

The Goode Family at
178 Cote St. Antoine through the
Goode Fonds

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Westmount Historical Association

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Acknowledgments

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All photographs and textual quotations are taken from the Goode Fonds, and copyright belongs to the Westmount Historical Association unless otherwise indicated. I am thankful to the Association, which permitted me to store some of the boxes of the Fonds in my home while I worked on this project.

Jan Fergus, Westmount, 2024

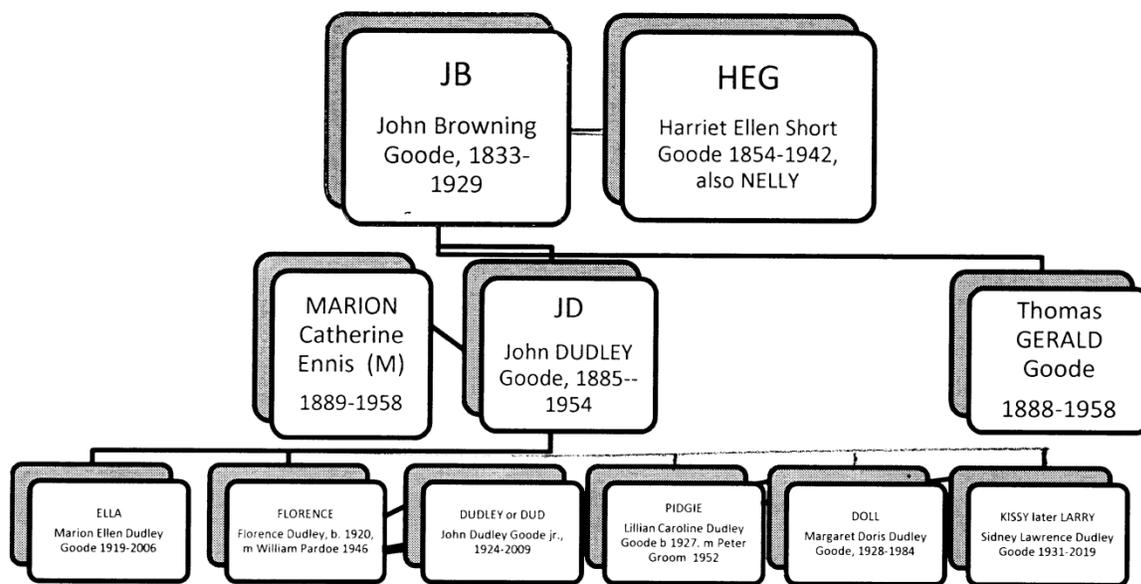
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The Goode Family at 178 Cote St. Antoine, as seen through the Goode Fonds

Introduction: Three generations of the Goode family occupied successively the same Greek Revival house in Westmount at 178 Côte St Antoine Road. Although many lived at other addresses for a while, and some married and moved away or kept other homes also, for over 135 years there was a Goode in residence at '178'. The family valued it enormously. John Dudley Goode of the second generation visited the Chateau Ramezay with his wife and two youngest children and wrote, 'enjoy seeing the old contents of the building. Somewhat resembling our own home' (3 September 1944). Harriet Ellen Goode, née Short, and her husband John Browning Goode rented the property at the end of 1883, then bought it in 1884, and they and their descendants lived there until the death in 2019 of their youngest grandchild Larry Goode, aged 88.

Table 1: The Goode Family at 178



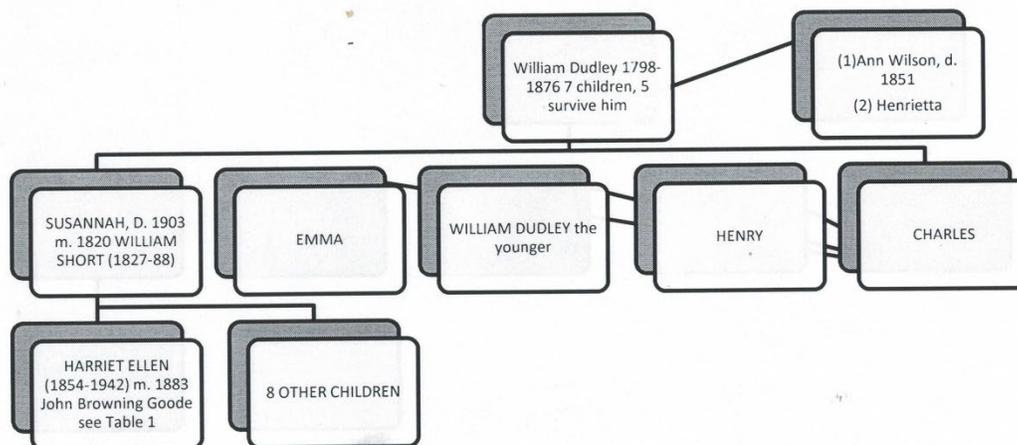
A glance at Table 1, The Goode Family at 178, shows, however, that Larry's actual name was Sidney Lawrence Dudley Goode. As a boy he was known as Kissy, later as Larry. The family was very fond of nicknames, perhaps partly because the same names recur, so for ease of reference, I have capitalized in the family tree the names to be used here. For instance, Ella stands for Marion Ellen Dudley Goode, the eldest child of the third generation. In addition, I have created shorthand for some family members:

JB refers to John Browning Goode, whose nickname if any is not recorded.

HEG refers to Harriet Ellen Goode once she is married; before her marriage she is referred to as Nelly.

JD refers to John Dudley Goode, the eldest son of the second generation, who was known as Dudley or Dud, but so was his son, so that JD avoids confusion.

Table 3: Simplified descendants of William Dudley, grandfather of Harriet Goode



I. OPENING: The Goode family at 178 Cote St. Antoine, 1883-2019

Like many in Westmount, the first generation of Goodes emigrated to Canada—in their case, from England. John Browning Goode was born in England in 1833 in Edgbaston, now a suburb of Birmingham. His middle name honored the family of his mother, Sarah Eliza Browning. His father Thomas was described as a brushmaker on the baptismal register of his oldest child Martha's birth in December 1823. John Browning, hereafter JB, the youngest surviving son, emigrated to Montreal in 1861, the only member of his family to do so. But unlike some immigrants, he remained closely connected to his large family of origin for the rest of his life, visiting England often in the course of his business as an importer of English-made hardware. In fact, he seems to have trusted them to choose a wife for him. His older sister Martha, known as Polly, married Walter Kendrick of Edgbaston, and at least two Kendricks along with JB and his unmarried sister Carrie (Frances Caroline) traveled to the Lake District at the end of July 1883 with the Kendricks' friend Harriet Ellen or Nelly Short, also of Edgbaston, and her much younger brother Arthur.¹ The matchmaking was successful. JB and Nelly were married less than a month later, although she was about 20 years younger than he, and they immediately took ship for Montreal. Nelly's family was even larger—she had eight siblings to JB's four—and she too returned to visit friends and family in England, bringing her sons: see the simplified Goode and Short family trees in the Introduction. She also saved some correspondence and journals, and kept ledgers that allow us to know her better than we can JB.

Once settled in Canada, the Goodes saw their share of sadness, achievement, and drama over the 135 years they spent at 178 Cote St. Antoine, hereafter just 178. Peter, the third son of

JB and Harriet Ellen Goode (hereafter HEG during her marriage), who were the first Goodes at 178, died young and is mentioned nowhere in the family records, but he appears in the 1891 census as aged 18 months. Soon after marrying, HEG lent her husband half the purchase price of 178, as a loan, to be repaid at 4.5% interest: she obtained a promissory note to guarantee repayment. Her husband had been an amateur botanist before his marriage; his specimens, especially of ferns, were given to the McGill Herbarium. Their grandson, John Dudley Jr. (Dud), became estranged and moved entirely away, first to Asbestos in Quebec as an engineer and then to Ontario to raise a family there; his eldest son didn't know of the Montreal family till late in life. The second son of JB and HEG, Gerald (Thomas Gerald), seems to have lived to age seventy unmarried and mostly underemployed, supported largely by his mother's generosity. The oldest son of JB and HEG, JD (John Dudley), known in the family as Dudley, had six children who survived, creating the third generation of the family. He made ammunition for artillery in World War I in the basement of the family home, resulting in at least one explosion in 1916. His daughter and eldest child Ella was lied to about her birthdate, which was postdated to conceal details of her parents' marriage: she was told that she was born in September 1919 instead of June 1919, because her parents had married in a Catholic church in December 1918. It was actually their second ceremony. They had first married hastily in June 1917 so that JD could avoid expected conscription. Ella was furious when she found out as an adult, and she seems to have been somewhat unstable, suffering a breakdown eventually. Some three years after his official marriage, her father JD, while living in an apartment with his family in Notre Dame de Grace, buried an unnamed stillborn son by the lilacs in the garden of 178. And although three of JD's surviving children had families of their own, none of them occupied 178 Cote St. Antoine as the three unmarried ones did, Ella, Doll, and Larry, living there at least part time till their deaths. See again the brief family tree in the Introduction for names, dates, and nicknames.

We know such details about the Goodes because they lived so long at 178 that its attic became crowded with their records. The house, preserved, has preserved them. Usually we rely on memories and oral history for details of ordinary life in the past. But many of the younger Goodes kept letters, diaries, journals, mementoes, receipts, and more. These accumulated at 178 because the family members were generally so attached to their home that many of them, as we will see, never really left it even if they found other places to live. In his diaries, the eldest son JD called 178 "home" although he was living with his wife Marion in their apartment a few miles away. When JD and Marion bought a property on Lewis Avenue in 1923, it was usually known as the 'house' to JD; 178 remained 'home' for many years, and JD kept a workshop there in the 178 basement from early in the twentieth century. As a result of this longtime occupancy and deep attachment, not only documents but numerous photographs taken by family members and often developed by them accumulated at 178 and found their way to the attic. The Goode Fonds now occupy more than 20 boxes among the archives of the Westmount Historical Association. But again, HEG's side of the family is more thoroughly represented in the records.² Moreover, Caroline Breslaw of the Westmount Historical Association often spoke with the last occupant of the house, Larry Goode, and obtained a number of anecdotes and details that supplement all these records. Without his stories, for example, we would know almost nothing personal of his paternal grandfather JB, who left few written records.

Members of the Goode family were remarkably talented. Both men and women were amateur musicians, playing the piano (HEG, JD, Marion, Ella), the violin (HEG, JD), and the clarinet (Gerald). Amateur music was very important in days before radios and phonographs. JD even supported himself professionally for a short time by playing the violin at theatres to

accompany performances. Many of the Goodes also sketched and painted in oils and watercolors. HEG at one point in 1900 helped to make ends meet by giving drawing lessons, earning \$5 in February that she contributed toward expenses.³ The men of the first two generations brought cameras everywhere and developed their own photographs at least from the 1890s through about 1940. Some sketchbooks by HEG and her son JD, in pencil, pen, and watercolors, plus some oil paintings and many photos and negatives therefore survive. At the same time, nearly all of the Goodes were good with math. HEG and her daughter-in-law Marion were excellent and methodical bookkeepers. The violinist and sometime ammunition maker JD had a degree in mechanical engineering from McGill in 1909, aged 24, and made his living variously as a mechanic, repairing first bicycles and motorbikes then cars, boats, typewriters, and cement mixers at the same time as he sketched and photographed. Gerald, the younger son, also took a degree in mechanical engineering from McGill, graduating in 1912, also aged 24, but did far less with it. All the Goodes loved to travel, despite being so attached to 178 Cote St. Antoine, and many of the photographs are of places they visited in the Laurentians, Gaspé, the Eastern Townships, Ontario, and Europe, besides Westmount and Montreal. JD in particular often took pictures of factories and machines as well, and although he also brought along a camera, one of JD's sketchbooks records some views taken in a trip to England and Wales with his wife Marion in 1921.⁴ In addition, many photographs of the house and particularly the garden at 178 remain.

Documents in the Goode Fonds allow us to give further sketches of the lives of those in the first two generations of the family. The third generation is less well documented.

II. **JB, JOHN BROWNING GOODE, the patriarch**

The patriarch JB is oddly enough the hardest to pin down. He left very few records although he lived at 178 from his marriage in 1883 to his death at home in 1929, that is, about 46 of his 95 years. Born in 1833 in Birmingham, he attended its renowned and still extant St. Edward's School, shown by his having received a prize book for "General Knowledge" in 1844.⁵ Two years later, his mother would die in childbirth at about 42, along with the baby Isabella. According to family tradition, his parents were Quakers. When JB left for Canada in 1861, he was in his late twenties and evidently ready to welcome the risks of emigration. He settled first near the Port of Montreal, importing hardware from England, and he afterward rented offices at many Montreal addresses to conduct his business. Lovell's directory places him at 470 St. Paul Street in 1870-71. He later described himself as a 'Hardware Commission Agent' in the letterhead of his business correspondence during World War I. He had a post office box and a phone number, and traded then at 4 St. Francis Xavier Street, Room N, near where the Centaur theatre is today.

Hardware was a natural business choice for JB, coming from the Birmingham area and having connections with manufacturers. His father was described as a brush maker when his oldest sister Martha, known as Polly, was baptized in the central Birmingham parish, St. Martin's, in 1823. A business card survives for the firm of Thomas Goode Ltd, Brush Manufacturers and Hardware Factors, in Birmingham, 'est. 1783'.⁶ Martha Goode married Walter Kendrick in 1853, then called a "Manufacturer" in the Edgbaston parish records. But in the 1881 census he was described as a brush and bolt manufacturer in Edgbaston, and his son John Harold, aged 16 and living at home, was an apprentice brushmaker. That JB chose to forge his own path in business in a foreign country was a decision that seems to have influenced his

sons too. Like him, they insisted on being self-employed, even entrepreneurs, avoiding working under others, until an aging body, the Depression, and a large family made the eldest son look for a regular salary, which he finally found during World War II.

In general, less is known of JB's family than of his wife's because letters to him have not survived. We have a number of old formal photographs of his family, among them this one taken at Netley, the old family home in Edgbaston. The family members were identified in a letter⁷ from Aunt Bea (Beatrice Goode):



- 1) John "Jack" Edgar Goode (1877-1898)
- 2) Patty Sophia Goode (c.1876-1960)
- 3) Jessie Charles White (c.1865-1958)
- 4) Frances Caroline "Carrie" Goode (1827-?)
- 5) John Browning Goode (1833-1929)
- 6) Eliza "Lilla" Hutton Goode Charles (1836-1902)
- 7) Leonora "Nora" Margaret Charles (c.1878-1940)

- 8) Margaret Lilla Kendrick Martineau (1863-1943)
- 9) Thomas Goode (1829- ?)
- 10) "Aunt Polly" or Martha Goode Kendrick (1923-1908)
- 11) Elizabeth Hodges Goode (c.1844-1910)
- 12) Ada Elizabeth Goode (c.1872-1959)
- 13) John Roy Hazelwood Clayton (1895-c.1970)
- 14) Lilla Jane "Jenny" Charles Clayton (c.1866-1917)

Unfortunately, letters from JB's own generation seem not to have been preserved. Cousin Frank Goode, one of the most important members of the next generation to the Goodes of Westmount, was the son of JB's older brother Thomas and lived in Harborne, another Birmingham suburb. JB's eldest son, Frank's cousin JD, received letters and also visited Frank in his European trip in 1921, but letters from him and most other members of the Goode side of the family have generally not survived to bring the photographs and names to life. Those that remain were generally written to JB's grandchildren after his death. Although JB did not save letters, then, he nevertheless did at some point bring to Montreal a chisel that belonged to his grandfather; his son JD mentions a "long and tedious job" at 178, using that chisel to scrape paint from the pantry ceiling on March 20, 1923. And one short letter from JB to his son JD, who was visiting Atlantic City with his mother, does remain: 'My dear Son Dudley, 15 Apr 1913, Your 22nd received this morning. & I enclose the two water[?] sketches that appear to answer to your description, which I hope will reach you safely. Letter from your mother also to hand for which receive my thanks. Sh[oul]d [welcome?] the salt air again with you both. With best love to you both, I remain your aff[ectionat]e father Jno B Goode.'⁸ JD has evidently asked for certain sketches which his father included, revealing even in this short note despite its formality his fondness for his family—and for the sea. In the course of business he made a number of transatlantic voyages to Liverpool from various ports in North America; he even kept a brief journal of these trips through 1890.⁹

Most of what we know of JB personally comes from others, therefore, particularly the recollections of his grandson, Larry Goode, who spoke often to Caroline Breslaw about the history of the family. These conversations are the source for most of the following anecdotes. Larry recalled that his grandfather provided supplies for the North West Mounted Police and was a trader with Cavehill Learmont, which later became Pascal's Hardware. He had been engaged to a daughter of the prominent Raynes family of Forden when he boarded at 334 Cote St. Antoine, but her father disapproved..

JB's marriage in England to Nelly Short happened with surprising speed, as her terse journal testifies: see under the next section, III. Harriet Ellen Goode. But remarkably, JB's sole surviving journal, also normally laconic, does offer some details of his August 1883 wedding journey.¹⁰ In it, he mainly recounts weather and events onboard during his various business trips between North America and Liverpool. But he does record there that he and HEG right after their marriage got off the ship at a regular stop, Moville in Ireland, something JB ordinarily never did, went to see a castle nearby, and collected ling and heather, noting 'beautiful weather'. He later recorded a glorious sunset with northern lights—his only mention of the latter in the journal—that 'Nelly' appreciated as they entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His journal is more informative about their first days of marriage than hers, which is largely blank for weeks. Their shared taste at this time for botany and for exploring new places is clear. On earlier voyages, he had written primarily of whale sightings, icebergs, the ship's speed, or rough seas and illness. For instance, he suffered terrible seasickness in a gale on a transatlantic voyage from Portland, Maine, in February, 1869, during which he didn't eat for almost 6 days, or sleep for '100 hours', and it was 'nearly fatal.' Normally JB was a good sailor, but 'Nelly' was seasick on this first voyage to Montreal. Fortunately for them all, although JB had engaged a 'bunk' for his other journeys, he splurged for a 'stateroom' on this one. Presumably he did the same when HEG and both children were seasick returning with him from Liverpool to Montreal in August 1889. She made other trips to visit her family in England with her children, but JB's journal comes to an abrupt end with a journey to Liverpool in August, 1890 after which he joined her in England.

It is possible that the ling and heather that JB and HEG collected at the Merville stop included roots, so as to plant them once they had a garden. Both were gardeners. With HEG's help, JB soon rented then purchased 178 Cote St. Antoine, whose large plot of land must have attracted them. He was an avid botanist. He created various gardens at 178, planting flowers, vegetables, berry bushes, and trees—including a ginkgo, then a rather exotic tree. He imported plants, among them orchids, and bred flowers in his greenhouse, which he added to the house at 178. Some of his cement paths and garden borders were still in place when his grandson Larry Goode died in 2019. On 27 March 1880, JB exhibited his collection of Canadian ferns to the National Historical Society.¹¹ Again, he bequeathed his extensive fern collection to the McGill Herbarium. His son JD on 25 January 1925 recorded JB's tale of taking a trip 70 years earlier when he had been about 20 to beautiful gardens near Toddington in England where he also had a 'nice supper.' JB probably meant Snowhill Manor and Gardens, 2.7 miles from Toddington, and perhaps this visit as a young man inspired some of his later botanical efforts and achievements.

Probably the most expressive records of JB that remain are his photographs. A box of old glass negatives is deposited in the Goode Fonds, and the images (if they could be retrieved) are probably, like many developed photographs, of natural scenery in Quebec and elsewhere. He evidently carried his cameras with him on his trips, as his sons did too, and all three developed their own films. They all favored shots of nature—lakes and trees, occasionally villages—and it is often impossible as a result to separate those that JB took himself from the ones his sons produced after they too became eager photographers—one of the clearest evidences of his influence on his sons, in addition to their taste for rowing and for self-employment. Still, there are albums of pictures that JB took and signed at Lake Muskoka and Sainte-Agathe, along with numerous single photographs with dates in his handwriting on the back.¹² In addition, many photographs taken of JB professionally and by his sons survive, as well as the formal and usually framed photos of his British family. Several shots of JB in rowboats remain to show us that, like his sons, he loved being on the water. Both young men operated small boats once they could afford to buy them, and when motors became available adopted them when they could. It is certainly no accident that, as we will see, HEG recorded that her first 'date' with JB was rowing on one of the lakes in the Lake District.

JB was frequently accompanied in the Laurentians by one of his sons, who often joined him there. Curiously, his wife HEG is recorded as travelling with her husband only on their transatlantic voyages—the honeymoon trip from Liverpool to Montreal in 1883, and a similar return journey in August 1889. In the surviving ledgers and diaries, almost all after 1900, they vacationed apart. For the first two decades of the twentieth century, in fact, JB would go to Sainte Agathe once or twice a year for about two weeks, usually in September or October and sometimes in May or June. From 1915 his wife paid for these trips, presumably because he no longer had business income. Before that time, he paid for himself; his son JD's diary records JB's 'pleasant holiday' in Sainte Agathe in September 1902 and other visits as well. JB evidently stayed at a 'camp' and had friends whom he saw there; a postcard from one of them has survived, a Captain [Crawford] sent in 1921, regretting that JB didn't visit.¹³ The trips cost about \$40 in the 1920s and \$20 or so earlier. He loved to row on the lakes—or to be rowed when older; all the men of the family enjoyed sailing and rowing down to Dud and Larry in the third generation.

We know of HEG's journeys, apart from those to her family in England, only from the ledgers she kept. She didn't seek out nature for her holidays. Her tastes were for cities and resorts, ideally with the company of one of her sons: she went to such places as Quebec City or

Lake George or Long Beach on Long Island with Gerald, and above all Atlantic City, with a stopover in New York City, with her son JD. She even went to Atlantic City in May, 1923, with JD's wife Marion and her eldest grandchild Ella, then aged almost four—a trip that cost \$240 according to her ledger. It was during a trip in 1913 with his mother that JD wrote his father to send his sketchbook; again, the short and formal but affectionate letter mentions wishing to share the 'salt air' with them both, suggesting JB's love of the sea and nature—not cities. Once their son JD owned a car, his diaries show that he would often take his parents on drives locally, but again, usually separately.

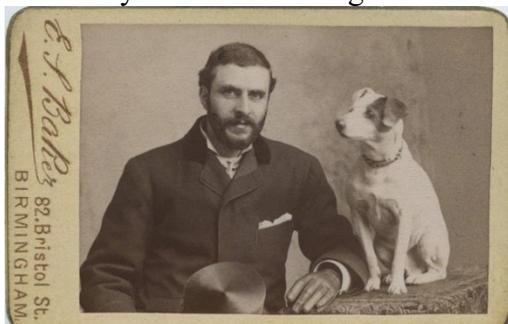
HEG described JB as in good health in 1926, three years before he died at the age of 95. She was writing to a trustee of the Dudley estate in England, of which she was a beneficiary, because she was required to file income taxes there. To do so, she had to declare her husband's income, and she kept a copy of the information she sent, saying that 'he retired from business some years ago when the Government of Canada raised the taxes on imported goods. He represented English firms. His income is negligible, about \$50 or £10 a year'. She added, 'these ventures failed as is often the case here'.¹⁴ As we will see, JB's ability to support his family seems to have declined by 1901 or even earlier, some 18 years after he married. He was fortunate to have won a woman with money—an excellent retirement plan for a long and healthy old age—which JB certainly had.¹⁵

III. HEG, HARRIET ELLEN GOODE née SHORT, the matriarch

HEG, born in England, was the powerhouse, the problem-solver, the center of the Goode family who eventually held the pursestrings. As the only Goode woman until her eldest son married, she ran 178, and in so doing made decisions and arrangements that affected everyone. Her importance increased at the end of 1903 after an inheritance from her family in England made her increasingly the family's sole support. She was then 49 with sons aged 18 and 15, and had been married for twenty years to a man now nearly seventy whose income had shrunk. At that point, the problems of a woman raising her children away from her family of origin in a foreign country—and having increasing trouble making ends meet—became the problem of figuring out how to make her inheritance and whatever remained of her dowry last. Despite such anxious concerns, she managed to remain on good terms with everyone in the family, adored by her sons and many of her grandchildren. During her lifetime, the entire family seems to have got along well with one another despite some normal tensions. Although her eldest son JD became self-supporting and raised a large family of his own, HEG supported her husband until his death in 1929 and eventually her younger son Gerald. She was up to this task as to many others until she succumbed to dementia in her 80s.

Born May 5, 1854, Nelly was the eldest of nine children, a status that gave her some authority in her family of origin. As she matured in her twenties, she took on some household management tasks from her mother. The family was enormous. Nelly's father William Short was one of the eighteen children of Thomas and Harriet Short. According to a very detailed printed family tree Nelly had at least 80 first cousins, though she was closest to her own siblings, particularly her sister Florence, just 16 months younger.¹⁶ Most of the men in the family had professional careers; two of her brothers were accountants, another, Sydney, became a doctor, and their father William Short was an accountant in Sheffield. There's an amusing photograph below of Sydney with a dog, which almost resembles Nipper in Francis Barraud's 1898 painting. Under the title *His Master's Voice*, that painting became a famous trademark in advertisements.

But this photograph is too early for it to be considered a joke on that trademark.¹⁷ And in any case, how would one get a dog to pose without moving for the time photographs took in the nineteenth century? The last child of the third generation of Goodes was baptized Sydney Lawrence Dudley Goode after his grand-uncle Sydney, pictured here.



