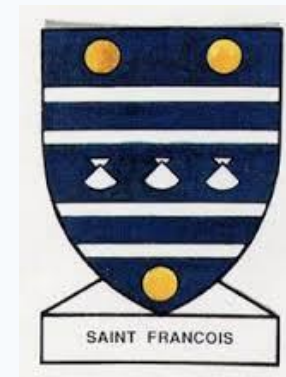




Pierre GUESDON

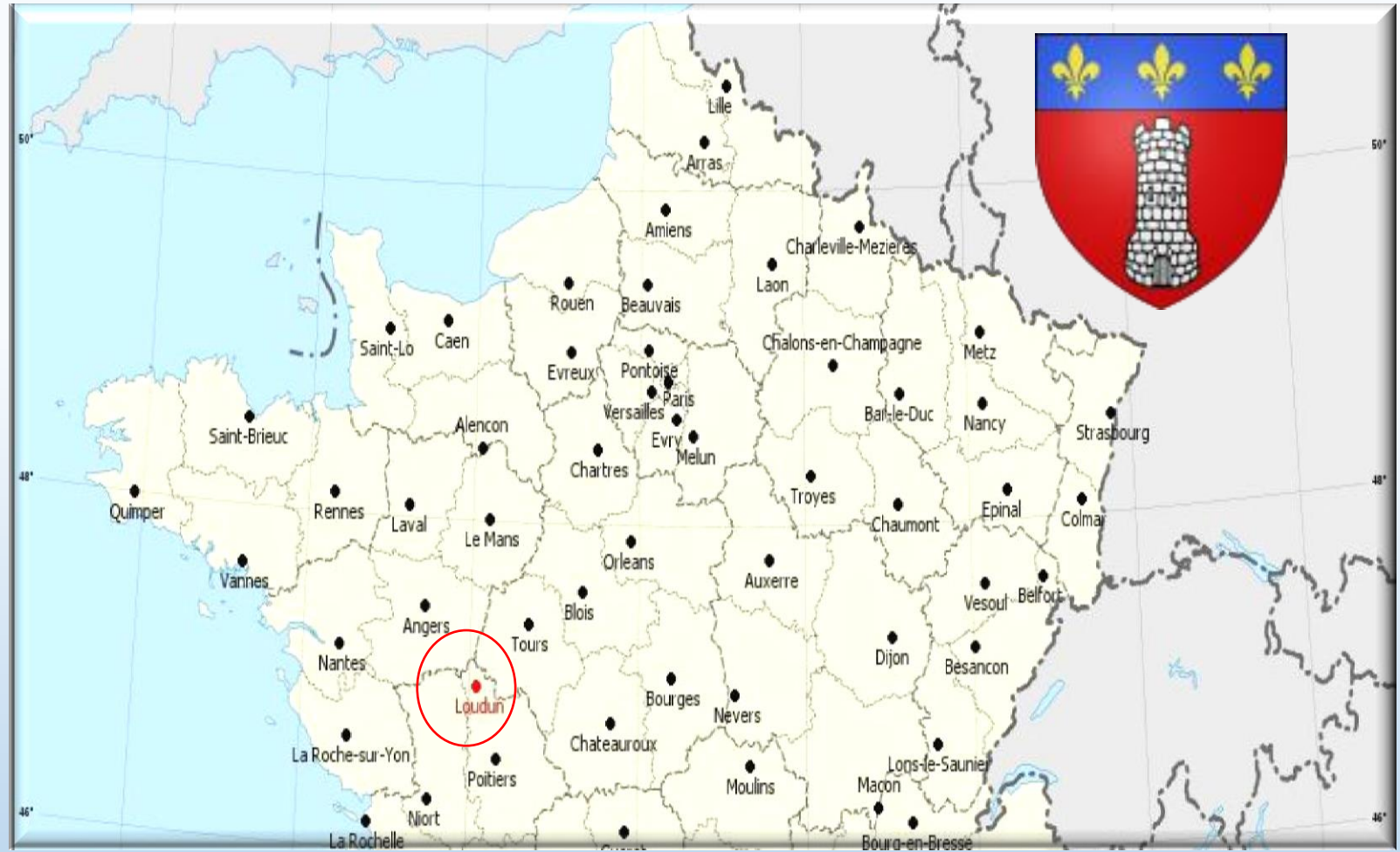


**From Loudun, France
To
Ile-Jésus, New-France**

The « GUINDON » Connection

PIERRE GUINDON, common ancestor of all Guindons within Canada and the United States, declared at his arrival in Nouvelle-France, that he is from St-Pierre-du-Marché parish, in the city of Loudun, in the subdivision of Châtelleraut, diocèse of Poitiers, in the old province of Poitou (now Vienne).

Poitou is well known for its agricultural products and the famous salt-marshes.



The city of **Loudun** in the department of Vienne, region Poitou-Charentes.

The name GUINDON

Up to 815 pioneers in Nouvelle-France hailed from this old province of Poitou.

GUINDON comes from an occupational origin, based on the work a man did, an old Norman verb “grinder” meaning to hoist, to windlass, to send up.

A list of French derivatives come from that verb:

- **Guindeau - Windlass** -winch used especially on ships to hoist anchors
- **Guindage – Hoisting** - raise by means of ropes and pulleys.
- **Guindant - Height**, located aboard a sail in the wind.
- **Guinderesse - Rope** for hoisting a topmast

Thus, we can safely say that the name GUINDON is a nautical trade name explained by the physical geography, the history and the language pertaining to that region of France.

First Guesdon / Guindon surname found in the church records of Loudun, France in the 1500's

As people moved across Canada and US, the name is transformed

- Substituting the guttural sound “Guin” for a softer “Yan” Yen”, “Yin”, “Yon” in the 1800’s
- Add or subtract a few vowels or consonants for whatever reason
- Mistakes of notaries or parish priests in recording religious or civil acts
- Pronunciation or illiteracy problems
- Distortion in census or for its own accommodation: (Honoré - Henry, Firmin – Fermen...)

Most common name spelling variations for GUINDON in France and Québec:

Guesdon	Gesdon
Guedon	Guédon
Guidon	Guydon
Guindon	

Anglicized to various spellings as families migrated to other provinces and into the United States:

Yada	Yandreau
Yaddow	Yeaudon
Yanda	Yedan
Yandan	Yeddan
Yandaw	Yeddo
Yandeau	Yedon
Yandeu	Yondau
Yando	Yondeau
Yandoh	Yonden
Yandon	Yondon

Three branches of GUESDON / GUEDON family in Loudun

- one specialized in making hats and bonnets,
- another branch were shoemakers,
- and the third were butchers.

Francois, listed as a master butcher, was a member of the third branch of this family.

OUR ANCESTORS FROM LOUDUN, FRANCE

The following information was featured in the Guindon Newsletter Fall 2002.

Edwin Bezzina at that time was a PH.D. Student in the Department of History at the University of Toronto, and was writing a doctoral dissertation on Protestant-Catholic relations in the town of Loudun, France from 1598 to 1665.

OUR ANCESTORS FROM LOUDUN, FRANCE, by Edwin Bezzina

François Guesdon first saw the light of day on Friday, March 22, 1622, and that his parents were Jean Guesdon, weaver, and Françoise Collet.

The parish registers of Loudun for the year 1694 speak of the burial of a certain François Guesdon master butcher on Friday, 22 of January, aged 72 at the time of his death.

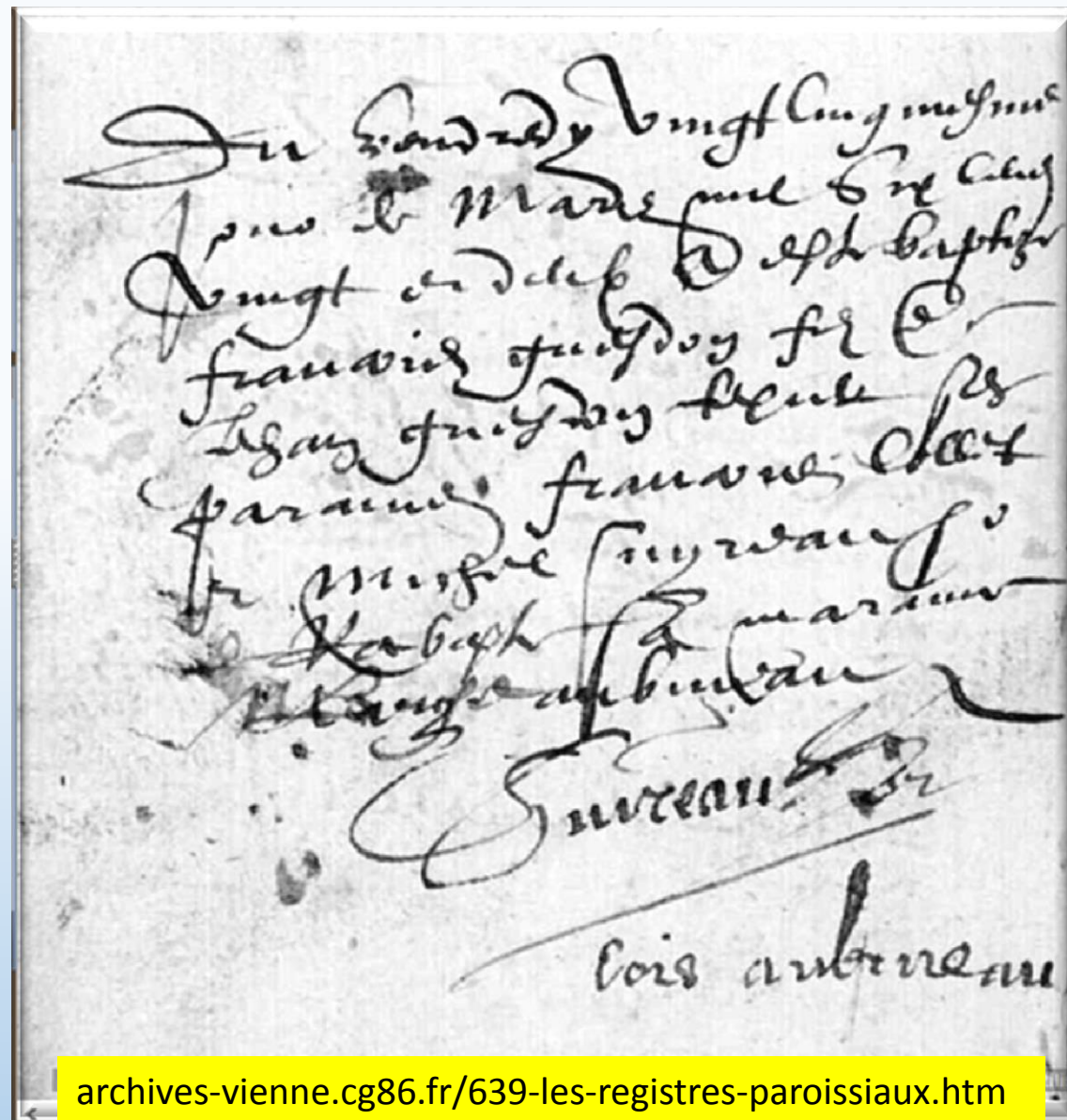
His profession provides the second clue: François' entry into the butcher's guild may have been smoothed by his mothers' relatives, for our database tells us that several Catholic butchers in Loudun carried the last name Collet.

Furthermore, in a marriage act dated 1680, we find in attendance François Guesdon butcher and his wife Marie Molay (Molet / Molle)

OUR ANCESTORS FROM LOUDUN, FRANCE, by Edwin Bezzina

"Baptismal act of François Guesdon son of Jehan Guesdon weaver and Françoise Collet" Friday, 25 March 1622 baptismal registers of St-Pierre-du-Martray A.M. Loudun, GG 185.

He married Marie Molay (Mollé), born Oct. 8, 1623 in the same parish and was the daughter of Louis Mollé (b. abt 1600) and Anne Chatelaine.



OUR ANCESTORS FROM LOUDUN, FRANCE, by Edwin Bezzina

The available documents permit us to glean a few details about François' socio-economic background.

Before he died (72 yrs), François lived on the *rue de la tour volue*, located near the gate of Mirebeau.

This quarter was not known for its wealthy inhabitants; most of those who lived here filled the ranks of the town's artisan population.

François was baptized in the parish St. Pierre du Martray. In turn, once married he baptized most of his children in the same parish.

From all of this, it seems reasonable to conclude that François also grew up in Loudun.



Porte de Mirebeau

OUR ANCESTORS FROM LOUDUN, FRANCE, by Edwin Bezzina

Life in Loudun in the 1600's

The town was impressive with its fortifications, its towers, its fortresses and its chateaus. Loudun's military attributes also commanded respect.

A large part of the town's population was Protestant.

There were dramatic changes in the following decade. In 1632, a plague slammed into Loudun and decimated a third of the population.

This period witnessed the end of the long struggle over the town's fortifications between two local factions, factions that display a general dividing line along religious differences. Loudun's elaborate system of defense was torn down, and with it collapsed its military status.

The Protestants continued to be marginalized in the town's political and legal institutions, but they did manage to retain a foothold as tax officials and wealth merchants.



Porte du Martray

OUR ANCESTORS FROM LOUDUN, FRANCE, by Edwin Bezzina

Friday, 18 August 1634 - the Grandier affair. on Friday, 18 August 1634, in order to behold the burning of the condemned priest Urbain Grandier.

