

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

Antoine LAPENSÉE-DECOIGNE & Martine-Mathilde MONTPELLIER dit BEAULIEU

Antoine LAPENSÉE-DECOIGNE was born roughly in the year 1806¹, likely in the parish of Sainte-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Québec². His wife Martine-Marie was roughly ten years or more his junior, having been born between 1816 and 1822³, likely in the parish of Sainte-Geneviève, Pierrefonds, Québec⁴.

Antoine LAPENSÉE-DECOIGNE first appears in the records researched with his marriage to Martine-Mathilde MONTPELLIER dit BEAULIEU on 1 October 1832 in the parish of Sainte-Geneviève, Pierrefonds, Québec⁵, which is now a part of the city of Montréal. Antoine is identified in the record as Antoine LAPANSÉE, the eldest son of unknown parents from the parish of Sainte-Madeleine-de Rigaud, now in the municipality of Rigaud, county of Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Québec. The fact that Antoine could not name his parents very persuasively encourages the inference that his birth was illegitimate. Had this document been, perhaps, a death record, the omission of both parents' names can easily be dismissed, for the informant of a death often was not acquainted with such knowledge. There are certainly also occasions in which a marrying party might not possess the name of a parent who had passed away when that party was an infant or toddler, and were therefore never apprised of their full name. It is also possible for a marrying party to be ignorant of their mother's maiden surname. However, for both parents' names to remain beyond reach heartily hints that a birth was illegitimate. It is doubtful that Antoine failed to disclose his parents' names for any other reason such as a desire to hide his identity to escape capture for participation in any military act of rebellion, for the marriage took place long before the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838 in Canada. Moreover, Antoine was publicly identifying himself with the marriage alone, which is contrary to a need to disguise his identity. What is curious is the fact that Antoine stated that he was "the eldest son", alluding to the possibility that he may have been acquainted with his siblings—or, alternatively, that he simply had deduced that his parents were not married, and therefore that he must have been their first child.

Antoine's wife is identified in the marriage record as Martine MONTPELLIER of the parish of Sainte-Geneviève, the daughter of wagoner Louis MONTPELLIER and Catherine ROULEAU⁶. Although Martine's second name 'Mathilde' is not given in the marriage record, subsequent research clearly shows that Martine-Mathilde used both given names interchangeably throughout her life [see 'Abstracted Baptism Records for the

Children of Antoine LAPENSÉE-DECOIGNE & Martine-Mathilde MONTPELLIER dit BEAULIEU (Excepting Louis DECOIGNE)' *above*]. The use of two given names likely arose from the French tradition of bestowing compound given names, or two given names, to children, and suggests that Antoine's wife may have been baptized as 'Martine-Mathilde', or simply with both names. Traditionally, yet not necessarily routinely, children of French families received two given names, one to be used commonly, and the other to honor a family member⁷. Martine-Mathilde's additional surname BEAULIEU also does not appear in the record, yet further investigation reveals that this surname was indeed connected to Martine-Mathilde, and was a French Canadian family 'dit' name⁸, and that her father was known as 'Louis MONTPELLIER dit BEAULIEU'⁹.

Following their marriage, Antoine and Martine-Mathilde settled in the parish of Sainte-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, where their first known child Moïse was baptised in 1834¹⁰. Antoine & Martine-Mathilde would baptise two more children in the parish, Marie-Louise in 1835¹¹ and Adeline in 1838¹², before shifting the family to Hawkesbury, Prescott County, Ontario, now the united counties of Prescott & Russell, sometime between 30 August 1838 and 5 April 1840. The baptism of daughter Adeline on the 30th of August 1838 in Sainte-Madeleine shows that the DECOIGNE family were still residents of that parish¹³, while the baptism of son Antoine on the 5th of August 1840 in Sainte-Madeleine establishes that the DECOIGNEs had now settled in Hawkesbury¹⁴. The baptism of son Antoine in 1840 also clearly marks the first known instance of Antoine's casting off of the surname 'LAPENSÉE'. However, Antoine did not entirely abandon this surname, for the baptism of daughter Marie 'DECOIGNE dit LAPENSEE' in 1845 clearly shows Antoine's continued hold on the surname 'LAPENSEE'¹⁵.

