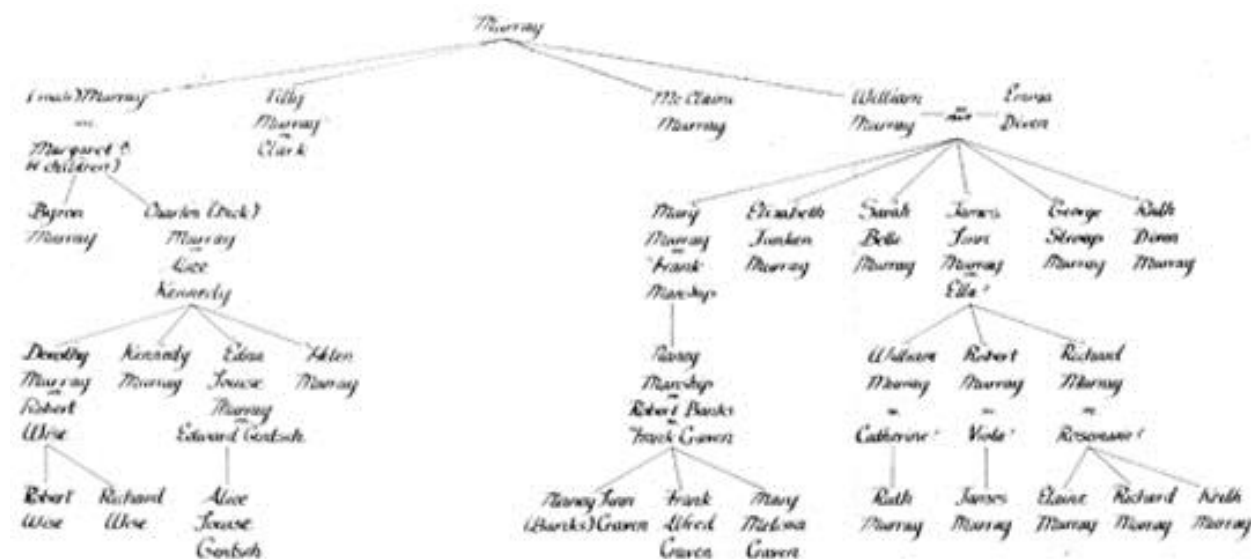


The Ancestry of Frank T. Craven and Nancy Manship Craven

From Craven, Brook, Kitching, Gough, Manship, Kirkham, Durden, Murray, Diven, Linn, Junkin, Gettys, and Ramsey Surname Lines

The Murrays

This is only one chapter of the author's family history. Please see also <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab) where you can link into chapters about other lines in this family, access descendant outlines and genealogy reports, as well as the Forward, which explains the premises and format of all of these "chapters". --- Melissa Craven Fowler



Hand-drawn tree of the Murray side of the family, as understood in 1977, long before this research was begun. (calligraphy by Melissa Craven, 1977)

Murray Name Meaning

Scottish: regional name from Moray in northeastern Scotland, which is probably named with Old Celtic elements meaning 'sea' + 'settlement'.¹

¹ <http://www.oneworldtree.com/facts/Murray-family-history.ashx>

The Murrays trace their heritage back to the twelfth century and take their name from the great province of Moray, once a local kingdom. It was during this time that the Flemish lords crossed the North Sea and established themselves in the Scottish realm. Among them was Freskin, son of Ollec. Either Freskin or his son William intermarried with the ancient royal house of Moray. The senior line of the Murrays took the surname of Sutherland and became Earls of Sutherland by 1235. ²

- **Samuel Murray** (b. Nov 18, 1804 in PA - d. 1877 Landisburg, PA) married **Arabella Morrow** (b. 1811 in PA – d. 1888 Huntington, PA) in May 1829.

Since the genealogy chart (above) was drawn in 1977 based on my mother's recollection of the family, we have learned that the unnamed "Murray" at the top of the diagram was Samuel Murray (b. 1804 in PA; d. 1877 Landisburg, PA). His wife was Arabella Morrow (b. 1811 in PA – d. 1888 Huntington, PA). It has been challenging to piece together these two peoples' heritages, however.

Samuel first appeared in Perry County tax records as a "single freeman" in 1826, 1827, and 1828 in Juniata Township. "Freeman" was a designation given to a single man after he turned 21 but before he married and became head of household. Samuel had turned 21 in November of 1825, so this is consistent with his birth date.

We have suspected that Samuel was living in Juniata Twp. in the household of John Owen Murray ³ until 1828, but we have not been able to substantiate that he was ever definitely living in that Murray household. Firstly, we looked through the indices to Orphans' Court, Cumberland County ⁴ for 1809-1817 to see if there was a guardianship appointed for Samuel Murray and did not find one. Secondly, on tax records, freemen were not listed WITH the families with whom they lived, but rather at the end of the list of other taxpayers. So while we might *assume* that Samuel Murray was living in the John

² <http://murraysonline.tripod.com/id20.html>

³ John Owen Murray (between 1761-65 Dublin, Ireland – 1832 Perry, PA) owned 41 acres in Juniata Township, Cumberland/Perry, PA, and was married to a much younger Barbara Flurie (1785 Perry, PA – 1877 Perry, PA), daughter of Henry Flurie and Rosanna Reiter. Some records referred to this Murray as John and some as Owen. In court documents about a rape perpetrated against Barbara, he was referred to as John in some of the documents and as Owen in others. Additionally, in Orphans' Court, his son named him as "J. Owen Murray", so we feel fairly confident that the records for John and the records for Owen are those for the same man.

John and Barbara were said to have one son, Patrick Murray (1815 Perry, PA – 1888 Hart, Kentucky), but an 1820 census record tells us they may have had a daughter born between 1810 and 1820, who did not appear on the 1830 record; and the 1830 census record tells us they may have had another son, born between 1821 and 1825. As Patrick was the only one represented at an Orphans' Court hearing after John Owen's death, we suspect the other two children died young, or at least before John did in 1832, they were not actually their children, or that the census records were incorrect. Also, neither child was listed in the records for the Flurie Cemetery, where John Owen and Barbara were both later interred, so we are not sure of their fates, assuming the census records were accurate to begin with and they existed at all.

⁴ Perry Co. was erected from Cumberland Co. in 1820.

Owen Murray household because of the same surname (and this was often the case with freemen), we have no concrete proof of that. Thirdly, Samuel was not a son in that family. Census records tell us that John Owen Murray and his wife had no children in 1810. Since Samuel was born in 1804, he would have been in the 1810 family enumeration if John Owen were his father and if he were living with the couple. In fact, Samuel never occurred in the family's census records at all.

It is, however, still possible that Samuel was living in the household of John Owen Murry/Murray and/or that he was related to John Owen – a son by an earlier marriage for instance or a nephew. But if he was, we have not found a paper-trail trace of him. Read on.....

Barking up the wrong family tree?

Before we knew of the possibility of Samuel being related to John Owen Murray, we looked further back in time to see if there had been Murrays in the area, earlier than 1800. There were several Murrays who came into central Pennsylvania in the colonial period: James Murray was in what-is-now Perry County in 1750, even before treaties allowed whites into the area. And William Murray, an Indian trader, came to the colonies and Swatara, PA in late 1745. William was thought to be directly connected to the Tullibardine Clan Murray in Scotland.

There were also records found of a Robert, his son Alexander, and a John Murray taking out warrants in (what would become) Perry Co., in the 1750's-1770's.⁵ One old history noted that three Murrays (Alexander, Robert and another unnamed, perhaps John) came from Chester Co. in 1765 or 1767 and "started that fairly large family" in Cumberland Co., particularly in Liverpool and Buffalo townships. Documentation of other Murrays was examined⁶ but no obvious tie to "our" Samuel was found.

Leaning hard on family lore about the Murray's clan roots and naiveté (and/or carelessness), we stated the hypothesis a number of years ago (and published on-line) that Samuel was descended somehow from James Murray of what-would-become Perry County. We were contacted by a direct descendant of James' who informed us that DNA

⁵ History Of That Part Of The Susquehanna And Juniata Valleys, Embraced In The Counties of Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Union and Snyder, In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, In Two Volumes, Vol II. Philadelphia: Everts, Peck & Richards, 1886. Pages 987 and 989.
<https://archive.org/details/historyofthatpar02elli>

⁶ Murrays also showed up on early Perry tax lists in the Pennsylvania Archives: William, Alexander, Isabella, John, Richard, and Robert Murray. And as early residents in the Perry Historians' compilation "Early Perry County People": Alexander, George, Isabella, James, John, Michael, Richard, Robert, Samuel, Thomas, and William. Many of these can be connected to Robert's line, but not all. No descendent of Robert's has contributed DNA to the Family Tree Murray project that we know of.
Probably the same Murray who was listed above: William Murray of Philadelphia warranted 200 acres in Sherman's Valley in 1765 (Pennsylvania, Land Warrants and Applications, 1733-1952 via Ancestry.com) A number of other Murrays have left trails: another Alexander of Toboyne Twp who had only daughters apparently; one Thomas who censused in Tyrone Twp in 1793; one Thomas in Mifflin Twp in 1794, and who censused there in 1810 with a son under 10. We have not been able to determine who these Murrays were and how many of them were connected to the Swatara/Chillisquaque family.

testing had shown that the Swatara Murrys (William's family) and James' family (whose sons settled in the Chillisquaque Creek area, near Milton PA) were genetically closely related; they were also closely related to the Murrys of New York City, the "Murray Hill" Murrys. The good news was that the families and descendants of these three groups were well documented. The bad news, James' descendent wrote, was that our ancestor Samuel was not found among those families:

".....both the Swatara and Chillisquaque Murray family lines are accounted for and **your Samuel does NOT turn up.**"

James' ancestor also told us that there may have been a genetic relationship between James and the Robert/Alexander line of Perry Co., but that it is not known exactly what it was. (James and Robert held adjacent land and there were legal relationships.) James' descendent wrote:

"...[Samuel] may be descended from either Robert or Alexander, but not our group. But this is not to say that these Murray groups are not related. There still may be a family connection that we don't know about.