The unfortunate man was sent to the stake on the false charge of witchcraft, after a dubious trial involving a convent of possessed Ursuline nuns, an event that won for Loudun a notoriety that its citizens on the whole did not covet.

At some point in his youth, François Guesdon must have served as a butcher's apprentice, and then survived the ordeal to become a master butcher.

We have a number of documents that involve the butchers' guild, and while his relative Jacques Guesdon, also a butcher, appears in one of them, François is entirely absent.

We do know that François was still a butcher in 1680, because with his wife he attends the signing of a marriage act, and, when asked, he declares himself to be a butcher. Moreover, his burial act confirms the same fact.

But, beyond that, we have no evidence that François played an important role in the guild (say as one of the *maîtres jurés*.)



The Square Tower

OUR ANCESTORS FROM LOUDUN, FRANCE, by Edwin Bezzina

We know little about François' wife, Marie Molay.

- She did have a female relative named Jeanne Molay, who appears as godmother in the baptismal act of Jean Guesdon, son of François Guesdon and Marie Molay (perhaps the same Jean Guesdon who left for New France.)
- And even after thirteen pregnancies, Marie Molay still managed to outlive her husband, because she appears as his widow in the marriage of their son Jean in 1698.
- Marie Molay and her husband must have been married sometime before 1653 and as we will see they baptized all but two of their children in the more plebeian parish of St. Pierre du Martray.
- A large number of the godfathers did sign the baptismal acts in which they took part, which suggests some degree of education; but, the majority of their names do not represent recognizable members of the town's social elites.

Archives départementale de la Vienne, France

<http://www.archives-vienne.cg86.fr/639-les-registres-paroissiaux.htm>

Baptism register of St. Pierre du Martray A.M. Loudun, France

Children of François Guesdon and Marie Molay:

- Jehan Guesdon – Monday, 16 Jun 1653
- Pierre Guesdon – Sunday, 15 Mar 1654; and died before 1662.
- Antoine Guindon – Friday, 2 Jan 1656
- François Guesdon – Sunday, 14 Jan 1657
- Marie Guesdon – Saturday, 11 May 1658; and probably died in infancy.
- Marie Guesdon – Saturday, 15 Nov 1659 (St Pierre du Marche)
- Jeanne Guesdon – Tuesday, 22 Feb 1661 (St Pierre du Marche)
- PIERRE GUESDON** – Sunday, 24 Sep 1662 d 1733, Occupation Butcher
- Charles Guesdon – Monday, 29 Oct 1663
- François Guesdon – Saturday, 14 March 1665
- Jehan (Jean) Guesdon – Thursday, 10 June 1666
- Elisabeth Guindon – Monday, 30 Jan 1668
- Françoise Guesdon – Thursday, 8 Aug 1669

Archives départementale de la Vienne, France

Le dimanche 24 de Septembre 1662 a été baptisé
Pierre fils de François Baydon & de Marie Moluy
le dit son parrain Pierre Fouche & sa marraine
Elisabeth Le Juvet
Fouschard Albert

Acte de baptême de Pierre / Pierre's certificat of baptism

PIERRE AND JEHAN (JEAN) GUESDON

According to the first census of New France in 1666 there were about 4219 people living in Québec (2857), Trois-Rivières (602) and Montreal (720).

At 24 yrs, Pierre and his brother, Jean Guesdon, came from **Saint-Pierre-du-Marché** Parish, Loudun, France to "New France" as a volunteer. This was a way to flee France to avoid the religious wars and the epidemic diseases / plague.

1687 = 22 ships left from La Rochelle and Bordeaux for New-France

1688 = 7 ships left from same port in March and April for Quebec. All arrived before June 22.

On Thursday, 6 Aug 1688 François Hazeur, who had a tradesman service in Quebec, hired Pierre to work at the sawmills under construction in Malbaie (Charlevoix).

According to Pierre's pre-arranged agreement, Pierre married Catherine Rouchellet-Braza on Sunday, 21 Nov 1706, in Notre-Dame, Montreal.

Pierre died on Saturday, September 26, 1733 and was buried the next day, September 27, 1733 in St-François-de-Sales cemetery, at Ile-Jésus (Laval)

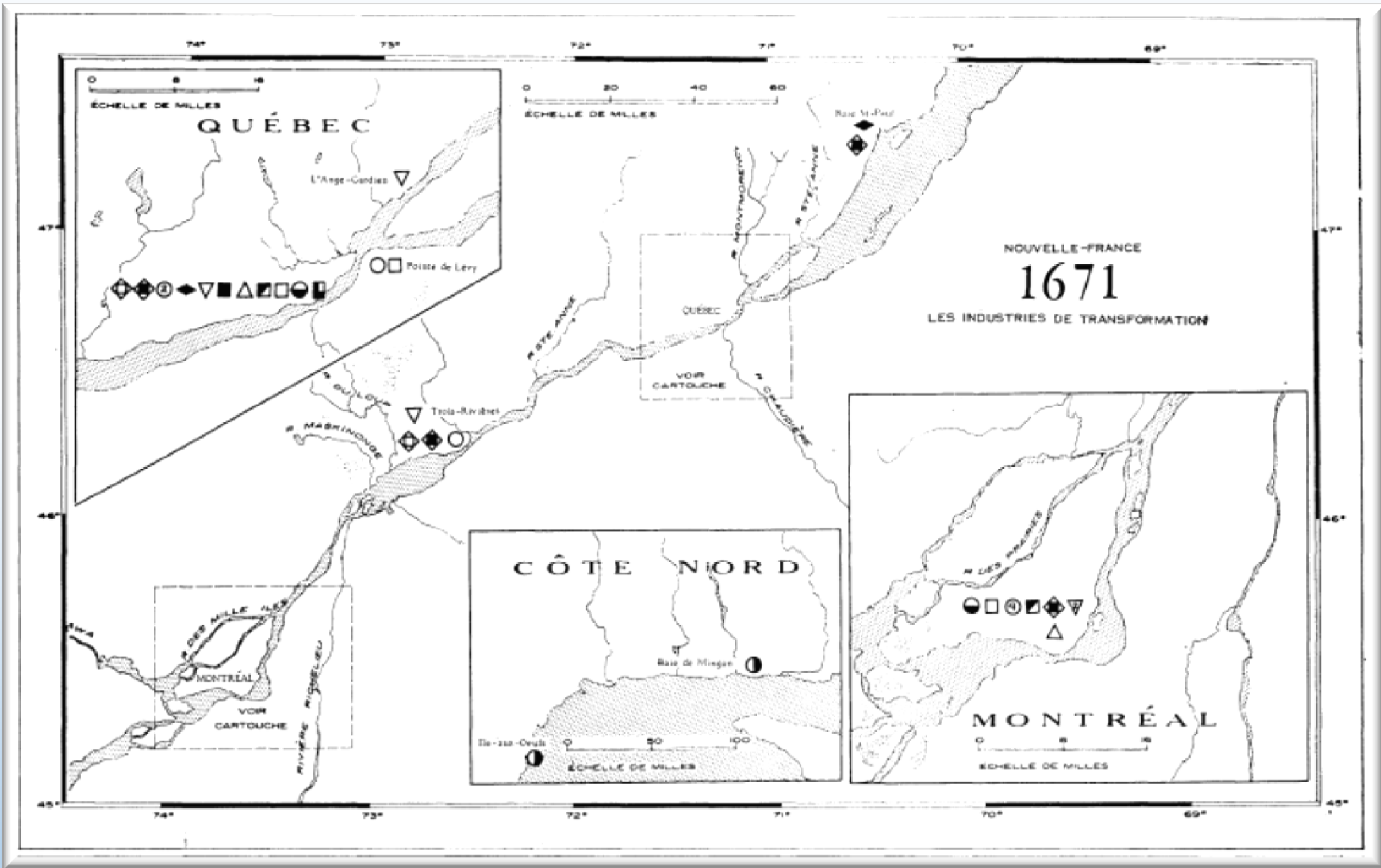
FRANÇOIS HAZEUR, prominent Quebec merchant and entrepreneur, seigneur, member of the Compagnie du Nord and the Compagnie de la Colonie, councillor in the Conseil Supérieur.

In **1688 and 1689**, Hazeur began to diversify his economic activities. He **formed a partnership** with Soumande and Grignon which **acquired control of the seigneurie of Malbaie**, a thickly wooded area containing many types of timber suitable for naval construction in Quebec. The seigneurie soon became the chief Canadian center of the lumber industry.

Two sawmills were built on the site, sheds and buildings put up, roads opened, and **25 to 30 workers** employed in the enterprise. In 1689 Hazeur reported that the seigneurie could **produce annually 30,000 feet of plank, 2,000 feet of sheathing, and up to 100 masts.**

Unfortunately the enterprise did not prosper. Many factors had caused this state of affairs. In the spring of **1690 flooding** had severely damaged the installations, and **further destruction** had been wrought in the fall of that year by the **English expedition** which was on its way to attack Quebec. The greatest handicap of all, however, appears to have been a **lack of adequate transportation facilities**, which prevented the partners from making sizable shipments to France. As a result, wood which had been cut for three years was still in storage and wasting away for want of a market.

By the late 1690s, Hazeur's interests had shifted from lumbering to other areas of the economy.



Sailing from France to New-France

BEFORE THE DEPARTURE FROM LA ROCHELLE

3,600 miles separates the ports of La Rochelle and Quebec. Sailing ships cross the Atlantic in approximately 9 to 12 weeks. All depends on the wind: If it is missing during the voyage, nothing can be done but wait, until it begins again. This can take one week or two, and even sometimes more

The ship is docked in the basin of the port, all sails rolled up. Great animation, people come and go, loading the ship.

The ship is not very large, it is approximately 37 to 50 meters in length and 8 to 15 meters across. Generally, there are between 100 to 300 passengers piled up in the ship during all of the voyage. Decks are between 4 to 5 feet high.

Travelers arrive at La Rochelle, from Loudon, Paris or other places, the majority on foot, some in coaches

Cost of the voyage is about 75 pounds each (more than one year of wages for a worker).

It is preferable that they carry the least perishable and most nutritive foods possible.



Sailing from France to New-France

THE HOLD

The stones in well fixed wicker baskets, is the **ballast** which ensures the good behavior of the ship on water. Also well fastened **powder barrels**, any vessel being provided with guns to protect itself at sea. Thus during long months, passengers will live on this powder house.

Above it there is the **capharnaüm**, that is to say where the luggage of the passengers or various articles to be delivered to the colony are stored.

There are also the reserves of **food**. The maritime law obliges the captain to carry 60 rations and 2/3 of water barrel (66 liters) for each passenger. It is what is needed to live during 60 days. The menu: "sailor biscuits", bacon, peas, salted cod or dried, herring, olive oil, butter, mustard, vinegar, wine, brandy and candied fruits. If one wants other things, it is necessary to add it to his luggage.

In all that the **drinks** are significant. As the fresh water quickly becomes fermented, viscous and furnished with small larvae, one consumes cider, replaced Sunday by wine.

In any case, people will have enough to eat and drink, provided that the crossing does not take more than two months. In 1680, a ship may take nearly four months and forty passengers will die of hunger and thirst.

Of primary importance in the hold is that nothing moves: all the weight of the ballast, of the powder barrels, the goods must be evenly distributed, if not, the ship capsizes and sinks quickly

Sailing from France to New-France

Daily life on one of these sail ships: Crammed into the middle deck of a three-tiered wooden sailing ship, women and children were divided off by temporary wooden "walls" or blankets from the men and crew in the forward part.

Imagine the three months: of unwashed clothes, blankets, caked food bowls, mildew and rotting wood, vomit, vinegar used as a disinfectant; dark, airless, closed up to keep the sea out in constant sloshing storms;

Smallpox, dysentery, scurvy, flu and untreated infections and lice; sleeping near dead bodies that could finally be seen because a hatch was opened in daylight.

Food was cooked on the upper deck in a boiling cisterns and passengers were allowed up to fill their bowls; they also got fresh air at daily mass.

Given the dangers of being on deck in mostly bad weather, passengers spent most of their time in the middle deck, in darkness, boredom, sitting idle, saying prayers, singing softly or whispering stories, trying to occupy restless young children.

Lamps and candles were not allowed in bad weather because of the danger of fire; a stove was out of the question.

Smaller livestock might be stuffed at the back of the middle deck, which complicated smells and sounds for everyone. If larger animals were being shipped, they were in the hull with who knows what other cargo!



Sailing from France to New-France

THE DEPARTURE

The passengers settle as best they can and then get off the boat again to make the last purchases, or to say their good-byes to the family, or to listen to a last mass.

When the wind is favorable a drum roll informs that the ship will be detached from the port to enter the first stage before taking to the sea. One deploys certain sails, everyone re-embarks, one shot from a gun: it is **the blow of departure**.

DANGERS OF THE CROSSING

The passengers are confined in the Sainte-Barbe, and, on stormy days, they cannot even get out on the bridge. They continuously breathe the **odors** coming from all this crowd which does not wash itself and does not change clothing, as well as the odors of the close-by stable. The floor of the entrepont is seldom cleaned. The sea water brings back the excrements of the animals in the entrepont. The floor of the entrepont was cleaned only one time in two months.