In the township of East Hawkesbury, Antoine and Martine-Mathilde settled into a fifty-six acre farm located on the east quarter of Concession 4, Lot 4¹⁶. The farm was known to produce crops of wheat, barley, rye, peas, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots, beans, hops and hay¹⁷. Here, twelve more children were born to the couple: Antoine in 1840¹⁸, Joseph Alphonse in 1842¹⁹, Flavien in 1843²⁰, Marie in 1845²¹, Marie-Anne in 1846²², Louis in 1848²³, Marie-Philomène in 1850²⁴, Olympe in 1851²⁵, Elmire in 1853²⁶, Joseph in 1855²⁷, Euchère in 1857²⁸, and Alvina in 1859²⁹. Antoine and Martine-Mathilde continued to return to the parish of Sainte-Madeleine-de-Rigaud to baptise their children until 1853, by which time they had joined the parish church of Saint-Eugène in the township of East Hawkesbury, United Counties of Prescott & Russell, Ontario where the remainder of their children were baptised.

Altogether, at this stage of research, Antoine and Martine-Mathilde are known to have had fifteen children. We can be certain that the baptism records unearthed for all these children, despite the surname shift from 'LAPANSÉE' to 'DECOIGNE' and all that surname's permutations presented in the records, are the children of the same couple, for both the given name of the father and the surname of the mother remains consistent, with only a slight volley between 'Martine' and 'Mathilde' in the mother's given name, reasons for which have been accounted for above. Further, the residences of this couple remain consistent with census records. Not all of Antoine and Martine-Mathilde's children appear living with them in the 1851 and 1861 census returns, alluding to the fact that some likely did not survive childhood.

A few short years after the baptism of their last child Alvina, Antoine passed away on the 22nd of May 1863 and was buried in the parish churchyard of Saint-Eugène, East Hawkesbury Township, Prescott & Russell Counties, Ontario³⁰. Although the record of his death fails to disclose his age, we can surmise that Antoine died at the age of about fifty-seven. Antoine's death record also fails to positively link him to Martine-Mathilde, and it identifies Antoine by the surname LAPENSÉE, raising the concern that this record may not belong to known ancestor Antoine LAPENSÉE-DECOIGNE. However, peripheral observations serve to support the conclusion that this is indeed the death record for the husband of Martine-Mathilde and the father of Louis. First, we know that Antoine passed away between 1861 and 1871, for by 1871 his wife had remarried³¹. Second, there simply were not any other 'Antoines' with either of his known surnames and all of their various forms living in the parish of Saint Eugène between 1861 and 1871. Soon upon the heels of Antoine's passing, his widow married Jacques PARADIS³². The 1871 Census of Canada shows Martine-Mathilde continuing to reside in East Hawkesbury with her new husband, his children, and five of her known children³³. Antoine and Martine-Mathilde's son Louis left home by the age of nineteen to pursue his life independent of the family by securing a position as a servant with the OLMSTEAD family in Hull, Québec³⁴.

Louis DECOIGNE Before Marriage

Louis DECOIGNE, born 2 April 1848, was positively connected to his parents in the 1851 and 1861 census returns of Canada³⁵. In both returns, Louis is enumerated with the traditional French suffix 'on' appended to his name³⁶. On the 1851 Census of Canada, we find three-year old Louis with parents 'Antoine and Matilde DUQUAND', and in 1861, we find eleven-year old Louis again with parents 'Antoine and Matilde DUQUAND'. The ages given for Louis in both returns are consistent with the birth year given in the record of his baptism³⁷, as are the names of his parents, their known residence, his father's

occupation and the names of his siblings as observed in all other records researched to date. The 1861 census is the last return in which Louis was enumerated with his family. As noted above, Louis appears to have sought his independence soon after the death of his father, for by the age of nineteen, he was employed as a servant in Hull, Ottawa West, Quebec, where he worked for the OLMSTEAD family of six³⁸. Considering that Louis' mother had by now remarried, Louis was likely working for his own keep with no need to support a widowed mother. It seems probable that Louis may have met his wife during his service, for Athala LOYER was living just six miles away in Aylmer, Ottawa West, Quebec at the time³⁹. Less than a year later, on the 5th of April 1872, Louis and Athala were wed, and began their new life together⁴⁰.

The Heritage of the DECOIGNE Family

Decidedly, at this stage of research, the DECOIGNE family's origins are French. Louis DECOIGNE identifies himself as of French origin on the 1871 Census of Canada⁴¹, and while the 1851 and 1861 census returns do not explicitly state origins, the family's historic connection with predominantly French parishes speaks strongly of their French heritage, as does their surname, the given names of their family, and the fact that the majority of records pertaining to the family were written in the French language.

