

# GUINDON JOURNAL

Number 51 2017

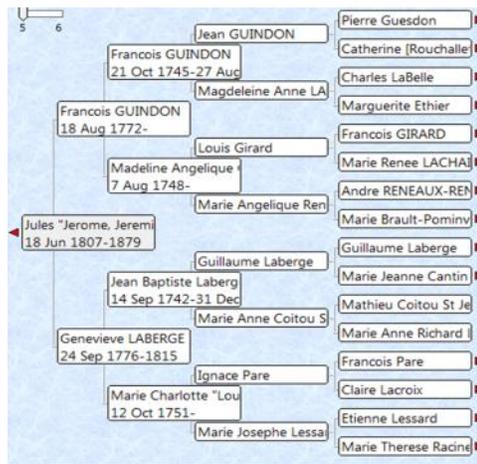
- CANADA
- Quebec
- Laval
- St Eustache
- St Benoit
- St Vincent de Paul
- St Francois de Sales

## Inside this issue:

- GUINDON CONNECTION 2
- CANADIAN MOOSE 3
- GUINDON ARTISTS 11
- REUNION UPDATE 15
- François Guesdon and Marie Mollé 17
- WEBSITES 18

## Our Goal

is to serve as a communicator for researching and tracing the Guindon Family history. Our primary focus will be the ancestors and descendants of François Guesdon & Marie Molay's son, Pierre Guesdon, born 24 Sep 1662, St. Pierre du Martray, Ville du Loudun, township Chaelleraut, diocese Poitiers, Poitou, France.



## Guindon Journal

Editor: Laverne Aitchison  
E-mail: [lk.aitch@gmail.com](mailto:lk.aitch@gmail.com)

### GUINDON IN CANADA

Alberta  
British Columbia  
Manitoba  
New Brunswick  
Nova Scotia  
Ontario  
Prince Edward Island  
Quebec  
Saskatchewan

Australia    England  
Guam

### GUINDON IN UNITED STATES

Arizona, California  
Colorado, Connecticut  
Florida, Georgia  
Illinois, Indiana,  
Maine, Massachusetts,  
Michigan, Minnesota,  
Montana, New York  
New Mexico, North Dakota,  
Oregon, Pennsylvania,  
South Dakota, Texas  
Vermont



What is the Guindon/Adam connection?

Have you ever heard people say their relative vanished into thin air and they can't find them? This is our story. After searching for the elusive Thomas "Yondaу" (original French name "Guindon") for many years, there was finally a breakthrough in 2003 after Barry Adams visit to Salt Lake City. His cousin Charlie Adams of Michigan contacted me (Laverne Aitchison) and as we shared our stories felt that we had at long last found the elusive Thomas Yeddo aka Thomas Adams; he confessed to his grandson on his death bed that he had another name. Thomas changed his name Xavier Thomas Guindon—Yandeau/Yondaу/Yeddo to Thomas Adams. He had two families, one in Ontario, Canada and the other in Michigan. That's why he traveled back and forth so much in the late 1800's. He and Cora Angeline Vaughn were married by a Justice of the Peace, but no record exists. It seems they re-married in 1911. He told census takers that he was from Scottish decent by way of Canada (sometimes he was English and other times, French) and he always stated that he was married and white. Thomas lived in Hale, Michigan, Iosco, County. He and his wife Cora had eleven children and were charter members of the Hale Baptist Church in 1892. The church purchased the land from Thomas. He grew sugar beets on 40 acres of land he purchased around 1900. The Huron Shores Genealogical Society is a good resource for information. Thomas died of Chronic Parenchymatous Nephritis (Kidney Inflammation) in 1920 in Hurley Hosp. Flint, Michigan.

Archie Lintz, a descendant of the Thomas Adams family of Michigan, confirmed through DNA testing that the Thomas Adams of Michigan is in reality Thomas Yedo also known as Thomas Yondaу/Guindon of Combermere, Renfrew County, Ontario. The DNA test led him to a connection of a family tree with the Yandeau name.

In [Lucinda Woodward's link](#) , she tells how the family were misled to believe that Thomas "Adams" father was Canadian but his mother was full blooded Ojibwa (Chippewa). The truth is both his parents were French-Canadian Jules Guindon and Victoire Aubin. This information was featured in two editions of the Guindon Journal [#26 of the Guindon Newsletter](#) page 3 <http://treearcher.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/44-spring-2013.pdf> page 6

Recently another Adams connection contacted Richard Williams after his wife Kay did her 23andMe DNA test. His name is Scott Hawkins, and his father was Michael Gregory Adams, Grandson of Archie Adams, Kay's Uncle. He did not know whom his father was, but Richard was able to figure it out for him, but sadly had to tell him his father was deceased. There is more to this story and this really could have been a TV show!

Scott Hawkins was so happy to finally find his paternal line after 30 years of not knowing anything of it at all. Thanks to DNA testing he now has some closure, and also found his Aunt and Uncle after Scott and Richard figured out whom they were, and they confirmed what we had found.

That is the rewarding part of Genealogy Research!

7 Best Ancestry DNA Tests 2017 <https://youtu.be/Qt6-SW6CVe4>

**GeneaWebinars.com:**

If you wish to learn more about DNA, you will be able to watch a recording of the DNA presentation on the following Website copy and past it into the url: <http://blog.geneawebinars.com/search/label/dna>

# GUINDON CONNECTIONS

By Laverne Lardner Aitchison

When my friend Bill Kane asked me if I had ever heard of a horse being called the *Canadian Moose* I was taken by surprise. No, I said, I have never heard of the horse called the *Canadian Moose*.

I sent out an email to my French-Canadian connections and was very pleased when a Guindon cousin, Bernard Guindon of Ste-Marthe-sur-le-Lac, Quebec responded with the article he had written below.

Following Bernard's Canadian Horse article is a reply I got from a friend Yvonne Cruickshank of the [La Société généalogique du Nord-Ouest](http://www.genealogique.du.nord-ouest.sgno.com) SGNO in Edmonton, Alberta.