Nelly's mother Susannah was a daughter of William Dudley, whose beneficiary Nelly became after her mother died in 1903. The Short family had lived in Sheffield at Clarendon Villas, Ecclesall Road,¹⁸ until December 1876, when they moved to Old Edgbaston, a wealthy suburb of Birmingham. It was a change that Nelly welcomed. She wrote in her journal on 31 December 1876, after attending morning and evening services at nearby churches (Saint Ann's at Mosely, another suburb, and Saint James in Old Edgbaston): 'The last day and last Sunday in the year. What changes have taken place. We have removed from Sheffield to Birmingham. My health is restored. What friends have I lost. What acquaintances made. What great cause to be thankful'.¹⁹ She never indicates what her health problem was, but the notation 'very poorly' and next day 'still poorly' appeared in the journal toward the end of October 1877, followed by two months of blank pages, until the start of 1878. And Nelly continued to attend morning and evening Anglican church services frequently during the rest of her life in England. There is no evidence of such devoted attendance in Canada, but she carefully noted down baptisms and confirmations of her descendants in her journal.

The year 1877 began very well in Edgbaston for Nelly. She was 22 and the family made many trips to London in February, April, and May, first to bring her brother Percy to the private Forest Grammar School in Walthamstow. On May 12, then aged 23, she saw Henry Irving perform in *Richard III*: 'He acts splendidly'. Over the next few months she travelled with her family to Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and finally on September 6 she and her mother met her father in Ghent. When he was well enough to visit Antwerp, Nelly saw there on September 12 Rubens' *Descent from the Cross* and a 'Head of Christ painted on marble by Leonardo da Vinci'. Eventually they went to Spa, Cologne, the Rhine villages, and Paris, to shop at the Louvre on September 24, to call on her old French headmistress Madam Dedant (she had attended her school in Paris from age 18 through 21). They left on the 27th for London, Nelly arriving in Birmingham on the 28th of September. But even then her travels were not done: she went with family to Stratford on Avon on October 15, to the Shakespeare's House Museum, his tomb in the church, and Ann Hathaway's cottage. Her health apparently gave way shortly afterward.

Nelly's journals show that she enjoyed a proper Victorian young lady's education including the three years at the boarding school in Paris, from 1872-75 described in her first journal. She was taught dancing and French there, and afterward back in Edgbaston she had lessons in music from at least 1878 (the violin and piano) as recorded in her second journal, 1876-80. German, singing, and Italian were added in at least in 1881-82 as noted in the third journal, 1880+,²⁰ and probably earlier. Certainly she had been taught music and languages in

Sheffield too. Her brothers went to Oxford to obtain professional status, but that kind of education was not available to her. Of course she traveled to the Rhine with her parents, and travel was important to her all her life—but she was unable to take such trips alone. She was also not much of a reader. In her journals she mentions reading aloud Charlotte Yonge's *The Little Duke*, a children's story—but she and her sister were 18 and 17, and at their French boarding school in February, 1873. She also records reading aloud 'Frank Fairly' with her sister and a friend, soon after arriving at the school the previous November—to accompany their sewing. Later in the third journal that begins in 1880, she recorded at the end, undated, four novel titles, but there is no indication that she read them or intended to: *Silas Marner*, *Sir Gibbie* by George Macdonald, for young people, whose hero is Scottish, *Olive*, an 1850 novel by Dinah Maria Mulock Craik, about a Scottish young deformed woman overcoming adversity, and *Strangers and Pilgrims* (1873), a novel by Mary Elizabeth Braddon available in the Internet Archive. Except for George Eliot's short novel, these are all fairly obscure.

Increasingly Nelly's life in Edgbaston was taken up with calls on neighbors, walks, tea at home with callers, balls in the winter months, preparations for her younger sister Flory's marriage in October 1878, visits to relatives, and home duties to assist her mother. She lists her weekly schedule at the back of the journal that begins in 1876. Monday was the worst:

Monday Clothes for wash. Milk Mending. Toilette tidies Children's drawers. Sheets
 Wash stands Paper basket. Arthur's towel dinner napkin
 Tuesday Music lesson
 Wednesday Meat.
 Thursday Shopping. Mrs Marriot's washing
 Friday Letters
 Saturday
 Sunday Clean table linen

Clearly Nelly was responsible for organizing the Monday wash, a Thursday wash, and perhaps some shopping for food or other necessities; her mother remained in charge of the menus and the servants, so we have no information about them.

But Nelly does record charges for her own music lessons which began with Mr. Duchemin in 1878, and she also kept records of the music lessons of her younger sisters Maud and Edith and costs from 1881. She often writes P in her journal, which probably signifies music practice. Mr. Duchemin assigned her Schubert's *Impromptu* and a Mendelssohn *Overture* in February 1878. She must have been grateful for his teaching. She kept a photograph of him in her Cartes des Visites²¹ album:



Remarkably, she called on Mr. Duchemin two days before her marriage although she had just ten days between accepting JB's proposal and their wedding. Perhaps it was then that he gave her a copy of 'The Nightingale's Serenade', for which he wrote the music, inscribed 'For Mrs Goode With the Composer's best wishes'.²² She kept up her music after her marriage, playing both the violin and piano with her sons decades later. And her methodical habits stayed with her as well. But it is not surprising that she preferred marriage to someone essentially a stranger to continuing this rather restricted routine at home.

It is easy to understand JB's proposal to Nelly. To him, aged 49, she was an attractive, educated, and competent woman, and as a much older man, he was evidently not frightened off or daunted by her competence. She must have seemed well able to look after herself. She had spent years doing some housekeeping tasks as well, as above, which meant that she would likely be able to cope with running a house in a foreign country, without the comfort of her family nearby. JB perhaps knew most of this information; after all, he traveled to the Lakes as we will see with relatives who also lived in Edgbaston and at least some of whom knew Nelly socially. It is likely that his family knew too that she was eventually to inherit some money from the trusts created by her grandfather William Dudley's estate in 1875: he had been a wealthy jeweller in Edgbaston. She certainly had a dowry of some kind or she would not have been able to lend her husband half the purchase price of 178 in 1884, and she inherited £200 or \$1000 at her father's death in 1888.²³

Nelly's speedy acceptance of JB's proposal is at first more surprising than the proposal itself—but on reflection makes good sense. She was 29, intelligent, able, well-traveled, cultured, but unmarried and therefore engaged in a round of tasks and visits that probably bored her. She kept busy, but her options were limited. She enjoyed her large family, but she was looking at further decades of the same rounds. Soon enough she would be the spinster daughter caring for her aged parents. Periods of depression seem indicated in so methodical a woman by stretches of her journals that contain no entries. She had clearly been expected to marry and her mother had must have amassed ahead of time a trousseau of clothing and household linen for her, including '20 Sheets twill calico full size', six pairs of boots, '18 Night dresses', and looking ahead, '24 Diaper towels'. The complete list appeared in the first of three cookbooks that Nelly kept; she entered the list after her arrival in Canada.²⁴ By contrast, her friends and younger sisters were becoming established. Her closest sister Florence had been married for almost five years in the summer of 1883, already had three children, and was expecting a fourth. Nelly

refused a proposal by letter from a Mr. Longmore although she kept a photograph of him in her album.²⁵



Mr. Longmore's proposal came after an extremely short acquaintance: they met on April 24, 1880, he called on April 28, and he proposed on May 5. She seems to have been more drawn to a Mr. Scott who is mentioned several times in her journal in March, May, October, November, and December of 1878 and January 1879, but called on 18 February 1879 to bid farewell; he was sailing to Bombay (Mumbai) on the following Saturday, likely hoping to make his fortune there, a common ambition. Nelly was reaching her sell-by date as a marriageable female, in short.

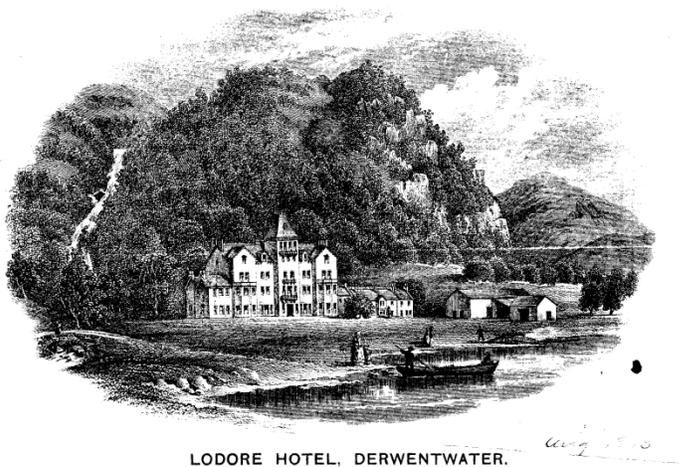
Nelly's journal from 1880-on implies that some family friends, the Kendricks of Edgbaston, were matchmakers, bringing Nelly and JB together on a trip to the Lake District. Again, Martha Kendrick was JB's older sister, married to Walter Kendrick:



The Shorts became friendly with the Kendricks some time after moving to Edgbaston in late 1876, and Nelly's very sketchy journal records various Kendricks coming to tea or calling from 1881. There was even a visit to play tennis with daughter Maggie, who was nearly ten years younger than Nelly, in July 1882 at the Kendrick home at 20 Priory Road. Nelly went to the Lake District on July 28, 1883, accompanied by 'Mr. G Kendrick Harold [John Harold, about 18] Frank Goode Mr and Miss Goode' along with Nelly's own brother Arthur, who was just 15. It's not clear who Mr. G Kendrick was—the older daughter was a Gertrude Kendrick who would

have been about 26, but though Nelly's writing doesn't always clearly distinguish between Mr and Mrs, she definitely did not write Miss. What is clear that Goodes were out in force to meet Nelly—not just JB himself but 'Miss Goode', his sister Carrie (Frances Caroline), then about 56 so a suitable age for chaperonage, and probably his nephew Frank Goode, aged 14 (Thomas Francis, born 1869).

The journal's first mention of time with JB alone occurs on August 4. 'Mr Goode and I rowed to Skyddaw', a well-known 'mountain' (although not by Canadian standards) near where she was staying: close to Lodore Falls at the Lodore Hotel on Derwentwater—which we know because Nelly, perhaps sentimentally, kept a piece of the hotel's stationery with a date penned in: August 1, 1883 (illegible in the following photograph of the engraved stationery):



It had been a pub founded by 1792 but was turned into a hotel by 1870. Nelly could certainly not have gone rowing alone with JB on the lakes without having been introduced by the Kendricks. On the previous Sunday, she had traveled in a 'calash', a kind of open carriage, all the way to Crosthwaite for divine service on 29 July; on August 5, she again went to church at Crosthwaite. She records on August 6 a 'Ramble walk,' and on the 7th she 'drove to foot of Skiddaw rode up and down good view going up mist came down; Mr Goode proposed', perhaps in the carriage. On the 8th August she 'drove round Brassenthwaite' (a lake near Skiddaw), on the 9th had 'rain walk boating' (presumably all three), and on the 10th saw a 'grand view of Lodore Falls'. On August 11 Nelly returned home and accepted JB's proposal on the 12th—thus she certainly discussed the proposal with her family. Doubtless JB accompanied Nelly on as many of the described outings from August 5-10 and earlier as she would permit; he certainly did not have much time to court her. She wrote 'I am married left for Liverpool' on August 22 and they set out the next day on the ship 'Sardinian' for Montreal.²⁶

Some slight consternation was expressed at this sudden marriage in letters written to Nelly on August 14, presumably after the marriage was announced to the extended family. Harry Short, probably one of her many cousins, admits to ‘a slight surprise to hear the Lake tour had resulted in such a turning point in your future. . . . We very much regret you are leaving England so suddenly. . . . neither Alice nor myself are acquainted with Mr. Goode we cannot say much about him beyond he must be perfection to be worthy of your choice’.²⁷ That sentence slightly implies that other family members did know JB. In fact, the Goode family home was Netley, on Wheeling Road, in Edgbaston, the house shown in the photograph reproduced earlier and taken on JB’s last visit to England; it includes his sister Carrie, his brother, and many other family members.

Nelly married JB in the parish church in Edgbaston probably on 22 August 1883. Very few of her family were there—her sister Florence, seven months pregnant, was not. Once in Montreal, by September 3, they boarded at first in JB’s bachelor rooms at 334 Cote St. Antoine. HEG’s journal records three consecutive Sundays of attendance at St. Matthias church; JB was one of the founding members. Perhaps the couple had banns read and remarried, as their first son JD was to do later, marrying in his wife’s Catholic church 18 months after a hasty marriage by license. In any case, HEG was remarkably businesslike as a married woman. Sometime soon after the marriage she lent money to JB to buy 178. At some time after the seller, Mr. Macfarlane, had objected to the sale, HEG wrote a very clear, very professional account of the transaction.²⁸ In it, as already mentioned, she revealed that she had a promissory note from her husband for half the price of 178, which she advanced at an interest rate of 4½ per cent. Again, HEG must have had a dowry—and this letter along with other evidence reveals that she never gave up control of her money.

In some ways HEG’s early life in Canada once settled in 178 was very like her life in Edgbaston, rounds of visits, playing music, looking after a household while controlling expenses, but she could travel on her own and go back to England to see her family. She bought 500 visiting cards for \$3.75 in February, 1885—a month before the birth of her first son. She was said by her grandson Larry to cook delicious meals, without the kind of servants available in England. Nonetheless, her first recipe book indicates on its final page an ‘At Home’ that she hosted on May 20, 1892. She invited 120 and 74 guests came for cake, pudding, whipped cream, biscuits, and the like.²⁹ In 1902 she had to make do with an old wood stove in the lowest level of the house, a flight of stairs lower than the dining room (there was a dumbwaiter). Eventually it was replaced by an electric stove, so welcome to HEG that she mentioned it in a letter to her granddaughters visiting England in 1935: the ‘electric stove is a great comfort and breakfast is soon ready’.³⁰ She valued cooking enough to start assembling recipe books before her marriage; three books survive, mostly from her years in Canada.³¹ A good friend, Jessie Maxwell, lived almost next door. And above all, she had children—whom she clearly adored.



The photograph above taken in Birmingham, England, shows Harriet with John Dudley, about 5, and Gerald, about 2, likely on their trip there in 1890 or 1891. But children, even if adored, were also a sorrow. HEG recorded in her journal that she suffered a miscarriage in March 1884; her eldest son was born a year later. And another loss is evidenced mostly by omission. The April 1891 Canadian census records a third son, Peter, 1½ years old, residing at 178, after listing John (JD) and Thomas (Gerald) as aged 6 and 3. A check of HEG's household ledger shows that in Dec. 1889, when Peter would have been about 2 months old (if the census figure is accurate), she bought safety pins, and in the previous month baby linen. But there is no record at all of Peter in any Goode documents or any other Canadian documents either. Possibly Peter died during HEG's visit with her boys to England in the summer of 1891 and was cremated so that his ashes were scattered there. That disposal would be in keeping with their much later traditions: they acquired a plot at Mount Royal cemetery but erected no gravestones there. Instead, they planted a maple tree, still standing, where they scattered the ashes of JB in 1929 and of other family members who died afterward. Family visits to this plot in Mount Royal and to the graves, marked by tombstones, of JD's wife Marion Ennis's family in the Catholic cemetery, were frequent according to JD's journals.

Although no record of a death or cremation of young Peter Goode has yet been found in Canada or England, it seems the most likely explanation for the boy's absence from all records other than the 1891 census. HEG's first household ledger suggests that HEG went to England in the summers of 1889 (when she would have been pregnant with Peter), 1890, and finally 1891. But after that visit, she apparently did not return to England again until the summer of 1897, when JD and Gerald would have been 12 and 9, safer ages to travel. Furthermore, after the 1891 trip, she recorded nothing in her journal until the year 1900. In fact, the only record of the 1897 visit is to be found in her meticulous ledgers—indicated again by omission, the absence of purchases at home for August of that year. The word August was simply added above the line to the heading September in the monthly ledger, with no entries. In addition, one unlabeled photograph taken in the greenhouse that JB built onto 178 shows three young boys. The older

two could be JD and Gerald possibly at the ages of 6 and 3, and with them is a child about 18 months old in a high chair who could be Peter—the only copy of this photograph in a family of photographers who usually kept many copies of the same pictures. Larry Goode never mentioned Peter, and again, in all the diaries and journals there is no reference to him.



All that silence and this one photograph suggest that the loss of Peter, who certainly existed at one point, was devastating.

And yet, there are very plausible arguments against this interpretation. Although the elder boys' faces and clothing in this photograph seem similar to those in other images, including the one of HEG and her sons taken in Birmingham reproduced earlier, in this the eldest in the Scottish costume does not look quite like the child JD in the undoubted Birmingham photograph taken in 1890 or 1891. (If the three boys are the Goode brothers, this image must have been taken in 1891.) It is plausible that the elder child was a neighbor and the other two the young JD and Gerald. Unfortunately the relative heights are not indicative. As is evident in the earlier photograph, children were normally placed on risers of some kind to bring their faces on a level for the photographer, and the child at the left seems to be so placed. Nonetheless, there are no images of HEG with a very young child in existing early 1890s family photographs taken in England, whereas the older boys do appear as we see. There is no entry in HEG's journal of the birth of Peter, though the births of JD and Gerald are recorded. To accept the three boys here as Goode brothers, it would be necessary to assume that Peter at six months of age was left in Canada (if the genuine photograph was taken in 1890), or that he was in England but deemed too young for photographs. It does not seem possible in the absence of further official and personal records to resolve this question.

Fortunately, no doubt can exist about HEG's substantial inheritance. It is extremely well documented, both by letters preserved in a box of legal documents in Box N of the Fonds but also in its results: HEG's increased weekly and monthly expenditure as recorded in her ledgers afterward.³² Her mother Susannah Short, née Dudley, had received an income from her father's trust during her lifetime of at least £2000 a year.³³ At her death early in 1903, the principal was divided among her nine children. HEG's share was more than £9000, or \$45,000 Canadian dollars—which would yield about \$1350 a year at a 3% return in savings accounts, for a long time her preferred investment. These funds arrived just when needed. By 1901, JB's contributions to household expenses were diminishing and HEG was already having to draw on

her own savings accounts to make up the difference. Once she received her inheritance, she began for a time to support her husband, who received monthly subsidies amounting to \$150 in 1903 and \$350 in 1904. And she covered all household expenses. At the same time, HEG bought tools, musical instruments, even a motorcycle for her sons and most important, she financed their four-year educations at McGill at a cost, including tuition and books, of \$722 for JD, who graduated in 1909, and \$732 for Gerald, who graduated in 1912.³⁴ She apparently had always kept her own money in savings accounts, and by the time of JB's death in 1929 she also maintained two chequing accounts, one at Royal Bank and one at the Bank of Toronto (now TD Bank).

From 1918, however, HEG added up her yearly expenditures, which in that year came to \$1928.01—considerably more than what she had spent before her inheritance (\$620.42 in 1902—not including taxes and heating costs, covered by JB). Throughout the 1920s, she spent more than \$2000 a year, withdrawing at least \$100 a month for expenses apart from travel, utilities, and taxes. Accordingly she evidently decided to place some of her money in investments, not savings accounts: a Quebec Victory Bond that paid \$27.50 a year and some solid stocks, such as Canadian Pacific Railway, Bell Telephone, and others. She collected \$86 income in 1929, over \$160 in 1930, and \$188 in 1931. But the income declined to \$120 in 1932, and in the following year she had at least \$8755 to invest, although it is not clear where this money came from. In any case, HEG consulted her son JD about investments; his advice was conservative. She bought bonds, investing in utilities and natural resources (she called her purchases 'shares', but in fact she clipped coupons). She had a habit of selling any that underperformed: she rid herself of CPR in 1932 when payments sank and bought instead International Petroleum. She collected a high income from her investments of at least \$712.50 in 1930 by my calculations, the last year for which her accounts are available. By that time, however, she was increasingly forgetful and erratic. Her son Gerald was keeping her ledgers and advising her financially, not always to her advantage. JD wrote in his journal on 14 April 1939, 'Last night I walked to Mothers and Gerald returned to hear the news at 11 pm. He wants to sell \$7000 of Mother's bonds and put it on a mortgage. Phone P Hickey [broker] today and he says it's crazy'.

After her inheritance in 1903, that is, after her mother's death, HEG's travel seems to have been confined to Canada and the United States. She no longer visited England. She would stay occasionally in the Laurentians, particularly Lake Masson, a site popular with her sons also. But Atlantic City, New Jersey, with family (but not JB) was a more frequent destination, with stays of up to three weeks, and so was New York City or Lake George. On October 15, 1915, after joining JD at Ausable Chasm, NY, they traveled to Schroon Lake and then on the 17th she drove home with him '167 miles' from the lake through Elizabeth, Keesville, and Plattsburgh, arriving at 178 in the evening. Some of this information is confirmed by her household ledgers, but most of what we know of her 59 years of life in Westmount after her marriage until her death in 1942 comes from her son JD's voluminous diaries rather than from her own records—particularly after JB died in 1929 when her ledgers become less detailed. Travel was so valued by her that from 1916 through 1921, when JB was 88, HEG had in fact financed his solo travel in autumn to a camp at Sainte Agathe where he had friends. It was his favorite destination, but he evidently could no longer afford the \$40 cost in 1921.

Although earlier JD's diaries record primarily his mother's travel and outings with him, from the 1920s they also indicate increasing work for his mother and father at 178, painting, repairing leaks in the roof, the boiler, and elsewhere, even installing electricity in 1925. The

house required considerable maintenance. HEG's ledgers record what she paid JD for this work on 178—and occasionally her son Gerald as well. But the frequent handouts to Gerald at this time were usually gifts. Sometime after her husband died in 1929, she also employed Turner, an unsatisfactory handyman who was at least once found the morning after a drunken spree asleep on the floor of the carriage house, since demolished.³⁵ JD regularly paid his mother's phone bill and afterwards electric bill in the 1930s, and she reimbursed him for that and other outlays.³⁶

Increasingly in the 1930s, in short, HEG required aid, not just from the handyman Turner. She was 79 when JD's diaries resumed in 1933 after a long hiatus caused by the accidents of document survival, and soon after it seems that JD or later in the decade one of his children would stay overnight every night, to be on hand and also to get the stove going for breakfast in the morning, heat and fires during the winter, and so on. HEG continued to keep receipts organized by month³⁷ and to make some entries in her ledger through 1937, but her handwriting became more shaky, and her son Gerald took over her ledger accounts in 1938, after which year they cease. No entries were made during more than the last three years of her life.

As HEG aged, Gerald was often to be found at 178, and again, he took over keeping her ledger in 1938. Although during that year she was still playing the piano, she gave up playing the violin with her son JD in January, 1939. HEG was then 84. In that year, JD visited her almost daily, usually after supper, taking her to see the illuminations in honor of the king and queen in May. Gerald seems to have been blinder to her needs, intending to go with her on a trip to New York in September and send her back alone; JD's wife Marion, he wrote in his journal, 'does not encourage this plan at all on acct. of her age', and in the end the two returned together. HEG's medical condition declined during this decade and particularly toward the end of it. She had more and more visits by doctors for an eye problem, increasing deafness, and a 'slight stiffness of her left side of face' which may suggest a minor stroke in February 1940. But most worrisome, serious signs of dementia developed. On May 30, 1939, a policeman escorted her home when she could not find her way from her son's house at 119 Lewis Avenue, and the following March 18, after her possible stroke, she locked herself out of her room, could not find the key, and later JD had to force open the door in 178. She began to destroy things when she was not asleep. JD and even Turner tried to save them. Then she developed delusions: on 30 September 1940, JD drove her to his house because 'she says that "Father is there"', and then drove her back to 178. Although families often deny the progress of dementia in a loved one, JD wrote on 24 May 1941 that 'She is losing her memory very fast, does not know her home' and earlier on the 11th that she was 'Dotty'. The family thought about getting nursing care for her, though JD's wife Marion wanted her at Lewis Avenue, but probably HEG resisted both plans. At the end, Marion was bathing her at 178 and anointing her bad legs and skin herself; she and JD often slept at 178 before HEG died there on 8 May 1942, a few days after her 88th birthday.

HEG's influence on her sons and her grandchildren is incalculable. Her musical and artistic tastes and talents were found in varied form in her sons and even many of her grandchildren. JD in particular shared her methodical recordkeeping—and his wife Marion had been trained as a bookkeeper.³⁸ All of HEG's descendants loved, as she did, to travel. They adored her, according to her grandson Larry Goode, aged 11 when she died. JD carefully kept the diary in which he recorded her death in the special mahogany box in the living room at 178 with the family's most valued photographs; the journal is among those in Box E (3) and the photographs in Box A (1). Although we don't have her will, HEG evidently left the house to JD, who moved to 178 as soon as possible with his family, all of whom were eager to live there, painting and repairing it room by room. Despite her sad end, it is remarkable that previously

HEG had managed her money and her investments so well, allowing her to support herself and most of her family during her lifetime.

IV. GERALD, or THOMAS GERALD GOODE, the second son

Perhaps the one exception to HEG's careful management of her resources is her unstinting support of her second son Gerald. He is the most elusive Goode, leaving the fewest records—so that we know him primarily through how others react to him. As a child, he apparently charmed at least one relative. His long-lived cousin Jessie Charles, later White, wrote in 1939 to JD's daughters: 'Also my best wishes to your parents & your uncle Gerald, who was such a lovely baby & whose early walking I assisted in.' This assistance probably occurred during the family visit to England in the summer of 1889, when Gerald, born 29 April 1888, would have been just 14 months old.



