

## Chapter 18 - The Murphy Family - Pioneers in “French” Quebec

**Introduction:** When I first began research into our family history and discovered that my Irish ancestors had lived for almost 80 years in French Quebec, I became fascinated with this aspect of our history. Normally persons who claim Irish descent in the United States don't often have ancestors that arrived and settled in North America in Canada and especially not Quebec. But as I continued my research, I soon learned this is not as unique as I thought, however, it remained fascinating to me. Because of this I have probably done more detailed research on these Irish ancestors than any others in our family tree.

My fascination led to the publishing of a three volume set of books that I titled *Irish Needles*. I called them that because finding Irish people amongst the French in the Quebec records was like finding needles in a haystack. I ended up revealing an Irish community that may have approached 10,000 people over the years, smack dab in the middle of Quebec. To describe this community I coined the term “Frampton Irish.” This term has now been adopted by many and it is now the name of a beer produced by a local Frampton brewery.

I have found so much information on our Frampton Irish people that I am able to present this chapter in the form of individual biographies of the significant ancestors and their families. These will be presented here in the chronological order of their estimate birth years.

**Travel to Quebec:** I have made three trips to Quebec to conduct research. My first trip was in 2003. Then I went again in 2007. My third trip was in 2015. My first trip to Frampton occurred shortly after I retired in 2003. I made a plan to fly into Montreal, rent a car, do some research in Montreal and then drive to the Quebec City and Frampton areas with plans to return to Montreal to complete the trip. In those days, genealogical research almost always required a visit to the location where your ancestors came from. My first stop was to the headquarters of the Quebec Family History Society in Montreal. I had joined this organization and I knew that they had a library full of potential genealogical materials.

I then drove to the town of Levis, across the St. Lawrence River from Quebec City. Levis also had a road that led to the Frampton area. I first drove across the Pierre - Laporte Bridge into the suburban area west of Quebec City. I wanted to visit a shop that sold Canadian topographic maps as I was looking for those pertaining to the Frampton area in order to orient myself before I went there. This was back in the days before “Google maps” so having a good map for a rural area was essential. The clerk spoke only French so I did my best with broken French and pointing to map products to explain what I was looking for and ended up buying two such maps. Then I proceeded to Laval University where the Archives du Quebec is housed. In those days there were no on-line listings of the archive holdings, so the best I could do is to ask the archivist for records in regards to Frampton Township. I spent the afternoon examining what records they could find for me. I ended my day at the small motel I was staying at in Levis that was right on the south

## Traces Through World History

side of town on Hwy 173 that would lead me to Frampton.

The next morning I drove south on Hwy 173 with Frampton as my intended destination. At St. Henri I tuned onto Hwy 277 and continued south through Ste. Claire and on to St. Malachie, both of which are historically significant to the Frampton Irish. At St. Malachie, I turned west towards Frampton. The countryside was well forested with a number of hardwood species like maple and hickory interspersed with pine. Then there were openings in the forest cover where there were still areas of cultivation. I found my way to the main part of Frampton which like many Quebec rural towns had a tall Catholic church in prominence. The cemetery was along the side and in back of the church. I spent the next hour or so taking notes of all the Irish gravestones. Then I found some of the oldest stones next to the southern wall of the church. This is where I found the only surviving gravestone for one of my ancestors. It was for our Great Great Grandmother Bridget Murphy (nee O'Farrell) who had been married to Miles Murphy. After awhile, I concluded that there was something not right. I had found records of many earlier burials in the parish register that didn't seem to be represented in this cemetery. I examined my topographic map and discovered that there was another cemetery located on a back road a few miles north west of the town.

I would learn that the old cemetery was where the first village of Frampton had been. I found it as a small fenced wooded lot surrounded by cultivated fields. It appeared that it too had once been under cultivation. So apparently it had been abandoned for decades and a number of years before my visit it had been "reconstructed." It was well marked with a sign that said, "1827 - 1863, Cimetiere de la Chapelle Saint - Edouard's Cemetery" in front and with two old gravestones that appear to have been placed there when that may not have been their original placement. There was also a small tiny church replica the size of a backyard storage shed. I walked a small trail that led passed upright wooden monuments that had small brass plaques affixed to them. There was a monument for each year from 1827 to 1863. Each plaque had a person's name with the year that they were buried. In reconstructing the cemetery, the names of the dead had been extracted from the Parish Register and placed in chronological order on each of the wooden monuments. It didn't take long before I found several of the plaques of my deceased family members: Andrew Murphy 1843, Catherine O'Brien O'Connor 1850, Elizabeth McMahan Murphy 1853, and Michael O'Farrell 1862. There was a plaque for a Patrick McLean (misspelled "McLeon") 1859, who was the eleven year old son of James McLean and Anastasia O'Connor. In the middle of the cemetery lot there was a large metal cross and a small circle of benches to sit at. I sat on a bench and listened to a slight breeze rustling through the trees. I was filled with a feeling of the presence of "my people" in this place.

One of the things I really wanted to find on this trip was a gravestone for my Great Great Grandfather James McLean. Sometimes gravestones tell where the people were from in Ireland. It was my hope to make just such a find. The Ste. Marguerite Parish Register indicated that he was buried in the cemetery at the Ste. Marguerite Parish Church. That would be my next stop. Enroute, I drove through some areas of cultivated land that was the approximate location of the McLean farm. But the Ste. Marguerite cemetery was a big disappointment. There was only a few gravestones that had Irish names on them and James McLean was not among them. I would here a story years later that when families moved away and quit paying the rent on the cemetery plot

## Traces Through World History

that the gravestones would be removed and the plot rented for future burials. Hence, at Ste. Marguerite, all the once abundant Irish graves had been replaced with French people.

I still had some time, so I drove to Ste. Marie de Beauce which is where, according to the parish register, our 4<sup>th</sup> Great Grandparents Miles Murphy and Marguerite Nowlan are buried. First I stopped at a tourist information center in town and inquired about the location of the cemetery and what the person there might know about the Murphys. She consulted a local history book and found a story about a bridge collapse that involved a person named Murphy who died in the collapse. (I will tell that story later in this chapter). She told me how to get to the cemetery and I proceeded in that direction. But at that location I soon figured out that all the gravestones there were far younger than those I was looking for. So I went to the Ste. Marie de Beauce Parish Church and I found a small town library behind it. It was here that a librarian told me that the oldest Ste. Marie graves were actually in ground that was under the present church and church yard within eyesight distance of the library. So I was right where they were buried and possibly under the church.

I then drove to St. Joseph de Beauce and visited the Musée Marius-Barbeau which had a small archives devoted to collections of materials related to the Beauce Region. I found several historical maps here as well as being able to look through some local history books. I then drove east and went to the St. Odilon de Cranbourne cemetery, the St. Leon de Standon cemetery, the St. Malachie cemetery and finished the day exploring the old Protestant Church called Springbrook and its cemetery filled with the gravestones of the Irish Protestants of Frampton. I took notes of all the Irish gravestones at each cemetery. I then drove back to my motel at Levis.

The following day was a Sunday, and I decided that I would take the ferry from Levis over to Quebec City and spend the day walking through the historical sections of the city. The ferry lands at Lower Town. At that time, Parks Canada had a large building (Visitor Center) at the old port devoted to the interpretation of emigration to Canada (For some reason, by 2015 it no longer existed). I decided to go straight to this museum and I would walk the streets of Lower Town later. So I toured that museum first. Then I walked around the back side of the port and entered "Upper Town." I found my way to the Notre Dame de Quebec Cathedral which is called "The cradle of the Catholic Church in Canada." The first chapel of the church had been constructed by Samuel de Champlain in 1633. However, after several fires, the current building had been reconstructed in 1922. I took the tour of the historic church. As the parish register for this church had the 1818 marriage record for my ancestors Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahan, it was my assumption at the time that this was the reconstructed building they were married in. However, I would find out later that there was an annex chapel of this "mother church" in Lower Town which may have been the actual place the marriage took place. I walked around the streets of Upper Town and found my way to an Irish Pub where I enjoyed lunch and a beer. I then walked through the Citadel to the Plain of Abraham where the British defeated the French in the Battle of Quebec in 1759. I walked past the famous Chateau de Frontenac which sits on the bluff above the St. Lawrence River.

I went down the long staircase from Upper Town to Lower Town. Lower Town is a place that retains its historical character from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Rather than just a set of historical looking facades, these buildings were the restored remnants of the original buildings with narrow

## Traces Through World History

cobble streets in between. At one time, Lower Town was so overwhelmingly populated with Irish people it could have been called “Irish Town.” I walked several of the streets and then boarded the ferry for Levis.

Recalling all the places I visited and discovering many new potential leads in my research, I decided rather than drive back to Montreal first thing in the morning, I would return to the Archives du Quebec and do some more research. Unbeknownst to me, that Monday just happened to be Queen Victoria Day which is a Canadian national holiday and the archives was closed. So I drove back to Montreal and my plane departed for home the next day.

What this first trip taught me was that the Frampton Irish community was far more substantial than I ever thought. Further, I discovered that most of the local history books, often written by French priests, contained very little information about this Irish community and it was as if such a community hadn't really existed. I decided that I would pursue the task of someday writing and publishing a book about the Frampton Irish community to correct this historical defect.

My second trip to Frampton was precipitated by an important historical event. The Parish of St. Malachie that covers the eastern half of Frampton Township was originally founded in 1857. A 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration was planned for 2007. By this time I had amassed a great deal of historical and genealogical information about the Frampton Irish and had put up a website about what I was learning. A man who resided in St. Malachie, Jean-Francois Caron was given the task of compiling and publishing a history book about the parish. Jean-Francois contacted me by email and asked if I could provide some historical and genealogical information and he requested that I come to the celebration to talk to the attendees about their Frampton Irish ancestors. So I began sending him information and made plans to attend.

The trip would be enhanced by a couple of serendipitous happenings. Prior to going, I had made contact with a distant cousin named Lynda Murphy who insisted that I meet with her and have dinner with her and her family when I came to Frampton. Also, at about that time the “Drouin Collections” of Catholic parish registers was placed on-line by Ancestry.com. I had never been able to locate a burial record for my Great Great Grandmother Anastasia O'Connor McLean. But a search of the “Drouin Collection” turned up a burial record at a parish called “Hospital - St. Michel Archange” and she was buried in the “cemetery of the lunatic asylum.” After a little research I determined that this hospital building still exists under the name “Hospital Complex, Robert Giffard” in Beauport, Quebec.

I had made commitment to Jean-Francois for sitting at an information table for two days at St. Malachie. So I made some plans for several objectives: (1) driving up from the U.S. through Maine to explore some places my family members and other Frampton Irish had lived; (2) a visit to the Archives du Quebec; (3) a visit to the “Lunatic Asylum” location in Beauport; and (4) attending the St. Malachie celebration and Lynda Murphy would meet up with me there.

This time rather than flying direct into Quebec, I used a cheaper alternative by flying via Southwest Airlines into Manchester, NH and renting a car to drive into Canada. I know that a lot of Frampton Irish had migrated to the United States along the Kennebec River corridor in Maine. My first stop was Augusta, ME, the state capital, where I visited the State Archives and did some research.

## Traces Through World History

I then moved on to Waterville where I spent the night. My first stop in the morning was at the county library in Skowhegan. I was now in Somerset County which stretched from there to the Quebec border and was the region where many of the Frampton Irish first lived when migrating to the U.S. I then drove up the Kennebec River corridor where the highway was known as the Old Canada Road. I wanted to find the cemetery along this road at West Forks where my Great Grandfather's sister Mary McLane Gorman was buried. I stopped at a roadside store to inquire and get directions. I found the Durginville Cemetery alongside the Kennebec River. I found her grave alongside two of her sons: William J. Gorman and James E. Gorman.

I crossed the border and traveled straight through Ste. Marie de Beauce (where I would be staying later in the trip) and went to a hotel in the Quebec City suburbs. The following day was devoted to a visit to the Archives du Quebec and this time I was much more prepared as I had already researched their on-line catalog and I had a list of items I wished to examine. Among those was a great historic map of the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie de Beauce that enabled me to pinpoint the land on which my 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather Miles Murphy had lived.

Prior to my departure from home, I had been contacted by email by a reporter for the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC). It seems she had been told about my ancestor hunting quest by Jean-Francois Caron. I told her by email that I intended to visit the "Hospital Complex, Robert Giffard" in Beauport where I had made an appointment to meet with an employee there. The CBC reporter wanted to accompany me to the historic asylum and interview me about my search for my Frampton Irish ancestors. So the following morning I drove into downtown Quebec City where I picked her up curbside and we drove to Beauport. The hospital building was under restoration work, but they had developed a small museum there called "Galerie Historique Lucienne-Maheux" on one floor of the building. Set up in a former patient care unit, this permanent exhibit features objects and archives which testify to the daily life of patients and the institution since 1845. Occupying fifteen rooms, the historic gallery presents a unique and original collection belonging to the first psychiatric hospital in the Québec Province. The person I had an appointment with spoke only French. However, I was in luck because the CBC reporter was bi-lingual. We were given a tour of the exhibits which were not yet open to the public. We finished the tour behind the large hospital building at the cemetery that was filled with hundreds of graves with the gravestones lined up like a veterans cemetery. Unfortunately because Anastasia O'Connor had died in 1871, she was in an older part of the cemetery where there were no gravestones. The CBC reporter finished her interview of me while we sat on a bench at the cemetery. She said that she might be able to air this story on Canadian Radio and she would let me know when. I never heard from her again.

The next day, it was time to move out towards Frampton as I was expected at St. Malachie by noon. So I drove to Ste. Marie de Beauce where I had reserved a hotel room. I turned off the main road north of town and took the old road along the Chaudiere River. I did this because I wanted to use the historic map I obtained and use the car's odometer to measure distance from the Seigneurie northern boundary to the spot where I suspected was the Miles Murphy farm. Low and behold, when I reached that spot, there was the motel that I had a reservation for. So I was actually staying on the same ground my ancestor once lived on.

I then drove to St. Malachie where I set up a table in the school library to contact

## Traces Through World History

attendees about Frampton Irish genealogy. I was sharing some space with a man who was knowledgeable about local French family genealogy. I met a lot of people and answered a lot of questions with the materials I had amassed. Then in late afternoon, Lynda Murphy (my third cousin, once removed) made contact with me there and made an appointment to pick me up later at my motel as she lives in Ste. Marie de Beauce.

Lynda picked me up and took me to her home to meet all of the family and have some drinks. Lynda and her husband were both bilingual so we could communicate. We then all went to a restaurant in Ste. Marie. Lynda made me place my order using the French language, which got a lot of laughs around the table. It was a great experience to meet an actual distant relative that still lives in the vicinity of Frampton.

The following day, I was back at my table at St. Malachie and talked with many more Irish descendants. By afternoon, things slowed down as we all went outside to watch the parade. The following morning I departed Ste. Marie and headed towards the other side of the Chaudiere Valley where I made stops in some villages that had also had settlements of Irish immigrants. I returned to Manchester, NH via the interstate that passes through Vermont and New Hampshire and returned home the next day.

My third trip to Frampton was also because of a significant anniversary. My Frampton Irish webpage had generated a lot of interest. A few people made a suggestion that it would be wonderful if there could be a Frampton reunion maybe in 2015 which would be the 200<sup>th</sup> year since Frampton Township was opened to settlement. In early 2014, I was contacted by Kathleen Magher who lives in Frampton. She told me that she had put together a committee of local people and they were planning to have a “Great Gathering” of all the Frampton Irish descendants and had even established an email address called “Frampton Irish.” She was inviting me to attend and asked if I could be a keynote speaker at the event. At the time, I was in some final mark-up work on my three books about the history of the Frampton Irish. So I sped up the process with the hopes of having them published in time for the “Great Gathering.”

Also in 2014, I was contacted by a Jacques Begin in regards to a history book project he was coordinating for the 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Ste. Marguerite Parish. I sent him a lot of information about the Irish (including my own ancestors) who had lived in Ste. Marguerite along with a handwritten map that showed all the Irish farms in Southwestern Ste. Marguerite in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Until he contacted me, he had no idea that Ste. Marguerite had such a significant Irish history.

I had my books published in early 2015 and began planning for a trip to Frampton. I was contacted in January by a Frampton resident named Diane Gaulin. Diane was restoring one of the old Frampton farmhouses and in doing some wall demolition she found a bunch of papers with references to the Brennan family. She wanted to know what I could tell her about this family. I sent her a bunch of materials and she was so grateful that she invited my wife Jeanne and I to stay at her home when we came to Frampton for the Great Gathering.

Once again, I used the fly to Manchester, NH route and we drove up into Quebec on the interstate that traverses New Hampshire and Vermont. First, we found Diane’s house and it just so happened that it was a stone’s throw away from the old Frampton cemetery. So I showed Jeanne that first and then we went to Diane’s house. Diane is a delightful person and very

## Traces Through World History

hospitable. She was bilingual but her husband was not. Like Lynda Murphy she soon had us practicing a few French phrases.

On our first night in her home, she just happened to have invited Jacques Begin over to meet me. In the end he published (in French) much of what I sent him in the 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary book including a copy of my handwritten map. As he also was bilingual, we had a great conversation about Irish history in the area.

The next day involved driving to Berthier-sur-Mer so that we could board a ferry to Grosse Île and the Irish Memorial National Historic Site. We picked up our tickets and walked out to the docks for boarding. As many of the “Great Gathering” attendees had also reserved tickets for this event, it wasn’t totally unusual to bump into some of them. While standing at the dock, one person broke the ice by coming up to me and saying, “you must be Dennis McLane.” That person was Bob Hickey who I had exchanged many emails with. When others on the dock heard my name, they also came up to greet me and thank me for all my research work on the Frampton Irish. I felt like a “celebrity.” We had a delightful time taking the tour of Gross Ile and chats with our new found Frampton Irish friends.