Last but not least the article from Bill Kane he wrote for the Kings Daughters Journal <http://www.fillesduroi.org/> that started this unique history of the Moose/Horse in Canada on page 10. Enjoy!

## LE CHEVAL CANADIEN

Pourquoi parler du cheval canadien dans la généalogie des Guindon? Simplement parce que mon père Émilien,



forgeron de métier, parlait avec respect de cette race de cheval. Aussi, parce que ce cheval a 'immigré' en Nouvelle-France au début de la colonie, plus précisément en 1665. Le cheval canadien est 'la première race équine distincte de l'Amérique du Nord' qui a été formée à partir d'un bassin d'un peu moins d'une centaine de bêtes arrivées avant la fin du XVIIe siècle. Le premier contingent est débarqué à Québec en 1665 à la surprise des Amérindiens, fascinés par la docilité de ces 'originaux de France'. Reconnu pour sa résistance, le cheval canadien est surnommé le 'petit cheval de fer'. «Le cheval canadien survit aux rigueurs climatiques, aux longues

heures de travail, au manque de nourriture et aux soins vétérinaires quasi inexistants, pour se transformer petit à petit. Sa taille se stabilise, une épaisse crinière et une queue touffue le protègent des nuées de mouches l'été et des bourriques l'hiver.

La nouvelle race se multiplie rapidement. En Nouvelle-France, on comptera jusqu'à un cheval par cinq habitants. Pendant la guerre de la Conquête, les meilleurs chevaux sont rassemblés au sein d'une petite unité de cavalerie. Sous le régime britannique, le cheval canadien est exporté massivement vers les Etats-Unis afin de former l'attelage des célèbres diligences. Ils serviront aussi de chair à canon durant la guerre de Sécession américaine.

L'extinction du cheval canadien, dont on célèbre le 350<sup>e</sup> anniversaire cette année (2015), a été annoncée à plusieurs reprises. On peut cependant les apercevoir régulièrement dans les rues de la métropole puisqu'ils forment la majorité des montures utilisées par la Police de Montréal. Anecdote familiale : grand-père Raoul Thibaudeau aimait beaucoup les chevaux et il était fier de ses montures. Un de ses chevaux a été vendu à la Police de Montréal dans les années 1955-1958 par l'entremise de notre oncle Jean-Paul, officier dans la Police de Montréal. Grand-papa avait même une photo de son cheval avec son cavalier policier de Montréal.

# THE CANADIAN HORSE

Why talk about the Canadian horse in our Guindon genealogy? Simply because my father Émilien, a blacksmith by trade, spoke with respect of this race of horses. Also, because this horse immigrated to New France at the beginning of the colony, more precisely in 1665.

The Canadian horse is the 'first distinct equine race from North America' that was formed from a basin of just under a hundred animals that arrived before the end of the seventeenth century. The first contingent was disembarked at Quebec in 1665 to the surprise of the Amerindians, fascinated by the docility of these 'moose of France'. Recognized for its resistance, the Canadian horse is nicknamed the 'little iron horse'. "The Canadian horse survives the climatic rigors, long hours of work, lack of food and virtually nonexistent veterinary care, to change little by little. Its size stabilizes and maintains a thick mane and a bushy tail to protect it from the clouds of flies in the summer and the harsh cold in the winter.



The new breed is multiplying rapidly. In New France, there will be one horse for every five inhabitants. During the War of the Conquest, the best horses were gathered in a small cavalry unit. Under the British regime, the Canadian horse was massively exported to the United States to form the team for famous stagecoaches. They will also serve as cannon fodder during the American Civil War...

The extinction of the Canadian horse, which is celebrating its 350th anniversary this year (2015), has been announced several times. They can however be seen regularly in the streets of the metropolis (Montreal) since they form the majority of horses used by the Montreal Police. Family Anecdote: Grandpa Raoul Thibaudeau was very fond of horses and proud of his horses. One of his horses was sold to the Montreal Police in the years 1955-1958 through our Uncle Jean-Paul Guindon, an officer in the Montreal Police. Grandpa even had a picture of his horse with his Montreal police rider.

Bernard Guindon

Source: Written from an article in *Le Devoir*, a daily Montreal paper, Dave Noel, in the edition of Saturday 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015, *L'héritage équestre de Louis XIV*, (Claude Richer et Pearl Duval'book, *Le cheval Canadien*, Septentrion, Québec, 2015)



## LE CHEVAL CANADIEN

La province de Québec est le berceau du cheval canadien, la plus ancienne race de chevaux en Amérique du Nord. Ce cheval patrimonial, aussi appelé « cheval canadien-français » ou « petit cheval de fer », a fait l'objet de nombreux efforts de conservation depuis la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle : on a alors établi formellement ses caractères distinctifs et on a créé des organismes visant à garantir la race. Depuis 1999, il est reconnu au niveau provincial comme race du patrimoine agricole du Québec, rejoignant ainsi la vache canadienne et la poule chantecler. Il a aussi été nommé Cheval national du Canada par le Parlement canadien en 2002. Il est même devenu un archétype; en octobre 2007, le ministère des Transports du Québec a modifié tous les panneaux de signalisation québécois comportant un cheval pour y reproduire la silhouette du cheval canadien. Malgré tout, cet important représentant de notre patrimoine animalier est encore mal connu et menacé.

# HISTOIRE DE LA RACE CANADIENNE

Les premiers chevaux desquels descendent le cheval canadien d'aujourd'hui arrivèrent en terre de Nouvelle-France (province de Québec actuelle) en juillet 1665, en provenance directe des haras du roi de France, Louis XIV. Selon les historiens, il n'y avait pas de chevaux vivant au nord du Mexique à cette période. Ce premier arrivage comptait 2 étalons et 12 juments. Quelques autres livraisons similaires eurent lieu entre 1667 et 1670.

Ces premiers chevaux furent d'abord remis aux communautés religieuses et aux dirigeants de la colonie. Grâce à la fertilité des juments canadiennes, qui peuvent donner naissance à des poulains jusqu'à plus de vingt ans, leur nombre s'accrut rapidement. En 1671, déjà, l'intendant Jean Talon écrivit au roi Louis XIV pour lui expliquer que les envois supplémentaires n'étaient plus nécessaires, la Nouvelle-France ayant assez de chevaux pour subvenir aux besoins de la population.