As an adult, Gerald remains enigmatic despite some clear facts. The family had a number of instruments, and he played the clarinet in musical evenings at 178. At least once Gerald performed in an amateur orchestra at St Andrews church: he took part in a concert that was a 'great success' there in April 1914, at which his brother played the violin. Like his father and brother, Gerald took many photographs, mostly in the country, and he loved boating. His mother and brother both painted and sketched, and he took enough of an interest in art to remark, when JD gave 'him the information of the picture "Island of Cassis" by [Michel] Pelletier at 150.00', that 'the good attractive pictures are always high priced' (Sunday, 24 February 1935). Gerald had had an accident quite young, 'bad bump on head' at age 14 on September 22, 1902, according to his brother's diary for that year—but his life for years after that was normal enough, and in October 1902 he was practicing the clarinet as usual and buying JD a watch. His brother gave him a major responsibility in 1921. Gerald and 'Gus', JD's assistant and his wife Marion's brother Michael (Gus) Ennis, were left in charge of keeping JD's repair business going while JD and Marion took a three-month trip to England and France. JD wrote two days before leaving by ship, 'instruct Gus & Gerald in shop work' (Thurs., Aug. 25, 1921). No record survives of how well those two managed alone, however, because the diary in which JD came home from the voyage is lost.

The most enigmatic question about Gerald is, how did he support himself? He never seems to have held a salaried job. His brother JD wrote in his journal on May 20, 1942, after their mother had died and during World War II, that 'I have to talk to Gerald about the Estate &

Jobs as men from the ages of 16-70 not working are asked to register'. Gerald would have been 54 at this time. In the 1930s and not after 1940, he listed himself in the Lovell Directory as a B.Sc. or an 'eng[ineer]' living at 4814 Verdun Avenue, but from 1914-15 as a 'gas engineer' living at 178, then a 'mech engineer' from 1916-24, also at 178. He avoided conscription in 1917 when he was 29, not quite the prime age for the services, but JD took the threat seriously enough that he at 32 speedily married his longtime girlfriend Marion. As far as it is possible to tell from his brother's journals and his mother's ledgers, after Gerald graduated from McGill at age 24 with a mechanical engineering degree in 1912, he did nothing until 1917 that brought in much money. Meantime JD worked almost daily on engines in the workshop he had created at 178, and during the Great War on manufacturing plugs for ammunition shells. Gerald did sometimes help his brother. In June 1914, JD surveyed a boat with Gerald, probably as an insurance adjuster, JD's most remunerative work at this time, on successive Sundays, but on Sunday, June 14, Gerald went home sick at 4 pm. JD paid him \$4.00 for his work, continuing the job with his more reliable helper Higgins. Next month, Gerald tried in vain to sell an engine he had worked on to a 'prospective customer' and on Saturday the following 30th October, JD noted that he worked 'all morning installing magneto on Gerald's engine, finish & test same by 3 pm, ok. Gerald arrives home from trip at 4:30 pm'. That is, Gerald had gone off on his motorcycle 4 days earlier to the Adirondacks leaving his brother to repair his engine. While JD was manufacturing plugs for ammunition shells in his workshop at 178, starting in January 1916 and getting anywhere from 50-100 done in a day, the only mention of Gerald's having participated in this profitable war work occurred when Higgins was absent. On May 30, 1916, JD worked 'in shop most of day. H[iggins] away Gerald starts on some plugs'. It is unclear that he finished any.

Gerald's real source of support through his life apparently was his mother, from whom he took gifts, cash, and loans. He lived at home at least until 1917 and certainly had a room or a bed there whenever he wanted one afterward, including when his brother had moved in after their mother's death in 1942. His mother spent \$20 in July 1913 for his tires (perhaps for the motorcycle she had bought him in 1910) and gave him \$25 the next month to go to Ottawa. In 1914 she handed him \$25 in January; by contrast she paid JD in December of that year \$55 for repairing her roof. A paper in her handwriting included in one of her ledgers³⁹ indicates many payments of \$5 or \$10 to Gerald, adding up to \$74.55 with no date. By contrast, various complicated notations on slips of paper in Ledger A seem to indicate that JD had received a loan of \$250 in 1909 from his mother to start a business with Ernest Cox, which included renting premises and buying drafting equipment; Cox also received a loan from her. The loans appear to have been repaid by 1913, though the business had been dissolved earlier. In general, HEG lent money to JD while she tended to give money to Gerald, often to support possible business opportunities. A very good example of her younger son's general dependency on his mother for funds occurred in April, 1916, when Gerald at almost 28 years old acquired a Hupmobile, a small car. HEG paid \$20 for his licenses in that month, and noted in May that she contributed \$80 toward the car, while on April 26, according to his journals, JD tested the car for his brother, having the day before pulled 'his flywheel from shaft on his Hupmobile'. JD's independence is evident in that he had bought his own car alone three years earlier: he went to see a 'Ford Model T Runabout' in May 1913, paid \$350 cash for it, and drove it away.

HEG's support for Gerald grew even more substantial from 1917. The first ledger reference to her having lent money to him occurs on August 1917: \$32 is said to be 'From Gerald. (loan)'. Possibly that sum indicates that Gerald had already begun the only career hinted

at in his brother's diaries, managing some flats. JD dropped him off at 'his boarding house' after driving him round Montreal in January 1917, but on Sunday April 8, JD and Marion 'examine Gerald's flats in afternoon'. Lending credence to the idea that Gerald managed flats is the notation that he fixed the toilet on December 31, 1918, in the flat that JD had sublet in N.D.G., and that on March 2, 1949, he 'offers one of his flats to anyone getting married', although of the four unmarried children at that point only one ever married, three years later. What is certain is that HEG lent Gerald money to buy a property, likely on Crawford Street in Montreal, sometime before June 1918. At that time, he started to pay her regularly in June and December, payments: at first \$30 in June 'on loan', then from December 1918, \$60 'net interest', payable in June and December. The last payment occurred in June 1923. In her journal, HEG wrote under 1924 that 'I cancelled Gerald's mortgage', but she apparently canceled only half of it—or at any rate he still owed her money. In 1929, five years later, she wrote in her ledger for March that she received a 'cheque from Gerald' for \$2523.52, which paid off what was still owing on the Crawford Street mortgage and another loan, plus interest. It is difficult to imagine where Gerald got the money to repay her unless he sold the property or unless he was a very successful landlord.⁴⁰

The three of Gerald's cheque books that survive look like old-fashioned savings bank books and indicate only figures, not where deposits came from or to whom checks were drawn. They are consequently not very enlightening about his finances. The first one, however, covering 17 February 1922 through 13 December 1923, does offer some support for the notion that he collected rents (or something else) toward the middle of most months, which is when he made his largest deposits, ranging from \$83.50 in 1922 to \$173.87 in 1923.⁴¹ Other deposits were few, irregular, and much smaller, while withdrawals were also small and generally round sums like \$15, \$25, \$30, or as much as \$100. This pattern of deposits and cheques or withdrawals is not replicated in the two other bank cheque books for July 22, 1927-September 1, 1928, and January 29, 1937-October 31, 1938, wherein sums of over \$1000 are occasionally deposited or withdrawn, but no pattern is evident. Earlier, however, in the more predictable book of 1922-23, at the end of each year, there were larger withdrawals, \$241.80, \$180.31, and \$300.00 in December 1922, which brought Gerald's balance down to \$6.87, and \$201.80 in November, 1923, and another \$241.80 in December. That two cheques for the latter figure were made early in successive Decembers suggests some regular obligation—perhaps principal or interest on a loan paid to someone other than his mother. But this obligation had ceased by December 1927.

HEG's support for Gerald included a trip to England, allegedly to explore imports. At the close of her yearly accounts for 1925, she wrote 'Spent in 1925 \$3021.68 / \$500 for Gerald for England'.⁴² Her expenses had amounted to about \$1250 more than those for 1924. Gerald's brother saved one letter that Gerald wrote from Peacehaven in Sussex, England, on January 23, 1926. In addition to seeing relatives and sights, and announcing that their 90-plus year old father would find places by the sea there too inconvenient for a visit, Gerald was supposedly looking, but in vain, for a business opportunity, something that he could sell in Canada. After complaining of the cold indoors, the way that 'fires do not warm the air but leave one chilled to the bone', he opined that English 'people could not live in Canada unless they smartened up somewhat' (he saw only one Quebec heater, in a pub). Gerald finally concluded that he could find no line of goods to sell in Canada on his return. 'Clothing, hats and mens' [sic] wear are good sellers but that trade is already represented. Cotton goods might be the best but there is

such a feeling here that style counts more than price that value is often forgotten'. He asks his brother to 'excuse bad writing for my hands are numb'.⁴³

Even where Gerald lived is often unclear. He certainly had a room at 178 for the first 28 years of his life, through 1916. He spent a good deal of time at 178 in the 1930s as his mother became more frail, although he maintained an address (as noted in the Lovell Directory) at 4814 Verdun Avenue. Again, a bed was always available to him at 178, even when his brother's family of eight occupied the house after HEG's death in 1942. When he stayed overnight there on 26 May 1947, Gerald slept on the 'kitchen couch', that is, a couch in the kitchen at the basement level—near the workshop. In November 1939, however, his brother had noted: 'see Gerald for a few minutes. He has changed his boarding house . . . to McKay St'. JD copied out the new address and phone number for him in the back pages of that journal, 1437 McKay apt 3, HA 1437 (Nov. 13-June 6, 1940). In 1949, however, Gerald received mail at 2044 Metcalfe Street, and one envelope postmarked 2 February 1950 included Room 14 in that address. But other envelopes clearly reached him addressed to 2012 Metcalfe, Montreal 2, in 1955, and 2032 Metcalfe in 1951. And a letter from McGill, asking for alumni donations, was addressed to Gerald in July 1958 at his 1930s address, 4814 Verdun Avenue; it also reached him without a forwarding address.⁴⁴ For tax purposes on his 1948 return, however, the only return to survive, Gerald listed himself as living at RR.1 Mascouche, Quebec, with a temporary address noted as 2044 Metcalfe in Montreal. He declared an estimated income of \$1850 for 1948 and calculated that he owed \$192 income tax, of which nothing was deducted at source. That is, he was living on investment income, probably as a result of his mother's death, or was perhaps renting flats. Gerald had taken over management of his mother's finances in 1938 as she became demented, and at the same time he wanted to change her investments; JD worried about this as noted earlier, and it is not clear what happened. That Gerald was not entirely competent financially is shown by his having miscalculated what taxes he owed: he received a refund of \$29, overpaying by 15%.⁴⁵

Gerald 'wants us to make picnic to his country home at Mascouche. We drive there for the night', JD wrote on 21 September, 1936. This was the first naming of Mascouche in the journals. But Gerald may have occupied it earlier—or another property. There are a number of references in JD's journals for 1924-25 to Gerald's being 'in' from the 'country', and JD writes on 27 November 1924 of being 'Away at Gerald's farm all day 2 hours each way last 10 miles at only 10 m[iles] hr. Find Gerald ok. Take several pictures'.



Handwriting on the back of a similar image identifies it as ‘Uncle Gerald’s farm at Mascouche’. In December 1938, Gerald invited the family and his mother again, but ‘we find the weather too dull. & don’t go’. Another visit to Mascouche actually occurred in September, 1941, when JD got lost driving up and took the straight route home, 34 miles. We learn later that Gerald was fit enough to bicycle to and from Mascouche and Westmount. When he was 54, on May 29, 1942, after his mother’s death on the 8th, JD wrote ‘Gerald drops in re: Estate. He intends to pedal to Country House tonight’. During the 1930s, Gerald had sometimes brought beets and potatoes to JD, who in fact had helped to harvest the beets, apparently at or near Gerald’s Verdun address. Gerald operated a store of some kind somewhere since JD reported a robbery later: ‘1939 Jan 1, Sunday, quiet day have a bottle on hand, Mother has arranged to come for dinner 12:30 so I drive out to get Gerald find he had a robbery in the store & have to wait in car with the kids while he interviews the detectives get him up for lunch a pleasant reunion’. Where the store was is unclear. Rural Mascouche seems unlikely as the locale; it would have meant driving 68 miles round trip by the shortest route before lunch, even if long Sunday drives were a frequent family amusement, but a store in Verdun seems unlikely also.

In short, Gerald appears to be an enigma who was something of a wastrel, a user. After HEG’s death (and even before) all meetings between JD and Gerald were lubricated by liquor. When JD walked over to his mother’s on 5 December 1937, Gerald had just left and JD found that he’d taken all the ‘booze’ from the cellar of 178. Furthermore, Gerald expected Marion to look after him, to do his laundry or mend his clothes. He brought sheets over to her to be hemmed in December 1940, and one especially irritated letter from Marion on July 19, 1950 to her daughter Ella mentioned further annoyances at 178: ‘Uncle Gerald at last left Tuesday, this is about the 20th time he has been up to say ‘Au-Revoir’ and bring his excess baggage up –I could of screamed when I saw the last addition – I was just coming down stairs and he was spreading out his washing “which we might take care of while he is away” – Dad was quite curious to see what all the special arrangement on the line was about. When he enquired what they were –It

appears he had washed out his underwear, that is; just the small elastic parts, one piece. He was sure that was the right place to hang them (over my refrigerator) that was the big washing he did in his room. This morning I promptly put them in a paper bag and packed them on top of his wardrobe'.⁴⁶ Gerald evidently had his own wardrobe and room downstairs in the basement at 178. Presumably he was leaving for one of his boarding rooms—at this point at 2044 Metcalfe—or more probably Mascouche if he still owned it. He had told JD he wanted to sell his 'property' in 1939 (Sat. August 26).

Clearly Gerald expected Marion to be his caretaker. Although JD mentioned Gerald's 'girlfriend' in 1915 (June 30), and a drive with Gerald and a 'Miss Pearl' in 1917, there was no other mention of female companionship. In our time it is impossible to avoid the notion that he was a closeted gay man, which might explain his choosing to live away from home in boarding houses and a country home, but to retain a close connection to his home and family of origin. Other explanations for his eccentricity are possible too. Above all, he might simply have decided that to work hard like his workaholic brother was a fool's game—and to content himself with whatever his mother would fund.

V. JD, JOHN DUDLEY GOODE (the eldest son and diarist)

Of all the family, John Dudley Goode, JD (1885-1954), the eldest son in the second generation, left the most complete record of his life in diaries and journals. Many have been lost, but enough remain that each decade of the 20th century through the 1940s is well represented: 3 yearly diaries for the 1900s, 63 small notebook journals for the 1910s and 20s beginning in 1912, and 27 larger and fuller journals for the 1930s and 40s, from 1933. And for each of these decades there is at least one document or event that expresses a good deal about JD's times or social world, and also about his character. These events often ask not just to be narrated but documented in appendices—which will contain letters, legal papers, or other items. This section on JD is accordingly the longest and most detailed, to take advantage of this unique archival documentation.

We can't know when JD first began to keep daily records, but the earliest we have is a leatherbound pocket diary for 1902. One side of each small page would cover three days (later three or four). By contrast, the less expensive small lined pocket notebooks that he began to use in the 1910s allowed a full 2 x 3 inch page a day of records, and in the final pages he would list addresses, orders, measurements, and various notes on his work. In the 1930s, the notebooks measured 3 ¾ by 6 3/8 inches and are much more discursive. But remarkably, the person he was in the 1902 diary remains very consistent throughout his life until his death: hard-working, methodical, organized, ambitious, energetic, dedicated, frugal, informed, devoted to his family and very focused on improving himself and his prospects. He read newspapers, and although his journals (like most) tend to be focused on the self, JD occasionally mentioned stories that struck him as significant: for instance, on May 6, 1902, 'Receive news of St Pierre, Martinique being destroyed by a volcano'. He maintained artistic interests throughout his life: photography, sketching, and painting, as well as playing the piano and violin at home and the violin in orchestras (mostly amateur but sometimes as a paid professional). And he was always an early adopter (and builder/repairer) of all new technologies, automobiles and motorbikes in the 00s, later home generators (magnetos), electric wiring, gramophones, crystal radios, typewriters,

fountain pens, motorboat engines, cement mixers, pumps, and new cameras, including home as well as professional movie cameras.

The 00s: College and Finding Work

At the start of 1902, JD had finished secondary school with no immediate prospect of university education, which in fact began in 1905, some years after his mother received her inheritance. He had a regular job, working at least 55 hours a week at 'Rivals', a manufacturer of bearings. He carefully indicated his measurements after writing his age, 16, in the diary's first page: height 5 feet 10 ½ inches, weight 150, shoe size 8, collar 15, hat 6 7/8, birthday March 30. He listed his bicycle as Yale 1890 then Van 1901, his address at 178 Cote St. Antoine, and his father as next of kin to be informed in an emergency. Nearly every day has an entry in pen or pencil, but since each side of a page has space for only three days, entries are ordinarily short. Often he writes '10 Pass as usual', which means that he spent 10 hours at his job as he normally did from Monday through Friday. Saturday would also include as many as 9 hours of work, sometimes only a half day of 5 hours. JD would often 'babbitt' the bearings at Rivals, that is, coat the bearings with a thin layer of babbitt metal alloy, or else test the resulting babbitts, often used in car manufacture. It was a useful skill; he was still babbitting sometimes in 1923-25 while self-employed repairing engines. A typical entry occurs for Thursday, March 13, 1902: '10. Test babbit in morning work at Rivals. all after noon, after work have a hair cut, 10¢. Alec calls in after tea. I print two pictures for Murry & LePage. successful'. Tea was then the final late meal of the day. The next day he worked 10 hours, delivered the photographs, and 'Run Rotary engine after six o'clock draw first pay of 1.10', presumably for the extra engine work. JD's first recorded holiday occurred on July 1: 'Dominion day so stay at home to fix boiler in afternoon'. Again, he was always busy. On his two-week vacation at Lake Masson from Saturday, August 9 through Sunday August 23, he rowed and/or swam daily and on August 15 took a 'walk to lake La Roche with Mr Raddon in morning take 6 snap shots of Lake'. Walking was, until the last seven years of JD's life, one of his favorite activities. Even when he owned cars, he would walk all over Westmount and the mountain, and eventually nearly every day between 178 and his residences: his flat in Notre Dame de Grace or later his house on Lewis Avenue. On this trip, he returned by train to Montreal on August 18, after which he stayed at home, only indicating 'Purchase bicycle motor of Montreal Gas engine co[mpan]y' on the 20th. He doubtless worked on installing and testing the motor until he went back to his job on the 24th. At some point, probably before he began to study at McGill in 1905, he also worked for the Laurie Engine Company.⁴⁷

During this decade, JD had good relations with his younger brother Gerald, who made him ice cream in June 1902 and gave him gifts: a 'nickle cornet', a 'pair of nice little scales for weighing developer', both close to JD's 17th birthday at the end of March, and a watch on Monday, October 13. They always shared a strong interest in photography. A number of references were made to outdoor activities together in 1905—walks, using a sleigh. In the 1905 and 1907 diaries, Gerald was said to do some repairs (he 'strings up spokes in rim' of JD's motorcycle in December 1905), but generally it was JD who worked on Gerald's bicycle or his 'little gas engine' (March 1905). They played music together, Gerald on the clarinet, and in 1907 Gerald attended orchestra practice. They went with their mother to see *Parsifal* on Gerald's birthday in 1905 and 'enjoy it'. Both often went on vacations singly or together with their father to the Laurentians and their mother there or to the United States. And although some friction

developed between them over their mother's care and investments in the 1930s, and although JD's wife objected to Gerald's habits as we will see, the brothers remained on good terms throughout their lives.

In addition to long hours manufacturing in the first decade of the twentieth century, JD would also sometimes work at home in the basement workshop at 178: on Wednesday the first of October, 1902, having worked 10 hours at his job, he wrote 'I go back to shop, no work there Walk up to Proctors & see Lottery of Love', one of several times he saw a film there, costing ten cents—as he wrote a week earlier when he saw 'Camille' also at Proctors and got 'out at 11:20'. When not at his job or in the workshop, he would walk or practice the violin. On October 4, a Saturday, he worked 5 hours then 'go a walk with Father & Mother in afternoon practice after tea'. He often practiced also on full working days. On Monday September 29, after ten hours of work, he wrote 'Practice with Mother after tea & write a letter to EDB', that is, Eva Boyd. Although he started the year going to St. Matthias church on Sunday, he soon wrote 'go to meeting' instead, or 'play at Alex service'. That is, Sunday became also a day to visit friends, take walks (always a favorite activity), take photographs, work on engines, and so on, in addition to attending a service or meeting. Into his late sixties, JD was a workaholic. But he also found time at sixteen to have a girlfriend, Eva Boyd, the sister of his friend Fred Boyd. He cared enough about her to save her letters and the ones she returned to him in 1902; he also saved a subsequent letter and postcard from her when she was studying nursing in Brooklyn, NY.

The 1902 exchange between JD and Eva casts an interesting light on relations between respectable middle-class teenagers at this time as well as on JD's character, and it is transcribed in its (brief) entirety as Appendix 1. He had visited Eva at her home on September 28 ('Go with Alex to see Eva after tea' but no more was noted); on the 29th he wrote to her, saying that he 'had better discontinue the occasional call' since something had been said, presumably then, of his 'conduct', and asking 'what your opinion and feelings are towards me. Should I receive a favorable reply I shall be pleased to acquaint you with my folks'. He requested that she keep his letter private and promised the same for her reply. This evidently sounded like a serious proposal to Eva. She replied on October 3 that she considered him a 'perfect gentleman' and she was 'sensible of the honor you do me' but 'with regard to my feelings, I request that you allow me time for consideration, say a week or so,—at which time I will inform you of my decision'. Admitting that she does 'crave the admiration' of one who 'presumably bestowed his deepest affection upon me', she concluded by asking JD to let her know if her reply was 'satisfactory.' JD was appalled and backtracked on October 7: 'I fear that you have taken a too serious attitude of [sic] the expressions I made.' He explained that he could not now contemplate a 'discontinuence [sic] of my arduous mental & physical labors': 'Truthfully I intend to deny myself, the pleasure of any girl's company at present. I have resolutely determined to faithfully fulfil my duty in life.' In his diary he called this his last letter to Eva, and it was—she returned it on October 13, with her own backtrack, typed rather than handwritten as their other letters had been, claiming that he must have been in a 'state of hallucination' in interpreting her letter as he did and trying for a joke about the 'union, if this should be your wish' (as he put it in his letter) that he had repudiated.

That Eva Boyd could think that a 17-year-old was proposing an engagement is surprising, but he did ask her what she thought and felt about him, without expressing his feelings for her, and he offered to present her to his family, usually a token of a serious intention at this time. He had visited at her home, but clearly she had not visited at his. But more interesting is JD's declaration of his determination to fulfill his duty in life faithfully. He remained throughout his

life a particularly dutiful and attentive son to both his parents as the diaries and journals testify over and over. And he didn't marry for another 15 years.

The records that survive for the rest of this decade show JD casting about to find congenial and remunerative employment. He had recorded occasionally in the back pages of the 1902 diary payment of \$5.80, which suggests that he earned then no more than ten cents an hour. He saved a mimeo and printed letter dated 1903 with information and a blank order form from Ki-Magi, offering courses in personal magnetism that cause cures and so on from Columbia Scientific Academy in New York City—an opportunity to become a snake oil salesman, in short.⁴⁸ He was always on the lookout for opportunities to make extra money, though later efforts, in the 1910s, as an agent for a stage curtain manufacturing company or adjuster for an insurance company, were more conventional and respectable. Just two more diaries remain from this decade. In 1905, he practiced the violin long hours, evidently intending a sideline as a professional musician, playing in theatres, but his primary job seems to have been self-employment in the 178 basement workshop, on motorbikes. His friend Oliver Hope, first mentioned in March, 1905, soon moved to Buffalo and wrote letters in which, among other things, he alluded on 8 July 1905 to JD's work in theatres but also showed an interest in Eva, then studying nursing in Brooklyn. 'If you go up to see Boyds again would you please ask them when Eva will be home for her vacation & how long. I would like to know, you can tell me in your next, you need not tell them I want to know. . . . Have you given up playing in the theatre, you ought to keep it up, you were getting along O.K.' Later on 31 July Ollie suggested going into partnership: they should buy a moving picture lantern, give exhibitions, and have their own orchestra. 'We ought to be able to make nice cash in that way'. Sometime later, on 22 August, Ollie replied to JD's favorable news of his work on motorbikes, probably because JD said that such work precluded a partnership: 'I am very pleased to learn that your Motor bike business is working well—do you think you will be able to make it pay? If so you had better visit Miss Eva.' This mention of Eva Boyd seems like bravado since Ollie goes on to ask JD to deliver a negative to her, mentions that she never answered his letter, and says he will therefore 'let them drop entirely'.⁴⁹ Sadly, Ollie died two years later, on April 6, 1907, in Buffalo from 'typhoid malaria'. JD learned of his death from Fred Boyd April 14, wrote the information in the diary space for April 6, but said no more. Nonetheless he remembered Ollie's illness in his journal on April 6, 1936, and even later, in September 1946, he walked up Peel Street then the steps to the 'Incline' and called it 'Ollie's Walk.' The friendship and its early loss made a strong impression.