We got back to Frampton around mid-afternoon and went into town. My first order of business was the met up with Kathleen Magher as I had drop shipped a case of my Frampton Irish history books to her address and I needed to pick them up and pay her the customs duties that she had paid on my behalf. This of course announced my presence at the first “meet & greet” event of the Great Gathering. There was live music and refreshments available. I immediately noticed that a local draft beer brewery called “Frampton Brasse” had a beer booth set up and they had a tap beer that they had brewed especially for this event. The beer was called “Frampton Irish.” The phrase I had invented during my research and used as a domain name for my website, was now a “branding” term. I guess I should have trademarked it! But I was nevertheless delighted. Kathleen Magher continued to point me out to people who wanted to talk to me and I ended up talking to a lot of different people some of whom I had exchanged emails with and others who had viewed my website. I found our friends Ken and Jan Enright. Ken was a Frampton Irish descendant and he and Jan had done research on his family. We had met them several times in Boise as Ken’s brother and mother lived there. Ken did the artwork for the covers of my Frampton Irish history books. So we sat with them and met some of their Frampton Irish friends.

The next day was when I was scheduled to be a speaker at the event. My presentation was preceded by two other “authors.” Pierre Soucy had recently published a Frampton History book in French. He gave his presentation in French and I purchased a copy of his book which he autographed. Next up was Patrick Redmond. Patrick had written and published *Irish Life in Rural Quebec* in 1977 which had provided the basic framework of the history of the Irish community. In years past, he was kind enough to send me a hard copy of his book with a CD that made it possible for me to upload the digital format to my website.

Unlike Pierre and Patrick’s work, my books took a much broader look at a community of Irish people that resided in places beyond the borders of Frampton Township and my books take a genealogical approach to Frampton history. I gave my presentation while Jeanne was in the back of the church selling books for me. By the time I finished the presentation the books had all

## Traces Through World History

been sold. I probably could have shipped an extra case of books, but as it is I didn't want to have any leftovers to drag around Canada on the rest of our trip. Then because of exchange rate and banking issues, I was accepting only cash, which in this case was Canadian money. That cash would buy us many meals in Canada for the rest of the trip.

After the presentations, there were more "meet & greet" opportunities with live music entertainment leading up to the planned banquet dinner. We were seated at our table when all of sudden, my distant cousin Lynda Murphy walked by. I greeted her and introduced her to Ken and Jan. She was with her sister who I hadn't met previously. She asked me if I would be interested in following her after dinner to the farm house on the original Andrew Murphy farm. As Andrew Murphy is my 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, of course, I would like to see where he lived. When we turned off the main road onto the gravel access road, I couldn't help but notice how close this farm was to the place where we were staying with Diane Gaulin. The old Andrew Murphy home, probably over 150 years old, sat in a depression along the Desbarat River and there was a small pond there. As the person who lived in the house was related to Lynda, after a short French conversation, we were invited inside. What a treat this was to be inside a house where a whole lot of living by my ancestors took place. I then asked Lynda and her sister if they would like to see the house that Diane Gaulin was restoring on the neighboring farm. They agreed, and as soon as we drove up to Diane's farmhouse, Lynda and her sister got out of the car and proclaimed, "we used to live here when we were young!" Diane, Lynda, and her sister had some long conversations in French about the history of the place. I was glad I brought them together.

The next day we moved to a motel in Levis as I wanted to take Jeanne on a tour of Quebec City. We rode the ferry over to Lower Town. We walked the streets of Lower Town together and we walked down a short street that led to a large plaza where I didn't walk on my first visit. There at the head of the plaza was an old church, Notre-Dame-des-Victoires. It is a stone church dedicated to St. Genevieve, dating to 1688 and rebuilt in 1763 after the Siege of Quebec. This is the church that was an annex chapel to Notre Dame de Quebec Cathedral and is the actual church that my 3<sup>rd</sup> Great Grandparents Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon were married in. If I didn't make this second trip to Lower Town, I never would have known of it.

We rode the electric funicular cableway car up to Upper Town which exits right in front of the Chateau de Frontenac. We found a café for lunch where we could share a big plate of "poutine" which is a French Canadian dish of French fries covered with gravy and cheese curds. We walked the length of the Upper Town promenade and then took the long stairway down to Lower Town to catch the ferry back to Levis. That completed our visit to Quebec. We departed Levis the following morning and were then en route to Nova Scotia and New Foundland.

### History of Frampton

When I was young and in school, I recall when we learned about the great Spanish and English explorers of North America: Cortes, Ponce de Leon, Hudson, Drake, Cabot, etc. But then there were the French explorers like Samuel de Champlain, Jacques Cartier, and Louis Jolliet. I never thought back then that the history of any of these persons would have any overlap with my personal family history.



## Traces Through World History

The colony of New France was established in 1534. It would be administered under the laws, practices, and customs of France. Among these customs was the granting by the Crown of Seigneuries. The Seigneuries were large plots of land where the grantee or Seigneur would become responsible for the settlement of the lands within its boundaries. This included inviting settlers to occupy lots of land for farming purposes. Although the settlers were to improve the lands, they were required to pay rents in perpetuity to the Seigneur. Seigneuries were only granted to well to do and politically well connected people. Hence it was a land tenure system left over from the feudal times.

Louis Jolliet (September 21, 1645 – after May 1700) was a French-Canadian explorer known for his discoveries in North America. In 1673, Jolliet and Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette, a Catholic priest and missionary, were the first non-Natives to explore and map the Upper Mississippi River. Jolliet was born in 1645 in Beaupré, a French settlement near Quebec City. The city is one of the oldest European settlements in North America, with the establishment of a permanent trading post there in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain.

As a reward for his famous explorations in service to the King of France, the King granted the Seigneurie of Jolliet to Louis Jolliet on April 30, 1697. The Seigneurie of Jolliet was located about ten miles east of the Chaudiere River about half way between Quebec City and the boundary of the future United States. At the time it was just a wilderness of hard wood forest and remained that way for over 120 years until the 1820s.

Louis Jolliet was married to Claire Francoise Bissot. Their granddaughter Marie Claire Fluery married Gabriel Elzear Taschereau. Marie Claire had inherited the Seigneurie of Jolliet from her mother and through her marriage the Seigneurie of Jolliet became a possession of the Taschereau family. Our ancestors James McLean and Matthew O'Connor would be among the original settlers in this Seigneurie.

The Seigneurie of Taschereau was granted by the King to Thomas Jacques Taschereau on September 23, 1736. This Seigneurie was located on both sides of the Chaudiere River in an area that would later become Ste. Marie de Beauce. Thomas Jacques Taschereau's son was none other than Gabriel Elzear Taschereau. So the Taschereau family would be intertwined with and play a part in the history of our ancestors. Our ancestor Miles Murphy would purchase two farms in this Seigneurie in 1817.

The British forces defeated the French in the Battle of Quebec in 1759. Thereafter the colony of New France became a British possession and would be part of British North America and became known as Lower Canada. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 made no changes in ecclesiastical affairs. This meant that the immunities and rights the Catholic Church possessed under the French regime were guaranteed. This would be the only place in the vast British empire where the Catholic Church would be free to exist without interference or harassment. This was certainly a departure of the religious policies of the English that started with King Henry VIII. Some would wonder, why was that? The answer is quite simple. At that time there was the beginnings of unrest and rebellious behavior happening in the American colonies. The British feared that if they didn't permit the French people of Lower Canada to have their Catholic religion then they might just throw in with the American rebels. So this simple act of tolerance may have saved Canada from becoming a part of the future United States.

## Traces Through World History

While the British acquiesced to the Catholic Church in Lower Canada, that would not be the case in regards to land tenure systems. The British allowed for the continuation of the established seigneuries, but future land grants were to be made under the “free and common socage” system within the boundaries of surveyed townships. In this system, settlers would still be invited to establish on the lands but they would have the opportunity through the making of payments to eventually own their lot of land outright rather than pay rent in perpetuity. Certain lots of lands within a township would be granted to well to do persons who would in turn sold lots of land for farms to potential settlers. This was the system under which Frampton Township would be established.

There would be number of land grants made for land within Frampton Township. About 18 different persons received these grants from 1806 through 1838. The person receiving the earliest grant and essential “controlling interest” in settling Frampton Township and the Feif of St. Edouard in the Seigneurie of Jolliet was Pierre Edouard Desbarats. Desbarats received his first grant of Frampton Township lands on July 10, 1806. Before settlement could begin, surveys had to be done, roads built and a grist mill constructed.

Desbarats focused the first developments in the area along the river that was named for him, the Desbarat River. Desbarats had started settlement on the lands he owned in Frampton Township in 1815. He had his first mill built along the Desbarats River in lot 1 of range 3 of Frampton Township. This mill site was situated right at the very northern edge of the township adjacent to the Seigneurie of Jolliet and on the road that leads from Frampton to Ste. Therese. Seigneuries were always subdivided into concessions and/or fiefs. Just north of the mill site was the Fief of Saint Edouard. The Desbarats River arises in Frampton Township and flows through the Fief of Saint Edouard and the Concession of St. Thomas in the Seigneurie of Jolliet and then back into Frampton Township before meeting the Etchemin River. Land near mill sites and along rivers and roads were prime for settlement. It would only be natural that the Desbarats settlement in Frampton would overflow into the Fief of St. Edouard. Perhaps realizing this, Pierre Edouard Desbarats and his partner proprietor George Pyke acquired the Fief of St. Edouard from Jean Thomas Taschereau in an act of concession taken before Notaire Joseph Plante on October 6, 1817. This acquisition would be of great influence in encouraging the Irish to settle and take up occupation in the southern concessions of the Seigneurie of Jolliet.

Frampton Township would be open to settlement in 1815. The first lots of land to be sold in the township by Pierre Edouard Desbarats were to our 3<sup>rd</sup> Great Grandfather Andrew Murphy and his brother-in-law Robert Wright. Andrew Murphy obtained his lot right next to Desbarat’s mill location.

A village began to spring up. The building of the first Catholic Chapel was approved by the Bishop on July 26, 1825. It would be built on a lot of land where the old cemetery is today. A plat was laid out and a number of business were established with William Hughes as blacksmith, James Butler as store and tavern keeper, and Edward Brennan as inn keeper. The village was on high ground just about one mile from the Andrew Murphy farm.

English speaking Irish priests were assigned to the Frampton Church for a number of years. Even though the southern edge of the Seigneurie of Jolliet was officially part of the Parish of Ste. Claire and later the Parish of Ste. Marguerite, the bishop gave permission to the Irish

## Traces Through World History

families on the southern edge to attend services at the “Irish” parish of Frampton.

But in 1858, a new French priest was assigned to Frampton. He would discontinue the attendance of the Irish in Ste. Marguerite and would ultimately cause the Frampton church to be moved to the present location of the village of Frampton. To say that the Irish were a little disgruntled with him would be an understatement. That is what led to the old cemetery being abandoned and the disappearance of the original village.

The rest of this history will be told through the biographies of our ancestors and their significant family members below.

### **Miles Murphy (1747 – 1835) (Our 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Miles Murphy is the oldest known Frampton Irish progenitor. He and his family were very early emigrants to Lower Canada, having arrived in 1806. His life in Ireland, his emigration to Lower Canada, and the influence his family would have on the settlement of Frampton provides an epic story that is illustrative of the experiences of all the Frampton Irish. So the story of his family is told here knowing that it runs parallel to that of many others who would come from Ireland to settle in Frampton, Quebec.

A baptism for a Miles Murphy was recorded in the Wexford Town Catholic parish register that identified a birth date of September 29, 1747. While it cannot be said definitively that this is indeed the same Miles Murphy that would later show up in Lower Canada in 1806, this record is a very close match. The calculated year of birth for Miles Murphy from his burial record in Ste. Marie de Beauce, Quebec was about 1750 (just three years off). In this record, Miles’ parents were identified as Darby Murphy and Elizabeth Sinnot. Miles would eventually marry Margaret Nowlan. Margaret Nowlan was born about 1754 in County Wexford and her parents were Charles Nowlan and Helene Walsh.

Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan were born into 18<sup>th</sup> century Ireland, which was a very different place than the Ireland of today. The Irish “penal laws” had been enacted in 1704. The purpose of the “penal laws” was “to prevent the further growth of popery.” They included: prohibiting Catholics from owning land or leasing it for more than 31 years; Catholics could not bequeath their land as they choose, unless their eldest son converted to the Anglican Church; Catholic orphans had to be raised Protestant; Catholics could not possess swords, a gun or a horse worth more than £ 5; Catholics could not attend Catholic schools; Catholics could not vote, hold office or serve in the militia; and some Catholic clergy were banished. Needless to say that these laws caused great hardship to the Catholic families. By 1772, some of these laws were being reformed and in 1785, the part that prohibited Catholics from owning lands was repealed. The “penal laws” would not be completely repealed until well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Miles Murphy would marry Margaret Nowlan probably around 1770. About the same time he may have relocated to the civil Parish of Kilcormick (Catholic parish of Oulart) and took up a small tenant farm in the Townland of Tiknock (Tinnock). Tiknock was located on the eastern edge of Kilcormick Parish at the base of Oulart Hill, not far from the village of Oulart. It was probably here that their children were born. Their children were believed to be: Andrew (b. 1783), Catherine (b. 1784), Mary (b. 1787), Patrick (b. 1790), Charles (b. 1792), Helen (b. 1793),

## Traces Through World History

Miles (b. 1794), Dorothy (b. 1796), and Luke (b. unknown).

The Parish of Oulart would become the epicenter of many of the events of the Rebellion of 1798. Miles Murphy was indeed a part of some of these events. On September 30, 1797, a deposition was taken before Magistrate Hawtry White. In this deposition an informant, Joseph Murphy of Tinock testified that Moses Donahough, farmer of Oulartwick had attempted to get the informant to take the oath of the United Irishmen. The informant further stated that Miles Murphy (among others), laborer of Tinock had told him he was sworn and showed him the “signs and tokens of United Irishmen.” The Townlands of Oulartwick and Tinock are next to each other and later records in Quebec would indicate that the Donahoughs (Donoahues) and Murphys were related. Miles Murphy’s sister Mary Murphy was married to a Michael Donahue.

Fr. John Murphy was the curate of the Boolevogue chapel in the Catholic Parish of Monageer (civil parish of Kilcormick). There are some that believe that Miles Murphy was a brother of Fr. John Murphy. However, Miles is not included in a list of Fr. John Murphy’s siblings in the book, *Fr. John Murphy of Boolavogue, 1753 - 1798*, by Nicholas Furlong. Further I have not had any DNA matches that would link Miles Murphy to this Murphy family.

Fr. John Murphy became a leader of the Rebellion of 1798 when on May 26, 1798, he was assisting his parishioners in cutting turf at the Harrow when they were confronted by the Camolin cavalry. A cabin of a “rebel” was burned down by the cavalry and Fr. Murphy’s parishioners fought back against this injustice. This incident began the Rebellion of 1798 and Fr. John Murphy became the reluctant leader of the Rebellion.

On May 27, 1798, the Irish “rebels” had a large encampment on Oulart Hill where they made a successful stand against the British forces. At this point, Miles Murphy probably became involved. First, he and his family were parishioners of the Catholic parish of Oulart. Fr. John Murphy was the “parish priest” in the neighboring parish and they shared the same surname, which indicated a possible family relationship. Lastly, Miles Murphy’s home in the Townland of Tinnock was located at the base of Oulart Hill where the first battle occurred. The real question is, how could he not be involved? “Guilt by association” is a powerful verdict, although, it is seldom based upon evidence. “How could he not be involved?” may be the question that officials of the Irish “military government” may have asked when they later choose to arrest and imprison Miles Murphy.

Beginning with the defeat of the “rebels,” the recriminations began. In the fall of 1798, Miles Murphy gave testimony in the Court Martial (sometime between Sep 1798 and Dec 1798) of prisoner John Walsh concerning the murder of a John Keating. In his testimony, he said “that he saw John Keating on the road near his house and that Michael Walsh, John Walsh (the prisoner) and several other persons were following him, and going on the road to Enniscorthy, that Matthew Walsh had a pistol and that John Walsh was the closest to Keating, two persons excepted.” When asked “how much nearer to Enniscorthy is Mr. Colclough’s gate than your house?” He answered, “about three quarters of a mile.” An Eleanor Murphy also testified. Note that Miles Murphy had a daughter named Helen (Ellen and Eleanor being equivalent names). The described location, on the road between Oulart Hill and Enniscorthy is consistent with the location of the Townland of Tinnock.

Kilmainham Jail was a common destination for many who were arrested for taking part in

## Traces Through World History

the 1798 Rebellion. A display at the Kilmainham Jail museum reads, “In the summer of 1798 the attempted revolution failed militarily. The leaders were arrested, many of them being brought to Kilmainham.” It is not certain when Miles Murphy was arrested, but by 1800 his name appeared on a list of “State prisoners” held in the Kilmainham Jail. He was “confined” to the jail by Dublin Town Major (police chief) Sirr for rebellion and robbery. Some names on this list of “State prisoners” were categorized as “committed” or “under sentence of,” so it is assumed that “confined” meant that Miles Murphy was not officially charged (habeas corpus) and had not received a trial. Under Martial Law he was “confined” on mere suspicion and/or association alone. Further, because his supposed crime was not “murder or conspiracy to murder” he would be subject to the policies of Marquess Cornwallis and the Banishment Act.

The policies of Marquess Cornwallis had become law through enactment of the Banishment Act of 1798. It was passed on October 6, 1798. It was “An act to prevent persons from returning to his Majesty’s dominions, who have been, or shall be transported, banished, or exiled, on account of the present rebellion, and to prohibit them from passing into any country at war with his Majesty.” The actual text of the act included a list of names that the act would apply to and followed the list with, “. . . and whereas his Majesty may of his Royal clemency, be most graciously pleased to grant his pardon to such of the said persons as have already confessed their guilt, as aforesaid, and to others who may hereafter in like manner throw themselves upon his Royal clemency, upon such conditions as his Majesty may be pleased to prescribe: . . .” The phrase “and to others” made the act applicable to future surrenders and arrestees involved in the 1798 Rebellion. Among the terms of the Banishment Act was that a released prisoner was allowed two months to leave the country.

At Kilmainham jail the prisoners were divided into “social classes.” It is assumed that Miles Murphy was among the “second class of prisoners.” Depositions were taken concerning conditions at the jail on July 17, 1804. The prisoners were given a straw pallet, sheets, and blankets. The diet was a pint of beer and some bread for breakfast and some beef or some mutton for dinner about once a week. However, the meat declined in quantity and quality in time. Also, the prisoners did not generally receive tea and sugar. They also complained of a lack of candle light in their cells and a fire in the common hall to boil their things, like eggs.

