

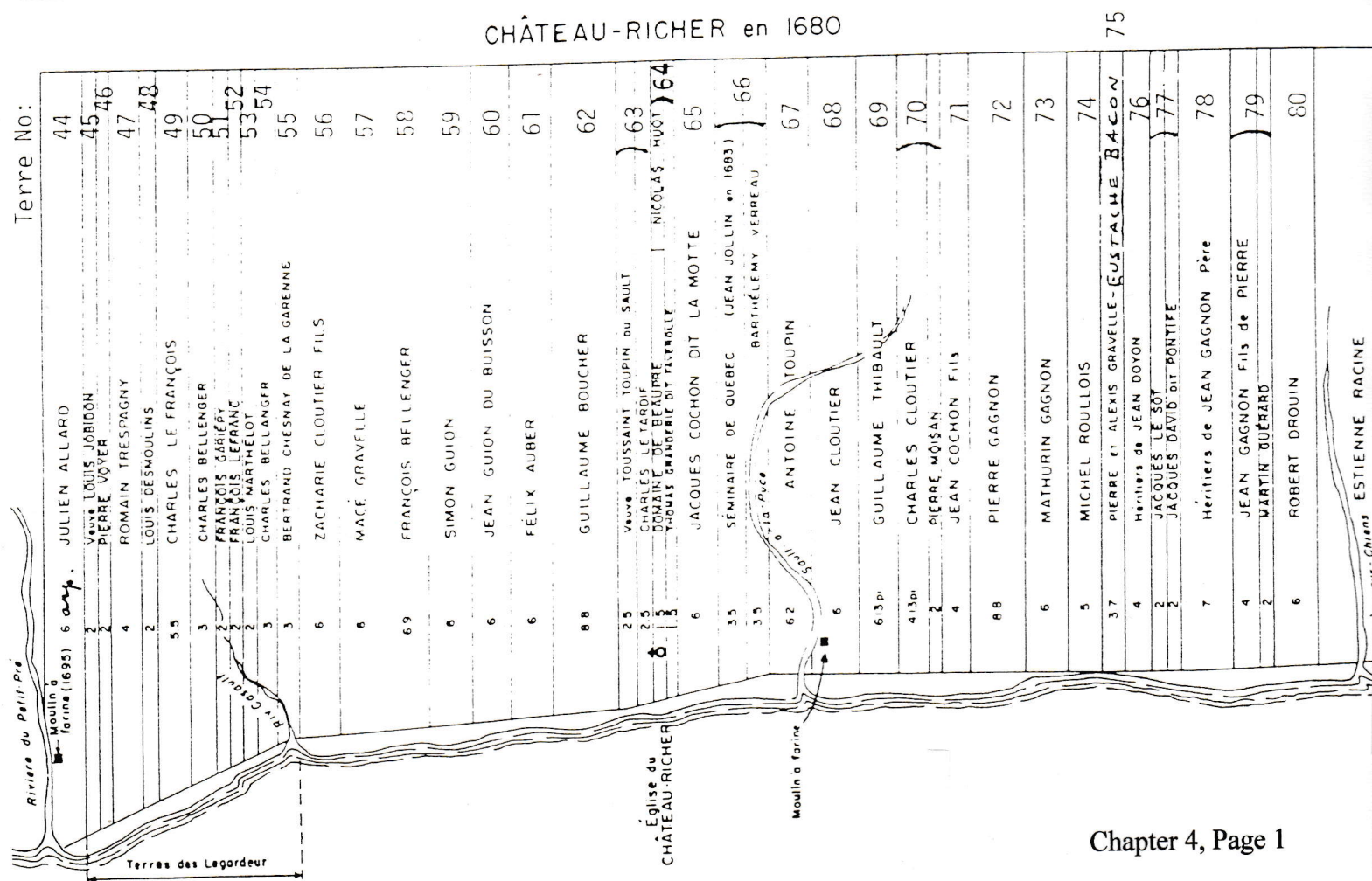
# CHAPTER FOUR

## The Guyon Heritage

*The Guyon Family Origins*

### JEAN GUYON AT BEAUPORT

*Jean Guyon established himself at Beauport. His son, also named Jean, was a royal surveyor and married Elisabeth Couillart, daughter of Guillaume and Guillemette Hebert, on 27 November 1645. His father, Jean Guyon, built him a home of 27 feet long by 18 feet wide and gave him two arpents of cultivated land in Beauport which made up the remainder of the plot given to Francois Belanger as a result of his marriage to Marie Guyon, his daughter.*



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All the Belangers whose ancestry leads back to Francois Belanger should be interested in the history of the Guyon family. Marie Guyon was the wife of Francois and her family is an important link to the heritage of those descendants of Francois.