The records researched to date do not reveal any First Nations heritage for the DECOIGNE family, although this observation does not rule out the possibility. If indeed there is a connection, it would most likely be revealed by tracing the family back to the early days of settlement in Canada in the 1600s—if at all, for often the heritage of an individual was not disclosed in many records. Additionally, Antoine DECOIGNE's suggested illegitimacy will make further research tricky.

An Exploration of the Shifting Surnames of the DECOIGNE Family, & Were Antoine DECOIGNE & Antoine LAPENSÉE the Same Person?

Antoine DECOIGNE and Antoine LAPANSÉE were indeed the same person. Although the majority of records pertaining to Antoine show him using just one of these surnames at a time, independent of the other, there is one key clue that both surnames overwhelmingly belonged to Antoine—the baptism record of his daughter Marie on the 30th of May 1845⁴². Marie is named in the record as 'Marie DECOIGNE dit LAPANSEE', the daughter of Antoine and Mathilde of Hawkesbury. This single record alone is powerful

evidence that both surnames were indeed used by Antoine, casting aside any doubt that two distinct 'Antoines' have been confused with each other. Moreover, Antoine's use of two surnames throughout his life does not contradict the fact that all other details presented in census records, Antoine's marriage and death record, and the baptism records of his children, remain consistent with each other—his residences, his occupation, and the name of his wife. And finally, this linking of the two surnames has implications for the supposition that Antoine changed his surname to flee from any involvement as a patriot in the Rebellions of 1837 & 1838, which is discussed below.

While there is no sound evidence researched to date explicitly revealing exactly why Antoine adopted the surname DECOIGNE and all its various representations, we can infer logically that he did not make the change to avoid discovery of his identity. Although Antoine's shift from LAPANSÉE to DECOIGNE seems ostensibly to have coincided with his move to Hawkesbury between the years 1838 and 1840, and therefore with the Rebellions, the very fact that Antoine supplied both surnames at the baptism of daughter Marie in 1845 dispels the theory that his purpose was to hide his identity to avoid capture by the government for any alleged involvement in the Rebellions. If true, he would not have used both surnames in conjunction in this baptism record, which clearly would have revealed his true identity. Secondly, one son at least, Antoine, is known to have retained the LAPANSÉE surname in his life⁴³. And finally, Antoine failed to be mentioned in any military records associated with any rebellion, whether he fought for or against the British government⁴⁴.

What other reasons could explain Antoine's surname shift? Given that Antoine could not supply the names of his parents at the time of his marriage and was therefore likely illegitimate, he may not simply have known what his surname was. 'LAPENSÉE' might have been given to him, or taken by him, in the French-Canadian tradition of bestowing 'dit' names. 'Dit' means 'say' or 'called', and there were a number of reasons French Canadians assumed or were given 'dit' names in addition to their family surname, primarily to distinguish themselves from others with similar family names⁴⁵. 'Dit LAPANSÉE' was a common 'dit' name throughout early French Canada and Acadia, however, suggesting perhaps that Antoine later decided to assume the less common surname of DECOIGNE. Perhaps close friends or a fatherly figure in his life that he admired prompted him to later assume this second surname. For example, Antoine lived in fairly close proximity in 1861 to the family of sixty-four year old Frances, a labourer⁴⁶. Although the surnames of each family bear distinctly different spellings, they share a similar phonetic sound. Perhaps the two families shared a significant connection that could be further explored. Conversely, the 1861 Census of Canada also shows ninety-year old 'Françoise LE PENSEE' living in East Hawkesbury, apparently married although

no husband is shown in the return, and one line beneath appears single, seventy-year old female 'Frans LE PENSEE'⁴⁷. Perhaps these ladies were related to Antoine in some capacity. Whether or not either of these families or individuals are connected, it is curious that no one bearing neither the DECOIGNE surname or a variation thereof, nor bearing the LAPENSÉE surname, appears as a witness at the marriage of Antoine and Martine-Mathilde, in Antoine's burial record, nor in the all the baptisms of Antoine and Martine-Mathilde's children. This observation may support Antoine's disconnect from known family members, and further support the likelihood that he was illegitimate. In any case, in conclusion, it is clear that the 'LAPENSÉE' surname did not entirely vanish from use in Antoine's family, as shown by the baptism record of Antoine's daughter Marie, and the probate package of Antoine's son Antoine, and that therefore, Antoine's surname shift was not prompted by a desire to hide his identity. Additional research into the lives of Antoine's children has the potential to reveal further clues.

