

The Murray Family. (George Murray)

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Material gathered  
at interviews with  
Joseph Murray, Ma-  
tilda Murray and  
supplemented by  
Mrs. Ashman and  
Miss Heighton  
Sunday 27.4.47.  
T.O.

The Murray family have a family consciousness, in a high degree. They all come from Thomas Murray who married Susan Gooden a relative of Mrs. Francis Brissett's father. He came from Westmoreland. "He did not born in Warsop, he come and open the Warsop"/Matilda Murray/.

Matilda gave the names of 4 sons of Thomas: David, William, Samuel and Thomas./junior/

Thomas junior had: Matilda and George /who live now in one house, Susan - now Mrs Evans, Joe, who died in a lunatic asylum and Simian.

Simian married Bertha - auntie Berthie. Simian is dead, but auntie Berthie lives in the nice house on the hill between Green's Town and Wilson Valley, beyond the Rowe Town.

Simian Murray has: Charles, who is a farmer, my who went to Kingston with a detective. She leads a fast life there. She contracted V.D. After her father's death she gave money for the house to be rebuilt and added to it. It is a pretty house now with verandah and painted. Another son of Simian Murray is Joseph Murray married Cl. to Julia Bailey. She had two daughters previously to her marriage. With Joseph they had: Rosalee, Eda - training now in Kingston for midwifery and Alvin who is a teacher in Troy. Simian Murray sold 40 years ago  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre to old Alfred Rowe.

Samuel Murray had: Kentimore, Calvin, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Davis. I do not know yet about them.

David Murray is still alive. He likes a drink. He parted with some of his property near the centre on the main road. The place where bananas are sold used to belong to him. "It was seized by Mrs. Brissett" Also the house which now belongs to Mrs. Brissett and is rented to constable Butler was bought from the Building Society because David could not pay back the loan on it. ~~xxxxxx~~ Another site of David's was bought by Guy, who is the father-in law of Kenneth Murray. David had: Travers, Hammord, Jacky, Elwith, Graford, Kenton, Joan, Beryl and Kenneth. Kenton ~~xxxx~~ own land on the road opposite Eva Murray's house. He sold 2 acres 5 years ago at the back to Palmer Rueben - probably at £10 an acre.

Traverse Murray married Frederica. They have: Uriah, Carmen, Gwendolyn and Kenneth.

Hammorde, Randall and Kempton used to live together / at the time of the census/ in a separate household.

The Murray Family  
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Sunday  
27.4.47.  
T.O.

I was not yet able to trace whose son is Stephen Murray. His mother was Charlotte. He is married to Adina. They live in Bottom Warsop. Their daughter Linda married the Rev. Erskine who used to be here the Baptist minister. He stole the money collected for the tomb of the previous minister Rev. Heighton. He had also an illegal child and wrote to the mother of this child a love letter which was dropped by the addressee and widely read in the village. I might be able to secure this letter. He was eventually removed from his office here, but was not defrocked as there was nobody willing to bring the case against him. He ~~huxvix~~ ma ltreats Linda.

Muriel another daughter of Stephen married Black and lives in the Crown L and beyond Troy up hill.

Avis is a bad girl



The Murray Family.

7.5.47.  
Wednesday  
T.O.

I met Mr. Kenneth Murray outside the shop next to the new post office building. He is an exceptionally healthy and pleasant looking young man. Had high boots, a machette in hand. He has been for one year in America (1944-45), and acquired a little of the American drawl.

He lives a mile from "the station" (square in front of Mrs. Brissett house) behind the agricultural instructor. ~~The house~~ He is the son of Samuel Murray. According to census data he must be 34 years now, but he looks 10 years younger. (Census: pd.27.sp.21 Ph 2.) It might be a mistake in identification. The place where Mr. Guy lives now (next to Randall Murray shop used to belong to Kenneth's Murray father - Samuel. He sold it years ago to Guy. He was sick at the time and did not have big children to help him, so he had to sell the place.

Mr. Kenneth Murray knows all his family, he enumerated his relatives in the order of houses they have along the road. He was pleased I knew the name of his grand-father.

While I was talking with Murray J.O. was talking with his friend Mr. Summons(?). The last one said that during the war both of them were very interested in politics and followed every day the news from the front in the newspaper. He showed a great knowledge of political european war developments. They (Summons and Kenneth Murray) seem to be friends. His brother is Calvin Murray the shoemaker.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ The house in which he lived with his father he rented to the Corporal.

His mother is Emma Murray an exceptionally beautiful old lady whom I met several times on the road.

Wednesday  
14.5.47.  
T.O.

The Murray Family.

On Monday 12.5. I visited Mrs. Emma Murray. I have been introduced to her some weeks before by Mrs. Linda Dixon. I met her several times on the road, and she invited me to come and see her. My visit was not expected on this particular day. She lives with her two sons Kenneth and Calvin and one of her daughters Mrs. Rowe and her husband. There is a Rowe child there. ~~and the second daughter of Mrs. Murray-~~ The small daughter of the second daughter of Mrs. Murray-Mrs Davies, lives also ~~with~~ there.

The house is on the road opposite Mrs. William's house rented by the agricultural inspector Mr. Record.

It was bought about 1 1/2 year ago, when the two sons of Mrs. Murray came back from the USA where they stayed for a year. There is about 1 1/2 acre of land to it.

It is a big house with three front rooms and veranda. The one back room is divided by a corridor which runs at the back of all three front rooms.

The back of the house is on fairly high poles. ~~There~~ Under them Mrs. Rowe was cooking something on an open fire. I noticed that there was also somebody cooking in the nearby kitchen.

