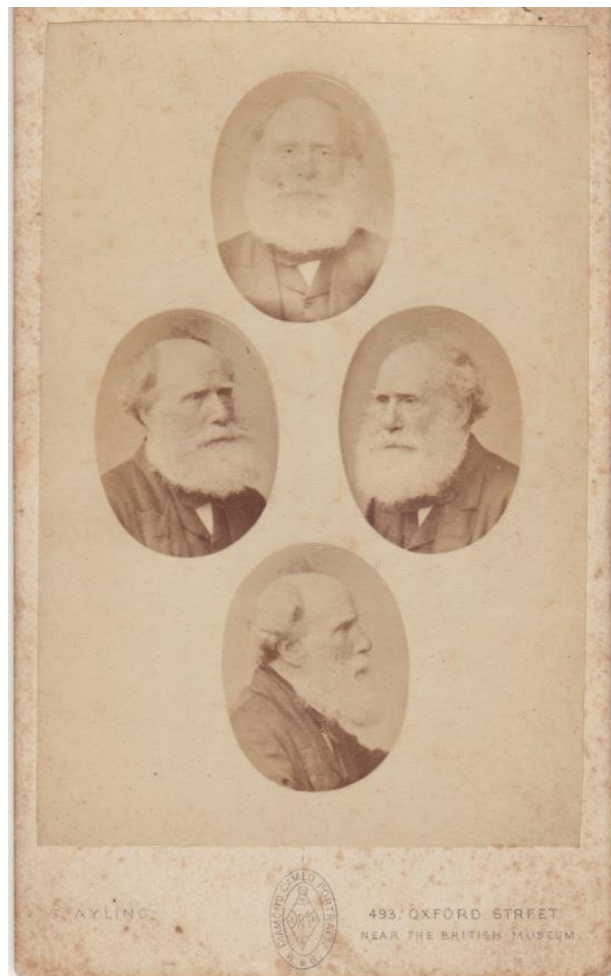


**THE LIFE OF
WILLIAM MURRAY
1796-1867**

**CARVER AND GILDER
CITIZEN OF GLASGOW**



LLOYD PITCHER

By the same author

Captain Donald MacKinnon (published 2013)

*A Roving Disposition: The Life of Ernest John Pitcher, Australian Vaudeville Entertainer
1869-1940* (published 2016)

Archibald Murray: Citizen of Sydney (published 2016)

Archibald's Daughters: Blanche Murray; A Career on the Stage 1860-1884 (published 2016)

Archibald's Daughters: Florence Edith Murray and her Life on the Stage 1869-1935
(published 2016)

Archibald's Daughters: Ida Constance Murray and her Stage Career 1872-1944
(published 2017)

Hugh Cameron Murray: A Life in New South Wales (published 2017)

Cover photograph

S. Ayling
Diamond Cameo Portraits
493 Oxford Street, near the British Museum
Circa 1866

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Second Edition 2018

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INTRODUCTION

William Murray began life in 1796 in the rural community of Rogart in Sutherlandshire, northern Scotland. Of his childhood and early years, nothing is known until his marriage to Margaret McCallum in Bridgetown, Glasgow, Scotland in 1821. William and Margaret had eight children of whom six survived.

From the surviving evidence it appears William Murray was a very successful carver in wood, making high quality furniture. The family lived in a substantial mansion in Glasgow. In 1849, Margaret Murray passed away and in 1851, William married Ann Ewing of Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Perhaps this was a catalyst for three of his sons to leave Scotland. Archibald and Hugh left Scotland in 1852 for Melbourne, Australia. There is no evidence they ever returned to Scotland. Son William travelled to the West Indies and New York, later settling in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1881 William visited his family in Scotland. Son Duncan and daughter Christina remained single for the duration of their lives. Youngest daughter Margaret Anne married a China tea clipper captain, Donald MacKinnon, who came from the isle of Tiree in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland. They had three children and for a time lived in London, not far from his residence in Bow, London.

William Murray suffered from bronchitis. This was a genetic family predisposition which continues among descendants to the present day and which is referred to as “the Murray chest.” By 1865, William and Ann had moved from Glasgow to 2 Seymour Terrace, Loughborough Road, Brixton. The belief was the London air was “softer” compared with the air of Glasgow and would be better for William’s health. By 1867, William and Ann had relocated to 13 Fairfield Place, Bow, London. But London air is still very cold in winter and in 1867 the bronchitis from which William suffered so badly eventually overwhelmed him.

The years 1865 to 1867 were productive for William. During his convalescence he made several wax and plaster of Paris models which ended up in places as diverse as Sydney New South Wales Australia, the Royal Academy of London and *An Iodhlann*, the museum on the Isle of Tiree, Scotland.

As far as can be determined, William Murray’s grandchildren in Scotland had no children of their own. William never saw any of his seven grandchildren living in Australia. They all married and had families of their own. William Murray’s descendants are today antipodeans and are scattered all over Australia.

William Murray is remembered as a successful carver in wood and as a citizen of Glasgow, Scotland. His six children had very different lives from his. Three left Scotland and two never returned, which meant from 1852 to 1867, he never again saw them. It is fortunate some of the letters he wrote have survived to the present and enabled his descendants to have insights into the life and times of William Murray.

1. BEGINNINGS

On 26 October 1795, an entry was made in an old Parochial Register of Proclamations of Banns and Marriages for one Duncan Murray, “Soldier in Drummond’s Regiment of Fencibles” and Barbara Sutherland, daughter of Alexander Sutherland, “Soldier in the First Battalion of Breadalbane Fencibles,” at the Gaelic Chapel in Perth, Scotland. A fencible was a soldier belonging to a British militia which could only be called up for service on home soil for the duration of a war, to free up regular soldiers for overseas duty. This force was especially necessary in Scotland, which had no substantial militia until 1798. Beginning in 1793, fencibles were initially formed by the Clan chiefs. The term is derived from Middle English and means “fit or suitable for defence.”

The resident minister of the Chapel was Duncan McFarlane and he also conducted the marriage ceremony.



Gaelic Chapel in Perth, Scotland
Became Free St Stephen's in 1843
Now Kinnoull Parish Church
Photograph by Lloyd Pitcher 09 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection



Gaelic Chapel in Perth, Scotland
Became Free St Stephen's in 1843
Now Kinnoull Parish Church
Photograph by Lloyd Pitcher 09 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

In 1786 the Gaelic Church was built on "*Spey Ridge, south of Town's Lade.*" It later became known as St. Stephen's Gaelic Church. During The Disruption of 1843 it became known as Free St. Stephen's Gaelic Church and worshipped was conducted in the Chapel of Ease, Kinnoull Street (Pullars). The Disruption was a significant schism in the Church of Scotland which occurred when 450 evangelical ministers of the Church separated on 18 May 1843 over the issue of the relationship between the Church and the State in which a wealthy patron of the church could nominate and appoint a church minister. A number of Church congregations walked out on their ministers. The conflict had substantial long-term impact on both the Church of Scotland and Scottish civic life. In 1849 a new church was built in New Row. In 1866 the name became Free St. Stephen's. A larger church was built in 1878 in Paradise Place. After World War II [1939-1945] the church at Muirton was built.

A baptism entry for 11 June 1775 recorded Barbara Sutherland as the daughter of Alexander Sutherland, a wright (carpenter and joiner) in Culmaily, three miles distant from Dunrobin Castle. Alexander's other children included Janet (1775), Alexander (1786), Hector (1787), Donald (1790), John (1792) Christy (1793) and Adam (1795). The entry was for Golspie, the closest town to Dunrobin Castle, one mile away. Janet Sutherland was baptised on the same day as Barbara Sutherland.



Culmaily, Sutherlandshire, Scotland,
three miles south from Dunrobin Castle
Photograph by Robin Pitcher
10 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection



Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire, Scotland
viewed from the east (ocean side)
Photograph by Robin Pitcher
10 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection



Gardens of Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire, Scotland
viewed from the south east (ocean side)
Photograph by Robin Pitcher
10 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

Golspie is a mixed fishing and farming village one mile south from Dunrobin Castle and is located beside the ocean.



View from east (ocean side) towards Golspie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland,
one mile south from Dunrobin Castle
Photograph by Robin Pitcher
10 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection



Main Street of Golspie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland,
Photograph by Robin Pitcher
10 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection



Residences in Main Street Golspie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland
Photograph by Robin Pitcher
10 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

Vanessa Snelling (2011) also wrote in an email

William's paternal grandmother (Duncan's mother) was Jean Murray of Rhiom.

