

Highland Batt.; b. 1863; served, S. Africa, with 11th Batt. Add.: London.

CHARLES JAMES: formerly Major Commanding Ross-shire Mountain Battery; b. 1851; s. of late Rt. Hon. Sir C.A.; educ., Eton; was in Diplomatic Service. Add.: Loch Carron, Ross-shire.

MAJOR CYRIL ALEXANDER GEORGE OCTAVIUS; D.S.O.; King's Own Scottish Borderers; G.S.O. for Weapon Training at Scottish Command. Add.: Edinburgh.

LT.-COL. CYRIL FRANCIS TYRELL: C.B. 1916; M.V.O., 1911; Indian Army; retired; b. 1863; educ., Queen's Coll., Sandhurst; Mem. Coronation Durbar Committee. Add.: London.

SIR DAVID: Kt., cr., 1918; R.A., 1905; H.R.S.A. 1919; landscape painter; President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours since 1917; b. Glasgow, 1849. Among his pictures are: "River Road", etc. Add.: Glasgow.

DAVID: M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot; a Solicitor in Glasgow; b. Glasgow, 1842; Member of the University Court of the University of Glasgow. Pubs.: "The York Bldgs". Add.: Dunbartonshire.

DAVID LESLIE: b. 1888; joined staff of *The Times*, 1920. Pubs.: "Pragmatism". Add.: London.

COLONEL DONALD NORMAN WATSON: M.D.; C.M.G., 1918; D.S.O., 1917; New Zealand Medical Corps; b. New Zealand, 1876; served New Zealand Expeditionary Force, operations on Suez Canal. Add.: London.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR EDWARD ROBERT: 13th Bt., cr., 1626; D.S.O., 1900; b. 1875; e. s. of Sir William.

WING COMMANDER ERIC MACKAY: D.S.O., 1918; M.C.; Royal Air Force; b. 1886; served with 2nd Bn. in India; attached to Royal Flying Corps from 1914 till granted a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force. Add.: London.

SIR GEORGE: K.B.E., cr., 1920; Statistical Branch, War Office; s. of Lieut. Col. Charles; b. 1865. Add.: London.

SIR (GEORGE) EVELYN (PEMBERTON): K.C.B., cr. 1919; C.B., 1916; Secretary to the Post Office since 1914; b. 1880; s. of Rt. Hon. Sir George H.; educ., Eton and Oxford; late Commissioner of Customs and Excise. Pubs.: "The Post Office, 1927". Add.: London.

(GEORGE) GILBERT (AIMÉ): M.A., Oxford; LL.D. Glasgow; D. Litt. Birmingham; D. Litt. Oxford; Litt. D. Cambridge; Regius Prof. of Greek; b. Sydney, 1866; 3rd s. of late Sir Terence Aubrey; educ., Oxford; Chairman of League of Nations Union. Pubs.: "History of Ancient Greek Literature". Add.: London.

HON. GEORGE HENRY: K.C.; b. Grand Narrows, 1861; resigned as Premier and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia and as a Member for the County of Victoria. Add.: Nova Scotia.

RT. HON. SIR GEORGE HERBERT: G.C.B.; cr., 1908; G.C.V.O., cr., 1920; K.C.B., cr., 1899; P.C., 1910; I.S.O., 1904; b. 1849; private secretary to Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Earl of Rosebery when Prime Minister. Add.: London.

HON. SIR GEORGE JOHN ROBERT: K.C.M.G., cr. 1917; B.A., LL.M.; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of S. Australia and Lieut.-Gov. since 1916; b. 1863; called to Bar, Inner Temple. Add.: S. Australia.

GEORGE REDMAYNE: M.A., M.C. (Camb); Hon. D.C.L. (Durham); Hon. M.D. (Dublin); F.R.C.P.; D.L. County Palatine of Lancaster; Consulting Physician; educ., Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Pubs.: "Diseases of the Thyroid Gland". Add.: London.

SIR GEORGE SHEPPARD: Kt., cr., 1906; b. 1851; Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Straits Settlements. Add.: London.

GIDEON, 2nd Viscount, of Elibank (cr. 1911): b. 1877; e. surv. s. of 1st Viscount; s. father, 1927. Assistant Private Sec. to Lt.-Gov. of British New Guinea, 1898; Acting Commandant Armed Native Constabulary, 1901; Private Secretary to Commissioner for Native Affairs, Transvaal, 1901; Administrator of St. Vincent, 1909-15; received, 1909, silver medal Royal Society of Arts for paper entitled "The Road to South African Union"; Acting Governor Windward Islands, 1916; is a Director Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., and other companies. Pub.: "A United West Indies." Add.: London.