Further, James' descendent wrote:

"The Murray Family DNA Project at FAMILY TREE DNA ⁷ has extensive documentation on all known Murray family lines. My Murray lines can trace their origins back to the Tullibardine area ⁸ of Scotland; but we have the DNA to back this claim.... I would sincerely urge you to get a Murray representative of your family group to take a DNA test. Unless some undiscovered documentation is located, you will probably never find out. And speculation connecting your family Murray group to mine is mostly unsupported. **DNA is your answer here.**"

What did DNA reveal about Samuel's ancestry?

Two of our Murray cousins, known descendants of Samuel's (Keith and Robert), submitted their DNA to FamilyTreeDNA for analysis, and not only did our Murray Y-haplotype NOT match the haplotypes of the James/William Swatara/Chillisquaque/Murray Hill/Tullibardine group, it did NOT match ANY of Morrows or Murrys who have done DNA work with that company, the majority of whom tested as haplotype R-M269. Our Murray line's genetic fingerprint, haplotype G-L497, is far far away, genetically-speaking.

The DNA results at FamilyTreeDNA DID, however, provide our 2 Murray cousins with very close Y-DNA matches with two other men, men whose last names are NOT Murray, but Schwartz and Black! The geneticist of the Haplogroup G-L497 group at FamilyTreeDNA wrote that:

⁷ <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/murray/>

⁸ The Tullibardine references above are intriguing, mostly because we remember our mother saying the bright tartan of "her" Murray clan was not to her liking – this would have been the bright Tullibardine tartan, not the more sedate Athol tartan. Circumstantial evidence indeed! For more on Murray history, see these references.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Murray; <http://www.clanmurray.org/history.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_of_Atholl; <http://murraysonline.tripod.com/id20.html>

... without any additional testing, we can infer that all four men are very likely in the same SNP group (M147) and have a common ancestor in the last two centuries, or even more recently. As you say, Keith and Robert [Murray] are third cousins, which is consistent with the....result.

So far, we have not been able to contact one of the men whose DNA matched our Murray cousins, David Michael Black. When tested, David listed only that he believed his Black family had come from Scotland, no detail. However, cousin Robert Murray had been able to contact David circa 2010, and got mixed information about David's heritage: David's father and grandmother told him that his 2nd great-grandfather had come from Scotland to Virginia, but his aunt had told him that his male ancestor had moved from *Scotland to Germany* and then to the eastern US, probably Pennsylvania.

The other match, John Schwartz, can trace his male lineage back to Benjamin Schwartz (1772 – 1840) and his wife Charlotte (1768 – 1838) of Cumberland County, PA. John is not certain where his 5th great-grandfather Benjamin was born, but he and Charlotte began their family in the 1790's somewhere in PA, died in the area of New Kingstown, PA in 1840 and 1838, and were buried at the Longsdorf (Lutheran) Cemetery there with many ethnic German settlers' families, along with many following Schwartz generations who grew up on the family acreage between New Kingstown and Mechanicsburg. ⁹

It is certainly possible that somewhere in Samuel's genetic lineage was a foster or step-child, an adopted child, or the biological son of a man other than the father of the household – in other words, that Samuel Murray himself started life as a Black or Schwartz. Because of the close Y-DNA matches between our Murray cousins and men named Schwartz and Black, we examined Juniata Township census records for families named Schwartz and Black, who lived close by John Owen and Barbara Murray ¹⁰. There

⁹ An early Schwartz in the New Kingstown area was Christopher, who was cited in an early biography as a German who settled "near Carlisle" in 1760. John wonders if Christopher was Benjamin's father, but there is no proof of it.

¹⁰ In both 1800 and 1810, there were two Black families in that township. In 1820, there were 3 or 4 Black families in Juniata, and one in nearby Tyrone Twp.

John Black (after 1746 York Co, PA – July 1820 Perry, PA) and wife Mary Robinson Murray (1747 Fort Robinson, Raccoon Valley, Cumberland, PA – 1837 Perry Co, PA) were in both the 1800 and 1810 census records. They warranted acreage on Raccoon Creek ("Raccoon Valley. The valley lying between the Tuscarora Mountain and Raccoon Ridge in Tuscarora Township. Sometimes termed the Tuscarora Valley. It is watered by Raccoon Creek, eleven miles in length."), in what-is-now Tuscarora Twp. Perry Co, PA in 1763. After John died in July 1820, Mary was listed as head of household in the August 1820 census. In the census of 1800, John and Mary enumerated 12 children, and in 1820, Mary still had many of them at home, including young sons (or grandsons).

Also in the 1800 census, was the (likely) brother of John: James Black (1740 Cumberland Co, PA – 1809 Juniata, Cumberland, PA) also warranted acreage near his brother in Raccoon Valley. When James wrote his will in late 1808, he named 10 children, among them three under-age sons: James, Jonathan, and George. In that document, he instructed his two eldest sons to care for their youngest brothers, educate them, and "bind my said three sons to trades such as they may best like". (Cumberland County (Pennsylvania). Register of Wills; Probate Place: Cumberland, Pennsylvania; Wills, Vol G-H, 1803-1817) John and James Black may have been (OPD) the sons of a man known as John Frederick Swartz Black (1723 Letterkenny, Donegal, Ireland – 1790 Sunbury, Northumberland, PA or Raccoon Valley, Tyrone, Perry, PA). It is possible that this was the John Black who warranted land along Buffalo Creek. ("Buffalo Creek... rises in Liberty Valley, Madison Township and drains the northern section of western Perry,

was a large family named Black in Raccoon Valley, very nearby John Owen's acreage, but we were able to locate a male descendant of that family, and his haplotype is R1b1b2a1a2f2, a subclade within R-L21, which is far far away from that of our Murray DNA donors at Haplotype G-L497.

How about John Owen Murray?

If we believe the family "lore" about John Owen Murray, that he left Ireland for America, then perhaps other brothers/cousins came to America as well, and John Owen took in one of his PA-born nephews, Samuel? Or perhaps Samuel was John Owen's son from an early Pennsylvania first marriage, born elsewhere in PA? Perhaps Samuel came to Perry as an adult to live NEAR John Owen?

Well, we also located a descendent of John Owen Murray's and requested his Y-DNA be tested. Guess what? No relation. John Owen Murray's Y-DNA haplotype was R-M269!

We are not done with John Owen quite yet, until we determine whether Samuel inherited or bought John Owen's land after he died. When the Perry County township of Oliver was erected in 1836-37, the description of its boundaries included the "home of Samuel Murray" in Juniata Twp ¹¹. John Owen had died in 1832, and his widow had remarried in 1834. We suggest that, whatever the relationship, Samuel may have inherited or purchased -- and still owned at the time of Oliver Co.'s creation -- the land which had been John Owen Murray's. Additionally, John Owen's son, Patrick, named his third son Samuel. So this research is still in progress.

Back to the DNA drawing board

The fact that Samuel's descendants' DNA does not match that of ANY of the other Murrys or Morrows tested, nor that of John Owen Murray, makes us wonder if Samuel was indeed a Murray at ALL, or if he started life (or his father did) as a Black or Schwartz. After so many leads, we find ourselves back at the same brick wall !!

emptying into the Juniata above Newport.") In places, the two creeks are not more than two or three miles apart. Or it may be the 300 + 100 acres were all warranted by the same John Black.

In 1825, a Jas. Black witnessed a land sale between John Owen Murray and a member of this wife's family, a Flurie. So families named Black certainly lived close by.


No Schwartz or Swartz family was found in the census records of Juniata Twp., or anywhere in what would become Perry County, in 1800. But in 1810, a John Swartz was living in Tyrone (Perry) Township. And in 1820, (likely the same) John Swartz had moved into Juniata Twp., while two Martin Swartz families (one farmer and one miller) were living in Tyrone, and Adam Swartz in Rye Twp. We have not been able to learn anything more about this Swartz family.

¹¹ History of Perry County, Pennsylvania, Including Descriptions of Indian and Pioneer Life from the Time of Earliest Settlement, Sketches of Its Noted Men and Women and Many Professional Men, H. H. Hain; Harrisburg, PA, 1922. Page 1037-38. <https://books.google.com/books?id=bodVRd-ryuMC&printsec=frontcover&dq=History+of+Perry+County,+Pennsylvania:+Including+Descriptions+of+Indians+and&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjGmszF9M7JAhWB1x4KHR-zCm4Q6AEIKzAA#v=onepage&q=History%20of%20Perry%20County%2C%20Pennsylvania%3A%20Including%20Descriptions%20of%20Indians%20and&f=false>

Solid information on Samuel Murray

So we KNOW that Samuel first appeared in Perry County tax records as a "single freeman" in 1826 in Juniata Township, Perry Co, PA, after he had turned 21. And we KNOW Samuel moved to Landisburg in 1827, from Bloomfield ¹², Juniata Township, Perry Co, where he had been a taxpayer and shoemaker in 1826 (Assessment \$50) ¹³. He set up his business in Landisburg and advertised in the newspaper.

SAMUEL MURRAY.



BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, in all its various branches, in the back building, in rear of the Tavern of Col. John Kibler, and opposite Mr. V. Miller's apothecary shop, Landisburg—where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, upon the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He also informs the public, that he will make and keep constantly on hands, an assortment of fashionable

Lasts & Boot Trees,

Which he will sell low for cash.

A strict attention to business, and the most assiduous endeavors to please all who may favor him with their custom, he hopes will ensure a full share of public patronage.

Landisburg, May 10, 1827.

Ad for Samuel Murray's business in Landisburg.
Perry Forester, May 10th, 1827, page 3.

And two years later, he married Arabella Morrow (1811 PA – 1888 Huntington, PA). Arabella's parents were likely to have been (OPD) Robert Morrow (1786 Path Valley, Huntington, PA -1866 Landisburg, Perry, PA) and Mary ?? (1787-1854 Landisburg, PA), both buried in Landisburg Cemetery.

¹² The announcement of his marriage two years later refers to him as being "of Bloomfield".

The official name of the borough is Bloomfield. However the United States Postal Service, presumably to avoid confusion with the neighborhood of Pittsburgh which is also named Bloomfield, refers to the area as "New Bloomfield." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Bloomfield,_Pennsylvania

¹³ Early Perry County People (prior to 1830). Compilation at Lenig Library. Perry Historians.

In Landisburg Cemetery, graves of Robert Morrow, right (1786 Path Valley, Huntington, PA -1866 Landisburg, Perry, PA) and Mary ?? Morrow, center (1787-1854 Landisburg, PA), with Robert's second wife Eliza Juno Morrow, left (1814 – 1866 Landisburg, PA).