William Murray was born to Duncan Murray and Barbara Sutherland on 27 September 1796 in the Parish of Rogart [Scottish Gaelic *Sgìre Raoird*] Sutherlandshire in Scotland. This was stated on William Murray's funeral card (refer to page 21). Rogart is located 85 kilometres north of Inverness. An Extract of entries in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER, Parish of Glasgow, County of Lanark, Register of Births and Baptisms dated 26 September 1823 recorded this date as the birth date of William Murray. Barbara Murray nee Sutherland was only 20 years of age when her son William was born. William Murray was baptised on 23 October 1796 in Torbreck of Morness in the Parish of Rogart, Sutherlandshire



View from the south towards Rogart [Scottish Gaelic *Sgìre Raoird*]
Sutherlandshire, Scotland
Photograph by Robin Pitcher
10 May 2012
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

Torbreck [Scottish Gaelic *Torbreac*] is a clachan or baile [Scottish Gaelic *sa bhaile*], a hamlet or settlement of a few houses, just to the west of the current village of Pittentrail. one kilometre north-west of Rogart. As there is more than one place named Torbreck in the area, Torbreck of Morness distinguishes it from the others.



View towards Torbreck from Inchcape Laggan
Inchcape [Scottish Gaelic *Innes Sgeap*] means an old-style skep [straw or wicker] beehive
Accessed online from *Google* Thursday 27 June 2019

Vanessa Snelling (2006) wrote in her email that Dr Adam Sutherland (born 1795) was a surgeon in London and Dorset and was a much younger brother of William Murray's mother, Barbara Sutherland. Adam was a similar age to William Murray, but a generation older. He married Ann Lang Pedlar, who came from a Dorset military and East India Company family. Ann Lang Pedlar was the sister of Miss Sarah Pedlar/Pedlar, who is mentioned in William Murray's letters. Adam and Ann's eldest child was Dr Phillip Warren Sutherland, born 1832, who became a surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment of the British East India Company.



William Murray's uncle, Dr. Adam Sutherland.
T. Peacock. Photographer. 263 Hope Street Glasgow.
3rd Door north from Sauchiehall Street.
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

2. WILLIAM AND MARGARET 1821

An extract of an entry in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER OF PROCLAMATIONS AND BANNES, Parish of Glasgow, County of Lanark, dated 27 June 1821. Recorded was the marriage of William Murray and Margaret McCallum by Mr John McFarlane, Relief Minister in Bridgetown.

Married at Glasgow on the 27th day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty one years, by the Revd John McFarlane, Minister of the Relief Church, John Street, Bridgeton; William Murray Carver and Gilder in Glasgow, to Margaret McCallum, Daughter of Archibald McCallum, and Christiana Cameron Residenters there. And to them were born six sons and two daughters,



Margaret Murray nee McCallum.

On back of photo: T. Peacock. Photographer.

263 Hope Street Glasgow, 3rd door north from Sauchihall Street.

Lloyd Pitcher Collection

To William and Margaret were born eight children.

	Names	Births	Deaths
1	Duncan	28 th March, 1822	4 th November, 1882
2	Archibald	26 th Sepr, 1823	
3	Christina Cameron	25 th March, 1825	
4	William	27 th April, 1827	25 th Feby, 1828
5	A son	1 st Novr, 1828	1 st Novr, 1828
6	Hugh Cameron	10 th Octr, 1831	
7	William	14 th Octr, 1931	
8	Margaret Anne	18 th July, 1833	

All born in the city of Glasgow. CC Murray.

A note in the left margin next to Archibald indicated he left Glasgow in 1852 for

N S Wales [New South Wales, Australia]

Jennie Green's family lore claimed a list of William and Margaret Murray's family was written by Margaret Anne MacKinnon (nee Murray) in 1872 and sent to her brother in New South Wales Australia, Hugh Cameron Murray. The list was in the papers of Hugh's granddaughter, Agnes Murray. In 2015 the list is now in the possession of Agnes' daughter, Jennie Green. The list was written after 04 November 1882, which was the date of death of the eldest child, Duncan Murray.

MARRIED at Glasgow on the 27th day of June 1821. by the Rev^d John Mc. Neil Minister of the Relief Church. John St. Bridgeton. William Murray. Currier & Gilber in Glasgow to Margaret McCallum. daughter of Archibald McCallum and Christina Cameron, Resident in this, and to them were born six Sons, & two Daughters

Names	Births	Deaths
1. Duncan	28 th March 1822	Apr 1882
2. Archibald	26 th Apr " 1823	
3. Christina Cameron	25 th March 1825	
4. William	27 th April 1827	25 th Feb 1828
5. John	1 st Nov. 1828	1 st Nov 1828
6. Hugh Cameron	10 th Oct ^r 1829	59
7. William	14 th Oct ^r 1831	55
8. Margaret Anne	18 th July 1833	53

Births & Deaths
Murray Family
1872

A list of Margaret Murray's children written circa 1882 by Margaret Anne MacKinnon (nee Murray) and sent to her brother in Australia, Hugh Cameron Murray
 Courtesy Jennie Green 07 October 2015

A

Married at Glasgow on the 27th day of June,
 One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and, Twenty one years, by the
 Rev^d John M^r Barlane, Minister of the Melief Church, John Street,
 Bridgeton; William Murray Carver and Gilder, in Glasgow; to
 Margaret McCallum, Daughter of Archibald McCallum, and
 Christiana Cameron Minidontow Thore. And to them were
 born Six Sons and two Daughters,

	Names	Births	Deaths
	1 Duncan	28 th March 1822	4 th Nov ^r 1882
*Left Glasgow 1827 on N.B. Wales 6.6.3m	2 Archibald	26 th Sep ^r 1823	
	3 Christina Cameron	25 th March 1825	
	4 William	27 th April 1827	25 th Feb ^r 1828
	5 A. son	1 st Nov ^r 1828	1 st Nov ^r 1828
	6 Hugh Cameron	10 th Oct ^r 1829	
	7 William	14 th Oct ^r 1831	
	8 Margaret Anne	18 th July 1833	

* All born in the City of Glasgow
 W. G. Murray

Christina Cameron Murray's handwritten page of
 William and Margaret Murray's family circa 1882

Archibald Murray and his younger brother Hugh Cameron Murray were aboard the ship *Sir William Molesworth* and bound for Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. The ship departed Glasgow, Scotland on 11 October 1852 with 267 passengers aboard and arrived in Port Melbourne, Victoria, Australia on Monday 14 March 1853.

William Murray was married on 27 June 1821 in Bridgetown, Glasgow, Scotland to Margaret McCallum. Little is known about Margaret. Her father was Archibald McCallum, shoemaker of Glasgow, Scotland. On 16 January 1791, Archibald McCallum married Christina Cameron, residenter in Glasgow, Scotland. Margaret was most likely born in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland shortly thereafter, which would make her age at marriage at approximately 28 years.

Eldest of the Murray progeny was Duncan, born 28 March 1822, Lanark, Glasgow. He died 04 November 1882 aged 60 at his sister Christina's residence, 60 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, of Pneumonia. He never married.



Duncan Murray
Photograph by S. Ayling, 493 New Oxford Street London
Lloyd Pitcher Collection



Duncan Murray
Written on the back is "D Murray"
Photo courtesy Jennie Green 07 October 2015

Archibald Murray was born on 26 September 1823 in Lanark, Glasgow. Archibald was christened on 09 November 1823. He died on 04 January 1885 aged 61 years at Parramatta in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Archibald left Glasgow in 1852 with his younger brother Hugh and travelled to Australia aboard the ship *Sir William Molesworth*, married there and never returned. Archibald Murray was buried in Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.



Photograph taken by BC Boake & Co
350 George Street Sydney NSW circa 1860
Copy in Powerhouse Museum Sydney NSW
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

Christina Cameron Murray was born 25 March 1825 in Lanark, Glasgow. Christina was christened on 25 April 1825. She died on 18 February 1915 aged 89 at Manse Road, Corstorphine, Midlothian, Edinburgh. Christina never married.



On the front is handwritten by Christina to her brother Archibald in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia:

“From your affectionate sister, Christina Cameron Murray.”

On the back of the photo Christina has written: “Taken July 1868.”

Printed on the back is: William Morris. Photographer. Gourock.