It is not certain exactly when Miles Murphy was released from Kilmainham Jail. However, it is said in some sources that after Prime Minister Pitt’s death in 1806, a move was made to release all the state prisoners from Kilmainham Jail. Further, Miles Byrne in his *Memoirs of Miles Byrne* said, “they were only liberated by the Fox administration in 1806.” Michael Durey in his article *The Fate of the Rebels After 1798*, said, “the rest of the state prisoners, however, were banished over the next few month ...” The March 19, 1806 edition of *Finn’s Leinster Journal* newspaper perhaps provides the best explanation for the release of the 1798 State Prisoners as follows:

### STATE PRISONERS.

On Saturday last, the following State Prisoners were brought up from Kilmainham gaol before Judge Day, by a Writ of Habeas Corpus, viz. Wm. Hamilton, Henry Hughes, Phil. Long, Arthur Hinchy,

## Traces Through World History

Dan. Meuly, Charles Keane, Edward Kennedy, and Arthur Develin. Previous to their departure his Lordship addresses the prisoners in a very handsome short speech; he complimented several of them on their respectability and talents, and the influence such men might have in society, which influence he trusted would be used in the future for the benefit of their common country, in whose ranks he hoped to find them yet most forward. His Lordship entreated them to return to the bosoms of their families divested of any rancour against the Government, which their long confinement might have generated, appealing to their own feelings and the agitated state of the country at the time they were apprehended, and the well-known humanity of Lord Hardwicke, who never wished to adopt a single harsh measure against any person; and although he was not prepared to say they were all innocent, yet from the difficulty of being able to discriminate at such a period, it was highly probable many of them was of that description. — His Lordship's admonition seemed to have a sensible effect on these unfortunate men, some of whom appeared greatly emaciated from long imprisonment. — Mr. Long, on behalf of his fellow prisoners, acknowledged the force of his Lordship's advice; and in the handsomest manner returned their thanks for humane attention of his Lordship on all occasions when they had reason to complain of the cruelty of those who had the direction of the prison. His Lordship then wished them all every happiness, when they severally retired.

The remainder of the State Prisoners will, it is said, be immediately liberated. — The state of the country, we are happy to say, is such as not to require the continuance of any harsh measures toward the subject.

Although Miles Murphy's name does not appear in the article for those State Prisoners released on this day, his release would ultimately happen through the phrase in the article, "The remainder of the State Prisoners will, it is said, be immediately liberated." It seems the release perhaps had more with the lifting of martial law in Ireland in 1806 than it did with the death of Prime Minister Pitt. Also, these prisoners were brought before a Judge by "Writ of Habeas Corpus" to be actually charged with some sort of crime for which they suffered a very long confinement without such charging due to suspension of habeas corpus under martial law. Further, the judge "entreated them to return to the bosoms of their families."

So Miles Murphy was released from Kilmainham Jail some time after March 1806. The requirements of the Banishment Act of 1798 would give him two months to leave Ireland. After his release, Miles Murphy was somehow reunited with his family. They would have to gather their belongings and say their goodbyes to relatives and friends. So the family entourage would have been Miles Murphy, Margaret Nowlan Murphy, Mary Murphy, Andrew Murphy, Catherine Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Charles Murphy, Helen Murphy, Miles Murphy, Dorothy Murphy and Luke Murphy. They chartered a brig from the City of Wexford to transport them and several other banished families to Lower Canada. It would be about a 45 day journey.

It is certain that as the ship tacked up the St. Lawrence, that the deep woods on either side of the river probably looked very foreboding compared to Ireland. The family would have stepped off the ship at Quebec City. They would have found very few at that time that spoke their language. Probably their very first task was to try to find some compatriots from their old country or at least make contact with those of the "English speaking" community.

They soon were successful in meeting up with John Caldwell, Esq. Sir John Caldwell was a lawyer, politician, office holder, businessman, and seigneur. He was elected to Lower Canadian House of Assembly along with Jean Thomas Taschereau. He was also involved in the lumber and shipbuilding industries in Quebec City.

There are two documents that prove the arrival of the Miles Murphy family in Lower

## Traces Through World History

Canada in 1806. First, there is a petition for land filed by Miles Murphy on December 3, 1810 in which he states that "... petitioner and his family are natives of Ireland whence they have been and resident in this province four years principally on a farm at the Little River belonging to John Caldwell, Esq." Second, there is a 1806 list of persons desiring land grants on the "new road." On that list are the names of Miles Murphy and Peter Murphy right next to each other. On the same list is the name of a "T. Murphy." These documents show that the Miles Murphy family arrived in Lower Canada in 1806 and that Miles took up "tenant farming" on the land owned by John Caldwell in Little River.

Little River is a place name for lands along the St. Charles River that runs from west to east across an area north and west of Quebec City. At the time the Murphys arrived Henry Caldwell, John Caldwell's father, was the owner of the Sainte-Foy estate with a manor house called Belmont. It was in the vicinity of the current location called Ste. Foye. John Caldwell spent his childhood at the manor-house of Belmont. The estate was one of the properties on which his father had taken a 99-year lease from Lieutenant-General James Murray in 1774 and which he was to buy in 1801. Henry Caldwell was active in the timber trade and often employed his tenants in cutting trees on his land and working in his sawmills. So it seems that being Caldwell tenants would provide the Murphy men with immediate employment upon their arrival in Lower Canada.

John Caldwell was associated with such persons as George Pyke and James Irvine who later would be part of the "Frampton Township Company." Further, John Caldwell inherited the expansive Seigneurie of Lauzon which borders on the Seigneurie of Jolliet on the south. Miles Murphy's contact with John Caldwell would lead to many successful ventures for his family.

The "new road" referred to in the 1810 land petition would eventually be known as the "Craig road," a route that would lead from Quebec City to New England.

On October 10, 1806, the *Quebec Gazette* newspaper published a list of those who had letters remaining at the Post Office. On this list was the name of Robert Wright. Robert Wright would later become the husband of Miles Murphy's daughter Mary Murphy. On January 12, 1809, the *Quebec Gazette* newspaper published another list of those who had letters remaining at the Post Office. On this list were the names of Miles Murphy and his son Andrew Murphy. These "letters remaining at the post office" are the first evidence of the Miles Murphy family having possible correspondence with relatives and friends in Ireland.

Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan's daughter Mary Murphy married Robert Wright on May 24, 1809 at St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church in Montreal. Their son Andrew Murphy married Mary Mackie on September 5, 1809 at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Quebec City.

Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan's son Charles Murphy died on June 3, 1810 and his burial record was made on June 4, 1810 in the Notre Dame de Quebec parish register. The record stated that he was age 18 and resided in Quebec City.

Miles Murphy had placed his name on the list for gaining a grant of land along the "new road" in 1806. The November 1, 1810 edition of the *Quebec Gazette* reported that "Governor Craig's Road" was finished. In follow up to Miles Murphy's 1806 request, he had a petition drawn up on December 3, 1810 to formally request a grant of land from "His Excellency James

## Traces Through World History

Henry Craig” Governor of the Province of Lower Quebec. As shown above, he identified himself as a four year resident on the farm of John Caldwell in Little River. He stated that he had learned that some of his “country people” were making application for lands on the new Shipton Road (Craig’s Road). He was making his request for himself and his family. He made his application on behalf of: “...himself, his wife, three unmarried daughters and minor son; Robert Wright his son in law for himself and Mary Murphy his wife; Andrew Murphy his son, for himself, wife and family; and Patrick Murphy, also his son, unmarried.” He also made request on behalf of his brother-in-law Charles Nowlan. Miles Murphy signed his name to this document. Amended to the document was a proposed distribution of lands to Miles Murphy’s family dated December 6, 1810. All were proposed to receive 200 acres each in the seventh range of Inverness Township as follows: Miles Murphy, lot 2; Robert Wright, lot 3; Andrew Murphy, lot 4; Patrick Murphy, lot 6; and Charles Nowlan, lot 7. No evidence has been found that any of this family ever was granted or settled on lands in Inverness Township.

After apparently failing to receive a grant of land, Miles Murphy continued his efforts at trying to gain a foothold in Lower Canada with greater potential than just that of a “tenant farmer.” He appears to have somewhat succeeded at this about one year later in 1811. While still a resident at Little River St. Charles, Miles Murphy agrees to take over the lease of George Oakley for the rest of the term for 2 lots of land with a dwelling house in Sillery. The land was being leased from Jane Stuart. The agreement was made before Notaire Felix Tetu on January 8, 1811. Miles Murphy’s occupancy of this farm was to start on May 1, 1811.

Miles Murphy and his son Patrick made a new lease for the Sillery farm land they were occupying on November 20, 1811 before Notaire William Fisher Scott. Incidentally, this notaire is the same person who had affixed his signature to the proposed distribution of lands in Inverness Township identified above. The lease was from Jane Stuart, widow of Andrew Cameron, Esq. for land in Sillery in the Parish of Ste. Foye. Sillery was just a few miles west of Quebec City. Miles Murphy and Patrick were identified as having already been in occupation and possession of the land. The lease was to farm the land for five years. The lease was for two lots of land. The first lot of land was 9 ½ acres of front by 28 acres of depth (266 acres of surface). This lot of land fronted on the St. Lawrence River and contained a dwelling house and other houses and out buildings. This lot came with the rights for the fishery on the St. Lawrence River. The second lot of land was an adjacent lot of 7 ½ acres of front by 20 acres of depth (150 acres of surface). Jane Stuart retained the rights to harvest timber and wood. However, Miles Murphy and Patrick would be allowed to harvest timber and wood for use in buildings, fences and fuel used on the land. Miles Murphy and Patrick were required to pay 60£ in the first year and 80£ in the subsequent four years. They were to make payments quarterly to Jane Stuart. A Lawrence Hacket appeared for providing security for payment of the lease by Miles Murphy and Patrick Murphy.

This lease of an already developed farm with dwellings houses, out buildings and cleared and cultivated fields was obviously a much better situation for the family than trying to establish a farm among the “waste lands” of Inverness Township. Such a venture would have required building a trail to their lots from the nearest road, cutting trees and making clearings for fields and constructing some rudimentary buildings and fences. All of this would have had to be done



## Traces Through World History

while the “farm” was yet to produce any measurable income. Farming on the leased land could begin immediately and hopefully produce sufficient income to make the lease payments and provide for the subsistence of the family.

In 1814, Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan’s daughter Helen Murphy was married to Patrick Daly at the Notre Dame de Quebec. In that record, Miles Murphy was identified as a farmer in the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec.

On January 24, 1816, Miles Murphy’s son Andrew Murphy and son-in-law Robert Wright received land cessions in Frampton Township from Pierre Edouard Desbarats before Notaire Jean Belanger in Quebec City. Miles Murphy acted on behalf of Robert Wright in accepting the land cession. Miles Murphy was identified as a farmer of the parish of Ste. Foye.

Apparently after completing the terms of their five year lease on the farm in Sillery (Ste. Foye). Miles Murphy and Patrick Murphy acquired a farm in Ste. Marie de Beauce at the office of Jean Thomas Taschereau on November 10, 1817 before Notaire Francois Verreault. This Jean Thomas Taschereau was the same as the one who served in the Lower Canada assembly with John Caldwell. Ste. Marie de Beauce was a well settled seigneurie. All of the lots of land that fronted on the Chaudiere River had all been conceded by 1774. Such was the case with this farm as Jean Thomas Taschereau was representing Joseph Hubert Lacroix, Mrs. Marguerite Renoux and her daughters Louise, Marguerite, and Elizabeth Launier, and on behalf of Seigneur Thomas Pierre Joseph Taschereau in whose censive and domain the farm was located. The Taschereau family were the seigneurs of the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie. The Seigneurie of Ste. Marie was referred to in its “two parts.” The “Seigneurie of Taschereau” were those ranges located on the northeast side of the Chaudiere River and the “Seigneurie of Linier” was located on the southwest side of the Chaudiere River. In the document, Miles Murphy and Patrick Murphy were identified as residents of the Parish of St. Roch. The farm that they acquired was on the northeast side of the Chaudiere River in the first range of the Seigneurie of Taschereau. It fronted on the Chaudiere River. It included 4 arpents of front by 40 arpents of depth for a total of about 100 acres of surface. It also included houses, a barn and a stable. Miles Murphy and Patrick Murphy obliged themselves to pay all the cens, rents and other seigneurial rights. This payment was to be 6,000 livres (an old French monetary measure) right away and 1,800 livres at 6% per year each May. By tradition, such payments were made at the seigneurial manor house which was just a few miles away. For security of this contract, Miles Murphy and Patrick Murphy mortgaged the property just acquired.

The location of this farm was just a few miles north of the village of Ste. Marie. Among their neighbors were Notaire John Walsh and merchant William Slevin, both Irishmen. John Walsh had arrived from County Waterford, Ireland in 1805. William Slevin was from County Kildare, Ireland. These Irish neighbors and the fact that his son Andrew Murphy and son-in-law Robert Wright had taken up land in the adjacent Frampton Township may have been what attracted Miles Murphy to this area. This farm would remain a Murphy farm for at least five decades until about 1871.

Miles Murphy and his son Patrick Murphy borrowed money under an obligation contract to Benjamin Tremain on June 2, 1818 before Notaire Roger Lelievre. They borrowed 50 livres and mortgaged the four arpents by 40 arpents property on the northwest side of the Chaudiere

## Traces Through World History

River in Ste. Marie to secure the loan. They further received a guarantee for this loan from Pierre Edouard Desbarat, the primary proprietor of Frampton Township. This sort of financial relationship implies that Pierre Edouard Desbarats was much more to the Murphy family than a mere acquaintance. It implies that he was a trusted friend of the family. This family relationship with Desbarats means that Miles Murphy's son Andrew, the first settler in Frampton, may have been Desbarats' primary "Irish agent" that influenced settlement in Frampton by other Irish people.

On May 26, 1819, Miles Murphy borrowed 90£ from Andrew Duggan of Quebec City in an obligation contract taken before Notaire Archibald Campbell in Quebec City. Miles Murphy was identified as a farmer of St. Mary in that document. He promised to pay the debt within one year with "lawful interest." Miles Murphy's son-in-law Patrick Daly, a tavern keeper in Quebec City, promised to pay the said debt if Miles Murphy should default. The debt was paid by August 29, 1821.

A disaster directly affecting the Miles Murphy family occurred on February 27, 1820. The story of the disaster is told in two newspaper reports. The March 2, 1820 edition of *Quebec Gazette* reported:

Last Saturday, at 8:00 o'clock sharp in the morning, there were several working openly on a scaffold on the bridge under construction over the Chaudiere River, near the church of Ste. Marie de la Nouvelle Beauce. A considerable part of the bridge collapsed with a horrible crash and piled onto the ground, one Luke Murphy; another of the name was John Dunn, did not survive the accident more than an hour and a half; two other named Keble Parker and John Slevin were bruised so severely that it is desperate for their lives and a fifth name of P. Nichols was injured but had no fractures. The bridge was at a point close to being finished; the open work was taking away the arches in order to reduce the two half arches for the joining; but, by misfortune, it didn't take hold enough to prevent the falling of the half arch on the south side, they were not connected with the opposite half arch and it collapsed 100 feet of bridge onto the misfortunate victims. None of the misfortunate were married: we do not know if any left children after them. The river is about 330 feet wide in this place. We have been apprised since, that, of the three unfortunates that had survived, two have died.

The *Quebec Mercury* gave similar details on February 20, 1820.

### MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT

On Saturday last, about eight o'clock in the morning, as a number of workmen were employed on a stage erected under the Bridge built (on Bragg's plan) over the Chaudiere, in the Parish of St. Marie, Nouvelle Beauce, a considerable portion of the Bridge gave way and came down with a terrible crash, instantly killing one man named LUKE MURPHY; another, JOHN DUNN, survived the accident an hour and a half; two others named KEBLE PARKER and JOHN SLAVEN, were dangerously bruised, and not expected to live; P. NICHOLS, wounded, but no bones fractured. – The Bridge was on the point of being completed; the workmen were in the act of working out the supporters, to lower the two half arches, in order to unite them; but unfortunately sufficient caution was not observed, in letting down the southern half, the consequence was, it did not meet the opposite half, and 100 feet of bridge came down upon the unfortunate victims. Only one of the sufferers is married; we have not heard whether he left any children. The river at this part is about 330 feet wide.

## Traces Through World History

The disaster had a profound effect on the community. The funeral service at the Ste. Marie de Beauce church was most likely a community event. The following was what was recorded in the Ste. Marie de Beauce parish register:

The twenty-ninth of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty, by the Cure of Ste. Marie, the undersigned, was to be buried in the cemetery of this parish the bodies of Geble Parker, John Dunn, John Slevin, Luce Murphy, carpenters, died on the twenty-seventh, crushed by the fall of a bridge that was constructed over this river, provided in assistance of the church; present were Stephen Hicks, William Slevin, Patrick Murphy, John Donovan, Joseph Antoine Philippon, and several other parents and friends who had declared they could not sign. VILLADE, Priest

The victims were then of the Catholic religion. It is obvious by the names that the victims and witnesses were all Irish except one. Although the register is silent on how the witnesses were related to the victims, it seems that John Slevin was probably the son of merchant William Slevin. Patrick Murphy was probably the brother of Luke Murphy and both were sons of Miles Murphy, although the record is silent on the names of the “other parents.” However, the Miles Murphy family was the only Murphy family that lived in Ste. Marie at the time.

On December 7, 1821, Miles Murphy added to his land holdings in Ste. Marie. He acquired a lot of land that was adjacent to his existing farm from Antoine Charles Taschereau in a contract taken before Notaire John Walsh (Miles Murphy’s neighbor) at his office in Ste. Marie. It was on the northeast side of the Chaudiere River in the first range of the Seigneurie of Taschereau in the Parish of Ste. Marie, it was about 4 arpents (3 acres) of front on the Chaudiere River. Miles Murphy was to pay 3£ right away and to pay the annual seigneurial rent to Seigneur Thomas Pierre Joseph Taschereau each November 11.