I was asked to come to the drawing room, which is the central front room. In the middle of it was a round mahogany table. It was given to Mrs. Murray by her husband / Now dead/ On the table was a vase with flowers. About half a dozen of mahogany chairs were round the table. In a corner a cabinet with glass doors full of ~~glasses~~ cups, glasses and decorative china etc. A nice rocking chair in another corner was used with gusto by the little granddaughter who was addressed all the time by Mrs. Murray "my love".

There were some smaller tables in the corners.

The side room ~~was~~ is the bed room of the two sons. It ~~is~~ almost completely filled with a huge bed in which both of them sleep. The bed was bought in Kingston last year for £30.-- at the Standard Furnishing. Over it was a mosquito net, which cost £3.-- Mrs. Murray explained her son was sick and bought this net. I did not find out whether he suffered from malaria or other sickness. A lot of men's clothes were hanging behind a curtain. The high laced Kenneth's shoes were drying on the verandah. The other side room belongs to Mrs Murray. There is also a double bed on which were some clothes, two trunks.

The back room is occupied by Mrs. Rowe and her husband. They used to live in May Pen but are staying now with Mrs. Murray - I was under impression that it is a temporary arrangement. In this room there is also a double bed, a washstand with basin and jug. This porcelain set cost £ 6.-- A very nice mahogany dressing table with mirror on which some toilet items like cold cream etc. were ~~displayed~~ displayed. In the corner clothes behind a curtain.

In the corridor dividing the front rooms from the back room was some corn in a wooden box and odd domestic utensils.



Wednesday  
14.5.47.  
T.O.

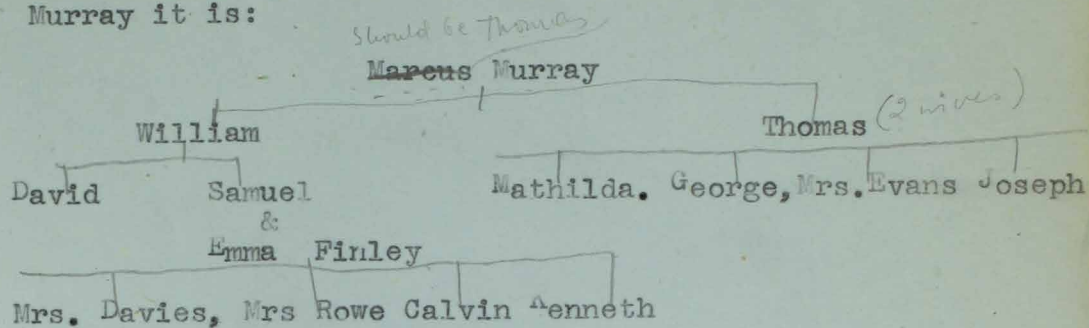
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Family Biography.

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The Murray Family.

Mrs. Murray is from Manchester. Her maiden name is Emma Finley. She married Samuel Murray. She says her husband Samuel was the son of William Murray who had three other sons: David, Josiah and Isiah. ~~Murray~~ She says her husband's grandfather was Marcus and he was the father of Thomas whose children were: George, Mathilda, Joseph and Mrs. Evans. This family tree is slightly different from what Mathilda Murray said. Anyhow according to Mrs. Emma Murray it is:



Mrs. Murray was very pleased when I complemented her on her son Kenneth whom I met a few days before. She is very proud of her children. She has had 6, but 2 daughters died and she has alive two married daughters and two sons, who are not yet married.

~~She said George Murray~~ She spoke of George Murray as of some kind of senior of the family. She said his father Thomas was a doctor. He could set broken limbs. She showed me her right hand which was broken in the wrist and Thomas Murray set it. Thomas Murray used to hunt wild hogs. He told everything to his son George, who is the "carrier" of the family traditions.

She spoke of her children willingly. The daughter "did well". I believe she meant they were respectably married. Her daughter Mrs. Rowe has two daughters in Kingston. One - Enid - is a nurse. She is in a hospital in Kingston. It is a very good place, built in memorial of Bishop Decarter. It is the best nursing home in Kingston and ~~very~~ all best people are there. Mrs. Murray's granddaughter Enid Rowe is of "a clear disposition". She is liked in the hospital by patients. There are many clergy, who pay special lower rates. The other Rowe granddaughter is a stenographer, -she works also in Kingston. Rowe is "a clear man."

Mrs. Davies is the youngest daughter. She has a baby now. Her older daughter is with Mrs. Murray. He stammers a little. Mrs. Murray said Kenneth also used to stammer when he was a small boy. ~~she says~~ The remedy for stammering is to put some clear water into a mortar and beat it, you give it then to the child to drink. That is the way she cured Kenneth from his stammering.

She said Kenneth was a very good son to her. He provides her with everything she needs. He showed me a glass tray with fancy coloured glasses he brought her from America. Also a imitation-crystal plate, and a pink table cloth. Her sons used to write to her from the USA. When ~~they~~



Wednesday  
14.5.47.  
T.O.

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Family Biography. 175

The Murray Family

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Soon after they arrived in the States a fire broke in their quarters. They were living - 20 of them - together. Somebody left an electric soaker burning. When the two Murrays came from work all their belongings were burned. This disaster upset them a lot. Kenneth wrote his mother that he was left just in his short-sleeves shirt, pants and boots. "The very Bible you gave me was burned to smoke and ashes" she quoted from his letter. Mrs. Emma Murray wrote them not to worry and soon she got a letter saying "they started a new life". They made quite a bit of money there. The new place - house and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre was bought for it. This place belonged to Alexander Easter. His son shot him and went to prison. The place was mortgaged so the administrator general put it to sale. The Murrays read an advertisement in the paper to that effect and bought the place with the American money. Also a lot was spent on furniture etc. /see above/ There were some bananas on this site, Kenneth planted some more. A patch of skellionis at one side of the front garden. On the other a patch of corn.