Ollie Hope's interest in being an entrepreneur was clearly shared by JD even if he didn't encourage Ollie's partnership plan. He took frequent violin lessons from Mr. Larsen in 1905 and even taught the instrument to at least one pupil, F. Grunewald.⁵⁰ He would often practice all day or most of it. But JD enrolled at McGill in September after having a dream on September 28th that he was going to college 'at once instead of next year'. If the plan was in fact to go the following year, it was immediately changed. JD wrote that September 29, 1905, was 'My last day as a professional violinist'. In a world without recorded music, it all had to be live—for entertainment at home, for dances or skating rinks, and in theatres for musical shows or silent films, where Ollie's letter makes clear that he did perform. The next day, September 30, JD registered at McGill. In fact, the two weeks from this day are worth quoting in full from his 1905 diary, for the insight they offer into JD's life as a 20-year-old mechanic, amateur musician, and student (which evidently involved working at the campus foundry):

[Sat 30th] Walk down to McGill College, go over College with James Harvie register my name on college book, return home & work in shop, go to see Mr Larsen after supper.

[Oct. 1 Sunday] Work in shop, finish patterns of new bike motor.

[Mon. 2nd] Attend lectures in college, take exam in free hand drawing and pass.

[Tues. 3rd] Attend college;

[Wed. 4th] Attend college, exam in geometry,

[Thurs. 5th] Attend college,

[Fri. 6th] Attend college;

[Sat. 7th] Attend college, work in foundry, take lesson from Larsen at 7 pm.

[Sun. 8th] Study all morning, take walk see Fred. study & take walk after supper.

Watch gets smashed;

[Mon. 9th] Attend college return home 1 pm, study all afternoon

[Tues. 10th] Attend college;

[Wed. 11th] Attend college, exam in geometry, go with Dr Morgan to [?]Jacke's wharf to see Automobile call at Dr Morgan's at 5:30 study all morning;

[Thurs. 12th] Attend college;

[Fri. 13th] Sports so no college, work on Dr Morgan's auto most of day.

By 1907, the next surviving diary, JD was studying mechanical engineering full time at McGill, a study that included draftsmanship or 'mechanical drawing'. Meantime he continued to work at home in the basement 'shop' as a mechanic, frequently on cars, clearly attractive to him. He repaired one at home at the start of the year, probably stored for the winter as usual then. In March he went with a client to 'see Cameron car', manufactured from 1902 in the United States. In a complex series of transactions, at the start of May Dr. Morgan, a client, 'promises me his Cameron car', JD worked on it a great deal at the end of the month and paid \$100 toward it, finally completing the purchase sometime before May 26. After more work on the car, he went 'on tour' in it June 3 with a friend to Québec City, arriving on June 7, and the last we hear of it at this time is 'Return to Montreal second class with Bill after putting car in storage', presumably on the train. JD writes at home next day, Sunday, that he was considering 'putting in extra gearing in my car' and he spent nearly a month doing just that until a test drive on the afternoon of July 6, and in the evening 'after fixing compression [car] goes fine'. But then follows another week of work on it, and subsequently on others' automobiles all summer and later. Cars were extremely high maintenance machines at this time.

JD was engaged in other repair work—on himself. He was always striving for self-improvement, arranging a dancing lesson at the end of November and one on the piano at the end of December 1907. He began elocution lessons on October 14, four a week at \$6 a month, while he was still studying and working on cars and engines. He evidently earned enough to take these lessons and to enable him to agree to lend \$100 to a friend on 16 September. Although it is hard to see how he fit it in, he did also have a bit of a social life at college. After a college dinner on February 6, he wrote censoriously that 'Some fellows take more than is good for them'. He had attended a 'Science dance' a week earlier 'with Mother and "Nora" fine time. dance almost all dances'. On February 9 he wrote, 'Ring up Nora hear that she is just going out, so agree to play violin next

week’, which they did at her home on February 16, and on March 7, he noted, ‘take Mother & Nora to Montreal Orchestral Society in Victoria Hall.’ Evidently JD’s mother served as a chaperone when JD took Nora out. Final references to her occur later in the month; he phoned her on March 16 and then on March 25, the last mention: ‘Ring up Nora, her cousin is in town and arrange to see him tomorrow’, perhaps at the ‘game of billiards’ he noted the next day. Other young women are mentioned but rarely. He took a woman named Marvel and his mother (presumably again as a chaperone) to a St. Andrews dance in early December, but that was that. Automobiles and earnings and even elocution were of far greater interest to JD at twenty-two, at least in his diary.

The 1910s: Steady Work, the Great War, and Marriage

The next decade of JD’s life, through 1919, is better documented. He lived at 178 and worked out of the basement during the second half of this decade, putting together and repairing motors and more. Although he moved out and set up his own household while his wife was pregnant with their first child, born in June 1919, his journals continued to refer to 178 as ‘home’ (where he visited almost daily) as opposed to the ‘flat’ in N.D.G. He attained more stable and gainful employment during this decade while trying out a number of sidelines. When the small notebook journals began in September 1912, he was 27. Marion Ennis was already his steady girlfriend, about four years younger, an Irish Catholic young woman from a large family living near La Fontaine Park whom he would marry in 1917. Although her eldest daughter Ella kept one of her letters and some legal documents, most of what we know of her life comes from the entries in JD’s diaries. Accordingly, one can infer from their meetings that before her marriage, Marion had a job downtown, perhaps as a bookkeeper; she owned a text on bookkeeping.⁵¹ She and JD often met at the Fraser library after her work; she also did bookkeeping and invoicing for JD from at least 1913, called ‘book work’ in the diaries. He wound a strand of her reddish brown hair into the top of a page in the journal for May 11, 1916, among others, as he had done with one of his mother’s golden hairs, to be found on the page for 23 October 1912. (Other extraneous items can be found in the journals, including various clippings and advertisements occasionally folded in.) A photograph of Christmas with Marion’s family in the early 1920s shows JD’s family also:



(Back row: Marion Ennis Goode (mother), Adrienne Ennis wife of (next) John Ennis (uncle), Aunt Dolly, wife of Uncle Patrick Ennis, Uncle Gus (Michael); middle: Mrs. John James Ennis (grandmother) holding cousins Dorothy and Madeleine; front row, JD (father), Aunt Mamie with Ella, Aunt Rita with Florence.)⁵²

When his 1912 diary began in September, JD was already milking his talent for art, shared by his mother. He completed paintings 13 to 18 that month, with ‘picture # 15, City, from St Lambert 16’, both finished in one day and the latter based on a sketch made the preceding day at Saint-Lambert. He had an outlet for his work because he managed to ‘deliver pictures 17 and 18 to Crowley. Order 18 frames’, so he intended to sell or exhibit some already framed. In fact, he was preparing in March 1913 for ‘Spring Exhibition at Gallery’ in April. It was Marion who had suggested to JD in October 1912 that he try scene painting for local theatres, work that would make different use of his artistic skills; her father worked for theatres. JD spoke to Mr. Ennis in November ‘at his Majesty’s Theatre, re scene work’, and his first delivery was made at the end of that month after talking with a manager: ‘paint touch up Interior deliver same to Scala to Davidson’. Two weeks later he mentioned ‘work on studio Int[erior] model for Davidson time 6 hours. Deliver same to him’ but this work seemed to dry up within a few months. Meantime he was practicing the violin frequently, playing with the ‘Hebrew orchestra’, and making a steady income as an insurance adjuster (primarily on boats) for R. Hoson and Son—depositing a cheque from ‘RH’ for over \$169 in his bank on December 11, 1912.

Despite this steady insurance work, which continued, though gradually diminishing, to 1916, JD continued to look for more ways to make money. In December 1913 he took a business trip to New York City to interview at a company that supplied theatre curtains, Lee Lash, and was appointed an agent. He then traveled to Savannah, Philadelphia, and finally Toronto, getting some orders, but Lash wanted to take him off salary and have him work on commission, which JD declined to do. Later, in September, 1919, he became an agent for Woodstock typewriters, but he had already begun a typewriter repair service for the Libraire Beauchemin by 1917, mostly on Royals. Typewriters were a business technology that soon became as universal in companies as computers have been in the late 20th-early 21st centuries, and repairmen were in demand. Additionally, JD early adopted the phonograph (December 1916), and later as soon as he saw a crystal radio he bought one of his own and wasted no time in getting it working (Feb. 1924) : ‘Hear service over Radio from St James Apostle very good’. He was thrilled when he first obtained a camera to take ‘moving pictures’, probably at Christmas 1925. He wrote on January 3, 1926, reveling in ‘the delight at being able to take moving pictures’ even though the films when he developed them were ‘rather black’. His interest in new technology was unsurprisingly accompanied by fancying himself as an inventor: ‘commence designing outboard motor time 1 hour’ on June 1, 1914, and next day he advertised in *The Montreal Star* for \$1.00. Later, in 1922, he spent months designing and determining prospects for a ‘gas lock’, but despite his employing someone to ‘canvass’ for possible customers, nothing came of it.

JD listed himself in the Lovell Directory as a consulting and mechanical engineer from 1912-13 through 1923-24 with 178 as his address. In 1925-26, however, he indicated that his ‘cons mech eng’ work was based at 178, but 119 Lewis Avenue in Westmount was his residence. Nonetheless, his settling down to primary work as a

mechanic, as opposed to repairing his own cars and engines, probably can be dated to 1915, when Monsieur Drolet (from whom he'd bought some valves and other hardware) gave him two Evinrude motors to repair. Drolet continued to give him motorboat engine work to be done in the shop at 178, and increasingly JD would travel to boats moored elsewhere to survey, to diagnose problems, and to conduct repairs. On 24 May 1916, he earned 60¢ an hour for three hours repairing an Evinrude for a Mr. Dufresne at 'Lafontaine park lake'. Later, his rate was \$1.00 an hour, and he paid his assistant Gus Ennis (as Marion's brother Michael was known) 40¢ or 50¢ an hour at that time, as can be calculated from the back pages of the notebook journal for Feb. 4-Mar. 31, 1924. By then much of his boat repairing took him to Dorval, to the Royal Saint Lawrence Yacht Club.

In general, JD didn't take much note of the great events of his time in this decade or any other, although he followed and mentioned war news a good deal during World War II. He did occasionally mention some news of the Great War, World War I, particularly in 1918, but he took a dim view of the allies' prospects in April, 1918, when he twice wrote that the war news was bad. But on November 7, 1918, he entered: 'work in shop At 12 pm we get news that the war is over, all whistles are blowing etc.' Similarly he noticed the 1918 pandemic of the 'Spanish flu' just once, on Wednesday, October 9, 1918: 'work in shop morning go down town afternoon make several calls, Cummings & Cummings, Dunn & co, etc. Stores are closing at 4:30 on account of the influenza.' His casual attitude was to some extent shared by the authorities in Montreal. According to an article produced by the NIH in the United States, the '1918 Spanish flu made its appearance in Montreal in September of 1918, but Board of Health for the city composed of physicians for dealing with outbreak of the disease was set up after more than 2 weeks later of the outbreak. The call for "the immediate closing of all places of public meeting, such as schools, theatres, dance halls, moving picture houses, concert halls, etc." was not adopted until 8 October 1918'.⁵³ Next day, according to JD, then, they closed stores downtown a bit early. He records nothing more, but from October 13-30 the pages in his journal are blank, and when he begins again on October 31, he writes for three days, 'Work in shop part of day' as though he has been ill. As for other consequences of the war, although it had of course interrupted some of his repair work, JD had seen it also as a business opportunity. He made plugs for artillery shells for seven months, earning well despite an ominous start. On Mon Jan 31, 1916, he worked 'in shop all day rigging up big lathe to do shell plugs', continued working on the lathe, then on Saturday, February 5, he met 'M at 6 pm, she examines the shop & makes plug for shell 4 & 5", Huge Explosion. Take her home afterwards . . . X X'.

This explosive entry indicates, amusingly enough, that JD and Marion had found ways, despite living with their parents, to give him at least sexual satisfaction. From the earliest surviving notebook diary in 1912, the code from X to eventually X X X X was established—and never decoded. It is remarkable that they were both up to X X after the artillery shell explosion, or perhaps body comfort was especially welcome after the shock. The first instance of four X's came four months after the 1916 accident: on Sunday June 11, 'work in shop all morning, M drives home 10:30pm & is very nice to me, just lovely X X X X. I call her up on my return home at 12 pm'. Often the four X's are later accompanied by the similar phrase 'very kind to me'. The two had spent a weekend in Plattsburgh, NY, nine months earlier, which gave JD such delight that he

almost gushed in his diary: ‘Saturday Sept 25 /15 Draw \$15 cash Meet M at 2 pm 3 pm start in auto for trip, arrive . . . LaColle 5:40, Plattsburgh over wrong road 8:30, . . . M lovely coat - Retire in Columbian, spent night of perfect happiness except for heavy flannels which irritate my skin, have many surprises before morning, my headache has almost gone, M has some of it unfortunately. Many X during night. I have more love for M than before’. The heavy flannels and the lovely coat suggest that they may have spent the night in the automobile, despite the very open and exposed nature of cars at that time—at most a cloth top. There is no internet record of a Plattsburgh hotel called the Columbia at that time, but there could have been. There was, however, a Columbia auto made in the United States at this time. But if JD owned one he mentions the brand nowhere else and he seems most attached to Ford motors. He had, as mentioned, bought a Ford Model T Runabout for \$350 on March 24, 1913, and drove it home from the Windsor Hotel. He traded it in four years later for a newer model: ‘Thurs 26 April, [1917] work in shop - Exchange my old Ford for a new one. Take Gerald and Mother for drive meet M after supper & give her drive and surprise also’.

JD and Marion married very quickly once the Prime Minister announced forthcoming conscription on Canada on 18 May 1917. He ‘discuss[ed] contract with Marion’ on Sunday May 27th, that is, the prenuptial contract that they signed on June 2, the day of their wedding. The entire entry for that day reads: ‘Repair tires for Mr. Drolet. Cash check \$50.00. Meet M at P. O for interview Mr Cook & sign contract, also license pay 8.00. Drive M back to office meet her 1:15. Save ourselves from Mrs. Seymour [likely a colleague of Marion] by a nickel. Preacher on La Salle rd. performs ceremony for 5.00 We drive home & after go over Victoria Bridge to Hemmingford. Stay night there. X X X’. It was so rushed that JD’s mother Harriet recorded in her journal that the ceremony occurred on June 3, noting that the it was performed by Rev. Dr. Burns and that she has ‘all the marriage certificates’. JD’s complete entry for June 3, as close to a honeymoon as the couple had, was: ‘Rise with M 8-9 am Breakfast – raining, lunch, clear with heavy wind afternoon Drive to Coney Hill, too wet to go into woods, return to car & drive by old mill to Hemmingford – supper & retire early’. They returned as usual to their respective homes with their parents on June 4, staying there and probably saving money but taking occasional breaks together. They took two trips to the Goode country home at ‘Lac Dorothy’ in September, 1918, when JD adopted the first of his pet frogs, kept in the greenhouse at 178. Marion likely conceived then, since their eldest child Marion Ellen, known as Ella, was born on June 13 at the Homeopathic Hospital. Mother and baby remained there at least 12 more days, normal at the time.

That JD took time to arrange and sign a 6-page prenuptial contract on his wedding day indicates its importance to him; it is reproduced in Appendix 2. These were common enough that a notary merely had a standard form typed up with the couple’s names and residence, which must have been provided earlier. Typed contracts in the Quebec notarial records issued at the time seem otherwise identical, with the exception of the amount of money to be provided to the wife if she survives her husband. The Goode-Ennis contract stipulated a sum of \$10,000, as did some others in adjacent records, or else \$5000, and this sum was to be transferred to the wife during the course of the marriage. These contracts were a way for men to get around the ‘community property’ laws which were extant in Quebec until a new code was enacted in the mid-1960s: without a contract, all the property of husband and wife would be joined and the survivor would get half. Curiously, the document described JD as a ‘consultant engineer’ and originally indicated Montreal as his residence, but Montreal is crossed out, with a marginal note

asserting that he lives in Plattsburgh in the United States—perhaps to fulfill some legal requirement. Another marginal note adds Catherine as the middle name of Marion Ennis.

Once Marion became pregnant, all their arrangements had to change. This future was perhaps indicated to the couple on Saturday, Nov. 23: JD wrote, ‘Go to town meet M at 1 pm wearing light suit & probably taking cold, dinner at her home go to my home & do some book-keeping. Dash M to Dr C and he examines & advises’. Their second wedding, this time in a Catholic church, happened just before Christmas, Tuesday, 24 December, 1918, quite as speedily as the first. On Saturday, December 21st, they spoke to Father ‘M at St James - have talk and arrange to go there Monday’. On Monday the 23rd, ‘Interview Fr M at 9:25’, and on Tuesday, JD wrote, ‘Drive to M early & thence with Mr E[nnis] & Pat E & M to Fr M—at St James. Hold a small duplication of ceremony & home again where Mrs. E is very kind & hospitable’. Finding an apartment was equally easy. JD managed to ‘visit a flat’ in Notre Dame de Grace (Flat 5 at 116A Madison Avenue) on 18 December, and phoned Marion; he then drove her ‘to see our flat. Deposit \$10 for part furniture’. They sublet the flat from a John Owens, at \$14 a month, getting the keys on December 30 and purchasing from him, according to the receipt, paid in full on December 30th, ‘Rec’d on acct 10, balance 104.50, add 1.50 sundry so 106.00. Paper dated Dec 18, [[?]]1 gas stove, 1 Quebec heater, 1 Quebec combination heater, 3 tons coal electric fixtures floor coverings stove pipes for stoves (two coal, a gas stove), 2 tubs, 1 wringer, 1 refrigerator [added in pencil 5 window blinds @ 50c’.⁵⁴ The next day JD went to the flat with Gerald ‘who fixes toilet’ and they ‘get fire started’. After some more work in the flat, JD and Marion on Friday, January 10, 1919, ‘arrange furniture for carters to-morrow’. On Saturday ‘Bail-Pageon’ moved the furniture for \$16.50, and on Sunday they moved in. JD concluded on the 13th, a Monday, that ‘our new home is fine’.

There was one unpleasant consequence of this second wedding. JD and Marion evidently decided to tell their oldest child Ella that she was born in September, nine months after the church wedding, not June, which made her furious when she found out, perhaps while applying for something that required her birth certificate. Her birthday had been regularly celebrated on September 24; for instance, she received 50¢ from her father on that day when she became 21 in 1940, although he was in difficult straits financially. But on September 9 the following year, JD wrote that ‘Ella finds out her birthday is June, not September, & we never hear the last of it, why was she told wrong?’ JD records no explanation. Evidently the children believed that their parents married 18 months later than they had in fact. Either JD and Marion felt that the church ceremony was more socially or morally acceptable than an elopement or they didn’t want to disclose draft-dodging. Amusingly, Ella had already had her revenge. JD was completely undone when Marion and Ella came home from the hospital. There are no entries at all from June 27 to August 21, 1919, the only so prolonged absence of entries in those journals that survive. New parenthood is all-consuming, then as now. For some time afterward, many of JD’s mentions of the ‘baby’ or by 1920 the ‘babies’ referred to ‘howling’, but soon he was recording milestones like first words, sitting up, and walking.

The 1920s: Children, Post-Partum Depression, and Buying a House

The approximately six years of journals left from the 1920s document JD and Marion’s increasing family, including two more children (Florence, 14 July 1920, and John Dudley, 3 May 1924) and a stillbirth. The journal describes what seems to be serious depression in Marion afterwards. Part of a subsequent trip to England and France for the couple in 1921, without their

children, is recounted and seems intended as an attempt to help her. Sometime afterward, in 1923, they left their flat in NDG and purchased a house at 119 Lewis Avenue. Refurbishing it considerably, they also continued house maintenance and chores for the elderly JB and HEG at 178, always normally referred to by JD as 'home'. It was still central to his life. JD had for instance rented a vacuum cleaner for 178 on Tuesday, April 25, 1922, after walking over to 178: 'Discuss the prospects of getting a vacuum cleaner for Mother. Get one sent up for rent, test. Ok. Purchase 100 ft wire & get started cleaning. Finish up house both upstairs & down. Cost of machine 1.25, wire, 2.50. Mother very satisfied with performance & we take out about 20 lbs of dust.' He and Marion rented a vacuum and operated it in 178 the following October as well. Then they bought one for themselves to use at the flat. Maintenance was constant as all homeowners know, and two homes create more than twice as much work. Both Marion and JD still spent a good deal of time with their respective parents, not simply doing chores, since HEG would often babysit the eldest child. At 66 years old, she wasn't up to taking care of two babies, so JD would sometimes take the eldest Ella to 178, leaving Marion in the flat with Florence. Later at such times Marion would occasionally take Florence with her on a visit to her mother. But as usual, JD's work life dominates the journals. His routine was to walk early to 178, get the fires going for his parents, including for the stove, work in the shop, have lunch with them, sometimes supper, then walk home. He would occasionally stop at the Westmount library before heading home, and it is hard to avoid the impression that he was trying to avoid going home to the children's noise. Late arrivals at the flat, however, mostly occurred because he had a rush repair job to work on at 178 or on site somewhere. This was frequent. As he wrote on January 2, 1923, 'Home to flat for supper – at 8 pm - Late as usual'.

Despite this hard work, in the 1920s JD was still casting about for ways to increase his income. He took a course in watch repair in 1920, thinking that might be a good sideline, but in fact he ended up repairing primarily family watches and soon gave it up. He began to do some developing and printing and would often combine repair work with it, as on 21 July 1921, 'see Mr. Clement & give him the stereo views of his home etc' after the day before demonstrating a Woodstock typewriter to him. A year later his entrepreneurial spirit led him to send for details about the territory for agents selling a '3-minute dishwasher' (see back pages of the April-May 1922 journal), but nothing came of that either, and the gas lock invention was at a dead end by that April, perhaps inspiring his interest in the dishwasher. He did later pick up considerable work for the Watson Jack company, repairing their cement mixers on site, and he repaired, assembled, and tested pumps for various firms including Watson Jack. Although we don't hear about the violin for a while, JD was still painting pictures in 1920—and also painting indoors (whitewashing) for his parents as well as repairing the roof at 178. And by 1923 he had joined the YMCA orchestra under Mr. Gagnon.

In early 1921, however, Marion was having a hard time at home in the flat with two infants, one 18 months old and the other almost six months old. She had given birth to two children in thirteen months. For a while, Ella had been taken by JD to his mother's, and occasionally the infant also if Marion came, but now she was often home alone with them. JD wrote on January 6, 1921, 'M in low spirits over the 2 babies talks of wishing to take trip somewhere & leave the babies with me'. In our time, we immediately think of post-partum depression, but what first occurred to JD was a need for distraction: music. On Monday 28 March, he had supper at the flat and 'After take car to Am School of Music & get my first lesson in popular music. Home & give same lesson to M'. At some point, however, he realized that such band-aids were ineffective and he planned a trip to Europe for himself and Marion, leaving

the children behind. On July 25, 1921, JD wrote ‘Phone M about trip to Europe for pastime she is surprised & delighted’. But the journal seems to indicate that she had been staying at her mother’s house with the children since July 15, perhaps what finally galvanized him, and in fact she didn’t leave her childhood home until August 27, the day the SS Canadian left Montreal. On August 26, JD drove ‘to Marion & take her home. Leave Ella at Mother’s. Gerald drives us to flat & afterwards to M’. That is, he drove his wife to her mother’s, with the baby Florence already there, dropping Ella, aged 2, with his mother, doubtless leaving his car there as well, getting a ride to the flat with his brother to get luggage, and then back to Mrs. Ennis’s home to sleep before boarding the SS Canadian to Liverpool the next day. In England, they visited his English family on both sides, Goodes and Shorts in and around Birmingham and Sheffield, also Wales, the Lake District, London—where of course JD attempted to do some business—and more. Some photographs that he took of Marion on this trip tend to show her alone and perhaps a bit melancholy or quiet.



No photographs remain of their quick trip to France, October 7-12, where they saw the sights of Paris, including the Louvre, Rheims, Versailles, and Rouen. And journals are absent after October 14, indicating only that JD and Marion went to Brighton for at least two days on Oct. 13.

We therefore don’t know if the trip did Marion any good. JD had taken her to see the doctor on August 1, before the trip, perhaps to get an okay, because we learn in the next surviving journal, beginning January 14, 1922, that she must have been about 2-3 months pregnant at that point. She saw the same doctor January 21, who put her on a ‘milk diet’, a fad then.⁵⁵ The last entries in the month related to Marion are increasingly painful:

Wed 25th M has been troubled by the children & wants to board them out.

Thurs Jan 26, Father [aged 87] cannot come to lunch but rests on the sofa.

Jan 27-9 Fri-Sun blank.

Jan 30 Mon, take 2 typewriters to Beauchemin, M complains of pain.

Tues Jan 31, M woke up at 4 am with bad pains. I go to get auto. However I have to take Dr Morgan out instead of going to the hospital. He was urgently needed. Our little son was born without life. Stay at flat most of day. Take baby Florence up to Mrs. Ennis during the day.