(photo by author 2011)



OPD show Robert Morrow to be one of the 13 children born to Thomas Morrow (1740 Newcastle, Dublin, Ireland – 1824 Waterloo, Huntington, PA) and Mary Lauthers (1750 Lancaster, PA – 1827 Valley Twp, Armstrong, PA). This is ALL we have been able to learn about Arabella's roots.

MARRIED.
On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, Mr. *Samuel Murray*, of Bloomfield, to Miss *Arabella Morrow*, of Tyrone township, Perry county,

Perry Forester, May 7th, 1829, page 3.

We found Samuel Murray and family in the federal 1830 census of Landisburg where he was checked under the correct category of 23-30 years old. Also his and Arabella's first daughter, Mary Jane (unless there had been another child who died), was found in the "under 5 years" category. There was also a male between 15 and 20 listed. This might have been a hired hand or perhaps a brother of Arabella's (she had a brother, Thomas, of the right age to be this person).

SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in *Borough of Landisburg* **in the County of** *Perry* **State** *of Penna*
enumerated by me, on the *5th* **day of** *Sept.* **1850.** *E. B. Leonard* **Ass't Marshal**

		The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	SEX AND COLOR.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place or Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.			Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
			Male	Female	White, Black, or Indian.				10	11	12	
		<i>Samuel Murray</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>Shoemaker</i>	<i>200</i>					
		<i>Abigail</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>f</i>								
		<i>Mary</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>f</i>								
		<i>Robert A. Murray</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>m</i>		<i>10 Smith</i>		<i>Penn^a</i>	<i>1</i>			
		<i>James</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>m</i>								
		<i>John</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>m</i>								
		<i>William</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>m</i>								
		<i>Charles A.</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>m</i>								
		<i>Sarah M.</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>f</i>								
		<i>Margaret</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>f</i>								
		<i>Samuel M.</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>m</i>								

1850 Federal census page of Landisburg, Perry, PA (cropped)

In 1860, Samuel was a “jobber” while his three oldest sons (ages 19-28) were storekeeper, farmer, and laborer. In 1870, Samuel was a carpenter and had only one child left at home.

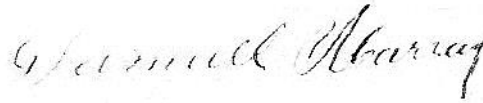


The atlas of 1863 shows a Murray on Main St. Landisburg, although the initials are difficult to discern.

In the next figure, we see Samuel M. Murray owning this and several adjacent properties. Map of the counties of Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin Pennsylvania, 1863.

distributed to the children as equitably as possible, or sold to pay debts and settle the estate. Samuel also bequeathed to each of his children an equal share in his estate, subject to the previous provisions. William was named executor, and Samuel requested that William "receive a fair and liberal compensation for his services in the settlement, and management of my estate".

He signed it:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel Murray". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with the first name "Samuel" and last name "Murray" clearly distinguishable.

In January 1878, the inventories of Samuel's "Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, elected to be taken by Mrs. Arabella Morrow" and also the "Inventory and Appraisement of the personal Property of Samuel Murray" were filed in court. Arabella chose to retain \$218-worth of property, including tools, utensils, furniture, bedding, carpet, books, and food-stocks. The other inventory included meat-cutting tools, farming tools, spinning wheels, fishing rods, and shoemakers' equipment, total value \$69. Samuel's estate file at Lenig Library, Perry Historical Society, contains several documents pertaining to his estate.

- Even though William was the executor, son John, for instance, signed the lease for Mary Mumper to rent "the dwelling house and lot of ground south of the Ally situated on Main St.....with all the buildings, except the Slaughter House", belonging to the heirs of Samuel Murray, deceased, for 1889-1890 (this after Arabella had also died). The rent was \$20 per year, due in quarterly installments. Mary was to whitewash the fence and was to furnish the lime to do so.
- There were also several court documents in which John complained William had not paid taxes or other bills or fees due from Samuel's estate.
- It was John who petitioned Orphans' Court to proceed with liquidating Arabella's estate in 1892, four years after she had died.

Arabella died in March 1888. John Murray petitioned Orphans' Court, after Arabella's death, about the two properties in Landisburg (1.25 acres north of the "Ally", and the lot containing the house, stable, slaughterhouse and outbuildings on Main St.); he felt these belonged to the 8 listed children and heirs and that each one should receive one-eighth of said real estate. Apparently this was approved, as on November 30, 1892, the Perry County Democrat newspaper published the following:

Notice in Partition.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Samuel Murray, late of the Borough of Landisburg, Perry County, PA deceased: To Sarah M. Murray, intermarried with Dr. J.P. Clark, Newport, Pa; John H. Murray and William C. Murray, Landisburg, Pa; Mary Jane Murray, who was intermarried with Joseph Dewalt, Huntingdon, Pa; Samuel M. Murray, Lepton, Iowa; Alice Murray, intermarried with C.B. Young, Atlantic City, NJ, the said Alice being the only child of Robert Murray, deceased, who was a son of said Samuel Murray, deceased; John D. Murray, Altoona, Pa; Mollie Murray, intermarried with Edward Motzer, Perry Co, Pa; Annie Murray, intermarried with ____ Spohn, Perry Co, Pa, the said John D. Murray, Mollie Murray and Annie Murray being children of James Murray, deceased, who was a son of said Samuel Murray, deceased; Harry and Eddie Rouse, minor children of Emma Murray, who was intermarried with Alvin Rouse but who have Hon. B. F. Junkin for their guardian *ad litem*;

Notice is hereby given that a Rule was granted by the Orphans' Court of Perry County, Pa., on all persons interested to come into court on the 13th day of December, next, and accept or refuse to accept the real estate for the said Samuel Murray, deceased, at the valuation fixed by the inquest, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Geo. M. Ritter, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bloomfield. October 12, 1892.

Samuel and Arabella were both buried in Landisburg Cemetery.



Gravestones of Samuel Murray and Arabella Morrow Murray, Landisburg PA Cemetery.
(Photos by author, 2011)

- **William Murray** (1838-1900) was described by censuses as a farmer (1860 and Civil War Draft Registration List in 1863 ¹⁶) and a butcher (1870). He married **Emma J. Diven** (1846-1905) June 9th 1869, at the Landisburg Presbyterian Church, and they honeymooned at Niagara Falls. We discussed Emma's root in our chapter on the Divens at www.MelissaCravenFowler.com (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab).



Emma Diven Murray (left), circa 1900-1905; William Murray (right)
(Photos courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)

MARRIED:

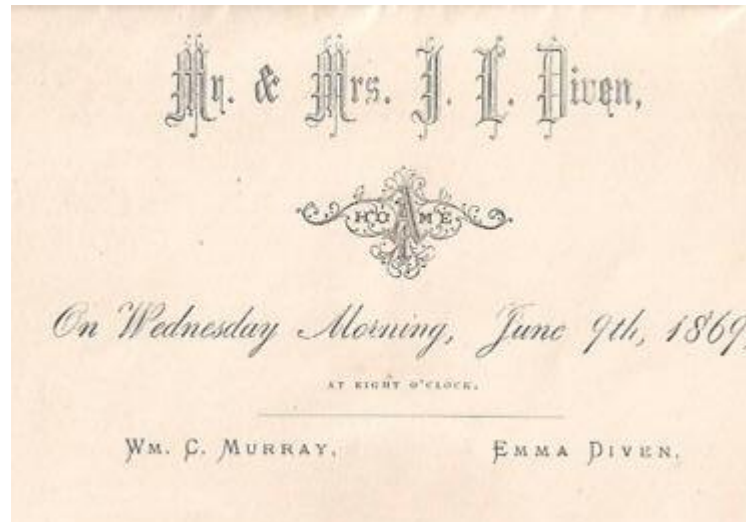
On the 10th inst., in the Presbyterian church, in this borough, by the Rev. Robt. McPherson, Rev. H. K. McComb, Pastor of said church, to Miss Virginia B., daughter of Jas. B. Hackett, Esq., of this borough.

On the 9th inst., at Landisburg, by the same, Mr. William C. Murray, to Miss Emma, daughter of James L. Diven, Esq., all of Landisburg.

Perry County Democrat, 16-Jun-1869

¹⁶ No records indicate that he served in that conflict.

Emma's father was a merchant and business man in town, and so the elegant invitations to a reception were engraved in Philadelphia.

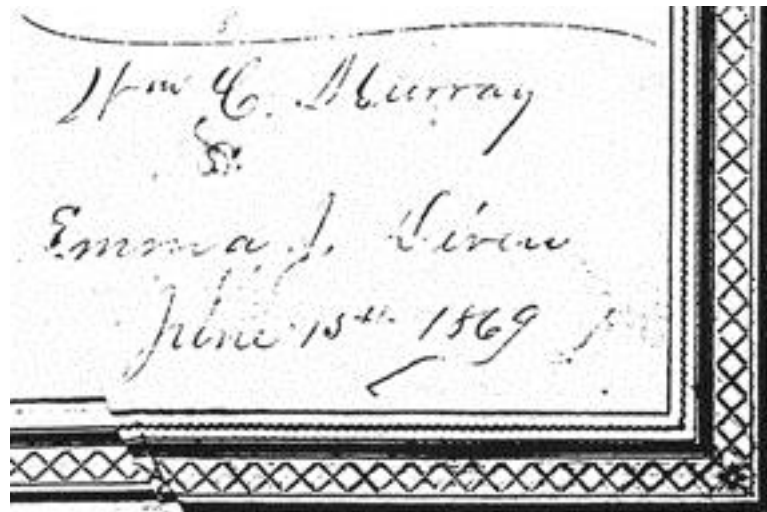


Invitation to reception in honor of Wm. C. Murray and Emma Diven, 1869
(courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)



Alabaster memento from
Emma and William's
honeymoon at Niagara Falls,
NY. The unusual object shows
two scenes from that place
when the viewer looks through
the top hole and turns the
knobs.

William was a member of the International order of Odd Fellows' Mt. Dempsey Lodge in Landisburg, and the marriage was inscribed in the Lodge's bible. Probably the inscription happened on the 15th.