Mrs. Murray said all her children ask her always for advice. ~~Ther~~ Her nephew - David's son Sill - is now in the States. He wrote her "the advices you gave me are very useful". She says a mother must take care of her children, guide them, so they could stand on their own feet when they grow up and make good living.

She asked me about my children. I showed her a photograph of my son. She said "Now I saw the picture I like him". She asked me what he wants to be when he grows

I told her she wants to be a "doctor of animals". She said Mr. Brooks - who is the bell ringer for the Baptist Church has a son who studied this profession in England and is working now in Birmingham.

She asked me how I liked Mrs. Brissett. I said something neutral. She said that Mrs. Dr. was a nice woman and was trying to do her best /?/ She is very active "but has no children of her own". / I believe it was meant to be a "catty" remark?/ But on the whole Mrs. Murray seems to be a quiet person and satisfied with life. Not a single time did she refer to "hard times" etc. Her home ~~ix~~ seems to be very comfortable, well furnished. Mrs. Murray is very active, I have seen her often on the road carrying something on her head. She is always well dressed but in simple clothes. She has very fine features, looks much younger than her age, has a svelte figure and extremely bright large eyes. Her "disposition" is dark but her features thin and delicate.

She drew my attention to her yellow mongrel dog which came from the garden to the verandah over the gate. She said he was clever because he was "a portion of a fox-terrier".

She said her neighbours Mrs. & Mr. Record are were nice people. Their little daughter comes often to play here. She was very natural, with simple dignity and happy all the time. She thanked me for the visit asked about my husband and promised to come to see us. She does come to see Misses Aimee and Ida. They are very fine ladies. The funeral of their father was an event for the whole district.



*Murray*  
 At George's Visit  
 at our place.  
 15.5.47.  
 J.O. + T.O.

Family History.

George Murray was born in Warsop, but his parents and his grandparents were from another district. His father and his mother came to Warsop from St. Elizabeth. They married before moving to this place. ~~xxxx~~ His mother's family name ~~was~~ is Finley. ~~Finley is an important and rich~~ Finleys are an important and wealthy family. One Finley, a relative to ~~xxxx~~ George Murray through his mother, owns a property of 750 acres in Westmoreland. The name of the property is Nimington Pen. There is also a property in Highgate in Finleys' hand, and also in St. Elizabeth /Nightingale Grove/. His ~~xxxx~~ relatives Finleys live also in Kingston, where they have a big house at 130, 1/2 Harley /?/ Street.

Murrays.

His father's name was Thomas Murray, the same name as his grandfather's, who was also Thomas Murray. His parents, when they came to Warsop, followed his old predecessor, his grandfather Thomas Murray, ~~xxx~~ Grandfather Thomas Murray came to Warsop the first and he "opened" Warsop for other people. ~~xx~~ George Murray does not know when it happened. He knows, that his grandfather Thomas Murray was liberated still before emancipation. When he settled down in Warsop, he owned here more than 100 acres of land.

Father  
Thomas Murray.  
 Doctor of  
 people and  
 animals.

His father died when he was 96 years old. He lost his mother when he was only 8 years old. Thomas Murray, his father, is an important person in the district. He knew everything about ~~the~~ Warsop and was a doctor. He cured animals and people as well. He had a very wide knowledge about plants and medicine. He ~~xxx~~ set broken ~~xxxx~~ bones and cured people from various diseases. Mr. George Murray does not know where he acquired this knowledge. Probably from somebody, but he does not think he learned it from ~~his~~ his father and Mr. George Murray's grandfather. He did a lot of good to people in Warsop and in a case of an accident or illness everybody had recourse to his father. ~~xxx~~ There was no other man here around who could do it as good as his father and when he broke his leg it was not set right by ~~people who helped~~ other local practitioners. His father was blind during last years of his life. He died in and reached ~~xx~~ 96 years. His grandfather lived also a long time and died at the age of 106 /?/ - any how he was over 100 when he died. He ~~xxxx~~ does not expect to reach similar age. He is too active, ~~xx~~ works a lot and does not enjoy similar conditions of life as his ancestors.

Mr. George  
Murray.

Mr. George Murray is also a doctor. He cures the animals and he can help people in disease. He knows to set bones. All the knowledge he has he got from his father. Father has passed to him his knowledge. He was always interested in this job. He knows a lot. ~~xxx~~ "Even Mr. Brisset says, it a pity you never got education to be a doctor." He knows to extract teeth. He



knows a lot about animals and their diseases. He can set broken shouldres. - with animals and people. "I can treat them. I do help people, but people do not help me much."

Murray's sense  
of value.

want

Mr. Murray is not on good terms with Mr. Brisset. "Mr. Brisset thinks that since he is a ~~richman~~ big shot, I must beg to him. But I will not beg to him and I will not beg to anybody. I do not either Mr. Brisset or anybody to beg to me. I have my principles in life and I directly keep to my principles. First of all, I respect myself. And then I do respect other people. I know my principles and I am not going to beg to anybody. Mr. Brisset has to know how to speak to me. I am poor, but I am comely."

Murray's proper-  
ty.

"I am not a rich man". He does not know exactly what other Murrayshave in Warsop, ~~that~~ but "I can tell you my own. I got 1 acre and 1/2 chain where I live and I bought another 1/2 chain - just a little over 1 acre, where I live." He has got also about 1 acre an half "the same place ~~Warsop~~ Warsop" from his father. "It is ~~an~~ Durham oldproperty, but we call it Warsop." He has also ~~about~~ 20 acres of land on other place /or places/, out of which he cultivates /this year?/ 4 acres.