À mesure que le nombre de chevaux augmentait, certains furent remis aux fermiers tout en demeurant la propriété du roi de France pendant trois ans, jusqu'à ce que le fermier, qui devait faire accoupler la jument, puisse remettre le premier poulain à l'intendant en échange du droit de propriété de la jument. En 1763, au moment du traité de Paris par lequel la France cédait la colonie à l'Angleterre, on comptait 14 000 chevaux canadiens en Nouvelle-France. La croissance rapide du cheptel se poursuivit et en 1784, ils étaient plus de 24 000

Le cheval canadien se développa en circuit fermé pendant une très longue période, au moins jusqu'à la Conquête de 1760, sans l'apport de sang extérieur. Les conditions très rigoureuses, la dureté du climat et le peu de ressources firent en sorte que seuls les meilleurs survécurent et se multiplièrent. La race perdit un peu en taille et acquit certaines caractéristiques très précises que l'on observe encore aujourd'hui. Le cheval canadien était utilisé pour les travaux de la ferme, le transport, le déplacement des familles, le transport public et même les courses. Au début du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, il était considéré comme le meilleur cheval de diligence pour sa vitesse et son endurance, de même que pour son courage, qui lui permettait d'affronter des situations extrêmes. Toutes ces qualités lui valurent le surnom de « *little iron horse* » ou « petit cheval de fer ».

Ce cheval reconnu comme le meilleur en Amérique du Nord fit bientôt l'envie de nos voisins américains. Dans le dernier tiers du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, le cheval canadien, déjà bien connu en Nouvelle-Écosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick, prit la direction des États-Unis. Il y participa notamment à la création ou à l'amélioration de races telles que le morgan, le standardbred, l'américain saddlebred et plusieurs autres. Ce petit cheval eut également un grand rôle à jouer dans le développement du Bas-Canada (Québec) et du Haut-Canada (Ontario).

Au milieu de XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, ce cheval, qui avait été si populaire et faisait l'envie de tous, commença à décroître en nombre, en raison de son exportation massive, de l'importation de chevaux étrangers et de la mécanisation des transports : bateaux et trains à vapeur faisaient leur apparition. Au point qu'à la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, les autorités gouvernementales commencèrent à s'inquiéter à son sujet.

## «NOUS ÉLEVONS POUR NOS ENFANTS LES CHEVAUX DE NOS PÈRES»

L'[Association québécoise du cheval canadien](#) (AQCC), créée en 1998, est un organisme à but non lucratif qui a pour but de promouvoir le cheval canadien dans ses standards d'origine au Québec. Sa mission est de protéger et de promouvoir la race selon ses caractéristiques d'origine, comme elles sont décrites dans le tome 1 du *Livre de la généalogie du cheval Canadien* de la Société des éleveurs de chevaux canadiens. Sa devise est « Nous élevons pour nos enfants les chevaux de nos pères »

Les objectifs poursuivis par l'AQCC sont de regrouper les éleveurs et propriétaires de chevaux canadiens du Québec ainsi que toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent à ce patrimoine animalier, de représenter les membres auprès de toute instance susceptible de contribuer au rayonnement de la race, et enfin d'organiser diverses [activités](#) afin de mettre le cheval canadien en valeur, notamment la Journée du cheval canadien et le concours Petit cheval de fer. L'AQCC organise en outre des cours sur la génétique et des ateliers pour apprendre à atteler et à seller les chevaux; elle veille aussi à la promotion de l'histoire du cheval canadien. Malgré toute l'attention des éleveurs inconditionnels du cheval canadien dans tout le pays, la race est encore en danger et considérée à risque, notamment par Rare Breeds Canada.

*Le cheval canadien : notre heritage*

On trouve aujourd'hui le cheval canadien dans toutes les provinces canadiennes, où il fait l'honneur et la fierté de ses propriétaires. On peut l'admirer entre autres au parc historique de [Upper Canada Village](#) en Ontario, au Ross Farm Museum de Nouvelle-Écosse, au [Village acadien](#) du Nouveau-Brunswick, au Village historique Kingslanding, également au Nouveau-Brunswick, ainsi qu'au Sherbrooke Village de Nouvelle-Écosse. Au Québec, le cheval canadien est notamment présent au [Village québécois d'antan](#) de Drummondville et sur le [site de la Nouvelle-France](#) à Saint-Félix-d'Otis au Saguenay.

Dans les dernières décennies, le cheval canadien s'est classé parmi les meilleurs au monde (et même quelquefois le meilleur) en compétition d'attelage. Ce petit cheval à la crinière hirsute et à la queue abondante était la fierté de nos grands-pères dans le passé et il fera l'honneur de nos petits-fils dans l'avenir.

## EFFORTS DE CONSERVATION

En 1885, dans le but de combattre ce déclin, le gouvernement du Québec, sous la direction du [Dr J.A. Couture](#), créa une commission qui avait pour mandat d'examiner les chevaux canadiens encore existants et de les inscrire dans un *stud-book*, ou livre généalogique. Ce livre fut officiellement ouvert le 16 décembre 1886. Les progrès furent lents et en 1895, on créa la Société des éleveurs de chevaux canadiens. Quelques années plus tard, on entreprit un nouveau livre généalogique contenant les standards du cheval canadien, sous la direction du gouvernement fédéral et du Dr J.G. Rutherford, commissionnaire.

Dans l'espoir de régulariser, de stabiliser et de préserver la race, le Dr Rutherford et le ministère fédéral de l'Agriculture établirent alors les [standards du cheval canadien](#):

« Les étalons ne doivent pas excéder 15 mains 3 pouces et les juments 15 mains 2 pouces. Le poids préféré pour les étalons est entre 1 100-1 350 livres et entre 1 050-1 250 livres pour les juments. La tête est large avec un regard courageux, une silhouette dénotant puissance. Les oreilles bien écartées, la poitrine large et bien remplie, les épaules fortes et obliques, la croupe longue et large, légèrement oblique et musclée, les pieds forts et presque immunisés contre la maladie. ».