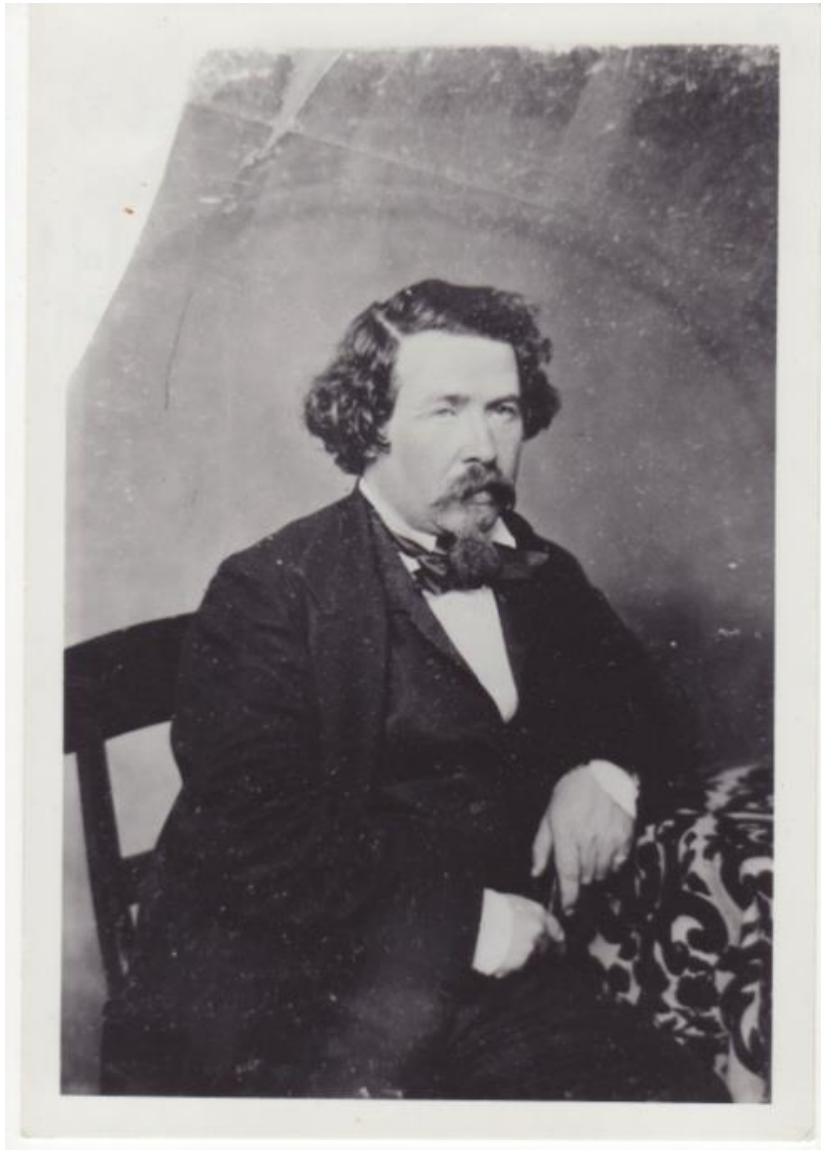
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

Christina was aged 43 years when this photograph was taken.

A son William Murray was born 27 April 1827 at Lanark, Glasgow, Scotland. He died on 25 February 1828 aged eight months, in Lanark, Glasgow.

A son, born 01 November 1828 in Lanark, Glasgow, Scotland and died the same day.

Hugh Cameron Murray was born 10 October 1829 at Lanark, Glasgow, Scotland. Hugh died 29 October 1889 aged 61 at Parramatta, NSW. Hugh left Glasgow in 1852 with his older brother Archibald, travelled to Australia aboard the ship *Sir William Molesworth*. Hugh Cameron Murray never returned to Scotland. He was buried in Rookwood Cemetery, Sydney New South Wales, Australia, only 50 metres from his brother, Archibald Murray.



Hugh Cameron Murray
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

William Murray was born on 14 October 1831 in Lanark, Glasgow, Scotland. He left Scotland to live in New Orleans USA. William lost his stock of cotton during the American Civil War 1862-1865. He returned to London and Edinburgh in 1881 to visit his family. It is not known if he went back to the USA. William did not marry. His time and place of death are not known.

William Murray was aged 50 years when this photograph was taken.



On the back of the photograph is written
“Brother William Murray, taken 1881 when he visited native soil, from Christina.”
Photograph by W. S. Moir late Kyles & Moir. Portrait and Landscape Photographer.
106 High Street and 34 Bath Street, Portobello, London
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

Margaret Ann Murray was born on 18 July 1833 in Lanark, Glasgow. She married Captain Donald MacKinnon on 13 June 1855 in Glasgow, Scotland. Their union produced three children. On 19 January 1867, Donald MacKinnon died aboard Royal Mail Ship *Roman* in Table Bay, Cape Town South Africa, while the ship was awaiting cargo to be loaded. Margaret later married solicitor William Fleming in June 1882. Margaret died in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Edinburgh, Scotland on 28 June 1906. Margaret Anne Murray was aged 35 years when this photograph was taken.



Margaret Anne Murray

“Margaret Anne MacKinnon nee Murray, 1869,
who requests me to send this with much love to her affectionate
brother Archibald. CC Murray. March 28th 1869.

In affectionate memory, Colin de Verd, her son, Donald MacKinnon her husband and
Colin MacKinnon his brother, who died at sea.”

William Morris, Photographer, Gourock
Lloyd Pitcher Collection.

This is the only known photograph of the Murray family home in Glasgow, Scotland. It was taken circa 1860.



Circa 1860 photograph of the Murray family home in Glasgow, Scotland
Photograph courtesy John S Pitcher, May 2014
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

This piece of furniture is believed to have been carved circa 1860 by William Murray. It may have been in the grand family house in Glasgow.



Photograph courtesy John S Pitcher 2014.
Lloyd Pitcher Collection.



Centrepiece of William Murray's carved sideboard circa 1860.
Depicted is Richard 1, Lionheart, Coeur de Lion, 08/09/1157 - 06/04/1199.
Richard was King of England from 1189 -1199.
The scene shows in the background the walled fortress of Acre in the Holy Land.
Acre was captured by King Richard in 1191 -1192 during the Third Crusade.
Photograph courtesy John S Pitcher 2014
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

In a discussion with his son Lloyd Pitcher, September 1976 at 12 Townsend Street, Coonamble, New South Wales, Australia, Eric Pitcher referred to

those big photographs of the family home and the horse and carriage outside, the beautiful one of that hand carved sideboard.

He remembered seeing these photographs but was not aware that they were in possession of his brother, John Ernest Pitcher.

3. WILLIAM MURRAY REMARRIED 1851

Evidence indicates Margaret Murray nee McCallum died circa early 1849. No specific reference to her passing was made in correspondence from Scotland to Australia. Margaret's birth certificate has yet to be located and her death certificate has also proved to be elusive. Margaret Murray nee McCallum was noted as deceased when her youngest daughter Margaret Anne married Captain Donald MacKinnon in 1855. Her parents married on 16 January 1791, so she would have been about 59 years of age.

Margaret Murray's death may have been a catalyst for her sons Archibald and Hugh Cameron Murray to depart Glasgow aboard the ship *Sir William Molesworth* bound for Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, and for son William to depart for the United States of America. The discovery of gold in 1851 at Ophir near Bathurst in New South Wales and six months later in 1851 at Ballarat and Bendigo in Victoria provided incentive for Archibald and Hugh Cameron Murray to depart their native Scotland. Neither Archibald nor Hugh Cameron returned to Glasgow or to London. In 1866 Hugh was making plans to return to Scotland with his wife and young son, but the money for the family's passage was problematic. Son William Murray visited "native soil" in Scotland in 1881 from the United States of America.

In a letter from 3 Riley Street Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney NSW to his cousin Archibald McCallum in Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Sydney dated 15 July 1854, Archibald Murray wrote

We are much scattered since my mother's death...I was sent by Pugin to execute Gothic carvings in Lancashire. When letters reached me communicating the fatal aspects of my dear mother's illness, I hastened home and found him [his father, William Murray] at her deathbed.

Archibald Murray indicated he was away from Glasgow for a further two years and was working on the construction in London of the new House of Lords building. Archibald Murray stated

At my father's request I left the House of Lords and hastened home... On leaving again in forty-nine [1849] after two years stay in Glasgow.

Archibald stayed in Glasgow with his father for two years after the death of his mother.

Another family disturbance then interrupted William and Archibald Murray's lives. In a letter from 3 Riley Street Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney NSW to his cousin Archibald McCallum in Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Sydney dated 15 July 1854, Archibald Murray wrote about the death of his mother, Margaret Murray nee McCallum.

It was a severe shock to my dear old grandmother...On parting with my grandmother – good old soul – she said it would be the last time I should ever see her alive. Her words were too true. She died in December fifty [1850].

Archibald also wrote

I left the new House of Commons in June fifty one [1851] to allow my father to witness the Crystal Palace.