Murray's public  
functions.

"I am not a rich man, but I have confidence. People trust me." Young Guy, the son of Guy the shoemaker, who has here some property but stays in Panama, has entrusted all his property to him. The property was under somebody's else management for some time, and now Guy asked him to take the management off his estate in Warsop. He could not refuse. ~~x~~ "I am also the exacutor of 4 wills." People trust him and want him to manage their family property affairs. ~~that~~ Quite recently an owner of a big estate in St. Elizabeth/?/ asked him to take the job of the secretary of his property and to manage his affairs during his absence. He does not know whether he will take the responsibility. "I feel too weak." But after all, in management of other peoples property, what matters the most is not so much great ability, as honesty.

History of Mur-  
ray's family and  
property.

His property to-day is partly only derived from his father. The paternal estate was divided among all the successors. "My father's property shared among us". One portion passed to George Murray; another to David Murray; he died and the property is now in hands of Mrs. Eva Murray, ~~his~~ the wife of the late David; the third portion passed to Mrs. Evans, who is his sister. The successors are from one father, Thoams Murray, but two mothers. "My father married twice." In the result of family division George left the paternal house, which passed to ~~Miss~~ Mrs. Susan Evans, his half-sister, who married an Evans from Christiana. "I left and ~~built~~ built my own cottage down here."

I could not get ~~the~~ a clear account of all his brothers and sisters and this must be done again. Following persons were mentioned by him, who belonged to the family and participated in the share of the family property: Mrs. Evans; his half-brother /"When my father was blind this house was left for my half-brother"/; his elder brother, who lives, but whom George Murray did not care to ~~mention~~ name ~~this~~ ~~probably~~ ~~Simian~~ ~~xxx~~ David, ~~xxx~~ /this may be either Simian, or Joe, who is in the lunatic asylum/. He avoids ~~also~~ also to mention Matilda Murray.



Murray's  
family.

Murray did not also care to mention his wife. His family is ~~small~~. He has only one daughter, ~~She~~ Nerissa Murray. Nerissa Murray stays now in Kingston. Attends Commercial School for which Murray pays L.5 for each term. She lives at 81, Bee-ston Street, with Mps. Brown, who is his cousin. George Murray is very proud of his daughter. He expressed wish that we meet her some time.

Work on culti-  
vations.

George Murray works a lot on his cultivations. He does of work by himself and is busy from early morning till the ~~late~~ evening all the day. He is all the day usually away from the house.

Warsop in  
olden times.

Mr. Murray is 69 now. He was born in 1878. He ~~remembers~~ remembers pretty ~~clearly~~ well ~~how~~ what Warsop was alike in ~~his~~ olden days.

Houses in old  
days.

"All other were  
thatch buildings."

At the time of his youth there were some places still in wood in Warsop and very few cottages. Most houses were "in thatch". "There were only three homes in Warsop that were shingled houses." One cottage belonged to McClures, another to Milford. The third wooden house was his grandfather's, Thomas Murray's house. It was "so dark time - people burned their wood and built the houses out of grass; they didnt know to make shingles."

His Old wooden house of Milfords is retained still in Warsop. It is across the ~~road~~ parochial road, "against the Baptist Church." This is the oldest house in Warsop to-day.

Mrs. Evans's house is the next oldest house in Warsop. "My father's home, where Mrs. Evans lives, that was my father's home, where I was born. It is the same house now, only new buildings were added. Portion of my father's home is still there the same. And I ~~live~~ am living now in my little cottage."

His grandfather's old house does not exist any more. ~~There~~ It was where Brisset's house stand to-day.

Old properties  
and their owners.

Troy and  
Wilson Valley

Durham  
Mountain.

Mr. George Murray remembers the following names of old properties and old proprietors in Warsop. First of all, there was Troy property, which belonged to Carters. Wilson Valley was not a separate property, but a part of Carters' land possessions. There was also Springside, which was owned by a Muirhead. It was between Warsop and Troy. Durham Mountain was also a property which was ~~was~~ owned previously by a Milliner. George Murray's grandafather bought his portion of land from the old Milliner. Other ~~people~~ families who settled down in Warsop ~~participated~~ ~~in~~ bought also their land from Milliner. Property "Retreat" which was bought by Sinclair, and also the land of Mendezes, were established in this way. They were ~~previously~~ a part of Durham Mountain. It is likely that Wiltshire's property /which even to-day is called by some people Durham Mountain/ was acquired in the same way. The name "Warsop" previously was reserved to this part of the district which to-day is described as Bottom Warsop. "From up here or from Mr. Brisset to the Baptist Church and down /or up?/ to the river they call it Durham Mountain. ~~And~~ And from the Baptist Church is called Warsop down to the river. This was the name of a surveyor - Mr. Warsop."

Warsop.



Warsop  
old families.

There were five important families at the time of Mr. George Murray's youth in Warsop. These five families constituted really ~~Warsop~~ the whole Warsop at that time. Other ~~people~~ families developed from these families and other people came in greater numbers and inhabited the district only later.

There was first of all Sinclair Maurice, the owner of the Retreat Property, which he bought from ~~the~~ Milliner. The property was ~~about~~ above 100 acres. There was Mendez family, next in importance; "Mendez secondly ~~have~~ had about the same amount". Murrays had a ~~similar~~ similar start. "My grandfather must have had over 100 acres". "About the same amount" was owned by Green family, who acquired their land chiefly from Carter and who inhabit to-day the whole quarter of the village, called Green Town. To-day Mendezes are scattered over the village, but they did not lose their patrimony. It only passed to other people in their family, bearing other names. The fifth family of importance ~~were~~ were Brissets.

