

ARCEAMBAULT (CONT.)

6. Laurent: b. D 10 janvier 1642; m. 7 janvier 1660 (M); s...

7. Marie (Archambault): n v 1644; m. M 27 novembre 1656 a Gilles Lauson; s. M 8 aout 1685.

Etymologie: nom germanique de Arcan, naturel, indigene, et Bald, audacieux (Dauzat, Les Noms de Famille, p. 75). Sur cette famille, voir L. Lauson, OMI, Gilles Lauson et Sa Posterite; Rev. L.M. Archambault, Genealogie de la Famille Archambault.

Source: Archange Godbout's series "Nos Ancetres au XVIIe Siecle" which appeared in the Rapport de l'archiviste de la Province de Quebec (1951-53), p. 499-500.

Translation: Archambault, Jacques, born about 1604 of Antoine (Archambault) and Renee Ouvad, was at first a laborer at Lardilliere, parish of Dommerie-sur-Mer, Charente-Marentime, (France), and probably also a wine-grower, for he sells the 15 August 1637 (cf. the registers of Savin, notary at LaRoche) to Hierism Bonneve, retail merchant of LaRoche, three casks of white wine. He came to Canada about 1645, bringing with him his wife and six children: two boys and <sup>4</sup>(Francoise four girls. He worked at first on the farm of Pierre Legardeur de Reventigny Tourault) (cf. the registers of Bancheron, 26 July 1647) who, satisfied with the services of his domestic, offers him his property the 16th of Octobre 1647 (cf. the registers of LeCoustre). The farming estate seemed to be unfruitful. In fact, Archambault declared himself indebted to Marie Favey, widow of de Reventigny, for the sum of 800 livres (\$160) on the 26th of January 1650. In 1651, Jacques Archambault, who had children established at both Quebec and at Montreal, accepted some concessions of land in both of these localities: he received one concession at Quebec from Governor d'Aillebout the 15th of September 1651. This concession was confirmed by M. de Lauzon the 17th of November 1652 (Cf. the registers of Audouart) and consisted of four arpents (1 arpent equals 1.5 English acres) at Cap Rouge, adjoining on the one side Nicolas Pinelle and on the other side, Pierre Gallet. The other piece of land, at Montreal, was given to him by M. de Maisonneuve on the 18th of the same month (November, 1652). It adjoined the city and consisted of thirty arpents between Urbain Tessier and Lambert Closse; he received another arpent within the village itself, located north of the Rue Notre-Dame between Rue St. Laurent and Rue St. Joseph (St. Sulpice) (Cf. Terrier, pp. 163, 165). The 15th of February 1654, our colonist decides to make his abode in Montreal (Cf. Faillon, Histoire, II, 188). The same year (1654), on the 19th of April, he signs an agreement to work in common with the copy-holders of Gaudouville (Cf. Scott, Notre Dame de Ste. Foye, 540, 33) and on the following 24th of September he acquires a house constructed on his land by Etienne Dumets (Cf. registers of Notary Rouer). It was only on the 13th of February 1657 (cf. the registers of Saint Pere) that he said good-bye to Quebec, giving power of attorney to P. de Quen, S.J., to dispose of his properties there. In 1662, these properties were in the hands of Gilles Denjou (cf. Audouart, 15 February 1662). Was Archambault, a water-diviner? The fact is that he contracted for a number of wells: for M. de Maisonneuve (founder of Montreal), the 11th of Octobre 1658 (cf. the registers of Notary Basset); for the hospital, the 8th of June, 1659 (Same Registers); for Jacques LeBer, the 17th of May 1760 (Ibid.); for Claude Robuchel, the 16th of November 1664. Was it because he felt the inertia of old age or saw himself deprived of the help of his spouse -- Francoise Toureau (Tourneau) will be inhumed at Montreal, 62 years of age, on the 9th of December 1663, --at any rate, Jacques Archambault gives up cultivating his land in 1663. On the 24th of October (1663) (Basset's registers) he sells to Jean Auger the ruin of a statue of The Infant Jesus who protected his farmlands; on the 15th of