Jean Guyon and his wife, Mathurine Robin, had 9 children. Their first child was born in 1617, the last in 1639 and Marie was the fourth of these.

## GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY

*Reprint of an article on Jean Guyon written by Mme. Pierre Montagne, Paris; appearing in the French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review in 1969*

### Jean Guyon, Before His Departure For Canada

Jean Guyon, who with a small and elegant handwriting signs 'Guion', is the ancestor not only of a multitude of Guyons, but also of Dions, Dionnes, and in general of many citizens of North America.

The interest that his descendants have in him, manifested in a few letters, which I received after the publication of Tourouvre et les Juchereau, encouraged me to pursue my researches of Tourouvre in Mortagne, where through the kindness of Mr. Farce I had access to the old minutes of his study, as I had at Tourouvre, thanks to the obliging assistance of Mr. Pierre Debray; to both I want to express here my deepest gratitude.

### THE FAMILY OF JEAN GUYON

We find his father, Jacques Guyon, for the first time at Tourouvre, Monday, 6 January 1578; he is a witness at the sale of lands in Autheuil; it is said that he was not able to sign his name. His patronymic name is new in the region; although, the year before, 29 January 1577, Mathurin Guyon, merchant, residing at Mamers, in the ancient province of Maine, lent the sum of 90 pounds to Mr. Jean de Bleuves, pastor of Bivilliers. The registers of Mamers do not go that far. Mr. Chevalier, notary in the town, deposited in the department archives of the Sarthe, minutes dating after 1642; the others have disappeared.

Jacques Guyon, for his part, lives at Tourouvre; he acts again as a witness, Sunday 13 August 1581. And Friday 15 April 1583, he and his wife, Marie Huet, arrange a donation<sup>1</sup> for the one who will survive the other. This document discreetly concealed among all the others, is the only one which gives us the family name of Jean Guyon's mother.

Let us come back to Jean Guyon, of much more renown, who has been much more spoken of. He is baptized 18 September 1592; his godfathers are Jean Collin and Pierre Dolivet, his godmother, Catherine Goddin.

He spent his childhood at Tourouvre where, Sunday, 21 November 1604 Jacques Guyon, his father, is mentioned in due place among the notables who elect a procurator as their representative in the affairs which they hold in common.

May 18, 1614, Jean Guyon, whose small and gay signature, like small flags waving the wind, is recognized at first sight among so many illegible and discouraging handwritings, lends to Pantaleon

<sup>1</sup> We would call this a 'WILL', today. It was a contract to leave possessions and make arrangements for the care of someone.



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Bigot, farmer of Autheuil, a sum which consisted of "a small gold pistol, pieces of fifty-two sous, quarters of crowns and other silver pieces", for a value of 84 pounds. He is already a mason and is successful in his affairs, being only twenty-two years old. In fact he is thinking of founding a family to go out on his own, leaving Jacques Guyon and Marie Huet alone in their house at Tourouvre, having as neighbors Marin Lousche, son of Francois, the children of Robert Mullard and the seigneur (lord) of Tourouvre.

Like his sister, and maybe as a consequence of her marriage, it is at Mortagne that he finds his life companion. The pastor of Saint-Jean of Mortagne records that "12 June 1615, Jehan Guyon, of the parish of Tourouvre, and Mathurine Robin of this parish were married".

We would have liked to know if Robert Giffard attended the wedding of the one who one day was to pay him quit-rent. He also is a proprietor at Autheuil, he also has started his career at Tourouvre which he has just left to follow his eldest brother, Mr. Nicolas Pinquet, principal of the college of Mortagne.

But Tourouvre has not forgotten its child Jean Guyon from whom is ordered, November 30, 1615, a pile of stones for the steeple of Saint-Aubin's church. The older mason with whom he is working is Jean Froger whose house is near his, in Saint Jean's parish, in Mortagne. It is in this house that the following children were born:

18 April	1617	Barbe
1 August	1619	Jean
2 August	1621	Simon
18 March	1624	Marie <sup>2</sup>

We will come back to this subject when we cover his domicile in Mortagne.