Même si le cheval canadien n'a pas de couleur fixe, il apparaît généralement en noir, brun, bai et alezan. Six ans plus tard, en 1907, le ministère fédéral de l'Agriculture ouvrit son propre programme de conservation en instaurant lui-même l'élevage de chevaux canadiens à Cap-Rouge, au Québec – lieu où Albert de Cap Rouge, un étalon important pour la race canadienne, a été élevé. Cet élevage du gouvernement fédéral, qui comptait plus de 40 chevaux, se poursuivit pendant plusieurs années mais, en raison de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, on dut y mettre fin en 1940. Le gouvernement du Québec, désirant prendre la relève, acheta alors plusieurs de ces chevaux canadiens et continua l'élevage de ceux-ci à la ferme expérimentale de Deschambault. En novembre 1981, tous ces chevaux furent vendus à l'encan à des éleveurs membres de la Société des éleveurs de chevaux canadiens. À ce moment, moins de 400 chevaux canadiens étaient encore vivants.

Reconnaissant son apport au développement de notre pays, le gouvernement du Québec l'a reconnu Cheval patrimonial du Québec en 1999 et le Parlement du Canada comme Cheval national du Canada en avril 2002

Pourtant, aujourd'hui encore, il est plutôt méconnu dans son propre pays. Quand les gens voient arriver ce petit cheval vigoureux et fier, ils sont surpris et demandent souvent : « De quelle race est ce cheval ? » « Un canadien », répond fièrement son propriétaire!

**Sandra Rowe**

[Association québécoise du cheval canadien \(AQCC\)](#)

**Gérard Lambert**

Président du Syndicat d'élevage national du cheval canadien-français (SENCCF)

## **THE CANADIAN HORSE**

**The province of Quebec is the cradle of the Canadian horse, the oldest breed of horses in North America. This heritage horse, also called "horse Canadian-French" or "little iron horse", has been the subject of many efforts of conservation since the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century: one then formally established its distinctive characters and organizations to ensure the breed was created. Since 1999, it is recognized at the provincial level as a race of the agricultural heritage of Quebec, joining the Canadian cow and the chantecler chicken. He was named the national horse of Canada in the Canadian Parliament in 2002. It has even become an archetype; in October 2007, the Ministry of transport of Quebec has changed all the Quebec horse signs with a horse to the silhouette of the Canadian horse breed. Nevertheless, this important representative of our animal heritage is still poorly known and threatened.**

History of the breed

The first horses that descend from the Canadian horse of today arrived in the land of new-France (today's province of Quebec) in July 1665, coming directly from the stud farm of the King of France, Louis XIV. According to historians, he had no horses living north of Mexico at this time. This first shipment had 12 mares and 2 stallions. A few other similar deliveries took place between 1667 and 1670.

The first horses were first handed over to religious communities and leaders of the colony. Thanks to the fertility of the Canadian Mares, who can give birth to foals for more than twenty years, their number grew quickly. In 1671, the intendant Jean Talon wrote to King Louis XIV to explain that additional shipments were no longer needed, that New France had enough horses to meet the needs of the population.



As the number of horses increased, some were handed over to farmers while remaining the property of the King of France for three years. The farmer was to breed the mare and deliver the first foal to the intendant in exchange for the right of ownership of the mare. In 1763, at the time of the Treaty of Paris by which France ceded the colony to England, there were 14,000 Canadian horses in New-France. The rapid growth of this breed continued, and in 1784, there were more than 24,000

The Canadian horse maintained a high standard of breeding for a very long time, at least until the conquest of 1760, without being cross-bred. With very strict conditions, the harshness of the climate and the limited resources were such that only the best survived and multiplied. The race lost a bit in size and gained some very specific features that we observe today.

The Canadian horse was used for farm work, transportation, the transportation of families, public transport and even races. At the beginning of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century, he was considered the best choice for its speed and endurance, as well as for his stamina, which allowed him to confront extreme situations. These qualities earned him the nickname of "*little iron horse*" or "*horse of steel*".

This horse was recognized as the best in North America and soon became the envy of our American neighbours. In the last third of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century, the Canadian horse, already well known in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, took over popularity in the United States. He participated notably to the creation or improvement of breeds such as the Morgan, the Standardbred, the American Saddlebred and many others. This little horse also had an important role to play in the development of lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario).

In the middle of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century, this horse, who had been so popular and was the envy of all, began to decrease in numbers, due to its massive export, importation of foreign horses and the mechanization of transport: boats and steam trains were appearing. To the extent that at the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century, government officials began to worry about this.

#### Conservation efforts

In 1885, in order to combat the decline, the Government of Quebec, under the direction of the [Dr. J.A. Couture](#), created a commission which had the mandate to examine the still existing Canadian horses and put it into a *Studor* stud book. This book was officially opened December 16, 1886. Progress was slow, and in 1895, Canadian horse breeders' society was created. A few years later, there began a new genealogy book containing the standards of the Canadian horse, under the direction of the federal Government and Dr J.G. Rutherford, Commissionaire. Hoping to regularize, to stabilize and preserve the breed, Dr. Rutherford and the Federal Department of Agriculture established then the [standards of the Canadian horse](#)

"The stallions must not exceed 15 hands 3 inches and 15 hands 2 inches mares. Weight preferred for stallions is between 1,100-1,350 pounds and 1,050-1,250 pounds for Mares. The head is broad with a brave look, a figure denoting power. Ears wide apart, the chest wide and busy, shoulders strong and oblique, long and wide, slightly oblique and muscled rump, feet strong and almost immune against any disease. »

Even if the Canadian horse has no fixed color, it usually appears in black, Brown, Bay and chestnut. Six years later, in 1907, the federal Department of Agriculture opened its own breeding program by establishing the Canadian horses at Cap-Rouge, Quebec - where Albert De Cap Rouge, one of the foundation studs was bred; an important benchmark for the Canadian race. This breeding of the federal Government, which had more than 40 horses, went on for several years, but due to the second world war, he had to end it in 1940. The Government of Quebec, wishing to take over, then bought several of these Canadian horse and continued farming at the experimental farm of Deschambault. In November 1981, all these horses were sold at the auction to members of the society of Canadian horse breeders. At that time, less than 400 Canadian horses were still alive.