The **sea water** is only 10 degrees Celsius. It wets all the berths, the food and a constant moisture freezes people. The ship cracks from everywhere. The movement and the noise is ceaseless.

DISEASES

Majority of the passengers suffer from **sea sickness**. Other **diseases** develop like the scurvy, variola, measles, the dysentery but especially typhus. They are often due to a lack of hygiene.

The **fresh water being limited** on the ship, the passengers do not wash themselves and the promiscuity in which they live accelerates the propagation of the disease. It is frequent that a simple cold is transformed into a true epidemic.

Food does not help to get better either. One nourishes oneself with smoked fish and salted bacon while hoping to make a good catch fishing. When one cannot have meat, one eats corn semolina soups, of oats, pea or corn. One brings also a good number of wafers that one eats at the end of twenty or thirty days even when they are pricked with worms. The **fresh water is contained in large wood barrels**, but as time goes by it becomes brownish and small larvae begin to appear on the surface. The passengers are obliged to drink it, sometimes by gripping their nose, since it smells so bad. The more time the crossing takes, the more the water is rationed.

Death is frequent. At least 10% of the passengers die during the crossing, often more. The Dead are wrapped in cloth and thrown overboard into the sea, with a canon ball attached to their feet.

Sailing from France to New-France

THE CONTINUATION OF THE VOYAGE

To pass the time, the sailors organize sometimes **parties** on the bridge. They play music and the passengers take part in the dance. In the course of the day, they walk on the bridge, speak among themselves, the most educated read or write. The men devote themselves to games of chance: card games, dice, chess or checkers. But the greatest distraction of the crossing remains without any doubt the **baptism** which takes place on the Grands Bancs, in the surroundings of Newfoundland. The majority of the passengers who cross the Atlantic for the first time must pay a price or else one throws them in a bucket full of water. When an **iceberg** is met, some leave by small boats to climb on the glacier and gather fresh water. When the sea is calm, some bathe in the open ocean, for the pleasure and not for health, since the beneficial effects of sea bathing are not recognized yet.

Finally, the St-Laurence Gulf

Lastly, after two months on average of crossing in open sea, the passengers see the coasts of the St. Lawrence gulf. **One should not be delighted too early:** Quebec is still very far and it is while entering the gulf that the danger is perhaps the greatest. It is very dangerous for navigation: unexpected gusts of wind, very frequent fogs, many reefs. Because of its tumultuous water, those which did not have sea sickness during the crossing, almost always have it while arriving here.

Sailing from France to New-France



Carte de la Nouvelle France, servant a la navigation faicte en son vray meridien, 1632

Marriage Registers of the Parish St. Pierre du Marché, Loudun – after 1685
Archives Municipales de Loudun GG42

Jehan (Jean) Guesdon was born on Thursday 10 Jun, 1666 in Loudun, immigrated in Nouvelle-France with his brother Pierre in 1688. Jean was injured or sick as he is listed as a patient at the Hotel-Dieu-de-Québec in 1689, 1693 and 1696. He returned to France and married Marie Lunet.

"Marriage act between, on the one hand, Jean Guesdon son of the deceased François Guesdon and Marie Molay, and on the other, Françoise Guesdon daughter of Rene Guesdon and Marie Lunet, Tuesday, 1 July 1698, marriage registers of the parish St. Pierre du Marche" Archives Municipales de Loudun GG42

The scribe record in the margin of the marriage record states that the newlyweds planned to live in a nearby village of Veniers. However Jean's marriage was short lived as he died sometime before the birth of his first child. *(There is a reference to the burial of a certain Jean Guesdon on Thursday, 25 September 1698).*

M. — 6.
O. — 9:

Jullet 1698.

Le Premier Jullet qd Quatreving dix huit epriz le Roy
publication sans opposition fait dans cette Eglise
de celle du marbay selon le con. fcau du sr. Curé conbocey
a Loudun le Tour d'ficr, Jay Epouse Jean Guesdon
fih de defunct Genevieve Guesdon & de Marie Maulej
son épouse de ~~de~~ Genevieve Guesdon
fille de Gene Guesdon & de Marie Genevieve de ceste
Guesdon Françoise & ce en presence des parents & amies
d'autres non soussignés.

M. 17.
Guesdon Jean
&
Guesdon Françoise

Jean Guesdon Rina quit d'oy
Françoise Guesdon
Marie Guesdon
Elizabeth Guesdon
Françoise Berrault
Jeanne Ribanceau
L. Curé

Mariage / Marriage
Jean Guesdon
&
Françoise Guesdon

29. Le vingt cinquième jour de Septembre mil hex cent quatre vingt
Guesdon dix huit, a esté enterré par Guesdon, âgé de vingt neuf
ans par moy Curé. J. P. Curé du marbray.

Décès / Death

Jean Guesdon, 25 septembre 1698

Ancestors and descendants of François Guedon & Marie Molay's son,

Pierre Guindon, baptized on Sunday, 24 Sep 1662, St. Pierre du Martray, Ville du Loudun, township Chaelleraut, diocese Poitiers, Poitou, France.

On Sunday, 21 November 1706, Pierre married Catharine Braza (widow of Vincellet) at the Notre Dame Church, Montreal,

Pierre and Catherine's children baptized at St-François-de-Sales, Ile Jésus (Laval)

1. Jean Guindon – Thursday, 15 September 1707 m Madeline Labelle Monday, 14 Feb 1729
2. Pierre born on Saturday, 6 Jul 1709 died in Oct 1709
3. Paul Guindon born on Thursday, 21 Aug 1710 m Marie Josette Aube on Tuesday, 16 Sept 1733

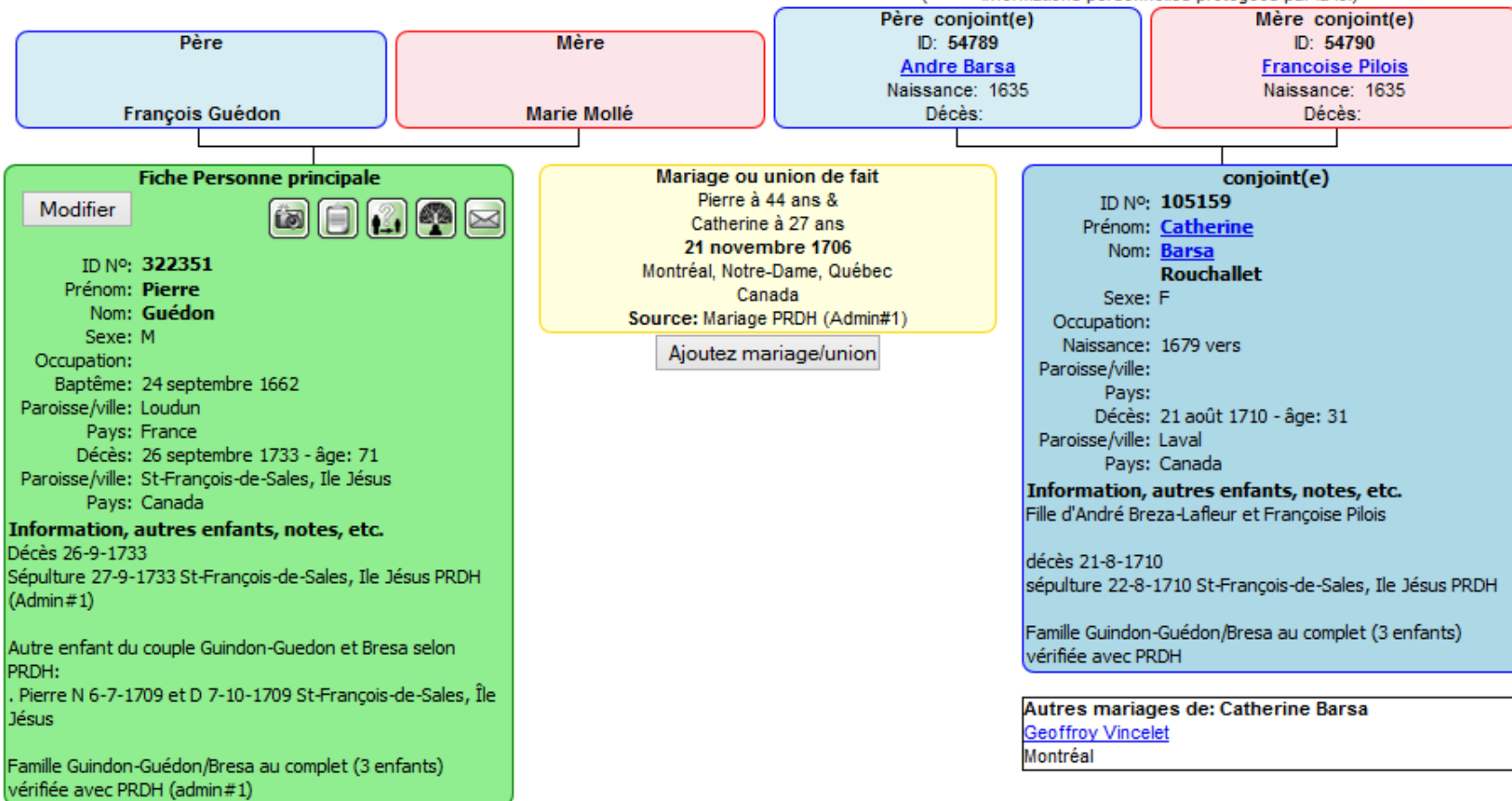
Pierre died on Saturday, 26 of September 1733, at St-François-de-Sales, Ile Jésus (Laval), Quebec

[Accueil](#)[Recherchez](#)[Histoires](#)[Liens de parenté](#)[Forum](#)[Galerie photos](#)[Ajoutez une personne](#)

8+1 +1

Arbre généalogique famille: [Guédon](#)

(**** = Informations personnelles protégées par la loi)

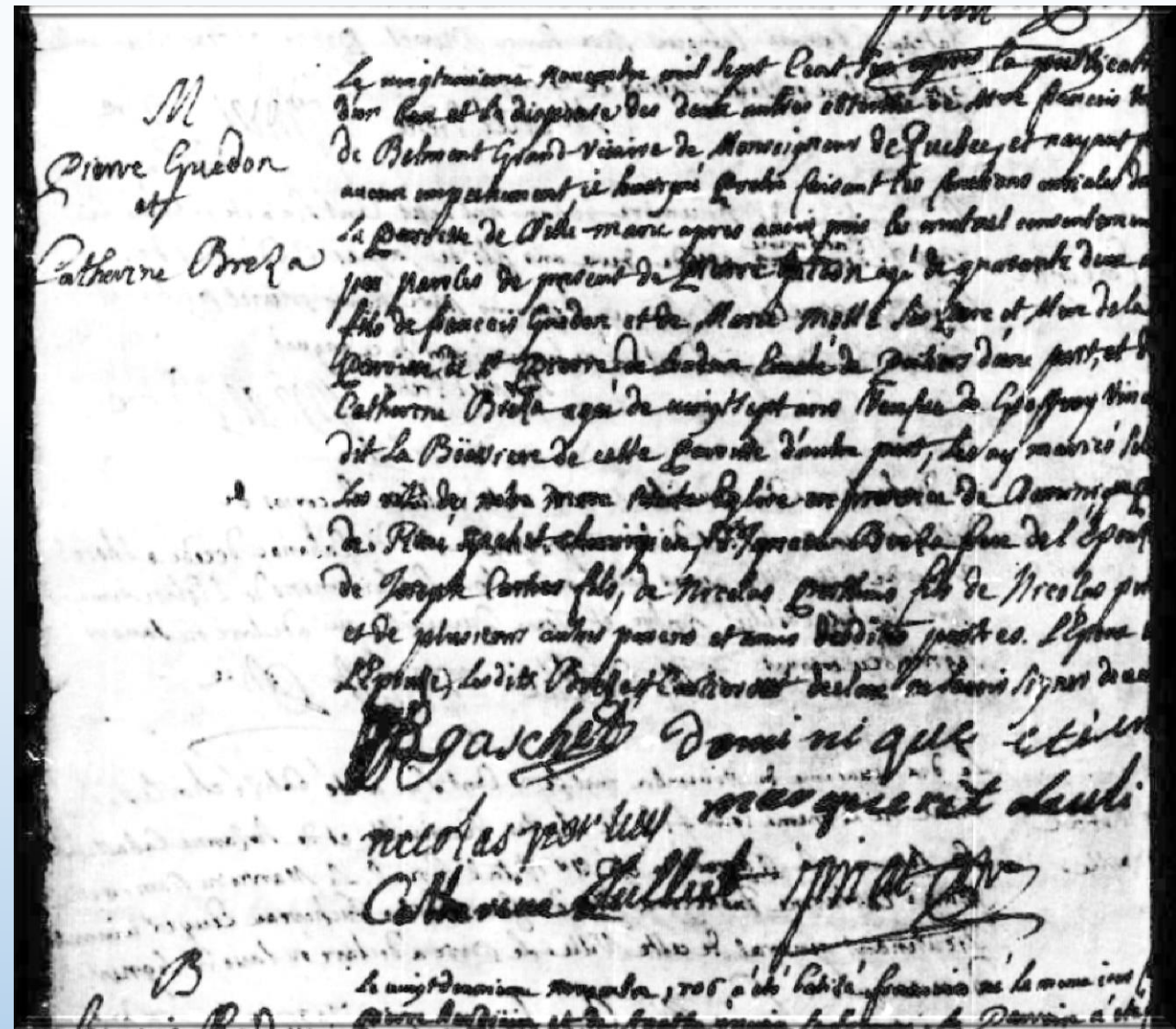
Enfants mariés de [Guédon Pierre](#) et/ou [Barsa Catherine](#)

Ajoutez enfants mariés

Nom	Naissance	Décès	Père	Mère	Époux(se)
Nicolas Vincelet	16 Nov 1699	04 Juin 1742	Geoffroy Vincelet	Catherine Barsa	Gareau Genevieve
Jacques Vincelet	13 Mai 1702	18 Mars 1761	Geoffroy Vincelet	Catherine Barsa	Bessette Madeleine-Charlotte Masson Marie-Renee
Jean Guindon	15 Sept 1707	30 Mai 1775	Pierre Guédon	Catherine Barsa	Labelle Madeleine
Paul Guindon	21 Août 1710	05 Oct 1748	Pierre Guédon	Catherine Barsa	Aube Marie-Josephite

Pierre Guindon and Catherine Breza - Marriage Act Translation

"The twenty-first of November one thousand seven hundred and six after publication of the bans and a dispensation for the other two obtained from Monsignor Francois Vachon of Belmont Grand-Vicaire and Monsignor of Quebec, and there being no objections the parish of Ville-Marie (Montreal) after having obtained mutual verbal consent from Pierre Guedon aged forty two years old, son of Francois Guedon and Marie Molet his father and mother of the Parish of St. Pierre de Loudun of Poitiers, on the one part, and from Catherine Breza aged twenty seven years old, widow of Geoffroy Vincelet dit La Boessiere of this parish on the other part, having married them according to the rites of our Holy Mother in the presence of Dominique Phillippe de Rene Gatchet surgeon, and Ignace Breza brother of the bride, of Joseph Cartier son of Nicolas Perthuis and many other relatives and friends of both parties. The bride and groom have declared being unable to sign"



(i.e., they could not read or write).