Next day JD had to register the stillbirth himself. Early in the morning, ‘Arrive first thing to Registry Office Montreal West. Take baby son with me and afterward home where I put him to rest in the carriage house’. The remains stayed there until the ground was no longer frozen: ‘Tues Apr 18 Work in shop morning. At noon-time bury our little boy under the lilacs.’⁵⁶ Also on February 1, JD’s mother HEG spent the day with Marion at the flat and had supper there, joined by JD, going home by street car. She made daily visits for at least three more weeks, and on March 13 visited to ‘keep house’. By then Marion was able to play the piano and even went to have supper with HEG and the children at 178 although overall neither she nor JD were in their previous good health. JD had asthma in December 1920 which he treated by going for a run; he got a sore arm in 1925 from conducting one of the amateur orchestras he belonged to and a sore wrist treated by painful injection in the same year. He even stayed home a week (very rare for him) with ‘influenza’ at the start of 1925.

The purchase of a house in Westmount on 20 October 1923 came about because Marion heard in February that their landlord (presumably the Owens who sublet to them) wanted them to vacate by May. Although next day JD spoke to him and learned that the prospective tenant might take another flat, the idea of moving had been planted, and once Marion was two months pregnant again early in October, JD started to note down in the back pages of his journal house offers in Westmount from \$4900 up, including ‘Lewis Ave 7500 West 5095’ (probably a phone number; evidently the list price was \$7500). The key was said to be available at ‘130 Lewis’. Everything as usual happened swiftly. JD looked at 119 Lewis Avenue on Sunday, October 7 (‘looks OK will consider’); next day ‘Discuss house proposition with Mother, we all go to see house. OK, make 2 offers & secure house. Sign written offer for house & await reply.’ Presumably he bought it for less after the two offers than the originally advertised \$7500. The following day JD deposited \$500 with the family notary Marler and Marler. Although the sale was not finalized until October 20, JD got right to work getting the roof and ‘spoutings’ fixed, bought calomine and wallpaper, whitewashed the ceiling in the small bedroom, ‘shellac small front ceiling to conceal water marks & give first coat of Alabastine’ on October 17, and two days later wrote of proceeding with ‘interior decoration’. On the 20th, JD and HEG visit the Bank of Toronto and then their notary; presumably HEG guaranteed the mortgage or was otherwise necessary to the settlement. ‘Get deed to house enacted. . . . M is extremely pleased to learn that the new house is ours’. Evidently Marion didn’t sign anything, although clearly JD’s mother had been instrumental to the purchase. There is no evidence, however, in HEG’s ledgers that she paid for anything related to 119 Lewis.

The following Tuesday, October 23, JD wrote, ‘Spend most of day moving furniture, etc. Get the piano out after lunch, & safely conveyed to new home. later on the furniture arrived in one large load - Unloading was done promptly. & I get back to M & babies by 8 pm. M finished cleaning up old quarters & we get to our new home for the evening.’ Although the whole process of buying and moving took only a little more than two weeks, fixing up the house took much more time, even with Marion helping with painting (as she had often done at 178). Harriet lent them some paintings to hang at the end of October, and on November 2, ‘M painting the kitchen cream. I finish bathroom ivory after supper. looks nice’. Meantime JD was putting up the double windows for his parents at 178 and on November 8 installed a ‘new wash bowl for Mother making good job, no leaks—we are all pleased as the old bowl has been an eyesore for months’. He then scurried back to Lewis Avenue, the ‘house’, where Marion ‘goes out for her [piano] lesson at 7 pm. I paint bathroom & make very nice job.’ This is the last reference to painting at Lewis Avenue so perhaps most was done but much remained—for instance, the following

February and March were taken up with cleaning frescoes in the house, but unfortunately what and where they were wasn't ever specified.

By the time John Dudley Jr., the first son and third living child, was born on May 3, 1924, Marion was seeming, at least in the journals, more or less herself, competent, active, doing 'book work' or bookkeeping and invoicing with JD on several occasions in 1923 and then very regularly in 1924. She had ceased such assistance when the first two children were born so quickly. She took at least that one piano lesson in November 1923, and had continued to play the piano occasionally even during her period of depression. JD took violin lessons and seems to have set up a darkroom of some kind in their basement on Lewis Avenue; by 1926, he was developing motion pictures there. (Earlier he could process film at 178.) He had installed electricity in the Lewis Avenue house, but also at 178 in 1925. In July, he paid '45.00 for Electric motor for shop', his basement workshop, and installed electric wiring for his parents, in their bedrooms and parlour. An inspector approved the electrical work at 178 on August 11, 1925, and JD subsequently bought lamps for JB and HEG, which they appreciated—a great improvement over the coal oil lamps that they had used when they had moved in about 42 years before.

The 1930s: The Great Depression, Photographic Work, and the Paranormal

Journals are missing between January 1926 and September 1933, more than seven and a half years. During that time JD and Marion had three more children: Lillian Caroline Dudley Goode, known as **Pidgie**, born 12 January 1927; Margaret Doris Dudley Goode, known as **Doll**, 23 September 1928; and Sidney Lawrence Dudley Goode, known first as **Kissy** then **Larry**, born 21 February 1931. JD's father died at the age of 95 at the end of August, 1929, just before the stock market crash in the United States on Black Thursday, October 24. JD's later journals never mentioned how he felt about either the Depression or the loss of his father, but he uncharacteristically recorded some memories, such as on 1936, 'pleasant remembrances of Father in the dining room'. Certainly the 1930s brought JD serious financial insecurity along with other worry. He was extremely concerned over his mother's investments, as well as by her increasing fragility physically and mentally. And, again, these later journals are more discursive than the earlier ones. Each page of these journals can contain more than three times as much writing as can a page in the earlier notebooks.

Harriet was aged 75 when her husband died, 79 when the journals resumed in September, 1933, and JD and Marion were 48 and 44 respectively at that point. Their health deteriorated in the 1930s, as did Harriet's more seriously, and reports of medical interventions increased—even for the children. And at that time, of course, there was no Medicare, no universal health coverage. Doctors' and hospital bills, though small by our standards, had to be met. Both Dud and Doll required tonsilleotomies, Larry needed glasses and other eye care, Lillian (Pidgie) had a fainting spell and Ella had several along with high blood pressure and poor kidney function in 1937, at the age of 17. Meantime JD had a sore back often and in the same year was taking potassium iodide (ineffective) to reduce his blood pressure. Marion too suffered some kind of attack at the end of February 1937 that left her numb and then feeling first 'pins and needles' and at last paralysis on the left side of her body. Dr Hackett diagnosed 'some stoppage of circulation in her left brain—serious. Get worm & iodide' prescription from the druggist'. Presumably Dr. Hackett meant that a stroke had occurred and was perhaps right but by March 23, Marion was downstairs and 'walking about,' surprising the doctor.

In any case, medical science was not very effective—as the doctor’s prescription for a stroke shows—and people were ignorant. JD had increasing difficulties hearing but the remedy on 5 October 1939 was that ‘M tries blowing cigarette smoke into my left deaf ear to clear same & restore the hearing - no harm done’. He even wrote in May 1941, ‘Treat my deafness with Sherwins oil Paint’. It was not until he was working in Longueuil during the Second World War that he learned from the company doctor that earwax was the problem. The company doctor cleaned out both ears on May 22, 1942; suddenly JD could hear. More grimly, he got radium treatment for a problem on his face January 11, 1939, an injection (‘my shot of radium for 2 hours’) followed up by a dressing on January 23 and in April with ‘further treatment for face he burns the trouble out’. We learn from a reported exchange with his mother that this very toxic treatment cost JD the substantial sum of \$50 (11 March 1939).

Medical problems were accompanied by serious financial insecurity in this decade. JD no longer did lucrative repair work, probably because his back trouble and age meant that he couldn’t haul engines around and into his workshop. Instead he relied on photography for his income—selling film and cameras, developing film in his basement, and occasionally making commercial films for advertising. This work led to occasional showings of motion pictures to his family at home, and films were important enough that JD paid a membership fee ‘in advance’ to join what he called a ‘movie club’ in 1935, which met at the Windsor Hotel and where he made business connections. On May 10, 1937, he attended the club and took orders for photos of the Hindenberg disaster, which had occurred May 6. In his absence, at least in 1936, Marion would answer the door and the telephone, taking orders. JD tried during this period to economize by buying food in bulk at the market, sometimes with Marion—carrots, potatoes, and onions were almost the only vegetables, but meat was a staple. Breakfast was always porridge; JD bought oats and butter at Steinberg’s. In the 1920s and as late as 1934, JD gave Marion \$50 a month for household expenses, but he evidently could no longer do so by the end of the decade. He was instead offering her \$10 at a time, when he could afford it. In 1937 he had given his daughter Florence \$4 a week for household expenses when she took over while her mother and Harriet took a trip to Saguenay.

JD therefore began in October and December 1935 to write of needing to make more money or extra money but side hustles didn’t appear easily in the Great Depression. He did advertise in December 1937 for violin pupils and got one, Connell Boyce, who paid him 50¢ a lesson every couple of weeks for about a year and a half. Among other attempts, on Monday May 3, 1937, he called ‘Holden Railway Supply to see about a job as engineer - nothing doing’. Regretfully, JD noted on October 30, 1939, that when a trombone player joined evening practice of his group, three musicians led by Mr. Neimi, ‘making a quartet - good music & better than many getting money for their playing’. He played in Neimi’s orchestra and one led by a Mr. Guest—which occasionally was paid for performances (JD wrote on 3 April 1938, ‘Get price of \$360 from Mr Guest for the orchestra engagement in June’, probably indicating that the orchestra would potentially be paid that much.) Even collecting money from his camera and film customers became increasingly difficult and he depended on their payments—everyone was strapped. By September 1939, JD concluded that ‘business seems at a standstill’ and he was worried about that, the war, Marion’s sore or infected leg, and more. Marion, wrote JD, was on 6 December ‘peevd at our reduced income - yet I cannot see how to improve matters, might advertise for a job’. Only when the war made his engineering degree useful again by October, 1940, however, did JD apply for and get salaried war work as a draftsman with overtime, which

solved all his financial problems. He could then afford to disburse to Marion on one of his semi-monthly paydays as much as \$80 or \$100 or more, along with presents like stockings.

A further major issue in this period was the declining health of HEG. By 1933, she was no longer practicing music, so that musical evenings declined, although she and JD would still occasionally play for a few years, and musical evenings would occur at the Lewis Avenue house. JD noted that he played Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pinafore* there with Ella and a friend of hers in 1935. He had, incidentally, taught all of his daughters to play an instrument at some point-- usually piano but the violin for Florence in 1938. Music was so important to him, though, that despite money problems, he paid for piano lessons for his youngest daughter Doll starting in March 1940, and she came to share his taste for classical music, the only one of his children whom he recorded as doing so. JD was already in 1933 having one or more of his children stay overnight at 178 to keep an eye on his mother, a practice so firmly established that on Sunday, 3 February 1935, JD was angry when his mother was left alone: 'call in at Mother walk home after stay at home for supper though Ella wants us to go hear her sing at St Andrews choir - have a bit of a row with her because no one went up to Mother for the night'. In that year, HEG had what JD called a 'slight hemorrhage' on 2 September 1935, probably a stroke, and like many elderly people she did not appreciate attempts to help her. Gerald had JD suggest hiring a charwoman for her on September 15, which made her 'sore', and next day 'Gerald was working cleaning up much to Mother's disgust'. More seriously, HEG began to lose memory: she could not locate her jewel box on 11 December 1937 (according to JD's entry in the back pages of his journal, listing the valuables within), and it was not discovered at 178 until the next month. Her sons found at least one of the cheques that she had lost in 178 on August 26, 1939. JD became increasingly involved in advising her during this time on her investments, when she should sell and what she should buy. His advice was on the whole conservative but she did rather well following it. Gerald's advice, as mentioned earlier, was more risky. Again, JD's stockbroker thought that it was 'crazy' for Gerald to float the idea of selling \$7000 of HEG's bonds in order to invest instead in a mortgage. It's never said what the mortgage was. By this time HEG could no longer manage her ledgers and Gerald seems to have taken over.

JD did try to tackle his own medical and financial problems in the 1930s, but in an unorthodox manner. He sought help in the paranormal, seeking out séances with two friends and lending the whole process some degree of belief. That is, JD seemed to conflate his interest in lectures on the sun and the galaxy, which he attended, often given at Victoria Hall, with his curiosity about spiritualism, séances, and the occult phenomena they promised, such as materializations, messages from the dead, clairvoyance, and above all information about the future. The two friends who seem to have encouraged his curiosity about both were, Mr. Brietzcke, listed in Lovell 1944 as E. H. Brietzcke, a civil engineer, and Tim Healey, possibly the Timothy Healy who was a foreman at Canada and Dominion Sugar (later Redpath Sugar Lts.), living on Oxford Street according to Lovell in 1935-6 and 1939-40. Mr. Brietzcke often went to lectures with JD and was also a violinist whom he often played with in local orchestras. Tim Healey's friendship with JD was primarily focused on shared visits to various spiritualist gatherings in Montreal, but he also came to some of the Victoria Hall lectures.

The first apparent instance of JD's attendance at a spiritualist meeting is recorded for Wed. April 10, 1935: he goes with Mr. Breitzcke 'to Mr Garth's & spend the evening there -- hear some of the most remarkable facts about our lives. Business is not to improve very much but in the fall I shall be doing much better'. Two days later JD mentioned discussing the 'events' of Wednesday with Mr. Breitzcke. No further references to this occasion occurred in this

journal, which ends on May 11, and the next one hasn't survived. But by the time the following journal begins on 9 August 1935, JD was more regular in going to meetings, sometimes séances, often with Tim Healey, who is first mentioned then: on August 11, Sunday, 1935, JD wrote, 'evening go to the L Mission with Mr T Healey I do not get a message this trip -'. By the following October, JD was so committed that he went to three meetings in four days, first to the Temple of Service with Healey on Thursday the 24th ('For the first time I see the white halo around John R. [the medium] Seems about 6" all around when he stands on platform against the orange colored wall'). Two days later, October 26th, JD went to the Temple, writing, 'Drive Kissy [Larry, his youngest child, age 4] to see John R to get a healing treatment for his cross eyes'. On Sunday the 27th, JD went to a circle (or service or séance) organized by a couple, the Books, the first time he mentioned them: 'Evening drive to Books & enjoy the service very much. Getting message of girl 18 - passed over long ago - pinning a flower in my coat. Cannot trace the identity so far'. He describes two follow-up conversations in the next three days. Monday evening, Tim Healey 'drops in to hear about the Books service last night' and on Wednesday Healey describes 'great experiences at Books Circle Materialization'.

Clearly, by this time JD is hooked on the paranormal. What was it about the initial encounter at Garth's that allowed this growing commitment? Interestingly, a record of sorts apart from the April 10th entry in the journal remains. In the back pages of that same journal JD had entered (undated) in pen some questions that were evidently meant to be given to Ernie Goss, who doubtless conducted the April meeting as he did others: 'On what street was my Grandfather living when he died? What became of the two prize reptiles which disappeared suddenly some years ago? Shall I be successful in my present occupation or shall I ['se' as if to write "seek"] find another? Are my Father and Mother happy? Are there any great troubles in store for our family during this year of 1935?' Versions of most of these questions appear in the typewritten account dated April 10, 1935, that JD preserved, probably given him by the medium Goss once JD had conveyed his questions.⁵⁷ As appears in the account, Goss's spirit was Anoton-qua, variously spelled in the journals by JD. Some of the questions are meant to test the spirit's accuracy—because the writer knows the answer (again, 'On what street was my Grandfather living when he died?'). Others are those the JD wants answers to—particularly 'Shall I be successful in my present occupation or, or shall I find another?' Although his skeptical query about the street his grandfather died on wasn't well dealt with by Goss, he got the replies he wanted about work: he should not change his occupation right away. And the spirit's rather vague statements about a lady, once redirected by JD's 'a very elderly lady', cohered into a prediction that JD would possibly move in one or two years but 'in the same city'. JD could easily interpret this prediction as indicating that he would soon move to 178 as his mother's health failed. (See Appendix 3a for a copy of the transcript). At any rate, it was enough to make him seek out more and more paranormal experiences until they could occur several times a week by October.

But then some skepticism arose, at least about the Books, perhaps because JD had been educating himself on the paranormal. On December 3, 1935 he went to the Westmount Public Library in the evening '& get 2 of Mr Bell's books on psychic phenomenon'. The Books who conducted séances were among other things 'trumpet mediums'. According to a 1908 skeptical book on spiritualism, the 'specialty' of such mediums 'is the production of voices, etc., through a trumpet, these voices often being recognized by sitters as characteristic of their departed friends, as giving information previously unknown to them, etc.' The author goes on to describe how the illusion is created, sometimes assisted by darkness, by telescoping rods, by rubber tubing, or by

an assistant.⁵⁸ JD seems at first credulous, writing on Wednesday November 20, 1935, 'Melrose. This I shall never forget. The Cross & Trumpet came to me & I can't get rid of them. The others are disgusted. I & Healey drive home'. Possibly the séance occurred on Melrose Avenue in NDG. The next day he wrote, 'Cannot help thinking of the cross - bringing the water to me & staying with me' and on Friday the 22nd, he wrote, 'Drop in at temple & chat with John about the movements of the Cross & trumpet on Wed'. But a month later, on Thursday, December 26, JD's skepticism had congealed: 'Tim [Healey] finds there is a coolness at Mrs B[ook] as far as the trumpet séances are concerned. They don't want me, I might find out'. The photo that he saved certainly looks fake and would to a professional photographer.



The next mention of the Books occurred on February 26, 1936: 'Tim Healey calls at 8 pm on way to the meeting & states the Books were caught by a flashlight photograph giving one of their trumpet séances. Mrs B is seen speaking through the trumpet.' Healey was a true believer, however, and tried in vain to lure JD to a meeting in early May, but JD did 'attend the last of the Books services, home with Tim & Stewart' on May 31. And although John left the Temple of Service to return to England in that same month, JD and Tim Healey continued to attend regularly.

Apart from curiosity, why did JD, a mechanical engineer who attended scientific lectures, become so involved in the occult? First of all, the circles and meetings were social events. Friends steered him there, and there are even a few entries at the back of his diaries showing that he and a friend exchanged interested comments during the 'meetings'. He treats them rather like church, with regular attendance and occasional small financial contributions (he offered \$1.00 as 'dues' to the Temple of Service in May, 1936). And sometimes the meeting stimulated memories: he wrote on May 20, 1937, 'Go to Ernie Goss with Tim and Mr Phil Morris. Raining. Ernie rises in 'T' & states that Morris is in trouble. Ok. Retire later have vision during the rest of being in the old kitchen at home & hearing Father's voice in the boiler room- Thinking of a loud speaker - so I get M to see the materialization of a child near the pump - white flesh'. That is, as

part of his ‘vision’ of a materialization of his father, JD imagines his wife sharing the vision. But most important, again, he was at this time very concerned about the future of his business. Collecting money owed to him was a frequent problem—he was often waiting weeks or even months for cheques, getting promises of payment that were not met. That is, his customers were apparently tapped out too. He was clearly not making as much money as he did in the 20s, when he repaired motors, cars, boats, and so on. He was also deeply concerned about his family’s and his own health, as shown by the April 10th question to Goss, ‘are we going to enjoy good health in 1935?’ And he returned to Goss in when Marion became very ill in February and March, 1937.

Marion’s symptoms really began on Thursday, February 25, when she stayed in bed complaining that her legs were numb, then spoke of ‘pins & needles’ in both hands and legs by the 27th. Next day, Sunday the 28th, she ‘stays in bed all day, her left side feels to her paralyzed, pins & needles’. After no improvement, on Tuesday, March 2, JD took his wife ‘to Dr Hackett at 6 pm. He claims some stoppage of circulation in her left brain—serious’, as was quoted earlier. Marion remained in bed, ‘no better no worse’ or with relapses, and a chiropractor, Dr. Obrien, treated her twice with some improvement after the second treatment on March 8. But on March 12, ‘M not so good - must be kept quiet’; and then on Saturday March 13, JD was extremely worried, as the following excerpts from his journal for March 13-17 show.

M feels very bad - I don’t understand what is wrong with her yet - there seems to have [sic] the hemorrhage on the brain. Mr Obrien calls but for the present we decide to let these [chiropractic] treatments go;

Sun Mar 14, Stay in morning . . . M is not so good today, later John & Adrienne drop in to see M - give J the stock balance sheet to date, [JD advised John, Marion’s brother, on investments.] M has a weak turn. . . . , go from there to Hudson’s church [a spiritualist meeting] - Get some interesting messages starting on the thermometer upside down. Better business than the black hand on trumpet. M tries out a rub with oil of wintergreen this gives relief.

Mon Mar 15, Up get breakfast M in bed but feels better. . . . M turns deathly sick at 5 pm. . . . Stay at home after supper M very ill;

Tues Mar 16, heavy snowfall, . . . developing most of the day, Tim anxious to pay Goss a visit, hope to go tomorrow night.

Wed Mar 17, As the snow is 2 feet in the lane the car stays in. . . . M is still very sick having relapses - & fits of depression, Tim phones me and as we cannot get the car out we take street car to our friend Goss, he is truly remarkable tonight 100% perfect. States I am to give M grapefruit as cure for her breakdown. Other things told me are as is - wonderful --

JD wrote down Ernie Goss’s words as a medium again for his spirit ‘Anatongue’ and the yellowed pages were folded in the journal for February 7-August 24, 1938. Although the illness occurred a year earlier; no doubt over the years the pages became misplaced. (See Appendix 3b for a full transcript.) The spirit’s diagnosis was that Marion has ‘Pain in the head but really upset stomach’ and ‘nerves are not responding to body & brain’. The suggested treatment was relaxation and grapefruit. But Goss’s spirit did not stop there. It predicted that in seven weeks, JD’s overcoat would be touched by an automobile’s bumper, but he wouldn’t lose balance. More to the point, JD was asked to hand over a

ring or watch, a gift, and Goss reported that Anatongue got the letter S from it, referring to his mother's side; JD was struck since his mother's family name was Short. He was also impressed by the prediction that he would see a 'startling surprise coming in a business nature which affects my home – concerning finance – within 2 months.' (See Appendix 3b.) Goss knew JD well. No wonder JD thought the 'other things' he was told were '100% perfect' or 'as is'—that is, accurate.

But eventually JD's trust or interest in the paranormal declined, perhaps because the meetings promised several times some improvement in his business or financial circumstances that did not occur. The final blow seems to have come when he very much wished to be appointed secretary at a good salary to an engineering firm in England. He sent off an application for the job on Oct. 20, 1937, and he attempted to use meditation and some paranormal techniques to secure it: six days later, he wrote 'start Thought-Impress on Civil Engineering Council Westminster hoping to secure an appointment at good pay'. He never defined 'thought-impress', and he apparently never heard back about the job—at least, he never records any response. He last attended a meeting on February 24, 1938 (if he went; he promised but it's not clear). In the 1940s he did encounter Mr. Breitzcke and Tim Healey a few times and they spoke then briefly of the occult.

Having given up spiritualist meetings, JD spent his free time playing the violin with various orchestras, which rarely involved payment, and he advertised in December 1937 for violin pupils. Despite not spending his time in pursuing the occult, however, he did teach his youngest child Kissy (Larry) how to give him what JD called a 'treatment', perhaps derived from the 'healing class' he attended with Tim Healey in 1936, or possibly from John's treatment of Kissy's 'cross eyes' at the Temple of Service. Incidentally, the adult Larry had no such problem, so either the glasses that were obtained on 16 September 1936, or the Temple treatment, or the passage of time was effective. In any case, the treatments for an unspecified ailment continued as late as 1944, and JD paid his son ten cents for each. Curiously, when Caroline Breslaw mentioned some books on the paranormal that she saw on the shelves at 178, Larry Goode as an adult did not mention his father's exploration of the occult. He did refer, however, to spiritualist meetings on Belmont Avenue in Westmount—not mentioned in the journals.

The 1940's: Salaried Work, HEG's Death, and the Second World War

Two events early in this decade changed JD's life enormously. The first was applying for and getting a job as a draftsman in October 1940 at the Dominion Engineering Works in Longueuil. The firm was engaged there in war work, making artillery. The second was his mother's death, preceded by increasing dementia and frailty, on May 8, 1942. Meantime, his six children at home were growing up, were moving to 178 with JD and Marion immediately after Harriet's death, finishing their educations, working, dating, marrying, moving out. The lives primarily of those who stayed will be covered briefly in the next section on the third generation, even if some developments appear here. The following, however, is a photograph of JD and his family once they had moved into 178, after his mother's death:



Above in back row: JD, Marion, Florence, Ella; front row Dud, Larry with dog, Doll, and Pidgie (Doris and Lillian)

In the autumn of 1940, conscious of more opportunities for engineers because of the war, JD became increasingly determined to find salaried work. Although for most of his life he had preferred to be in business for himself, he had over the past few years acknowledged that that option could no longer support his family. On October 3, he told himself to ‘Get in touch with the Engineering institute re the Depts at Ottawa for Engineering positions. Go town. & Call Can Car [Canadian Car and Foundry] & get application form for Aircraft dept.’ The next weekend’s journal entries in full—very much shorter than usual—show how little he had to occupy himself and that he had to borrow \$10 from Marion.

Sat Oct 5, Rise 178. Go to 119 soon. Drive E & F to Jobs. No developing to-day.