Having considered Antoine's surname shifts, the question arises—why did his son Louis adopt the surname QUINN? Most certainly, Louis' use of this surname did not arise from any Irish heritage, for the family has been shown to be of French origins, And, at this stage of research, it does not appear that anyone else in the family adopted the surname 'QUINN', which further dismisses the likelihood of Irish heritage. The change also does not appear to have been prompted by a desire to hide his identity. As stated in 'Research Cautions', Louis was unlikely to have participated in any incriminating military or otherwise activity, for which no records were uncovered. And, as discussed above, it seems unlikely that his father did either. As noted, the surname 'LAPENSÉE was not abruptly nor entirely dispensed with by the family, ruling out what might have been considered unpalatable connections to the surname. Rather, Louis' surname shift is more reasonably explained by a desire to anglicize his surname in the face of an increasingly anglophone government and social environment, perhaps a growing decline of the French language in certain geographic areas, or merely to simplify his French surname with a less complicated English spelling. Anglicizing French surnames was common among those of French-Canadian and Acadian descent for a myriad of reasons. For example, many descendants of the Acadian AUCOIN family adopted the surname 'O'QUINN' in a desire to appeal to the pressures of the British government, and appear 'anglophone'⁴⁸.

The Need for A Hidden Identity and A Shift to Hawkesbury — Was Antoine DECOIGNE a Patriot?

We can confidently infer that Antoine was not involved in the military as either a Patriot in the rebellions or as a member of the militia fighting for the British colonial power, and

the observations for this inference are as follows (for full citations, consult the accompanying Research Calendar):

- a. Antoine does not appear in the following sources:
 - List of the 108 Lower Canadians prosecuted before the general court-martial of Montreal in 1838—1839
 - Rebels Arrested in Upper Canada 1837-1838
 - The Toronto Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada for the Year 1839
 - “Canada’s Gallant Volunteers of 1837-38”
 - Men of Upper Canada, Militia Nominal Rolls, 1828—1829
- b. The baptisms of Antoine’s children occurred in fairly steady succession, not suggesting his absence for any protracted period of time had he been required to train or fight in any capacity.
- c. Antoine did not receive a Crown grant of land (see ‘f. Did Antoine Own Land?’ below) for participation in the British militia.
- d. No newspaper records were uncovered connecting Antoine to any rebellious military activity associated with the Patriots.

It could be suggested that despite no apparent involvement, Antoine was in fact involved as a Patriot, yet escaped capture and therefore also escaped newspaper note. However, those that escaped capture fled to the United States⁴⁹. This reality disagrees with both Antoine’s uninterrupted residence in Sainte-Madeleine-de-Rigaud and Hawkesbury and the steady rate of the births of his children. Antoine’s unvarying presence is also supported by the fact that he was in attendance at the baptisms of his children, which is particularly evident with the baptism of Adeline in 1838 and of Antoine in 1840. These records state that Antoine was present yet could not sign his name⁵⁰. And finally, had Antoine feared capture, it would have been an unwise decision to shift to neighbouring Hawkesbury where he continued to use both surnames and where his presence could easily have been detected by the British government.

A more probable explanation for Antoine’s move to Hawkesbury would have been to avoid suffering at the hands of the British who decimated what they considered rebel villages in Quebec and persecuted the inhabitants during and following the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838. Consequently, Antoine may have relocated to Hawkesbury to escape the turmoil and maintain the safety of his family, and also perhaps to secure a satisfactory living in an area not troubled by conflict⁵¹.

Did Antoine Own Land?

Although Antoine has been shown to have been a farmer on Concession 4, Lot 4 in the township of East Hawkesbury, his situation there does not extend to his having owned the land. To date, land record transactions do not list Antoine as an owner at any point throughout his lifetime. It is entirely possible that Antoine leased the land he farmed, or had been hired to farm the land by the property owner.

No mention of Antoine could be found in the following sources which document land transactions and ownership in Canada:

- Land Registry Office Records, Prescott County Land Registry Office (L'Original), Abstract Index Books, 1800 – 1959, Hawkesbury (East) Township
- Ontario Land Records Index
- Second Heir and Devisee Commission Case Files Database
- Patents of Canada, 1824 — 1849
- Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763 — 1865
- The Canadian County Atlas Project

Why is There No Will for Antoine?