Name	Sex	Born	Birth Place	Died	Death Place
1 - Pierre Guesdon	M	24 Sep 1662	St Pierre du Martray, Loudun, France	26 Sep 1733	St. François de Sales Cemetery, Île Jésus, Quebec
+Catherine [Rouchallet] Barsa	F	1679	France	21 Aug 1710	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec
2 - Jean GUINDON	M	15 Sep 1707	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	30 May 1775	St-Vincent-de-Paul-de-Île Jésus, Quebec
+Magdeleine Anne LABELLE	F	abt 1711	Quebec		
3 - Jean Guindon	M	28 Dec 1729	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	9 Jan 1730	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec
3 - Jean-Baptiste Guindon	M	5 Dec 1730	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	30 Apr 1733	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec
3 - Marie Madeleine Guindon	F	3 Jan 1733	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Augustin Guindon	M	3 Sep 1734	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	29 Nov 1756	
3 - Pierre Guindon	M	17 Aug 1736	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Francois Guindon	M	9 Aug 1738	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	28 Mar 1740	St. François de Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec
3 - Jean Guindon	M	2 Jun 1740	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Paul Guindon	M	14 May 1742	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Francois GUINDON	M	21 Oct 1745	St-Vincent-de-Paul-de-l'Île-Jésus, Quebec	27 Aug 1810	St Benoit, Deux Montagne, Quebec
3 - Anonyme	F	14 Nov 1750		14 Nov 1750	
2 - Pierre Guindon	M	6 Jul 1709	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	7 Oct 1709	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec
2 - Paul Guindon	M	21 Aug 1710	St. François de Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	5 Oct 1748	St. François de Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec
+Marie-Josephte Aubert-Aube	F	13 Jun 1713	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec	22 Apr 1754	St-Vincent-de-Paul-de-Île Jésus, Quebec
3 - Marie Josephete Guindon	F	21 Oct 1734	St. François de Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Paul Guindon	M	19 Oct 1735	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Marie Genevieve Guindon	F	2 Jan 1737	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Nicolas Guindon	M	27 Oct 1738	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Marie Catherine Guindon	F	9 Apr 1740	St-François-de-Sales, Île Jésus, Quebec		
3 - Francois Guindon	M	1 Mar 1743	St Joseph-de-la-Riviere-des-Prairies		
3 - Joseph Guindon	M	4 Sep 1747	St-Vincent-de-Paul-de-Île Jésus, Quebec		
+Anne Charbonneau	F		Marans, LaRochele, Aunis, France	11 Apr 1729	Île Jésus, Quebec

Évolution des populations en Nouvelle-France avant 1750

Evolution of populations in New-France before 1750

Gouvernement de Québec

- 1608 Québec, Montmorency, l'Île-d'Orléans, Portneuf, L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse, Lévis, Lotbinière, Kamouraska

- 1700-1750: Témiscouata, Charlevoix, Beauce

Gouvernement de Trois-Rivières

- 1634 Trois-Rivières, Champlain

- 1700-1750: Yamaska, Maskinongé, Nicolet

Gouvernement de Montréal

- 1642 Ville-Marie (Montréal), Laprairie, Verchères, Richelieu, Chambly, Jacques-Cartier, L'Assomption

- 1700-1750: Berthier, Mercier, Laval (Île-Jésus), Deux-Montagnes, Terrebonne
Châteauguay, Rouville et St-Hyacinthe

In 1680, the Quebec Seminary acquired the seigneurie of Ile-Jesus. It counted 5 families (Label, Lavergne, Pilon / Roy, Picard, Charbonneau), established throughout the territory, for a total of 24 pioneers.

In 1689, after the massacre of Lachine, the Iroquois saw terror on the island for three years, threatening colonization. There are only 13 people living there in 1698. But, with the signing of "The Peace of Montreal" with the Iroquois nations in 1701, and the following year, the royal confirmation of the concession of Ile-Jesus, settlement accelerates.

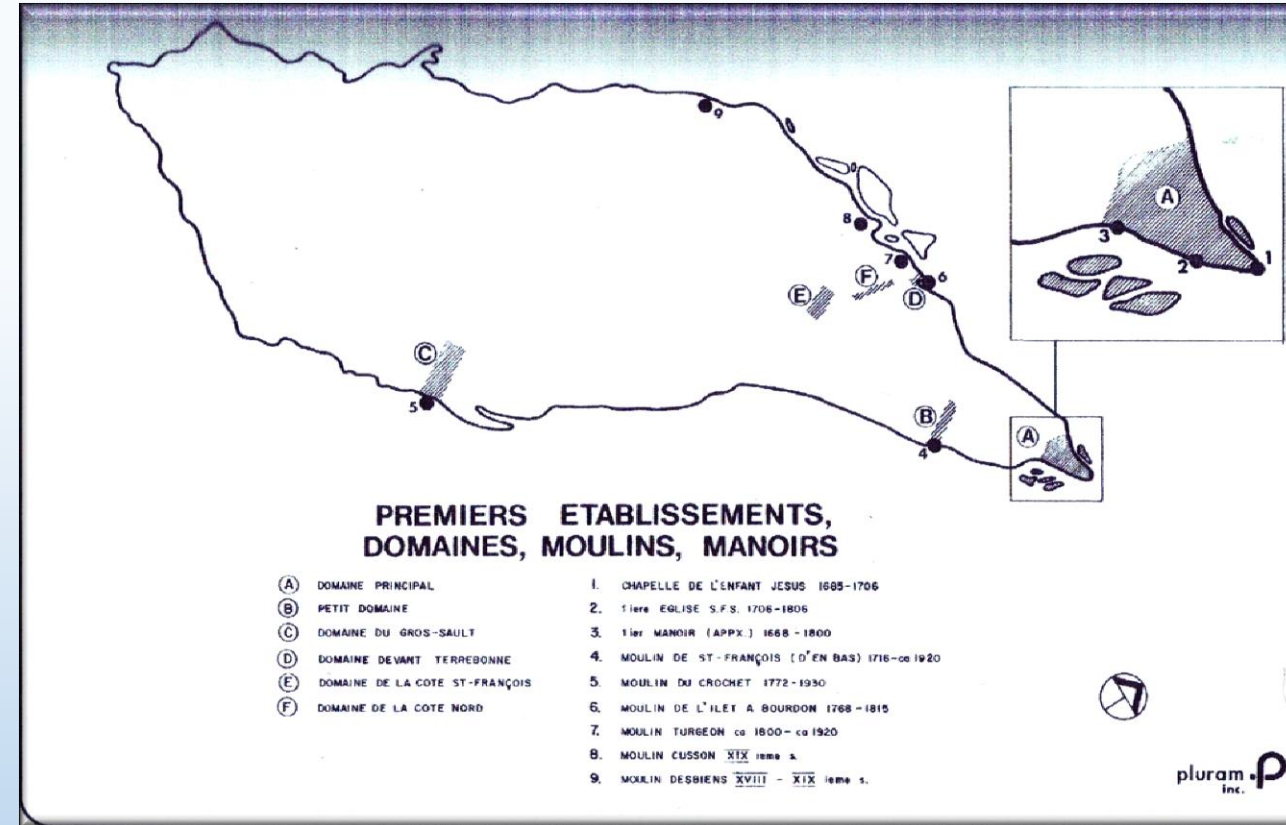
As life is organized in the colony with its **175 souls in 1707**. In 1707, the Quebec Seminary began building a stone church.

Successive misfortunes one after another:

- May 1709: Devastating fire which carries the manor, the church and the mill.
- The reconstructed church was again destroyed by fire in 1721. Two years later, the mill and the dam yield under the weight of ice
- 1732: Barns and stables are reduced to ashes, while the crop bereft the lord of a large income.

Nevertheless, the population doubles in 10 years, reaching nearly 350 people to the founding of St-Francois-de-Sales in 1721.

Île-Jésus



Contract document from Guindon Newsletter Spring 1999 transcribed by Susan Maynard of [La Société généalogique du Nord-Ouest](#):

Here is one of the contracts which Pierre Guindon presented before a notary concerning the purchase of a land concession I found at the Societe d'histoire et de genealogie de l'Ile-Jésus. I also have others concerning Paul and Jean and their sales of land.

Minute: 535B – 1242

Microfilm: M620

The 2nd of November 1701 in the presence of the civic officer, Pierre Raimbault, notary.

The nature of the change: a land grant

Method of transaction: act of notary

Object of the transaction: land

Owner: Pierre Guindon

Residence: Ile St. Jesus

Former owner: the Seminary of Quebec (Drouillard) Remarque

See A1154. It was after the 20th of June 1700 according to S-1 and S-2

See AN 13354 and DN 1365 for the continuation of concessions (ca 1765)

Concession # 35

Land title #26

Location: **Chemin Cote du Sud**

Land title: S1 2- 26, 1) S7 (1-29.3)

Tenant (neighbour) North East – Charles Daze abutting North West

Lands not conceded:

Tenant (neighbour) South West Jean Durocher (Desrochers)

Abutting South East: Riviere des Prairies

Size of the concession: 3

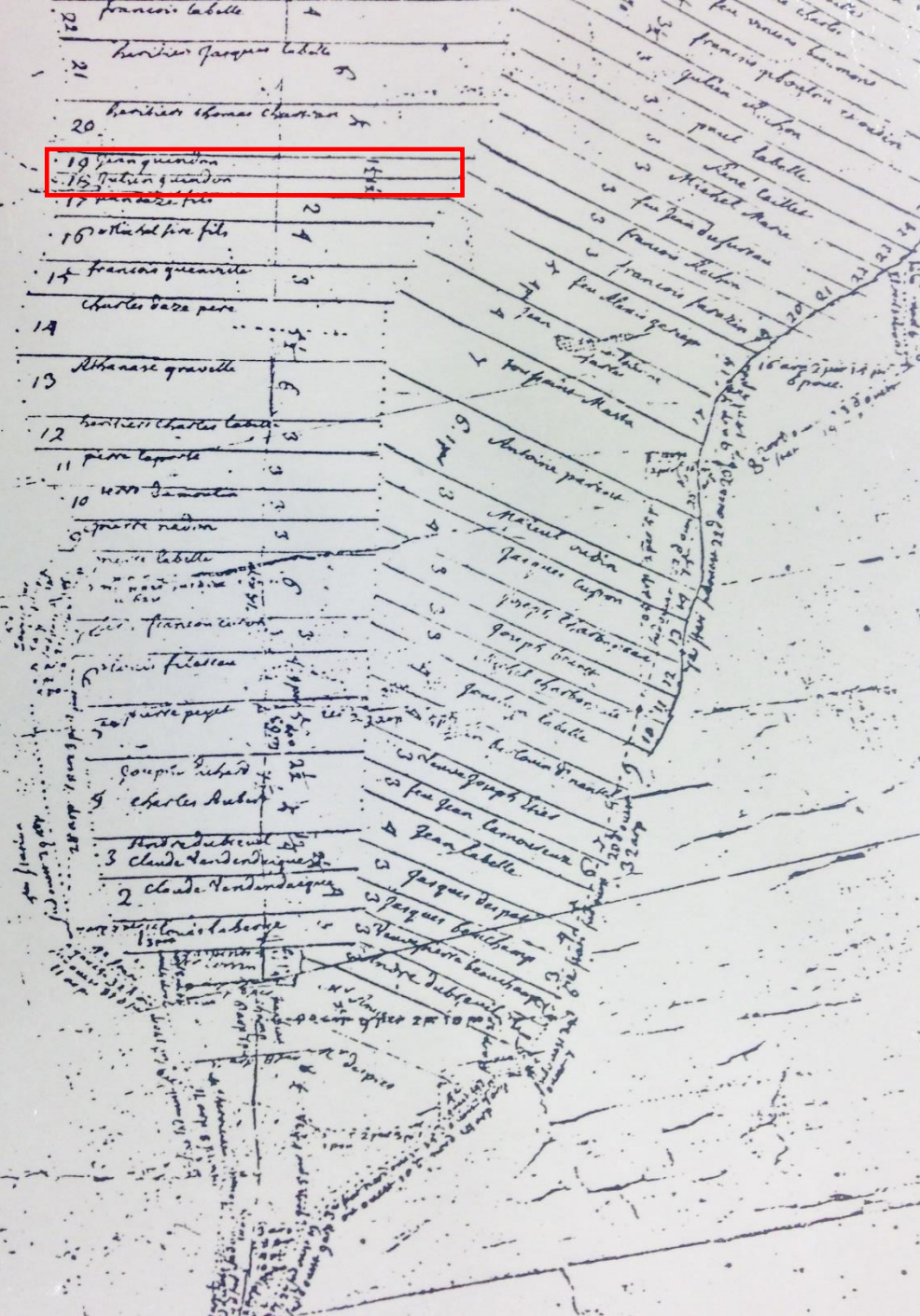
Depth of the concession:20

Area in arpents: 60

Rent: 3 pounds, 3 sols, 3 fat capons, live and feathered or 20 sols for each capon

Reserves: the Seigneur reserves for himself all wood from oak and cedar.