Jacques GUYON was born before 1572 in France and died before 26 February 1623. His wife, Marie HUET, was born before 1575 in France, died in 1626 and was buried on 26 February 1626 in St-Jean de Mortagne, Perche, France.

Their son, Jean GUYON-SIEUR DU BUISSON was born on 18 September 1592 in Tourouvre, Perche, France, died on 30 May 1663 in Beauport, Quebec and was buried on 31 May 1662 in Quebec. The Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Francais (Drouin) states that he is "de St-Jean de Mortagne, Perche" and the ancestor of Cardinal Begin, of Ferland, and of Louis Frechette. There is more information in Volume III. It further notes "Macon," "Homme instruit," and "de Perche"

Jette's Dictionnaire Genealogique has "engage 14-03-1634 par Robert GIFFARD; macon; concession de l'arriere-fief Dubuisson dans Beauport 14-03-1634, herite par son fils Jean. [DBC I 369, AG-FNF, TRV, AG-Or, MSGCF (95): 3-7]".

## JEAN GUYON-SIEUR DU BUISSON

### JEHAN GUYON AND THE STEEPLE TOWER OF THE CHURCH AT TOUROUVRE

The memory of an early Canadian greets us immediately at the threshold of the church; the visitor will be moved with emotion, more than by his tour of inspection, in touching at the left, under the steeple tower, the door frame of Pierre Blanche and in ascending the thirty-one steps which lead to the second floor of the tower, as far as the arches of the lower side.

On 30 November 1615, at Mace Pichons home, under the sign of the white Horse, the parishioners of Tourouvre, represented by four of their number, ordered "Jehan Froger and Jehan Guyon,

<sup>2</sup> Marie was to later marry our ancestor Francois Bellanger in Quebec.



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masons by trade, living in the parish of Saint-Jean de Mortagne" to replace a wooden flight of stairs which was still there.<sup>3</sup>

These old worn steps were provided with an iron edging and covered with cement, but it is only necessary to raise ones head to view their underside, to see them just as they came from the hands of the workman, with the tool mark everywhere visible. And Jean Guyons hand was steady enough to write an act worthy of a notary.<sup>4</sup> It was drawn up for Giffards departure in 1634 with his wife and his last six children,<sup>5</sup> the eldest of whom was eighteen, and the youngest, born 3 March 1634, Marie Aillebousts godson, was at most only a few months old.<sup>6</sup> When Jehan Guyon and his contemporaries, either from the Mortagne or the Ste-Anne road, or from Bivilliers or Buberte, gazed over the Tourouvre tower, its slender spire, the pyramidal shaft which surmounted it, further dignified the knoll on which the village is so picturesquely situated. A violent storm brought it down on a Saturday, 15 January 1707, breaking the shaft where the slates are in a fish-fin pattern.<sup>7</sup> The structural pieces fell apart because they had not been repegged.

Already,<sup>8</sup> on Sunday, 20 June 1677. Rene Roger and Pierre Maheux, church wardens in charge of the church property, had informed the seigneur and other attendants, when vespers were letting out, that several repairs had to be made to the steeple tower, and declared they had had it announced in the sieur Cures weekly sermon, in order to find a carpenter "at the lowest price and bid", as a consequence of which, Robert Chasteau and two companions, had offered their services for 50 sols a day.

Whereupon, said seigneur and inhabitants "as of one voice" accepted Robert Chasteaus offer, because there was no carpenter more capable than he to carry out such difficult and perilous work. Was this work poorly done? Did the thirty years which had elapsed require further repair? The traveller (sic) arriving from Paris who admires the proud profile of the village, standing out against the sky, can well imagine what he has lost by the fall of that tower, constructed, like the church, in the flamboyant gothic period.

The notary of Tourouvre has preserved an act concerning Pierre Paradis, merchant of Mortagne, parish of Loise, under date of 4 June 1640. He came to receive from Claude Bailly, residing at Tourouvre, two hundred sickles ordered 11 February 1640, in the presence of Me Jacques Drouaire, tabelionat Mortagne, to be delivered by the feast of St. John the Baptist. (Among the witnesses of this delivery is included the signature of Jean Le Port, father of the Canadian Antoine Le Fort). It would appear that these sickles were intended for Canada.