LT.-COL. HENRY WILLIAM: V.C., 1917; C.M.G., 1919; D.S.O., 1916; Reserve of Officers, Australian Mil. Forces; b. 1883.

PAYM.-COMMANDER HERBERT PATRICK WILLIAM GEORGE: R.N.; D.S.O., 1916; Store Officer and Cashier, Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham; b. 1880; Secretary to International Commission of Admirals administering Scutar, Albania. Add.: London.

HOWARD: LL.D.; Prof. of Classics in Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, Nova Scotia; b. New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, 1859; educ., Univ. Coll., London; won Canadian Gilchrist Scholarship. Pubs.: "The Classics, Their Use". Add.: Halifax, Canada.

LT.-COL. HOWARD; C.I.E.; Deputy Financial Adviser, Army Headquarters, India; b. Australia, 1876; Commission 1st Bedford-shire Regiment. Add.: Simla, India.

SIR HUGH: Kt., cr. 1924; C.I.E., 1911; C.B.E., 1918; J.P. Hants; Forestry Commissioner; b. 1861; s. of Lt.-Col. Charles; Ass't Forestry Commissioner for England and Wales, 1918. Add.: Hants.

SIR JAMES: Kt., cr. 1915; J.P., D.L.; b. 1850; Chairman of the Committee on the Development of the Poultry Industry, 1909. Add.: London.

SIR JOHN: K.C.V.O., cr. 1926; C.V.O. 1913; J.P., D.L., F.S.A., etc.; head of the publishing house of John-Murray, founded in 1768; b. London, 1851; educ., Eton; Magdalen College. Pubs.: "Memoirs of John Murray III". Add.: London.

JOHN: M.B., B.Ch. Dublin University; F.R.C.S., England; Consulting Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital; b. Dublin 1863. Mem. of the Court of Examiners, Royal College of Surgeons. Pubs.: "Surgery of the Thorax."

LT.-COL. JOHN: D.S.O., 1918; F.S.A.; partner in publishing house of John; b. 1884; educ., Eton; Magdalen College; editor of the Magdalen College Record. Add.: London.

· JOHN: Principal of the University College of the South West of England; b. Fraserburgh, 1879. Add.: London.

SIR JOHN DIGBY: 12th Bt., cr. 1628; b. 1867; s. of 11th Bt. Add.: Valienar, Chile.

JOHN GEORGE: D.L., J.P. Co. Bedford; Sheriff of the County, 1923; b. 1864; solicitor (not in Practice); Master, Wrest Basset Hounds. Add.: London.

LT.-COL. JOHN HANNA: C.I.E., 1919; Indian Medical Service; Insp.-Gen. of Prisons, Bombay Presidency. Add.: Poona, India.

SIR (JOHN) HUBERT (PLUNKETT): K.C.M.G., cr. 1925; C.M.G., 1914; Lt.-Gov. and Chief Judicial Officer; b. Sydney 1861; 2nd s. of Sir Terence Aubrey; served in S. African War; Leader of Australian delegation to Pan-Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo, 1925. Pubs.: "Papua or British New Guinea". Add.: Port Moresby, Papua.

REV. JOHN OSWALD: M.A., D.D.; b. Ireland 1869; educ., Trinity Coll., Dublin; Commissary to the Archbishop of Rupert's Land. Pubs.: "Christianity and Human Thought". Add.: Canada.

REV. JOHN OWEN FARQUHAR: Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge; b. 1858; s. of late Surgeon-General J. Murray; educ., Trin. Coll., Camb.; Hulsean Lecturer, Camb. Pubs.: "The Christian Armour," etc. Add.: London.

JOHN PEARS: C.B.E., 1925; b. 1866; acted as Resident Commissioner. Add.: S. Africa.

LT.-COL. SIR MALCOLM (DONALD): K.C.V.O., cr. 1916; C.B., 1911; C.I.E., 1921; C.V.O., 1909; Comptroller of the Household to Duke of Connaught since 1906; served S. African War. Add.: Sunningdale.

MARGARET ALICE: F.S.A. (Scot.); F.R.A.I.; Ass't Prof. of Egyptology at Univ. College, London; var. excavations includ. an early mediaeval village in Hertfordshire, 1925. Add.: London.

NORMAN HECTOR: b. 1879; partner late firm of P. N. Russell and Co., engineers and ironmasters, Sydney. Add.: Sydney.

SIR NORMAN McIVER: Kt., cr., 1927; Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India. Add.: London.

SIR OSWYN ALEXANDER RUTHVEN: K.C.B., cr. 1917; C.B. 1910; Permanent Secretary Admiralty since 1917; b. 1873; educ., Oxford; Ass't Private Secretary to First Lord of the Admiralty. Pubs.: "The Admiralty". Add.: London.