On May 27, 1823, Miles Murphy, Jr. apprenticed himself to boat builder James Young of Quebec City before Notaire Archibald Campbell. Consent to this agreement was given by his “tutor” and brother Andrew Murphy (he was a ship carpenter at the time). The term of the agreement was for six years. Miles Murphy, Jr. agreed to: keep his master’s secrets and lawful commands; doing no damage to his master’s property; not to waste his master’s goods; not to play cards, dice, or unlawful games; not to buy or sell; and not to commit fornication or contract matrimony. Instruction would be provided in the boat building trade. Meat, drink, and lodging would be provided along with a nominal salary. Miles Murphy, Jr.’s brother-in-law Patrick Daly, tavern keeper of Quebec City, bound himself for 10£ for security of this agreement.

In 1824, a petition was made by the Catholics of the Township of Frampton. Even though he was not a resident of Frampton Township, Miles Murphy affixed his name to this petition and was listed as “Miles Murphy, wife, 4 children.” The four children were probably Catherine Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Miles Murphy, and Dorothy Murphy.

The 1825 Census of Lower Canada was taken on October 17, 1825. It was a “heads of household” only census. The only name listed was the head of household and the members of the household were described only in term of their age range. Miles Murphy was listed in Ste. Marie with a household of nine. One person was a single male age 18 to 25, one person was a single male age 40 to 60, one person was a married male age 40 to 60, one person was a married male greater than age 60, one person was a female less than age 14, 2 persons were single females age

## Traces Through World History

14 to 45, one person was a married female age 14 to 45, and one person was a married female greater than age 45. From this description, a reasonable “guess” would likely result in the household including at least the following persons: Miles Murphy, Margaret Nowlan Murphy, Catherine Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Miles Murphy, Jr., and Dorothy Murphy. The other married couple may have been Mary Murphy (her first husband died in 1821) and her husband Thomas Murphy and at least one of her children by her first marriage. This Thomas Murphy would later gain title to this “Murphy” farm. As Miles Murphy was about 75 years of age in 1825, he most likely needed the help of his sons and his son-in-law Thomas Murphy on the farm.

Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan’s son Patrick Murphy apparently fell ill in June 1826. While ill he was staying in the home of his sister Mary Wright Murphy and her husband Thomas Murphy at Woolf’s Cove in Quebec City. He sent for Notaire Simeon Lelievre to make his testament on June 15, 1826. He requested that his body be buried at the discretion of his executors and that his just debts be paid. He bequeathed his property to his mother Margaret Nowlan and subsequently to his sister Mary Wright Murphy who was also designated his universal legatee. He appointed his brother-in-law Thomas Murphy and John Nowlan as his executors. He died on June 17, 1826 and his burial record was made on June 18, 1826 in the Ste. Marie parish register. The record stated that he was about age 36 and was identified as a farmer in Ste. Marie de Beauce.

Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan’s daughter Catherine Murphy was married to William McNaughton on February 20, 1827. In their marriage record, a Moses Donahue was identified as a cousin of the bride. This Moses Donahue was a resident of Frampton and the son of a Michael Donahue and Mary Murphy. Therefore, Mary Murphy was the sister of Miles Murphy. Remembering that a Moses Donahough (different generation), farmer of Oulartwick was found listed in the “deposition given before Magistrate Hawtry White” in 1798 along with Miles Murphy, this Moses Donahough was probably related to Miles Murphy.

In the marriage contract for William McNaughton and Catherine Murphy taken before Notaire John J. Reny on February 4, 1827, a Patrick Carton appeared as a witness and he was identified as brother-in-law to Margaret Nowlan Murphy. Patrick Carton’s wife was Margaret’s sister Mary Nowlan. After Mary’s death, Patrick remarried Elizabeth Miller on May 2, 1837 at St. Sylvester.

The 1831 census for Lower Canada was taken between June 1 and October 1, 1831. Miles Murphy is listed in the 1831 census in Ste. Marie in a household of eight. All eight persons were reported to be Roman Catholics. One person was age 5 to 14, two persons were single males age 21 to 30, one person was a married male greater than age 60, one person was a female less than age 14, 2 persons were single females age 14 to 45, and one person was a married female greater than age 45. From this description, a reasonable “guess” would likely result in the household including at least the following persons: Miles Murphy, Margaret Nowlan Murphy, Miles Murphy, Jr., Dorothy Murphy, and grandchildren John Wright, Catherine Wright, and Ellen Wright. The remaining single male age 21 to 30 may have been another grandson, possible one of Andrew Murphy’s sons. As Miles Murphy was about 81 years old at the time of this census, he and Margaret would have needed the help of their grandchildren to keep the farm going. The census further identified Miles Murphy as a farmer of a 100 acre farm. He had 50 improved acres

## Traces Through World History

in 1831. At that time he was paying 24 £ in Seigniorial rent. He had 16 cows, 2 horses, 6 sheep, 12 hogs, 30 minots of wheat, 40 minots of oats and 350 minots of potatoes. Incidentally, his neighbor listed in the census next to his name was none other than Notaire John Walsh.

Miles Murphy made a testament on August 24, 1832 before Notaire Edward Glackmeyer in Quebec City. In this testament, he ordered all his debts to be paid. He requested that his body be interred in the Parish of Ste. Marie and that a high mass be said for his burial and that 20 other masses be said for the repose of his soul. He bequeathed his property to his children, Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy and his granddaughter Margaret Wright. He further designated Miles Murphy, Dorothy Murphy, and Margaret Wright as his “universal legatees.” He appointed his son-in-law Thomas Murphy, tavern keeper at Woolf’s Cove as his executor. There was no mention of his other children.

Miles Murphy died on February 19, 1835. His burial was recorded in the Ste. Marie parish register on February 21 and his age was reported to be about 85. Using this age, his calculated birth year would be about 1750, which is a close match (3 years) for the 1747 baptism record for a Miles Murphy in Wexford Town identified above. He was buried in the “old” Ste. Marie cemetery. It is not certain where this cemetery would be located today, but it is suspected that it is under the current Ste. Marie church building in the center of the town.

Margaret Nowlan Murphy made a testament on December 22, 1835 before Notaire Edward Glackmeyer in Quebec City. In this testament, she ordered all her debts to be paid. She bequeathed her property to her children, Miles Murphy and Dolly Murphy and her granddaughter Margaret Wright. She further designates Miles Murphy, Dolly Murphy, and Margaret Wright as her “universal legatees.” There is no mention in this document of any of her other children.

Margaret Nowlan Murphy made another testament on March 3, 1837 before Notaire Charles Edouard Reny. She went to the office of Notaire Reny in Ste. Claire to do this. In this testament, she ordered all her debts to be paid. She requested that a high mass be said for her burial and that 20 other masses be said for the repose of her soul. She bequeathed to her children, Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy a 160 acre farm (presumed to be the family homestead) in the Seigneurie of Taschereau in the parish of Ste. Marie on the northeast side of the Chaudiere River. This farm is bordered on the northwest by the farm of Thomas Murphy (from other records, he was known to be her son-in-law). She bequeaths another farm of 112 acres to Miles Murphy, her son. She bequeaths ½ of all her goods and ½ of her just debts to Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy, respectively. She further designates Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy her “general and universal legatees.” She directs them to use the property given to fulfill the “responsibilities and obligations” set forth in this document. She provides that in the event of the death of Miles Murphy, then all the property reverts to Dorothy Murphy and in the event of the death of Dorothy Murphy, then all the property reverts to Miles Murphy. Further, in the event of both of their deaths, she provides that the property shall revert to her daughter Ellen Murphy. There is no mention in this document of any of her other children.

Margaret Nowlan Murphy made yet another testament on March 2, 1838 before Notaire John J. Reny. She apparently had some change of heart concerning her previous testament. Notaire Reny came to Margaret’s home to record the document as she was “in her bed sick.” She states her wishes to be interred in the churchyard of the parish of Ste. Marie. She requests a high

## Traces Through World History

mass for her burial and twenty masses of Requiem in the three years following her death. She requests her just debts be paid. She gives all her property “moveable and immoveable, real or personal goods” to her son Miles Murphy, her daughter Dolly (Dorothy) Murphy, and her granddaughters Margaret and Mary Wright. The property is to be divided in equal shares of  $\frac{1}{4}$ . In the event of any of their deaths, the property is to be equally divided among the survivors. She designates them as her “universal legatees” and directs them to pay 5 shillings each to her other children to account for their rights to the property. She appoints Fr. George Derome, curate of Ste. Marie as her executor. George Moore and John McKibbin were the witnesses. Normally after death a document called an “inventory” is made to account for the property and debts. However, this inventory document for Margaret Nowlan Murphy is yet to be found.

Margaret Nowlan Murphy died on March 29, 1838. Her burial was recorded in the Ste. Marie parish register on April 2 and her age was reported to be about 84. Using this age, her calculated birth year would be about 1754. She was buried in the “old” Ste. Marie cemetery.

Miles Murphy and his Irish family proved to be very early arrivals to Lower Canada and the Ste. Marie and Frampton areas. His son Andrew Murphy would be instrumental in the settlement of Frampton Township and attracting many relatives and friends from County Wexford to the Frampton Area. The graves of Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan are today long forgotten. They were buried in the “old cemetery” for Ste. Marie de Beauce. I was told in one of my visits to Quebec that this old cemetery was located on the grounds where the current stone Catholic church of Ste. Marie de Beauce is now located. So essentially they are buried under the current church and perhaps even under parts of the town that immediately surrounding the church. The same is true of some of their Murphy children who had burials records in the Ste. Marie parish register as well. A fitting memorial to a pioneer Irish family.

### **Andrew Murphy (1783 - 1843)(Our 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather)**

Andrew Murphy was born to Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowland in about 1783 probably near the Townland of Tiknock in the Civil Parish of Kilcormick (Catholic parish of Oulart) in County Wexford. Andrew Murphy came to Lower Canada in 1806 with his father Miles Murphy and the rest of the family.

On January 12, 1809, the *Quebec Gazette* newspaper published a list of those who had letters remaining at the Post Office. On this list were the names of Miles Murphy and his son Andrew Murphy. These “letters remaining at the post office” are the first evidence that Andrew Murphy was having possible correspondence with relatives and friends in Ireland.

Andrew Murphy was married to Mary Mackie on September 5, 1809 at St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church in Quebec City. In that record, Andrew Murphy was identified as a clerk in Quebec City. This would be the second Protestant marriage of a Frampton Irish progenitor. Andrew Murphy was known to be Catholic. He probably married in this Protestant church either for expediency or Mary Mackie was not Catholic.

On August 24, 1810, Andrew Murphy made an engagement contract to work as a timber culler with George and William Hamilton. His employment would be at Hamilton’s New Liverpool cove in Quebec City. He would be paid 120 pounds and be provided lodging and

## Traces Through World History

firewood.

Andrew Murphy's father, Miles Murphy, had a petition drawn up on December 3, 1810 to formally request a grant of land on the new Shipton Road (Craig's Road). He was making his request for himself and his family. He included in his application ". . . Andrew Murphy his son, for himself, wife and family." Amended to the document was a proposed distribution of lands to Miles Murphy's family dated December 6, 1810. All were proposed to receive 200 acres each in the seventh range of Inverness Township. Andrew Murphy was to receive lot 4. No evidence has been found that any of this family ever was granted or settled on lands in Inverness Township.

Andrew Murphy and Mary Mackie's first two children were baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec. Charles Murphy's birth was recorded as October 12, 1811. In that record, Andrew Murphy was identified as an inspector of timber. Patrick Murphy's birth was recorded as March 12, 1813. In that record, Andrew Murphy was identified as a farmer of this parish (Notre Dame de Quebec), but a margin note listed the residence as Ste. Foye. He was probably working on the farm his father Miles Murphy had leased in Sillery (Ste. Foye). A third son, Andrew Murphy, was known to have been born about 1816, but a birth or baptism record for him has not been found.

Most local history books set the year of the opening of settlement of Frampton Township as 1815. There could be some debate as to who was the first settler in Frampton Township. Patrick Byrnes made a lease/purchase agreement for land in lot 2 of range 1 of Frampton Township with Pierre Edouard Desbarats on November 11, 1815 before Notaire Charles Huot. However, at the time that document was made, Patrick Byrnes was identified as a resident of the Little River St. Charles (near Quebec City). Patrick Byrnes further rectified this agreement on March 14, 1816 while probably still living in Little River St. Charles. An additional document for the "sale and conveyance" of land in Frampton Township from Pierre Edouard Desbarats taken before Notaire William Fisher Scott on March 20, 1822 indicated that Patrick Byrnes was seriously in arrears on the rent and purchase agreement.

Andrew Murphy received his first land concession for parts of lots 1 & 2 of range 3 of Frampton Township from Pierre Edouard Desbarats on January 24, 1816. It appears that Andrew Murphy may have settled on the lands prior to Patrick Byrnes doing so and was probably Frampton's first settler. It becomes obvious that Andrew was given first choice of the lands considering that Desbarats would establish the first grist mill and saw mill on an adjacent property. Because of the importance of this first Frampton land concession document it is provided in its entirety as follows:

On the twenty-fourth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixteen, Before us the undersigned Notaries Public duly admitted and sworn for the Province of Lower Canada residing in the City of Quebec, personally came and appeared Pierre Edouard Desbarats and George Pyke, both of the City of Quebec, Esquires, proprietors and owners of one quarter of the Township of Frampton adjoining the Seigneurie of Jolliet, of the one part,

And Andrew Murphy of the same place, farmer of the other part,

The said parties to these presents in the presence of us the said Notaries did and hereby do declare, covenant, stipulate and agree as follows: that is to say: whereas the said Pierre Edouard Desbarats and

## Traces Through World History

George Pyke are desirous of encouraging settlers upon the waste lands of the said quarter of the Township of Frampton by them owned as aforesaid and to grant to those who shall first establish themselves thereon certain advantages and to give them the most favorable titles to the said lands and whereas the said Andrew Murphy is desiring of settling and establishing himself on the said lands, now in order to carry these intentions and desires of the parties into effect, they the said Pierre Edouard Desbarats and George Pyke have given, granted and conceded and by these presents do give, grant and concede unto the said Andrew Murphy who did hereby doth accept, that is to say: a land situated, lying and being in the said quarter part of the said Township of Frampton in the third range of lots in the said township to be distracted from lots number one and two in the said third range containing six arpents, five perches, French measure, in front by thirty-one arpents in depth both same more or less, forming a superficie of two hundred and one arpents, bounded in front by the second range of lots in the said Township of Frampton and in the rear by the fourth range of lots in the said township, on the one side by land remaining to the said Pierre Edouard Desbarats and George Pyke and on the other side by the land granted on this day to Robert Wright in the second lot of the said third range. Said land to be measured, marked and bounded at the expense of the said Andrew Murphy by a sworn land surveyor as soon as practicable excepting therefrom what shall be herein after properly reserved by the said grantors – And whereas the said Andrew Murphy doth declare himself satisfied having viewed and examined said land the said Andrew Murphy to have and to hold the land hereby granted unto himself, his heirs and assigns from henceforth forever, subject nevertheless to the several conditions, restrictions and reservations herein after mentioned. That is to say: that the said Andrew Murphy shall and will make all the fences necessary to separate the said lot from the land remaining to the said grantors, and shall and will keep the same in good repair at his sole expense and likewise shall clear the said land and establish himself thereon immediately, *tenir feu et lieu*, and in default of so doing and in case the said grantee should abandon the said land without leaving any person thereon to cultivate the same during the period of one year the present grant and concession shall be utterly null and void and the said land and all the improvements thereon shall revert to the said grantors any law usage or custom to the contrary in any way notwithstanding.

And the said grantee doth hereby bind and oblige himself as soon as a grist mill shall have been built and erected upon the said quarter part of the said Township of Frampton to carry to the said grist mill and grind or cause to be ground all and every the wheat and other grain the produce of the said land at the said mill in as full and ample manner as if the said grantors had the right of banality as now enjoyed in the Province by the seigneurs or proprietors of seigneuries.

The present grant made for and in consideration that he the said Andrew Murphy, his heirs and assigns shall and will truly pay to the said grantors, their heirs, executors, curators, administrators or assigns the annual ground rent, *rente fonciere*, of one shilling for the quantity of fifty arpents of the said land and to the remaining one hundred fifty-one arpents and five perches the same are hereby sold to the said Andrew Murphy at the rate of two shillings and six pence per arpent making in the whole the sum of eighteen pounds, eighteen shillings, and nine pence current money of this Province the which sum shall and may remain into the hands of the said Andrew Murphy, his heirs and assigns *a titre de constitution derente*, so long as he or they shall wish to retain the same, he or they paying both said grantors, their heirs or assigns the interest on the said sum being one pound, two shillings, seven pence and half penny currency on the first day of January which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty. Said grantors making a remittance of the first three years of interest which may be payable to them with a view of encouraging the said grantee.

The present grant thus made in the further consideration that when and so often as there shall be a sale, conveyance or transfer for any consideration either in money or otherwise of the land hereby granted or any part thereof that they the said grantors, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall and will be entitled to claim, demand and receive of and from such purchaser or purchasers or other person acquiring the said lands as a mutation fine a sum equal to one sixteenth part of the price or consideration either in money or otherwise of the said sale or sales, transfer or transfers in a full and ample manner as lots *ventes aupaid* upon lands held *en routure* in the seigneuries of this Province, the same to be reserved by action in



## Traces Through World History

*exhibition de titre* and in the same manner as lots and rents are fixed for and recovered in this Province.

And the said Andrew Murphy doth hereby bind and oblige himself to furnish out of the quantity of land hereby granted such part thereof as may be required for highways and roads and doth further bond and oblige himself to conform and obey and keep all laws and ordinances respecting highways and roads in this Province and this without any diminution in the ground rent or sums to be paid by virtue of these presents.

And it is further expressly agreed that if there should be found within the land hereby any mill seats favorable either for grist or saw mills that the same shall not held and considered as making part of the land hereby granted but shall and will remain the property of them the said grantors who shall be at full liberty to take any quantity of the land surrounding the said mill seat not exceeding four acres for each mill. They paying to the said Andrew Murphy, the value of the improvements made thereon by the said Andrew Murphy if any there be, to be estimated and fixed by such experts to be named for that purpose by the said parties, the said grantors giving moreover to the said Andrew Murphy an equal portion of land to be taken from the unconceded woodland adjoining the land hereby granted.