Sun Oct 6, Rise 178. Kissy there he stayed all night. Bad cold am determined to get it fixed quickly as I am looking for a job. Get Bromos and Aspirins - also “Mistol.” Take Dudley drive to the Grave afternoon & back stay in bal. of day E and F away in a car with 2 air force boys. I leave for 178 as they return they went to St Agathe. M 10.00 borrowed.

In other words, his daughters were working. He had sent them to O’Sullivan College, a business school, on 12 September 1938, and he noted Ella’s first pay of \$26 on Thursday, June 15 the following year. His daughters were also dating, in short, having a life, while he was staying overnight at his mother’s (her dementia was increasing), nursing a cold, and visiting his father’s grave at Mount Royal Cemetery—but he did remain focused on a job search. In the following week he called again at ‘Can Car’ and had a job interview on Tuesday and another on Wednesday. On Thursday he called ‘at Wright air crafts. Int[erview] with] Mr Wright he has no engineers jobs’, left an application at another firm, and tried also at ‘Vicars’ (Canadian Vickers, maker of ships and aircraft) but ‘no jobs there’ either. On Friday October 11, he tackled an unpaid job of his own at 119 Lewis: ‘with the 2 jacks’ and with Dudley’s help ‘raise the kitchen making the joint to house tight, work all day adjust the door & also the storm door. Dark by the time we get finished’. Impressive! The next mention of his search occurred a week later and it

was successful: ‘Go to Dom[inion] Engineering Works and interview Mr Harris - he refers me to Mr Stewart. I go there later in afternoon after doing several jobs. Interview him for few minutes and he offers me position “as designer \$210 and overtime” - drive home pleased’. (Note that for JD, to interview is what we would call being interviewed—this is his usage throughout the journals.).

The wage of \$210 a month—increased for months by overtime—was life-changing for JD. He never seems to have worked for himself again; he had a salary, or stayed home and looked for work, or collected unemployment insurance. His employment history as salaried engineer was straightforward:

October 1940 – November 15, 1948, Dominion Engineering Works, Longueuil then Lachine at some point before February, 1946.

Unnamed company office downtown Montreal, November 18, 1948-end of March 1949; he sometimes walked to work.

Canadair, St. Laurent, October 3, 1949 - ? (at least to December 17, 1949)

Unemployment insurance, 118 days taken by September 28, 1953, last payment April 20, 1954. Died August 8, 1954.⁵⁹

The 1940 Dominion job gave JD work and money when he really needed both. He prepared to start at Dominion on Monday, October 18th, by buying drafting supplies on Saturday the 16th; he worked as a draftsman at Dominion. Ever practical, he bought also an alarm clock and ‘other things for drafting’ including pencils. On Monday, he bought a Victoria Bridge ticket book for commuting and he specified in the journal on Tuesday that he was employed in the ‘Ordnance’ department. He drove to work daily to the Longueuil Dominion Engineering plant where pom pom guns were manufactured, calling it the ‘gun works’ or ‘GW’. Very early every day, he started fires at home and at 178, and while commuting his car often had trouble with tires, or the weather was bad, or other employees that he was giving rides to were late, but he was himself late only once or twice in five years—and he was never ill until 1947. He was an ideal employee—no wonder he was kept on after the war.. He kept the following photograph⁶⁰ which is almost certainly of the drafting room at Dominion in Longueuil:



At first he had to work all day: by Thursday the 24th October, he was drafting ‘Milling fixture all day’—and then at home he had to develop films to take care of the few orders

he had left. He was asked to work till 9 pm on his first Friday on the job, and gradually overtime was required on Mondays and Wednesdays as well, plus a half day on Saturday. He dealt with the need to start the fires early at 178 to provide heat for his mother by frequently staying there overnight, and he continued for some time to play in both Neimi's and Guest's orchestras

JD's first pay came to \$97.27 on October 31st. He gave \$15 to Marion that day, paid a bill for photographic equipment the next, and noted many other disbursements most days. He had clearly been strapped for funds for a while. From the next mid-month payment of \$100 on November 15 he handed over \$20 to Marion for the house, usually abbreviated H. He was still staying overnight at 178 to keep an eye on his mother at this time, but early in the following January he made other arrangements (probably having his son Dudley stay at 178 instead) and began to sleep at home again, much to his delight. He wrote on Saturday January 4, 1941, 'Rise 119, work all day & most of afternoon, Home later have nice time with M' and he notes spending money on corsets and stockings for her. On Sunday, he described a pleasant day at home and in the evening. After working all day Monday, January 5, JD called 'at Brotherhood [orchestra] on way home play some numbers with Orchestra, I am leader now', so he was continuing to practice and play the violin, even taking on a leadership role in spite of his long working hours. More interestingly, he added, 'have lovely time with M - - I see the beautiful grey hair - & have intense pleasure - - Hope to spend other lovely evenings the same way.' JD adds on the following Tuesday, 'work all day on rifling head, I had a lovely time last night see the grey hair at my desk all day'. Despite this pleasing renewal of marital intimacy once he could sleep at home again, it wasn't until January 16, 1941, on receiving his mid-month salary, that JD was able to pay Marion \$70 for monthly household expenses, a new high, and \$10 for a gift for herself. Afterward whenever he had overtime pay he invariably handed her \$80 or even \$100 or more every month. And he bought her presents—particularly more silk stockings.

About a year after starting this job, JD was asked to take over temporarily the processing, introduction, and instruction of new workers at the plant, men and women. He combined that work at first with continued drafting, but eventually he was asked to take over the job permanently. On January 27, 1942, he noted that 'sign painter is putting my name on my office door permanently (paint)'. He was effectively a teacher, offering classes, and he sometimes had to test and grade the newly hired employees. One change that accompanied this new position which involved less drafting overtime and more leisure time from 1942 was that JD treated himself to more liquor. He had maintained a tobacco habit through the lean years of the 1930s (mostly pipe tobacco, but sometimes cigars when he could afford them), but alcohol then was for special occasions like New Year's. In the 1940s, though, he almost always enjoyed a drink when he got home from work, sometimes several when friends dropped over. He calls it 'refreshment' or sometimes a 'smile', as if to celebrate its presence in his life—or to minimize any sense of dependency. Gradually too instead of walking during his lunch hour, he would take rests in his car. In fact, his high blood pressure, smoking, and drinking finally led to a heart attack, or at least angina pain, which ironically occurred during one of his few vacations, in July 1947.

For the 18 months after JD first began working at Dominion in October 1940, while he was commuting and working a great deal of overtime, he and Marion were also dealing with his mother's increasing decline mentally and physically. He slept at his mother's at the end of 1940, as noted, and after that arranged for his children to sleep over. By November 1941, he apparently

was paying his namesake Dud \$1.00 a week to stay overnight at 178 and start fires in the morning. But JD felt the pressure. By early 1942 he was drinking regularly at night and on April 5 and 8, a month before his mother's death, he noted (unusually) that he was not feeling 'so good'. But he said little about her condition. His distress was instead reflected in his own dreams that since his stint in séances he called visions. First, on Sunday night, April 12, an anxiety dream: 'see vision getting job at same place I work but I can't find the car to come home'. And on April 17 he recorded another anxiety dream: 'Vision of tiny baby sitting on floor - looking from right to left, thin neck & not able to hold its head up. Dark tiled floor, puking curdled milk on the tile, I could do nothing for it. Who was this baby?' It is easy to infer that the baby is both his mother, increasingly helpless, and himself, about to be abandoned by her. Finally we do hear of her state, first that she won't eat on April 21, and then her last 10 days:

Mon. Apr 27, . . . go with M[arion] & D[ud] to 178. Lift mother from the dining room floor where she was resting to her bed upstairs. M washes her & puts white egg on her sore skin. Kiss her goodnight, leave her comfortably placed for the night.

Tues. Apr 28, . . . walk with M to Mothers. Find her in bed. M washes her & treats sores again.

Sun. May 3, . . . back to 178. Clean up Mother.

Wed. May 6, . . . Florence heats chicken broth for Mother. Take it over & feed her twice. . . . Kiss mother good night. [[on opposite page:] Wed Continued. Found mother too weak to speak above a wisper [sic] and then not understandable. I don't think she can last much longer.

Thurs. May 7, Mother has swelling on right cheek, clean up room and get in Dr Falconer, he does nothing wants to put in one of several women simply to cover Mother up [JD added later that this was 'Mother's last night on earth']

Fri. May 8—in red, 'Mother dies today'.

On the day of Harriet's death, Marion called JD at work to say that his mother was dying; she reached him just as he was leaving for lunch. By the time he arrived at 178, she was dead. Not surprisingly for him, he went back to work that day at 7:40 pm, after the funeral parlor, Wray's, had gathered the remains. JD noted the cost of the funeral in the back pages of this same journal—casket 85, urn 37.50, service 10 preacher 10, cremation 30, and a few more items, bringing the total to \$221.50, over 30% more than his father's funeral costs of \$168.38, as noted in Harriet's ledger for 1929.

After Harriet's funeral on May 10, JD and his family moved quickly into 178. Although repairs and some renovations were considered first, such as 'leveling up building' (something the firm Building Renovations at 380 Victoria could do, according to the back pages of the journal), it's not clear exactly what was done except putting in a steel beam in the kitchen, presumably to prop up the floor above. JD wrote that 'They' located this beam on July 8th, '8 ½' long for 178 over furnace - get same moved with great difficulty. Call for M & Kissy & we get it over & into kitchen' at 178. Two days later, Building Renovations said they could install it after 10 days and JD noted on July 22 that the plasterers had come and the steel beam had been installed the day before.

Earlier, by May 16, however, JD already had a plan for his own work on the house. He managed to 'clean off ceiling in Father's room, finish late. Home, retire tired. We are hoping to get started on this work tomorrow, so as to be finished tomorrow night. Then one room will be finished for Gerald or anyone else to sleep in while the House is being renovated'. Next day, on

Sun. May 17, JD was ‘Up early, later drive to 178 with Pidgie & Kissy. They wander around the garden & house, I whitewash all of Father’s bedroom’. On the same day, JD wrote, ‘All children look forward to living at 178 as soon as possible’. We don’t hear of the provisions of the will, but evidently Gerald, who took a great interest in the estate and was at 178 most days, made no objection to the move. Gerald slept at 178 on Monday the 18th ‘in Father’s room—no “Mattress”—Out for cleaning’, doubtless very much needed if it was the one JB had died on thirteen years before. Much of the work had a celebratory air. On Sunday, May 24, Lillian (Pidgie), Doll, and Kissy, the youngest, helped JD clean out ‘the stuff’ in the front bedroom so that he could start the ‘washing off’ after which he applied a coat of whitewash. Marion brought lunch over, ‘which we all enjoy at the dining room table. M finds this is like a day in the country’. After finishing whitewashing the whole room, JD left Pidgie, Doll, and Kissy sleeping in 178 and ‘They enjoy it very much’. It sounds a bit like a slumber party. JD even noted in the back pages of the next journal for 25 May – 1 August 1942, that he wants to plant parsnips, carrots, chard, beets, tomato plants, brussels sprouts and oyster plant (an herb that tastes a bit like oysters) in the garden. Once they settled in at 178, he rented out 119 Lewis Avenue.

Although it’s clear from many photographs that the family loved the garden at 178 and felt a deep affection for the house, JD’s 1940’s journals also indicate more and more bad health, in himself and his wife, coming to a head for both in the summer of 1947. First, JD recorded increasingly troubling symptoms. He had pain ‘under the breast bone’ in May 1947, consulted his regular physician Dr. Perrin ‘re pain under breast bone, get “Thyveymin” [?] to stop it’, ‘felt ‘punk’ June 12, ‘did not feel so good’ next day, wrote on June 18 ‘hardly able to get around. M feels the same’, and on Sunday June 22, ‘Rest more today but don’t feel so good’. The next day he bought ‘Rhasma & Benedryl for hay fever & sore chest’ and on Friday June 27, JD wrote, ‘rest part of day as I do not feel so good. Retire early for rest’. He and Marion departed on a boat trip to Saguenay next day, returning July 1, when JD was still on holiday from work. He busied himself with the garden and other chores, though ‘Do not feel so good these days’ he noted on July 2, and then finally wrote a week later, on Wednesday, July 9, 1947, underlining it, ‘Visit Dr Bennet - & he sends me to the Western Hospital for Xrays & Elec Cardiograph of heart. He drives me to Am Drug where I get the nitroglycerin & sedatives home. Gardening evening’. It’s almost a classic account of the approach of a heart attack, certainly angina. JD stayed at home under doctor’s orders, and Bennet finally advised on July 12 ‘stay in bed for a couple of weeks. He claims the xray & cardiogram of heart taken at Western Hospital are ok. Dr Perrin [his regular physician] bp [blood pressure] 180 too high’. JD went back to work less than two weeks later, however, on Monday, July 21—predictably in a workaholic who would write, again, the following year on November 15, 1948, that the lack of work for him at Dominion ‘was driving me crazy’. The remaining journals document instances of angina, treated with nitroglycerin, sensations of ‘chest pain’ (he had learned how to describe what was wrong more specifically than ‘not feeling so good’), less walking, altogether a more sedentary life until his death on August 8, 1954.

Marion’s ill health in the 1940s seemed focused on her leg. The journals mention only a ‘sore leg’, ‘the leg’, and a foot injury getting off a bus in 1949, but fortunately a draft of a letter JD wrote on October 26, 1947, in answer to one dated October 14 from his wife’s cousin living in Belgium, Olive Godenne-Short, offered a history and diagnosis: ‘Marion my wife has been an invalide [sic] since June thru a foot injury which developed into varicose ulcers, she therefore has to take a good deal of rest which is difficult with three floors up & down’. Varicose ulcers are open wounds that do not heal and cause leg pain. They are hard to heal even now with

antibiotics. JD did not note down the injury in June, but he did buy eczema lotion on June 20, 1947, having written two days earlier as indicated above that he felt ‘hardly able to get around. M feels the same’. These words make it more clear that he was working up to his heart attack the following July, however, than that Marion had injured herself. And in fact her leg had bothered Marion off and on for at least eight years, but it worsened considerably in the summer of 1947.⁶¹ On Saturday July 26, not long after JD was back at work following his heart trouble, he wrote, ‘Call Dr Perrin B[lood] P[ressure] 140 ok, 1.00 pennicillan [sic] cream, zinc powder for M’. Although on July 27, JD reported that ‘she tries the pennicillan ointment and gets relief’, when he purchased it again on August 2nd, he returned it immediately. More remedies were tried: a friend on August 7 ‘orders ointment at Melrose pharmacy for M’s sore leg’; JD bought lanolin ointment for M’s ‘sore foot’ on August 11; on Aug 12 when ‘M’s leg is very sore’, she ‘finds old bottle of Nannans [the children’s name for their grandmother Harriet] remedy for shingles. Scarff’s pharmacy. Phone around & get it from the Sanitary drug Co, delivered at 1.00 later, good work. Retire early 10 pm, give M “nerve pills” Red’, a bromide that she took on a few other occasions. And in October 1947, JD bought eczema lotion for Marion on the 11th and 17th with no further leg pain mentioned that month. The journal ends on October 31, and a new one doesn’t resume until April 7, 1948, so we can’t know when Marion’s condition had improved or how much she endured over that time.

Apart from those serious health concerns, other characteristic events that JD recorded in the 1940s included his regular pleasure in certain frequent radio shows, very faithfully followed, such as Charlie McCarthy, Easy Aces, Amos ‘n’ Andy, Fred Allen, and Jack Benny. He mentioned some films, particularly at the Seville Theatre, within walking distance on Sainte Catherine, between Lambert-Closse and Chomedey, a theatre he had gone to in the 1930s as well. He or his family saw most of the major stars such as William Powell and Greta Garbo, and though he called *Follow the Fleet* in 1936 a Ginger Rogers film, he wrote in 1949 that Marion and Pidgie (Lillian) went in 1949 to ‘see Fred Astaire’, probably in his reunion with Rogers in *The Barkleys of Broadway*.⁶² He did record vacations, love of travel being a family trait. Admittedly this enthusiasm was not particularly evinced by JD, who seldom took holidays. And whenever he did so, he took photographs. Some remain from a visit to Muskoka in 1910, and he went back there and took snapshots soon after his mother’s death, in July 1942, as well as sometime between 1946-48. His children also took snapshots on their trips with each other or with friends to PEI and the Eastern Townships.⁶³

More notable than amusements and vacations in JD’s journals were the marriages of Florence and Dudley. Florence’s photographs from the 1940s are very glamorous.



She wedded William (Bill) Pardoe, who was 18 or 19 years older. He got along really well with the family and was in fact part of the firm Building Renovators who had installed the steel beam in 1942. He spent a good deal of time at 178 subsequently, and after Florence's pre-war boyfriend Jerry Scott was killed in France, as they learned at the end of August, 1944, Florence and Bill began dating. They became engaged, with 'nice ring' on Friday, June 28, 1946, and they married September 7 of that year at St. Matthias Church down the street from 178. Her younger brother Larry took the wedding photographs. Both before and after the marriage, Florence and Bill dropped in frequently to visit; Florence had a room, probably with roommates, early in the 1940s. The couple lived for a while, in fact, nearby.⁶⁴ Dudley graduated from McGill in 1947 after a somewhat rocky career there and married on October 30, 1948, but the marriage led to an estrangement from his family which is discussed in the next section. There are no photographs of this wedding in the documents.

Ella and Florence traveled to Europe on a tour for secondary school students in 1935, visiting at least England and Scotland. At this time their younger sisters Pidgie (Lillian) and Doll, with only 20 months separating them, were treated in JD's journals as a unit, the way Ella and Florence had been earlier. But after the deaths of both parents, the sister duo that remained consisted of Ella and Doll, who lived together in 178 until Doll's early death in 1984. Before that the two worked, traveled, and enjoyed European vacations together and more, and did not marry. Lillian met an Englishman, Peter Groom, when she worked for the CBC in Montreal. There are few photographs of her alone, but there is a professional portrait when she was 17:



Peter Groom also worked for the CBC but often traveled. As a result he wrote letters to her at various times in 1950-52.⁶⁵ Evidently, Lillian did not bother to take them with her when she left 178. The two were engaged in 1952, married, and moved to California; JD wrote in his last journal that Lillian told him she would visit in May 1954, but the journal ends before that time.

No evidence exists that the Groom children were known to their grandparents. Larry (Kissy) didn't attend college and held a number of jobs as a youngster, but the early connection that lasted was initially set up by JD, who phoned Screen News on August 5, 1949, and got Larry a position there. Like Ella and Doll, Larry didn't marry, and all three of them stayed on at 178 after their parents' deaths, JD on August 8, 1954, and Marion on January 2, 1958. Gerald too died in 1958 on December 9: the second Goode generation departed nearly together. And in the third generation, Dudley was completely estranged from 178 and never returned, but Ella, Doll, and Larry lived there for the rest of their lives. These four are the subject of the next section.

VI. THE THIRD GENERATION: Ella, Dudley, Doll, and Larry⁶⁶

ELLA (Marion Ellen Dudley Goode, 13 June 1919-26 June 2006): Ella seems to have been the most unhappy of JD and Marion's children and therefore in some ways the most difficult. No signs of this problem were evident for some time. Ella was coupled with her sister Florence, just 13 months younger (but Ella, because her parents told her she was born three months later than she was, thought the difference was just ten months). In the 1920s, she was often left at 178 with her grandmother: HEG could cope with only one child at a time, so Marion often took Florence on those occasions to visit her mother. But all the children loved their Nannan. HEG took Ella and Marion to Atlantic City for a few weeks in 1923 at a cost of \$240 while presumably Florence stayed with her other grandmother and JD certainly with his elderly father at 178.

The first hint of trouble came on February 19, 1935, when JD wrote that he and his wife discussed a plan to send Ella 'to a business college next summer holidays'. According to her brother Larry, she was outraged that she and her sisters were never offered the option of attending McGill, as her father and uncle and eventually brother were. Dudley started McGill in 1941, when Ella had been working as a stenographer for more than a year—and as will be seen, he initially failed. She probably made a fuss at the 1935 business school plan, for she and Florence were sent instead on the European tour. Their ship sailed on July 5, as a congratulatory telegram that Ella kept makes clear. Travel became Ella's passion. She and Doll took a tour to Europe in 1959 and Ella went alone to Asia in 1970; she saved both itineraries. There were probably other trips, but Ella did not leave journals or save many letters. In any case, it is unlikely that Ella went to any business school in the summer of 1935, and it is likely that she had objected. Clear evidence is lacking because JD's journals resume only on August 9, after a hiatus of three months. In fact, as mentioned earlier, Ella and Florence were not enrolled in the O'Sullivan business college until September, 1938.

After the European trip, all seemed well for a bit. She had a 'musical evening' playing *Pinafore* with a friend and her father the following September; Ella played well enough to execute Rachmaninoff's prelude in 1937 ('fairly good' was JD's judgment). In 1936, Ella went to a dance with 'Philip Gurd', she had tap shoes (and perhaps lessons), she played the piano. By 1937, JD was helping her with algebra and on February 19 Gerald 'drops in to discuss a proposed dance for Ella'—presumably for her commencement that year. But that didn't occur. Her medical exam on May 10 showed 'Ella's blood pressure is too high & kidneys are not so good'. And earlier, on June 1, 1936, JD's journal revealed that 'Ella is brought home in an auto from school having had a fainting spell. Keep her in bed for balance of day, nothing serious I hope'. In fact she went on to faint on October 13: 'phone from the Mother House to know if Ella is returning to shorthand class, so we decide to take Ella to Dr Hackett for examination, and she

must have a few months rest everything else is ok. Drive home, take M & E to Mother House where they get the school books & 12.00 fee returned'. But Ella was fine for commencement on October 29. She fainted again after five months, on March 24, 1938, JD recorded that 'Ella returns from O'Sullivan's Business College feeling faint & M found her somewhat hysterical'. And on April 15, 'Ella home in a taxi, she having fainted twice at the Palace theatre, the house nurse looked after her'. This was the last episode ever mentioned, except for Ella's 'fainting pills', bought for 60¢ much later in 1946. Ella was soon working in 1939, got her first pay of \$26 on June 15 while still going to night school, but these various accounts certainly leave the impression that the prospect of business school (and an office job) was toxic to her.

Despite any career misgivings, Ella was dating in the 1940s. JD recorded a Gordon, the young airmen, and at the end of 1946 a "John"—these are JD's own scare quotes. In January 1947, 'Ella got phone call from "John" so she did not accompany us to Library' and two days later, on Friday the 22nd, he wrote that Marion was 'lonesome' because 'everybody was out till E & J came home,' presumably John. But this is the last mention of a gentleman caller for Ella, not that JD always noticed. But instead JD recorded buying 'nerve pills' for her after he persuaded her to take two on August 10, 1948, and by September 7 he 'thinks Ella on the point of a nervous breakdown'. A week later he gave 'Ella her first breathing exercise'. On 3 November, 'Ella feels elation as if weight lifted'. This history certainly sounds like bipolar disorder to modern readers, perhaps confirmed when, during the following year, Ella started to meet JD as he was coming home from work downtown, at least four times in February and March. Then on August 10, 1949, JD recorded that he tried 'to give Ella a treatment on "neck" before breakfast, she is raging mad'. 'Raging mad' is a term JD uses only two other times in all his journals, suggesting that she was entirely out of control.

The strongest argument for Ella's being sometimes mentally ill (perhaps bipolar) as JD feared is that she kept a 20-page first person account (part of a larger work, since it breaks off in mid-sentence at the end) which describes her workplace, her boss, and her coworkers. It was probably written around 1966: she mentioned on the tenth page that she would be leaving the office and going to college full time in May, when she would have received her bonus. The pages are small, 5 ½ by 8 ½ inches when folded, making five groups of four pages, all numbered, without margins from page 9. Thus every line, written in capitals not cursive, travels disturbingly from edge to edge, although the first eight pages have a half inch margin drawn in at the left. There are no erasures; the vocabulary is educated; it is incoherent but also analytic. On the fifth page, she revealed that she was expressing herself to a doctor: 'doctor, please explain to me the purpose of sexual advances', and later on the page, 'I, as you know, am unable to make advances to men'. Ella was obsessively trying to analyze the faulty management of her boss S or Smith, whom she sees as undermining her authority with her underlings by disparaging her behind her back during flirtatious encounters with those who make 'advances' to him. Her disgust for the sexuality she observes (or projects) is evident along with envy of it. Ella asserts that she knows Smith better than he knows himself, and on nearly every page some version of the word 'sex' appears.

It is a very saddening document to read. A few examples of the statements that do not obviously discuss sexual tensions: 'I am at the mercy and subject to the whims of one man. There is a change taking place in the parent co. in England & they appear to have lost interest in us. I have spent a lifetime among people with whom it is difficult to carry on an interesting conversation—all to please mother—and the result of my own lethargy and anxiety and surprisingly—my don't give a damn attitude. I look forward to something new. Smith looks

down on me now for my aging looks and spinsterhood'.⁶⁷ Ella saved a letter from her boss L. F. Smith, executive vice-president of Crofts Canada Ltd, Power Transmission Engineers, 2185 Madison Ave, Montreal 20, QC, dated 2 December 1965. It asserts that 'Miss E. Goode, Secretary-Treasurer of the Company, is directly responsible for the administration and supervision of all female office personnel. All matters regarding normal office procedure on which decisions may be required must be referred to Miss Goode direct. Her decisions in such matters will be final.' Clearly Ella demanded this letter to shore up her authority.