ROBERT: Editor Scottish Cooperator; Director, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society; b. Scotland, 1870. Add.: Renfrew.

MAJOR ROBERT ALEXANDER WOLFE: D.S.O., M.C.; Seaforth Highlanders, late The Gordon Highlanders; e. s. of Commander Philip Wolfe; served European War. Add.: Ross-shire.

REV. ROBERT HENRY: M.A., Litt. D., M.R.I.A., Rector of Broughton, Huntingdon, since 1922; Examiner in History to the Civil Service Commission, London; educ., Trin. Coll., Dublin; Lecturer in History, Trin. Coll. Pubs.: "Revolutionary Ireland and Its Settlement". Add.: Huntingdon.

MAJ. HON. RONALD THOMAS GRAHAM: Major late 3rd Batt. Black Watch; e. s. of 1st Viscount Dunedin; b. 1875.

COLONEL SHADWELL JOHN: D.S.O., 1918; b. 1867; general direction of Graves Registration Work in three Eastern Theatres. Add.: Woodcote, Lee-on-the-Solent.

MAJOR SYDNEY W.: D.S.O., 1916; D.C.M.; b. 1883; Joined Rifle Brigade Ranks; member of Military Training Mission to U. S. A.; Organiser, Physical Training Bancrofts School. Add.: Essex.

T. C.: Headmaster, Inchicore Model Schools, since 1915; b. 1873. Plays: "The Wheel of Fortune", etc. Add.: Dublin.

THOMAS DAVID KING: M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.; Advocate; Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire at Airdrie; b. 1884; Junior Counsel to the Treasury in Scotland. Add.: London.

MAJOR TERENCE DESMOND: D.S.O., 1918; M.C., 1917; Royal Tank Corps; b. Parramatta, N.S.W., 1891; s. of Sir J.H.P.; served, European War, with 1st Leinster Regiment. Add.: London.

HON. SIR THOMAS KEIR: K.C.M.G., cr. 1902; C.M.G., 1895; of Cleland, Pietermartzburgh, Natal; b. Natal 1854; s. of A.K.; raised and commanded Murray's Horse and Murray's Scouts; owns property in Natal, Transvaal, and Rhodesia. Add.: Natal.

BRIG.-GEN. SIR VALENTINE: K.B.E., cr. 1919; C.B., 1918; C.M.G., 1915; R.E.; retired late of Indian State Railways; b. 1867; served European War; Commandeur, Legion of Honour. Add.: London.

WALTER CHARLES: M.A., LL.D., President of the University of Saskatchewan since 1908; b. 1866; Trustee of Carnegie Foundation for Teaching. Pubs.: Educational and Historical pamphlets. Add.: Saskatchewan.

LT.-COL. WALTER GRAHAM: D.S.O., 1902; b. 1868; educ., Oxford Military College, Sandhurst. Joined 3rd Hussars; served Norther Territories, Gold Coast, including expedition to Karaga. Add.: London.

CAPT. SIR WILLIAM KEITH: 9th Bt., cr. 1673; e. s. of 8th Bt.; b. 1872. Owns the estates of Ochtertyre and Fowlis Wester. Add.: Perthshire.

COLONEL SIR WYNDHAM: K.C.B., cr. 1917; Kt., cr., 1905; C.B., 1902; late Member of Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; b. 1844; s. of late Rev. T.B.; educ., Marlborough College. Add.: London.

(F) AMERICAN MURRAY FAMILIES

Col. James B. Murray

COLONEL JAMES B. MURRAY: (b. 1789; d. 1866); was son of John B. Murray (b. 1756 in Norfolk County, England, d. 1828), who emigrated to America, where he immediately entered the counting house of Clark & Nightingale in Providence, R. I., whose senior partner was his first cousin and had been brought up in his father's, Dr. John Murray's, family in Norwich,—the leading physician there, and founder of the Norwich Hospital.

"At the outbreak" of the Revolution, John B. Murray sided with the Colonies and joined "the Providence Cadets, commanded by the "junior member of the firm," Colonel Nightingale. This corps was summoned to march to Lexington when the news reached Providence of the intended seizure of that place by the British troops, but they heard of its capture and the return of the royal troops to Boston, before they arrived. He subsequently served on the Quartermaster-General's staff under his friend, Colonel Ephraim Bowen, and was attached to the Marquis de LaFayette's command when he invaded Newport." He "then received the appointment of Agent of Prizes and remained in Providence until the close of the Revolutionary War."—(*Autobiography of Col. J. B. Murray, p. 8.*)

In 1783 he formed a partnership with John P. Mumford and Oliver Bowen (brother of the Colonel), and established two commercial houses, one in New York City and the other in Alexandria, Va.,—where he married Martha McClenachan. Occasionally he had charge of exporting the crops of the estate of General Washington (a few miles distant, at Mt. Vernon), who, at times visited at his house, stopping in to take a cup of tea before riding homeward;—when, as his mother afterwards told him, the General took her babe (James) on his lap.