In 1848, strong and cheap plate glass was invented in England by Chance Brothers and Company. The glass was used in an innovative new metal framed building constructed in London's Hyde Park to showcase Britain's industrial supremacy. The Crystal Palace housed the 1851 International Exhibition in which contributions came from 14 000 exhibitors around the world. All the plate glass for the Crystal Palace was supplied by Chance Brothers and Company. There were 900 000 square feet of exhibition space in a building 1 851 feet long and 128 feet high. With so much glass in the building, there was no need for interior lighting during daylight hours. On completion of the Exhibition, the Crystal Palace was re-located and re-constructed on Penge Common on Sydenham Hill in London.



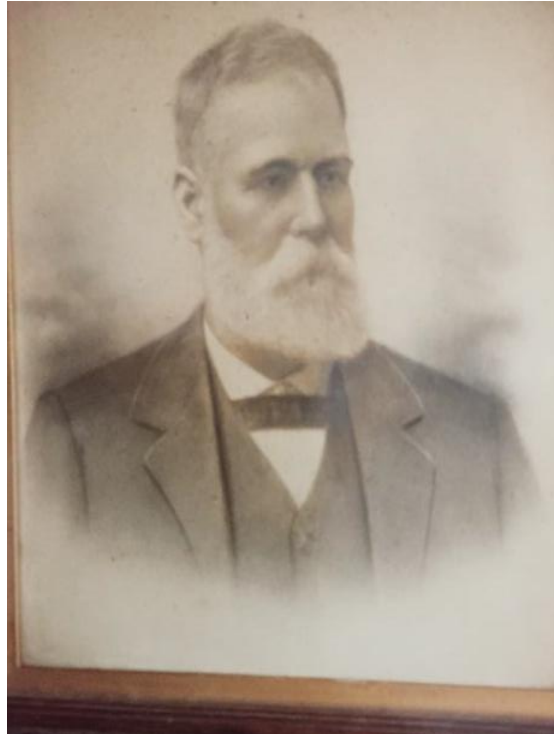
The Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London 1851
A huge fire completely destroyed the building in 1936

The visit to the Crystal Palace by William Murray and his son Archibald would have been the event of a lifetime.

Another result of the passing of Margaret Murray nee McCallum circa 1849 was that William Murray (aged 54) re-married on 24 April 1851 at West or Old Parish at Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland. His new wife was Ann Ewing aged 57. She was born 20 March 1794 and baptised 30 March 1794. Both events took place in West or Old Parish in Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Ann's parents were John Ewing and Jean Reid.

Archibald Murray referred to the marriage in a letter from 3 Riley Street Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney NSW to his cousin Archibald McCallum in Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Sydney NSW Australia dated 15 July 1854, Archibald Murray wrote

My father is enjoying good health. He married three years ago a Miss Ewing of Londonderry. They were very kind to my sisters [Christina Cameron Murray and Margaret Ann Murray].



Archibald McCallum 1788-1867
Photograph by Ann Brockhurst
07 February 2017
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

Archibald McCallum's family was from Oban, Scotland, the gateway to the islands of the Inner Hebrides.

Ann Murray nee Ewing died in 1875 aged 81. At the time of her death she was living in Foxley Road, Brixton, in the district of Lambeth in South London. Ann was buried in Private Grave number 9809, "near to the tomb of Douglas Jerrold," on 27 December 1875 with her husband William Murray. William predeceased Ann on 08 May 1867 and was buried in the same grave on 11 May 1867.

4. 1856 THE BROTHERS FALL OUT

Archibald Murray married Henrietta Maria O'Brien in the District Registrar's Office, Balmain on 04 November 1859. Archibald was a dedicated Scottish Presbyterian and Henrietta was a dedicated Roman Catholic, so it is likely that the Registrar's Office was neutral ground for both.

Hugh Murray was not present at the marriage. Several letters from England indicate the intensity of the ill will between the Murray family and Henrietta

Lori Victorsen (2007) provided a copy of a letter with an addendum marked "Private" to Hugh Cameron Murray from his father William Murray dated 19 January 1865.

I grieve to hear of the unbrotherly between yourself and Archie, but as my advice to adopt a contrary line of conduct will not avail, I will refrain from giving it, however much I lament it.

This was written in the Addendum.

PRIVATE

My Dear Hugh,

I am sorry that you should continue the old nonsense with Archie, it is not Brotherly, nor manly to be at such foolish romance, think how you would to see your boys growing up with such feelings, you should not say so much to strangers about him, depend on it they will not respect you more for speaking so of your brother. I have heard rumours even here, and I beg you to be cautious of your sayings about him, or to him if you should ever meet again. Remember that you are both my children and it pains me to hear, and to know that it is truth that your conduct to each other is anything but brotherly. Reflect that you are a parent yourself, be manly and cultivate a self respect, although" you have been thrust a good deal amongst "roughs", yet you are neither illiterate nor ignorant of what the conduct of a gentleman ought to be, therefore I hope you will think, and act on this advice, which may be the last you will ever receive from your grieved

Father

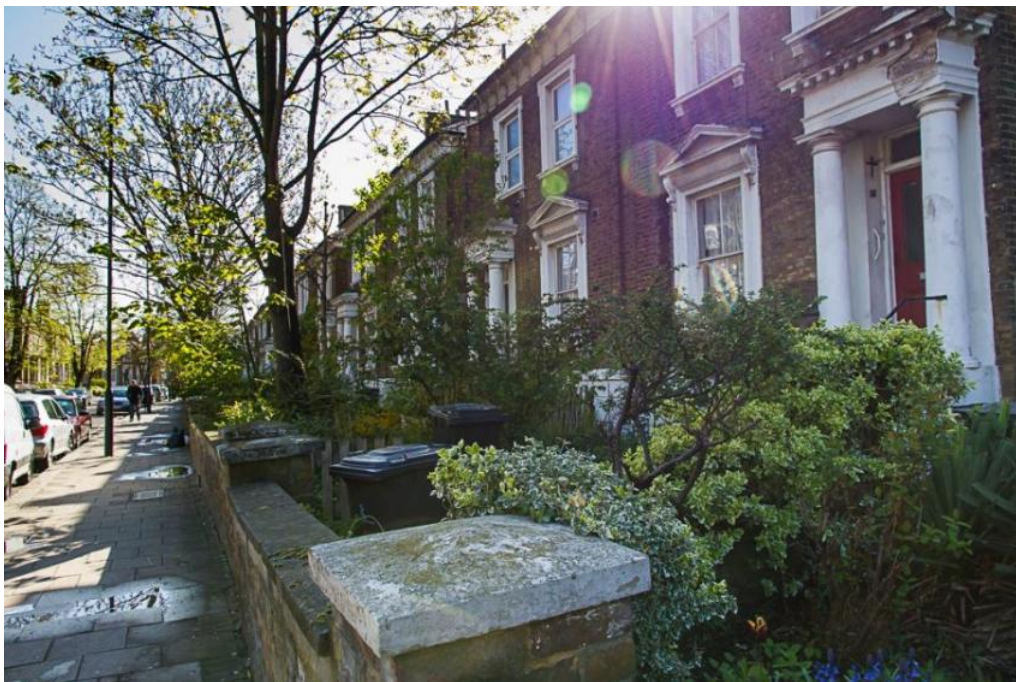
William Murray was clearly grieved by the falling out of his sons Archibald and Hugh.



Photograph taken 22 April 2012

Lloyd Pitcher standing in front of terrace in No 18 Loughborough Road Brixton London.
In 1865, William Murray was living in No 2 Seymour Terrace, Loughborough Road Brixton,
which has since been demolished.

Lloyd Pitcher Collection



Seymour Terrace Loughborough Road Brixton London

Photograph by Robin Pitcher 22 April 2012

Lloyd Pitcher Collection

5. **FREDERICK WILLIAM MURRAY 22 JUNE 1864**

Tragedy struck Hugh Cameron Murray's family on 22 June 1864. In a letter from William Murray to his son Hugh dated 19 January 1865, William wrote

At breakfast this morning, your welcome letter was handed to me. The melancholy intelligence of your dear boy's death was conveyed to me two mails back by Archie. I need not say how much I deplore such a deplorable end of your dear child. It is a lesson my dear Hugh, to you and all parents of the deep responsibility involved in the rearing with due care and never failing watchfulness, the innocents committed to your care.

The shock sustained by yourself in bearing your mangled child to his distracted mother I can imagine as unfortunately I experienced a similar feeling when poor Duncan met his accident, although it did not terminate equally fatal. I endured pangs indescribable at the time, and still when I think on it my flesh quivers.

The severe lesson will I trust teach you the duty you have undertaken as a husband to sacrifice (what many consider a Hardship) self indulgence. I hope that you and yours consider it your first duty to tend properly those dear pledges of affection entrusted to your care, so that when you arrive at my age, without self reflection in not having done your duty as a man of honour in your worldly transactions, as an affectionate husband and kind father to your family. If providence spares you so long, that you can look back on your long life. I hope Charley [Charles Edward Murray] is not suffering from the effects of his accident, how did that occur?