When Ella writes of her mother, however, she is especially incoherent: 'I would rather fight with people knowing they are wrong, than have a glimpse into their suffering little souls and not be able to do anything about it. My mother was like that. If I argued with her about something knowing she had an ulterior motive, and kept pressing her in spite of her firm denials, etc., sometimes she would burst out in a completely different more truthful version, screeching out her admission completely at variance with her previous story. All was accompanied with tumult & noisy screeches beyond description. Then I used to feel so sorry for the cornered person that there was no sense of satisfaction for me at all. In fact I used to feel badly that I had forced my poor old mother to face the truth. In fact I long ago came to the conclusion that I am unable to win anything—mother used to feel pleased and elated over anything, no matter how small, that caused me concern or grief'. It is hard to recognize the Marion of JD's journals in this portrait, but there are hints there that Marion was sometimes very angry, and it is evident that Ella could be both difficult and worrisome.

Fortunately, enrolling at Sir George Williams University and getting a B.A. in 1969 may have dispersed some of Ella's demons. She wrote and kept a paper for Sociology 425A, dated April 1969, analyzing the experience of eleven immigrants from England in her workplace. She had a large role in the essay as the 'Secretary-Treasurer', analyzing the adjustments and immersion or lack of both among the immigrant workers, doing so logically and coherently although with some self-importance and condescension. She received 43/50 as a grade, with the comment, 'This is an excellent description of process of immigration in this company for which you work'. She kept her convocation program also, dated June 2, 1969, when she was almost 50 years old. She evidently at last did, as she put it, 'win' something. She had worked in uncongenial office jobs since first being hired as a stenographer, paying taxes on a salary of \$759.50 in 1940, noted in a tax return that survived.⁶⁸ With her B.A., she became a teacher, as her sister Doll had become earlier, and the two (with Larry's company too) managed to enjoy 178 together until Doll's death in 1984. Eventually, Ella had to retreat to Ste. Margaret's Nursing Home, as her obituary in the Gazette stated, where she died in 2006.

Ella had 'won' also with regard to 178. Two copies of a draft legal agreement survive among Larry's papers. It reveals that Ella and Doll were the executors of their mother's will and its codicil. After JD's death, Marion evidently made a holograph will dividing 178 and the Lewis Avenue house among her unmarried children, and later added a holograph codicil about the division of 119 Lewis which gave half of 119 to Larry, 26% to Ella, and 24% to Doll. The draft transfers Ella's and Doll's shares to Larry. It isn't dated but was drawn shortly after Marion's will and codicil were probated in 1958.⁶⁹ Presumably Ella and Doll divested themselves of their share of the Lewis Avenue property to Larry in return for his divesting himself of his share of 178 to them, but there is no record of that latter transfer. Certainly snapshots show Ella (at left) and Doll at ease in the garden at 178. To live there was definitely a win for Ella.⁷⁰



DUD or DUDLEY (John Dudley Goode junior, 3 May 1924-4 February 2009): Very few documents that relate specifically to John Dudley Goode junior remain in the Goode Fonds: a card commemorating the admission of ‘Dudley Goode’ to the choir of the Church of the Advent on 13th March, 1935 when he was ten years old; a postcard from Sixteen Island Lake with a photograph of a house there, sent on August 26, 1945, revealing that he was then in the army and stationed in Petawawa, Ontario;⁷¹ and a two-page typed photostatic undated list of advice for ‘Preparing For and Taking Examinations’ that could well have belonged to another member of the family, although Dudley certainly had trouble at McGill.⁷² The estrangement that separated John Dudley Goode junior—‘Dud’—from his family of origin perhaps had its origin in ordinary family disappointments and arguments. In JD’s journals he was usually referred to alone, unlike his sisters. Again, Ella and Florence usually are named together in the journals until they were in their late teens, as were Pidgie and Doll; Kissy was seven years younger than Dud, and though they became more united as Kissy grew older, they could not have the same close connection.

Dud worked for a while after he left high school in June 1941 at age 17, but he planned to go to McGill in the autumn, as JD wrote on August 6, 1941. It seems to have been an unfortunate venture: on September 4th that Marion ‘has been to McGill “inquiry” & the technical school are undecided what to do with Dudley’. Later, December 3, 1941, JD wrote ‘look over Dudley report - not so good - as it is McGill first year’. The following April, Dud was working for Watson Jack at their warehouse ‘as he isn’t going to school’. ‘WJ’ had been an employer of JD in the 1930s and earlier, and JD sometimes drove Dud there. Dud wanted to talk to Mr. White, one of his teachers, in May, which led to a stay with that teacher in June and taking unspecified examinations. But nothing came of those, and in mid-July JD could ‘Consider taking Dudley with me for summer holiday’ at Muskoka that he was planning, but the next day, July 18, JD astonishingly wrote, ‘M suggested my taking Dudley with me to Muskoka alone. Perhaps it

would be for the best if he goes to the war'. Nothing came of that either, but there is a short gap in the journals after August 1, 1942. When they resume on 8 August, 1944, Dud appears to have summer work until August 25, and by September 26 he is delivering something to a 'frat house' so he is probably back at McGill, but whether as a first-year or second-year student isn't clear. In any case, on October 3, 1944, Marion opened a letter from McGill addressed to her son that said, as JD summarized it, 'he is out of McGill & he will not be able to continue'. His parents' anger at him and his own at the breach of privacy must have been enormous. Ten days later, on October 13, 'Dud goes down to the recruiting centre to join the army & says so long', ironically taking the route JD proposed for him two years earlier. This choice seems quite hostile on both sides, but Dud returned later that day. He had been 'sent to Longueuil but paid his way on the buss [sic]. - In good spirits, he claims to have till the end of the month at home'.

We hear no more because the journal ends on October 21, and the next one begins 20 February 1946, when Dud was out of the army. The postcard mentioned earlier reveals that he had been a gunner stationed at Petawawa, Ontario, in July, 1945, so not deployed overseas. He was back at 178 and attending McGill for an engineering degree. All seems well again, but a hint of future trouble can be detected in JD's writing that Dud will go to visit friends in Summit, New Jersey, on March 7. By April 4, Dud's lectures were over and he was studying for exams, the last one on April 23 being in engineering. On Monday the 26th April, 1946, JD took his son for a job interview where he himself was still working, at the Dominion plant in Lachine, and Dud was given a summer job. As a result, he even gave Marion \$30, perhaps for board, on July 31. But he also brought his 'friend' from Summit to 178 on Sunday, June 23: he placed 'his Joyce on lawn while he changes clothes & gets car to take her home'. That is, she was apparently not welcome, and he had evidently concealed that he was visiting Joyce Haney, who lived in Summit, the previous March. On August 3, 1946, he came home 'having arranged for two months free tuition at McGill'. He spent another year there, returned to work at the Lachine plant early, on March 28, 1947, but studied in April, passed exams, took a job on 29 April 1947 'at the Chemical plant on Canal', and attended convocation on May 28 with his parents. Perhaps this sullen photograph with his parents and their dog in the garden at 178 dates from the summer that followed:



The summer that followed, however, was a very hard one, as already seen, climaxing in mid-July when JD's heart condition became clear and Marion developed what JD called the 'varicose ulcers' that made her leg very sore. Amid this trouble, Dud brought Joyce again to 178, and she was again not welcomed, but this time his parents' illness could to some extent excuse it: on July 27, 'Dud wants to bring his girl in but M is too tired - & sore leg'. Silence on the subject followed. A year later, Dud was working for Monsanto in Montreal but made a trip to Johns Manville in Asbestos, QC, where he may have been offered a job; he returned to Montreal on July 24. He was certainly employed at Johns Manville in Asbestos by mid-November, but remained at 178 through most of October. There are not many references to him, but JD noted on September 3, 1948, a Friday, that 'Dud & his Girl go to Florence's for evening for introduction'. Again, Joyce is not mentioned by name. Next month, on Thursday, October 14, Marion was said to be 'worried over Pidgie & Dud'. No further details of Dud are given until we hear that on the 18th JD met Dud 'in the front & he gives me a drive in their new Austin goes fine'; 'their' car is presumably his and Joyce's. A few days later, on Friday the 22nd, JD gave Dud a 'Wedding Present', the first mention of any marriage, a \$50 bond, and on the 25th September JD wrote, 'Dud had his car looked over for trip to NJ'. Next day, Saturday the 26th, 'Dud up first as he is going away to NJ. to be married'—the last time he slept at 178. JD had never referred to their engagement, announced on October 11 in the *Montreal Gazette* with the information that the marriage would take place on October 30 at Calvary Episcopal Church in Summit, New Jersey.



MISS JOYCE HANEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Haney, of Summit, New Jersey, U.S.A., and MR. JOHN DUDLEY GOODE jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Goode, of Westmount, whose engagement is announced. The marriage has been arranged to take place on Saturday, October 30, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit. (Jacoby Photo)

Chillingly, on the very day of Dud's departure, JD wrote that Marion 'has Dud's room all fixed up and cleaned for Kissy, Dud is gone married but K[issy] wants to stay with us', and on the next day added that 'K slept in his new bedroom for first night'. That Marion immediately turned Dudley's old room to one for Kissy, who soon moved in, is disturbing, and the comment about Kissy's wanting to stay suggests conflict in the background, as if Dud had tried to persuade his younger brother to move away and join him but was refused.

In any case, Dud made few returns to 178, primarily to pick up what he had left there. The first was on Saturday, November 13: 'Dud calls with truck to take his belongings to

“Asbestos”. He is staying elsewhere, perhaps with his wife, for JD wrote that on Sunday, ‘Dud drops in - but he does not stay lunch’. The next mention of Dud occurs November 21, a week later: ‘Dud drops in & takes his gun away & offers to drive me to rehearsal - but go in bus’. The gun is probably the one Dud requested on October 6, 1948: ‘He wants Father’s Air Gun’. On December 12, a Sunday, ‘Dudley called at 11:30 but did not stay long’ when Gerald was there also. He is not mentioned again until Sunday, April 24, 1949, when ‘Dud called at 3:30 took away 1 plane (small iron) of Fathers & some of his wrenches’, and then on July 20, ‘Dud calls from Asbestos - has had his leg hurt with Axe’. Possibly there had been violence; JD noted two earlier occasions when workers struck there on February 18 (‘Violence at Asbestos thru the strike of asbestos workers - - Dud?’) and rioted on May 5, but he did not mention Dud then. Finally, ‘Dud drops in for a cup of coffee’ on another Sunday, November 13, 1949, and (the last reference) JD writes on Friday, March 4, 1954, ‘Dud coming in tomorrow’, but the entry for March 6 does not mention a visit. The estrangement became so complete that JD’s eldest son did not know about his Montreal relatives until the new millennium. From that point Larry was in contact with his brother’s family, and he left 178 to his nephew Eric Goode. But his nephew had no history at 178 and put it up for sale, which ended the occupancy of the Goode family there.

DOLL or DORIS (Margaret Doris Dudley Goode, 23 September 1928- 2 September, 1984): Luckily, one August 21, 1959, letter from Doll to her sister Ella on a European trip remains to give us a sense of her and her life beyond the few documents that survive and JD’s mentions.⁷³ Doll wrote to Ella, who was in Paris on one of her trips abroad. She pinned to her letter an announcement of their uncle Patrick Ennis’s recent death, and showed wry humor in her account of some of the relatives at the funeral—and of Larry, whom she still called Kissy. Aunt Rita got the first dig: she at first refused to let Doll ‘tag along’ to the funeral parlour because wishing to change her outfit meant that Doll would go to her home, ‘and I knew she didn’t want me in her house, but I finally persuaded her to wear what she had on and to come for supper. At the sound of a dinner invitation she hopped a cab and was here in 10 minutes’.

We learn then why Rita wouldn’t let anyone into her house: Uncle Gus, her husband, told Doll at the funeral that he ‘plans on moving out’ of their home: ‘Their children have no space at all to play and he is tired of Rita’s shabbiness. Her front door and windows are in a frightful condition and she won’t do anything about them even though he has offered to paint and patch them. But that’s his trouble and I am not going to become involved in it’. Once home, Doll got a phone call from Rita ‘to try and pump me for information as to what U. Gus had said about her—what a bunch of kids’. As for Kissy, Doll remarked, ‘I sent flowers from the three of us and already I have collected Kissy’s share—not taking any chances with him’. Kissy had first said he wouldn’t be able to attend the funeral but the night before ‘behold he was in bed and was planning on going after all’, and then when he drove her to the funeral, ‘his muffler fell off and he said that any minute his axle would break’. Accordingly ‘He has his car perched on stilts in the driveway and is fixing his axle. Oh yeh’, Doll concluded, clearly skeptical. She also clearly felt that Ella needed reminding to do the right thing by their widowed aunt, judging by her postscript in pencil after her signature: ‘Perhaps you could drop Aunt Dolly a little sympathy note’.

Doll was particularly sympathetic to Dolly possibly because she identified herself with her aunt to some degree. At the funeral, the widowed Dolly told her niece that for some time, ‘she did nothing else but to go to work, come home, do the housework, look after Uncle Pat, eat and then go to bed. Day in day out was the same. I just knew how she felt and was sorry for her.’

Possibly Doll while working downtown had also been required before her mother's death to look after her for some time. There is no way to know. Sometime earlier, she had struck her future brother in law Peter Groom, Lillian's eventual husband, as good at avoiding men: writing to Lillian (Pidgie) who was on holiday at Wildwood, New Jersey, by the ocean, Peter Groom wrote, 'were lifeguards in your terminology "gorgeous hunks of men" and did Doll freeze them or ignore them with a look?'⁷⁴ She had dated, however. JD noted on May 10, 1946: 'Doll Pidgie K out with "dates," F E & Dud at home'.

Doll's letter to Ella mentions maintenance problems at 178, always an issue: 'Mr. Bomen came and pruned the trees as promised and yesterday the City of Westmount came to cart away the wood but I first put them to work on the wood at the side of the house. That ugly pile is gone. It is hard to believe it. However, they saved some good planks to cover the well holes, and those holes are huge. We will have to do something about that'.⁷⁵ But the most important information in the letter is that Doll had given notice where she worked, at A. E. Ames & Co, Ltd, an investment firm then based in Toronto but with an office at Beaver Hall Hill in Montreal. She 'will leave the company on Thursday, Sept. 10, and will register at Mac the next day' and she lamented that she would have to wear a uniform there: 'Macdonald plaid skirt, white blouse, green cardigan sweater or blaze. I was banking on wearing all my rubbishy clothes there'. This was McGill's Macdonald campus, and according to Caroline Breslaw, at that time their Department of Education was located there. They offered a 2-year programme instead of the 4-year B. Ed. Caroline Breslaw added, 'Doll was a teacher at Bancroft School in the Plateau & loved teaching'.

Only one document in Box T specifically refers just to Doll: a 'Certificate of Proficiency in Typewriting' from O'Sullivan College of Business Administration, dated February 10, 1948. There are also two class photos with Doll in them, both taken on June 14, 1944, with teacher Miss Dyke and 20 girls. And on page 26 of the high school yearbook for 1946 Doris Goode is said to be among the Graduates in Science. The writeup pokes fun at her for liking to sleep: 'Ambition—Sleep. Prob[able] Dest[in]y —Tester for Simmon's mattresses. Prototype: Rip Van Winkle'.

JD's journals add that at age 7, on Sunday, June 14, 1936: 'Doll does her splits' for five cents. By the time Doll was 11 and a half, she had started studying music: 'Doll taking piano lesson from Mrs. Hedges & seems to be getting along OK' (15 March, 1940). Despite his then-straightened circumstances, JD paid \$2.50 next month for her lessons, probably five weeks' worth at 50 cents per, lessons that continued until at least September 1941. By October 1944, Doll was good enough to play the piano with her father on the violin, and they practiced often. She seems to have been the only one in the family to share fully his love of classical music. On August 1, 1946, JD went 'with Doll to hear the musical appreciation—popular - Jazz. We couldn't stand it & came home early'. More happily, he took her on Saturday, Aug 16, 1947, the summer of his heart trouble, 'to Loews to see Carnegie Hall a good picture featuring Jasha Heifetz & many others. Lily Pons sings magnificently especially in the Bell Song. Home with Doll refreshment & retire, we spent too much time standing at the theatre'.

JD encouraged Doll to draw also. In late August 1946 he took 'home the Pad-sketches for Doll to see', then a few days later on September 2, he made 'a sketch of the Bolton Pass & help Doll to make a crayon sketch'. An entry for Sunday, December 5, 1948, perfectly illustrates the voracious Goode taste for art and music, which Doll evidently shared: 'Up 9. News. Go with Pidgie & Doll to the Hermatage & hear first Performance of the CBC Symphony Orchestra broad Casting -Very good. Bus home. Lunch - Go Capt Goulet's rehearsal, play ahead of his

Conducting Bus to Art gallery alone. Meet M[arion] & Doll there, enjoy the fine “old Masters” Bus home’. Only JD and Doll went to both events, but note that he had a session of violin rehearsal as well.

LARRY or Kissy (Sidney Lawrence Dudley Goode, 21 February 1931-April 25, 2019): Larry, the baby of the family, was connected to 178 for almost all of his long life, 88 years. He used to stay overnight when his grandmother was alive, and during his parents’ lives, it was his home. After his parents died and his sisters Ella and Doll lived on there, his room was always available for him at 178, although he had an apartment at some point on Sherbrooke Street in N.D.G. and property in Toronto and the Eastern Townships as well. In this photograph in the garden at 178, his sister Ella is beside him.



Larry was the last Goode in residence after Ella died in 2006. He left the house to his cardiologist nephew Eric Goode, a son of Dudley who had died on February 4, 2009. Larry had reconnected to his brother’s family beforehand; the obituary of Dudley published in the *Globe and Mail* says that ‘His brother Larry . . . will miss his company’. And Larry’s own obituary in the *Montreal Gazette* of May 11 indicates that he was survived by ‘his sister-in-law Joyce Goode, his nephews and nieces - Eric, Richard and Linda Goode, Stephen and Carla Pardoe and Peter and Geoffrey Groom and his cousins Jerry and Allen Ennis as well as their families and his many devoted friends’.

This obituary mentions too that ‘Larry’s career was in motion pictures - shooting newsreel and running highly successful motion picture labs at Associated Screen News and Quebec Film Labs in Montreal. His passion, however, was his historic family home and garden’. Larry’s long connection to 178 meant that a good many documents and photographs remained there, so many compared to those of his siblings that there are two folders for him in Box T, one for him as a youngster, and one for the adult Larry. The early folder is considerably larger. But the documents don’t tell us as much about Larry as does his friend Caroline Breslaw’s affectionate eulogy, given at a memorial service on May 11, 2019. With her permission and that of Sandra Woods, this history of the Goodes at 178 concludes appropriately with Caroline Breslaw’s memorial of the last Goode in residence there.⁷⁶

MEMORIES OF LARRY

I’d like to share with you my very special memories of Larry Goode. About 15 years ago, I worked up the courage to knock on the door of the old stone house at 178 Cote St. Antoine Rd. I was, and still am, an active member of the Westmount Historical Association, and I knew how important this heritage home was in our community. Larry welcomed me, and we spent an hour sitting in front of the house talking. The rest is history. Over the years, we talked and talked—in the front

garden looking out across the Cote Road, in the huge back garden, but mostly we sat in the 1840 living room, surrounded by photos, furniture, and paintings passed down in Larry's family.

Larry shared so many stories with me—about his childhood (much of it spent with his widowed grandmother in the house), his grandparents, and the early history of Westmount. I usually took notes and only succeeded in taping him twice. Larry would stop, saying “This mustn't be recorded or written down” and would proceed to recount some of his youthful shenanigans. I now feel free to tell you all that during World War II, he shot squirrels in Westmount Park with an air rifle, with permission of the police department; that he was rescued from the cliff at the Cote de Neige Public Works yard by the fire department, and that he raced down the slopes of Murray Park on an illegal bobsled at breakneck speed. He loved telling these stories and would be pleased to know that they will live on, without getting him into trouble. They are now stored in the WHA's archives.

Larry's grandfather, J.B. Goode (Johnny Be Goode) was a skilled photographer. He documented the early days of Westmount around Cote St. Antoine with glass plate negatives and later used an early panoramic camera to capture local images. Larry and I spent hours identifying people and places in the photos. With his help, I was able to give talks and write articles which featured the heritage home, which has remained in the Goode family since 1880.

Larry had a prodigious memory. He spent a lot of time with his grandmother from an early age. He knew the history passed on from his family in precise detail and was very proud of his family's presence in Westmount over more than 140 years. The memories and images he passed on are a priceless contribution to this city he loved.

During every visit, Larry's dear friend Sandy Woods welcomed me at the front door and served us port, stilton, and cookies in the living room. In the garden, we enjoyed berries and cream. Three days before Larry's death, my husband Jon and I visited with Larry and Sandy in the hospital. Larry was as sharp as ever. I look back with such pleasure on our many afternoons together, with me riveted to more of his reminiscences. Bless you, Larry. Godspeed.

...

Appendix 1: Transcripts of letters between Eva Boyd and John Dudley Goode, 1902, and one other.

18 Cote St Antoine Rd.
29, 9. 02

My dear Eva,

With consideration of what has been said of me, with regard to my conduct, on one evening, when I called for you; I feel of the opinion that I had better discontinue an occasional call.

Please inform me by return mail, what your opinion and feelings are towards me. Should I receive a favorable reply I shall be pleased to acquaint you with my folks.

Hoping you are well,

I remain

Yours sincerely

Dudley.

N.B. I shall see that your reply is kept strictly private I trust you to do the same.

D.

October 3 / 1902

My Dear Dudley,

Your favor to hand, in reply, will say I am sensible of the honor you do me for which accept my sincere appreciation.

As to my opinion of you can safely state I consider you a perfect gentleman which no doubt is the unanimous opinion of your friends and acquaintances, but with regard to my feelings I request that you allow me time for consideration, say a week or so,--at which time I will inform you of my decision.

As mentioned above it is not that I care for the opinion of others "as I just suit myself" but I do care tremendously what they think of the one I love.

I crave the admiration of him,--whom [sic] has presumably bestowed his deepest affection upon me.

Respectfully,
Eva.

Kindly let me know if this is satisfactory.

178 Cote St Antoine Rd.
7 . 10 . 02

Dear Eva:

Please accept the reply of your favor. I beg you to receive my sincere thanks for expressing your opinion of me. as [sic] to your feelings, I fear that you have taken a too serious attitude of [sic] the expressions I made.

Truthfully I intend to deny myself, the pleasure of any girl's company at present. I have resolutely determined to faithfully fulfil my duty in life. With the keen attention and watchfulness that will be required in years to come, I would rather not follow up a train of thought, that would necessitate the discontinuence [sic] of my arduous mental & physical labors. With these circumstances in view, I do hope that you will understand the undesirable nature of a union, if this should be your wish. Nevertheless I earnestly wish that we should remain friends, and I hope, from your circle of acquaintances, you may make another choice, and that you will have much happiness, luck, & success in life.

Hoping you will make no further mention of the matter

I remain
Your Sincere friend
Dudley Goode

[reply is typed]

Montreal, October 13th. 1902.

Mr. D. Goode,
178 Cote St. Antoine Road,
Westmount.

Dear Sir, -

Having awakened from the state of dilemma which the receipt of your letter caused, I herewith enclose your letters, which when you read, will, I think convince you of the fact that you must have been laboring under a state of hallucination as my reply to your first is as foreign to your intimation in your last as could possibly be.

I do not desire to be a dictator with regard to the course which you have so resolutely determined to follow. I merely say that I trust you will reach the goal of your aspirations and may become a shining star in its realm.

You also refer in your letter to a union. What union? The Union Jack? It is in either sense of the word. If me,- I'd be the jack of the union.

With best wishes,
I remain, Dear Sir,
E. L. Boyd. [signed in ink]

[Note—previous letter was sealed with wax, written with many flourishes—obviously not this one]

[Another letter on Williamsburgh Hospital stationery dated Nov 16, envelope dated 1904, 68 Bedford Ave & Sth 3rd Street, Brooklyn, NY, Strictly Confidential, puts ‘Mr. Dudley Goode’ in the space after Name, and in the space after Date, ‘Nov 16th (Night Duty)’, and after Service of Dr. writes ‘Strictly Confidential’:

Dear Mr Goode

Just a line to show there is no ill feeling.

I am on a case at the German Evangelical Home for the Aged [envelope has that address]; and like it very much. My patient is a true Christian and all I do for her is duly appreciated Is there anything more delightful than a christian? You would think not if you knew “Mrs. Miller,” my patient. She is the Matron of the German Home and that means overseeing the management of 4 or 5 immense buildings and nearly 300 inmates—Some fine old people amongst them too.

Hospital work is evidently agreeing with me; as I now weigh 150 lbs.

Case work is more preferable on account of there being less running up & down stairs & one patient-- instead of 10 or more.

I have to go in to lecture Friday nights and Class Monday; so study is also the order of the day.

I am writing Dudley; because it troubles me to hear you are not well of late. Always remember you have a true friend and well wisher

In. – Yours respectfully

Eva L. Boyd.