With the exception of Sinclairs and Mendezes whose successors are scattered in the village, the remaining three families live to day more or less ~~in~~ the same places where their ancestors settled down.

Grandfather Thomas Murray had his place where to-day is Brissets' house. His home extended from Brissets' house / ~~where~~ the house of ~~his~~ the first Murray was built / "up to the Anglican Church". This place was not bought from Milliner / from whom the major part of hundred acres was purchased / but "from old gentleman Mr. Milford. There was another gentleman Wiltshire by ~~his~~ name. ~~His~~ I bought / later on / from Wiltshire, from the same Durham Mountain 10 acres." Wiltshires property was acquired by grandfather of George Wiltshire, who came here and bought some land. ~~from~~ The name of "the gentleman Ian Shevers" was mentioned in this connection. / It is possible that Wiltshires bought their land not directly from old Milliner, but through the intermediary of a Shevers, whose name figures also in some family biographies. My rem. // Or may be that Milliner bought his Durham Mountain from Shevers after a part of it was sold by him to Wiltshire /.

Other old families.

Mr. George Murray knows nothing of Rankin. "Rankin - I don't know him at all". He knows, however, that there was "a small property" attaching to the Baptist Church. This property was owned by a family whom people in Warsop called Herrman. "They are important family, leading to Springside and connected with Napier's family." Napiers were another important family, connected with Murrays. "My cousin Ported / he came from the same Murray family / was married to a Napier." All these families ~~was~~ were intermarried and were connected with each other through many connections. "It was amalgamated family." Mrs. Carter was also Napier. "Old Mother Napier - dear old lady - died when she was 120. Very Christian lady, dear old lady. 10 years ago she died, when the Governor Later / ? / was at the same time."

Muirhead and  
Springside.

"Muirhead was at the place where leaving Warsop you go to Troy. This property was called Springfield or Springside. Next property was Troy property, Carter's property."



Life in  
old Warsop.

Life in old Warsop was of course different. There was plenty of land and ~~only a few~~ few people ~~comparatively~~ only. "Anywhere you could go and cultivate a land piece for yourself, and plant provisions for yourself." Nobody bothered very much about lines or the size of a cultivation. ~~Warsop~~ People did not know exactly ~~what~~ what is the size /in acres/ of the land they bought or rented.

"The land was fat and fertile", and it was easy to make living from cultivations. Now it is different. All the land is under cultivation ~~and~~ for many years and it is exhausted.

Life was also simple. "To tell you the truth, we had no substantial things which we have to-day. We had no shops, which we have to-day." The butcher had no shpp at that time, he simply kept his meat in a barrel in front of his house and everybody could come, choose a piece of meat and call him to pay the price. Things were much chaper at that time.

Nobody was afraid of ~~losing~~ his ~~th~~ goods or crops being stolen by a thief. "There were no thieves during the days when I was a boy."

Arrival of  
new-comers.

Conditions changed only when strangers from other districts started to come and settle down in the district. "Most people in Warsop are strangers. Things changed when different people came to district, since stranger started to come to the district. From I was a boy there were coming different, differernt families. Those men had stretches of land" - not big properties, as original families.

Main road and  
the Post Office.

"The main road which we have built was built in 1892. I even know the name of the ingenieur who bult it. His name was inegenieur Abbie Patee. We then had only local parochial road in deep muds at different parts to go through. Post Office was at Ulster Spring - men went by foot to the Post Office from here. Until about - I cant tell you so fully - about 1896 - 1898 the nearest Post Office was Troy Post Office. Until about 1912 we had our Post Office there. The postman from Troy had to go to Balaclava, then we from Warsop - that is 3 miles - had to go to Troy. From 1912 to 1914 we get our letters from Troy/delivered to Warsop/. And during about 1914 we had our Post Office in Warsop. Mrs. Brisset would be able to tell you, why we had the Post Office in Warsop, because it was through her that the Post Office was transferred to Warsop." "And similarly about 1935 we have the Royal Mail running from Ulster Spring to Balaclava."

## The Schools.

"In those years we had 3 schools here. The Baptist School, The Wesleyan School and the Anglican School. Till since about 1908 the Government took over the schools and made one amalgamated school. Since then it was on the same school up till today; teacher Walters, Eteacher Dyke, and teacher Gayle. They were kept /lessons/ in the Baptist Chappel for years, until the Government took it for him and removed the school from the Baptist Church. The popultaion is to large, the school cannot hold the accomodations for all the children."



"The school was average attendance 50-60 children. Inspector will go through 3 schools in a day. In those days my Inspector was T. Capper. He was G.S. Squire's assistant. I remember him saying always: "When I was a colonel, I got the shot in my leg." He used to dictate to us: "During Queen Victoria's reign wonderful and useful machineries were been made." I was very good at dictations. I remember dictations very well."

"My father seemed not to thik so much of education. When I asked him of books, he did not buy them. Where I can get it my ~~happy~~ boy? I went to the school without books. Most got flogging in the school for peeping others' books."

Life to-day.  
Bustamente  
rule.

"Life was better and cheaper in old days. Labour cheaper. Transportation cheaper." Now "Bustamente rules" and with his rules "things go up". "We are not members in the Government, get nothing from it". "Import is greater, and expobb smaller."

Their cost  
of war.

They guess, that the ultimate cuse of this is war. "Mashed up places, all war destruction. Other people fed from places we were fed. Whole cost come upon us."