Why do you not write to me regularly and inform me of what is passing, when you know how much it gratifies me to hear from those who were once around me, as yours are now, amusing me with their prattle.

Charles Edward or "Charley" was Frederick William Murray's younger brother, aged four years. There is no mention made of Hugh and Annie's third child Catherine Annie Murray born 24 January 1863.

What happened to William Murray's grandson, Frederick William Murray aged five years?

Lori Victorsen believed Frederick drowned in the Pacific Ocean and his body was thrown onto rocks. This is consistent with "yourself [Hugh] bearing your mangled child to his distracted mother." The problem with the veracity of this account is that Paddington is a few miles from the sea and it would be unlikely that a five-year-old boy would be at the ocean on his own. How did Hugh obtain the body?

In an email on Saturday 03 October 2015, Jennie Green suggested the accident involved Frederick being run over by a horse and cart in Camperdown Sydney NSW.

The matter was resolved beyond all doubt in an email Jennie Green on 24 October 2015. Jennie had located in the New South Wales Registers of Coroners' Inquests 1821-1937 a report dated 23 June 1864 which referred to an incident on 22 June 1864.

Frederick William Murray age 5 years died from injuries accidentally received by an iron pipe rolling onto him on the 22nd instant at the Corporation reservoir. We wish to call the attention of the Corporation to the insecurities of the enclosures and recommend that an iron railing be erected on the dwarf wall.

A letter from Merrin M Newman nee Pearl to Marjorie Noreen Hanks nee Eiszele dated 21 May 1987 stated

I have the Undertaker's account. He was buried at Camperdown cemetery on 23 June 1864, Burial Number 12248, at a cost of 15/-. His parents then lived at 242 Crown Street.

242 Crown Street Darlinghurst was on the eastern side of the road, very near the corner of Burton Street. At this time, Archibald Murray and his family were likely living at 206 Victoria Street Woolloomooloo, near King's Cross railway station. This was less than one mile (1.5 kilometres) away, a 20 minute walk.

Because the brothers Archibald and Hugh had not communicated with each other since 1856, Archibald and his family would not have been aware of the death of Hugh Cameron Murray's son [and William Murray's grandson], Frederick William Murray.

6. 1865-1867 WILLIAM MURRAY'S HEALTH

In a letter to his son Archibald Murray in Sydney NSW dated 18 February 1865, William Murray wrote from 2 Seymour Terrace Loughborough Road Brixton London.

I am glad to say that I have escaped any severe relapse of my complaint altho the weather has been severe, frost and snow, at present even, and hope that as the Spring advances my breathing will improve.

From his residence at 13 Fairfield Place Fairfield Road Bow London William Murray wrote a letter to his son Hugh Cameron Murray in Sydney NSW Australia dated 19 February 1867.

About the middle of Decr I caught cold which brought on an attack of my old complaint, bronchitis. At 3 AM on the 19th Decr I awoke choking. With the valuable aid of Christina, who at once lubricated my chest with Croton oil, and applied a mustard plaster to my shoulders. After an hour's application I expressed considerable relief but there was no more bed for that day. I thought it was all about over with one. I have been confined to the house since. I am much better, but the disease is still there and the last experience aggravated it, so I must nurse with care till the warm season arrives.

In a letter to his son Hugh Cameron Murray in Sydney NSW Australia William wrote from 13 Fairfield Place Fairfield Road Bow London on 19 April 1867.

With regard to myself, I regret to say that I am no better and I have also had several attacks of bronchitis since I wrote to you, the latest occurred two days ago, in addition my legs have commenced to swell within the last fortnight, dropsy [an old fashioned term for oedema, a condition characterised by an excess of watery fluid collecting in the cavities or tissues of the body] having commenced, a sure sign of the system, which in all probability is fast drawing to a close, but I ought to be thankful for the length of days I have enjoyed, and on the whole, a fair share of good health along with them, enduring with fortitude many struggles and trails [sic] in the course of my eventful career, with honour and integrity, leaving name not altogether unhonoured for usefulness among my fellow citizens, with whom I was so long associated. As this may be the last letter you may ever receive from me, I trust it may find yourself and dear family well, and Oh! Hugh, do your utmost to rear and support them while health is granted to you, for years are fast creeping on you. You have arrived at the summit level and fast descending the decline, which may at any hour be brought to a sudden close.

May God bless and prosper you in the discharge of all the duties incumbent on you as a man, husband and father.

Indeed, this was the last letter we know of that he wrote to Australia. If he sounds a little maudlin, it is because he is reflecting of the uncertainty of his mortality. Hugh has a family of three children. William Murray had never seen these grandchildren. William's son Archibald had a family of four children in Australia and William was never to see these grandchildren. Son William Murray was in the USA and appears not to have married or had children. William Murray's children Christina Cameron Murray and Duncan Murray remained in Britain and did not marry. Of his six children, William Murray only ever physically saw the three grandchildren of Margaret and Donald MacKinnon.

7. CARVED WAX MODELS WILLIAM MURRAY 1865 - 1867

PLASTER MODEL OF WILLIAM MURRAY'S UNCLE DR ADAM SUTHERLAND

In a letter to his son Archibald Murray in Sydney NSW dated 18 February 1865, William Murray wrote from 2 Seymour Terrace Loughborough Road Brixton London.

...I hope for my sake you will tell (H)ugh and give him his one and tell him such portions of home news regarding myself as he has not heard yet ... be sure and see Hugh and explain how this is framed as much depends on it being kept clean, tell him to write me how it pleases him". William has sent his sons – Hugh and Archibald – “a small specimen of his handywork of former days.” It is a small plaster model of a likeness of William's uncle, Dr Sutherland, in Scotland

In the same letter, William Murray wrote

Enclosed I send you a small specimen of your father's handywork of former days. I daresay you will recollect it. Miss Pedler spent a day with us some months ago. I asked her if she had the model of my uncle Dr. Sutherland still. She answered she had, because I would like to have one from it. She sent it to me and I have been amusing myself casting a few. I sent three to the Forbes's and Sandie Mackay his (the Dr's) cousin, as wax would not stand the voyage to you I made them of Paris Plaster. They are pretty good, but not so fine as the surface of the wax but the likeness is good.

I have sketched below the way I have framed my own which shows very well what forms. The arch is of carth board such as Photographers use with the flap above. The backboard on which the model is fixed by the two pieces of tape drawn through the corresponding holes made in it and pasted behind. Cover you board after the holes are cut with a piece of crimson paper or velvet as you please. I thought you might appreciate it as being a very good likeness of any worthy uncle and done by his no less worthy nephew, as it is all in the family.



Plaster of Paris casting by William Murray of his uncle Dr Adam Sutherland sent by William to his son Archibald Murray in Sydney NSW Australia on 18 February 1865
Photograph by Robin Pitcher Tuesday 10 November 2015
Lloyd Pitcher Collection



William Murray's uncle, Dr. Adam Sutherland.
T. Peacock. Photographer. 263 Hope Street Glasgow.
3rd Door north from Sauchiehall Street.
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

In a letter to his son Hugh Cameron Murray in Sydney NSW Australia William wrote from 13 Fairfield Place Fairfield Road Bow London on 19 April 1867.

During my confinement I amused myself with little Frank MacKinnon, modelling him, with which I have succeeded to his mother's satisfaction. Afterwards I modelled his sister also, which has turned out well. I am getting them photographed and will send you a copy by next mail. I will make an offer of them to the Royal Academy, if they will accept them.

The whereabouts of the wax models of Francis MacKinnon and Marion Mary MacKinnon is not known.



Francis MacKinnon and his mother, Margaret Ann MacKinnon nee Murray.
J Paton, Photographer, Gourcock
Lloyd Pitcher Collection.

William Murray also had time to model his other grandson, William Montgomery MacKinnon aged 10. The resulting wax medallion was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London in 1866. William Murray was now 70 years old.



William Montgomery MacKinnon
“William Montgomery MacKinnon aged
ten years, from a medallion exhibited in the Royal Academy of London 1866.
Modelled by his grandfather William Murray in his seventieth year.”
Photographer was S. Ayling 493 New Oxford Street, W. London.
Lloyd Pitcher Collection.

This photograph of the medallion was sent by William Murray to his son Archibald Murray in Sydney NSW Australia.