### **"Preserving for our children the horse of our forefathers."**

The [Quebec the Canadian Horse Association](#) (AQCC), created in 1998, is a non-profit organization that aims to promote the Canadian horse in its standards of origin in Quebec. Its mission is to protect and promote the breed according to its original features, as described in volume 1 of the *book of the genealogy of the Canadian horse* Canadian horse breeders society. Its motto is "Preserving for our children the horse of our forefathers." The objectives pursued by the AQCC to group the breeders and owners of Canadian horses from Quebec, as well as all who are interested in this animal's heritage to represent members with any proceedings that may contribute to the reputation of the race, and finally to organize various [activities](#) to the Canadian horse in value, including the day of the Canadian horse and the little iron horse competition. The AQCC organises also courses on genetics and workshops to learn how to harness and saddle the horses; It also ensures the promotion of the history of the Canadian horse.

Despite the attention of fans nationwide Canadian horse breeders, the breed is still in danger and considered at risk, including the Rare Breeds Canada.

### ***The Canadian horse: our heritage***

Today the Canadian horse is in all Canadian provinces, where it is the honor and pride of its owners. One can admire it in the historical Park of [Upper Canada Village](#) in Ontario, the Ross Farm Museum of Nova Scotia, to the [Acadian Village](#) Brunswick, in the Village Kingslanding, also in New Brunswick history, as well as the Sherbrooke Village of Nova Scotia. In Quebec, the Canadian horse is notably present in the [Village québécois d'antan](#) Drummondville and on the [the new France site](#) to Saint-Félix-of Otis to the Saguenay.

In recent decades, the Canadian horse is ranked among the best in the world (and sometimes even the best) in team competition. This little horse with the shaggy mane and abundant tail was the pride of our grandfathers in the past and he will have the honor of our grandsons in the future. In recognition of his contribution to the development of our country, the Government of Quebec has recognized the Quebec horse heritage in 1999 and the Parliament of Canada as national horse of Canada in April 2002.

Yet, even today, it is rather unknown in his own country.

When people see this small proud sturdy horse, they are surprised and often ask: "What breed is this horse?" "Canadian", the owner proudly replies!

**Sandra Rowe**

[Quebec Association of the Canadian horse \(AQCC\)](#)

**Gérard Lambert**

President of the Union of national breeding of the horse Canadian-french (SENCCF)



## **HORSES TO CANADA** by Bill Kane (The Kings Daughter Journal spring 2017)

Did you know that there were no horses in Canada before 1665? In 1665 King Louis IV decided to send 21 horses from the royal stables to Quebec. Two Stallions and nineteen mares were picked for the journey. In the Jesuit Relations for 1665 it is reported that on the 16<sup>th</sup> of July a ship arrived carrying Jean Bourdon with 12 horses. We also know that on September 12 1665 the new governor Courcelles arrived with 3 more horses aboard the St. Sebastien. So we are sure that at least 15 of the 21 made it to New France. There is no mention of the other six but they could have come over on another ship that year, or some of them could have perished on the difficult journey over. However these were the first horses to arrive in all of Canada. It is from this first group that the Canadian horses began. The local Indians were amazed at these gentle beasts and began to refer to them as the French Moose and naturally all the braves wanted one for themselves. It seems likely that this first contingent were the famous Percheron horses from the area of Perche which is now in the province of Normandy, France. What is surprising is that the Canadian Encyclopedia tells us that the oldest fossils of horses are found in North America but somehow they became extinct. Some of these early horses were able to make it to Asia over the then existing land bridge and were first domesticated in China. So in 1665 we were just bringing the horse back to its native heritage.

Sources:

The Canadian Encyclopedia  
The Jesuit Relations for 1665

The *Canadian Moose* was introduced to me by Bill Kane, Vice-President of the King's Daughters Journal  
[http://fillesduroi.org/src/kings\\_daughters.htm](http://fillesduroi.org/src/kings_daughters.htm)



Canadian Horse websites:

[http://cherrycreekcanadians.ca/canadian\\_horse\\_history.html](http://cherrycreekcanadians.ca/canadian_horse_history.html)  
<http://www.kendalhills.ca/canadian-horses/>  
<https://www.northernhorse.com/willowview/biohistory.html>  
<http://www.fermelitjens.com/>

In 2002, Parliament passed an act naming The Canadian Horse “the National Horse of Canada.”



The stallion Excellence Fablo Dandy displays the characteristic features typical of the Canadian Horse breed. He is currently the Canadian stallion having sired the most offspring © Canadian Horse Breeder Massawippi, North Hatley (Québec) **Manon L'Ecuyer**  
[archambault8@sympatico.ca](mailto:archambault8@sympatico.ca)

Source:

[http://www.ameriquefrancaise.org/en/article-306/Canadian\\_Horse:\\_a\\_Quebec\\_Agricultural\\_Treasure.html](http://www.ameriquefrancaise.org/en/article-306/Canadian_Horse:_a_Quebec_Agricultural_Treasure.html)  
[Martin.fournier@celat.ulaval.ca](mailto:Martin.fournier@celat.ulaval.ca)

## GETTING TO KNOW OUR GUINDON ARTISTS!



DEBRA CICHOSKI (*grand-daughter of Telesphore Guindon and Rosalie Tremblay*)

### Pen and Ink and Markers

Debra Cichoski is the daughter of David Guindon. Debra and Howard attended the 2015 Guindon reunion in Laval/St.Eustache, Quebec. She lives in Troy, Michigan with her husband Howard (photographer). They have a son and grandson.

Debra has a degree in graphic and commercial art. She worked for several years as a graphic artist for a major defense contractor. She has always enjoyed drawing and writing. She says "I am using the gifts God has given me to share my heart and love for the Lord." I have been drawing my special little character for as long as I can remember and she is now the star of a line of Christian Greeting cards. I have also used her for the illustrations of a book on marriage and presently working on illustrating a book of poems for children. The cards "Because of Him" are sold at Faith@Work, in Troy."