Neither a probate package nor a will could be discovered for Antoine despite a thorough search in the following sources:

- Estate Files, Prescott & Russell (L'Original)
- Surrogate Court Index of Ontario, Canada, 1859 — 1900
- Abstract Index Books, 1800 – 1959 for Prescott County Land Registry Office (L'Original), Hawkesbury (East) Township [which contain wills not filed elsewhere]

Antoine likely passed away intestate, not having left a will. Additionally, he may not have had possessed any property to bequeath, nor anything of significant value, and consequently any chattels he owned may simply have passed on to his wife, or were divided amongst his wife and children in mutual agreement, without requiring any petitions to the courts. Considering that there is no evidence to support Antoine's ownership of land, it follows logically that neither a probate package nor a will could be found for Antoine. Further, had Antoine owned and bequeathed land to his widow or to any of his children, we would expect to see one of the family surnames listed in the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project. Although published between 1874 and 1881⁵², years after Antoine's passing, no members of the family who would have inherited land appear in the atlas for Prescott County. And finally, the knowledge that Antoine's son Antoine appeared to have owned land which he bequeathed to his wife Adelaide upon his passing in 1884⁵³ does not necessarily mean that Antoine inherited this property from his father, yet rather that he purchased it himself or acquired it through marriage.

For full citations of sources consulted, refer to the accompanying Research Calendar.

Did Louis Own Land?

Further research is required in the land registry offices of Quebec which should contain comprehensive resources to confirm any details of ownership. However, research conducted online to date shows that an 'L QUINN' of Aylmer, Quebec did indeed transfer an unidentified parcel of land to the town of Aylmer in 1922, the year before Louis' death⁵⁴. Additional research would be required to confirm if this 'L QUINN' was indeed Louis DECOIGNE. For example, a will or probate package left by Louis might confirm land ownership, yet this would have to be researched in detail by a Quebec genealogist in local repositories. To date, no mention of Louis or a will was found in online notarial records for Quebec. For sources researched, see the accompanying Research Calendar.

The Founding Family of Charles de COUANGE in New France & His Descendant, Patriot Pierre-Théophile DECOIGNE — A Connection?

The founding family of Charles de COUANGE and his descendant Pierre-Théophile DECOIGNE has been thoroughly researched, with family trees and biographies plentiful online⁵⁵. Pierre-Théophile DECOIGNE was born on the 13th of March 1808 in St-Philippe-de-Laprairie, Montreal, Québec to parents Jean-Louis-Mars DECOIGNE and Marguerite BEZEAU, who were married in 1799. His siblings were Felicité, born 1794 in Les Cèdres, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Jean-Baptiste Louis, born 1804 in St-Michel, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Pierre François Olivier, born 1818 in Cote St-Jean, Quebec and Louis-Mars, born 1795 in Les Cèdres. The parents of Jena-Louis-Mars DECOIGNE were Louis-Mars DECOIGNE, born 26 April 1740 in Montreal, Quebec and Judith GODU, who were the also parents of Marie-Louise born 1766 in the parish of Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Québec and Bernard born 1770 in the parish of Varennes, Québec. The family tree is extensive and can be traced back to Charles de COUAGNE at several sites online.

The discovery that Antoine DECOIGNE was not acquainted with the names of his parents and was therefore presumably illegitimate hinders the possibility of positively connecting Antoine to either Pierre-Théophile DECOIGNE or the founding family of Charles de COUANGE in New France through a genealogy paper trail. However, there are some insightful observations that can be advanced. Although Pierre-Théophile and his siblings were born within the same time frame as Antoine LAPENSÉE-DECOIGNE, they were born to parents married in 1799. Therefore, any child of theirs born in 1806 or thereabouts would not have been illegitimate. Further, Pierre-Théophile and his siblings were born in parishes distinct from Antoine's suggested parish of birth. These observations rule out the possibility that Antoine could have been an illegitimate sibling. Additionally, the fact that Antoine's surname was initially 'LAPENSÉE, and not

DECOIGNE, does not support a family connection. Most importantly, had Antoine been linked to the DECOIGNE family and the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838, we could expect to find mention of him somewhere in newspaper or notary records in association with the Pierre-Théophile family who proliferate in newspaper and notary records.