On 27 May 2016 an email was received by Lloyd Pitcher from Andrew Potter, Research Assistant at the Collections Department of the Royal Academy Library, London, England. Andrew confirmed William Murray

Did indeed exhibit his portrait here in 1866 from the address 13, Fairfield Place in London. Works of art shown at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibition are either sold during the exhibition or returned to the artist. Sadly, we are unable to keep track of these works of art once they have left our galleries. It seems unlikely that a family piece like this would have been intended for sale but rather to advertise Murray's talent for such carving to potential buyers. This exhibition was one of the highlights of the London social season and would have been seen by the great and good of the land. We do not have any work by William Murray in our collection.

The original medallion has been lost to history. It is fortunate that a photograph remains to preserve the event.

THE PLAQUE OF DONALD MACKINNON

In an email dated 07 December 2014, Mary Maclean on the isle of Tiree in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland advised of a rather exciting communication.

Our museum [An Iodhlann] is in contact with a gentleman who was clearing out his mother's things and came across a small framed plaque of Captain Donald MacKinnon, in profile. There is some notation on the back identifying the work as he and as the captain of the clipper ship *Taeping*.

The dimensions of the plaque were 180 millimetres high, 155 millimetres wide and 30 millimetres deep. The plaque had a ring at the top, indicating it was designed to be hung on a wall. In her email dated 08 February 2017, Janet Bowler, Archivist at *An Iodhlann* on the Isle of Tiree, stated

The wax portrait was made to hang on a wall, and had indeed been hanging on the wall of the donor's mother's house for many years.

The obverse side of the plaque has a wax cast representation of Captain Donald MacKinnon. The profile is a right-side image of the Captain and is similar to the right-sided profile used in *The Times* of London 1867 Memorial Broadsheet to Captain MacKinnon.

On the reverse side of the plaque is a written inscription

... of Cap,t D MacKinnon of the clipper ship *Taeping* 1866.

Underneath this inscription are two swap cards. The obverse side of the card depicts *Ariel* and *Taeping*. The swap card commemorates in text on the reverse side the most exciting China Tea Race ever, from Foochow in China to London England, in 1866 when *Ariel* and *Taeping* raced together up the English Channel in the closest finish ever in the history of the race."

Swap Card No 31 was published by BROOKE BOND OXO LTD of Leon House, High Street Croydon, CR9 1JQ, Surrey, United Kingdom. The card was one of *The Saga of Ships*, a series of 50 cards. It was illustrated by David Cobb and the description was written by George Naish. The Swap Card was issued with all Brooke Bond Tea and Tea Bags.

The text reads

THE TAEPING AND ARIEL

The Great Tea Race of 1866 was the most exciting of all. Sixteen clipper ships at Foochow were hurrying to get the new season's tea crop loaded and get away. The *Taeping* and *Ariel*, built in 1863 and 1865 respectively (the *Ariel* larger at 852 tons) left together and met again off The Lizard. They raced up the English Channel and *Taeping* picked up the faster tug. Off Dungeness after a voyage of 99 days for the 9,000 miles, and finally docked 20 minutes ahead of the *Ariel*. The two ships shared the extra premium of 10/- a ton on the new tea crop.



Obverse and reverse sides of the plaque of Captain Donald MacKinnon.
The plaque was donated to *An Iodhlann*, the Historical Society of the Isle of Tiree
in February 2015 by John Sedgwick of Oban, Scotland

At this point in time, the family connection is not certain. It is not known if John Sedgwick's mother was a relative of the MacKinnons or the Murrays. There was a Flora MacKinnon born circa 1760s who may have been a relation of Captain MacKinnon's grandfather.

When the portrait arrived at *An Iodhlann*, the wax had been broken into several pieces and the label on the back had been cut out. The plaque was sent to the Scottish Conservation Studio at Hopetoun House, Queensferry, Scotland for restoration. Conservators discovered there had been two earlier repair attempts, one using candle wax and the other using adhesive tape. Images of the portrait can be seen in the online archive at *An Iodhlann*,

<http://www.aniodhlann.org.uk/object/2015-46-1/>

It is believed that the wax was cast by William Murray, Donald MacKinnon's father in law and sent to Donald MacKinnon to celebrate his achievement in winning the Great Tea Race of 1866. It is also possible that after Captain MacKinnon died aboard *SS Roman* in Table Bay, Cape town, South Africa in 1867, the plaque was among his possessions aboard *Taeping*, which were retrieved by his wife Margaret MacKinnon nee Murray when *Taeping* returned to London. Perhaps the Captain's possessions were dispersed by auction in 1867 and the plaque acquired in this way by John Sedgwick's mother.

In her email of 20 December 2014, Mary MacLean noted

I cannot imagine that the family would have auctioned off this treasured possession, but maybe Margaret needed the £s with three children to raise on her own.

8. WILLIAM MURRAY'S CARVINGS IN WOOD

Several examples of William Murray's carving in wood have been located. One is a photograph of a magnificent carved wooden sideboard made circa 1860. It would have held pride of place in William Murray's splendid house in Glasgow, Scotland. The photograph has been passed down through the ages as something notable and special.



Sideboard carved by William Murray circa 1860
Photograph courtesy John S Pitcher 2014
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

This is the Centrepiece of William Murray's carved sideboard made circa 1860. The scene depicts King Richard 1, Lionheart, Coeur de Lion, 08/09/1157 - 06/04/1199. Richard was King of England from 1189 -1199. In the background is the walled fortress of Acre in the Holy Land. Acre was captured by King Richard in 1191 -1192 during the Third Crusade.



Photograph courtesy of John S Pitcher 2014
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

The second carving in wood by William Murray is a carved pinewood table with a marble top.



William IV gilt pinewood marble-top centre table circa 1830 to 1850
by a William Murray, Glasgow, Scotland.

An image of this table appeared on an auction website by courtesy of the Neal Auction Company in the catalogue for auction company p4A in the United States of America. This website was accessed on 08 May 2006: <http://www.p4A.com/itemssummary/164783>. The table is a William IV gilt pinewood marble-top centre table circa 1830 to 1850 by a William Murray, Glasgow, Scotland. The table has a paper label attached to it which reads "William Murray, Carver and Gilder to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Glasgow." As the estimated dates of the construction of the table coincide with William Murray's working life, it seems highly likely that this table was a William Murray production.

The description accompanying the auction notes stated

The later rectangular sienna marble top above a deep relief carved border, the moulded and paneled frieze decorated with paterae and cartouches, the tapering legs of architectural form and with corinthian capitals, the panels filled with bellflower pendant chains, and joined by moulded stretchers, the scrolled trees enclosing suppressed balls.

Alexander, the 10th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (1767-1852) was noted as a connoisseur and collector and was a specialist buyer of artefacts for the British Museum. Hamilton Palace housed one of the finest art collections in Great Britain. The Hamilton Palace Auctions in 1882 and 1921, just prior to the palace's demolition, dispersed objects to important public and private collections around the world. The 10th Duke served as Ambassador to St Petersburg in Russia from 1800-1807. He was the bearer of St Edward's Crown at the coronations of William IV and Queen Victoria. Baronet Alexander Dundas Ross W Lamington - Lord Lamington- wrote *In the Days of the Dandies* in 1890

Never was there such a magnifico as the 10th Duke.

Lord Lamington originally contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*. His writings were reminiscences of a polished and brilliant society in which he presented rich and varied memories of social life, manners and customs in eighteenth century Britain. Lord Lamington presented a copy of *In the Days of the Dandies* to Queen Victoria on 17 November 1890.