APPENDIX 2: Prenuptial contract between John Dudley Goode (JD) and Marion Ennis, dated 2 June 1917

These pages have been downloaded as photographs from the Notarial Records of Québec, located in BanQ Numeric archives for Notary Geoffrey Hay Cook. They form images 447-452 of 1273 images within Numbers 801 to 1000 (15 March 1917-15 October 1917) under Cook—his number for the contract being 857. Notarial records only become accessible after one hundred years have passed. The six pages of the contract are as follows, cropped to fit on the pages:

No. 857

2nd June, 1917.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT

between

J. DUDLEY GOODE

and

MISS MARION ~~ENNIS~~ Catherine

Ennis

R. A. King
4/7/17
No. 344667

+ Copied

B E F O R E Mtre. GEOFFREY HAY COOK, the undersigned
Public Notary for the Province of Quebec,
practising at the City of Montreal.

A P P E A R E D:

J. DUDLEY GOODE, of the City of ~~Montreal~~,
Consulting Engineer,

OF THE ONE PART:

A N D

MISS MARION ENNIS, of the City of
Montreal, Spinster of the full age of majority,

OF THE OTHER PART:

W H O, in view of the marriage which is to be
shortly celebrated between them, have entered into the
following Contract and Agreement, namely:-

ARTICLE FIRST.

The Future Consorts shall be separate as to
property in conformity with Article 1422 et seq. of the
Civil Code.

In consequence, each of them will have, hold, use
and enjoy the property, real and personal, moveable and
immoveable, which he or she now owns, or may at any time
hereafter acquire in any manner whatsoever, as his or
her own separate property and Estate, free and clear
of all debts, claims or demands of any kind arising from
the acts or promises of the other, and in as full and
ample a manner as if they had remained single.

The Future Wife will have the entire administra-
tion of her property, moveable and immoveable, and the
free enjoyment of her revenues, all necessary authority
to that effect being hereby granted to her by her

Future

*i Pittsburgh, in
the State of New
York, one of the
United States
of America*

*M. E.
J. G.
E. H. M.*

*2
A*

*Catherine
M. E.
J. G.
E. H. M.*

Future Husband.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The property of the Future Wife consists,-

1. Of her wearing apparel, jewellery, and other personal effects, as to which it is agreed that those which may belong to her at the dissolution of the marriage shall take the place of those she now has, without any claim on either side for any excess or deficiency.
2. Of her wedding presents.

ARTICLE THIRD.

All linen, plate and plated wear bearing the initials, crest or other mark identifying the same with the Future Wife or her family, her wearing apparel, jewellery and other personal effects shall be held to belong to the Future Wife of right without her being bound to prove her ownership thereof.

Household furniture and plenishing generally shall also be held to belong to the Future Wife of right, either as being now hers, or as having been acquired by her with her own monies, or out of the gift hereinafter made to her.

All other moveable effects shall be presumed to belong to the Future Husband, unless the Future Wife can justify the same to be hers.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The Future Husband shall pay and bear all expenses of the household and of the marriage generally, without the Future Wife being bound to contribute thereto; nevertheless, the Future Wife will have no claim against her Husband for such of her revenues as she may have contributed or as have been used for these purposes.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE FIFTH.

There shall be no dower.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

And in view of the intended marriage and in consideration of there being no community of property and no dower, the Future Husband doth by these presents, give to the Future Wife, thereof accepting,-

1. All and every the articles of household furniture, and other moveable effects which the Future Husband now owns for the purpose of the furnishing or ornamentation of the common domicile of the parties, and which the Future Husband obliges himself to keep in repair, replacing with new what may be worn out or destroyed.
 2. The sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2500.), which he promises and obliges himself to pay to the Future Wife, as he may be able, for the purpose of acquiring further and additional furniture, etc., for the use of the Future Consorts in or for the ornamentation of their Common Domicile. The Future Husband will be discharged from this Obligation to the extent of what he may pay on account of this gift, and also to the extent of the value of such household furniture and other moveable effects as he may acquire and place in the Common Domicile for the furnishing or ornamentation thereof, and for the use of the Future Consorts therein; but his heirs and legal representatives shall not be bound to pay any balance which at his death may remain unpaid of this sum.
- It is the intention of the parties that all the household furniture and household plenishing generally, and all the pictures, china and orna-

ments

ments, and all the other moveable effects whatsoever in and about such house or houses as may from time to time be occupied by the Future Consorts as their place or places of residence, shall belong to the Future Wife and be her absolute property, with the exception only of the wearing apparel and other personal effects of the Future Husband; but always subject to the joint use thereof by the Future Consorts and to this condition, that in the event of the Future Wife predeceasing the Future Husband, all the said furniture, pictures, china, ornaments, and moveable effects whether belonging to the Future Wife in her own right or acquired out of the gift hereinbefore made to her by her Future Husband, together with all her clothing, jewellery, and personal effects, shall belong to the Future Husband, as a right of survivorship, with the exception always of such of the same as the Future Wife may bequeath by her Will or any Codicil thereto.

3. The sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), which the Future Husband promises and obliges himself, his heirs and legal representatives to pay to the Future Wife within three months after his death, in case she survives him.

The Future Husband stipulates the right to make payments to the Future Wife during his lifetime on account of this sum by investments in her name in Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, Hypothecs, Life Insurance or other Securities, and he shall be discharged from his Obligation to the extent of the amount he may have thus paid and invested, provided always the Future Wife shall accept such investments

ments and by a receipt or other instrument in writing shall acknowledge the amount so invested to be so much paid on account of this gift. The revenues from any such investment shall be contributed by the Future Wife towards the expenses of the marriage.

In the event of the Future Wife predeceasing the Future Husband, the investments thus made or those then representing the same shall return to the Future Husband and be his absolute property without the heirs of the Future Wife having any right therein or claim thereto; and her heirs or legal representatives shall be bound to execute at his expense all such deeds and instruments in writing as may be necessary to fully convey to and vest the same in him.

WHEREOF ACTE:

THUS DONE AND PASSED at the City of Montreal, this *second* day of *June* Nineteen hundred and seventeen, and of record in the office of the undersigned Notary under the Number *Eight hundred and fifty seven*.

AND AFTER DUE READING HEREOF the Parties signed in the presence of the said Notary. *Two marginal notes are good.*

McEnnis
J. Duale, Goode
G. S. Cook
m
5

APPENDICES 3a and 3b: Two transcriptions of JD's séances with Edgar Goss as the medium.

Appendix 3a: Transcription of a 2-page typed assessment in relation to a consultation by JD with Edgar Goss, a medium, and Anatongue his contact. JD noted questions in the back pages of the journal for 1935, Jan 28-May 11: in pencil and pen, 'In what country & near what town was my Father traveling on the train when it stopped to let the crew gather mushrooms? Where is Mrs Thompson and her famous violin', 'On what street was my grandfather living when he died? What became of the two prize reptiles which disappeared suddenly some years ago? Shall I be successful in my present occupation or shall I ["se" as if to write "seek"] find another? Are my Father and Mother happy? Are there any great troubles in store for our family during this year of 1935?' Answers to some of these questions appear in the transcript that JD kept below:

This transcript of Goss's response follows, including errors. Who typed it is unclear, as is whether Goss wrote it or JD. If the latter, his wife Marion likely typed it up from some kind of shorthand.

Wednesday evening
April 10, 1935

(GOSS--- Ano-ton-qua); re GOOD

A. There seems to be a closed book about something that happened about 4 years ago and is almost forgotten now. That book is going to be opened up now in a little while and some things will start from where they left off. It is going to open up and not last very long – it will not be read very much, but it will be good for you. Now the book I am referring to is a chapter in your life which has been closed – you understand what I mean?

G. –A change of occupation?

A. Possibly; it comes in a business condition. About 4 years ago --- and it is going to open up for you and be remarkably good for you. Now I will take that pen. Umm, yes, there seems to be uncertainty here. Uncertainty and a wavering and it is coming into the home in a business condition and you seem to give it a lot of thought. I would say that in your home you have a comfortable chair where you sit down and hold your head. I see you sitting there with your arms folded and your feet crossed, and you are going to give it a lot of thought because you have got to make a decision; you are going to direct the course of another's life, and you don't know what to do. I am going to tell you this other life concerns a lady. Don't misunderstand me. This lady's whole existence is not in the palm of your hand, but if your decision is to redirect this lady's whole life and I would advise you to have all the details of events leading up to the event (you will understand a little later on, especially in the month of May – about the end of that month). I feel there is going to be certain valuable information withheld from you which you should know. That is why I say 'get all information of events leading up to the event' and make no decision until you have arrived at that point, and you will arrive at it rather quickly. How are you going to know? You will be told of one event; there are two, two separate instances and until you get these two take no action. You may have to use a lot of persuasion. Under no circumstances use roughness or you will fail in your mission. When you have the two make your decision in the affirmative. That is not exactly what I mean but when you are in this

difficulty I think you will understand what I mean by “in the affirmative”. I will put it to you clearly: make your decision in a firm manner, leaving no loopholes.

G. And this has to do with a lady – a very elderly lady?

A. Quite possibly; I do not know. They do not give me age, but it is a lady. I feel drawn more to a young existence, although I get no definite age, although it seems to lean to a young existence. You will have to take that lady out of herself and plant her on a firm footing and use strong methods, otherwise you will shatter everything; if you use those methods everything will go peacefully, but you will have to be forcible. Now I get the name Winnie – crossed over. Can you place Winnie? I would take her to be about 38 when she crossed over, and she, crossed over quite a little while ago and ^does not show^ [added in pencil above line] and shows a cordial relationship quite a way back, not a direct relation

G. Can you tell me the name of the street on which my father died? [skepticism]

A. No, not right away; I would have to look it up for you. In the first place I do not know your father. Possibly before I close – I will have to seek farther and get it for you.

G. or the street my grandfather died?

A. As you mention your father I get “Essex”. Has that anything to do with it?

G. I don’t think so.

A. Because I see “Essex” written down and wonder if it had any connection with the question.

G. No, I don’t think so. Are we going to enjoy good health in 1935?

A. No. You are, but there is one that is not and it is in the stomach because of wrong food. It is an adult; nothing serious, but annoying. The food at present is too heavy – not enough lime, too much sugar.

G. I have often wondered if it would be advisable to change my occupation.

A. Not right away, not this year. I would not advise it either; but you surely are in the future and you will not go into what you think you are going into, but I would not advise you at the present time to make any change until well into the fall of the year, possibly towards the close of the year you may think about it; but you will make a voluntary change and it will be better for you.

G. Shall we continue living in the present house for any length of time?

A. Well, possibly for one or two years; I see you moving then but you will be in the same city.

G. Shall we be moving far away?

A. No, to different locality; but in the meantime there will be one missing which will hasten to bring about the change.

Appendix 3b: Transcription of JD's four pages of notes in pencil on yellowed paper after a March 17, 1937 meeting with Edgar Goss as the medium.

In his journal for 17 March 1937, JD wrote: '37 snow 2 feet in lane car stays in, M is still very sick having relapses & fits of depression, Tim phones take streetcar to our friend Goss, he is 100% perfect tonight, states I am to give M grapefruit, other things told me are as is [[accurate details??]]—wonderful'.

TRANSCRIPTION: letter on yellowed paper in pencil, inserted in July 29, 1938 page in journal, Box E (3).

p. 1: March 17/37 Memo: E. G. enters the "T" condition 10 pm, in "T" fully, 10:08 ?Anatongue – comes in – Mr Breitzki – has or is having a little family trouble. Take the message back to him say that all matters will be cleared up in June in in [sic] 6 months all will be cleared up - relating to family affair. "Tim" gets reading at this point.

For me – someone sick – will recover with good treatment. Pain in the head but really upset stomach. More fruits – grape fruit. Full use of ?hurts – complain down the left arm – thru nerves – person not high strung – nerves are not responding to body & brain person well matured – a lady. [[upside down on same page: St John's trip [line] do you know anything about this will? [line] –probably written before the previous]]

p. 2: Remedy – plenty of grape fruit early in the morning, taken a [sic] regular hours - & tea – & warm milk taken ½ hour afterwards. Find a marked improvement in 6 weeks & new person in 6 months. The "S" will be stronger & act on the nerves – plenty of fresh air out doors - - ½ hour out doors in the morning – They don't feel right & don't know what is wrong with them. This lady rushes when she goes out – relax in mind as well as in muscle. Give Anatongue a watch (wrist) See next page

p. 3: "Anat" sees a ring – a gift worn smooth.

In handling the watch – get the name "Wally" or Walter – from the higher planes – from my mother's side. Letter S the first letter of the name . "Short" name.

Wally or Walter wants me to hear that there is in store for me a ^startling^ surprise coming in a business nature which affects my home -- concerning finance – within 2 months Say June-- early part. Walter S was 56 – when he crossed over the [sic] was also doubt of his age when he crossed over gives 58

p. 4 When he crossed over no grey hair. Keeps repeating India altho he may not have been there - fond of ?horses – a business connection with India.

No change in my business condition for some time – same daily work even for some considerable time.

See me running in front of a dark automobile. Walking – The bumper will Just touch my coat – but won't knock me off my balance – Time several weeks. I am wearing my overcoat. [at right a small rectangle with some letters inside, looks a little like car, also a small o with arrow pointing down and to right, to represent near collision?]

Sometime ago "Anat" told me of an open letter. – The name of Charlie –crossed over a friend.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ See Box C (1) for Harriet's journal and Box N for letter of Beatrice Goode identifying Goode family members in a photograph.
- ² See simplified Goode, Short, and Dudley family trees in the Introduction; a complete Short family tree is located in Box C (1).
- ³ See Ledger A in Box N; see also Box C 1 for information concerning prizes that she won in Sheffield for perspective and model drawing.
- ⁴ Box E (3).
- ⁵ See Box E (3) for the leather-bound book: *Practical View of the Prevailing Religious System of Proposed Christians in the higher and middles classes in this country [i.e.England] Contrasted With Real Christianity*, by William Wilberforce. Published in London, no date, but with the following inscription on the fly leaf 'John B. Goode 1844 For "General Knowledge"'. The front cover is gilt stamped 'King Edward's Free Grammar School, Birmingham 1844'.
- ⁶ The card was signed in ink by Thomas A. Goode 'with congratulations & all good wishes'" perhaps congratulating JB on his marriage in 1883. The telephone number Midland 1412 on the card indicates a telephone exchange that was established in 1879. Possibly JB's brother Thomas sent him or presented him with the card. Card in Box N.
- ⁷ Box N.
- ⁸ Letter of April 25,1913, in folder J. D. Goode, Box E.
- ⁹ See Box B(1).
- ¹⁰ See Box B (1).
- ¹¹ As reported in the *Montreal Herald and Daily Commercial Gazette* and cited p. 30, *Etude Patrimoniale du 178 Chemin de la Cote-Saint-Antoine Westmount*, presented to Westmount 30 Sept. 2020 by Luce LaFontaine Architectes, Christina Cameron.
- ¹² See Box M.
- ¹³ See Box E, old postcard of Sainte Agathe lake.
- ¹⁴ This copy of information sent to the lawyer Arthur Smallwood in England, who was managing the Dudley trust, replies to his request dated October 11, 1926, for information on JB's taxes paid for the last three years. HEG adds to the information that his income was too small for him to file tax returns that 'He completed his 93rd year last week'.
- ¹⁵ Box N, in boxed documents of statements and documents from the Dudley Trust, Copy of HEG letter to Mr Smallwood, apparently sent 16 Sep 1926.
- ¹⁶ See Box C (1) for the detailed Short family tree.
- ¹⁷ See Box C (2) for photograph.
- ¹⁸ Box C1, letters addressed there from the daughter of Mme Dedant, Nelly's French headmistress in Paris.
- ¹⁹ The three small journals that Nelly kept are to be found in Box C (1).
- ²⁰ This third journal essentially ends in 1887 but has notations added at intervals through 1932.
- ²¹ See Box C2.
- ²² The last two words are hard to read. The sheet music is in stored in archival plastic and deposited in Box N.
- ²³ Box C (1), letter of 12 Dec. 1888. The sum was given by W. Dudley Short, her brother, an accountant writing on his Birmingham letterhead stationery, to JB's brother 'W. Thomas Goode' to be given to JB, not to HEG, perhaps on one of his business trips to England.

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- ²⁴ Box B (1), item 4, pp. 54-56.
- ²⁵ See Cartes des Visites album, Box C2.
- ²⁶ She wrote the 'Sardinia'; see box C1
- ²⁷ Box C (1), letter of 14 August 1883 on letterhead stationery of William and Septimus Short, chartered accountants at Sheffield.
- ²⁸ She kept a 2-page photostatic copy of her statement; see manila folder for HEG in Box N.
- ²⁹ See Box B (1), item 4.
- ³⁰ Box T, letter in folder for Ella Goode.
- ³¹ See Box B (1), items 4, 5, and 6.
- ³² For information on HEG's monthly expenditures in the late 1920s, see my article 'Diana Martin: shopping Local a Century Ago in the Westmount Historical Association Newsletter of February 2021, Vol. 21, Number 2, pp. 25-26.
- ³³ See box C (1), letter in packet labelled 1870s unmarried 1883 marriage, dated Mar. 5, 1876 from father William Short to daughter visiting relatives in Surrey: 'You may wish to know about the settlement of Grand Pa's affairs. The estate estimated worth £300,000 of which £100,000 will go to the Charity. The allowance to the widow (which is very small I'm sorry to say) and charitable legacies may consume from £10,000 to £20,000 more'. HEG's mother Susannah Short's portion would be about 40,000 to 50,000, the income to be received during her life, and the principal to be divided among four children (Aunt Emma provided for separately) equally at her death unless she wills otherwise. The envelope and stationary are edged in black, presumably to indicate mourning for William Dudley, the 'Grand Pa'.
- ³⁴ See Ledger A, Box N.
- ³⁵ Noted in the journal on 19 July 1942. Nonetheless, he must have helped to look after the garden for HEG during the 1930s, for Larry Goode recalled that his grandmother would send him up to the Forden mansion with vegetables from the garden for Miss Raynes.
- ³⁶ For further information on HEG's monthly household expenses in the 1920s, see my article on local deliveries in Westmount in the Westmount Historical Association Newsletter, Vol. 21, Number 2, February 2021, pp. 25-26.
- ³⁷ Those that survive are in Box AA among the Goode Fonds.
- ³⁸ See a bookkeeping text inscribed by Marion Ennis at the Montreal Business College located in Box W.
- ³⁹ See Ledger B, Box N.
- ⁴⁰ The \$120 a year from 1919 probably represents 6% interest on about \$2000. The \$2523.52 that Gerald repaid his mother included, as she wrote in her ledger for 1929, the 'bal mortgage Crawford St. \$1000. Interest 5 y[ears] 99 days 6% 316.26' plus 'One year loan of \$1000 at 1016.00. Interest on same 139 days 5.5% 20.95' and 'To repay recent loans 100.00 /Jany 1929 42.72 / Feb 1929 27.54'.
- ⁴¹ His largest deposits in 1922 ranged from \$83.50 on July 11 to \$140.65 August 9, and in 1923 from \$110.97 on December 13 to \$173.78 on April 11.
- ⁴² See Ledger B, Box N.
- ⁴³ See Box S.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid.
- ⁴⁶ See Box T folder for Ella Goode.
- ⁴⁷ This company, a manufacturer of steam engines, changed its name in 1906 to the Laurie Engine & Machine Co. JD wrote on 23 July 1922 that he repaired 'an old style watch -

originally purchased while working at the Laurie Engine Co.'. See <http://www.vintagemachinery.org/mfgindex/detail.aspx?id=5251>.

⁴⁸ See box E (1), manila folder for J. Dudley Goode.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ See Box E (1).

⁵² Photograph in archival paper slip at front of Box E (1) with identifications listed.

⁵³ The 1918 Spanish flu made its appearance in Montreal in September of 1918, but Board of Health for the city composed of physicians for dealing with outbreak of the disease was set up after more than 2 weeks later of the outbreak.⁶ The call for “the immediate closing of all places of public meeting, such as schools, theatres, dance halls, moving picture houses, concert halls, etc.” was not adopted until 8 October 1918. It was pointed out “at the very beginning of the epidemic, steps had been taken to provide an emergency hospital for influenza patients too poor or friendless to be treated at home or unable to get a place in the general hospitals.”⁶ (Accessed on 24 January 2024 at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4954461/>).⁵³

⁵⁴ See Box E (1), J. Dudley Goode manila folder 1.

⁵⁵ Wikipedia tells us that in ‘the 1920s the milk diet fad was popularized by physical culturist [Bernarr \[sic\] Macfadden](#). He advertised the diet as a remedy for diverse ailments such as [eczema](#), [hay fever](#) and [impotence](#). Macfadden's milk only regime was excessive and recommended 28 cups of milk a day’.

⁵⁶ A longtime friend of Larry Goode told Caroline Breslaw, ‘there is an infant's body buried on the west side of the property. It's an older brother of Larry's. He dug it up at some point (obviously not knowing it was there)’ adding, ‘There are a lot of dogs buried around as well’.

⁵⁷ See Box S. Caroline Breslaw recalls that Larry Goode said that spiritualist meetings were held on Belmont Avenue.

⁵⁸ Hereward Carrington, *The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism, Fraudulent and Genuine . . .* (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1808), 200-01, available in archive.org.

⁵⁹ A more detailed account can be extracted from the journals. JD remained at the Longueuil plant through at least October 1944. By the start in February 1946 of the next journal to survive, he was working at Dominion's Lachine plant, until he was told on Tuesday, October 12, 1948, ‘that as there no work in our dept I am out on Nov 15’. He immediately started looking for other work, got the promise of a job on Nov. 18 from a Mr. Jeffreys, at a firm not mentioned. The lack of work to do at Dominion, he wrote on his last day, ‘was driving me crazy’, and he showed up downtown on November 18: ‘dress up & go town, call on Mr Jeffreys - who seemed surprised at my assuming I was to work - but engages me at a good salary. Start at once under Mr Matthews. Look the piping over & make comparative sheet of cost of 4 pumps.’ He received notice of termination four months later, for the end of March, 1949. Nonetheless, JD went in an extra day ‘on my own time’ April 1, to finish up, and spent time doing odd jobs at home until 29 September, when he saw an ad for engineers at Canadair. He applied next day, Friday September 30, was hired probably at the St. Laurent plant, and started work on Monday, October 3. He continued there at least until December 17, when the last surviving completed journal ends, but probably much longer. In the final journal, he noted on September 28, 1953, that 118 days of unemployment insurance remained to

him. He went weekly to collect it, and in his last journal entry on April 20, 1954, JD wrote that he collected that day.

⁶⁰ See Box M, packet 1.

⁶¹ After the earlier account of Marion's possible 1937 stroke and neuropathy in her limbs, JD mentioned in September 1939 Marion's 'sore leg' three times, beginning by buying rubbing alcohol for it on Wednesday the 13th, referring to it again on the 16th, when she evidently stayed in bed, and on Sunday September 24, 1939, he wrote that 'M has sore leg, I am worried over it & other things'—of course, he was also worried about business. The next mention in extant journals occurs in 1944, when he purchased in his lunch hour at Longueuil, 'FlasKB [sic] for M sore leg', and in April 1946 he purchased skin lotion for M—possibly a cream for eczema that he specifically bought at various times between 1946 and 1948 but primarily in September 1947, three times, for Marion's leg, other remedies having failed.

⁶³ See box M.

⁶⁴ Sandra Woods recalls that the Pardoes had a house on Strathcona, here Florence died, after which it was sold and the remaining family members moved away.

⁶⁵ See Box T, manila folder for Lillian (Pidgie) Goode.

⁶⁶ The third generation at 178 is much less well documented than the first two except for photos. Photographs of JD and Marion and their young children (and most of them as adults) are to be found sorted in Box E and (a few) in Box T, which also has documents associated with each child. In addition, unlabeled only partially sorted photographs in Box M include some vacation photos taken by JD from the 1930s and by some of his children from the 1940s. The inventories of both boxes will be available online at the WHA website.

⁶⁷ See Box T, manila folder Ella Goode (Marion Ellen Goode), pp. 16-17.

⁶⁸ See Box T, manila folder Ella Goode.

⁶⁹ The Quebec civil code requires that such documents be sent ahead of time to those who will sign it and can be executed only in the presence of a notary. Two different copies of the draft, an old photostatic copy and a modern Xerox copy, are present in the folder.

⁷⁰ Sandra Woods remembers that Doll did not in fact like the house at 178. She loved teaching and travel instead.

⁷¹ In its entirety, the message reads, 'Dear John—I guess that you recognize the place that I have just returned to. It is pretty cold – but it is good to be back. Will be in Mtl again at the beginning of the next week—Am writing. Wish you were here—love, May'. It is addressed to D-147756, Gnr Goode, J.D., C-Bty-A-1, C.A.T.C., M.P.O. 305, Petawawa, Ont. 'Gnr' stands for Gunner, CATC for Coast Artillery Training Center, and MPO perhaps for Military Post Office.

⁷² See Box T, manila folder J. Dudley Goode junior.

⁷³ See Box T, manila folder for Ella Goode.

⁷⁴ See Box T, manila folder for Lillian Goode (Pidgie), Letter of June 17, 1950.

⁷⁵ There is a note of impatience here that supports Sandra Woods' recollection that Doll did not like the house. The subsidence visible at the Edward Maxwell house located next to 178 is likely owing to the water that had supplied these wells, water that at one point flowed down Murray Park past 178 to Springfield—note the name!—and on to Westmount Park and the Glen.

⁷⁶ Caroline Breslaw notes that the dates that she gives in the eulogy are incorrect; the Goode Fonds have allowed us to establish more accurate ones.