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In 1792 John B. Murray discontinued his Alexandria house, and removed to New York City.

His son, James, educated to enter Columbia College, and accepted in 1804, was taken down with bilious intermittent fever which almost carried him off and so enfeebled him as to forbid study. His father thereupon chose for him a commercial career.—(*Ibid., p. 20.*)

In 1808, his uncle George W. Murray was drafted in the artillery to march to the Canadian line. As he had a family and was engaged in large business, James volunteered to take his place, and thus entered the artillery as a private. Service was of short duration, but sticking to his colors, he was soon elected a corporal.

Sent in 1809 as supercargo in his father's coppered (then a rarity) ship, the *Egeria*, to Archangel, and having made a very profitable trip, he was at 21 (in 1810) admitted to the partnership. In 1811 he went to Washington to make himself acquainted with political affairs and their probable outcome.

In June 1812 war was declared against England. His regiment of artillery, the Ninth, in which he was now a 2d Lieutenant, volunteered unanimously, and in September was stationed at Fort Gansevoort on the Hudson River until January, 1813, when they were relieved and allowed to return to business. Meanwhile, the *Egeria* had been captured by the French in the Baltic and carried into Norway, but was finally liberated.

Sent to Denmark to look after the *Egeria's* cargo and the firm's interests, the Russian Minister at Washington made him a special bearer of dispatches relative to mediation by his Government with a view to peace.

Reaching London via Lisbon he presented his credentials to Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, who gave him every facility in the prosecution of his northern journey, which he continued in a British armed cutter to Gothenburg on his way to Copenhagen. There he disposed of the *Egeria's* cargo, and reinvesting its proceeds and shipping in Swedish bottoms, the capture was turned into a profitable operation.

Returning to Gothenburg, he there met Count Alexander Orloff, one of Emperor Alexander's ministers, who insisted on his joining their party on a cutter engaged to carry them to England. He also met Captain (afterwards Lord) Byron, cousin of the poet; Henry Grattan, the distinguished advocate and statesman, and many others. Returning he again bore with him Russian dispatches.

Meantime his company of artillery had been organized into a battalion and he had been elected a captain. In June following, he was appointed Inspector of Cavalry for the State of New York, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

In 1814 he raised a company of 84 men and in September was again summoned to the field. Their term of service expired in December. Upon its expiration, he married Maria, dau. of Isaac Bronson of New York City, "with whom", as he wrote in his autobiography, "I passed a life of uninterrupted happiness for thirty-seven years."

With peace declared in January, 1815, and the resulting failures on both sides of the Atlantic, he was again called upon to go abroad to protect the credit of the firm and select a new correspondent in London. Leaving his young wife he sailed for Liverpool in May, and having accomplished his objectives, returned in September.

In 1817 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, in command of the 14th Regiment, N. Y. State Artillery.

In 1825, the year of the cotton panic, his father withdrew from the firm and left the business with him, which was by no means his desire, as he had little taste for the hazards of commercial life. His preference for investment in well selected real estate over commercial affairs, was shown in 1828, when, as he wrote, "During that year I relinquished the prosecution of any regular commercial business and turned my attention to real estate." (*Id.*, p. 54.)

In fact he used to say, "Ninety-five per cent of those who embark in business fail."

Crossing the Atlantic often, he wrote:

"Quite unexpectedly, I was induced to accept a mission to England, and on March 16, 1843, accompanied by my daughter Maria*, took passage . . . for Liverpool." The morning after arrival "we proceeded to London and took up our quarters in Regent Street.

"My daughter formed some pleasant acquaintances among my former friends, and a few days after our arrival we received an invitation to assist at a Grand Review in Hyde Park. We were here" admitted within "the privileged circle, where we found the kings of Belgium and Hanover, Prince Albert, the Dukes of Wellington and Cambridge, with many English and Continental officers of rank. Our namesake the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, recognizing us, was very civil and useful in giving us the names and titles of those by whom we were surrounded, and very soon we were recognized by Lord Morpeth, who had seen us from his sister's, Lady Dover's, balcony, which looked upon the Park. He brought us an invitation from her ladyship to partake of a *déjeuner* after the review, and we accordingly went to the house, where we met a large and distinguished party, among whom were her sister, the Duchess of Sutherland, and family.