<sup>3</sup> Said staircase being three and a half feet wide between the curving and the upright, and in height, 26 to 28 steps, and two more if necessary, with a door frame of Pierre Blanche of la Louverye at the bottom and entrance of this staircase, and said Froger and Guyon will be obligated to supply it, which the lime and sand, all in the cemetery of said Tourouvre, and buckets, ropes and other things necessary and proper to made said staircase, starting tomorrow, this coming Tuesday, without their being able to undertake any other task until said staircase is perfectly done, subject to all expenses, damage and interest. And this agreement has been made for the sum of 42 pounds; present, venerable person maitre Etienne Lepetit, priest, pastor of Tourouvre, residing there, and Jacques de la Forge, merchant, residing at Autheuil, witnesses who signed with the aforementioned Froger, Guyon, etc.... 11 (Extract of the notarial records of Tourouvre).

<sup>4</sup> on July 27, 1636, he drew up at Quebec the marriage contract of Robert Drouin, of Pin-la-Garenne, and Anne Cloutier, of Mortagne.

<sup>5</sup> The eldest of all, Barbe, married to Pierre Paradis, cutler at Mortagne, was about to give birth to a little girl, Charlotte, who was born April 4, 1634, and died shortly afterwards. The young couple emigrated, also, about 1641 or 1642, with young Jacques, born March 24, 1641 and he had an extensive Canadian posterity.

<sup>6</sup> Louis Guyon devoted an entire book (Montreal, 1927) to Jean Guyon and his descendants.

<sup>7</sup> Pitard, *Metangs historiques sur le Perche*. Mortagne, Daupeley Frere, 1866, page 443.

<sup>8</sup> Register of Nicolas Choiseau and Jean Debray, preserved at the Tourouvre notarial registry.



## THE CAREER OF JEAN GUYON

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Mortagne has recognized also the talents of Jean Guyon, where his reputation is well known. He was hired to fortify its walls, many sections of which are still standing, for the enjoyment of the tourist who strolls among the old hotels of this charming town. This order was given 21 July 1625, by Mr. Jehan Ailleboust<sup>9</sup> syndical procurator of the people of the town of Mortagne, promising to advance 150 ponds (sic), and to deliver scaffolding, water, lime and sand... This is when our master stone cutter learned at his own expense that honors sometimes are costly and that timely payments are rarely in the habits of towns.

Thus, 22 August, accompanied by Mr. Mathurin Roussel, he rushes to the Auditoire to urge the syndical procurator to see that the money and material will be delivered so that he may "work and make the others work" at the said walls, that which is promised for the following Wednesday. Thus we see Jean Guyon at the head of an enterprise of a certain importance. But he is not at the end of his troubles for having accepted to work for "the public".

And we find him again involved with men of the law and the syndical procurator, 13 October having completed a section, when he summons that the work which has been done be measured, that he be paid and that new advances be made, otherwise he will demand damages and will leave this enterprise without ever coming back to work on it. This time he was promised that the measurements would be taken the next day by the men of the office and that he would be paid by the receiver general.

But ... if Jean Guyon kept on working at the fortification of the walls, he must have persevered in his demands through legal channels for further settlements ... The receiver general, whose name is Rene Gentil, after an ordinance of the selectmen of Mortagne dated 12 June 1627, with regard to the two hundred and fifty pounds which are due him, gave him a hundred and one ... and his successor, Mr. Jean Pousset, a hundred more, and that in ... 1633.

He must have been engaged in other works for which he was paid more promptly as we will see later on. He must have been engaged in other works for which he was paid more promptly as we will see later on, after we will have looked at another phase of his professional life.

Master mason, Jean Guyon trained apprentices. We know two of them. The first contract of apprenticeship, which was passed before Mr. Sebastien Roussel, 22 April 1626, was with regard to Pierre Hayes, son of Ambroise, living in the same parish of Saint-Jean. During three years, starting from Pentecost, the master will teach him well and properly the trade of mason, providing also food, guidance, heat and shelter, and in exchange the apprentice will serve his master with loyalty and will give him for his pension thirty pounds for three years; it is understood that if young Pierre is not satisfied with the said Guyon, he will be free to leave after six months, by paying his expenses, with the title of expert. Zacharie Maheurst<sup>10</sup> sign the contract.

The 6th of July that follows, "Pierre Hayes, mason, living at the present time in the house of Jean Guyon" receives the sum of 28 pounds and 10 sous, which most likely was the pay for his apprenticeship.