Debra has also used her artistic and writing ability for various mission field projects, both locally and abroad. She is presently engaged with a non-prophet organization working to make a difference in the city of Detroit.

Her latest venture "Freely Given" is the writing and development of two Spiritual and experiential programs. Through these hands on, narrated events, each person is able to experience the word of God by using all of their senses. As of this past year over 4,000 people have participated in these programs. They have been presented locally as well as being translated into Portuguese and experienced in the Favelas' of Brazil. She is amazed at how God can use just a little bit of talent and a very grateful heart for His purpose.

Debra and Howard hope to some day create a book of her spiritual writings and devotions combined with his photography.



**JEREMY JARVIS** (Great-grandson of *Telesphore Guindon* and *Rosalie Tremblay*)

Jeremy Jarvis. Son of Debra Cichoski's sister, Karen (Guindon) Jarvis. Karen, was at the Quebec 2015 Guindon family reunion with Debra, their husbands and dad, David Guindon.

Jeremy lives in Ohio. He is an accomplished artist who works in a variety of media and has been commissioned for murals all over the U.S. including large corporations such as Budweiser. He has also done murals for shopping malls, churches, restaurants, city buildings, (indoor and out). He has illustrated several book covers, also portraits of people, animals, houses...the list goes on and on.

Jeremy is simply passionate about art! Jarvis Art Studio was established in 2012.

Jeremy Jarvis grew up in Southeast Michigan, in the town of Romeo. His inspiration to create lead him to Chicago, where he attended The School of the Art Institute of Chicago. He then attended the Columbus College of Art and Design in Columbus, Ohio, where he attained his B.F.A. in Fine Art. Jarvis now creates art Nationwide through his company Jarvis Art Studio, based in Columbus, where he lives with his wife and four children.

Jeremy Jarvis has exhibited in galleries and museums throughout the United States and the world. Including "The Society of Illustrators Museum," in New York City, the "Springfield Art Museum" in Springfield, Missouri and the "Art Leaders Gallery" in West Bloomfield, Michigan. His work also appears in private collections throughout the United States and as far as Africa.

Contact Jeremy D Jarvis:  
[jjarvis@jarvisartstudio.com](mailto:jjarvis@jarvisartstudio.com)  
<http://jarvisartstudio.com/>



## JEAN-YVES GUINDON

Self-taught (Great grandson of Isidore Guindon and Eva LePage)

EXPOSITION: 5-13 August 2017

A poster for the 28th edition of the Guindon exhibition. It features a large watercolor painting of a rural scene with a red barn, green fields, and trees. The text on the poster includes "Guindon 28<sup>ème</sup> édition" and "Exposition d'aquarelles". There is a small portrait of the artist in the bottom right corner of the poster.

### Guindon vous invite à sa 28<sup>e</sup> exposition champêtre du 5 au 13 août 2017

Plus d'une centaine d'oeuvres récentes et  
une grande variété de reproductions giclées

N'oubliez pas les dentelles et broderies  
du Musée-boutique à Jeannette

Nouvelles heures d'ouverture:

13h à 16h, beau temps, mauvais temps

1072, route 321 nord  
Saint-André-Avellin, Québec J0V 1W0  
(819) 983-3451  
[www.guindonjy.com](http://www.guindonjy.com)



Aussi disponibles chez l'artiste:

reproductions giclées numérotées  
petites reproductions  
cartes de souhaits

sur rendez-vous: 819 983-3451

sur le site: [www.guindonjy.com](http://www.guindonjy.com)

Native of Buckingham, Québec, Jean-Yves Guindon has basked in the arts since childhood. In 1984, he quit his job as Director of the Gatineau Airport in order to pursue his passion for art. At age 34, he opened an art gallery in Gatineau with the support of his wife, Jeannette. The growing demand for his paintings brings the self-taught artist to settle in Saint-André-Avellin in 1990. This move nurtures his creativity and imagination. The muse is present and his paintings evolve.

His works illustrate bucolic scenes, landscapes, and poetic scenes shaped by his imagination and emotions.

Guindon has earned his living exclusively from his art since 1988.

His watercolors are exhibited in his private gallery in Saint-André-Avellin in the Petite-Nation in Outaouais. <http://www.guindonjy.com/nouvelles/>

Annual rural exhibition since 1990 at his gallery and residence, St-André-Avellin, Qc

### Web site:

<http://www.guindonjy.com/>

### Quick link to this file:

<http://guindonjy.artacademie.com>



1072, route 321 nord,  
St-André-Avellin, Qc J0V 1W0

819-983-3451  
[www.guindonjy.com](http://www.guindonjy.com)  
[aquarelle@guindonjy.com](mailto:aquarelle@guindonjy.com)

*J. Guindon*  
artiste

**Jean-Yves Guindon**

Titulaire d'un doctorat honoris causa, Université du Québec en Outaouais  
Maître en Beaux-Arts, Académie internationale des Beaux-Arts du Québec  
Médaille de l'Ordre de Gatineau  
Ambassadeur Symposium Gatineau en Couleurs

## OUR FUTURE GUINDON ARTISTS

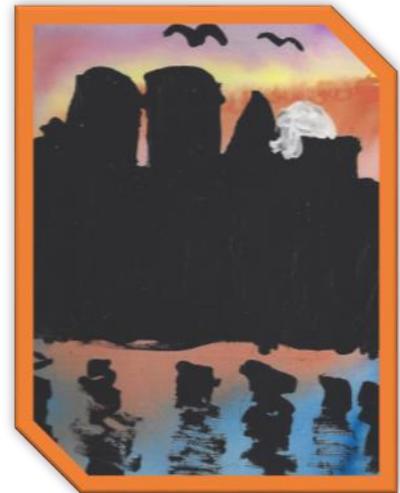


### CHLOE SALVALAGGIO

(Great Great Grand-daughter of Leonard Thomas (Tom) Yandeau and Elize Jourdain)

In our upcoming Guindon Journals we would like to feature our up and coming young Guindon artists. Do you have anyone in your family that shows promise of being an artist? Please share their story with us. When did they start drawing? How old were they? What age are they now? Where do they live? Where do they get their artistic talents from?