Scarcity of  
utilities.

They suffer from scarcity of the most impobatnt utilities. "Cant get things to buy. We cant get spoons, we cant get nails. Mean life we have. Cant get comfortable life. There is no soap, or very scarce at best."

Rise of  
prices.

Things are very expensive too. "The cloth to-day, inferior things, cost 2/6 to 4/. on controlled price." "Serge like that was 5/. a yard before yaers, 12 yaers ago. Now 30/. a yard. 6 yards to make a suit."

"We, the cultivators, must work hard to keep life. How can we live now? It is a terrible auction. Herrings, once ago, when I was a boy, were 1 penny a ~~pound~~ pound. And you refused to take it, if ~~you~~ they were not firs quality. Now - shilling a pound. Some poor people cant taste herring for a week. ~~ifx theyxsallxthaxxsat~~ The same with the meat, and still worse. The butcher sells to the rich people all the meat - they get the best. The peasant people get the bohes - for the same price. How can these poor people live? It is spended so much on other people, and these people cannot make their living. It is disgrace."

Praedial  
larceny.

"Terrible handicap now, sir. We are trying to put the best outside, we do not eat the best we produce. Thieves take what is left in the field. The goat, the pig arevgone."

Marke ~~Black~~  
14 ounces  
a pound.

When they want to buy things which are indispensable in their life or work, they must pay "balck market" prices to the shop-keepers for the goods which are scarce. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ And if they ~~sellxthax~~ make them favour and sell something, they count "14 ounces for a pound." "He wants to make a profit."

Marketing.

One of the troubles with marketing their produce is that when they sell the bulk of their production the prices at this time are usually the lowest. People loose a lot because they cannot store their produce and seal at the best moment when the price is the highest.

4 or 5 years ago he experienced this with his pimento. The price was something above 60/. ~~far~~ a hundred lb. People were reluctant with the sale. Then the price went up. It went up 2/. a hundred ans some people sold their pimento at ~~thaxk~~ this price. He stored his pimento and did not sell it even when the price went to 80/.



George Murray.

when the price reached 80/. He decided to risk further. Then only when he read in newspaper that the price in Kingston is £.5 for 100lb, he decided to sell all his pimento for 86/ on the spot. "I caught the price in time, when £.5 was given in Kingston. I judged what it will cost me to bring my pimento to Kingston and in Kingston. 14 shilling it took me to get it to Kingston. I got 86. per 100lb. here in Warsop and they came to my door to take it."

Cooperation.

If farmers were organised into cooperatives, they could sell better and buy cheaper. Unfortunately people are "too foolish or too ignorant" here. Some people will not like to have cooperatives here, others do not know what cooperatives are, and "until they realize it, it will be no good." "Cooperation is wonderful thing."

Extreme poverty.

Tax burdens.

There are still worse conditions of life in ~~places~~ in some places in Warsop than these which can be observed by us here around. "There are places that poor people are living. They are taking ~~for~~ taxes from those peoples as freeholders." But they hardly can be regarded as "freeholders". "People naked, starving, and Government is taking money from them." Tax collector, who comes to them and squeezes the last shilling from them, must be "inhuman".

All farmers share to ~~the~~ some extent these conditions of life. He himself cannot "think of better home." "Circumstances dont allow to build." ~~He thinks only thing he can do is~~ The only things he can afford is "to pay taxes to avoid trouble, to pay Church dues for reasonable service, and to keep myself decently".

Despair and expectations.

Things are getting worse and worse here. "I dont know what country you came from, but ~~here~~ nowhere can be worse than here. Look at our people, look at our village. What are our people alike? Sunken to their health. Sunken to their hearts. Sunken to their community. Half naked, half starved. ~~are~~ We are British subjects. And as we are living under British Subjects, should we never be looked better after?"

Murray's home life.

The father.

His daughter is his only child. He is very satisfied with her ~~career~~ progress. "She is not showing off, but she is aiming off." He ~~is~~ has no other successor, but he will not leave all his property to his only daughter. "I cannot be selfish. There are other people living with me."

The neighbour.

He like to help people in his capacities of the village doctor. If even ~~he~~ they are not able to reapy him for his services. "We must spread heart for them. We must do the best what we can do for them."

The farmer.

He loves the animals he has ~~in~~ in his house or on his farm and the animals know and love him. He keeps a parrot in his house. "And if I come on the evening, this bird calls me. She calls me: Uncle George, Uncle George, come, kiss pretty. Uncle George - they call me Uncle George in the village. And when I come, the goats bleat, cow makes a motion and pigs run after me. Rabbits - these know my footsteps. I pet them gently as I pet the child. Its all how you treat them. And I treat them well. It is my principle in life: let your good be better, and your better the best."



Interview with  
George Murray.  
12.7.47.  
J.O.

Old families in  
Old Warsop.

Territory un-  
der houses and  
under wood.

When George Murray was a young boy only Top Warsop and Bottom Warsop were inhabited and cultivated. All this section of Warsop which extends along the New Road / from Allsides Rd to Wilson/ was under forest. "The whole of this place was under forest - no houses here". He saw at that time ~~many men~~ "many men go to cut valuable tree to build thatch-house". They paid at those times 12/.for 100 feet of mahogany board - now they pay L.5 per 100. They put fire to the forest to make room for their cultivations. "Fire made a lot of damage to the forest."

The old road.

The old road went through Allsieds / it was more or less the same road which goes now from Allsides to ~~Warsop~~ Warsop, but it turned down more or less at Bartley's place and went ~~at a distance below the present road~~ at a distance below the present road. It struck the present road ~~where~~ where Miss Walcott has her house between Top and Bottom Warsop. There was no road through the New Road section - just a track, which ran along Maud Brisset's house.