And it was and is further declared and agreed by the said parties to these presents, that the saw mill at present erected on the quarter part of the said Township of Frampton appertaining to the said grantors and its appurtenances shall make no part of the land hereby granted, but that the same together with four acres of land in superficie to wit two acres on each side of the river and its appurtenances shall be and remain the property of the said grantors.

And the said grantors do hereby reserve to themselves the right of cutting and taking away all pine trees growing upon the said land except such part thereof as he the said Andrew Murphy may have occasion to make use of for building and other purposes of improvement of the said land.

And the said grantors do further reserve to themselves, their heirs and assigns all quarries of lime, mill or building stone which may be found within the said land hereby granted, with liberty to the said Andrew Murphy to make use of such part thereof as he may require for buildings and other improvements.

And for securing payment of the rent herein stipulated and the consideration money of the present grant and the performance of the conditions contained in this grant, the said Andrew Murphy did and hereby doth bind, mortgage and hypothecate all and every his property, real and personal, moveable and immoveable of which he is now possessed or may be possessed of hereafter and now especially the land hereby granted.

And for the due execution of these presents the said parties have respectively made election of their domiciles irrevocable as their actual places of abode at which places together promising and obliging and renouncing. Thus done and passed at the aforesaid City of Quebec in the office of J. Belanger, one of the said Notaries. The said parties having signed these presents after reading and subscribing with the said Notaries in testimony of the promises. Eleven marginal notes approved as good, one hundred and sixty words obliterated and null. Signatures of: Andrew Murphy, P.E. Desbarats, George Pyke, J. Belanger, Not. Pub., P. Gagnon, Not. Pub.

The document granted Andrew Murphy about 201 arpents of surface in lots number 1 and 2 of range 3 of Frampton Township. The adjacent property in lot 2 of range 3 was granted that same day to his brother-in-law Robert Wright (which would later be owned by Peter Murphy). There was an existing sawmill on adjacent property as well. The document says “... Andrew Murphy is desiring of settling and establishing himself on the said lands...,” so he and his wife and three children would soon establish their new home in the “waste lands” (wilderness) in 1816. The first mention of occupants of Frampton is made in the Ste. Marie de Beauce Parish register in the baptism record of Marie Louise Byrnes (daughter of Patrick Byrnes) on June 23, 1816 in which Andrew Murphy is identified as the godfather. This makes Andrew the first godfather of Frampton.

Life in the wilderness had its hardships. The burial of Andrew’s first wife, Mary Mackie,

## Traces Through World History

was recorded in the Ste. Marie de Beauce Parish register. Her death was recorded as September 25, 1817. Andrew Murphy was identified as a farmer in the Township of Frampton. Among the witnesses were John Byrnes and Robert Wright.

With three children to care for and his continued work in establishing a farm in Frampton, it wasn't long before Andrew Murphy found another wife. He married Elizabeth McMahon at Notre Dame de Quebec on July 28, 1818. The actual church building was probably Notre-Dame-des-Victoires in Lower Town. Elizabeth was from Enniscorthy in County Wexford, the same vicinity from which the Murphy family originated. Her parents were listed as the late Thomas McMahon and the late Marie Henrick. Andrew Murphy was identified as a farmer in the Parish of Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce. Among the witnesses were Andrew's brother Patrick Murphy and Elizabeth's cousin Michael Butler. So Elizabeth took up residence with Andrew in the wilds of Frampton and began caring for the children of his first marriage.

The birth and short lives of Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon Murphy's first two children were recorded in the Ste. Marie de Beauce parish register. Miles Murphy was born on May 9, 1819 and baptized on May 11, 1819. This Miles Murphy died on August 26, 1819 and was buried on August 27, 1819 having lived a little over three months. The second Miles Murphy was born on February 3, 1821 and baptized on February 18, 1821. This Miles Murphy died on May 1, 1821 and was buried on May 2, 1821 having lived about three months.

Andrew Murphy borrowed money from James Voyer on June 27, 1820 before Notaire Jean Belanger. Andrew Murphy paid off the purchase price for his land in lots 1 and 2 of range 3 in Frampton Township on November 28, 1821 and gained title to his farm. The receipt and acknowledgment of title was attached to his original land concession document of 1816 before Notaire Jean Belanger.

Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon Murphy's first child to live to adulthood, Thomas Murphy was born on March 2, 1822 and baptized at Ste. Marie de Beauce on March 16, 1822.

Like most of Frampton's early settlers, Andrew remained occasionally employed in Quebec City where he was a member of the Irish community. The maritime and timber industries were booming in the Port of Quebec. Andrew had been employed earlier as a timber inspector in the port. Andrew worked his way up in the ship yards until he became a ship carpenter. In an apprentice agreement taken before Notaire Archibald Campbell on May 27, 1823, Andrew Murphy gave consent for his brother Miles Murphy to become an apprentice ship carpenter for Quebec City boat builder James Young. In that document Andrew Murphy was identified as Miles Murphy's brother and "tutor." Patrick Daly, tavern keeper, and Peter Sheridan posted the sum of 10 £ for security of the agreement. Being a tutor implies that Andrew Murphy was a master ship carpenter employed by James Young. Patrick Daly was Andrew Murphy's brother-in-law and Patrick Daly's address in Lower Town of Quebec City was next door to that of James Young's business. In a March 1, 1825 document taken before Notaire Archibald Campbell, ship carpenter Andrew Murphy agreed to sponsor the apprenticeship of a Moses Murphy to block maker Peter Baldwin. In another Notaire Archibald Campbell document dated June 5, 1826, ship carpenter Andrew Murphy made an agreement with Francois Petit of St. Roch to serve in "his capacity of carpenter" for a "certain ship or vessel" now being built by Francois Petit. He agreed

## Traces Through World History

to continue the work until the vessel is finished and launched. Andrew Murphy was to be paid six shillings per day. Francois Petit also agreed to provide Andrew Murphy with “board and lodging together with his wife.” So there is little doubt that Andrew Murphy lived his life in two communities, Frampton and Quebec City. This placed him in an environment in which he would remain acquainted with some of Quebec’s prominent citizens, including Pierre Edouard Desbarats, the founder of Frampton. Andrew Murphy undoubtedly played a significant part in attracting Irish relatives and friends from their home in the County of Wexford to become settlers in Frampton. It is somewhat ironic that some of the ships he would be involved in constructing would eventually carry thousands of his Irish compatriots to North America during the great “famine” emigration of the 1840s.

Andrew Murphy, Peter Murphy and Pierre Edouard Desbarats requested a survey by William Ware of the line between his property at lot 2 of range 3 of Frampton Township from that owned by Peter Murphy on November 15, 1824.

Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahan Murphy had two more children who were baptized at Ste. Marie de Beauce prior to the 1825 census. Miles Murphy was born on January 26, 1824 and baptized on January 27, 1824, Margaret Murphy was born on April 17, 1825 and baptized on April 19, 1825. In 1824, a petition was made by the Catholics of the Township of Frampton. Andrew Murphy affixed his name to this petition and was listed as “Andrew Murphy, wife, 5 children.” The five children were probably Charles Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Andrew Murphy, Thomas Murphy and Miles Murphy.

The 1825 Census of Lower Canada was taken on October 17, 1825. It was a “heads of household” only census. The only name listed was the head of household and the members of the household were described only in term of their age range. Andrew Murphy was listed in Frampton Township with a household of eight (eight was listed and is probably correct, but the total number actually was nine). Three persons were less than 6 years of age, one person was age 6 to 14, two persons were age 14 to 18, one person was a married male age 25 to 40, one person was a single female less than age 14, one person was a married female age 14 to 45. From this description, a reasonable “guess” would likely result in the household including at least the following persons: Andrew Murphy, Elizabeth McMahan Murphy, Charles Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Andrew Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Miles Murphy and Margaret Murphy.

Twins, William and Moses Murphy, were born to Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahan Murphy on August 23, 1827 and they were baptized at Ste. Marie de Beauce on August 26, 1827. A burial was recorded at Ste. Marie for William Murphy on December 10, 1827 with a death date of September 2, 1827. A burial record for Moses Murphy has not been found, but it is believed that he died before 1830.

Andrew Murphy was soon to gather the respect and trust of many in the Frampton community. In an estate inventory document requested by Anne Colpitts, widow of Thomas Kell taken before Notaire Charles Edouard Reny on March 23, 1827, Andrew Murphy was named as one of the executors of the estate. On June 14, 1829, Andrew Murphy was appointed as one of the first Frampton school trustees by Edouard Desbarats in a document taken before Notaire Charles Edouard Reny.

Andrew Murphy was appointed one of the first Marguilliers (Church Wardens) of St.

## Traces Through World History

Edouard de Frampton Catholic Church in October of 1829. He and Peter Murphy served as marguilliers together along with Edward Brennan. Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon Murphy would have three more children that were all baptized at this newly founded parish. John Murphy was baptized on June 25, 1831 and it was noted that he had been born 6 weeks ago which would make his approximate birth date May 14, 1831. An infant who died the same day was born on June 15, 1833. Nicolas Murphy was born on July 5, 1834 and baptized on the same day.

Andrew Murphy was also interested in bettering his own financial situation. There were still several lots of land in Frampton Township owned by the Crown that had yet to be granted. Andrew made a plea for such land in the following letter dated July 9, 1829:

Frampton, July 9, 1829, Mr. Davidson, Sir, I write a few lines to you in regard to a crown lot of land that is very close to my land in Frampton. The lot I wish to get is lot no. 3 in the 6th range. Sir, I should have put in for that lot before but I understood here in Frampton that it was sold. When my cousin Donoghue (either Moses or William Donahue) was done this last week Mr. Hatton gave him the no. of this lot with some more on the 7<sup>th</sup> range. Sir, I would be very much obliged to you if you could do this. No. 3 or half of it or get Mr. Felton to do it for me. Sir, you will be please let the bearer Mr. Fitzhony (Fitzhenry) have an answer by word will do and I shall comply. Your Most Obedient Humble Servant, Andrew Murphy.

Andrew Murphy was not the first “Captain of Militia” for Frampton. That distinction belonged to Frampton resident William Wawne who was appointed a Lieutenant of Militia on March 1, 1827. However, Wawne didn’t live in Frampton for long and Andrew was appointed Captain of Militia for Frampton on April 6, 1831. The Captain of Militia was more than just a part-time military officer. The “Captain” was more-or-less the ex-officio mayor of the settlement. Andrew carried out such responsibilities as president of the school boards, president of “coroner jury inquests,” enforcer of the parish tithes, and perhaps some “police” functions. The following is a description of a “militia Captain” from the *Historic Tales of Old Quebec*:

A militia captain was quite an important personage in many ways in days past. He was obliged to furnish the militia required by the Governor, in church had the distinction of occupying a pew immediately in rear of the seigneur, drilled all able bodied men in his neighborhood and directed the road making or other public works. He also served as deputy to the French Intendent, whose ordinances he not only read at the church door, but enforced as well. The officer had another privilege which was considered no small honor, that of having the right to erect a flagstaff opposite his residence, from which the French flag (prior to the British take over) proudly floated on many occasions. This latter practice was still in order in the past century in the rural districts surrounding Quebec at least and it was no unusual thing to see flagstaffs in front of the rural houses of volunteer officers from which the Union Jack flew on special occasions, on national and other holidays.

The 1831 census for Lower Canada was taken between June 1 and October 1, 1831. Andrew Murphy is listed in the 1831 census in Frampton in a household of eleven. All eleven persons were reported to be Roman Catholics. Two persons were less than age 5, three persons were age 5 to 14, one person was a single male age 18 to 21, two persons were single males age 21 to 30, one person was a married male age 30 to 60, one person was a female less than age 14,

## Traces Through World History

and one person was a married female age 14 to 45. From this description, a reasonable “guess” would likely result in the household including at least the following persons: Andrew Murphy, Elizabeth McMahon Murphy, Charles Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Andrew Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Miles Murphy, Margaret Murphy, William Murphy and John Murphy. The remaining single male age 21 to 30 remains a mystery, but may have been a relative to help work the farm. The census further identified Andrew Murphy as a farmer of a 400 acre farm. He had 120 improved acres in 1831. He had 12 cows, 2 horses, 5 sheep, 11 hogs, 20 minots of wheat, 150 minots of oats and 500 minots of potatoes. Incidentally, his neighbor listed in the census next to his name was Peter Murphy.

Andrew Murphy’s duties as a marguillier of the St. Edouard de Frampton parish and Captain of Militia of Frampton were quite varied and rather well recorded. He was one of the settlers signing a request that a priest be assigned to the St. Edouard de Frampton Catholic Church on December 9, 1831. He made a pledge to donate 1 £ for support of the priest and the parish. One of the first resolution of the marguilliers was dated August 5, 1832. The fabrique (marguilliers and cure) were: Andrew Murphy, Walter Fitzgerald, Peter Murphy and Edward Brennan. The resolution spelled out the land that had been given by the late Pierre Edouard Desbarats for the chapel and cemetery. As Captain of the Militia, Andrew Murphy served as president and chairman of any coroner’s inquests that had to be conducted. At least two such inquests were made under his supervision: the death of Esther Kelly on December 21, 1831 and the death of Norry Dunn on December 22, 1832. As Captain of the Militia, he also served as president of all of the school boards in West Frampton. He would conduct elections and issue school board proclamations announcing the names of the school trustees. He issued proclamations as follows: one on May 9, 1832, one on May 20, 1832, two on May 13, 1833, three on May 22, 1833, eight on August 11, 1834, one on August 12, 1834, and two on July 14, 1835. Even when Frampton citizens needed to borrow money under obligation contracts, Andrew Murphy tried to be helpful in offering reference as in the following note written on November 2, 1833 to Antoine Charles Taschereau on behalf of Michael Doran:

To: A.C. Tachereau, St. Marie

Frampton

Mr. Tashereau,

Let the bearer Michael Doran, tells me that he have agreed with your honor, for a man that is to say, he is to pay for the price of his interest, he is able to pay the principle. I think there is no danger in dealing with Doran as I think there can’t be an honester man.

Sincerely Your Most Obedient Humble  
Servant,  
Andrew Murphy

P.S. I would thank you if you would let the bearer know when will be a Court at St. Marie or whether I will be able to try small causes as our people don’t pay, the Cure Mr. Grady his salary, as I am bound to the

## Traces Through World History

Lord Bishop to see the Priest paid his yearly salary.

This note also hinted of Andrew's duties to enforce the collection of "tithes" to support the cure of St. Edouard de Frampton parish.

Andrew Murphy's duties in Frampton Township were now perhaps so consuming that he was prevented from continuing any employment in the Quebec City area as a ship carpenter. Consequently he was now more dependent on generating income from his farming and land acquisition ventures. On February 9, 1833, Andrew Murphy borrowed 18 £, 10 shillings from the widow of the late Pierre Edouard Desbarats in an obligation contract taken before Notaire Charles Reny. To secure the contract, he mortgaged his land of about 200 arpents in lot number 1 of the third range, bounded in front by the lot belonging to the mill and on the south by the property belonging to Peter Murphy.

Andrew Murphy assisted his son Andrew Murphy in acquiring a horse in 1834. Andrew Murphy, Jr. made an obligation contract on November 22, 1834 before Notaire John J. Reny. The obligation was for the sum of 14 £ for the price of a horse from Henry H. Humphries of Bloomfield, Maine. Andrew Murphy, Jr. promised to pay the sum by October 1, 1835. Andrew Murphy, Sr. jointly obligated himself for the sum and mortgaged his own property in security for the contract.

Andrew Murphy made an effort to expand his farming ventures by accepting and receiving land concessions for seven lots of seigneurial lands. Generally a Seigneur might only grant a concession for one or maybe two lots of land to any person. However, Andrew Murphy was a personal acquaintance of Seigneur Charles Antoine Taschereau and that may have made a difference in him receiving concessions to seven lots at one time. The concessions were made to Andrew Murphy by Antoine Charles Taschereau on January 26, 1835 before Notaire John J. Reny. In those documents concessions were made for lots number 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81 in the fifth range of the Seigneurie of Taschereau. This range was also known as the "Village of St. Charles." This range of lots was adjacent to and ran parallel to the first range of Frampton Township. Each lot was 3 arpents of front by 18 arpents of depth for a total of 54 arpents of surface per lot. The total for all the lots was about 378 arpents of surface. For each lot, Andrew Murphy agreed to pay the annual cens and rent of 15 shillings and one denier which was equal to 18 livres and 3 sols. The first payments were to begin on November 11, 1837. Andrew Murphy agreed to build a house, a barn and a stable on each lot and to break ground and cultivate the lands. It is not certain what Andrew Murphy's intent was in receiving these concessions. He may have merely been "speculating" and intended to develop the farms and sell his interest to others. Further records have not been found as to how Andrew Murphy may have disposed of these properties. However, by the time the Seigneurial regime was abolished in 1863, all of these lots were no longer in possession of the Murphy family.

Andrew Murphy was the "First Citizen of Frampton" in many ways. He helped to settle Frampton Township by attracting many Irish relatives and friends from County Wexford to find a new life in Lower Canada. He helped to establish the first Catholic church in the township and served as a marguillier for several years. As Captain of the Militia he served as the leader of the expanding Irish community and assisted the citizens of Frampton in improving their lives.

## Traces Through World History

Andrew Murphy died in 1843 and his burial event found in the St. Edouard de Frampton Parish register is as follows:

The 24<sup>th</sup> January 1843, the undersigned Priest had buried in the cemetery of this township the body of Andrew Murphy, died the day before yesterday at the age of about 60, husband of Elizabeth Mahon of this township, present Patrick Butler and Joseph Reed who did not sign.

Andrew Murphy was buried in the Old Frampton cemetery on the site where the first Catholic chapel once stood. The newspapers in Quebec City did not often report on the deaths of persons living in the rural areas and in that era the publishing of obituaries had yet to become fashionable. But on January 26, 1843, 4 days after his death, *The Quebec Mercury* published the following death notice:

DIED. At the Township of Frampton, on the 24<sup>th</sup> instant, in the 60<sup>th</sup> year of his age, Mr. Andrew Murphy, for many years a Captain of Militia. He was the first settler in that Township; and a most excellent man, fulfilling all the relative duties of life in an exemplary manner.