Our first young artist we are featuring is Chloe Salvalaggio, grand daughter of Faye Boychuk whom we featured in the Guindon Journal #50. Chloe lives in Alberta and is 9 years old. She has been drawing and using colours since she was of age to hold a crayon in her hand. She tells people that her Lita (Faye) is an artist and she has influenced her. They started a Memory book three years ago in which Chloe draws then Faye writes what Chloe and her sister Layla's favourite part of that memory drawing is.



## Artist expression

The arts provide the opportunity to explore our inner inspirations and depths, and not surprisingly, psychologists seem to have an affinity for artistic expression. Psychologists are using their love of music, dance and the visual arts to help others, to study human processes and simply to express themselves.

## Future GUINDON Reunion Plans:



### PROPOSED CALIFORNIA 2018 GUINDON REUNION COMMITTEE:

Members who have shown interest in being on the 2018 Guindon Reunion Committee:  
Lisa Guindon (California), Bernard Guindon (Quebec), Kay and Richard Williams (Florida), Archie Lintz (Indiana), Jeanne McMann (Alberta), Dolores Guindon-Allard (Quebec), Claire Bowers (Arizona).

A big thank you to Lisa Guindon for her support in agreeing to help co-ordinate the proposed reunion in California 2018. Thank you Bernard for agreeing to be our bilingual contact and to Kay and Richard to work with the committee to plan for the next reunion. We welcome all Guindons and hope to have good representation from the Western provinces and states.  
Best wishes to each of you carrying this tradition forward! *Laverne*

Message from Bernard Guindon:

*I would like to be the French resource assistant for the text and research in Quebec.*

*I discovered a book written by Michel Brunette, Étude de généalogie historique d'une branche de la famille Guindon, dans la région de Montréal et de l'Outaouais sur une période de cinq siècles (de Pierre Guindon à Jean-Pierre Guindon), 2010. This book can be read on site at Archives de Gatineau (929.209714) or here in St-Eustache. Very well documented about life of Jean and Paul families, contracts they signed, properties they owned and many other historical matters. ...it is in French but it is a must that I should have discovered before our meeting in St-Eustache.*

*It would be a great pleasure to work with Lisa.*

Bernard Guindon

102-100, Du Pomerol

Ste-Marthe-sur-le-Lac, QC, J0N 1P0 [450-473-6446](tel:450-473-6446)

Bernard Guindon of Quebec has agreed to be the contact person for both our French and English members. Please contact Bernard if you would like to help plan the next reunion.

Bernard Guindon du Québec a accepté d'être la personne-pour les membres s'exprimant en français ou s'exprimant en anglais. S'il vous plaît contacter Bernard si vous souhaitez aider à planifier la prochaine reunion. email [BERNARD GUINDON](mailto:BERNARD.GUINDON)

Message from Lisa Guindon:

*So nice to have some news of the Guindon Reunion. I'm also excited to hear of Bernard's finds about our heritage and will be very interested to hear and read more about it. Very pleased he has agreed to assist the committee and know he will be a valuable asset in whatever capacity he wishes to take on. I'm also looking forward to working with you all towards our common goal of furthering the knowledge of our shared ancestry and in turn sharing it with others like minded and some who don't know they are yet. It was not an easy task last reunion to have our Eastern Canadian cousins join us (even close family in their own back yard) and as Bernard stated a little sad. I really hope some of them will be excited to come to California. I'm not entirely sure how many Guindons are in California but I don't believe there are many. I personally have only heard of one other family in the general area where I live. We will definitely need some out of state/country Guindons to help with attendance. In a previous email I mentioned a program that my brother has that will allow us to have online meetings. I'm seeing him soon and will ask him to install on my pc and show me how it works. Maybe we can come up with a scheduled meeting time that we can all (those interested) work around. It would be good to have some preliminary discussion about California, ideas and reunion possibilities. If I can figure it out I will send an invite. Looking forward to working with you all.*

*Lisa Guindon*



# The French Genealogy Blog

## THE FRENCH GENEALOGY BLOG

<http://french-genealogy.typepad.com/genealogie/about-anne.html>

### Anne Morddel

- Author, blogger, researcher and speaker with a specialization in French genealogy
- Certified Genealogist (Board for the Certification of Genealogists, certificate number 1019) since July of 2011
- Member of the Association of Professional Genealogists
- **Based in France and regularly visiting French archives facilities**
- Researching and writing family histories and reports since 2007
- Creator and sole author of over 550 informative posts on "The French Genealogy Blog", a leading source and online manual, in English, on French genealogical research



### THE ARCHIVES OF POITIER, VIENNE, FRANCE

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

Here you can see images of the parish registers and civil status of Loudun:  
Choose from the dropdown menus:

#### TYPE OF ACTS:

- **PARISH AND CIVIL REGISTERS**
  - ◆ St Pierre du Marché baptisms 1539—1792
  - ◆ St Pierre du Martray baptisms 1594—1912
- **Census of the population**
- **Old maps**
- **Newspapers of the local press 1773-1944**



Our visit to Loudun, France corrects some of the discrepancies in the Guesdon/Guindon records in past Guindon Newsletters.