9. ANN MURRAY NEE EWING 1875

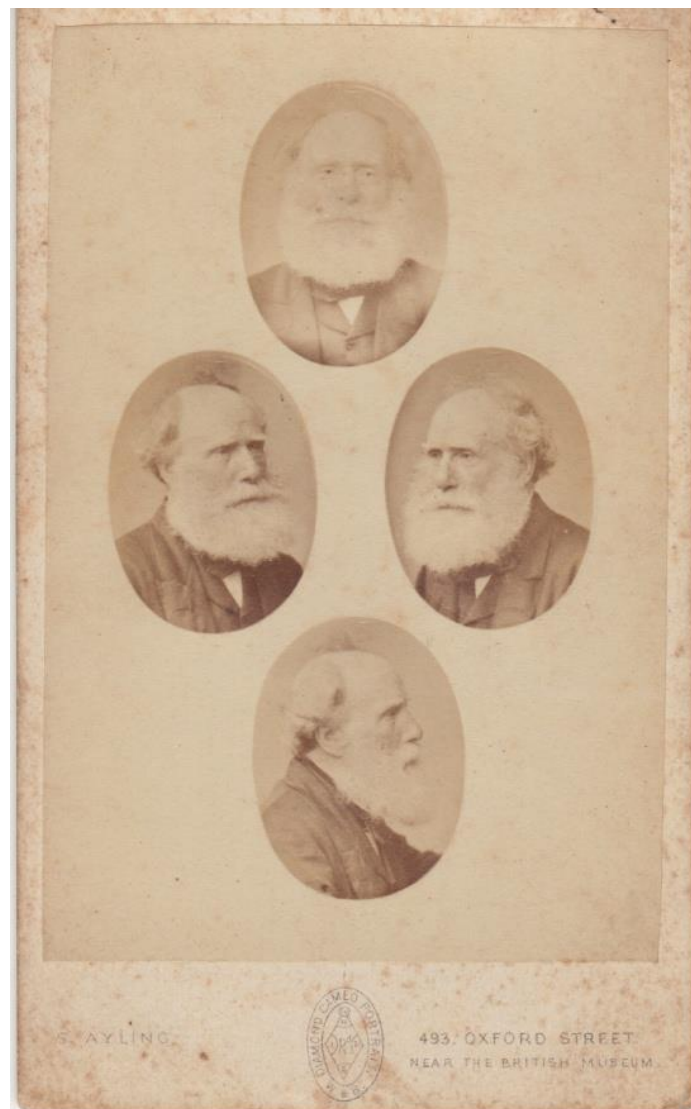
The other result of the passing of Margaret Murray nee McCallum circa 1850 was that William Murray re-married on 24 April 1851 at West or Old Parish at Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland. His new wife was Ann Ewing of Londonderry aged 57, born 20 March 1794 and baptised 30 March 1794. Both events took place in West or Old Parish in Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Ann's parents were John Ewing and Jean Reid.

Ann Murray nee Ewing died on 27 December 1875 aged 81. At the time of her death she was living in Foxley Road, Brixton, London. Ann was buried in Private Grave number 9809, "near to the tomb of Douglas Jerrold" in Norwood Cemetery, Norwood Road, Lambeth, London on 27 December 1875, with her husband William Murray. William predeceased Ann on 08 May 1867 and was buried on 11 May 1867. The Bishop's transcript of 27 December 1875 notes that Ann Murray nee Ewing was buried in a re-used grave.

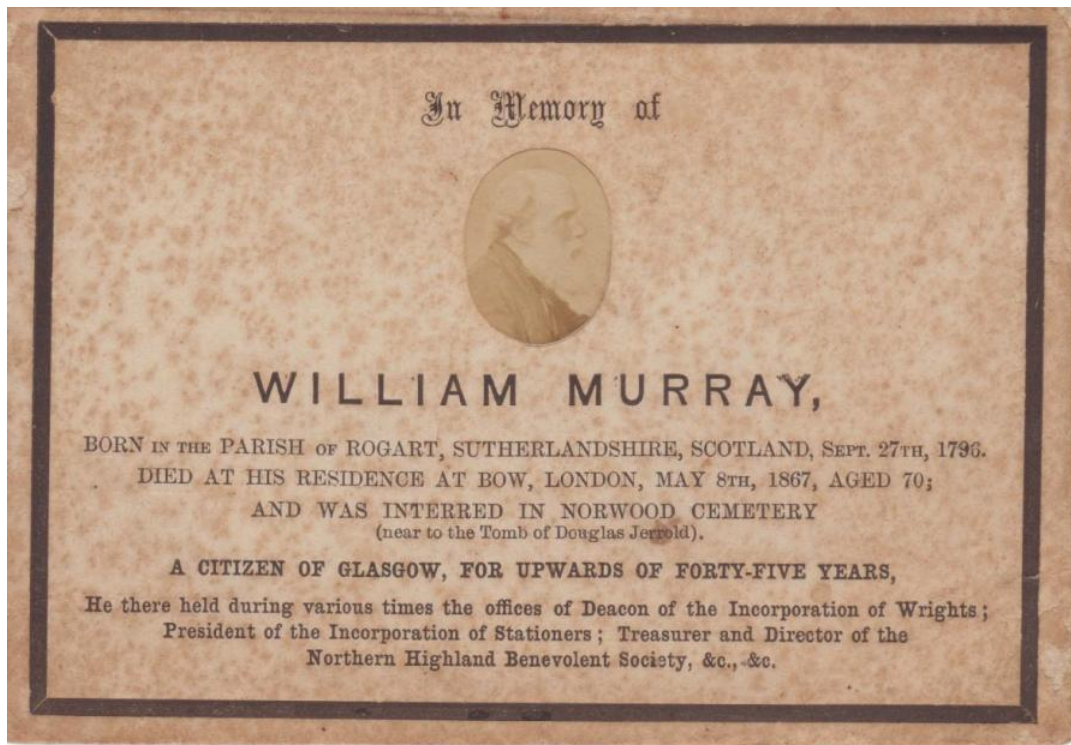
10. 08 MAY 1867 WILLIAM MURRAY DEPARTS

William Murray had moved from Glasgow for the “softer” air of London. He had suffered from bronchitis and swelling of the legs [dropsy, an oedema] and was hopeful the London climate would be beneficial to his health. It was not at all beneficial. On 08 May 1867 at his residence at 13 Fairfield Place, Bow, London, William Murray succumbed to his illnesses.

During a visit by Lloyd Pitcher to Trentham (2008), Lori Victorsen referred to “the Murray chest” as a condition which afflicted members of Hugh Cameron Murray’s family. This condition was. In all probability, the bronchitis from which William Murray suffered so badly in his later years.

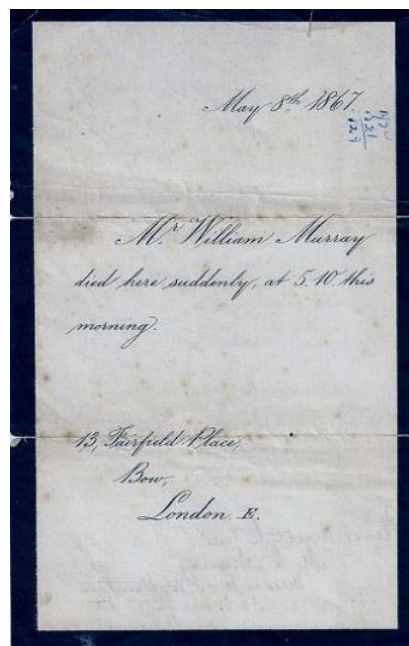


Photographs taken about 1866 by S. Ayling, 493 Oxford Street, near the British Museum in London. W. B. Diamond Cameo Portrait.
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