Andrew Murphy's children by his first marriage seemed to find their lives and occupations in the Quebec City area and other places. Charles Murphy found his way to Monmouth, Maine where he married a Hannah Wilson Carleton in 1842. They lived in Greene, ME until about 1859 and then moved to Mason, ME. Charles and Hannah Murphy had eight children. Their descendants would all reside in Maine.

Patrick Murphy was married to Margaret Ennis on July 5, 1836 at Notre Dame de Quebec. In that record, one of the witnesses was a Thomas Murphy, identified as uncle of the groom. This Thomas Murphy was the husband of Mary Murphy Wright. A Peter Murphy was also a witness, but he was identified as a "friend" of the groom. Patrick Murphy made his life in Quebec City where he was a carter in the Champlain ward. He and his wife Margaret had three children all baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec. Margaret Ennis died before 1847. Patrick Murphy married his second wife, Bridget Murphy, on November 23, 1847 at Notre Dame de Quebec. He and Bridget had at least six children born in Quebec City.

Andrew Murphy and Mary Mackie's son Andrew Murphy, Jr. married Mary Murphy on October 13, 1840 at Notre Dame de Quebec. (Andrew Murphy's life is described below)

Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahan's daughter Margaret Murphy married Arthur Thorton on November 15, 1842 at St. Edouard de Frampton. Margaret and Arthur had two children born and baptized at Frampton, Frederick and Elizabeth. The only evidence of Margaret after that was a debt assignment document taken before Notaire Edward George Cannon on November 10, 1854, that indicated she was the widow of Arthur Thorton living in Quebec City. In another debt assignment document taken on November 27, 1854 before Notaire Cannon, Margaret was identified as being remarried to Pierce Magher of Etchemin, Quebec. It is not known where Margaret was after 1854.

Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahan's other children found their lives and occupations in the Frampton area. Thomas Murphy married Mary O'Farrell on January 11, 1845

## Traces Through World History

at St. Edouard de Frampton. (Thomas Murphy's life is described below) Miles Murphy married Bridget O'Farrell on January 11, 1848 at St. Edouard de Frampton. (Miles Murphy's life is described below) John Murphy married Ann Keegan on April 20, 1852 at St. Edouard de Frampton. (John Murphy's life is described below) William Murphy married Bridget Quigley on May 25, 1852 at St. Edouard de Frampton. (William Murphy's life is described below)

Elizabeth McMahon Murphy made a deed of gift to her son John Murphy on April 6, 1852 before Notaire Dominique L'Horty. She was identified as residing in the Township of Frampton adjoining the Seigneurie of Jolliet. She gave to her son John Murphy the land containing about 250 arpents of surface situated in Frampton Township in the third range of lots. The land was bounded in front by the second range, in the rear by the fourth range, on the one side by land belonging to Thomas Murphy (probably her other son) and Moses Murphy (may have been a relative), and on the other side by land belonging to James Murphy (Peter Murphy's son). This land was originally acquired from Pierre Edouard Desbarats and George Pyke on January 24, 1816. The land was given along with the house, barn and other buildings. The gift was made in return for John Murphy promising to take care of his mother for the rest of her life. She also gave all of her property to John Murphy, but reserved the right of "enjoying or possessing her estates and effects" in the same manner as before this deed of gift.

Elizabeth McMahon Murphy was buried on July 12, 1853 in the Old Frampton cemetery.

### **Mary Murphy (1781 – 1862)(Our 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandaunt)**

Mary Murphy was born to Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan Murphy in about 1787. She was probably born near the Townland of Tiknock in the Civil Parish of Kilcormick (Catholic parish of Oulart) in County Wexford. She came to Lower Canada in 1806 with her father Miles Murphy and the rest of the family.

Mary Murphy's future husband may also have arrived around 1806. On October 10, 1806, the *Quebec Gazette* newspaper published a list of those who had letters remaining at the Post Office. On this list was the name of Robert Wright. Robert Wright and Mary Murphy were "joined in marriage by license from His Excellency Sir James Henry Craig, Captain General and Governor in Chief in British North America" on May 24, 1809 at St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church in Montreal. Mary Murphy's age in that record was 22 and Robert Wright's age was 25. If Mary Murphy's age was correct then her birth year would have been 1787. This was the first Protestant marriage performed for a Frampton Irish progenitor.

Mary Murphy Wright and her husband Robert Wright had their first children in Lower Canada in the form of the birth of triplets on April 22, 1810. This baptism event was recorded on April 23, 1810 in the Notre Dame de Quebec parish register. The children's names were Robert Wright, Catherine Agathe Wright and Esther Wright. However the children did not live long. Robert Wright lived two days, Esther Wright lived 4 days and Catherine Agathe Wright lived 14 days. In those baptism and burial records, Robert Wright was identified as a day laborer living in Quebec City.

Mary Murphy Wright's father, Miles Murphy, had a petition drawn up on December 3, 1810 to formally request a grant of land on the new Shipton Road (Craig's Road). He was



## Traces Through World History

making his request for himself and his family. He included in his application “. . . Robert Wright his son in law for himself and Mary Murphy his wife.” Amended to the document was a proposed distribution of lands to Miles Murphy’s family dated December 6, 1810. All were proposed to receive 200 acres each in the seventh range of Inverness Township. Robert Wright was to be granted lot 3. No evidence has been found that Robert Wright and his wife were ever granted or settled on lands in Inverness Township.

Mary Murphy Wright and Robert Wright would have three more children born while they lived in the Quebec City area. These births were also recorded in the Notre Dame de Quebec parish register. Mary Wright was born on March 12, 1811. In that record, Robert Wright was identified as a merchant in Quebec City. Margaret Sara Wright was born on September 10, 1813. Ellen Wright was born on September 12, 1815. In that record, Robert Wright was identified as a sawyer in Quebec City.

On January 24, 1816, Robert Wright received a land concession in Frampton Township from Pierre Edouard Desbarats and George Pyke before Notaire Jean Belanger. His father-in-law Miles Murphy “of the parish of St. Foy” appeared on behalf of Robert Wright. The document said that Robert Wright was interested in “settling or establishing himself on the said lands.” That was in lot 2 of range 3 of Frampton Township. It was 6 arpents and five perches in front by 31 arpents in depth for a total surface of about 200 arpents. It was bounded in front by the second range of lots, in the rear by the fourth range of lots, on one side by the line between lots number 2 and number 3 and on the other side by the land granted to Andrew Murphy. Miles Murphy agreed to the following on behalf of Robert Wright: to build fences, clear the land, “establish himself thereupon immediately,” and cultivate it continuously for at least one year. He further agreed to pay a total of 18 £, 18 shillings, and one pence due on January 1, 1820. In absence of paying the total principle, the yearly interest would be 1 £, 2 shillings, 7 pence, and 1 half-penny. The document mentioned an existing sawmill on adjacent property that was 4 acres with 2 acres on each side of the river. Robert Wright ratified the document on March 21, 1816.

Robert Wright apparently did “establish himself thereupon immediately” as on August 9, 1818, Robert Wright and Mary Murphy Wright had their son John (born 8 Aug 1818) baptized at Ste. Marie de Beauce and in that record Robert Wright was identified as a farmer in Frampton. However, by the time their daughter Catherine Wright (born 7 Nov 1820) was baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec, Robert Wright was identified as an innkeeper in Quebec City. Catherine died 5 days later.

Robert Wright sold lot 2, range 3 of Frampton Township to Peter Murphy of Old Lorette on February 29, 1820 before Notarie Jean Belanger. In that document Robert was shown as a resident of Frampton.

Robert Wright died accidentally on September 5, 1821. The coroner’s report attached to his burial record in the Drouin Collection was not completely legible. However, the burial record identified him as a “waterman” in Quebec City. A “waterman” is also known as a “log driver” on rivers and waterways, a most dangerous occupation.

Widow Mary Murphy Wright purchased some land from Rev. Antoine Villade in Ste. Marie de Beauce on November 17, 1822 as revealed by a payment agreement done in 1827.

Widow Mary Murphy Wright married Thomas Murphy on January 28, 1823 at Notre

## Traces Through World History

Dame de Quebec. Thomas Murphy's parents were Moses Murphy and Brigitte Bogan.

The 1825 Census of Lower Canada was taken on October 17, 1825. It was a "heads of household" only census. The only name listed was the head of household and the members of the household were described only in term of their age range. Miles Murphy was listed in Ste. Marie with a household of nine. Among these household members were: a married male age 40 to 60, a married female age 14 to 45, and a female less than age 14. Besides Miles Murphy and his wife Margaret Nowlan, this other married couple may have been Mary Murphy and her husband Thomas Murphy and at least one of her children by her first marriage.

On February 1, 1827, Mary Murphy Wright made a payment agreement with Rev. Antoine Villade for the purchase of land she bought in Ste. Marie in 1822. In that document, she was identified as first being married to the late Robert Wright and now being married to Thomas Murphy, inn keeper at Woolf's Cove in Lower Town of Quebec City. It was for the payment of two hundred livres at six percent interest that was the purchase price provided in the original sale contract on November 17, 1822. Her brother-in-law, Patrick Daly, inn keeper, residing on Champlain St. in Pres-de-Ville of Lower Town in Quebec City provided security for this agreement. Her husband Thomas Murphy signed this document with her.

Thomas Murphy was appointed executor of the testament of his father-in-law Miles Murphy on August 24, 1832. In that document, he was identified as a tavern keeper residing at Woolf's Cove. On September 1, 1832, Thomas Murphy entered into an engagement contract with Sarah Cook Shearon in which he agreed to take in her son John Shearon to work in his business.

Thomas Murphy leased a house in the Pres de Ville part of Lower Town of Quebec City on Champlain Street in the area of Irvine's wharf from James Hamilton on January 14, 1833. In that document, he was identified as a tavern keeper. Thomas Murphy, tavern keeper, received a signification to begin making lease payments to John Sewell and Alexander Hamilton on May 6, 1834 before Notaire William de Lery. This was for a lease he apparently had already been leasing from James and Thomas Gibbs for premises in the Lower Town of Quebec City known as Irvine's Wharf. Thomas Murphy had first made this lease on November 19, 1831 before Notaire MacPherson. Thomas Murphy's step-daughter Mary Wright was a witness to this event.

Margaret Nowlan Murphy made a testament on March 3, 1837 before Notaire Charles Edouard Reny. She bequeathed to her children, Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy a 160 acre farm (presumed to be the family homestead) in the Seigneurie of Tascereau in the parish of Ste. Marie on the northeast side of the Chaudiere River. This farm is bordered on the northwest by the farm of Thomas Murphy. This implies that Thomas Murphy and his wife Mary Murphy were occupying the farm next to the old Miles Murphy farm in 1837. Margaret Nowlan Murphy made another testament on March 2, 1838 before Notaire John J. Reny. In this testament she gives all her property "moveable and immoveable, real or personal goods" to her son Miles Murphy, her daughter Dolly (Dorothy) Murphy, and her granddaughters Margaret and Mary Wright, who were the daughters of Mary Murphy and Robert Wright.

Mary Murphy and the late Robert Wright's daughter Mary Wright married Michael Cullen on March 2, 1840 at Notre Dame de Quebec. Michael Cullen's parents were John Cullen and Bridget White. Michael Cullen was identified as a merchant in Quebec City. The witnesses

## Traces Through World History

were Moses Corrigan and Thomas Murphy. Thomas Murphy was identified as “Uncle” of the bride, when in fact he was her step father.

On August 25, 1840, Mary Wright Murphy received a receipt from Benjamin Tremain for payment of a debt of three pounds five shillings and four pence that her father Miles Murphy had owed before Notaire Edward Glackmeyer. He had owed this money from an obligation contract he had made with Benjamin Tremain on June 2, 1818 before Notaire Lelivre. Her involvement in this payment and receipt may have been due to her duties in administering the estate of her father.

Thomas Murphy made a contract for building a house on land in the first range of the Seigneurie of Taschereau in Ste. Marie with joiner/carpenter Adrein Bergeoin dit Langevin on June 25, 1847 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. On February 25, 1848 he received some ratifications for his ownership and control of lands in the first range. These documents were taken before Notaire John J. Reny. The first document was made by Catherine Henedine Dionne, widow of Pierre Elzear Taschereau to Thomas Murphy and his wife Mary Murphy. It was for the “front” and “back” parts of lots number 8 and 9 of the first range of the Seigneurie of Taschereau in the Parish of Ste. Marie de Beauce. The “front” part of lots 8 and 9 was 4 arpents of front by the depth of the King’s Road to the Chaudiere River. It was joined on the north west side by land owned by the heirs of Charles Chaussegros de Lery and on the other side by land owned by the representatives of the late Miles Murphy (Mary Murphy’s father). The “back” part of lots 8 and 9 was 2 arpents of front by about 35 arpents of depth in the first range of the Seigneurie of Taschereau. It was bordered in front by the King’s Road and in depth by about 35 arpents. The second document was made by Catherine Henedine Dionne, widow of Pierre Elzear Taschereau to Thomas Murphy who was acting as guardian for Miles Murphy, Dorothy Murphy, and Margaret Wright of Quebec City. These were the “representatives of the late Miles Murphy” mentioned above. Thomas Murphy was acting on their behalf because of *imbicilite*, (this is a French word implying that they may have been mentally inadequate or lack sufficient intellect to act for themselves) and Margaret Wright who was living in Quebec City and wasn’t able to act for them. This second document ratified the ownership of lots number 10 and 11 in the first range of Taschereau in the Parish of Ste. Marie. One of these lots was 2 arpents of front by about 46 arpents of depth and the other was 4 arpents of front by about 40 arpents of depth. Both lots were bordered in front by the Chaudiere River and in depth to the King’s Road on the front of St. Gabriel (Concession St. Gabriel, second range) and on the north west side in part by land belonging to Thomas Murphy and in part by land belonging to Jacques Gosselin. On the other side to the south east in part by land belonging to the heirs of George Louis Taschereau and in part by land belonging to Charles Belodeau. Thomas Murphy leased some of this land in the first range bordering on the Chaudiere River in the Seigneurie of Taschereau of Ste. Marie to John Hunt on March 27, 1850 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse.

Thomas Murphy continued to manage his farming enterprises for several years and conducted business with a variety of men in the Parish of Ste. Marie. He borrowed money under an obligation contract on three occasions from Jacques Beaucher dit Morency on November 14, 1855, July 16, 1857, and July 18, 1859 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. He received a transfer of funds from Marcel Theberge on August 11, 1860 and then borrowed money under an

## Traces Through World History

obligation contract to Marcel Theberge on August 20, 1860 before Notaire Jean Baptiste Bonneville.

Mary Murphy Wright's daughter Margaret Wright was married to John Mahoney on August 9, 1859 at Ste. Marie de Beauce. John Mahoney was a resident of Ste. Marie and his parents were Maurice Mahoney and Helen Casey. Thomas Murphy and Mary Murphy were long time members of the Parish of Ste. Marie. Thomas Murphy made a lease for a pew at the Ste. Marie church on January 11, 1852 before Notaire Joseph Reny. He leased a pew at the Ste. Marie church on December 18, 1859 before Notaire Jean Baptiste Bonneville.

As the last child of Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowlan Murphy still living on the "Murphy homestead" in the first range of the Seigneurie of Taschereau in the Parish of Ste. Marie, Mary Murphy Wright had acquired much of the ownership and authority over the property once owned by her parents. Further, her husband Thomas Murphy had acquired the adjacent lands as well and Mary had the guardianship of her brother and sister, Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy who had been left on the "Murphy homestead" property in the will of Margaret Nowlan Murphy. There is little doubt that Mary's husband Thomas Murphy was the primary farmer on these lands. Mary Murphy Wright made a testament on July 18, 1860 before Notaire Thomas Jacques Taschereau. In that document she was identified as residing with her husband Thomas Murphy in the Parish of Ste. Marie de Beauce. She asked that masses be said for the peace of her soul and that her just debts be paid. She provided that Thomas Murphy, her husband, be able to enjoy the use of all her property during his lifetime on condition that he will take care and use the property as a good father of the family. She required that a property inventory be made and designated Thomas Murphy as her universal legatee. She stated that Thomas Murphy shall not have the right to sell any of the moveable property except for managing the house and farm. She required that Thomas Murphy keep with him her brother and sister, Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy during their lifetimes and give them the same care as she would and further that Thomas Murphy keep with him and entertain and cherish her daughter Ellen Wright. She bequeathed to Ellen Wright, her daughter, all of her property, but if Ellen Wright should marry or die without any heirs, then the property would revert to her daughter Mary Wright, wife of Michael Cullen. She appointed as executors her son-in-law Michael Cullen of Quebec City and Henri Elzear Duchesnay and Alexandre de Lery, both of Ste. Marie.

Thomas Murphy was enumerated in the 1861 Canada census as a farmer of 240 acres on a farm in the first range northeast in the Seigneurie of Taschereau in Ste. Marie de Beauce. He had 120 acres under cultivation in 1861, He was occupying the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law Miles Murphy. His brother-in-law Miles Murphy, his sister-in-law Dorothy Murphy, and step daughter Ellen Wright were living in his household in 1861.

Mary Murphy Wright died at about age 81 on January 12, 1862 and was buried at Ste. Marie de Beauce on January 13, 1862.

Thomas Murphy was recorded in the *Cadastrés Abregés des Seigneuries de District de Québec* as the owner of lot number 10 in the first range of the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie (Taschereau). Miles Murphy and Dorothy Murphy were recorded as the owners of lot 11 in the first range.

Dorothy Murphy, sister of Mary Murphy Wright, died on March 27, 1866 at about age 70

## Traces Through World History

and was buried at Ste. Marie de Beauce on March 29, 1866. Thomas Murphy, husband of Mary Murphy Wright, died on April 24, 1868 at about age 88 and was buried at Ste. Marie de Beauce on April 28, 1868. Miles Murphy, Mary Murphy Wright's brother, died on March 8, 1871 at about age 79 and was buried at Ste. Marie de Beauce on March 10, 1871. This essentially left Ellen Wright, daughter of Mary Murphy Wright, as sole resident and owner of the Murphy farms in Ste. Marie.

The Grandson of Robert Wright and Mary Murphy, William Patrick Cullen, was granted power of attorney on behalf of his brothers and sisters and Ellen Wright on December 13, 1875 before Notaire Joseph Alphonse Chaperon to seek a mortgage on the original Miles Murphy farms in Ste. Marie.

