

marble quarries in Italy, but she and her husband lived most of the time in London, where she died in 1882.

Murray was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, entered the navy in 1824 as midshipman, passed for lieutenant in 1833, and retired in 1834. Although he did not remain long in the service, the atmosphere of a man-of-war of those days clung to him throughout life. He was fond of nautical terms and illustrations and the strong language of naval officers of the olden time. On account of these peculiarities, when he removed to the seafaring colony of Newfoundland he was christened Captain Murray by the people, and among them was always known by this honorary title.

During his career as a naval officer he had an opportunity of seeing some active service, and was present in the "Philomel" at Navarino on the 20th of October, 1827, where he was wounded, and received a medal for the part he took in that engagement. At the time of the rebellion of 1837-38 in Upper Canada he volunteered his services to the government and was on duty for a short period.

The salary attached to the position of assistant provincial geologist does not appear to have been sufficient to secure his services for the entire year, and Murray was allowed to devote part of his time to agriculture. He purchased land in the township of Blandford, not far from Woodstock, one of the best districts in the upper province, and continued to hold his farm all the time he was connected with the Geological Survey of Canada. For the first few years he kept the management of it in his own hands, his wife looking after matters while he was absent on geological field-work a part of each summer or at the office of the Survey in Montreal a portion of each winter. He found, however, that in his case "gentleman farming" would not pay, and so he rented this property and took a house in Woodstock. Here his wife died in the winter of 1862-3 while her husband was temporarily residing at the headquarters of the Survey in Montreal.