Principal fa-  
milies.

Population was scarce. "We havent got any crowded houses, here and there one. The first man was Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. Brisset's father - his house was ~~in~~ just over the ~~place~~ place on which the school ~~stands~~ stands to-day. The second in importance family was Thomas Murray, the grandfather, and his succeseors. They lived more or less at the place where Brissets shop is to-day and furhter down toward Bottom Warsop. Wiltshires were living where they live to-day. McLures - a little below, adjoining to their land, where Donald Edwards has his house to-day. Shevars - between Wiltshire and the Baptist School. Milfords' place was where it is to-day. Barnetts' family occupied place where Mission House was built later on. Further westwards on the hill-ridge ~~there~~ there was the house and land of Ruddy and his family. Mendezes were living where they are found to-day /Mendez Town/. Greens also were living on the same spot where they are found to-day in their Green Town. Green Town was known at that time as the place occupied by Father Green.- "very godd old gentleman". Green and Johnson/ who is remembered by George Murray from old days/ ~~belonged~~ belonged to less important families. The same was the case with Robinsons, who were related to Ruddy and lived in close vicinity to his place.

Density of po-  
pulation.

"Population was not even one quarter as it is now. Afterwards lot of strangers come in."



Allsides in old times.

There many cultivators in Allsides at his youth. They were coming from outside and settling down in Allsides. ~~It~~ The place was not however so densely inhabited as now. "They kept many pigs and goats and cow - animals. It was very extensive." The place was not cultivated by the owners, and Only headmen and bushers do a little cultivations there and there as they like." Tenants paid rent as they pay today, but much less. There were "only huts in Allsides". Ground-huts: grass and thatch.

Carters.

Sixth ~~the~~ Carters family living in Troy was mentioned by George Murray as one of the Warsop families. They lived in Troy property, below New Hope. The last Warsop property was however Muirhead's property, named Springside or Spring field. There was another Carter too, but this one came ~~later~~ later. "There were two carters, two different Carters: one Black, one Brown. The Black Carter came in later."

Bananas, their history in Warsop.

When George Murray was a young boy, they did not cultivate bananas in big quantities as it ~~was~~ was later one. They usually have "just a few roots" in their gardens. "The soil was young and fresh" at that time and "bunches so heavy that they couldnt keep up". "At that time bananas were very cheap: big bunch 1/, and 1/6d and 2/. at most. They went into bananas only after the first world war. "A little above 1920, 1921, to 1924, to 1926, everybody was busy planting bananas. Going right up till 1930. And till the war began." Up to 1926 this was a period when ~~many~~ people started to develop banana cultivations and by 1926 the process was over: the district was changed into banana area. They profited from bananas ~~the~~ most from ab. 1930 till the 2nd world war, i.e. for about ten years.

Banana plantations were sponsored here, as everywhere in the Island, through the United Fruit Company. "Through the United Fruit Company cultivation of bananas was developed through the Island. Company was giving prizes - we generally get extra-prizes for extra-bunches of bananas. For an ordinary bunch of 7 or 8 hands the price was from 1 to 2 shillings. Over 9 and 10 and 12 hands there was a special prize for those bunches."

"In due time we have plenty of bananas here. I personally could deliver one-truck-load a week. Plenty bananas." People kept carts and mules to carry their bananas to shipping depots.

"Chief shipping port was Balaclava. At previous years there was re-harbour in Falmouth. During those years, when they started to plant bananas, everybody become very fussy planting bananas. When different companies come, they were in full competition at that time, each company trying to compete with each other. At last the Gnt Company came a little later on. The war become to hamper the banana shipping. Till the war began the shipping was not so bright as before - the we begin to have losses. Then Gnt stepped in to encourage the producer." They used to buy bananas, ~~paying~~ paying 3/. per count, and give them back to the producers after having them marked as sold. "They used to chopp the stems and give them back to the growers up here. They pay



us 3/. per count."

The final destruction was brought to bananas by Leaves Spot and P.D. in the first years of war. "Spot and disease made a big destruction in banana growing." To keep cultivations now one must be very careful. "All depends on the care you take. If the thrash is carried from one field to another you can transfer the disease. You must be very careful with yourself even and your tools." Still the disease spreads easily. For instance, by trenches which lead water from one field to another and by water, ~~isxwashaxixhxixhxixhxix~~ when it washes the land from the top to the bottoms of a hill. "And fowls going through the field."

Murray's farm now.

Now George Murray plants ab. 3 acres of cane. He plants also some yams. "I don't plant so much yams again. I planted previously ab. 1000 yam hills. Different varieties. A little cassava - I plant under yam bunches. They are so dear - yams, I can't afford it. I ~~plant~~ have about ~~xxxxxxx~~ 1/2 acre banana. I have many bread-fruits, little coffee and little coco-trees." Etc. I never planted much ginger.

His farm ten years ago.