Ellen Wright sold some of the Murphy land in the first range of the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie (Taschereau) to Henry Charles Crawford on December 15, 1879 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. Ellen Wright is found in the 1881 Canada census as a farmer living in Ste. Marie de Beauce. Living with her was her Nephew Thomas Cullen, son of Michael Cullen and Mary Wright Cullen. Ellen Wright died on February 22, 1884 at about age 70 and was buried at Ste. Marie de Beauce on February 26, 1884.

Robert Wright and Mary Murphy Wright's daughter Mary was married to Michael Cullen. Michael Cullen was a grocer in the St. Roch parish near Quebec City. They had at least six children, most of whom lived in the Quebec City area. One of their sons, Thomas Cullen, went to live in Ste. Marie de Beauce with his Aunt Ellen Wright before 1881, probably to help her farm the Murphy lands there. He married Ombeline Turmel and they lived in Ste. Marie de Beauce. They had at least seven children and were still living in Ste. Marie in 1901.

### **Catherine Murphy (1784 – 1862)(Our 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandaunt)**

Catherine Murphy was born to Miles Murphy and Margaret Nowland about 1784 probably near the Townland of Tiknock in the Civil Parish of Kilcormick (Catholic parish of Oulart) in County Wexford. Catherine Murphy came to Lower Canada in 1806 with her father Miles Murphy and the rest of the family. Catherine Murphy lived with the Miles Murphy family from 1806 to 1811 on farm land near Little River St. Charles. She moved with them onto a leased farm in Sillery in 1811 until they moved to Ste. Marie de Beauce in 1817. She resided in Ste. Marie de Beauce with her family until her marriage in 1827.

Catherine Murphy appears to have been quite active in the parish activities at Ste. Marie de Beauce. She stood as godmother at least nine times between 1821 and 1827. She was godmother to three of her brother Andrew's children, Miles (1821), Thomas (1822), and Miles (1824). She was godmother to John Murphy (1824), son of Martin Murphy and Mary Foley who would grow up to be a significant early settler of Santa Clara County, California. She was godmother to five other early "Frampton Irish" children.

Catherine Murphy entered into a marriage contract with William McNaughton on February 4, 1827 before Notaire John J. Reny. William McNaughton was identified as a farmer residing in the Township of Leeds. Catherine Murphy was residing in the Parish of Ste. Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Miles Murphy pledged to give a dowry of 100 £ to be paid over a period of five

## Traces Through World History

years. William McNaughton made a dowry of \$ 50 Spanish. The witnesses were: William McNaughton, his father; Michael McNaughton, his brother; Margaret Nowlan, her mother; Andrew Murphy, her brother; Patrick Carton, brother-in-law (of Margaret Nowlan); Moses Donahue, her cousin. Catherine Murphy married William McNaughton on February 20, 1827 at Ste. Marie de Beauce. William McNaughton was the son of William McNaughton and Bridget Cannon. The witnesses were: William McNaughton, father of the groom; Michael and John McNaughton, brothers of the groom; Miles Murphy, father of the bride; Patrick Carton (uncle of the bride); and Moses Donahue, cousin of the bride.

William McNaughton received a land concession for lot number 9 in Concession Ste. Marie West of the Seigneurie of Beaurivage (St. Gilles) from G.W. Wickensted on March 21, 1828 before Notaire John J. Reny. This was in an area that would become the Parish of St. Sylvestre. The farm was located a few miles east of St. Sylvestre on the north side of Ste. Marie road. On November 5, 1828, William McNaughton was elected to be one of the first marguilliers of the Parish of St. Sylvestre.

William McNaughton and Catherine Murphy McNaughton's son Charles was born on May 16, 1829 and was baptized at St. Sylvestre on June 23, 1829. Charles would be their only child. William McNaughton died on August 21, 1857 and was buried at St. Sylvestre on August 23, 1857. Catherine Murphy McNaughton died on January 24, 1862 and was buried at St. Sylvestre on January 26, 1862.

Charles McNaughton married Mary Manning on February 4, 1851 at St. Sylvestre. They lived on the farm established by his father William McNaughton. They had nine children born in St. Sylvestre. In 1867, Charles McNaughton and his family moved to Inver Grove, Minnesota. The descendants of William McNaughton and Catherine Murphy McNaughton are numerous in Minnesota.

### **Helen Murphy (1793 – 1845)(Our 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandaunt)**

Helen or Ellen Murphy was born sometime before 1793, probably near the Townland of Tiknock in the Parish of Kilcormick (Catholic parish of Oulart) of County Wexford, Ireland. She lived with her family there and was a witness to the atrocities of the Rebellion of 1798. In the fall of 1798, an Eleanor Murphy gave testimony in the Court Martial (sometime between Sep 1798 and Dec 1798) of prisoner John Walsh concerning the murder of John Keating. The name Ellen or Eleanor were equivalent names to Helen. At her young age, Eleanor Murphy said that she saw John Keating on the high road going towards Enniscorthy, that he was followed by several persons and that nearest of them to him was the prisoner and Matthew Walsh and that Walsh was armed with a pistol.

In 1806, Helen Murphy went with her family to Lower Canada. Helen Murphy first married Patrick Daly on January 17, 1814 at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Quebec City. A Martin and Eleanor Fitzgerald were their witnesses. In that record, Patrick Daly was shown as about 23 years old and Helen Murphy was shown as about 22 years old. On February 8, 1814, Patrick Daly and Helen Murphy were married again at the Notre Dame de Quebec and Martin and Eleanor Fitzgerald were their witnesses once again. Patrick Daly had arrived in

## Traces Through World History

Lower Canada in about 1813. He was from Ireland and his parents were Terrence Daly and Elizabeth Roverty. Patrick Daly would establish himself as a building owner/landlord, inn keeper, tavern keeper and grocer in the Pres de Ville area of Lower Town in Quebec City right near many of the wharfs and piers where ship construction and loading was occurring and Irish emigrants were stepping off the ship onto North American soil for the first time.

Patrick Daly and Helen Murphy's first child, John Daly, was born on November 17, 1814 and baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec but died two months later on January 22, 1815. Their daughter, Elizabeth Daly, was born on December 10, 1815 and was baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec.

Patrick Daly's first acquisition of property was in a deed of cession he received from Paul Lacroix on April 23, 1816 before Notaire Lelievre. This deed of cession is mentioned in a later inventory of his property taken on March 7, 1843 before Notaire Josiah Hunt. He then leased a house from John Bryson on December 30, 1816 before Notaire Archibald Campbell. Starting with a lease of a house to a Thomas Watson on February 16, 1818 before Notaire Archibald Campbell, Patrick Daly would make leases and agreements in regards to his ownership of buildings and rooms in the Lower Town of Quebec City to nine other persons in the register of Archibald Campbell.

Patrick Daly and Helen Murphy had four more children who were all baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec. Bernard Daly was born on February 19, 1818, John Daly was born on October 26, 1819, Helen Daly was born on April 20, 1821 and Thomas Daly was born on April 9, 1823.

Patrick Daly often assisted his Murphy in-laws with their business transactions. On May 26, 1819, Patrick's father-in-law Miles Murphy borrowed 90£ from Andrew Duggan of Quebec City in an obligation contract taken before Notaire Archibald Campbell. In that document Patrick Daly, a tavern keeper in Quebec City, promised to pay the said debt if Miles Murphy should default. On May 27, 1823, Miles Murphy, Jr. apprenticed himself to boat builder James Young of Quebec City before Notaire Archibald Campbell. Miles Murphy, Jr.'s brother-in-law Patrick Daly, tavern keeper of Quebec City, bound himself for 10£ for security of this agreement. In *The Quebec Directory for 1822*, Patrick "Daily" was shown as an inn-keeper with an address in Lower Town of Quebec City of 15 Pres de Ville St., boat builder James Young's address was shown as 14 Pres de Ville St.

Patrick Daly and Helen Murphy had a child named James Daly who was born and died the same day on July 10, 1825. About a month later their son Thomas Daly died on August 4, 1825. Both burials occurred at Notre Dame de Quebec.

Patrick Daly continued with his business dealings involving buildings in Lower Town. He received a deed of sale from John Coffin on January 24, 1826 before Notaire Plante. He received a deed of conveyance from John Reily on January 25, 1826 before Notaire L.L. McPherson. He also conducted a great deal of "land lord" business before Notaire Charles Denis Plante. In eight different documents taken in 1828 and 1829, Patrick Daly was consistently identified as a tavern keeper in the Pres de Ville area of the Lower Town part of Quebec City. In one document, he was identified as the owner of an adjacent wharf.

Patrick Daly and Helen Murphy's children Margaret Daly and Patrick Charles Daly were born on October 6, 1826 and September 5, 1829, respectively. Both of these baptisms took place

## Traces Through World History

at Notre Dame de Quebec.

Patrick Daly continued to build upon his Lower Town enterprises. He received four lots of land in the Lower Town of Quebec City from the Crown on September 28, 1829 before Notaire Archibald Campbell. He received a deed of sale and conveyance from John Reilly on April 18, 1831 before Notaire Charles Denis Plante. He received a deed of sale and conveyance from Palage Laurent on April 2, 1833 before Notaire J. Birch.

Patrick Daly and Helen Murphy had a set of twins, Mary and Thomas Daly, on January 27, 1832 and they were baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec. However, neither lived to adulthood. Thomas Daly died on May 10, 1836 and Mary Daly died on August 1, 1841. Further, their daughter Helen Daly died on January 31, 1842.

Patrick Daly and Helen Murphy's oldest daughter Elizabeth Daly was married to Donald Kennedy on September 26, 1836 in Montreal.

Helen Murphy's mother Margaret Nowlan Murphy made a testament on March 3, 1837 before Notaire Charles Edouard Reny. She bequeaths all her property to her children Miles Murphy, Jr. and Dorothy Murphy. However, in the event of both of their deaths, she provides that the property shall revert to her daughter Ellen (Helen) Murphy.

Helen Murphy's husband Patrick Daly died on November 1, 1841. Helene Murphy Daly requested an inventory of Patrick's considerable estate on March 7, 1843 before Notaire Josiah Hunt. In that document, Patrick Daly was identified as a grocer in his lifetime. Further that her daughter Elizabeth Daly and her husband Donald Kennedy were recently living in Bytown, but were now residents of Quebec City where Donald was a store-keeper. Her son Bernard Daly was a culler of timber and her son John Daly was a law student. Helen Murphy Daly further identified her minor children as Margaret Daly, age of about 15, Patrick Charles Daly, age of about 13, and Ann Daly, age of about eight years (although a baptism record has not been found for this child.) Bernard Daly was appointed by his mother as guardian of the minor children. A detailed list of all of the property was included in the document. The property in the house owned by the estate of Patrick Daly was valued at 80 £, 16 shillings. The money owed to the estate was over 400 £. The money the estate owed was 258 £. The following items of real estate were owned by the estate: a lot/emplacement of 30 feet of front between the King's Highway and the low water mark in the place called Pres-de-ville of Lower Town; a house on a lot of 23 feet of front on the King's Road in the place called Pres-de-ville of Lower Town; a lot of 12 feet of front with a small wooden house on the north side of Champlain St. in Quebec City; a lot of 12 feet of front in the place called Pres-de-ville in Lower Town; a lot/emplacement of 56 feet of front with a wooden house in the place called Pres-de-ville in Lower Town; and lots #8 and #9, each with 21 feet of front on the waterfront on Champlain St. Ellen Murphy Daly leased the back half of the second story of the house in Pres-de-ville in Lower Town on Champlain St. to Patrick Fitzgerald on March 7, 1843 before Notaire Josiah Hunt. On the same day and before the same notaire, she leased the two rooms on the second story of the same house to Aalice Gracewood, widow of John Johnston.

Helen Murphy Daly made a lease for plot #37 in St. Louis cemetery from the Fabrique of Notre Dame de Quebec on April 4, 1844 before Notaire Edward Glackmeyer.

Helen Murphy Daly's son Bernard Daly was married to Mary Ann McKutcheon on



## Traces Through World History

October 22, 1844 at Notre Dame de Quebec. Bernard Daly is found listed in *The Quebec Directory for 1847* as a culler living on Champlain St. He then seems to disappear from the Quebec records. Helen Murphy Daly died on July 12, 1845 and her burial was recorded at Notre Dame de Quebec.

John Daly was married to Dorothee Richardson on January 19, 1847 at Notre Dame de Quebec. John Daly is found listed in *The Quebec Directory for 1847* as an advocate (lawyer) age 29, residing on Buade St. He and his wife Dorothee had two sons, John Patrick Daly, born December 8, 1847 and William Bernard Daly, born May 23, 1849, both of who were baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec. John Daly died only two months after that on July 13, 1849. His wife Dorothee is found living with her sons in a Richardson household in Quebec City in the 1851 census.

Elizabeth Daly Kennedy is found with her husband Donald Kennedy and their family in Quebec City in the 1851 census. Her brother Patrick Charles Daly was living in her household at the time.

### **Andrew Murphy, Jr. (1816 – 1873)(Our 2<sup>nd</sup> great granduncle)**

Andrew Murphy, Jr. was born about 1816 in Quebec City. His parents were Andrew Murphy and his first wife Mary Mackie. His would live his young life on his father's newly established farm in Frampton. His mother died in 1817 when he was only about 1 year old. As it would be ten months before his father would remarry in 1818, he and his brothers Charles and Patrick most likely spent time with their Murphy aunts and uncles. Andrew's new wife would be Elizabeth McMahan who stepped up as the young children's step-mother and raised them at the farm in Frampton.

Andrew Murphy, Jr. married Mary Murphy on October 13, 1840 at Notre Dame de Quebec. Mary Murphy's parents are Peter Murphy and Mary Ennis. In that record, one of the witnesses was his Uncle Thomas Murphy. For the most part, Andrew Murphy made his life in Quebec City where he was a stevedore and later employed at the "timber tower" in the Champlain Ward. Mary Murphy's mother Mary Ennis' estate had a sale of moveables on May 18, 1850 before Notaire Edward Glackmeyer. Before the same notaire in the following month on June 11, 1850, Andrew Murphy leased the upper flat of a house on the south side of Champlain St. from the estate of Mary Ennis. Andrew Murphy and his family are found in the 1851 Lower Canada census on Champlain St. in Quebec City.

Andrew Murphy, Jr. and Mary Murphy had at least nine children. Peter was born June 3, 1844; Thomas was born February 1, 1847, but died August 27, 1850; Mary Ann was born May 2, 1849, but died on August 27, 1850; another Mary Ann was born July 26, 1851; and Andrew was born July 23, 1852. These five children were born in Quebec City and baptized at Notre Dame de Quebec.

In an attempt to relocate to Frampton, Andrew Murphy, Jr. purchased the land, house and grain mill property that was in lot 1 of range 3 of Frampton Township next to the Andrew Murphy, Sr. "homestead" on October 19, 1853 before Notaire Louis Panet. In that document he was identified as a stevedore in Quebec City. While living in Frampton, Andrew and Mary

## Traces Through World History

Murphy's daughter Mary was born February 7, 1854 and baptized at Frampton.

Andrew sold the Frampton "mill property" on April 10, 1854 to Napoleon Carrier also before Notaire Panet. The family then relocated back to Quebec City. Andrew and Mary Murphy had three more children in Quebec City. Thomas was born about 1855, Margaret was born on March 11, 1856, and Ellen was born in 1858.

Andrew Murphy made a notification of eviction to Henry Fanning to leave a house on Champlain St. in Lower Town on January 15, 1855 before Notaire Edward George Cannon. Before the same notaire on February 1, 1855, he leased a two story dwelling house on Champlain St. in Lower Town from Thomas Lane, the executor of the estate of Mary Ennis, widow of Peter Murphy. The sale of the grain mill in lot 1 of range 3 of Frampton Township was ratified by Napoleon Carrier on November 5, 1856 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. Thomas Wall made a declaration to the Clerk of the Court in Quebec City on August 17, 1861 before Notaire Edward Glackmeyer. This was in regards to him being the highest bidder for the moveable property that formerly belonged to Mary Murphy, wife of Andrew Murphy. Andrew Murphy is listed as employed at the "timber tower" in the 1861 Quebec Census in Champlain Ward of Quebec City. Andrew Murphy is listed as employed at the "timber tower" in the 1871 Quebec Census in Champlain Ward of Quebec City.

Andrew and Mary Murphy's son Andrew married Frances Burns on June 24, 1870 and they would live in Quebec City.

Andrew Murphy, Jr., gave a gift of a horse, a wagon, and a carter business to his son Peter Murphy on November 20, 1872 before Notaire James Walsh.

Andrew Murphy, Jr. died on May 19, 1873 and his burial is recorded in the St. Patrick's parish register in Quebec City.

Andrew and Mary Murphy's son Peter Murphy married Anastasia Driscoll on September 9, 1873 at St. Patrick's church in Quebec City. Peter and his family would migrate to Wausau, WI.

Andrew and Mary Murphy's son Thomas married Ellen Dooley on April 25, 1876. Thomas married a second time on January 12, 1880. Andrew and Mary Murphy's daughter Margaret married George Haggie on June 3, 1878. Andrew and Mary Murphy's daughter Mary Ann married John Guthrie on June 8, 1880. All of these marriages were at St. Patrick's Church in Quebec City.

Andrew Murphy, Jr's. wife Mary Murphy died on January 28, 1883 in Quebec City and was buried at St. Patricks.

### **Thomas Murphy (1822 – 1865)(Our 2<sup>nd</sup> great granduncle)**

Thomas Murphy was born on March 2, 1822 at Frampton and was baptized at Ste. Marie de Beauce. His parents were Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon. Thomas Murphy had his first communion at St. Edouard de Frampton on August 24, 1836. Thomas Murphy married Mary O'Farrell on January 11, 1845 at St. Edouard de Frampton. Mary O'Farrell was born on February 2, 1823 at Oulart Catholic Parish in County Wexford, Ireland. Her parents were Michael O'Farrell and Elizabeth Doran.

## Traces Through World History

Thomas Murphy was one of the St. Edouard de Frampton parishioners who signed a petition in 1845 to the Bishop wishing to retain Fr. William Dunn as Pastor.