Mt. Dempsey Lodge, International Order of Odd Fellows Bible. This MAY be William's handwriting, because each entry in this book seem to be written in a different hand.
(Photo-copy in the Murray surname file at the Perry Historical Soc. Lenig Library)

And speaking of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Landisburg, the order built a new meeting house in 1893, moving from their previous location at the town hotel to Lots 1&2, across the street from the Murray's house. At the dedication, this picture was taken:



Dedication ceremony of the Landisburg chapter of the International Order of Odd Fellows, 1893, left.
Close-up of William Murray (probable) among the group, right. ¹⁷

William and Emma had six children who lived to adulthood between 1871 and 1881; they also lost twins in their infancies, according to the 1900 census record and Emma's obituary. All named children were given rich family names. Emma herself may have been

¹⁷ Dennis Hocker, "Landisburg, Loysville, and Green Park", Genesis Publishing, 2017, Perry Heritage Collection. Page 104.

named for her mother's half-sister Emma, and it seems possible that the "J" was her mother's maiden name, Junkin. Their children were:

- James Linn "Ted" Murray (1872 – 1934). Named for his Grandfather James Linn Diven. Ted married Ella May McClain and had three sons, William, Robert, and Richard.
- George Stroop Murray (1874 – 1943). Named for uncle-in-law George Stroop. Never married.
- Sarah Lulu Belle "Belle" Murray (1875 – 1944). Possibly named for her aunt Sarah Murray and/or Emma's sister Sarah and/or for 1st cousin Lulu Belle Murray, b. 1872. Never married.
- Mary Gettys Murray (1877 – 1948) Named for great-great grandmother Mary Gettys and/or grand-aunt Mary Gettys Diven.
- Elizabeth Junkin [aka "Biz" or "Lizzie"] Murray (1879 – 1942) Named for her grandmother Elizabeth Junkin. Never married.
- Ruth Diven Murray (1881 – 1947) Taught school in Perry County and then later in Philadelphia. Never married.



The Murrays in Landisburg about 1904
(left to right) Ruth, Elizabeth "Biz", Mary, mother Emma,
William, son of Ted (child down in front), James "Ted", Frank Chandler McClure (nephew-in-law to Emma).
(Photo courtesy of Elizabeth McClure Davenport)

We do not know exactly where the family was living between 1869 and 1876, and in what house the first three of their children were presumably born. The couple is not listed the

same household as Samuel and Arabella in the 1870 census, although they WERE in Landisburg. William claimed to be a butcher in that census and included on his father's home lot was a slaughterhouse. So it was likely that William at least pursued his trade at his parents' home.

In 1875, William purchased 38 acres of farmland (described below) from Henry Rinesmith¹⁸, and in 1876 William purchased a house and quarter acre of land, contiguous to the 38-acre parcel, from the estate of his neighbor, Samuel Rice for \$610¹⁹. So by 1877, when an atlas of the county was created, William and Emma lived at the corner of Carlisle St. and Kennedy Valley Rd.



W. C. Murray residence on the corner of Carlisle St. and Kennedy Valley Rd, Landisburg, PA.
Atlas of Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin Counties,
Pennsylvania, 1877



Murrays standing in front of their home in
Landisburg, PA, circa 1904.
(Photo courtesy of Elizabeth McClure Davenport)



Photo of house on the corner of Carlisle St. and
Kennedy Valley Rd, Landisburg, PA, 2010.
(Photo by author)

¹⁸ Perry County deeds, book F, vol 3, page 308

¹⁹ Perry County deeds, book F, vol 3, page 310

A woman whose aunt lived in this house in relatively current times gave us this rough description of the house layout:

The yellow house at the corner of Kennedy's Valley and Carlisle was owned by my aunt and her family from the early 1970s until abt 2006. There have been 2 owners since then and the house is up for sale again. It has two kitchens and the staircase is in the center of the house which created a divider between the rooms.... The house has a ground level with kitchen and a huge fireplace. The next floor up has a kitchen and a fireplace in the living area. The floor above that has the three bedrooms. The attic has the original steps and had not been touched except for some insulation that was added, when my aunt's family had it. ²⁰



Photo by M. C. Showalter.
LANDISBURG, THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT.
Central section of Landisburg. To the left, the Reformed church, once the seat of Mt. Dempsey Academy.

Same house, photographed from the rear, year unknown. House circled by author. ²¹

²⁰ Kat O'Hara, personal communication, 2018

²¹ History of Perry County, Pennsylvania, Including Descriptions of Indian and Pioneer Life from the Time of Earliest Settlement, Sketches of Its Noted Men and Women and Many Professional Men, H. H. Hain; Harrisburg, PA, 1922. Page 202
<https://books.google.com/books?id=bodVRd-ryuMC&printsec=frontcover&dq=History+of+Perry+County,+Pennsylvania:+Including+Descriptions+of+Indians+and&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjGmszF9M7JAhWB1x4KHR-zCm4Q6AEIKzAA#v=onepage&q=History%20of%20Perry%20County%2C%20Pennsylvania%3A%20Including%20Descriptions%20of%20Indians%20and&f=false>

This bell was handed down in our family with two stories attached to it: One was that the Murrays used it to call the farm workers in from the fields for meals. The second is that Mary Murray used it to call the children into the school house at the start of the school day when she was teaching in Madison Twp. Probably both stories are true.

Our mother also called us in from playing in the neighborhood with this bell – its sound carried very well.



In the 1880 Pennsylvania Agricultural Census ²², William C. Murray of Tyrone Twp, Perry Co, PA claimed to own 38 improved and tilled acres, and 1.5 “other improved” acres. The value of the farm was \$1450, that of the machinery and implements \$250, and that of livestock \$200. He had paid \$75 in farm wages in 1879. Farm production in 1879 was estimated at \$400, which included 20 tons hay, 350 bushels Indian corn (on 8 acres), 20 bushels rye (on 2 acres), 160 bushels wheat (on 13 acres), and 120 bushels of white potatoes (on half an acre). They grew no barley, buckwheat, oats, peas, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, sweet potatoes, no fruit, produced no maple products or honey. They cut 15 cords of wood, valued at \$15.

He owned 1 horse, 2 milk cows, 2 other cattle, dropped 2 calves in 1879, and sold 2 cattle in 1879. They did not own sheep or swine, but had 75 barnyard poultry. They made 268 pounds of butter and no cheese on the farm and sold no milk to butter or cheese factories.

On William’s death in 1900, the Orphan’s Court described the property in his estate: 38 acres with no buildings, “bounded on the north by a public road, east by the Landisburg Cemetery, south by land of Benjamin Lightner, and west by land of Rev. Palmer.....” and a 60 x 100’ lot containing the house and surrounded on the south and west by the 38-acre

²² http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/agricultural_census_information/2586

tract²³. For those of us visiting Landisburg today, the family basically owned all the land from the corner of Kennedy Valley Road to the Landisburg Cemetery.



W. C. Murray residence on the corner of
Carlisle St. and Kennedy Valley Rd,
Landisburg, PA
And the approximate extent of the land
owned by William Murray in yellow.
Atlas of Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin Counties,
Pennsylvania, 1877

Landisburg correspondent, Feb. 6, 1900: William C. Murray, aged 62 years, a highly respected citizen of our town, died suddenly at 3 o'clock this afternoon of heart failure. He had a severe attack of sickness about two months ago, but he had fully recovered and was up at his father-in-law's store the evening preceding his death. During that night he complained of feeling weak, but the family did not think it necessary to call in the family physician. He was conscious up to the last moment. He was a son of Samuel Murray, late of our town. Three brothers and two sisters preceded him to the Spirit Land, viz: Robert, James and Charles, and Mrs. Joseph Dewalt and Mrs. Emma Roush. Two brothers and one sister survive him: John, of Landisburg; Mae, of Iowa, and Mrs. Clark, of Newport, Pa. In September, 1869, he was married to Emma, youngest daughter of James L. Diven, and granddaughter of Judge John Junkin. Of this union six children survive: James L. and Miss Bell, of Philadelphia, and Mary, Ruth, Lizzie and George, at home. The funeral services will be held on Friday at 10 a. m. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in this the unexpected sad hour of their distress.

William's 1900 obituary
The News (Newport, PA) Feb 10, 1900

Documents from his father's estate suggest William, executor of Samuel's estate, may have had a problem paying his bills or those of the estate; his brother took him to court several times because William was not paying the taxes, for instance. Also documents in the Murray files at Perry Historians' Lenig Library stated that William died intestate, and with some serious debt, including \$300 still owed to the heirs of his father's estate.

²³ Orphans' Court estate document describing the property owned by William Murray, Bloomfield, Perry Co, June 5, 1900 (Lenig Library of the Perry Co. Historical Society.)

William died Feb 6th, 1900, and by Feb 19th, an inventory of goods Emma wanted to keep (26 items, including 2 cows and a calf, worth \$75) and those she did not (28 items, including three horses, worth \$244) was completed. Emma's first cousin Henry Diven Fetter administered William's estate and put up a \$3,000 bond for William's debts. Emma signed the renunciation of administrative rights on William's estate,

Emma D. Murray

In June 1900, the Orphans' Court document, referred to above, describing the properties, was issued. And on August 18, 1900, the 38-acre tract was sold to P. Lightner for \$1710²⁴ (which would just about have covered William's \$1760 debt) and the house and lot to Emma D. Murray for \$450.

Statement of the Debts of the Decedent
John B. Wilson and Mrs. May D. Chey. Judgt in Court of
Howe & Perry Co. Pa. No 93 April 1. 1896 about \$1250.00
Geo. H. Leonard Judgt No 15 Jan. Term 1897 61.35
Est due heirs of Samuel Murray dec'd about 300.00
Samuel P. Lightner note about 17.00
Mrs. Lennie Keck note about 50.00
Funeral expenses about 51.00

William's debt's, including the last item of funeral expenses, totaled about \$1760.
 Undated document in William Murray's estate file, Lenig Library, Perry Historical Society.

We followed the court dockets referred to regarding two debts listed above and found that \$1250 was the residual of the \$2250 William had borrowed (maybe more appropriately termed "mortgaged") from Rinesmith when he bought the farmland in 1875. Every time, the docket came up in subsequent years (1880, 1883, 1888), the amount owed was less, so William WAS paying it down. And the \$61 debt was what was left on a loan of \$125 from George Leonard, made in January 1897.

