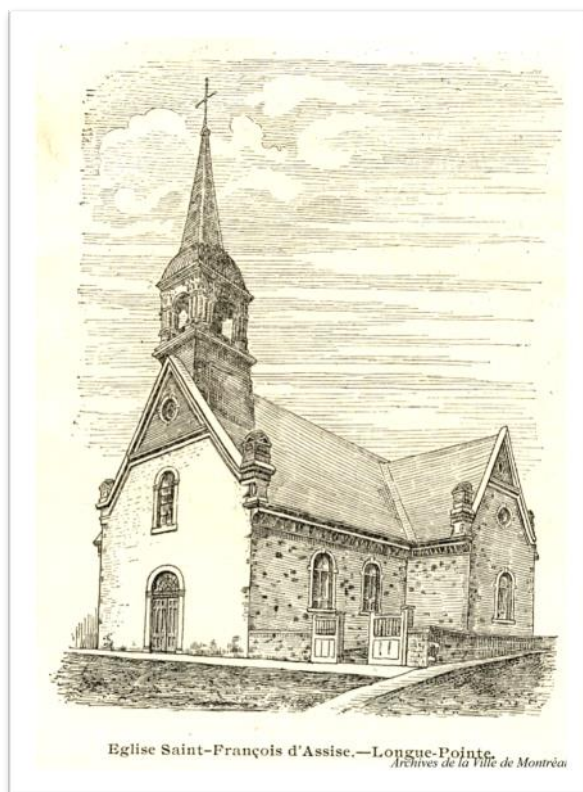
Longue-Pointe and Tétreaultville

In the foreword to the last bulletin, we indicated that we had put aside information on Longue-Pointe and Tétreaultville. The time has come to tell you about these two towns in eastern Montréal with close ties to the Archambault family.

Longue-Pointe

The history of Longue-Pointe began in 1665, when the Sulpicians, lords of the island of Montréal granted the first land in the east. From 1674 to 1719, the inhabitants came under the jurisdiction of the parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles. Then In 1722, the parish of Saint-François d'Assise was founded. From then on, the stone church facing the river welcomed the local population, as well as part of the population of Pointe-aux-Trembles and the population of Côte Saint-Léonard to the north, an area without a place of worship. The census of 1825 reveals a handful of craftsmen and merchants present in the locality, their shops being located in the vicinity of the church. The population of 791 regrouped in a central area.

Longue-Pointe has a special bond with the Archambault family. It was in this part of Montréal that the Archambault house, which was typical of the Montréal region style and parts of which dated back to 1730, was located. For a long time, this house, on Promenade Bellerive, belonged to descendants of our ancestor and was an important example of the beginnings of colonization in Montréal. Despite the interest of the *Ministère des Affaires*



Eglise Saint-François d'Assise.—Longue-Pointe.
Archives de la Ville de Montréal

L'église Saint-François d'Assise.
Photo : Archives de la Ville de Montréal



culturelles and the efforts of *Sauvons Montréal*, the house was demolished in the 1970s because it was in such poor condition.

The land on which the house stood was granted to Laurent's son Jacques around 1684. Six generations of Archambault families lived in the house until 1890, when it was sold to settle a complicated estate. It is, of course, a great pity that this house had to be demolished, as it could have become a rallying point for the Archambault family in America. Since the house's demise, its location and surroundings has been transformed into a park along the river, Bellerive Park.



La maison Archambault
Photo M. Paquin, Vidéo fête Enr.

In the second half of the 19th century, major institutions established in Longue-Pointe. Already present on the territory since 1846, the Sœurs de la Providence founded the Saint-Jean-de-Dieu asylum in 1873, while the Brothers of Charity created the Saint-Benoît-Joseph-Labre home to care for wealthy men. Subsequently, the village became a popular holiday



resort. To break away from the pace of urban life, middle-class families owned villas “in the country”, i.e. on the periphery of the island of Montréal. La Longue-Pointe was home to such famous figures as George-Étienne Cartier, who stayed at his villa known as Limoilou. Parc Dominion, open from 1906 to 1937, was a major entertainment hub on the Longue-Pointe territory. Famous for its ultramodern rides, it claimed to be the world's largest amusement park.

At the turn of the 20th century, Longue-Pointe began to industrialize. Major companies such as Montreal Locomotive Works and Canadian Steel Foundries chose to locate on the outskirts of the village to take advantage of low land costs, proximity to the Montréal market and the presence of railway lines. The arrival of these industries attracted working-class families to the neighborhood. The arrival of the tramway in 1896 opened up the area and significantly accelerated its urbanization. Industrialization attenuated the village character of Longue-Pointe to some extent, and some ancestral houses disappeared. New residential projects, mostly consisting of multi-story apartments, gave rise to new parishes. All these territories were forcibly annexed to Montréal in 1910, except for Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, which remained independent until 1982.