The other contact, which is of 1632, six years later, concerns Jacques Patard, mason of Tourouvre, who came to Mortagne to learn his trade from Jean Guyon; it is but for a year starting the first

<sup>9</sup> Father of Marie Ailleboust who, by contract of July 9, 1634, will become the wife of Pierre Juchereau, brother of the two Canadians, who was a precious intermediary of their recruits at Tourouvre.

<sup>10</sup> Future Canadian surnamed "Point du jour" (break of day).



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day of Lent. The master has increased his price and it is 24 pounds for a year that Jacques Patard, father of the apprentice, gives 18 September, on the anniversary of the birth of Jean Guyon.

## THE DWELLING PLACES OF JEAN GUYON

29 September 1623, Jean Guyon comes back to Tourouvre ..., he came back certainly many other times, but without going to the notary ... he visited his relatives, has buried his aged father and took his mother with him. So, he comes to sell the family house to his neighbor and friend Marin Lam-sche, son of the godfather of his oldest sister, who gave him 23 March 1624, 55 pounds, the price which was agreed upon for the house.

Jean Guyon lives in the parish of his wife, Saint-Jean of Mortagne, with their children, Barbe, Jean, Simon, and Marie, and his aged mother Marie Huet, who followed her husband Jacques Guyon not quite three years after; in February of 1626, the pastor of Saint-Jean writes in the chapter of interments, "the 26th day of the said month and year, the mother of Jean Guyon."

His house, which was near the one belonging to Jean Froger, his associate of 1615, and the road going from Mortagne to Paris, was acquired from a mason, Marin Boucher<sup>11</sup>; it consists of two rooms on the first floor, an upstairs, a garden ... and a pigsty. It is evaluated 17 April 1632, for two hundred and forty pounds, but, at that time he had left it a number of years before. Already, the 10th of March 1626, he had acquired from Mr. Rodolph de la Mare, priest, a house located in the parish of Notre-Dame, comprising two lower chambers, with a high chamber and a small study-room over the lower chamber and an upstairs over the high chamber, with a cellar, a wood-house and a courtyard in front of the house ... This house, which seems to be more spacious, needed to be repaired. 15 June 1626, Jean Guyon comes to take possession of it, to light the fire and to stroll around, when, to his great displeasure, he finds that the upper chamber and the upstairs had been locked by Marguerite de la Mare, widow of Abraham Graggin, aunt of Mr. Rodolphe de la Mare, who took on herself to place here Andre Lasnier, Jacques and Rene Leger, roofers, to make the repairs which Jean Guyon refuses to pay. Jacques Chevalier, merchant, and Gaspard Boucher<sup>12</sup>, carpenter, are with Mr. Roussel witnesses of his protest.

This house, adjacent on the one hand to the heirs of the late Mr. Guillaume Catinat and on the other to the Religious of Saint-Eloi, was near Barberye Street (la rue de la Barberye) which extends from the Saint-Denis portal to the Collegiate of Toussaint<sup>13</sup>.

It became the home of the Guyon family, where its three last children were born:

Claude, 22 April 1629

Denis, 30 June 1630

Michel, 3 March 1634

It is in this house, in the presence of Mr. Mathurin Roussel, that 11 February 1632, was enacted the marriage contract between their oldest daughter Barbe and Pierre Paradis, gunsmith, son of the late Jacques Paradis and of his wife Michelle Pesle, his father and mother, assisted by the said Pesle, his mother, by Jacques and Guillaume Paradis, his brothers, Francois Lespinay, carpenter, his brother-in-law, and Jean Dupont, his cousin.

<sup>11</sup> Who, with his family, will also settle in Canada.

<sup>12</sup> Another future Canadian who left one or two years after Jean Guyon.

<sup>13</sup> Roussel, act of June 10, 1630.



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After they had promised to each other that they would celebrate this marriage according to the rites of our Holy Mother the Church, "as soon as it will be decided among themselves and their parents, if God consents and wills it", the parents made known their liberalities. This also shows the good standing of Jean Guyon and proves of his paternal love ... which is of great interest to us, French Canadian parents, as one of our major concerns being that life may not be too hard for the children.

As trousseau, Barbe had half a dozen sheets, half a dozen table clothes, twelve napkins, a feather bed comprised of a canopy, curtains, bed-clothes and bedstead, an expandable table with two forms, four stools, two chairs, one small bed, all made of wood; half a dozen porringers and half a dozen plates with a pot and a pint container, all made of pewter, two dishes and two cups also of pewter, a boiler with its spoon and cover and a small caldron and a frying pan, all made of iron.