How did Emma and the children support themselves between 1900 and her death in 1905? We are not really sure, but she had a lot of family in Landisburg, as evidenced by her cousin putting up the bond for William's debt. Her father was also an affluent merchant in town; the following year, Emma certainly inherited some money when James Linn Diven died. His will directed his heirs to sell all the merchandise in the store, as well as his personal property to be distributed according to the laws of the commonwealth. So we suspect his estate, even divided among up to 6 living children, or heirs of those who had married, may have relieved Emma's burden. Also two of her daughters were teaching in local schools.

²⁴ Perry County deeds, book 95, page 44

The Murray Children

Where did the Murray children go as they moved out into the world? Was any of the children living in the Landisburg house between Emma's death and its sale by the estate in 1915?

And what was Landisburg like for young adults in early years of the twentieth century? Although Landisburg of circa 1900 had 90 children in primary, intermediate and advanced public schools, it did not yet have electricity, a fire company, or a paved main street in 1917, and cars were few. A telephone line between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh had reached Alinda in 1891, and a railroad line of the P.C.R.R. supposedly reached Landisburg in 1893, although in 1917, one took a stage to Green Park to meet the regular train to Newport and Sherman's Valley. By 1917, "the town was inhabited by old people, in their 40's and 50's. There were only about four or five kids."²⁵

It should not surprise us, then, that William's and Emma's eldest son, James Linn (Ted) left home in 1899 or earlier [he reportedly "visited Landisburg" in the summer of 1899] for Philadelphia, where he married in late 1900 after the census enumerated him there in June. James was working as a "helper" 1900 and fiancé Ella May McClain in a toy factory there at that time. Their marriage license was listed in the Philadelphia newspaper on October 7, 1900, and the first of three sons, William, was born in September 1901. The 1910 census located the family in Bucks Co., PA. Ted was a clerk on the Pennsylvania Railroad for 15 years before retiring [disabled] to chicken farming.

William's obituary tells us son George was still at home in February 1900, but there is no listing we could locate for him in the census records of 1900 in Landisburg or elsewhere. One newspaper clipping, however, named a George Murray ("our" George Murray?) as clerk in Tyrone Township in 1900, and George was not named as traveling with James and Belle when they headed back to Philadelphia after William's funeral. George was in Philadelphia by June 1903, however, when a newspaper clipping reported he had lived in Philadelphia "for some time"; in 1905 when Emma took ill (see clipping below); and in 1910, we the census listed him in Philadelphia, employed driving an ice wagon. Perry Co. newspaper clippings indicate he visited Landisburg on his vacations (eg, June 1903, June 1905, summer 1907, 1908, 1909, and September 1910). He appeared in the 1911 and 1912 Philadelphia directories as living at 6016 Haverford Avenue (where Mary and husband Frank Manship were also living in 1911) , and we also have records that tell us George was living on the same block of Haverford Ave. in 1915 when Mary's husband died and she returned to Pennsylvania. George's obituary tells us that he worked as a shipper for the Adams Express Company until 2 years before his death.

Belle, the eldest daughter, was in Philadelphia by February 1900, according to her father's obituary; a newspaper clipping reveals that she was still in Landisburg in December of 1897. Newspaper clippings also tell us she visited Landisburg on her vacations (eg, May

²⁵ Charles David Eaton, "Welcome to Landisburg" and "Bits and Pieces from the Advocate and Press weekly newspaper, 100 years plus". The Perry Review (Perry Historians), Vol 18-19, 1993-94. Pages 23-26 and 66-76

and Christmas 1905, summer 1904, 1907, 1908 and 1909). However, we have not located her in the 1900 census. Belle was working as a stenographer in 1910 in Philadelphia and later at a bonding firm. She died suddenly the day after her retirement.

The 1900 census showed the three youngest girls, Mary, Ruth, and Elizabeth, still living with Emma.

Mary taught school, in Madison Twp schools between 1897 and 1900, in Toboyne Twp (1900), Wheatfield Twp (1902), and at the Michener School in Penn Township (near Duncannon) in 1903. The last newspaper clipping in the Perry Democrat which would point to her living in Landisburg was the report of a day-trip taken by the sisters in February 1904.

She was living in Philadelphia by 1905, according to news notices and Emma's obituary. She was found by the 1910 census as a "boarder" on Clinton Street in Philadelphia, working as a bookkeeper in an insurance company. (See more about Mary in the next section)

James Murray, wife and three children, accompanied by George, Mary and Belle Murray, all of Philadelphia, have been called home on account of the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Emma Murray.

Perry Democrat, September 20, 1905

Elizabeth [aka Biz or Lizzie] was 21 at the time of the 1900 Landisburg census but was not recorded as working outside the home, although a 1904 newspaper clipping called her "our charming assistant postmistress"²⁶. She and sister Ruth spent the summer of 1904 in Atlantic City where, according to newspaper notices, they had "secured employment"²⁷. Elizabeth remained at home until her mother's death in 1905. Apparently, she did not leave Landisburg right away. A Perry County newspaper clipping reported she and Ruth attended an event there in fall 1906; we also found many social notices in the newspaper for her through 1909, including a "news" note that she had dental work done in New Bloomfield in 1909! Elizabeth and two of her friends also spent 6 months in Haddonfield, NJ (November 1907 - May 1908) working at the Bancroft School for developmentally disabled children.

LANDISBURG.

Landisburg, May 12.—Miss Louise Gensemer spent Friday and Saturday in Harrisburg, the guest of Mrs. G.W. Elicker.

Misses Belle Adair, Florence Scholl, and Elizabeth Murray have returned home after spending six months at the Bancroft School, near Philadelphia.

Perry Democrat, May 13, 1908

²⁶ Perry Democrat, March 2, 1904

²⁷ Perry Democrat, June 29, 1904

In 1910, the census records listed her as a housekeeper for a family in Philadelphia. We have not found other indications that she worked outside the home after that, but she certainly may have.

The youngest daughter, Ruth, was also a teacher in the Landisburg area and must have helped support the household in the years after her father died. Along with Mary, she attended a school by Professor O.B. Kern in 1900 in Landisburg ²⁸. She taught in Tyrone Twp from 1902 through 1905: at Cherry Hill (near Loysville) in 1902; Bridgeport, 1903 and 1904; and at Green Park in 1905 ²⁹.

16		Report of <i>Ruth Murray</i> , Teacher of <i>Bridgeport</i> School No. <i>100</i>													
		for term commencing <i>September 12, 1903</i> , First month.													
SEX	NAMES OF PUPILS	ATTENDANCE												MISCELLANEOUS STATE	
		DAYS OF THE MONTH												TOTALS AND AVERAGES	
Male	<i>Frank Graham</i>													No. of pupils attending during the month No. of pupils attending during the term Average attendance during the month Average attendance during the term Percent of attendance during the month Percent of attendance during the term Whole No. of days of absence during the month Whole No. of days of absence during the term Branches of study:	Arithmetic Reading Writing Mental Arithmetic Written Arithmetic Geography History Bookkeeping English Natural Science Physical Science Drawing and Writing Algebra
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
Female	<i>Samuel Graham</i>													No. of pupils attending during the month No. of pupils attending during the term Average attendance during the month Average attendance during the term Percent of attendance during the month Percent of attendance during the term Whole No. of days of absence during the month Whole No. of days of absence during the term Branches of study:	Arithmetic Reading Writing Mental Arithmetic Written Arithmetic Geography History Bookkeeping English Natural Science Physical Science Drawing and Writing Algebra
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
		Books used: <i>Grammar</i> <i>Arithmetic</i> <i>Reading</i> <i>Writing</i> <i>Mental Arithmetic</i> <i>Written Arithmetic</i> <i>Geography</i> <i>History</i> <i>Bookkeeping</i> <i>English</i> <i>Natural Science</i> <i>Physical Science</i> <i>Drawing and Writing</i> <i>Algebra</i>													

17		Report of <i>Ruth Murray</i> , Teacher of <i>Tyrone</i> School No. <i>100</i>													
		for the School Month ending, <i>September 12, 1903</i> , Second month.													
SEX	NAMES OF PUPILS	ATTENDANCE												MISCELLANEOUS STATE	
		DAYS OF THE MONTH												TOTALS AND AVERAGES	
Male	<i>Frank Graham</i>													No. of pupils attending during the month No. of pupils attending during the term Average attendance during the month Average attendance during the term Percent of attendance during the month Percent of attendance during the term Whole No. of days of absence during the month Whole No. of days of absence during the term Branches of study:	Arithmetic Reading Writing Mental Arithmetic Written Arithmetic Geography History Bookkeeping English Natural Science Physical Science Drawing and Writing Algebra
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
Female	<i>Samuel Graham</i>													No. of pupils attending during the month No. of pupils attending during the term Average attendance during the month Average attendance during the term Percent of attendance during the month Percent of attendance during the term Whole No. of days of absence during the month Whole No. of days of absence during the term Branches of study:	Arithmetic Reading Writing Mental Arithmetic Written Arithmetic Geography History Bookkeeping English Natural Science Physical Science Drawing and Writing Algebra
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
	<i>Samuel Graham</i>														
		Books used: <i>Grammar</i> <i>Arithmetic</i> <i>Reading</i> <i>Writing</i> <i>Mental Arithmetic</i> <i>Written Arithmetic</i> <i>Geography</i> <i>History</i> <i>Bookkeeping</i> <i>English</i> <i>Natural Science</i> <i>Physical Science</i> <i>Drawing and Writing</i> <i>Algebra</i>													

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct report of the number of scholars belonging to school since the first of June, attendance, books used, branches taught, and that the school has been open the number of days required by law for the term ending in this report.

Ruth Murray, Teacher

APPROVAL.

Filed, examined and approved, this *5* day of *Oct*, 190*3*.

John H. Thompson, Secretary

RECEIPT.

Received, the *31* day of *Oct*, 190*3*, from the Secretary of *Perry* District, Order No. *26*, of this date on the Treasurer of the District for *Salary* Dollars.

cents, which, when paid, will be my salary in full for the time embraced in the above report.