"On the following day the Duchess and her daughter called on Maria, as did Lady Dover and another sister, Lady Howard, and my daughter was made the recipient of numerous civilities, especially on the part of the Duchess of Sutherland, who invited us to a dinner. . . . The Duchess also invited us to the Caledonian ball, of which she was lady patroness, and took Maria on to the dais, introducing her to the 'Iron Duke' and other noted people. The next Sunday she took us to the Temple Church, then recently repaired and embellished. While at a dinner party in London I was seated next to Mr. John Gladstone (father of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), then in his eightieth year and full of vigour, who on discovering my name and identity told me that he had dined at my father's house in Broad Street, New York, in 1793, just fifty years before, and he even identified the locality of the house—a wonderful evidence of memory. The next day he called on us with his daughter and arranged with us to dine with him at his residence in Carlton Gardens, where we met his son, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other interesting persons. Thus after the lapse of half a century and at a distance of 3,000 miles, returning to the son the civility he had received from the father."—(*Autobiography* 62, 63, 64.)

At the end of his autobiography appears the following:

"Three days before his death, he asked that the Christian sacrament should be administered to him by his pastor, . . . saying he had never united with any church, though he had sometimes felt it his duty to do so."

* NOTE: Petite, with delicate, refined features and nature; bright, sweet, winning. His daughter Maria was what French call "spirituelle".

(*Id.* p. 91). His son Bronson recorded his last words, " 'I am transmuted! Mortals! Mortals! Open the windows, and let me go'."

Seven children survived him, Maria, wife of Cambridge Livingston, Bronson, John B., Caroline, Agnes, Washington and Anna, wife of William P. W. Dana.

Colonel Murray did not smoke. He kept his bright mind bright. He did not touch liquor save possibly once in a while at table. He rarely played cards,—never for money.

Washington Murray

Washington Murray: (b. 1828; d. 1867); was the son of Colonel James B. Murray and Maria Bronson, both of representative New York families.

He graduated from Yale in 1849 and from the Harvard Law School in 1851. He was admitted immediately afterward to the bar in New York City, where he at once commenced practice. He became a member of the firm of Mott & Murray in 1853; of Mott, Murray & Harris in 1858; and of Murray and Miller in 1865. He followed a varied practice, in which he was eminently successful. He was popular among members of the bar, and his high professional and private character was universally recognized.

He was for several years a trustee of public schools in the 18th ward, and was a member of the Union Club. He was only at the threshold of his career when his early death at the age of thirty-nine ended a life of great promise.

In 1856 he married Eliza B. W. Dana, one of the belles of Boston.

This sketch would be incomplete were the religious side of his life not mentioned,—whose permeating influence was the secret of his high standing and success. He was an unobtrusive but fine follower of his Master in daily life,—as could even be seen in his countenance. In his Sunday School class of young men there grew up and developed at least one outstanding future right hand man to later ministers in his church, the late Mr. Charles M. Earle,—who, in turn, in his own Sunday School class, afterwards carried on a similar work.

The motto on the family coat of arms reads, "Hinc usque superna venabor", of which one rendering is, "From henceforth I will (hunt) press on even unto things above."

He did not smoke, touch liquor, or play cards for money.

Bronson Murray

Bronson Murray: (b. 1817; d. 1911); was the son of Colonel James B. Murray, of New York City, and Maria Bronson, dau. of Isaac Bronson of that City and Bridgeport, Conn.

When between eight and nine, he was sent to boarding school at Jamaica, L. I., for two years, where, as he later wrote, he "became acquainted with fever and ague . . . together with the rudiments of education."

In 1832 he entered Columbia College, where he remained for two years. During the first year his father required him to pass an hour a day at a carpenter shop; and during the second, to attend a lecture class on civil engineering, conducted by a graduate of West Point.

"In 1834"—when 17—"his father gave him three dollars and started him out to work as a rodman for an engineering party working on the Morris Canal from Newark to Jersey City. Thus began his professional life of civil engineer which lasted some ten years . . . on numerous jobs from New York to Michigan. The experiences of these years, in the newly developing West gave him a confidence and a poise that were striking characteristics" during later years.—*University of Illinois Semi-Centennial History, Vol. I, p. 141.*)

The later enterprises failed; and owing to the panic of 1837, the prospects of railroad construction finally vanished. The year 1844 found him, ten years after his start, with occupation gone and means exhausted.

Undaunted by these reverses—which deprived him of livelihood from his profession, and left him penniless—he went West and, although he knew nothing of agriculture, settled on some 1600 acres of raw prairie in Illinois belonging to his father and went to farming. A receipt he carefully preserved shows that on his way out, he purchased in Chicago a wagon and harness for the munificent sum of \$12 and some cents.—(*Ibid.*, p. 141.)