Summary: Contract from Pierre Drouillard to Pierre Guindon at the Cote du Sud.



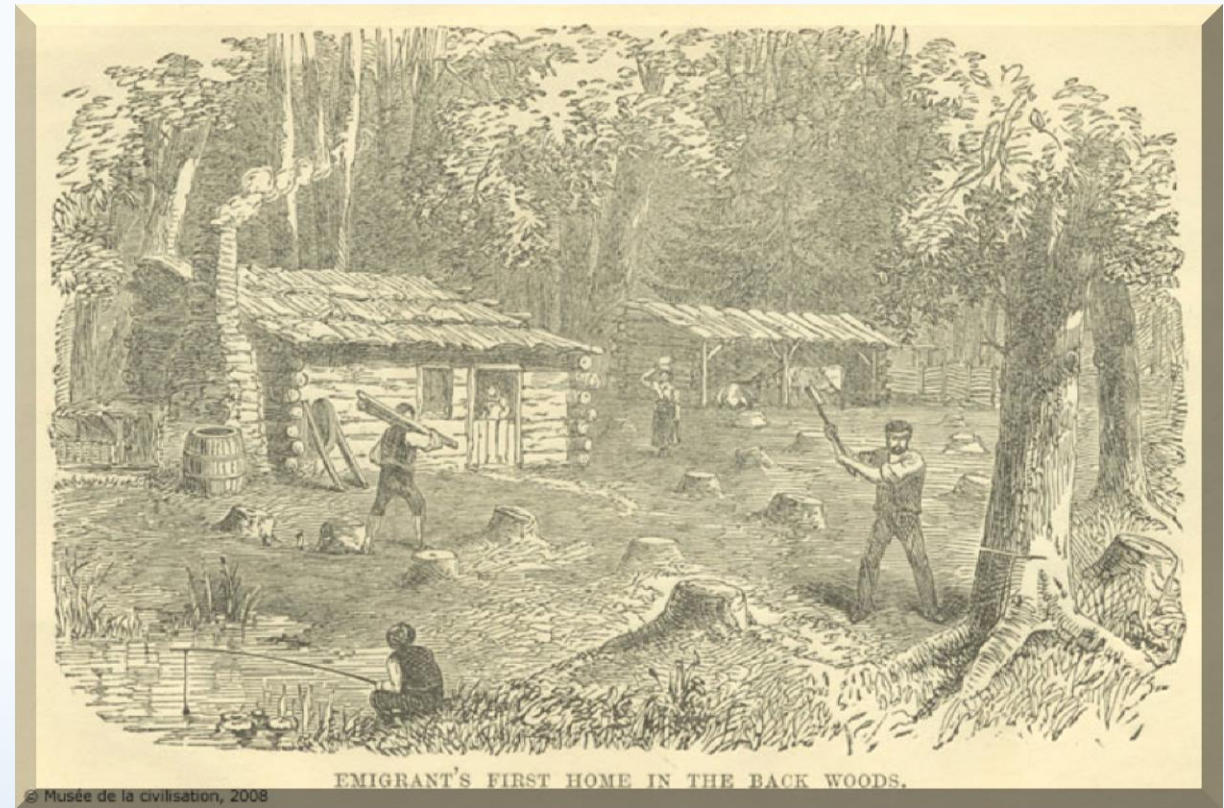
Building its first home

Five years to clear dense deciduous forests from the three hectares of land needed for a family to survive.

They first had to fell the trees with an axe before reusing the wood to build a first makeshift house. Normally 18' x 24'

Then they removed the stumps and rocks from the ground, sometimes with the help of work animals. Only then was the land ready for planting.

In the first years, habitants had to buy their own food and goods. Once they became self-sufficient, they could produce surpluses to sell at the market.



Up to 1750, normally made of wood logs with clay as insulation.

Floor is dirt soil with a mixture of straw...

The only source of light is the fireplace.



The first housing is mostly built of wood. This material is resistant to cold, but is a constant danger of fire.

Stone houses do not suit the local climate: the stone is conducting cold and from the first frost, the mortar is crumbling. In addition, the house sits directly on the ground and shakes during the spring thaw.

These first houses are small and therefore easier to heat. They usually have 18 x 24 feet. As the family grows, an extension is added to one end.

The **window openings** have no glass. They are blocked by paper coated with a layer of linseed oil, allowing daylight to penetrate. Most of the time, the north face remains without windows.



The **inside of the houses** often come down to **one room** which serves as kitchen, living room and bedroom.

There is always a **large fireplace** with a flat stone below which includes cookware.

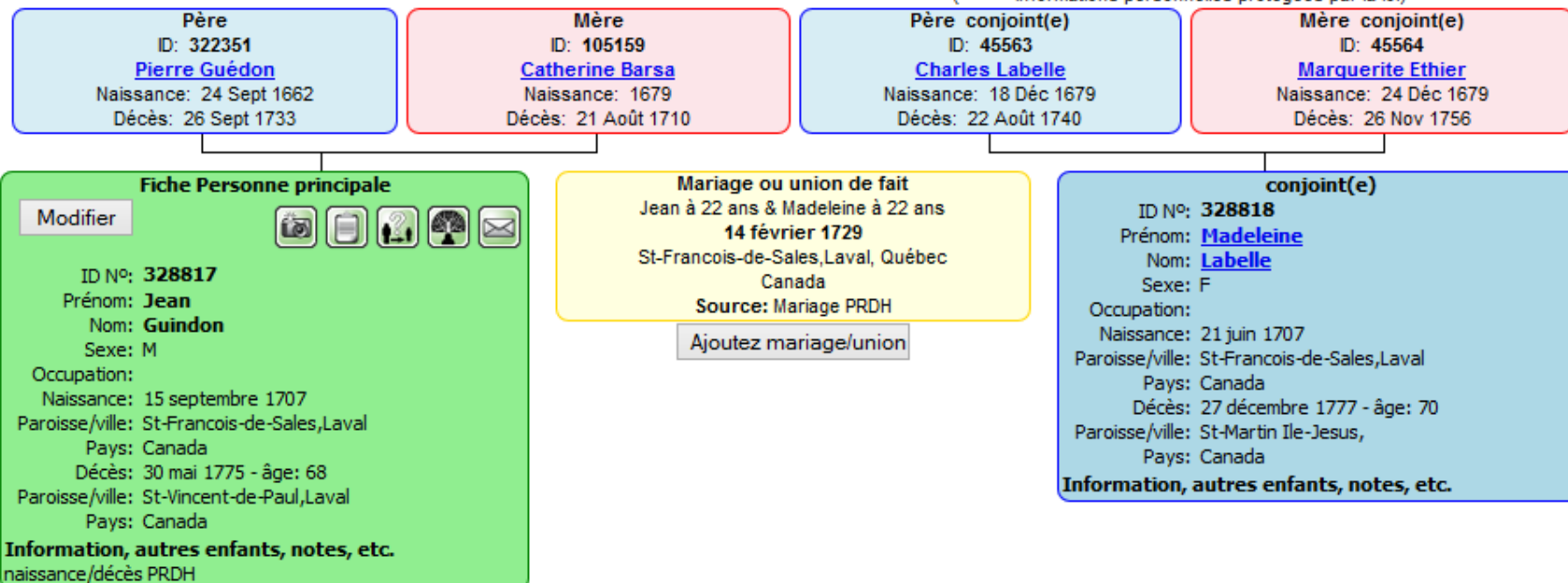
The furniture, meanwhile, is very simple. It has a table, five or six chairs, a few chests, a bread box and a bed "cabin" with closed doors or curtains.

[Accueil](#)[Recherchez](#)[Histoires](#)[Liens de parenté](#)[Forum](#)[Galerie photos](#)[Ajoutez une personne](#)

8+1

Arbre généalogique famille: [Guindon](#)

(**** = Informations personnelles protégées par la loi)

Enfants mariés de [Guindon Jean](#) et/ou [Labelle Madeleine](#)

Ajoutez enfants mariés

Nom	Naissance	Décès	Père	Mère	Époux(se)
Marie-Madeleine Guindon	03 Jan 1733		Jean Guindon	Madeleine Labelle	Renaud Jean-Baptiste
Jean Guindon	02 Juin 1740	04 Mai 1809	Jean Guindon	Madeleine Labelle	Lemay Marie-Elisabeth Valiquette Marie-Amable
Paul Guindon	14 Mai 1742	20 Oct 1808	Jean Guindon	Madeleine Labelle	Lauzon Marie-Therese
Francois Guindon	21 Oct 1745	27 Août 1810	Jean Guindon	Madeleine Labelle	Girard Marie-Louise

Enfants célibataires, anonymes, selon registres ou recensements

Ajoutez enfants célibataires

Nom	Naissance	Lieu Naissance	Décès	Lieu Décès	Père / Mère
Jean Guindon	28 Déc 1729	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.	09 Jan 1730	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.	Madeleine Labelle
Jean-Baptiste Guindon	04 Déc 1730	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.	30 Avr 1733	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.	Madeleine Labelle
Augustin Guindon	03 Sept 1734	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.			Madeleine Labelle
Pierre Guindon	17 Août 1736	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.			Madeleine Labelle
Francois Guindon	09 Août 1738	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.	28 Mars 1742	St-François-de-Sales, I.J.	Madeleine Labelle

25.^o
23 mar.
Jean Guindon.
Magdeleine Labelle

Le quatorzieme de fevrier de l'Année mil
Sept Cent vingt neuf Apres la publication
de trois bans de Mariage faite aux mesmes
Paroissiale Notre Jean Guindon fils de Pierre
Guindon et de defunte Catherine Berthod les
pere et mere de cette Paroisse d'une part et
Magdeleine Labelle fille de Charles Labelle
et de Marguerite Intier ses pere et mere aupa
de cette Paroisse d'autre part et ne y ayant
eu aucun empêchement au mariage
Nous soussigné Prêtre Curé de St. François
avons veu leur mutuel Consentement
et les avons mariés selon la forme
prescrite en presence de Charles Labelle
Jacques Vincent Paul Guindon François Labelle
Louis filiatro Charles Pimpone entre lesquels
quelques uns ont signé les autres avec l'epoux et
l'epouse ont déclaré ne savoir signer de se
Inquis suivant l'ord. Louis Silvestre
Charles Pimpone andré Dubouil
Prêtre

1121

Le jour de l'Année mil Sept Cent vingt neuf

Le 17 de septembre de l'Année mil sept cent vingt sept
de l'Église de St. François de Sales de la paroisse de St. François de Sales
de la ville de Québec en la paroisse de St. François de Sales
de la ville de Québec son épouse l'Épouse de l'Époux Jean Guindon et
de l'Épouse Marie Bonnard qui ont desolés en français écrits
signés de ce enquis suivant l'ord. de l'Évêque de Québec
Le Curé de St. François de Sales