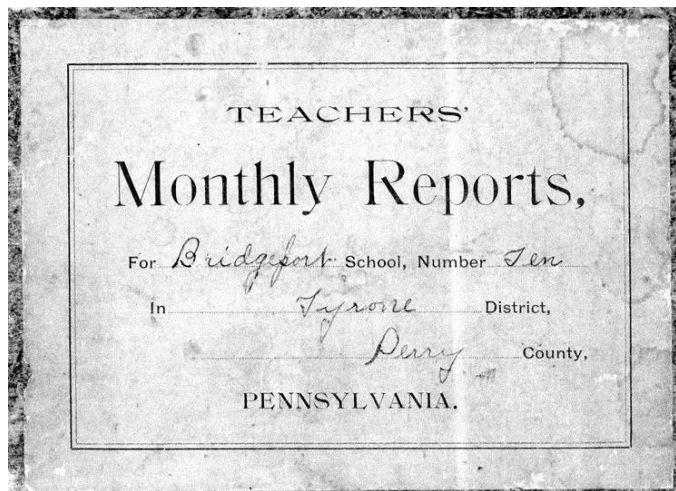
Ruth Murray, Teacher

VISITS.

Miss Elizabeth Murray
Miss Mary J. Murray
Miss Mary J. Murray
Miss Mary J. Murray

²⁸ Perry County Democrat, April 25, 1900

²⁹ A Scrapbook of Schoolhouses in Perry County, volume 5. Margie Becker. Perry Historians, publishers



Pages from, and cover for, Ruth Murray's monthly reports, Bridgeport School, Perry County. 1903

Ruth went to Altoona to teach in the fall of 1906, according to the Perry County Democrat newspaper.

Miss Ruth Murray has been elected teacher in one of the public schools of Altoona.

Perry County Democrat, September 5, 1906

The same source tells us Ruth sat for a permanent teaching certificate in June 1906 and received her certificate in March 1907. Clippings from October 1907 and September 1908 reveal that Ruth was actually teaching in ALABAMA for a few years!! Barber Seminary was a Presbyterian school for black girls, founded in 1896 ³⁰.

Miss Ruth Murray has gone to Anniston, Alabama, where she will teach in the Barber Memorial Seminary.

Miss Ruth Murray, teacher of English and mathematics at Barber Seminary, Armiston, Alabama, left Thursday to resume her position at that place.

Perry County Democrat, October 9, 1907 (left) and, Sept 30, 1908 (right)

We also found Perry County newspaper clippings for her social activities in 1905, 1907, 1908, and 1909, presumably while she was home on vacations. She was listed in the 1910 federal census living with her cousins in Patton, PA, where she was teaching for the 1909-1910 term ³¹. Another Perry County newspaper clipping tells us

³⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/russellbrotherscollection/posts/aerial-view-barber-memorial-seminarysouth-highland-avenueschool-for-african-amer/700760403422808/> and <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/320037117241208471/?lp=true> and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barber%E2%80%93Scotia_College

³¹ Perry County Democrat, September 1, 1909

“Miss Ruth Murray is spending a few days here [Landisburg] on her way home from Patton to Philadelphia” ³². Later census records tell us she taught in the Philadelphia public schools. Her 1947 obituary also informs us that Ruth served for 25 years as director at Beth Eden Community House in Philadelphia.

Why was Ruth heading “home from Patton to Philadelphia” in June 1910 and not home to Landisburg? The Perry Democrat rewarded us with the following clippings that indicate the family’s household contents were either sold or moved in May 1910.

Miss Belle Murray, of Philadelphia, spent part of last week here, having come up to pack and ship their household goods to Philadelphia, where the family have gone to housekeeping.

Perry County Democrat, May 4, 1910

Saturday, May 7.—Geo. W. Loy, in Landisburg, will sell the household goods of William Murray’s heirs, consisting of furniture, stoves, etc. Sale at 2 o’clock.

Perry County Democrat, May 4, 1910

After 1910, Perry County newspaper accounts of the siblings ceased except for occasional visits to cousins. The Landisburg house did not sell until 1915, so we do not know if they rented it out or it stood empty for 5 years.

Interestingly, the 5 unmarried siblings did NOT live together in Philadelphia: in the 1910 census, George was living as a boarder on Willow St; Belle as a boarder on Arch Street; Mary as a lodger on Clinton St; and Elizabeth as a housekeeper on Ritner Street [Ruth was still in Patton]. However, by 1920, all the siblings but James were living together at 603 Wynnewood Rd. in Overbrook, Philadelphia, where George was working as a shipper for an express company, Belle at the bonding firm, and Ruth as a schoolteacher in the public schools. Elizabeth and Mary were not working outside the home. With the exception of Mary and James, the siblings (all unmarried) lived there until they died. Mary, widowed, raised her daughter in that house, and remarried in 1935, the same year her daughter married.

³² Perry County Democrat, June 8, 1910



603 Wynnewood Rd, Overbrook, Philadelphia, PA,
the right half of the duplex on the left (Google maps street view, 2001)



Three of William and Emma's daughters. Mary Gettys Murray (1877 – 1948), left.
Sarah Lulu Belle "Belle" Murray (1875 – 1944), center. Ruth Diven Murray (1881 – about 1946), right.
(Photos courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)



Elizabeth Junkin
(Biz) Murray



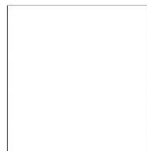
Ruth Diven
Murray



Mary Gettys
Murray



James Linn Murray (Ted)



George Stroop (Stroup) Murray

William, Emma, and some of the existing pictures of their adult children.
To our knowledge, none exists of George.

Back to Emma

Emma died in September of 1905 of cancer just a few days short of her 60th birthday.

PASSED AWAY.

MRS. EMMA MURRAY.

Our Landisburg correspondent sends us the following:

After an illness extending over a number of months, the latter part of which her life was constantly despaired of and which was filled with intense suffering, Mrs. Emma Murray passed away at her home in Landisburg, Sunday morning, September 24. Last January Mrs. Murray underwent an operation at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital, Philadelphia, but did not find even temporary relief, consequently she continued to suffer until the time of her death.

Emma Diven was the third daughter of the late James L. and Elizabeth (Junkin) Diven, of Landisburg, and spent almost all her life in this community. Part of her early girlhood was spent in Bloomfield, where her father, who was County Prothonotary, resided at that time.

June 9th, 1869, the deceased was united in marriage by Rev. McPherson with William Murray, who died about five years ago. Twin children, who died in infancy, also preceded her in death. Mrs. Murray was a woman of high christian character and was well beloved and much admired in the community in which she resided and by all who knew her. She had unusually keen mental faculties, which remained almost unimpaired until the last few months of her illness. She was possessed of a bright and cheerful spirit and was an interesting and even brilliant conversationalist—one of whom the young as well as the more advanced in years could make a companion and friend. Mrs. Murray was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, holding faithfully and firmly to the tenets of her faith and the doctrine of the Church of her choice. None were more ready to help the needy and relieve the distressed than she, who lived a noble, kindly life, with malice toward none and with charity for all. Mrs. Murray was educated in the public schools and also attended several terms at the Landisburg Academy, which was in her girlhood days the chief centre of education of this county.

The following named children (all of whom were present at the time of her death) survive: James Linn, George Stroop, Sara Belle and Mary Gettys, of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Junkin and Ruth at home. She is also survived by one sister, Mrs. George Stroop, of Patton, and two brothers, Dr. James L. Diven, of Bloomfield, and Edward B. Diven, of Harrisburg. The deceased was a niece of Judge B. F. Junkin, of Bloomfield. At the time of her death she was aged 59 years. The surviving children and brothers and sisters have our sincerest sympathy in this loss of a kind and dear mother and sister. May they be enabled to remember that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth" and if they follow her example all will meet again in that Haven of Eternal Peace.

Funeral services will be held from her late residence Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. Interment in Landisburg cemetery.

Perry Democrat, September 27, 1905

Both William and Emma were buried in Landisburg Cemetery, as were unmarried children Ruth, George, Sarah Belle, and Elizabeth. James Linn "Ted" and his wife, Ella May McClain Murray, were buried at Magnolia Cemetery in the Tacony neighborhood of Philadelphia. Mary Murray was buried with her first husband, Frank Manship, in Milton, DE.



William and Emma were buried in Landisburg Cemetery. At some point in the 1940's, their gravestone was installed, or replaced by a modern one, upper photo, by Mary Gettys Murray (Manship) Bower and Nancy Manship Banks (Craven). The smaller flat stones, circled, mark the locations of their unmarried children Ruth, George, Sarah, and Elizabeth, lower photo. (Photos by author, 2011)

- **Mary Gettys Murray** (1877-1948) married **Frank Alfred Manship** (1877-1915) in 1910.

Our grandmother, Mary Gettys Murray, born August 15, 1877 in Landisburg PA, was a school teacher in Perry County. In 1895, she “opened a school” for a summer term:

1895- George Stewart will begin a ten week term of school April 8. Miss Mary Murray will also open a school on the same day.³³

Margie Becker, expert in Perry County school history, told us³⁴ this would have been either a summer term for which Mary received tuition from each student or a “model school” for which she received no pay but was able to practice her teaching skills in a school setting.

When Mary taught “public school”:

- Locust Grove School, SW Madison Twp, Perry Co, PA, 1897-1898³⁵. This school was in Schaffer’s Valley;
- Locust Grove again in 1898-99³⁶ (both years, 6 months’ work for \$25 per year);
- Centre School, SW Madison Twp, Perry Co, 1899-1900 (7 months for \$25)³⁷;
- Centre Square, Toboyne Twp, Perry Co, 1900-1901 (7 months for \$21)³⁸. This school was near New Germantown.
- Sulfur Springs School, Wheatfield Twp, 1902³⁹.
- Michener School in Penn Township, near Duncannon in 1903⁴⁰, for which she earned \$80

The Perry County Democrat (newspaper) stated in April 1898 that Mary Murray was among the scholars attending “Professor George Steward’s school in Landisburg”⁴¹. This must have been after her teaching contract at Locust Grove School had ended for the six-month school year and would probably have been a “normal school” session where she learned teaching skills through lecture, demonstration, etc. (as opposed to the

³³ A Scrapbook of Schoolhouses in Perry County, volume 5. Margie Becker. Perry Historians, publishers. Page 107

³⁴ Margie Becker, Perry Historians, personal communication.

³⁵ Proceedings of the Forty-eighth Annual Session of the Perry County Teachers’ Institute, 1897

³⁶ Proceedings of the Forty-ninth Annual Session of the Perry County Teachers’ Institute, 1898

³⁷ Proceedings of the Fiftieth Annual Session of the Perry County Teachers’ Institute, 1899

³⁸ Proceedings of the Fifty-First Annual Session of the Perry County Teachers’ Institute, 1900

³⁹ Perry County Democrat, July 16, 1902

⁴⁰ Perry County Democrat, July 1, 1903

⁴¹ The Airy View, newsletter of the Perry Historians, Vol. 32, No. 4, July 2007.