On July 11, 1848, he married Anne E. Peyton, the soprano in the church choir. (She was the dau. of Col. Rowzee Peyton of Richmond, Va., who had moved to Geneva, N. Y.) With his bride he returned by stagecoach to Chicago, by canal boat to Ottawa and by team to his farm at Farm Ridge, about ten miles south of town.

A daguerreotype taken about this time, shows by his intelligent, eager, confident eyes and nervy posture, the indomitable spirit of the man, saying plainer than words, "Whatever anyone else can do, I too can do."

A firm believer in the future of the rich U. S. Government prairie lands of Illinois, he steadily invested everything in them and reselling, prospered.

Keenly realizing its need, he became deeply interested in a movement for Industrial Education started about that time. Some ardent souls in Illinois, such as Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, Dr. John A. Kennicott, and others engaged in an effort to establish in Illinois, and in each of the other states, an industrial and agricultural university to give to the farmer and to mechanics, instruction and life-work equipment, similar to those enjoyed by professional men; and he was thus early thrown into contact with those pioneers.

To start those universities, a land grant from Congress was proposed.

Illinois, while not first in time, led the fight. It was uphill work. Prof. Turner was the animating spirit,—to whose daughter he later wrote: “ ‘Your father was the soul, spirit and battle axe during all the fifties, of the movement favoring Industrial Education’.”—(*Id.*, p. 133.)

Of this struggle and the part he took in it, let history tell:

“The establishment of the Industrial League, which was devised and suggested by Mr. Murray, was most important for the work the Illinois men were endeavoring to carry forward. It was soon to be a power in moving the public mind toward the ends desired by the friends of industrial education. Turner said of the League: ‘(It) gave us a name, a power, and a foothold.’ He said that Murray proposed it.”—(*Id.*, p. 43.)

“The first public proposal for the organization of the Illinois Industrial League was made at the third Industrial Convention at Chicago, Nov. 24, 1852. The author of the idea, as has been noted, was Bronson Murray of Ottawa. In a letter to Turner dated ‘Ottawa, Nov. 18, 1852’, he stated his purpose; ‘I have concluded to start the league at the Convention . . . I propose the object of that league to be, the dissemination of knowledge or information upon the subject of the University and the securing of its creation by the Legislature by means of publications, . . . lecturers to visit all parts of the state, and the defraying of expenses incident thereto. . . .’”—(*Id.*, p. 58.)

“Among the leaders taking part in the third Convention were: Bronson Murray of Ottawa, who was chosen president; John A. Kennicott of Cook Co., John Gage of Lake Co., John David, Ira Porter” and others. “Jonathan Turner was not present.”—(*Id.*, p. 44.)

The fourth Industrial Convention “assembled in Springfield, January 4, 1853.” “Bronson Murray of LaSalle” (County) “was made president” and also chairman of the business committee.—(*Id.*, pp. 48, 49.)

“Another important event of January, 1853, and in large measure a result of the two recent industrial conventions, was the formation of the Illinois State Agricultural Society” (now the Illinois State Agricultural Board) . . . “organized on January 5, . . . in Springfield. Among the organizers and leading spirits were Bronson Murray, John A. Kennicott, J. B. Turner, . . . and others who were leaders in the movement for Industrial Education.”—(*Id.*, p. 55.)

“Immediately following the chartering of the League by the legislature in February, 1853, Turner, as principal director, entered into a contract with Dr. R. C. Rutherford to lecture throughout the state in the interests of the League.”—(*Id.*, p. 58.)

“Meantime Turner and Murray were exerting themselves to finance the work that was now upon them. It was fortunate for their undertakings that Mr. Murray was a man of considerable wealth and was willing to use some of it in this cause. Time and again, as shown by his correspondence with Turner, he backed up the work of the League by loans, by giving his own personal checks and by granting the use of his credit. Turner relied greatly upon the good judgment and executive ability of his friend Murray.”—(*Id.*, p. 59.)

"Late in November, 1853, . . . Bronson Murray went to Springfield . . . to attend an editorial convention before which he urged the importance of newspaper interest in behalf of agriculture. The editors agreed to assist. While there, Murray, after consultation with friends, decided it was best that Turner should be provided with a sufficient sum to enable him to become a lecturer for the League. Immediately he started a subscription paper to raise \$1000 for Turner's salary for a year. Each man was to give \$20. Murray was one of the five to sign at once. He then wrote Turner what he had done."