Baptism of François, son of Jehan Guesdon and of Françoise Collet  
Friday, 25 of March 1622, St Pierre du Martray, Loudun, France  
Acte of bapteme de Francois, fils de Jehan Guesdon et de Françoise Collet – 25 de Mars 1622, St Pierre du Martray a Loudun, France

### **Baptêmes of François Guesdon and Marie Mollé children:**

#### **Loudun - Saint-Pierre-du-Martray—Baptêmes**

1. Jehan Guesdon Monday 16 June 1653
2. Pierre Guesdon Sunday 15 Mar 1654; and died before 1662
3. Antoine Guesdon Friday 2 January 1656
4. François Guesdon Sunday 14 January 1657
5. Marie Guesdon Saturday 11 of May 1658

#### **Loudun - Saint-Pierre-du-Marché – Baptêmes**

6. Marie Guesdon Saturday 15 Nov 1659
7. Jeanne Guesdon Tuesday 22 Feb 1661

#### **Loudun - Saint-Pierre-du-Martray—Baptêmes**

- 8 Pierre Guesdon Sunday 24 Sep 1662—Our Common Ancestor**
- 9 Charles Guesdon Monday 29 Oct 1663
- 10 François Guesdon Saturday 14 Mar 1665
- 11 Jehan (Jean) Guesdon Thursday 10 Jun 1666
- 12 Elizabeth Guesdon Monday 30 Jan 1668
- 13 Françoise Guesdon Thursday 8 Aug 1669

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

## **WEBSITES OF INTEREST**

**[THE GUINDON JOURNAL](#)** 1992—present (The Guindon Journal is now available at this site)

History of New France <http://www.lookbackward.com/perrault/perr1/newfrance/>

Our Guindon Connections: <https://peterinvan.wordpress.com/nos-familles/>

### **A Little Trivia from the Costco Connection magazine July/August 2017 Volume 30 page 19:**

According to Charlotte Gray, adjunct research professor in the Department of History at Carleton University, Ottawa, Poutine (French fries covered in cheese curds and smothered in gravy) is a modern invention, not a traditional dish of rural Quebec. A milk glut in the 1950s prompted dairies to use up excess supplies as cheese curds, and an enterprising chef did the rest.



# WEBSITES:

## **ST EUSTACHE GENEALOGY SOCIETY**

<http://sgse.org/>

The Genealogical Society of St. Eustache is a non-profit organization founded and incorporated in 1997. It is also a member of the Virtual Museum of Canada

## **QUEBEC GENEALOGY & FAMILY HISTORY**

<https://www.genealogiequebec.com/en/>

Covers all of Quebec, parts of Ontario, Acadia and more.....

**LAFRANCE** Linked to original Catholic and Protestant church documents for birth, marriage and death

**DROUIN** Most of the great tools from the Drouin Institute are now available searchable by family and collection. The Joseph-Drouin 1760-1880 and Gabriel-Drouin 1880-1935 Men and Women series. Histor File and Drouin Acadian files.

## **NEW TOOL FOR CANADIAN GENEALOGY—Gail Dever Genealogy Blog**

[http://genealogyalacarte.ca/?page\\_id=10169](http://genealogyalacarte.ca/?page_id=10169)

*Genealogy à la carte* is a daily blog about genealogy news, resources, and issues facing the genealogy community across Canada and, from time to time, in the United States and elsewhere around the world.

*Facebook for Canadian Genealogy* is a list of almost 800 Facebook groups and pages that can help genealogists research their ancestors who lived in Canada. In addition to listing resources for all Canadian provinces and territories, Gail Dever has included genealogical and historical societies, national and provincial archives, museums, military, photos, New France, British Home Children, First Nations, United Empire Loyalist groups, vintage photos, military history, and special interests — **in English and French.**

## **Societe Genealogique Du Nord-Quest - Edmonton, Alberta**

<http://www.sgno.ca/>

The society maintains a centre of French-Canadian genealogy research and provides assistance to those interested in genealogy and French-Canadian family history.

## **FRENCH GENEALOGY OF NORTH AMERICA**

<http://www.francoгене.com/quebec/index.php> - Your gateway to Franco-American and French-Canadian Genealogy on the Internet

## **AMERICAN-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

<http://acgs.org/> - The official quarterly journal of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society and a major benefit of membership in our society.

## **AMERICAN-FRENCH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (AFGS)**

<http://www.afgs.org/> - The AFGS is a genealogical and historical organization dedicated to the study and preservation of the French-Canadian culture.

## **GLOBAL GENEALOGY**

<http://globalgenealogy.com/> Everything for the family historian. Select from hundreds of genealogy books, archival supplies, history books and maps.

# Genealogy Research Websites:

## Societies:

[Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana](#)

[Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center IN](#)

[American-Canadian Genealogical Society](#)

[American-French Genealogical Society](#)

[British Columbia Genealogical Society](#)

[Genealogy and Archives Saint-Laurent Inc](#)

[Hastings County Historical Society](#)

[Kelowna and District Genealogy Society](#)

[La Société généalogique du Nord-Ouest](#)

[Maine Franco-American Genealogy Society](#)

[Massena Museum, New York](#)

[Michigan Genealogy On The Web](#)

[Nipissing Genealogy Society](#)

[Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society](#)

[Ontario Genealogical Society](#)

[Ottawa Archives](#)

<http://ottawa.ca/en/residents/arts-heritage-and-culture/city-ottawa-archives/collections-and-research>

[Quebec Family History Society](#)

[Société de généalogie et d'histoire de Saint-Eustache](#)

[St Lawrence County Historical Association \(SLCHA\)](#)

[Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Society](#)

[Vermont French-Canadian Genealogical Society](#)

[Vernon & District Family History Society](#)

[Wisconsin's French Connection](#)

<https://www.acgsi.org/>

<http://www.genealogycenter.org/Home.aspx>

<https://acgs.org/>

<http://afgs.org/site/>

<http://www.bcgsc.ca/>

<http://genealogieetarchivessaintlaurent.org/home.html>

<http://hastingshistory.ca/>

<http://www.kdgs.ca/>

<http://www.sgno.ca/>

<http://www.simplesite.com/MFGSWebsite/137296484>

<http://massena.us/178/Museum>

<http://www.migenweb.net/>

<https://nipissing.ogs.on.ca/>

<http://www.nnyacgs.com/>

<https://www.ogs.on.ca/>

<https://qfhs.ca/>

<http://sgse.org/>

<http://www.slcha.org/>

<http://www.uovgg.ca/>

<http://www.vt-fcgs.org/>

<http://www.vdfhs.com/>

<http://www.uwgb.edu/wisfrench/family/>

## France:

[Maison de l'Acadie](#)

[House of the Acadians](#)

<http://maisondelacadie.com/>

[Loudun, France Tourism](#)

[info@loudun-tourisme.fr](mailto:info@loudun-tourisme.fr)

## Canada:

[Canada's History Magazine](#)

[Founding of Ville-Marie](#)

<http://www.canadashistory.ca/>