Acte de baptême de Jean Guindon / baptism register

Registre de St-François-de-Sales, Ile-Jésus
1702-1718

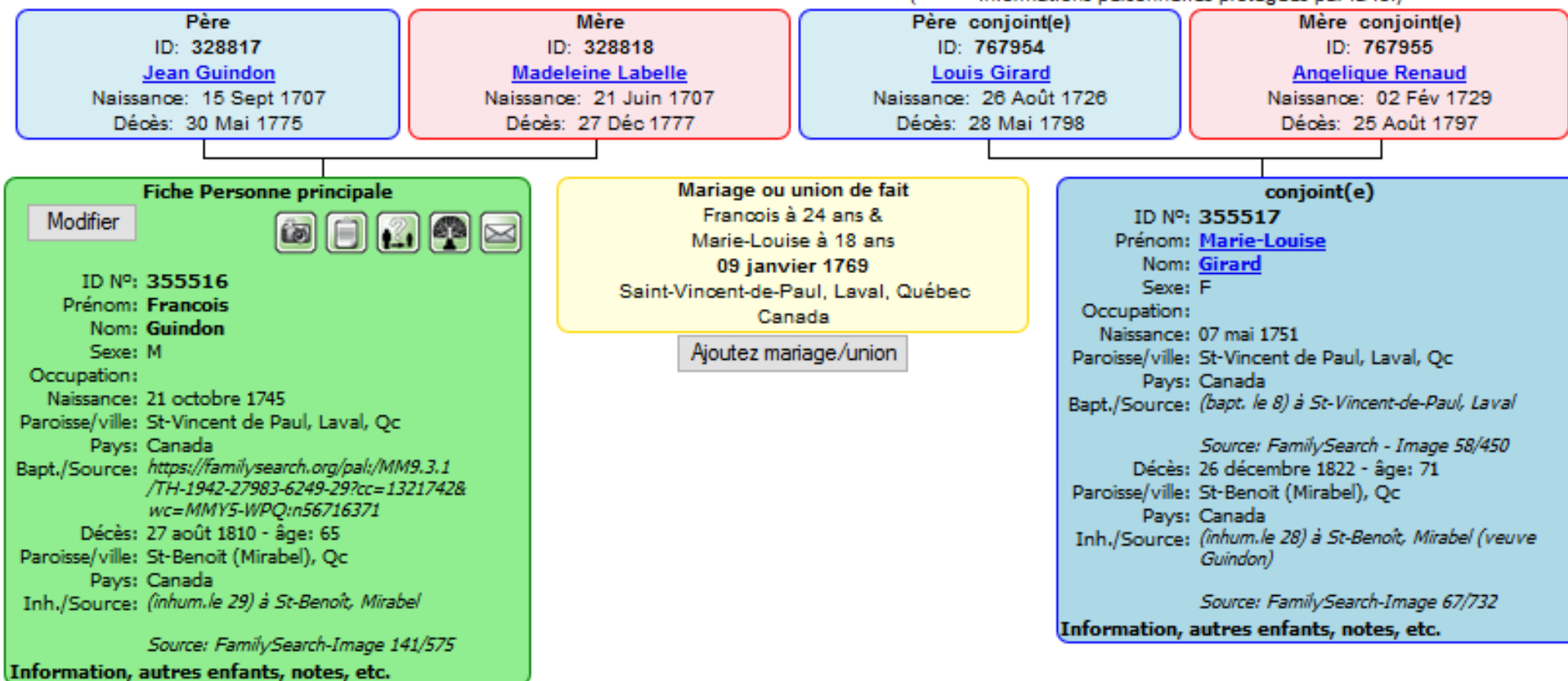
Acte de mariage de Jean Guindon & Madeleine Labelle

Marriage register of Jean & Madeleine Labelle

Registre de St-François-de-Sales, Ile-Jésus
1727-1740

Arbre généalogique famille: [Guindon](#)

(* ** * ** * = Informations personnelles protégées par la loi)

Enfants mariés de [Guindon Francois](#) et/ou [Girard Marie-Louise](#)[Ajoutez enfants mariés](#)

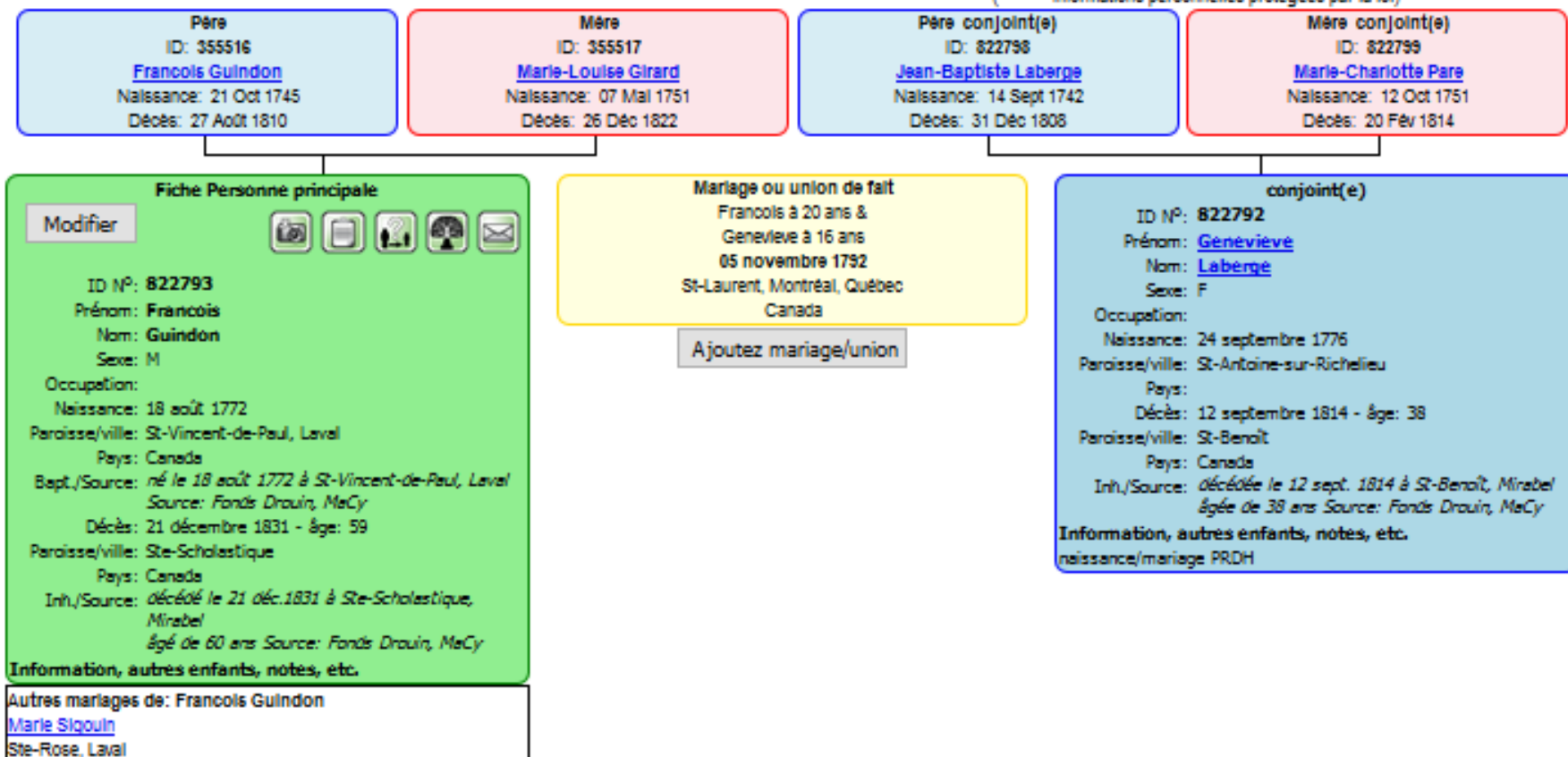
Nom	Naissance	Décès	Père	Mère	Époux(se)
Francois Guindon	18 Août 1772	21 Déc 1831	Francois Guindon	Marie-Louise Girard	Laberge Genevieve Sigouin Marie
Jacques Guindon	29 Avr 1775	21 Avr 1859	Francois Guindon	Marie-Louise Girard	Amelot Marguerite Vermet Clemence
Jean-Baptiste Guindon	1776		Francois Guindon	Marie-Louise Girard	Deguire Ursule Vaillancourt Angelique
Gabriel Guindon	1780	16 Août 1832	Francois Guindon	Marie-Louise Girard	Martel Marie-Anne

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G+1

Arbre généalogique famille: [Guindon](#)

(**** - informations personnelles protégées par la loi)

Enfants mariés de [Guindon François](#) et/ou [Laberge Genevieve](#)

Ajoutez enfants mariés

Nom	Naissance	Décès	Père	Mère	Époux(se)
Marie Guindon	1782	01 Jul 1857	François Guindon	Genevieve Laberge	Sigouin François
Marquerite Guindon	1796	12 Avr 1829	François Guindon	Genevieve Laberge	Brignon Andre
Madeleine Guindon	02 Avr 1801		François Guindon	Genevieve Laberge	Cayer Michel
Leandre Guindon	13 Mai 1809		François Guindon	Genevieve Laberge	Lefebvre Louise

Enfants célibataires, anonymes, selon registres ou recensements

Ajoutez enfants célibataires

Jean “Isaac” Guindon born and baptized on September 12, 1807 in the parish of St-Benoit, Deux-Montagnes, a small village about 20 miles Northwest of Île Jésus.

St-Benoit was first settled in 1780 and originally given the name of Grand-Brûlé. It was subsequently renamed St-Benoit in 1796 after Benoit de Nursie founder of the Benedictine order.

Isaac was one of many sons born of **Gabriel Guindon and his first wife Marie-Anne Martel dite Rouisse**. He was also the third child of the couple to be baptized at St-Benoit.

When Isaac was seventeen in 1824 the population was already over 6000 people, spread over 1082 families.

By this time Isaac’s father Gabriel was married to his second wife Madeleine Perrault, after Anne’s death. He and Madeleine proceeded to have a second large family.

It appears Gabriel has at least nineteen children from his two marriages, a large family by any standards. In the 1825 census for Lower Canada Gabriel and Madeleine have a household of 10 persons, unknown if Isaac is living there at the time.

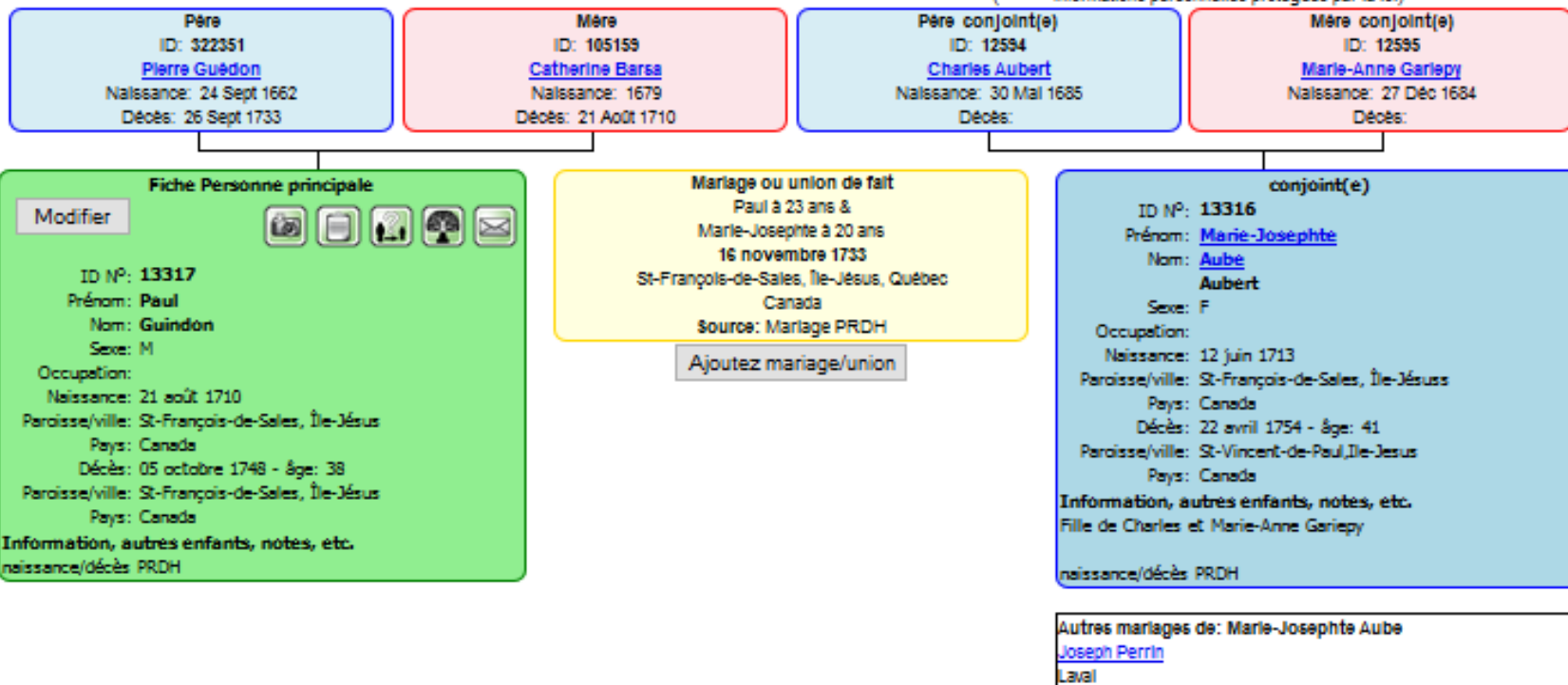


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8+1

Arbre généalogique famille: [Guindon](#)