"That he was to become a travelling lecturer was by no means pleasant news for Turner and it was . . . still less pleasant for his family who entered a vigorous protest against it. His friends . . . thought it would be ruinous to his business . . . and so thought Turner. He wrote Murray, however, . . . 'Life is short and soon over, and our work must be done and if we do it well, it will matter little to us through what trials and self-denials it is done a thousand years hence'."—(*Id.*, p. 66.)

"On Christmas eve, 1853", Turner wrote Murray, " 'I have just returned from Jerseyville—rode twenty-two miles down in a two-horse wagon without cover or seats, on the bottom—coldest day this season. . . . Rode all night home . . . in the same way—and have got well paid for my cold, jolting, and watching.' "

"The results were that he signed 150 membership diplomas with the prospect that 500 more would be called for later: . . . he saw the county organized and a county league superintendent or agent chosen; and above all by this trip he won the certain support of Jersey, Green and Macoupin counties."—(*Id.*, p. 67.)

Advised by Lyman Trumbull, U. S. Senator from Illinois, Oct. 19, 1857 (*see letter*, p. 93) that a land grant bill would receive better support if asked by an Eastern state, "Turner and his associates selected Representative Justin S. Morrill of Vermont as the man to introduce the bill," and "immediately . . . Turner forwarded to Morrill all his papers and documents."—(*Id.*, p. 94.)

"On Dec. 14th, 1857", the Industrial University land grant bill "was introduced" in the house "by Representative Morrill."—(*Id.*, p. 94.)

"The preparation that Turner and the Industrial League had been making for years became now suddenly tremendously effective. For all over the country, from individuals, from county and state agricultural and horticultural societies, from county courts, from boards of supervisors, from clubs and other organizations, and from state legislatures, petitions and memorials came in great numbers to Congress."—(*Id.*, p. 98.)

"On January 8, 1858, Turner wrote Bronson Murray: 'If this appropriation is secured in the form proposed the poor despised Illinois League will have done more for the true cause of American Education on this continent than all the other associations and forces that ever existed on it and the Pilgrim Fathers to boot'."—(*Id.*, p. 98.)

The Industrial University land grant bill passed the House 105 to 100 (p. 108). Introduced in the Senate and championed by Mr. Wade of Ohio, it passed, 25 to 22 (p. 109); but was vetoed by President Buchanan. (p. 111.)

Reintroduced by Mr. Morrill in 1861, but reported on adversely by the committee on public lands, he was unable to get it before the House.—(*Id.*, p. 123.)

Finally Mr. Wade of Ohio introduced Senate bill 298 (p. 123) which after a bitter fight passed the Senate "32 to 7" (p. 126) and then with Mr. Morill's support passed the House, "90 to 25," and on July 2d, 1862, was approved by "President Abraham Lincoln."—(*Id.*, p. 126.)

"This bill, as finally passed, was practically as it was when first introduced." (p. 126.) It provided a grant of public land to each state for "the endowment, support and maintenance of, at least, one college where the leading object shall be . . . including military tactics . . . to teach . . . agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."—(*Id.*, p. 585.)

Under this Act, Illinois received from the U. S. Government, a grant of 480,000 acres of land (p. 616) and founded the "Illinois Industrial University" (now "University of Illinois"), incorporated February 28, 1867, by Act of the General Assembly.—(*Id.*, p. 590.)

Each other state similarly received a grant, together totalling nearly 11,000,000 (10,929,215) acres (p. 616), resulting in the founding of thirty-six such State Industrial Universities and Colleges and in the establishing of similar branches or departments in already existing universities or colleges in the remaining twelve states.—(*Id.*, p. 618.)

"So far as is known, this was the most magnificent endowment of higher education ever made in one law by any political body."—(*Id.*, *Intro.*, p. xi.)

Its area (17,077 sq. miles) exceeded the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, with two more Rhode Islands thrown in.

Their 1928 catalogues show that in 1927 there were attending at twenty-six of those thirty-six universities and colleges over 63,000 students. The same ratio for the other ten (not reporting) would be over 24,000—together, about 87,000. And proportionately at the branches in the remaining twelve states, would be over 29,000 more, making in all about 116,000,—or to be safe, say 100,000,—attending those forty-eight institutions.

In the chapter on "The Men Who Led", the first life-sketch is that of "Jonathan Baldwin Turner"; the second, that of "Bronson Murray", relating:

"Like his associate in the struggle for Industrial Education, Bronson Murray was an eastern man. Although born to wealth and station in the city of New York, . . . his own education caused him to feel acutely the need of education for the farm, and the practical industries; hence he eagerly indorsed Turner's plan. His most significant work was as originator of the Illinois Industrial League and ardent supporter of it; he was also one of the founders of the Illinois Agricultural Society and for a time" its "corresponding secretary."