Ten years ago his farm looked different. He had 4-5 acres under bananas. Over 1000 to 2000 yam-hills. 4 acres and more under cane. Ginger - "not more than 1/2 acre; never planted plenty of ginger". Sweet potatoes, cassava, peas. Besides he had many Cocoa and coffee trees - "not in patches, here and there through the property"; Some ~~xxxx~~ oranges and grapefruits; pimento trees - "all over my holding they are"; plenty mango-trees, jack-fruit, sour-sap, sweet-sap. ~~ixxix~~

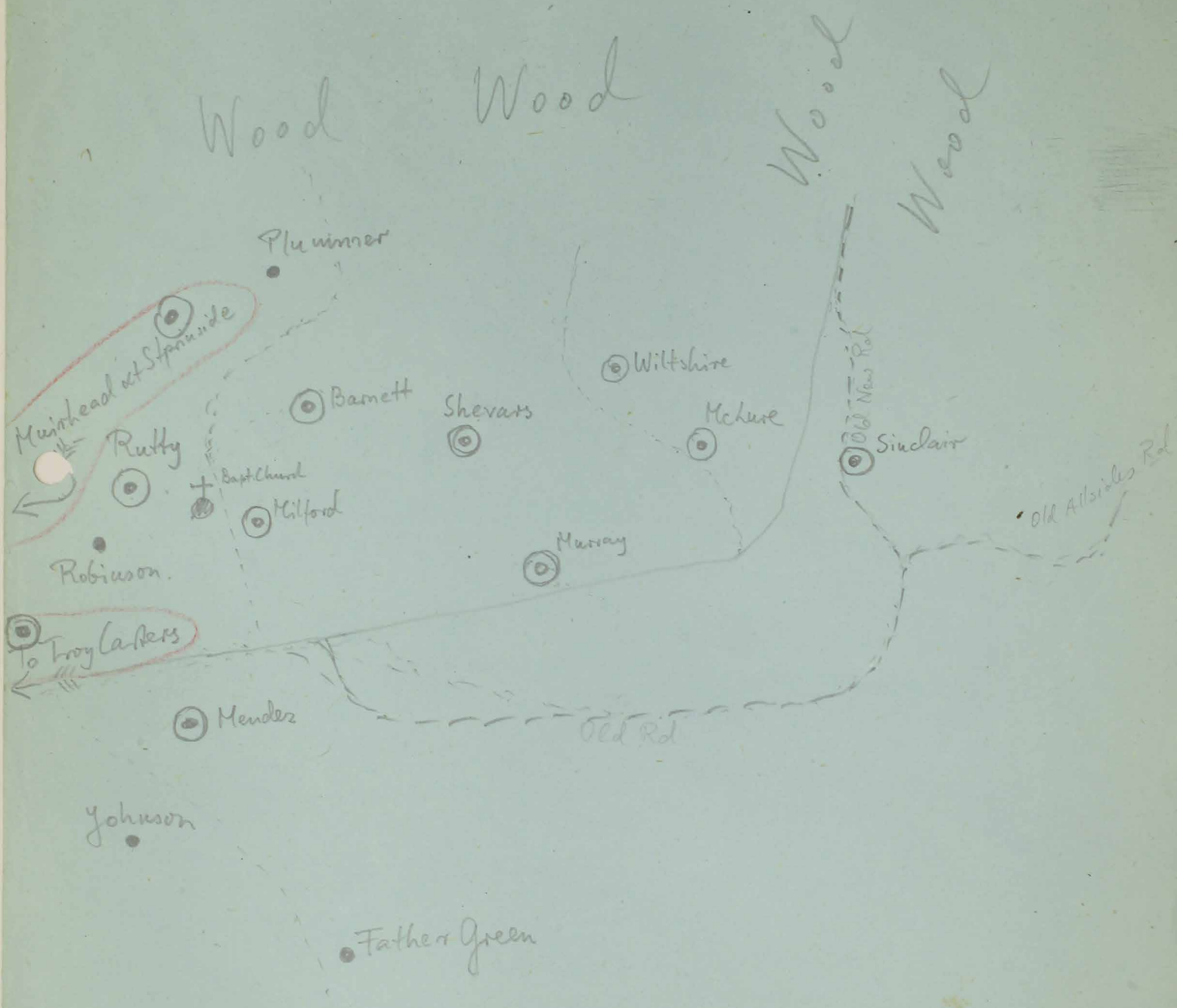
In the mean-time he sold 4 acres of his previous farmland. "1 acre 7 years ago, 3 acres since last year", "Most mangoes and some pimento were over there". Other fruit-trees were on the land which he retained: "I still have those for myself; what I sold it was just one bread-fruit."

His farm twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago the chief product was still in this district ginger. Murray never planted much ginger / "never more than 1/2 acre/, so his farm can not ~~ixx~~ be taken as a typical example." At those times / twenty years ago or more / the price / of ginger / was not so bad. We got 9d. to 1/. for a pound." "I haven't got all those lands during those years." He acquired "about 10 ~~xx~~ or 12 acres since that time." It was about twenty years ago that people in Warsop went into bananas and George Murray himself started his banana cultivations about that time.



# Old Families in Warrop at George Murray's youth.





Thomas Murray & Susan (Gooden) Murray

William 64  
& Emma 63

David 74

Samuel

Thomas & Eva (Finley) Murray

Kenneth Calvin Mrs. Mrs.  
Rowe Davis

Randall 40 Travenc 45 Hemmerd 37 Jacky Elwin 28 Graford Kenton 24 Joan 42 Beryl 24  
& Fredreca

Kenneth 25 Gwen-dolyn 7 Carmen 11 Una 21

Joseph 55 Charles Amy Nerissa 20  
& Julia Bailys 57  
Bailey 57

Rosalee 27 Eda 24 Alvin 19

George 68  
& Bertha & Nerissa 72

Matilda 72 Susan 66  
Evans Joe 37  
(Khan) 33

28 } Murray Edward & Greta  
9 }  
12 } Lloyd Hubert Callis Marcelles.

37 } Murray Samuel and Emma  
21 }  
2 } Kenneth

27 } Murray Eva 80  
21 }  
10 } Courtney

Charlotte

Murray Stephen & Adina  
67 60

Linda Muriel & Leslie Selvin Avis  
& Rev. Erskine Black 26 27 28