*View of the village of Longue-Pointe, 1926
Photo: City of Montréal Archives*



In the years following 1945, Québec's development was shaped by three factors: the demographic boom, rising living standards and the automobile revolution. The Montréal economic development picked up again. Developers copied the lucrative American suburban model in Longue-Pointe and Boucherville. Space was configured for car use. Its popularity in Québec was due to a number of factors, including easier access to car credit, low-cost gasoline and the federal government mortgage contribution. Longue-Pointe and Boucherville are neither too far nor too close to downtown Montréal, which enabled entrepreneurs to acquire large surfaces at low cost, and to guarantee a quiet lifestyle at a reasonable distance from the city.

One such project was Village Champlain. Built from 1949 to 1956 by S. D. Miller & Sons, it comprised 400 bungalows located between Curatteau, Liébert, Hochelaga and Sherbrooke streets. At the time, it was the largest of its kind in Canada, and one of the largest in the world. This residential park featured a shopping mall that increased sociability.

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BUNGALOWS 5 ET 6 PIÈCES



**VILLAGE CHAMPLAIN
SECTION 10**
offrant . . .

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- * Grèze et pierre
- * Toiture partout
- * Planchers de bois franc
- * Village 110 et 770 "
- * Fenêtre panoramique
- * Plac au plâtre
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maisons plus dignes

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au haut de la rue Sherbrooke au
de l'autre côté du Centre d'Achats Champlain
Circuit d'achats régulier de la C.T.M. de Ple RE au
Sherbrooke est à Georges V et Boucherville près
terminant sur Ple 13.

*Village Champlain advertisement, La Patrie April 16, 1955
Source: BANQ numérique*

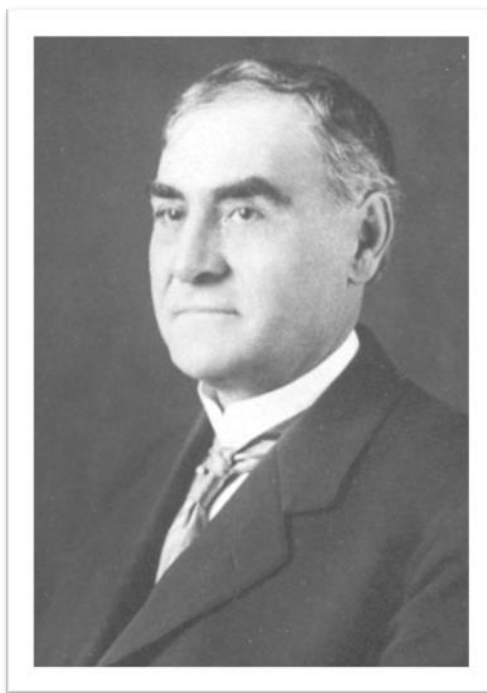


Starting in the 1960s, with the proliferation of the automobile, it became necessary to expand the road network. The construction of the Trans-Canada Highway forced the authorities to consider a means of crossing the river in the east end of the island of Montréal. After considering several possibilities, they opted for the construction of a bridge-tunnel at Longue-Pointe, where the Saint-François-d'Assise church was located. Work began in 1962, and the Hippolyte-Lafontaine bridge-tunnel was inaugurated on March 11, 1967. In his speech, Premier Daniel Johnson recalled that “the bridge-tunnel must be seen first and foremost as a monument to the daring, creative genius and exceptional skill of those who designed it or worked on its construction. [..]. This work is proof that our engineers, technicians, industrialists and workers are no longer content to follow the best examples, but to become themselves an example for the others.”

Tétreaultville

It all began in 1896, when Pierre Tétreault, a politician and prominent landowner, who was both ambitious and generous, bought two lots in Longue-Pointe. Located between Azilda (now Pierre-Tétreault) and Joffre streets, these were bounded by the St. Lawrence River to the south and by Saint-Léonard-de-Port-Maurice parish (Saint-Michel, Saint-Léonard and Anjou), including today's Thomas-Chapais Park, to the north. At that time, the landscape was composed of farmland and woodlands.