And, as discussed above under ‘e. The Need for A Hidden Identity and A Shift to Hawkesbury — Was Antoine DECOIGNE a Patriot?’, Antoine’s life patterns do not suggest involvement in the Rebellions, especially not as a member of the DECOIGNE family considering his surname was ‘LAPENSÉE’ at the time—and it’s important to emphasize that Antoine does not appear with the surname ‘LAPANSÉE’ in military or newspaper records either. Could Antoine have been a cousin on some other branch of the family, the illegitimate son of a descendant of Charles de COUAGNE? It’s possible, yet again, a sketchy supposition given Antoine’s ignorance of his parents’ names, and subsequent adoption of the surname DECOIGNE later in his life rather than earlier. The descendants of Charles de COUAGNE are numerous, and much work would have to be done to explore a connection with already weak ties. Often, in genealogy, family myths can arise when a ‘brick wall’ ancestor with unknown parentage happens to share a surname with a family of historical significance who happened to live roughly in the same area and at the same time as the ‘brick wall’ ancestor with no ties. Once the myth is generated, it perpetuates throughout families and the Internet, despite no evidence to support the theory. However, given myths and weak ties, it’s important to never rule out any theory in genealogy, for perhaps one day a theory can become fact—and that’s the fun of genealogy.

ENDNOTES

1. The ages given for Antoine on both the 1851 and 1861 census returns of Canada suggest a birth year of roughly 1806 for Antoine. “Census of 1851 (Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)”, database with images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1851/Pages/1851.aspx> : accessed 24 April 2018), entry for Antoine DUQUAND (age 45), Canada West (Ontario), Prescott County, Township of Hawkesbury, citing District Number 31, Sub-District Number 299, page 86, line 6, LAC microfilm C-11749, RG 31. “Census of 1861 (Canada East, Canada West, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)”, database with images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1871/Pages/about-census.aspx> : accessed 24 April 2018), entry for Antoine DUQUAND (age 53), Canada West (Ontario), Prescott County, Township of East Hawkesbury, citing page 37, line 17, LAC microfilm C-1068.

2. Antoine’s marriage record states that his parents, who were not known to him, belonged to the parish of Sainte-Madeleine-de-Rigaud, suggesting that this was likely Antoine’s place of birth. “Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968,” database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 24 April 2018), image for Antoine LAPENSÉE and Martine MONTPELLIER, 1 October 1832, Ste Geneviève; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

3. The ages given for Martine-Mathilde on both the 1851 and 1861 census returns of Canada suggest that she was born between the years 1816 and 1818 approximately. “Census of 1861 (Canada East, Canada West, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)”, database with images, *Library and*

Archives Canada (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1871/Pages/about-census.aspx> : accessed 24 April 2018), entry for Matild DUQUAND (age 43), Canada West (Ontario), Prescott County, Township of East Hawkesbury, citing page 37, line 18, LAC microfilm C-1068. The 1871 Census of Canada, though, suggests that Martine-Mathilde was born in 1822. See notes 31 and 33 below for details.

4. The residence of Martine-Mathilde's parents is noted in her marriage record to have been 'of this parish'—namely Sainte-Geneviève—suggesting that this was likely Martine-Mathilde's place of birth. See note 2 for the citation.

5. See note 2 for the marriage record citation.

6. See note 2 for the marriage record citation.

7. Frederic, "French Names: Everything You Always Wanted To Know", *Talk In French*, July 18, 2015, blog post, (<https://www.talkinfrench.com/french-name-meaning/> : accessed 8 May 2018); "Why do French usually have two words in their given names? Which one should be used to address them?" Quora (<https://www.quora.com/Why-do-French-usually-have-two-words-in-their-given-names-Which-one-should-be-used-to-address-them> : accessed 8 May 2018), undocumented data.

8. Wikipedia contributors, "Dit name", Wikipedia, (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dit_name : accessed 8 May 2018).

9. "Généalogie des Beaulieu de l'Île Bizard", (<http://www.sphib-sg.org/fib/Beaulieu.pdf> : accessed 8 May 2018), family tree with citations; "Louis Montpellier dit Beaulieu + Catherine Rouleau", (<https://www.momy-genealogie.info/family.php?famid=F1538&ged=boileau> : accessed 8 May 2018), undocumented family tree.

10. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Moysse LAPENSEE, 6 April 1834, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

11. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Marie Louise LAPENSEE, 29 June 1835, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

12. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Adeline LAPENSEE, 30 August 1838, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

13. See note 12 for the citation.

14. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Antoine ??QUE, 5 April 1840, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

15. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Marie DECOYNE dit LAPANNE, 30 May 1845, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

16. "Census of 1861 (Canada East, Canada West, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)", database with images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1871/Pages/about-census.aspx> : accessed 24 April 2018), entry for Antoine DUQUAND (age 53), Canada West (Ontario), Prescott County, Township of East Hawkesbury, citing page 37, line 17, LAC microfilm C-1068; "1861 Census of Canada", Agricultural Census, database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1570> : accessed 7 May 2018), entry for Antoine DUQUAND, Canada West (Ontario), Prescott County, Township of East Hawkesbury, page 11, line 17, citing Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; *Census Returns for 1861*; Roll: C-1068.

17. See note 16 for the citation for the 1861 agricultural return. It should be noted that Ancestry.com's images for the 1861 Agricultural Census of Canada are not complete; pages detailing more information such as a farm's quantity of maple sugar, cider or cloth produced, the farm's livestock and by-products, fish produced, carriages and dollars in possession, and minerals produced, are missing.

18. See note 14 for the citation.

19. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Joseph Alphonse DECOEUR, 14 January 1842, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

20. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Flavien de??GRE, 27 October 1843, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

21. See note 15 for the citation.

22. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Marie Anne DECAUINE, 16 November 1846, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

23. Louis' record of baptism was previously supplied by the client.

24. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Marie Philomene DECOIGNE, 4 May 1850, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

25. "Quebec, Canada, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621 – 1968," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Olympe DOCOINE, 30 Oct 1851, Parish of Sainte-Madeleine, Rigaud, Quebec; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

26. "Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760 – 1923," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Elmire DEWIGNE, 5 June 1853, Parish of Saint-Eugène, Prescott, Ontario; citing Ottawa Roman Catholic Archdiocese; Ottawa, Ontario.

27. "Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760 – 1923," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Joseph

DUGUOIN, 12 August 1855, Parish of Saint-Eugène, Prescott, Ontario; citing Ottawa Roman Catholic Archdiocese; Ottawa, Ontario.

28. "Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760 – 1923," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Eucher DUQUAIN, 3 April 1857, Parish of Saint-Eugène, Prescott, Ontario; citing Ottawa Roman Catholic Archdiocese; Ottawa, Ontario.

29. "Ontario, Canada, Roman Catholic Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1760 – 1923," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 25 April 2018), baptism image for Alvina DUCOINE, 8 May 1859, Parish of Saint-Eugène, Prescott, Ontario; citing Ottawa Roman Catholic Archdiocese; Ottawa, Ontario.

30. "Ontario, Canada, Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1802 – 1967," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 24 April 2018), image for Antoine DUCOINE, 22 October 1863, Parish of Saint-Eugène, Prescott County, Ontario, Canada; citing Gabriel Drouin, comp. *Drouin Collection*. Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Institut Généalogique Drouin.

31. "1871 Census (Canada)", database with images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1871/Pages/about-census.aspx> : accessed 8 May April 2018), entry for Matilde PARADIS (age 49), Ontario, Prescott, Hawkesbury East, page 138, line 7, citing LAC microfilm C-10010, RG31.

32. Martine-Mathilde's marriage is deduced from her enumeration in the 1871 Census of Canada as the wife of Jacques PARADIS. See notes 31 and 33.

33. The abstracted census details, with the information presented according to the following sub-headings, are — name/age/married or widowed [where given] — PARADIS Jacques/69/M ... PARADIS Matilde/49/M ... PARADIS Léandre/11 ... DECOUÂNE Joseph/14 ... DECOUÂNE Udger/12 ... DECOUÂNE Alvina/11 ... DECOUÂNE Fabien/4 ... PARADIS Jacques/16 ... PARADIS Napoleon/14 ... DECOUÂNE Elmire/17 ...//

34. "1871 Census (Canada)", database with images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1871/Pages/about-census.aspx> : accessed 24 April 2018), entry for Louis QUINN (age 19), Quebec, Ottawa West, Hull, page 24, line 7, citing LAC microfilm C-10026, RG31.

35. See note 1 for the census citations. Louis' birth information was previously supplied by the client.

36. Wikipedia contributors, "Appendix:French diminutives of given names, Wikipedia, (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Appendix:French_diminutives_of_given_names : accessed 25 April 2018).

