Chapter 5

A TIME OF EXPANSION

Angelique Guyon/Jacques L’Estourneau

**Angelique Guyon,** born about 1677, lived through a period of New France history that was pivotal for the fledgling colony. In 1663, the crown took back control of the colony from the Hundred Associates. From then on, New France was considered a province of France and grew steadily under new guidance.

Angelique’s birthplace is unknown. But by the time she was 4 years old, in 1681, her parents, Joseph Guyon and Genevieve Cloutier, had settled in L’Ange Gardien, about five miles north of Quebec and just slightly inland from the St. Lawrence River. Her older sister, Madeline, was born at Chateau Richer in 1674; her younger brother, Ignace, was born at L’Ange Gardien.

In 1694, when she was 17, Angelique married Jacques LeTourneau at St. Anne parish in La Perade. It’s not known when or where she died.

**ANGELIQUE GUYON6**; (**JOSEPH5** and GENEVIEVE CLOUTIER); b. about 1677; m. 8 Feb 1694 to Jacques Letourneau at St. Anne de la Perade; d. unknown but aft 1718.

**JACQUES L’ESTOURNEAU**; (DAVID and JEANNE GOBEIL or Baril), b. about 1667; d. unknown.

Children of this marriage were:

1. **MARGUERITE L’ESTOURNEAU7**; b. 20 Oct 1696, baptized 21 Oct at La Perade; m. 1716 to Rene Bertrand.

2. Marie-Angelique L’Estourneau; baptized 12 Mar 1698 at La Perade.

3. Ignace L’Estourneau; b. 6 Feb 1701, baptized same day at La Perade.

4. Angelique L’Estourneau; b. 25 Sept 1705, baptized same day at La Perade; m. 1727 to Jean-Baptiste Gendras.

5. Marie-Madeleine L’Estourneau; b. 26 Feb 1708, baptized 28 Feb at La Perade.

6. Alexis L’Estourneau; b. 11 Dec 1709, baptized 13 Dec at La Perade.

7. Dominique L’Estourneau; b.17 Dec 1712, baptized 18 Dec at La Perade.

8. Marie-Madeleine L’Estourneau; b. 6 Dec 1714, baptized the same day at La Perade; d. 7 Mar 1716 at Deschambault.

9. Jean-Baptiste L’Estourneau; b. 13 Mar 1718, baptized the same day at St. Augustin; d. and buried there on 24 Mar 1718.

Little is known about the life of **Angelique Guyon**. But history tells us something about the time in which she lived.

As a province of France, New France from 1663 was to be ruled by a governor, the crown’s representative; the bishop, representing the pope; and the intendant, the king’s man.

The government of Louis XIV assumed the task of settling the land. Seignories were granted to military officers. Settlers were recruited by offers of free passage and land on easy terms. The king’s government sent French wives for the soldiers. Many of the females were from orphanages. The king decreed in 1669 that girls in New France marry by 16, boys by 20. Those who obeyed were given 20 livres. The parents of those who didn’t were fined. Parents with 10 children were granted an annual pension of 300 livres. The strategy worked. By 1698, the population of New France had grown to 15,255.[[1]](#endnote-1)

French expansion continued until the close of the 17th Century. In the late 1600s, Daumont de Saint-Lusson was sent to Sault Ste. Marie on Lake Superior, where he met with friendly Indians, and claimed territory to the West for the king, as the French moved on to the Great Lakes to meet western fur-trading tribes.

Under Gov. Frontenac, the frontier was further expanded: DuLuth explored beyond Lake Superior; Nicolas Perrot roamed the Great Lakes; and Cadillac established trading posts at Detroit (1701) and Michilimackinac, which had been founded in 1670 by Father Dablon.

The wave of expansion aroused opposition from the Iroquois, whose territory had been invaded, and their English allies.[[2]](#endnote-2)

Once the danger from Iroquois subsided, settlement began to spread along the St. Lawrence. By 1734, a road was cleared between Quebec and Montreal.[[3]](#endnote-3)

**Jacques LeTourneau**, or L’Estourneau[[4]](#endnote-4), was the second son of David LeTourneau and Jeanne Baril.[[5]](#endnote-5) He was probably born in 1667. Both of his parents were born in France. Jeanne was David’s second wife; his first marriage was to Sebastienne Guery, by whom he had two children, David and Jean. He married Jeanne in about 1653 in St. Germain le Marencennes, France. With Jeanne, David had four children: Elisabeth, Philippe, Jacques, and Gabriel. It’s not known when the family emigrated from New France. The first time they show up in a church census is in 1666 at Beauport, about 20 miles north of Quebec. By the census of 1667, they were in the Beaupre settlement, about five miles north of Quebec.[[6]](#endnote-6)

David LeTourneau died and was buried on 13 May 1670 at Chateau Richer. He was a miller.

When David died, Jacques’ mother was left with an infant, a son, Gabriel, who was born 16 Jan 1670 at Chateau Richer. She married a second time, to Rene Bin in 1670.

Jacques and Angelique were married 8 Feb 1694 in La Perade, where eight of their nine children were born. Their last child, Jean-Baptiste, was born in St. Augustin, several miles south of Quebec.

Jacques’ date of death and the place are unknown.

1. Edgar McInnis, *Canada: A Political and Social History,* 3rd ed. (C. 1947, 1959; Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969) P. 57. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Edgar McInnis, *Canada: A Political and Social History,* 3rd ed. (C. 1947, 1959; Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969) P. 20-21. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Edgar McInnis, *Canada: A Political and Social History,* 3rd ed. (C. 1947, 1959; Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969) P. 58. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Rene Jette, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles du Quebec, des origines a 1730 (Montreal, Quebec: L’Universite de Montreal, 1983) P. 727. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Ibid, lists surname of Baril on P. 727. Tanguay lists surname as Gobeil, P. 704. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Rene Jette, Dictionnaire Genealogique des Famillies du Quebec (Montreal: Les Presses de L’Universite de Montreal, 1983) 727-8. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)