“model school format”). Many of the students in that class were later listed as teachers in local schools ⁴². Both Ruth and Mary also attended a school by Professor O.B. Kern in 1900 in Landisburg. ⁴³

The last newspaper clipping in the Perry Democrat which would point to her still living in Landisburg was the report of a day-trip taken by her and her sisters in February 1904. She was living in Philadelphia by 1905, according to other news notices and Emma’s obituary. In 1910, she was listed as a “boarder” on Clinton Street, Philadelphia, where was working as a bookkeeper in an insurance company.

Mary married for the first time in September 1910, to Frank Alfred Manship (read more about him in the Manship chapter: <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> -- choose Melissa’s Ancestry tab). We do not know in what way Frank and Mary met. In the 1910 census, both were living in Philadelphia, PA.

Frank and Mary were married September 28, 1910 in Wilmington DE. According to Delaware Public Archives, the ceremony was “solemnized” by a C. L. Wyatt. Wyatt’s first name on their marriage certificate seems to be “Clinton” or “Clifford”. Fortunately, Wyatt and his wife, who witnessed the certificate, were located in the 1910 federal census of Wilmington, DE: Clinton T. Wyatt, clergyman and wife Elmira P. Wyatt. Further, on-line records claim he was pastor at the Harrison Street Church, Wilmington, DE from 1905 to 1910 ⁴⁴. So we can probably assume that Frank and Mary were married at the Harrison Street Methodist Church or at the home of the pastor of that church, which was at 1312 Fifth St, some three blocks away. Were there family members present? Did they simply drive (or take the bus/train/trolley) into Wilmington, get a license, and get married on that Wednesday? We may not ever be able to solve the entire puzzle.

⁴² Donna Heller Zinn, Perry Historians, personal communication.

⁴³ Perry County Democrat, April 25, 1900

⁴⁴ <http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/findaids/harrison.htm>

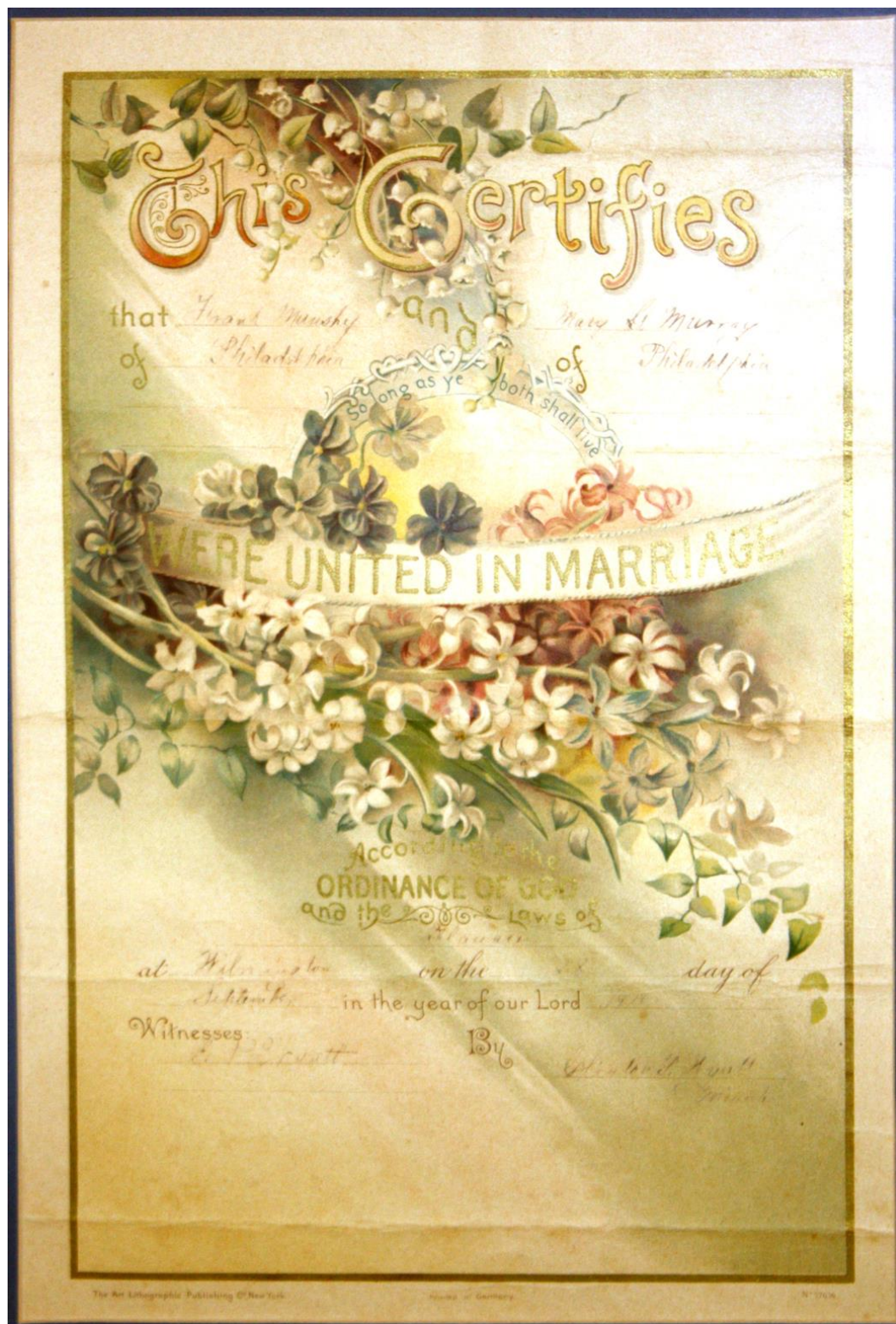
Also Quadrennial Handbook of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, By Methodist Episcopal Church. General Conference, Methodist Book Concern, 1908. Page 51
(http://books.google.com/books?id=KHYRAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=%22clinton+T.+Wyatt%22&source=bl&ots=J8aFVarA-n&sig=QIV1wZzyymL5zlxl8NXSnry0U0&hl=en&ei=zOtTTP_MNuXr0gHr2vmDBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=5&sqi=2&ved=0CDEQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=%22clinton%20T.%20Wyatt%22&f=false)

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mary G. Murray, of Philadelphia, formerly of this place, to Mr. Frank Manship, of that city, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Manship will be at home after November 1st, at 6016 Haverford avenue. We extend congratulations and best wishes for a long life and happiness.

Perry County Democrat, October 19, 1910



Stone building at 7th and Harrison Sts, Wilmington, DE, the building which held the Harrison Street Methodist Church until it closed in 1978.
(Google maps street view, 2011)



Frank Manship and Mary Murray's marriage certificate, September 28, 1910 in Wilmington, DE.
(Courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)



Mary Murray Manship and
Frank Alfred Manship, circa 1910.

In late July of 1911, Frank and Mary had a son, Frank Murray Manship, who died at the age of 8 days on August 2 from a “weak heart”. He was buried in Milton, Delaware in Odd Fellows Cemetery the following day. At the time, the couple was still living at 6016 Haverford Avenue, the same address where her brother George was listed in the 1911 and 1912 Philadelphia directories.

However, Frank suffered from tuberculosis, and so he and Mary soon moved out of Philadelphia to Denver, Colorado, a place being touted as a healthy place for tubercular patients ⁴⁵, where our Mother, Nancy Lindle Manship, was born in September 1912. The

⁴⁵ At the end of the nineteenth century, health-seekers were an increasingly significant part of the economy and society of territorial New Mexico. Health-seekers were people who believed or hoped that particular places would make them well and traveled there either temporarily or permanently in order to find relief from a variety of illnesses. Their travel was influenced by everything from scientific climatology to railroad promotions to physicians’ advice to the suggestions of fellow health-seekers. **Tuberculosis** was the disease most often associated with the phenomenon of health-seeking....

Tuberculosis, however, was not the only ailment that sent folks packing.....Asthma, allergies, pneumonia, the range of diseases known as “neuralgia,” mental breakdowns, paralysis, “frailty,” depression, fevers, and even lung troubles resulting from exposure to mustard gas in World War I were some of the reasons thousands of people came to the Southwest hoping to recover lost health.....

There were many reasons for the shift in perceptions of New Mexico from a threatening and unhealthy place to a restorative one. Some of the greatest advocates of the new understanding of New Mexico and the Southwest were health-seekers themselves.

Sanatorium treatment, common across the country and the globe, sought to enforce rest on patients in peaceful and climatically beneficial surroundings. Sanatoriums stressed altitude, the quality of the air, and tranquility. Some early health-seekers found these characteristics in New Mexico and published their experiences, encouraging other would-be health-seekers to join them in New Mexico. Their impressions were echoed by climatologists, who emphasized a statistical analysis of the region. Climatologists linked factors like altitude, number of days with sunshine, lack of humidity, “electrified air,” and average temperatures to recovery from a number of diseases.....

birth occurred in a small Catholic hospital ⁴⁶ – although neither parent was Catholic -- which did not issue a birth certificate, just a record that a daughter had been born to Frank and Mary Manship. For that reason, Nancy was not able to procure a passport on her own for many years.

Frank's disease sent the family to Albuquerque, New Mexico looking for some therapy that might help him, but he died there on July 9, 1915. The death certificate said the family's address was "309 W. Iron" in Albuquerque, described as a frame house. Today that address is a vacant lot but we can see, at 311, 313, and 315 Iron Ave SW, using Google street view, what the house may have looked like. We remember seeing, but no longer have possession of, a photo of toddler Nancy Manship standing in the doorway of an Albuquerque house of very similar architecture.

Mary and toddler Nancy returned to Philadelphia immediately, by train, along with the casket containing their father and husband. The funeral director's bill was sent to 6022 Haverford Ave, likely the address where one or more of Mary's siblings were living in this same Haverford Ave. block where the couple had lived 4 years before.