37. See note 23.

38. See note 34.

39. "1871 Census (Canada)", database with images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1871/Pages/about-census.aspx> : accessed 30 April 2018), entry for 'Ashater LOYER' (age 16), Quebec, Ottawa West, Aylmer, page 49, line 7, citing LAC microfilm C-10026, RG31.

40. The marriage information for Louis and Athala was previously supplied by the client. The 1871 Census of Canada was taken on 12 May 1870.

41. See note 34.

42. See note 15.

43. Archives of Ontario, Surrogate Court Records Index, Prescott & Russell, GS2, Reel 165; Archives of Ontario, Estate Files, Prescott & Russell (L'Original), GS1, Reel 746, Antoine LAPANSIE probate file #271, 1884. Also see note 14.

44. As presented under item 'D(f) — Military Record Findings', all of the sources researched contained no mention of Antoine despite having exhaustively checked all possible surname spellings, and having searched on a first name basis alone.

45. Again, see note 8.

46. "Census of 1861 (Canada East, Canada West, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)", database with images, *Library and Archives Canada* (<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1871/Pages/about-census.aspx> : accessed 24 April 2018), entry for Frances DEQUINE (age 64), Canada West (Ontario), Prescott County, Township of East Hawkesbury, citing page 36, line 47, LAC microfilm C-1068.

47. "1861 Census of Canada", database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1570> : accessed 8 May 2018), entry for Francoise LE PENSE and for Frans LE PENSE, Canada West (Ontario), Prescott County, Township of East Hawkesbury, page 2, lines 28 and 30 respectively, citing *Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns for 1861*; Roll: C-1068.

48. Marc Picard, "On the Translation of French-Canadian Family Names in English", abstract, *Francis & Taylor Online*, 12 November 2013, (<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1179/0027773812Z.00000000020> : accessed 8 May 2018), citing *A Journal of Onomastics*, Volume 60, 2012 – Issue 3, pages 150 – 155; Dick Eastman, "English Surnames and Their French Equivalents", blog post, *Eastman's Online Newsletter*, 2 March 2015, (<https://blog.eogn.com/2015/03/02/english-surnames-and-their-french-equivalents/> : accessed 8 May 2018).

49. Wikipedia contributors, "Lower Canada Rebellion", *Wikipedia*, (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_Canada_Rebellion : accessed 24 April 2018).

50. See notes 12 and 14 respectively.

51. Wikipedia contributors, "Rebellions of 1837–1838", *Wikipedia*, (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rebellions_of_1837%E2%80%931838 : accessed 24 April 2018); Mitch Abidor, "The Patriotes Rebellion", *Marxist Internet Archive*, (<https://www.marxists.org/history/canada/quebec/patriotes-rebellion/introduction.htm> : accessed 24 April 2018).

52. *In Search of Your Canadian Past: The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project*, website, 2001 (<https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/default.htm> : accessed 8 May 2018).

53. See note 43.

54. "Ontario, Canada, Notarial Records, 1637 – 1935," database with images, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com> : accessed 26 April 2018), image for L QUINN, 10 November 1922, Notary Georges-Henri BRUNET, Town of Aylmer, Quebec, Canada; citing *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec; Montréal, Quebec, Canada*.

55. "Decoigne (De Couagne, Couagne, Coigne, De Coigne, Du Coigne), Pierre-Théophile", Dictionnaire biographique du Canada, (http://www.biographi.ca/fr/bio/decoigne_pierre_theophile_7F.html : accessed 26 April 2018); "Généalogie Pierre-Theophile Decoigne", family tree, *Généalogie du Québec et d'Amérique française*, (http://www.nosorigines.qc.ca/GenealogieQuebec.aspx?genealogie=Decoigne_Pierre-Theophile&pid=37866 : accessed 26 April 2018); "Pierre-Théophile Decoine", Collectif Jeannotte, family tree, *Société de généalogie Vaudreuil-Cavagnal*, (<https://sgvc.ca/individual.php?pid=I23407&ged=Jeannotte#> : accessed 26 April 2018); Jean Locas, "Charles de COUAGNE", family tree, *Geneanet*, (<https://gw.geneanet.org/genealogia11?lang=en&pz=jean&nz=locas&ocz=0&p=charles&n=de+couagne&oc=3> : accessed 26 April 2018).