Thomas and Mary had ten children born and baptized at Frampton. Elizabeth was born December 11, 1845; Mary Frances was born February 22, 1848; Ellen was born June 9, 1849; Bridget was born July 16, 1851; Ann was born July 8, 1853; Anne Catherine was born June 1, 1855; Andrew was born July 14, 1857; Michael was born July 29, 1859; Margaret was born October 26, 1861; and Johanna was born November 18, 1863.

Thomas Murphy received a transfer of land in the west ½ of lot 14, range 3 of Frampton Township from his brother Miles Murphy on July 17, 1856 before Notarie Joseph Noel Chasse. Thomas Murphy received a transfer of land in lot 23 of range 4 of Frampton Township from Michael O'Farrell on October 21, 1856 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. He then transferred this land to his brother-in-law John O'Farrell on the same day. In 1861, Thomas Murphy was a farmer of a 160 acre farm at lot 1 of range 4 of Frampton Township. He had 30 acres under cultivation in 1861.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Elizabeth married James Nugent on January 28, 1862 at Frampton. This Nugent family would live their lives in Frampton.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Ellen married Moses Jordan on January 13, 1874 at Frampton. Their first eight children would all be born at Frampton. They migrated with their family to Castroville, CA in 1889 where two more children were born.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Mary Frances married John P. McCarthy on January 9, 1882 at Frampton. This McCarthy family would migrate to Bangor and Lewiston, ME.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Johanna married Joseph Roy on October 28, 1882 at Frampton. They lived their lives in Quebec.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Ann married James Jordan on February 1884 at Frampton. This Jordan family would live their lives in Frampton.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Anne Catherine married James Begley in about 1888. James Begley and Anne Catherine lived in St. Patrice de Beaurivage in Quebec.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's son Michael married his cousin Helene Murphy on September 3, 1888 at Frampton. They would live their lives in Frampton.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Anne Catherine Murphy received a cash settlement from her brother Andrew Murphy on July 12, 1887 before Notaire Narcisse Doyer. In that document she was identified as the wife of James Bagley of St. Patrice de Beaurivage.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's son Andrew is listed in 1885 as a property owner in concession St. Alexander of Ste. Marguerite. He married Ann Quigley on October 2, 1888 at Frampton. They would migrate to the Neillsville, WI area. Andrew Murphy is found in the 1900 U.S. Census as living alone in Weston Township of Clark County, Wisconsin. In Andrew Murphy's obituary dated March 6, 1902, he was survived by his mother, five sisters and a brother, with two sisters living in California and the others in Canada.

Thomas Murphy and Mary O'Farrell's daughter Margaret went to California where she married James H. Eddy in about 1891.

Thomas Murphy died at Frampton on January 17, 1865. His widow Mary O'Farrell

## Traces Through World History

Murphy is listed in the 1881 census as a farmer in Frampton. A Mary Ann Murphy, age 4, and a Catherine Murphy, age 2, were living in this household in 1881. Mary O'Farrell Murphy made a testament on June 16, 1884 before Notaire Narcisse Doyer. In this testament, she left some land in lot 1 of range 4 of Frampton Township to her son Andrew Murphy, but only if Andrew returned to Frampton from the United States. On June 30, 1888 before Notaire Narcisse Doyer, Andrew Murphy gives land at lots 1 and 2, range 4 of Frampton Township and the property located thereon to his brother Michael on the condition that Michael promises to take care of Mary O'Farrell for the rest of her. Mary O'Farrell Murphy died on July 7, 1908 at Frampton.

### **Miles Murphy (1824 – 1900)(Our 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather)**

Miles Murphy was born on February 26, 1824 at Frampton and was baptized at Ste. Marie de Beauce. His parents were Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon. He grew up on his father's Frampton farm. Miles Murphy was confirmed at St. Edouard de Frampton on July 3, 1837. His future wife Bridget O'Farrell was confirmed at St. Edouard de Frampton in 1842. Miles Murphy was one of the St. Edouard de Frampton parishioners who signed a petition in 1845 to the Bishop wishing to retain Fr. William Dunn as Pastor.

Miles Murphy married Bridget O'Farrell on January 11, 1848 at St. Edouard de Frampton. Bridget's parents were Michael O'Farrell and Elizabeth Doran. Miles and Bridget had 11 children. Andrew was born on January 11, 1850; Elizabeth was born on May 19, 1851; Michael was born on May 6, 1852; Thomas was born on July 19, 1853; Mary was born June 3, 1855, but died on April 12, 1857. William John was born on July 1, 1856; Moses was born on November 14, 1857, John was born on July 25, 1859; Miles was born on December 6, 1860, Nicholas was born on June 25, 1863, but died on October 2, 1880; and Margaret was born on March 28, 1865. The first six children were baptized at Frampton and the last five were baptized at Ste. Marguerite. It appears that after 1856, Miles moved his household from Frampton Township to the Fief of St. Edouard in the Seigneurie of Jolliet in the parish of Ste. Marguerite.

Miles Murphy received a donation of the west ½ of lot 14, range 3 of Frampton Township from Michael O'Farrell on April 21, 1856 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. This donation was made on condition that Miles Murphy take care of Michael O'Farrell's father-in-law Patrick Moran. Miles Murphy transferred the land in the west ½ of lot 14, range 3 of Frampton Township to his brother Thomas Murphy on July 17, 1856 before Notarie Joseph Noel Chasse. Miles Murphy obtained a land concession for about 90 acres in the Fief of St. Edouard of the Seigneurie of Jolliet of Ste. Marguerite from the Late George Pyke on February 7, 1857 before Notaire Francois Rouleau. Miles Murphy transferred the southwest ½ of lot 14, range 3 of Frampton Township to Michael O'Farrell on March 24, 1858 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse.

The 1861 Agricultural census gives an excellent picture of how much "wealth" Miles Murphy had garnered in his lifetime in Ste. Marguerite. He was a farmer of a 90 acre farm at lot #671 of Concession St. Edouard (Seigneurie of Jolliet) of Ste. Marguerite. He had 40 acres under cultivation in 1861. In 1860, he had about 20 acres under crops, 20 acres of pasture, and 50 acres of woods and forest. His farm was valued at \$500 and his farm implements and machinery were

## Traces Through World History

valued at \$15. He had 1 ½ acres of land planted in barley and had 11 bushels of barley on-hand. He had ½ acre planted in rye with 8 bushels of rye on-hand. He had 7 acres planted in oats, and he had 120 bushels of oats on-hand. He had 1 acre planted in Indian corn and 100 bushels of Indian corn on-hand. He had 100 16 pound bundles of hay stored. He had 100 pounds of butter, 15 pounds of wool, and 13 yards of fulled cloth on-hand. He had 5 bulls, 6 steers or heifers, 5 milk cows and 1 horse for a value of \$40 worth of cattle and horses. He had 1 colt, 5 sheep, 3 pigs and a total value of livestock at \$149.

Miles Murphy was at a meeting of free tenants on April 30, 1861 for the purpose of selecting syndics (agents) for the construction of a church and sacristy at Ste. Marguerite. Miles Murphy was an inspector of canal ditches in Ste. Marguerite in a canal specifications document taken on September 7, 1861 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy is listed in Cadastres Abrege des Seigneuries in 1863 as having 90 acres at cadastre #3 in the Fief of St. Edouard of Ste. Marguerite. Miles Murphy leased a pew in Ste. Marguerite church on June 26, 1864 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy borrowed money under an obligation contract to Louis Dumont on April 22, 1874 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy bought some land in lots 3 and 4 of concession St. Alexander in the Seigneurie of Jolliet of Ste. Marguerite from Patrick Bearnly on April 24, 1874 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy received an acknowledgment of payment from Edward Marceau on June 26, 1874 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy received an acknowledgment of payment from Patrick Bearnly on August 18, 1874 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy donated some land at lot 3 and 4 of concession St. Alexander of the Seigneurie of Jolliet of Ste. Marguerite to his son Andrew on October 24, 1874 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy bought some land at lot 1 and 2 in the Fief of St. Edouard of the Seigneurie of Jolliet of Ste. Marguerite from Thomas Gorman on March 24, 1875 before Notaire Joseph Reny.

Four of Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell's children would be married in the Frampton area. Elizabeth married John McLane on May 11, 1875 at Ste. Marguerite. They would settle on land in Ste. Marguerite and later migrated to Neillsville, WI.

Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell's son Andrew married Bridget Donahue on January 19, 1882 at Frampton. They would migrate to La Crosse, WI.

Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell's son William John married Catherine Redmond on July 11, 1882 at Ste. Marguerite. They would migrate to Neillsville, WI.

Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell's son John married Bridget Jordan on June 26, 1883 at Frampton. They would migrate to Neillsville, WI

Miles Murphy's wife Bridget O'Farrell died on March 30, 1880 and is buried in the Frampton cemetery. Her gravestone there is the only surviving gravestone for any of our Frampton Irish ancestors.

Miles Murphy received an acknowledgment of payment from Louis Dumont on October 4, 1875 before Notaire Joseph Reny. Miles Murphy made a gift of land in lots 2 and 3 in Concession St. Edouard of Ste. Marguerite along with all moveable property to his son Michael Murphy on November 15, 1878 before Notaire Narcisse Doyer.

Miles Murphy is listed in the 1881 census as a renter from his sons. Miles Murphy was a witness at the burial of James McLane on April 5, 1882. Miles and his sons were often employed

## Traces Through World History

in the lumber industry in Maine and other parts of the United States.

Later in 1882, Miles Murphy and his family migrated to Neillsville in Clark County, Wisconsin. This migration involved all nine of his adult children and their spouses. A number of transactions would be required to secure farm properties in Neillsville. On October 5, 1882, Miles Murphy loaned \$125.00 to his son-in-law John McLane in which John mortgaged his farm in the southeast 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of section 9 of Township 25 north (Weston Township) and Range 2 west. On April 6, 1883, Miles Murphy loaned \$200.00 to his son William Murphy in which William mortgaged his farm in the northeast 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of section 15 of Township 25 north (Weston Township) and Range 2 west. On October 6, 1884, Miles Murphy loaned William \$67.00 on the same farm. Miles Murphy later lived on a farm in the northeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 15 of Township 25 north (Weston Township) and range 2 west.

Six more marriages of Miles Murphy and Bridget O'Farrell's children would occur in Wisconsin. Thomas married Mary Garrahan on August 8, 1883 at La Crosse, WI. Margaret married Bernard Zimmer on June 30, 1887 at Neillsville, WI. William John married a second time to Catherine McLane on November 17, 1891 at Neillsville, WI. Moses married Mary Redmond on July 7, 1891 at Neillsville, WI. Miles married Mary Agnes Conley on November 25, 1891 at La Crosse, WI. Moses married a second time to Emma Lyons on June 27, 1905 at Neillsville, WI.

Miles Murphy's son, Michael Murphy, remained single his entire life. He is found in the 1900 U.S. Census living in the household of his brother-in-law John McLane in Weston Township of Clark County, Wisconsin and his occupation was shown as a woodsman. Michael Murphy became a naturalized citizen on March 28, 1902 at Neillsville, WI. On August 28, 1902, Michael Murphy entered a homestead claim at the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of section 12 of Township 163 north and range 85 west near Sherwood, ND. This was near to the homestead of his nephew Miles McLane. By 1920, Michael Murphy was a lodger in Sherwood, ND. Michael Murphy died in St. Paul, MN after traveling there to seek treatment for cancer.

Miles Murphy died on January 17, 1900 in Weston Township and is buried in the Neillsville cemetery.

### **William Murphy (1829 – 1877)(Our 2<sup>nd</sup> great granduncle)**

William Murphy was born on March 11, 1829 at Frampton and was baptized at Ste. Marie de Beauce. His parents were Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon. William Murphy married Bridget Quigley on May 25, 1852 at St. Edouard de Frampton.

William and Bridget had 15 children all born in Frampton. Andrew was born on March 11, 1853; Elizabeth was born on August 13, 1854; Ann was born on March 31, 1855; Margaret was born in 1856; Mary Anne was born on May 1, 1857, but died on November 7, 1871; James was born on January 15, 1859; Thomas Ignatius was born on January 31, 1861; Bridget was born on September 26, 1862; Miles was born in June 1864, but died on April 1, 1866; Julie was born on February 6, 1866; Catherine was born on May 18, 1867; Ellen was born on December 7, 1868, Nicholas was born on May 16, 1870; William was born on December 9, 1871; and Miles was born in 1873.

## Traces Through World History

In 1861, William Murphy was a farmer of a 100 acre farm at lot 20 of range 6 of Frampton Township. He had 50 acres under cultivation in 1861. Bridget Quigley Murphy died on March 15, 1873 at Frampton. William Murphy died on October 5, 1877 at Frampton.

Very little is known about their descendants. William Murphy and Bridget Quigley's son Andrew migrated to American Fork, UT where he married Nancy Isabel Cooper. He later relocated to Albion, ID. He died in about 1904 in Idaho.

William Murphy and Bridget Quigley's son Thomas Ignatius Murphy is listed in the 1881 census as head of this household and as a farmer in Frampton. His sisters Margaret, Julia and Catherine, as well as, brothers Nicolas and William were living with him. Thomas married Katherine McNulty on May 6, 1890 at Winnipeg, Manitoba where they would live.

William Murphy and Bridget Quigley's daughter Julie married Thomas Kelly at St. Patrick's Church in Montreal.

### **John Murphy (1831 – 1902)(Our 2<sup>nd</sup> great granduncle)**

John Murphy was born on May 14, 1831 at Frampton. His parents were Andrew Murphy and Elizabeth McMahon. On April 6, 1852, John's mother Elizabeth McMahon Murphy made a deed of gift to him before Notaire Dominique L'Horty. She gave to him the land containing about 250 arpents of surface situated in Frampton Township in the third range of lots. The land was bounded in front by the second range, in the rear by the fourth range, on the one side by land belonging to Thomas Murphy (probably John's brother), and on the other side by land belonging to James Murphy (Peter Murphy's son). This land was originally acquired from Pierre Edouard Desbarats and George Pyke on January 24, 1816. The land was given along with the house, barn and other buildings. The gift was made in return for John Murphy promising to take care of his mother for the rest of her life. She also gave all of her property to John Murphy, but reserved the right of "enjoying or possessing her estates and effects" in the same manner as before this deed of gift.

John Murphy married Ann Keegan on April 20, 1852 at Frampton. John Murphy and Ann Keegan had 15 children who were all born and baptized at Frampton, but daughter Ellen Murphy was baptized at Ste. Marguerite. Mary was born on January 21, 1853; Elizabeth was born about 1855; Andrew was born on May 18, 1856; Ann was born on February 26, 1858; Bridget was born on Oct 6, 1859; John Nicolas was born on February 28, 1861; Thomas was born on July 27, 1862; Catherine was born on February 20, 1864, but died on July 6, 1882; Margaret was born on July 20, 1865; Helene was born on March 31, 1867; Agnes was born on July 16, 1868, but died on July 29, 1868; Patrick was born on July 13, 1869; Miles was born on January 31, 1871; Edward Joseph was born on December 9, 1872; and Moses was born on March 6, 1876.

John Murphy sold some land in range 3 of Frampton Township to Etienne Gregoire on January 17, 1857 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. In 1861, John Murphy was a farmer of a 200 acre farm at lot 1 of range 3 of Frampton Township. He had 100 acres under cultivation in 1861. John Murphy received a grant of Crown lands for 104 acres of land in lot 12 of range 5 of Cranbourne Township on March 8, 1875. John Murphy was given a receipt from Notaire Louis Napoleon Carrier, representing the Desbarats family, on November 22, 1875 before Notaire

## Traces Through World History

Francois Bourget. This document was in regards to land held in lot 1 of range 3 of Frampton Township. John Murphy sold some land at lot 13 of range 5 of Cranbourne Township to Alexandre Vachon on June 22, 1879 before Notaire Gustave Olivier Taschereau. He was representing Mary Steel, widow of James Houston and Elizabeth Houston, widow of William Kelly. John Murphy is listed in the 1881 census as a farmer in Frampton. John Murphy issued a receipt for payment for land in lots 3 and 5, range 2 of Frampton Township to Michael Moran on April 1, 1881 before Notaire Joseph Noel Chasse. John Murphy sold land at lot 16, range 1 of Cranbourne Township to his son Andrew Murphy on April 7, 1891 before Notaire Narcisse Doyer.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's daughter Mary married Miles Quigley on November 16, 1875 at Ste. Marguerite. They lived at Ste. Marguerite.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's daughter Ann married Patrick Slevin on September 29, 1885 at Frampton. They lived in Quebec City.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's daughter Helene married her cousin Michael Murphy on September 3, 1888 at Frampton. They lived at Frampton.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's son Andrew married Catherine Colgan on October 26, 1892 at Cranbourne. They lived in Cranbourne.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's son John Nicolas married Victoria Amos on May 16, 1899 at Butte, MT. John Nicolas Murphy, Jr. was living in Butte, MT at the time of his death on October 3, 1909. His body was returned to Frampton where he was buried.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's son Thomas married Ellen Doran on November 25, 1902 at St. Patrick's in Quebec City. He married for the second time Catherine Meagher on October 19, 1914 at Frampton. They lived at Frampton.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's son Patrick married Bridget Woods on October 20, 1905 at St. Patrick's in Quebec City. They lived in Quebec City.

John Murphy and Ann Keegan's son Moses married Anna Duncan on October 9, 1906 at St. Malachie. They lived at Frampton.

John Murphy died on February 11, 1902 at Frampton. Ann Keegan Murphy died on April 4, 1904 at Frampton.

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## Traces Through World History

- the families that resided there. It is available on Amazon Books  
*Registries of Notaries (Greffs de Notaire)*, Bibliotheque et Archives Nationales du Quebec, Archives de Notaires, available at <https://numerique.banq.qc.ca/resultats#03Q,CN306,S41> These documents some digital and some only on microfilm provide a wealth of information about the lives and times of our ancestors. I have extracted numerous documents from several notaire registers far to numerous to individually identify here. Ancestry.com has a searchable index of a fraction of these registers. But there are many more registers that have yet to be searched. Full copies of the documents must be obtained from microfilms (the complete collection) at the Bibliotheque et Archives Nationales du Quebec in Quebec City or from microfilms (a partial collection) at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, UT.

## **Traces Through World History**