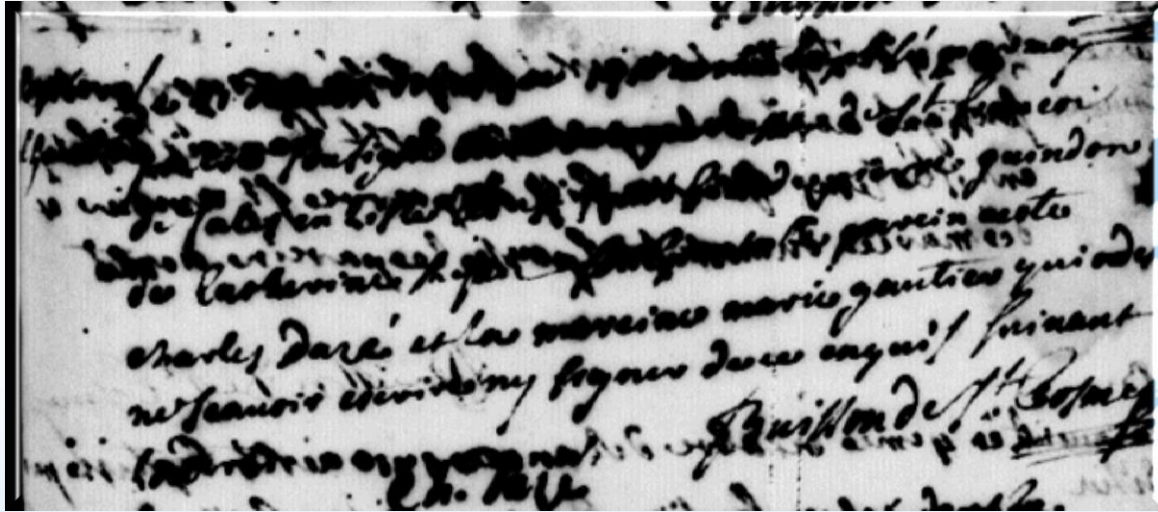
(**** = Informations personnelles protégées par la loi)

Enfants mariés de [Guindon Paul](#) et/ou [Aube Marie-Joséphite](#)

Nom	Naissance	Décès	Père	Mère	Époux(se)
Marie-Joséphite Guindon	21 Oct 1734		Paul Guindon	Marie-Joséphite Aube	Maisonneuve François Trudeau Amable
Paul Guindon	19 Oct 1735	22 Mai 1796	Paul Guindon	Marie-Joséphite Aube	Maisonneuve Marie-Amable
Nicolas Guindon	27 Oct 1738	19 Oct 1815	Paul Guindon	Marie-Joséphite Aube	Duquet Isabelle-Elisabeth Leduc Clémence
Marie Guindon	1740	25 Mars 1805	Paul Guindon	Marie-Joséphite Aube	Filiatrault Pierre
François Guindon	01 Mars 1743		Paul Guindon	Marie-Joséphite Aube	Guerin Françoise
Joseph Guindon	04 Sept 1747		Paul Guindon	Marie-Joséphite Aube	Charbonneau Marie-Anne
Joseph Perrin	1751		Joseph Perrin	Marie-Joséphite Aube	Asselin Joseph

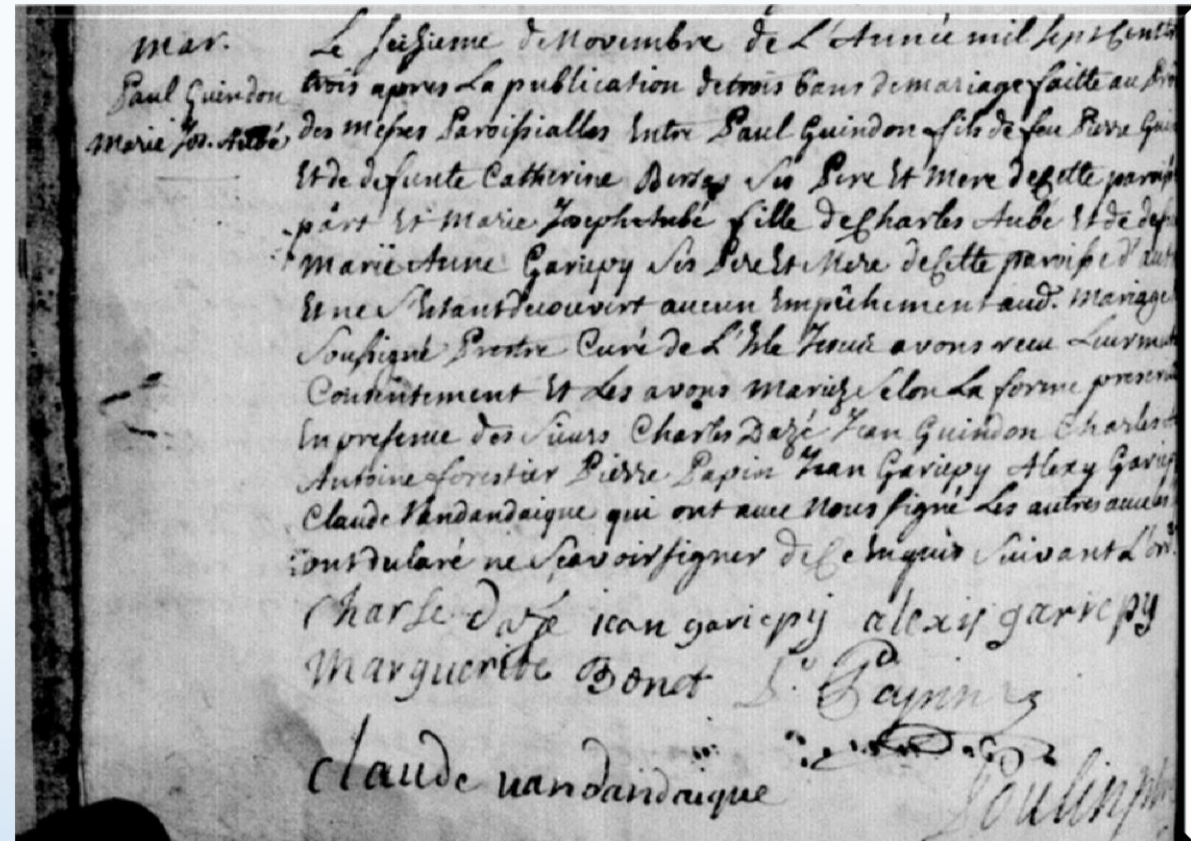
Enfants célibataires, anonymes, selon registres ou recensements

Ajoutez enfants célibataires



Acte de baptême de Paul Guindon / baptism register
21 août 1710 / August 21, 1710

Registre de St-François-de-Sales, Ile-Jésus
1702-1718



Acte de mariage de Paul Guindon & Marie-Josephte Aubert
dit Aubé

Marriage register of Paul & Marie-Josephte Aubert dit Aubé

Registre de St-François-de-Sales, Ile-Jésus
1727-1740

PIERRE-CÉLESTIN GUINDON a patriot of 1837 – Research by Jonathan Lemire

Born in St-Eustache on 18 May 1805 and baptized the next day at the same place.

Son of Joseph-Amable Guindon and Marie-Josèphe Guérin and grand-son of Paul Guindon and Amable Maisonneuve. Célestin married Suzanne-Séraphine Marier on October 8, 1827, at St-Eustache. She is the daughter of Joseph Marié and Marie-Thérèse Rochon. As seen in the 1842 Census, Pierre-Célestin Guindon is a farmer living at Le Grand-Chicot in St-Eustache. He died on May 24, 1859.

In 1836, Celestin Guindon seems interested in regional politics. Indeed, March 28, 1836, it is one of 45 signatories invited to the meeting scheduled in Saint-Benoît on Monday, April 11, 1836 at noon in the public square of the village . Chaired by the notary Ignace Raizenne, this gathering aims to "take into consideration the state of the province and notify such measures as the circumstances may require."

Autumn 1837 is particularly thrilling for Célestin Guindon. He seems to be part of the important mobilization patriot alongside men of Jean-Olivier Chénier. Thus, there is more evidence that certifies the participation of Celestine Guindon recruitment of some individuals for the armed camp of Saint-Eustache.

Joseph Duquet, a farmer from Saint-Eustache said in a statement dated January 25, 1838, that Guindon was part of an insurgent group that would come to him December 10, 1837: "Celestin Guindon told the applicant that he had orders to pick him up and take him to help their defense [...]"

House of Pierre-Célestin GUINDON

Date: 1821-10-13

Sold by Joseph Forget to Amable Guindon.

Date: 1827-10-04

Donation by Amable Guindon and his wife Marie Guérin to Pierre-Célestin Guindon.

Date: 1854-03-28

Donation by Pierre-Célestin Guindon to his son, Noé Guindon.

Date: 1858-03-26

Sold by Noé Guindon to François Guindon, his uncle.

Date: 1871-07-19

Donation by François Guindon to Cléophas Guindon, his son.

Date: 1878-03-15

Sold by Cléophas Guindon to Théodule Hardy Lesage, from Ste-Thérèse.

House of Pierre-Célestin Guindon

534, 25e Avenue (Nord du Grand Chicot)

The land on which the house is located has been granted in 1753 to Louis Forget. An inscription, burned in a wooden frame of the facade of the current house indicates the year of construction 1835. (Ref: Patrimoine Laurentide)



Rapport de l'archiviste du Québec

INVENTAIRE DES DOCUMENTS RELATIFS AUX ÉVÉNEMENTS DE 1837 ET 1838, CONSERVÉS AUX ARCHIVES DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

Tome 1925-1926 : Événements de 1837

Page 180 :

N° 657. —Déposition de William Addison contre Pierre Bêlair, Jean-Baptiste Poirier, **Magloire Guindon** et plusieurs autres (4 décembre 1837).

N° 674. —Déposition de Joseph Touchette contre François Guérin et **Célestin Guindon** (30 décembre 1837).

Page 181 :

N° 675. —Déposition d'Eustache Proulx contre François et **Célestin Guindon** (29 janvier 1838).

N° 676. —Déposition de Marguerite Lapré, épouse de Loyon dit Lemoine, contre François Guérin, Léon-Marie et **Célestin Guindon** (9 janvier 1838).

N° 677. —Déposition de Rosalie Tayfer, épouse de Charles Dolbrech, contre **Médard Guindon** (25 décembre 1837).

N° 678. —Déposition de Pierre Desjardins contre **Célestin Guindon** et Joseph Doré (30 décembre 1837).

N° 680. —Déposition de Joseph Duquette contre Joseph Doré, **Célestin Guindon**, François Guérin, Joseph Robillard, Antoine Proulx, Pierre Danis, **Magloire Guindon**, François-Xavier Grignon, Jacques Dubeau.

Page 183 :

N° 747. —Déposition de Thomas Lagarde dit Saint-Jean contre Jacques Dubeau, Pierre Danis, **Magloire Guindon**, Isaïe Foisy, Antoine Guérin, **Célestin Guindon**, François-Xavier Grignon (30 décembre 1837).

Page 184 :

N° 773. —Déposition de Margaret Jamieson contre Pierre Marier, Adolphe Marier, **Célestin Guindon**, le docteur Chénier (6 décembre 1837). En anglais.

N° 775. —Déposition de **Médard Guindon** contre le docteur Chénier et William Henry Scott (25 décembre 1837).

Guindon Joseph

Charbonneau Marie-Anne

Joseph Guindon , son of Paul Guindon et Marie-Josephte Aubert/ Aube , was born and baptized on September 4, 1747 at **Saint-Vincent de Paul**, Ile Jésus. He married Marie-Anne Charbonneau on September 30, 1776 at **Terrebonne** . Joseph was 29 years old and Marie-Anne, who was born on June 17, 1761, was only 15 years old. She was the daughter of Jean Charbonneau (b. 1720) and Marie Angélique des Sureux (b. 1727).

They had three children;

- Joseph Guindon
- Pierre Guindon (1796-1880) ,
- Angélique Guindon (b. 1800).

Guindon Paul

Maisonneuve Amable

Son of Paul Guindon and Marie-Josephte Aubert, Paul married Amable Maisonneuve on January 12, 1761 at **Sainte-Rose, Ile-Jésus (Laval)**. Amable is the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Maisonneuve and Marguerite Charles. One child appears from this union; Charles-François Guindon

Félix Guindon et Évangéline Lamanque (1875-1960)

Mariage le 28-10-1895 à **Oka** (Paroisse l'Annonciation d'Oka). Évangéline Lamanque est la fille de Toussaint Lamanque et Virginie Paradis.

Ils auraient eu 15 enfants. 12 auraient survécus:

- Marie-Flore Angéline n. 01-12-1897
- Blanche n.17-01-1899
- Gustave 19-08-1900
- Louise- Albertine n. 18-12-1901
- Albina n. 18-12-1902 D. 14-10-1920
- Parmélie-Bernadette n. 14-02-1904
- Marie-Éva n. 19-05-1905
- Gertrude n. 05-09-1907
- Hormidas n. 01--01-1909
- Alexandrine n. 26-06-1910
- Françoise n. 1912
- Lucienne n. 1914
- Thérèse n. 03-09-1916
- Léon Émile Gérard n. 17-01-1921

Guindon Pierre

Lauzon Esther, fille de Léon et Marie-Louise Husereau

Mariage le 19-09-1859 à **Saint-Joseph du Lac**. De cette union naitra au moins 11 enfants dont **3** se marieront avec les sœurs LAMANQUE:

- Marie-Olivine
- **Joseph**
- **Félix**
- Charles
- **Hermas**
- Léon
- Noé
- Cyrille
- Marie-Exilia
- Marie-Malvina
- Marie-Louise.