Her parents are giving her 30 pounds the day of her wedding and 90 pounds a year after, which is a wise precaution. With regard to Pierre Paradis, his mother, his brothers and his brother-in-law let him have the usage for 6 years of all the tools and instruments needed for his trade, and the young couple will dwell during the lifetime of his mother in the house where she lives, if they think it proper.

The contract was signed by Barbe Guyon and her father, also by Guillaume Paradis. Pierre Paradis<sup>14</sup> is said to be unable to sign.

The most striking document of the life of Jean Guyon and the most interesting for our readers was photographed and published in the book of Alfred Cambray<sup>15</sup>. We have read it also in the minutes of Mathurin Roussel. It closes the list of the numerous acts which Jean Guyon passed before this notary before leaving "to establish, with the grace of God, a colony in New France".

## **END OF ARTICLE BY MME. PIERRE MONTAGNE, PARIS.**

Jean Guyon, Mathurin Robin and their children.

Mathurine Robin was born before 1599 in France. Mathurine may also have been known as Mathurine Madeleine Robin-Boule and she came from St Jean de Mortagne, Perche, Orne in France. She married Jean Guyon du Buisson on 2 June 1615 in St. Jean de Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. She died on 16 April 1662 and was buried the next day in Beauport, Quebec.

Jean Guyon du Buisson was born and baptized on 18 September 1592 in St Aubin, Tourouvre, Mortagne, France. He died on 30 May 1663 in Beauport, Quebec and was buried the next day. His family name has also been recorded as Guion du Buisson and includes dit names such as Dion-Guyon, Dionne, Dion and Dione. Jean was hired on 12 March 1634 by Robert Giffard, Mason, and received an "arriere-fief" in Beauport which was passed down to his son Jean.

By 1626 Jean Guyon needed a bigger house and he purchased one in the parish of Notre Dame de Mortagne. It had two rooms with low ceilings and a study above them. One room had high ceilings with an upstairs over that. There was also a cellar, a wood house and a courtyard. This house was on the Rue de la Barberie, which extended from the St. Denis Gate to the college of Toussaint. It was in this house in the parish of Notre-Dame de Mortagne that, on 11 February 1632, Barbe Guyon

<sup>14</sup> This Pierre Paradis, gunsmith, son-in-law of Jean Guyon, apparently illiterate, is not to be taken for another Pierre Paradis, cutler, who signed at many different instances "P. Paradis" in printed capital letters, especially March 3, 1639 (gr. Roussel).

<sup>15</sup> "ROBERT GIFFARD", page 34 and those following.



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entered into a marriage contract with Pierre Paradis, gunsmith, son of the late Jacques Paradis and of Michelle Pesle. Although Barbe was the eldest daughter of Jean Guyon, she was not quite 15 years of age. Pierre was attended by his mother, his brothers Jacques and Guillaume, his brother-in-law Francois Lespinay, carpenter, and his cousin Jean Dupont. As a trousseau, Barbe had half a dozen sheets, half a dozen table cloths, 12 napkins, a feather bed with canopy, curtains and bed clothes. She received the following items made of wood; an expandable table with two forms, 4 stools, 2 chairs and one small bed. Among her trousseau were pewter items; a half dozen porringers and plates with a pot and a pint container, 2 dishes and cups. There was also a boiler with it's spoon and cover and a small caldron and frying pan, all made of iron. She was to be given 30 pounds the day of her wedding and 90 pounds one year later. It appears that Jean Guyon financed Pierre's start by allowing him the use of all the tools and equipment needed for his trade for a period of 6 years. Jean Guyon and Mathurine Robin had 8 children born at Mortagne between 1617 and 1634. Only the six youngest accompanied them to Canada in the spring of 1634. The oldest, Barbe, followed with her husband Pierre Paradis, and their family, in 1651.