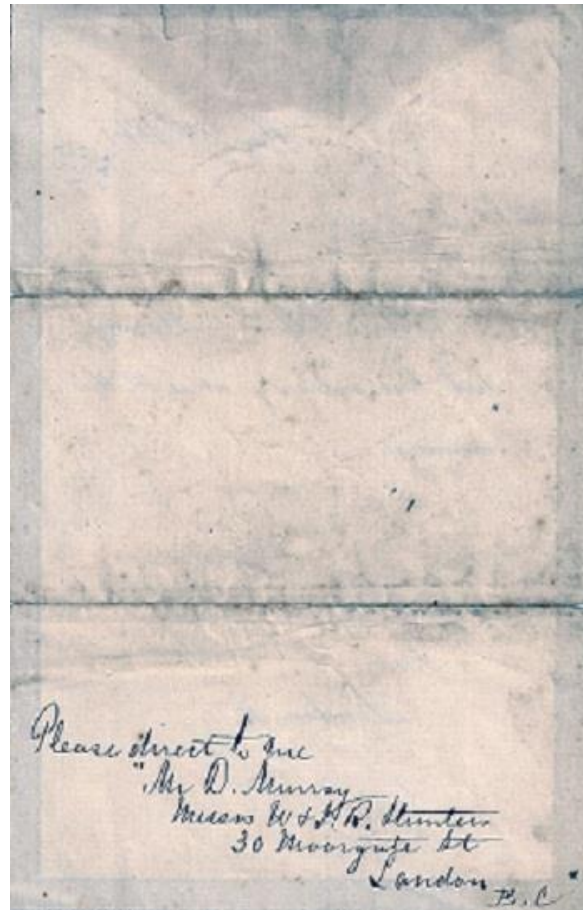


William Murray's Funeral Card
Lloyd Pitcher Collection

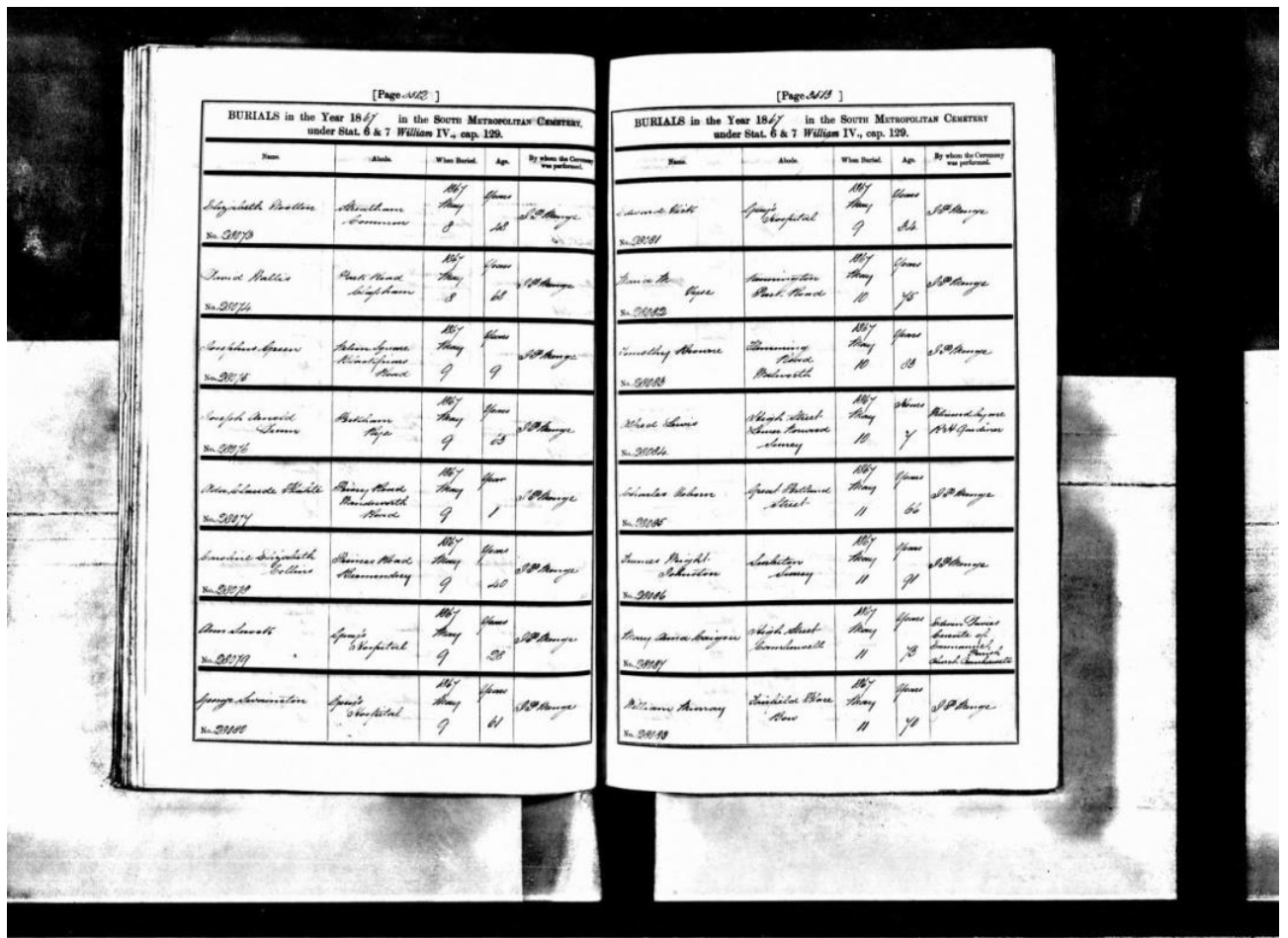
William Murray's son Duncan Murray received a black-edged note advising him of his father William's death. On 08 May 1867, Duncan was residing at 30 Mooregate Street London.



Reverse side of note addressed to Duncan Murray at Mooregate Street London advising him of the death of his father William Murray at 5.10 am 08 May 1867 at 13 Fairfield Place Bow London England
Courtesy Jennie Green 07 October 2015



Obverse side of note addressed to Duncan Murray at Mooregate Street London advising him of the death of his father William Murray at 5.10 am 08 May 1867 at 13 Fairfield Place Bow London England
Courtesy Jennie Green 07 October 2015



Burial Register for William Murray in Norwood Cemetery, Norwood Road,
Lambeth, London England
11 May 1867
Source: Jennie Green 21 November 2015

In 2008, Vanessa Snelling visited Norwood Cemetery [the South Metropolitan Cemetery, West Norwood] and noted

All the old gravestones have been removed and the area mowed.

William Murray was buried in Private Grave number 9809, “near to the tomb of Douglas Jerrold,” on 11 May 1867. Vanessa Snelling (2011) noted that also buried in the grave were two other Murrays. One was Isabella Murray, likely to be a granddaughter, and the other was Ann Murray nee Ewing, William’s second wife. There was no record of Margaret Murray nee McCallum being buried in Private Grave 9809. Margaret Murray’s burial details have yet to be located.

11. IN CONCLUSION

William Murray was a successful wood carver in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, UK. The loss of his first wife Margaret in 1849 saw William re-marry Ann Ewing in 1851. Soon afterwards, three of William's six surviving sons departed Scotland. Only William Murray returned to Scotland in 1881. Archibald Murray and Hugh Cameron Murray travelled on the ship *Sir William Molesworth* to Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Archibald tried his luck on the goldfields, without success. Hugh Cameron stayed in Melbourne and began work as a wood carver. The brothers soon re-located to Sydney, New South Wales and worked as wood carvers. Their falling out in 1856 was forever and was a cause of distress to William Murray in Scotland. William never met any of his seven Australian grand-children. Duncan Murray and Christina Cameron Murray remained in Scotland and never married. William's youngest daughter Margaret Ann Murray married China tea clipper Captain Donald MacKinnon and they delivered three grandchildren to William and were to him a source of great pleasure. Donald's unfortunate demise aboard *SS Roman* in Table Bay, Cape Town, South Africa in 1867 saw William's daughters Margaret Ann MacKinnon and Christina Cameron Murray lived together for several years until Margaret Ann married solicitor William Fleming and moved to Dublin, Ireland.

William Murray moved from Glasgow because of his recurring bronchitis. London in winter was still very cold and sadly his bronchitis led to his demise in 1867.

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EMAILS

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Janet Bowler, Archivist at An Iodhlann on the Isle of Tiree, to Lloyd Pitcher 08 February 2017

Jennie Green to Lloyd Pitcher 03 October 2015

Jennie Green to Lloyd Pitcher 24 October 2015

Mary MacLean to Lloyd Pitcher 07 December 2014

Mary MacLean to Lloyd Pitcher 20 December 2014

Andrew Potter at the Library of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1J0BD [Library.InformationDesk@royal.academy.org.uk] 27 May 2016

Vanessa Snelling to Lloyd Pitcher 28 July 2006

Vanessa Snelling to Lloyd Pitcher 16 June 2011

INTERVIEWS

Lori Victorsen with Lloyd Pitcher 2007

Lori Victorsen with Lloyd Pitcher 2008

LETTERS

Archibald Murray at 3 Riley Street Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney NSW to his cousin Archibald McCallum in Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Sydney dated 15 July 1854

Merrin M Newman to Marjorie Noreen Hanks nee Eiszele dated 21 May 1987

William Murray to his son Archibald Murray in Sydney NSW dated 18 February 1865

William Murray to his son Hugh Cameron Murray in Sydney NSW dated 19 January 1865

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- Deaths Registered in October, November, and December 1875 MUR - MYE Page 222
Murray Ann aged 81 Folio 1d Page 339
- Extract of an entry in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER, Parish of Goldspie, County of Sutherland. Register of Births and Baptisms dated 11 June 1775. Baptism of Barbara Sutherland
- Extract of an entry in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER, Parish of Glasgow, County of Lanark. Register of Proclamations and Banns dated 27 June 1821. Marriage of William Murray and Margaret McCallum by Mr John McFarlane, Relief Minister in Bridgetown
- Extract of an entry in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER, Parish of Glasgow, County of Lanark. Register of Births and Baptisms dated 26 September 1823. Birth of Archibald Murray to William Murray and Margaret Murray nee McCallum. Witnesses John Sinclair and Duncan Cameron.
- Extract of entries in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER. Parish of Rogart. County of Sutherland. 23 October 1796. Baptism of William Murray, son of Duncan Murray and Barbara Sutherland, in Torbreck of Moriness [handwriting is not distinct]
- Extract of entries in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER. Parish of Perth. County of Perthshire. 26 October 1795. Marriage of Duncan Murray and Barbara Sutherland
- Extract of entries in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER. Parish of Glasgow. County of Lanark. Register of Births and Baptisms dated 26 September 1823. Birth of William Murray to Duncan Murray and Barbara Murray nee Sutherland
- Extract of entries in an OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER. Parish of Glasgow. County of Lanark. Register of Proclamations and Banns dated 16 January 1791. Marriage of Archibald McCallum and Christian [Christina] Cameron
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