"He stood staunchly by Turner through the hard years of conflict, giving freely of his money, labor, influence, and encouragement. When Turner's eyes failed and he was compelled to deliver his addresses blindfolded, he was led to and from the halls by Bronson Murray, tall, very straight, very patrician in appearance, called the handsomest man in Illinois. When misfortune came to Turner, it was Murray that was always the first to offer his assistance. After the cowardly firing of Turner's buildings in 1853, Murray wrote offering to send him 'a pair of good nags' to use until spring. He adds that while he has no money on hand he expects to have \$500 or \$1000 at any time as the result of a land sale, and he courteously makes it clear that it will be a joy to him to lend it to Turner."—(*Id.*, p. 138.)

"While a modest man he was too intelligent to underrate himself. When Turner spoke to him in high terms of his ability, he replied:

" 'What you say of my ability is flattering to me. I know I have never been stalled and that I have braved experience from the silken chambers whence I emanated to savage wilderness of Arkansas ruffians and woody swamps. That experience trains a man to know his capacity for action though it may not. to judge how others view him.' "—(*Id.* p. 139.)

On "February 7, 1863, the following communication from John Kennicott was printed in the *Prairie Farmer*:

" 'Though intended for me only, I pray you print this letter from Professor Turner. . . . Turner, Murray and I, with a few others did labor night and day for the boon now within reach of the state.' "

"The letter from Turner to Kennicott" reads:

" 'I suppose you see by Governor Yates' message that this long deferred endowment to each State in the Union, for an Industrial University has at last come within our reach. It has cost you and friend Murray and myself many a hard struggle and contest, with both professed friends and foes; many long days and nights of painful toil and thought, and care and travel by land and water in past years, first to arouse and concentrate the public mind, break down its opposition, and break up its still more fatal apathy, . . . and then . . . of guiding the thing through . . . Congress . . . All this you well know, and no two men on earth do know it, or ever will, but yourself and friend Murray, and you may each of you well and truly say, 'Pars magna fui'; and though no reward on earth awaits you, I know you will meet it in another world, for you have surely been 'faithful in these few things.' " —(*Id.*, p. 100.)

A strong anti-slavery man, friend and firm supporter of Abraham Lincoln, Bronson Murray aided in the preliminary organization work of the Illinois Republican party in 1854, preceding the definite organization of that party in 1856; and we find his name on the records of the convention called to meet in Springfield, in Oct., 1854, as one of "the committee on resolutions", consisting of "N. S. Greer of Lake County, John J. Morse of Woodford, Erastus Wright of Sangamon, Dr. H. K. Jones of Morgan, Bronson Murray of LaSalle" . . . ten in all, who prepared the resolutions adopted by that convention next day. —(*Chicago Inter-Ocean*, Oct. 25th, 18—, *Issue No. 216.*)

"In an article published just before the Presidential election of 1860,

the old Chicago Democate spoke of the convention at Springfield of 1854 as marking 'the birth of the Republican party of Illinois.'—(*Id.*)

About 1856, he moved from the farm at Farm Ridge to a residence "Rose Hill" on the bluff, a mile north of Ottawa. He furnished the parlor with a handsome rosewood set selected by a relative for him at Roux, then the leading maker of fine furniture in New York City.

That fall his second son, Peyton, 5, the flower of the family, passed on.

Attending revival services held in Ottawa that winter by Evangelist Avery, he united with the church. Early in the winter of 1858 he moved East, and temporarily occupied his father's, Col. James B. Murray's, summer home at Greenfield Hill, Conn. Designed for summer occupancy only, it had no heating plant, and that severe winter there came a day so bitter that the children had all to be kept in bed. That bitter day Bronson Murray drove an open wagon to Bridgeport, five or six miles away, to get a large base burner to heat the house. So bitter was the day, he met but a single traveler on the road,—but he brought the stove back with him.

The next spring he moved to Fairfield, Conn. For some time a close student of the Bible, he there taught in Sunday School a class of young men. About 1862 he moved to Stamford, Conn., for better schools; about 1866 to Newport, R. I.; and in 1868 back to New York City, where he bought a house and lived until, on January 5th, 1911, in his 94th year, he passed on, leaving behind him five children, James B., Caroline, wife of Lucius K. Wilmerding, Olivia, wife of William Bayard Cutting, Archibald, and Anne, wife of C. Wickliffe Yulee.

Bronson Murray did not smoke; his mind was clear as a bell and strong to the last. He did not touch liquor until, in old age, he would, at long intervals, have a little brought him at table. He rarely played cards,—never for money.

Honest as the day is long; true as steel; his word was as good as his bond.