The children of Jean Guyon and Mathurin Robin were:

1. Barbe Guyon du Buisson was born on 18 April 1617 in St Jean de Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. She was baptized on 19 April 1617 in St Jean de Mortagne and died on 27 November 1700 at St Pierre, Isle Orleans, Quebec. She was buried on 29 November 1700 in St Pierre, Isle Orleans, Quebec. Barbe Guyon married Pierre Paradis on 11 February 1632 at Mortagne in France. They had at least twelve children, eight of whom were born in France and four in Canada. Barbe and Pierre came to New France around 1650 and settled in Quebec. Pierre Paradis was born in 1617 in Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. He died about 29 January and was buried on 29 January 1675 in St Famille, Isle Orleans, Quebec. Pierre Paradis was a cutler. He first lived in Notre Dame (1634) and then St Croix (1643) in Mortagne. On 20 March 1651, before notary Marthurin Barre, at Mortagne, Pierre Paradis, cutler, and Barbe Guyon, his wife (she signed: 'Barbe Dion'), sold his apartment with a small cellar, situated in the parish of St Croix, to Pierre Richard. Soon after that, he left for New France, where his father-in-law, Jean Guyon, had moved some 20 years before. In Canada, we find Pierre Paradis at Beauport, where the fief Du Buisson was located, granted to Jean Guyon. Pierre Paradis, while engaged in his cutlery trade, was said to own (in the 1667 census) eight head of cattle and 12 arpents under cultivation. Our Paradis ancestor was ill at the Hotel Dieu in Quebec when he made his will on 28 May 1670. In it, he asked to be buried in the pauper's cemetery of that hospital. His burial act is at St Famille, Isle Orleans, dated 29 January 1675. The notary Vachon drew up the inventory of Pierre's property the following April 3rd. This inventory says that he had married Barbe Guyon, daughter of Jean and Mathurine Robin, at Mortagne about 1633 (exact date was 11 February 1632) and that they had at least twelve children, eight of whom were born in France and four in Canada.
2. Jean Guyon du Buisson was born on 1 August 1619 in St Jean de Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. He was baptized on 1 August 1619 in St Jean de Mortagne. Jean married Elisabeth Couillard on 27 November 1645 in Quebec. He died on 13 January 1694 in Chateau Richer, Montmorency County, Quebec and was buried on 14 January 1694 in Chateau Richer.



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3. Simon Guyon du Buisson was born on 2 August 1621 in Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. He was christened on 2 September 1621 in Mortagne. Simon married Louise Racine on 10 November 1653 in Quebec. He died on 8 February 1682 in Quebec and was buried on 9 February 1682 in Quebec.
  4. Marie Guyon was born on 18 March 1624 in Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. She arrived in "Nouvelle-France", Quebec at age 10 on the same ship that brought Francois Bellanger who was 22 years of age. She was married to Francois Belanger on 12 July 1637 in Notre Dame de Quebec in Quebec. The records of the Church of the Latter Day Saints (Page 6,099) show a marriage between Francois and Marie Guyon on 12 July 1637 in Lisieux, Calvados, France. This information appears to be in error. Marie died on 29 August 1696 and was buried on 1 September 1696 in Cap St Ignace, Montmagny County in Quebec. Marie's husband, Francois, was born on 7 October 1612 in St Pierre de Sees, Touque, Normandy, France. He died between 1687 and 1691 in L'Islet sur Mer, L'Islet, Quebec. According to the Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit Region, he died during the winter of 1690-1691.
  5. Marie (another daughter) was born 29 January 1627 at St Jean de Mortagne in France. No information is available on this daughter.
  6. Claude Guyon was born and baptized on 22 April 1629 in Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. He married Catherine Colin on 7 February 1655 in Quebec. The marriage was performed in Jean Guyon's house. Claude also married Marguerite Binaudiere on 1 December 1688. Claude died in February 1694 and was buried on 23 February 1694 in St Famille, Isle Orleans, Quebec.
  7. Denis Guyon du Buisson was born about 30 June and was baptized on 30 June 1631 in Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. He married Elisabeth Boucher on 21 October 1659 in Quebec. He died on 30 August 1685 in Quebec and was buried on 31 August 1685 in Quebec.
  8. Michel Guyon was born about 3 March and was baptized on 3 March 1634 in Mortagne, Perche, Orne, France. He married Genevieve Marsolet on 4 September 1662 in Quebec. She died in 1702 and he died in 1704.
  9. Anonyme Guyon was born about 27 August, baptized on 27 August and died on 11 September 1638 in Quebec. The sex of this child was never recorded.
  10. Francois Guyon was born about 7 December and was baptized on 7 December 1639 in Quebec. He married Marie Madeleine Marsolet on 4 September 1662 in Quebec. Marie Madeleine and Genevieve Marsolet were sisters who married Francois and Michel (brothers) at what appears to be a double wedding. Francois died on 5 March 1718 in Beauport, Quebec and was buried on 6 March 1718 in Beauport, Quebec.