In 1905, Pierre Tétreault reached an agreement with John Patrick Mullarkey, manager of the Montreal Terminal Railway, owner of the tramway line that ran alongside the Victoria Avenue (Souigny) railway, to add a spur line along boulevard Saint-Antoine (Des Ormeaux) to north of avenue Saint-Edouard (De Grosbois). Pierre Tétreault wanted to create a park at the end of his land, where it would



Pierre Tétreault

Source: Atelier d'histoire Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve | Facebook



be possible to have fun safely and free of charge, while breathing fresh air. The tramway terminus was inaugurated on July 14, 1905, and the new park on the following August 27. An article in *La Patrie* on August 28 sums up the previous day's event:

Terminal streetcars were packed with visitors on their way to Tétreaultville. Most of the visitors got off at Tétreaultville, [...] and there they found a tramway that would take them for nothing to a few arpents inland, where the new park is located. There is greenery, trees in profusion, and as a backdrop a thick wood where it's pleasant to set up a picnic spot. But above all, it has a magnificent dance hall, the like of which has never been seen in the open air. From 2 to 6 p.m., the Massino orchestra played Strauss waltzes, turning elegant couples around enjoying the open-air party that was being offered to them[...]

The new park soon became known as Tétreaultville Park or Grove Park, in reference to the shade of a large grove that visitors particularly enjoyed. Although the name Tétreaultville was already in use, it wasn't until 1907 that the municipality of the village of Tétreaultville was founded. Four main boulevards crossed the new municipality from north to south: Laurier (Baldwin), Saint-Antoine (Des Ormeaux), Azilda (Pierre-Tétreault) and Saint-Pierre (Mousseau). Pierre Tétreault and Guillaume Willems, the first mayor, were the municipality's main promoters and investors.

Three years later, the municipality was annexed to the city of Montréal and lost its title of “village”. In 1915, the territory of the former villages of Tétreaultville, Beaurivage and Longue-Pointe became the Mercier district, in honor of Honoré Mercier, premier of Québec in the late 19th century. In Montréal, bus transportation began as early as 1919, slowly replacing the tramway, that was finally dismantled in the 1950s. In 1960, the park, which had been neglected for several years, was renamed Parc Thomas-Chapais, after the well-known lawyer, senator, minister, historian and journalist.

Sources:

- *Ville de Montréal - Mémoires des Montréalais - Souvenirs du village disparu de Longue-Pointe*
- *Atelier d'histoire Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve (AHMHM)*
- *Digital Museums Canada - Community stories - Longue-Pointe's Origins and other texts.*
- *BAnQ numérique*





Château Tétreault circa 1915

The château was built around 1905. In 1896, Pierre Tétreault had already purchased a large part of the Archambault family's land and he acquired the rest in 1905. Prior to this, he seemed to have lived in the Archambault house on Mousseau and Bellerive streets.

Source: Atelier d'histoire Mercier-Hochelaga-Maisonneuve | Facebook

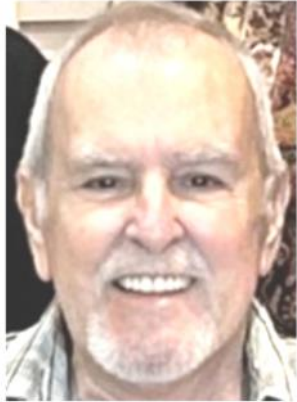


Announcement - Election of directors

Nicole, our dedicated Treasurer, stood for re-election to the Board for a further three-year term. We were also pleased to welcome by acclamation a new member to the Board of Directors, Éric Bombardier, whose mother is an Archambault. Thank you and congratulations!



Obituaries



Pierre Spérano died on June 17, 2024, at the age of 79. He is survived by his wife Louise Archambault, member no 450, their children Karine and Éric, their granddaughter Élise, and a large family. Pierre and his wife Louise were regular participants in our meetings. Pierre has also been active as a volunteer.



Denise Archambault, member no 735, passed away June 12, 2024 at the age of 90; she was the daughter of the late Simonne Raymond and of the late Dr. Gérard Archambault, physician in Henryville and Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. She leaves behind her brother Jean, her brother-in-law Bernard Coupal, nephews and nieces, cousins. Denise was the cousin of Raynald, our President, and of several other members of our association.

The wife of our president, Huguette Martel has been very hard hit in lately, since she lost three sisters in a row: Monique passed away on March 2, 2024, at the age of 88; Micheline followed on April 25, 2024, at the age of 85 and finally, Ghislaine died on August 4, 2024, at the age of 79. We offer our sincere condolences to the entire family.





Parc de la Promenade-Bellerive

A view of the Saint-Lawrence River and of Parc national des Îles-de-Boucherville

Activities

Concerts, spectacles, nature interpretation/observation, fishing, picnics, paddle board, in-line skating, skateboarding, walking, cross-country skiing, biking.

Source: Bonjour Québec—Quoi faire