Guindon François (Charles)

Girard Marie-Anne, fille de François Girard et Marie Lalande.

Mariage le 09-08-1824 à **Saint-Benoit**.

Migration des Guindon

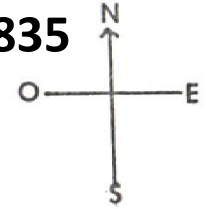
St-André-d'Argenteuil - 1835

St-Philippe - 1820

Aylmer - 1842

Rigaud - 1735

Lacolle - 1844



St-Scholastique - 1820

Oka - 1797

St-Benoît - 1801

St-Eustache - 1769

Terrebonne 1744

St-François 1702 1706

St-François

Ste-Rose 1740

1740

St-Vincent-de-Paul 1740

1756 Ste-Rose

1774 St-Martin 1774

CARTE 2 :
Ile Jésus:
emplacement des paroisses

emplacement d'origine

Migration des / of Guindon

Les Seigneuries du Nord de Montréal. Dates de fondations des paroisses

North of Montreal seigneuries. Parishes foundations dates

Paroisses / Parishes	Dates de fondation
Terrebonne	1727
St-Eustache	1769
Ste-Anne-des- Plaines	1787
Ste-Thérèse	1789
St-Benoît	1799
Ste-Scholastique	1825
St-André d'Argenteuil	1830
St-Hermas	1834
St-Jérôme	1834
St-Augustin	1840
St-Janvier	1845
Ste-Sophie	1851

L'Outaouais. Dates de fondations des paroisses.

Parishes foundations dates of the Outaouais region.

Paroisses / Parishes	Dates de fondation
Hull/Gatineau	1800
Ottawa	1826
Buckingham	1836
Grenville	1839
St-André-Avellin	1851
Papineauville	1853
Thurso	1864
Angers	1864
Ripon	1865
Plaisance	1901
Calumet	1923

Population des Guindon au Québec

Statistique Québec:

Estimation basé sur les statistiques de 2005.

Population du Québec – 7 600 000

Guindon au 661^e rang

Total de 2 100 Guindon au Québec

Statistiques en France (Réf: Généanet):

Guindon est classé au 15 567^{ème} rang des noms de famille en France

Total de 9 962 Guindon en France (Charente-Maritime, Vaucluse, Hautes Alpes, Bouches du Rhône, Maine et Loire)

Quebec Statistics:

Estimated based on 2005 statistics.

Quebec Population – 7 600 000

Guindon at 661st place

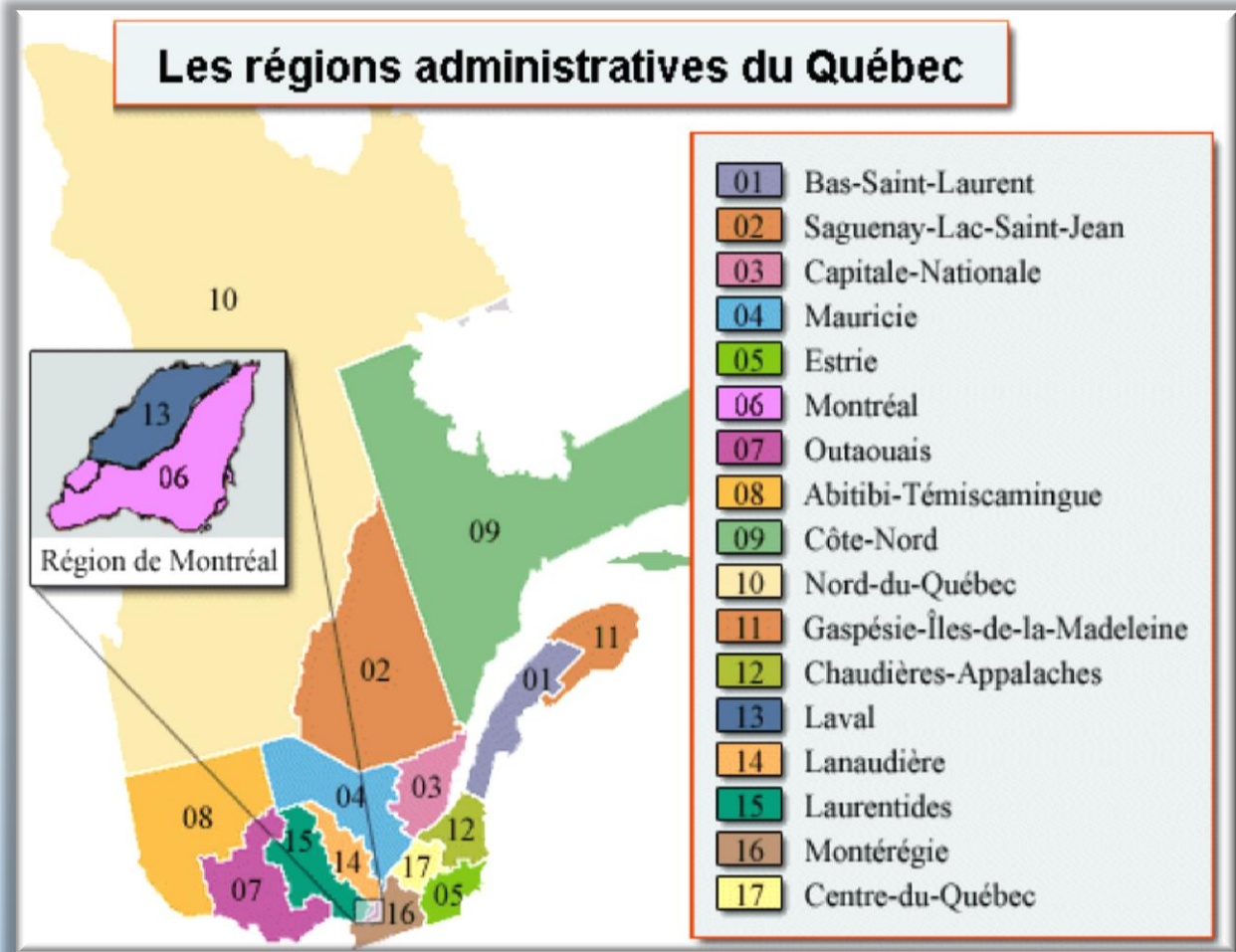
Total 2100 Guindon in Quebec

Statistics in France (Ref: Généanet):

Guindon is ranked 15 567th among the family names in France

Total of 9 962 Guindon in France (Charente-Maritime, Vaucluse, Hautes Alpes, Bouches du Rhône, Maine et Loire)

Population des Guindon au Québec / Guindon Population in Quebec

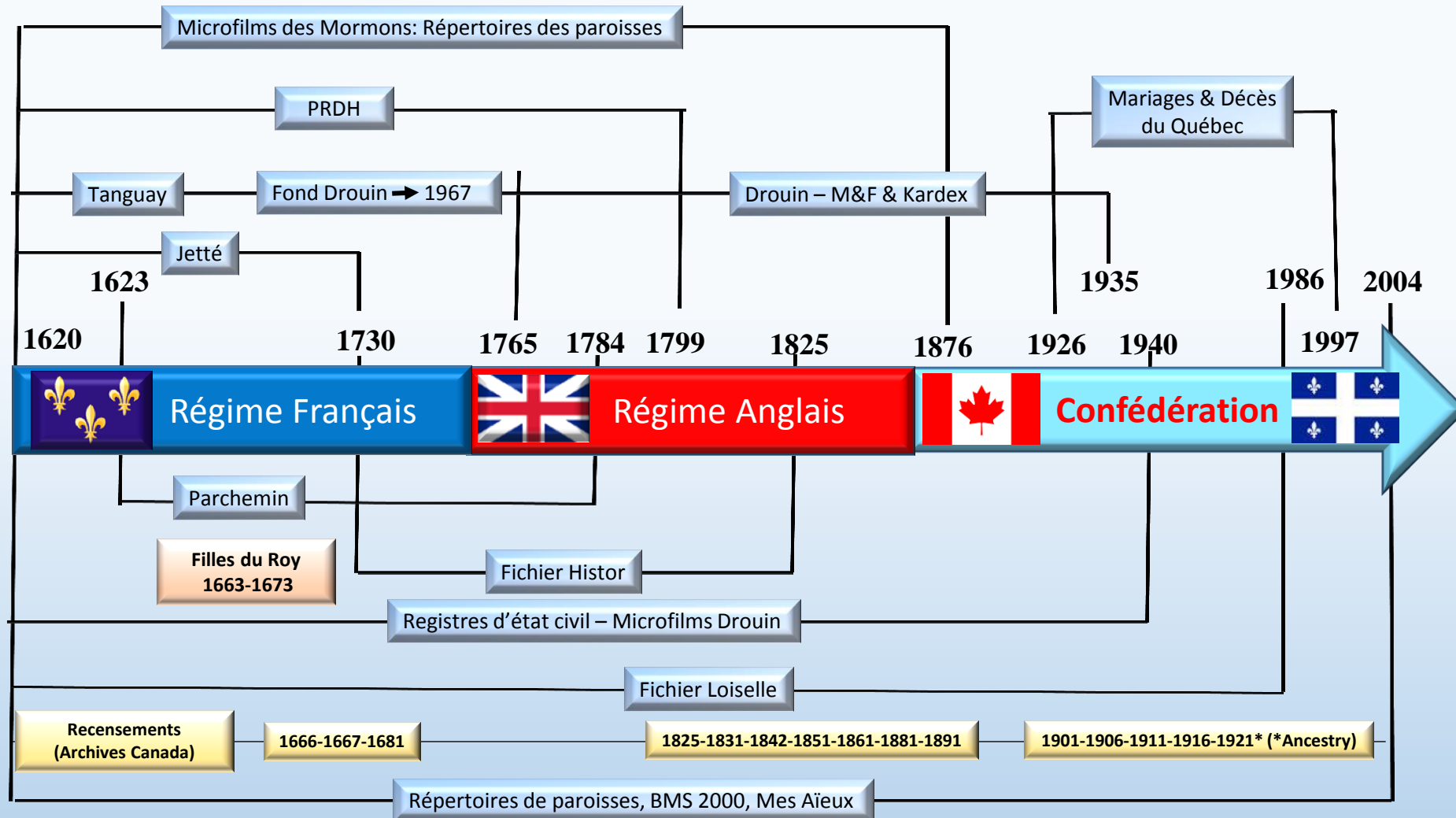


Statistiques de 2005 - Population 2 100 Guindon

Région	%	Nombre
Québec – 03	1,9	40
Mauricie – 04	1,4	30
Montréal – 06	17,6	370
Outaouais – 07	18	380
Abitibi – 08	0,7	15
Nord du Québec – 10	1	20
Chaudière-Appalache – 12	7,7	165
Laval – 13	6,6	145
Laurentides – 15	26	550
Montérégie – 16	16,8	355
Centre du Québec - 17	1,4	30

Jean-Sébastien GUINDON		Société de Généalogie de Saint-Eustache		Familles Guindon
RECHERCHE DE MES ANCÊTRES				
No	Époux	Date & Lieu de l'union	Épouse & nom de ses parents	Sources
1	Jean GUESDON	LOUDON, FRANCE	Françoise COLLET	Acte de naissance de François
2	François GUESDON / GUEDON	Vers 1650	Marie MOLLÉ	Nos Origines Généalogie Québec
		St-Pierre-du-Martray, Loudon, Poitou, France	Louis Anne CHATELAINE	
3	Pierre GUESDON	21 novembre 1706	Catherine BARSÀ dite ROUCHALLET	Nos Origines
		Notre-Dame, Montréal	André Françoise PILOIS	
4	Paul GUINDON	16 novembre 1733	Marie-Josephte AUBÉ / AUBERT	Nos Origines
		St-François-de-Sales, Ile-Jésus (Laval)	Charles AUBERT Marie-Anne GARIÉPY	
5	Joseph GUINDON	30 septembre 1776	Marie-Anne CHARBONNEAU	Nos Origines
		St-Louis-de-France, Terrebonne	Jean-Baptiste Angélique DESSUREAU	
6	Joseph GUINDON	1 août 1808	Françoise St-PIERRE dit BRAYER	Nos Origines
		St-Benoit (Mirabel), Deux-Montagnes	Pierre Françoise BOILEAU	
7	Louis GUINDON	10 octobre 1840	Henriette MÉNARD	BMS 2000
		St-Benoit (Mirabel), Deux-Montagnes	François-Augustin Joseph RICHÉ	
8	Joseph GUINDON	17 juin 1872	Marie GUENETTE	BMS 2000
		St-Casimir, Ripon, Papineau	Marcel Hermine CÔTÉ	
9	Josapha GUINDON	1906-10-29	Eva DESCHAMPS	BMS 2000
		St-André-Avelin, Papineau	Napoléon Marie-Louise-Élodie BRISEBOIS	
10	Émilien GUINDON	1945-06-02	Gertrude THIBODEAU	BMS 2000
		St-Jean-l'Évangéliste, Thurso, Papineau	Raoul Alice LEFEBVRE	
11	Bernard GUINDON	1972-07-09	Monique QUÉVILLON	BMS 2000
		N.D.-des-Neiges, Masson, Papineau	Hervé Irène LAFLAMME	

Chronologie des outils de recherche



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Thanks for your attention



Jean-Marie Marquis