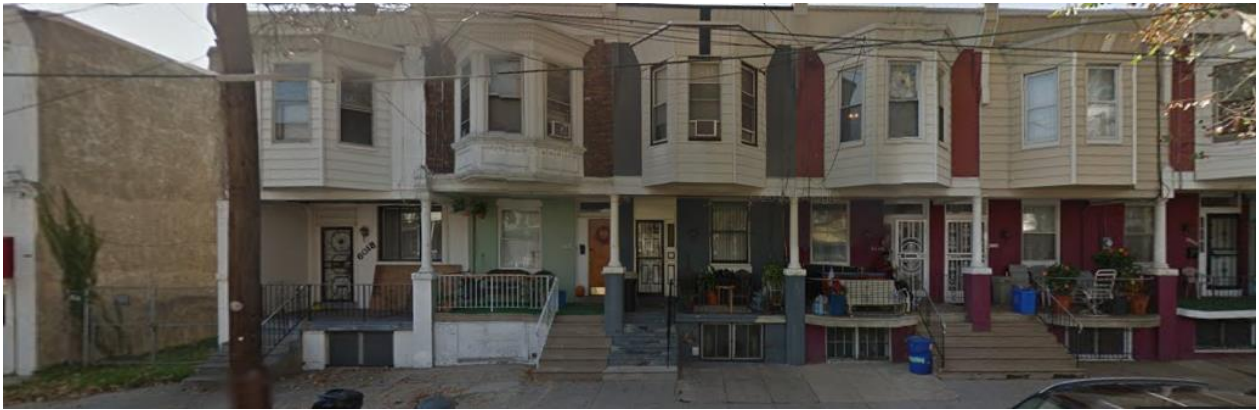
The railroad industry was a significant player in this health boosterism, as well. Railroads blanketed the country with their promotional material which encouraged those seeking farms, fortunes, and wellness to make the long trek to the Southwest.... Albuquerque had a number of organizations that sought to promote it as a healthy and health-giving place. The Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce asked would-be settlers "Why sacrifice health for wealth when you can have both in Albuquerque?" They advertised the city as being in "the heart of health country."

Though most Americans had long since learned to treat these hyperbolic boosters with skepticism, many bought what the promoters of New Mexico were selling. With no reliable medical treatments for many diseases that plagued Americans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a cross-country move or visit to salubrious New Mexico held out the hope of improving or arresting illness. Health-seekers came by the tens of thousands, overwhelming nascent charitable organizations, public health institutions, and the meager visitor accommodations of the area. At the peak of the health-seeking movement, about one-quarter of all Anglo newcomers had come for their health. In places like Albuquerque that specifically sought to attract health-seekers, the number was much higher. In 1913, a physician from the United States Public Health Service made one of the only systematic attempts to estimate the number of tuberculars in New Mexico. He claimed that, excepting mining towns, between twenty and sixty percent of New Mexico households contained at least one tubercular and that ninety percent of such households were not native New Mexicans.

"Natures Sanitarium: Getting Well in New Mexico" by Kelly Roark
(<http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails.php?fileID=22210>)

See also "Seeking a Cure, Transforming New Mexico: The Lungers and Their Legacy" by Nancy Owen Lewis (<http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails.php?fileID=21180>)

⁴⁶ There were three Catholic hospitals in Denver at the time: St. Joseph's at E. 18th Ave & Humboldt St. <http://www.saintjosephdenver.org/about/history-of-saint-joseph-hospital/> , whose record department says they do not have a record for Mary or Nancy in that time period; St. Anthony at 11600 W. 2nd Place (now Lakewood – way west of the city) <http://www.stanthonyhosp.org/sah/home/> ; and Mercy Hospital, closed now, but which operated both a maternity and an infectious disease sanatorium, although the latter was located in Manitou. The maternity unit, however, was located in the city at on the corner of East 16th at Milwaukee, very close to St. Joseph's.
<http://coloradohealthcarehistory.com/hospitals-mercy-denver.html>)



The block of Haverford Avenue where Mary and Frank were living in 1911 (the missing row house at far left was 6016) and where Mary was living or staying in 1915 (6022 is the third house from the left, the one with the air conditioner in the upstairs window. (photo from Google maps, street view, 2015)

Frank's casket was met at Philadelphia's Broad St. Station on the Thursday after he died. A note at the bottom of the page reminded the undertaker to pick up George B. Weidemann, Frank's brother-in-law, on Thursday morning before proceeding to the train station. It is quite likely that Mary and Nancy were on the same train, or perhaps they had arrived in Pennsylvania a few days earlier. The family was to call Thursday at the funeral home, and a service was to be held on Friday night. The casket was delivered to another train to Milton for a Saturday burial in Milton, as an additional \$2.96 was levied for the railroad ticket for the body.

Most previous Manship generations had been buried at the Goshen Methodist Episcopal Cemetery in the older area of Milton, DE. We have to wonder why the baby and Frank weren't buried there near other generations of Manships. The current caretaker of Odd Fellows told us that Goshen was quite full at that time and that Odd Fellows was "the new place"⁴⁷. Another comment about Odd Fellows was it that it had become the "fashionable" place to be buried.

⁴⁷ The size of Goshen was later increased when the original church and the school, on the same block, were burned or demolished in the 1870's and 1960's, respectively. The cemetery now takes up the entire square block, and a satellite view of the area shows that the newer areas are less populated.



Frank Murray Manship,
Frank Alfred Manship and
Mary Murray Manship (Bower),
were buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery,
Milton, Delaware.

(Photo by author, 2011)

By 1920, Mary and young Nancy Lindle were living with Mary's brother George and 3 sisters, all unmarried, at 603 Wynnewood Rd. in Overbrook, Philadelphia, a spacious home the siblings had purchased together. They were members of the Calvary Presbyterian Church and appeared there in the 1920, 1930, and 1940 federal censuses:

- George was a "shipper" for a railway express company, but not working in 1940;
- Sarah Belle, a broker's or banker's clerk/secretary;
- Ruth a public schoolteacher (and also worked for 25 years for the SPCA);
- Elizabeth was keeping house;
- Mary was working as a bank teller in 1930, but was not with the rest in 1940, as she had remarried.



Mary Murray Manship, with infant Nancy Lindle Manship in 1912 or 1913 (left) and in the 1930's on her second honeymoon (right).
(Photos courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)

In June of 1935, Mary remarried to Harry "Hal" Bower, a widower who lived at 4940 Royal Street in Germantown, Philadelphia, PA. Hal too had been born in or near Landisburg PA⁴⁸ and so perhaps they had known each other there. Mary may have been acquainted or reacquainted with him on one of her summer trips to visit cousins, trips she made annually until her death.

⁴⁸ Landisburg, According to a 1935 New York Passenger List for a 15 day cruise taken by Harry and Mary (http://search.ancestry.com/iexec?htx=View&r=an&dbid=7488&iid=NYT715_5725-0358&fn=Harry&ln=Bower&st=r&ssrc=&pid=22105452)

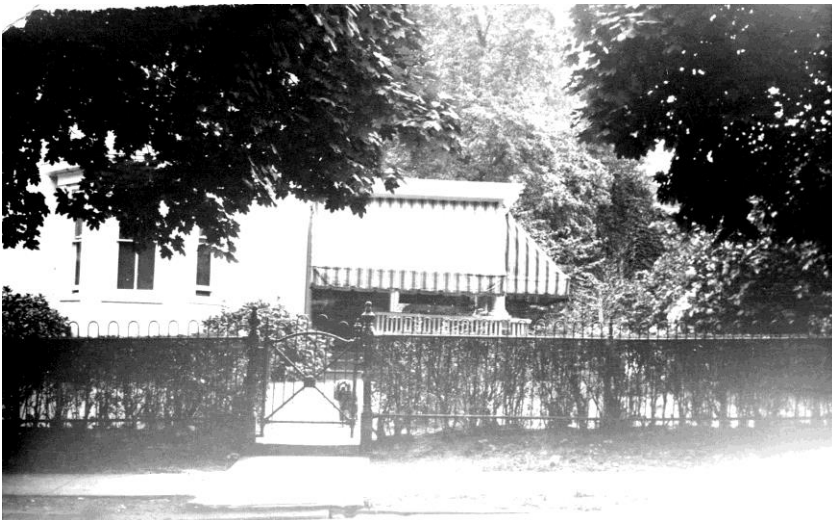
or New Bloomfield according to a cruise taken as a single man to the Canal Zone in 1934 (http://interactive.ancestry.com/7488/NYT715_5576-0258/2017760962?backurl=http%3a%2f%2fsearch.ancestry.com%2fcgi-bin%2fsse.dll%3fdb%3dnypl%26h%3d2017760962%26indiv%3dtry&ssrc=&backlabel=ReturnRecord)

MARRIED

Bower—Manship.

Mr. Harry Bower and Mrs. Mary Manship, both of Philadelphia, were married at the bride's home, Friday evening. They spent over Friday and Saturday nights in Harrisburg, attending the funeral of Mr. Bower's sister-in-law, Mrs. M. R. Bower, of Bridgeport, Saturday afternoon, visited the bride's cousin, C. C. Murray, and family at Landisburg, Saturday evening, and Sunday left for a wedding tour to Canada. Mr. Bower, who is a son of the late J. A. Bower and wife, of Bridgeport, is employed by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance, etc. and Mrs. Manship was the former Miss Mary Murray, a daughter of the late William Murray and wife, of Landisburg.

Perry County Democrat, June 26, 1935



House at 4940 Royal Street in Germantown, Philadelphia, PA
(Photo taken in the 1940's, courtesy of Nancy Craven Henry)

Hal died just a few years after their marriage, in October 1937 and was buried with his daughter Hazel (1904-1921) and first wife, Mary Etherington (1875-1931) at the Westminster Cemetery in Merion, PA. Mary continued attending church in Overbrook, at Calvary Presbyterian Church, where she taught Sunday school until she died. And when her granddaughter Nancy Linn Banks was born, she welcomed her daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter into her home on Royal Street where they lived until the remarriage of her daughter in 1947.

Mary Manship Murray Bower died in March 1948, just weeks after her daughter Nancy remarried to Frank Craven. Mary was buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery in Milton DE with Frank Manship and her infant son.

- **Nancy Manship Craven** (1912 -1991) married **Robert Bruce Banks** (1910-1973) in 1935 and **Frank Tempest Craven** (1914-1962) in 1948.

Find Nancy's story in the Manship Chapter at <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com>
(choose Melissa's Ancestry tab)