

V. 3. LORD GEORGE MURRAY pdf

1: Lord George Murray (general) - Wikipedia

Lord George Murray (4 October - 11 October) was a Scottish Jacobite general, most noted for his campaign under Bonnie Prince Charlie into England.

Early life[edit] Born at Huntingtower near Perth , Murray entered military service in Flanders in at the age of eighteen. Lord Charles was taken captive at Preston , but following the collapse of the rising, Lord George escaped with Tullibardine to South Uist, and thence to France. In , Murray was involved in Jacobite military affairs in the Western Highlands, where Tullibardine and the Earl Marischal had joined forces with Spaniards , which terminated at the Battle of Glenshiel on 10 June. Murray was wounded on the final day of combat whilst commanding the Jacobite right wing. He spent the next few months hiding in the Highlands and later made his way towards Rotterdam where he arrived in May, Some scholars have theorised that he served in the Sardinian army, though the supporting evidence has drawn much criticism. He returned to Scotland in when the Duke of Atholl died, and was succeeded in his title by his second son, James, owing to the attainder of Tullibardine. Following this, Lord George leased from his brother the old family property of Tullibardine in Strathearn. They had three sons and two daughters. On 21 August, Murray accompanied his brother the Duke to pay his respects to Sir John Cope , the commander of the government troops. Given his later affiliations, it has been suggested both that Murray acted with duplicity towards Cope and that his hesitation regarding Charles was genuine. He wrote to his brother explaining that he did so for reasons of conscience, realising the risk of ruin his actions carried with them. Despite this, Murray exerted himself successfully at Perth, bringing discipline and order to his new army, winning the confidence of the Highland levies, with whose ways he was familiar, resolving a dispute over who was to have the place of honour in the right of the line, and used his influence to prevent the exactions and arbitrary interference with traditional rights which others had counseled Charles to implement. By 21 September , Murray was leading the Jacobite left wing in person and was practically commander-in-chief of the force, having ordered the successful attack at the Battle of Prestonpans on his own initiative. Nevertheless, when the decision was made, he prevailed upon the Prince to march for Cumberland , where the hilly ground would be more favourable to highlander tactics, rather than make an open assault against General Wade, whose army was at Newcastle. Murray conducted the Siege of Carlisle , but when the town was surrendered on 14 November, he resigned his command on the grounds that his authority had been undermined by the Prince, and obtained permission to serve as a volunteer in the Atholl levies. The army, however, was unhappy with his replacement, the Duke of Perth, and so Charles quickly reinstated Murray, who commanded the army on its march towards Derby. Whilst occupying the city on 5 December, Murray urged the Prince to retreat, citing the lack of support from France and English Jacobites as factors against the success of the invasion. Murray now commanded the support of the council and so the retreat was agreed upon, but Charles was furious at the decision and never forgave Murray. During the retreat, Murray commanded the rear-guard, a difficult task considering the proximity of government forces both to his rear and flank commanded in part by the Duke of Cumberland , as well as the negative attitude of Charles. At the Clifton Moor Skirmish , Murray turned and fought, enabling the army to reach Carlisle without loss of stores or war material, allowing them to advance to Stirling by 3 January , where Charles laid siege to Stirling Castle with the aid of reinforcements from Perth. However, Murray who had counseled against this move was kept busy with a battle near Falkirk , where he defeated General Hawley. Sickness and desertion were beginning to take their toll on his force, however, and with the advance of Cumberland, retreat to the Highlands was a necessity. Charles was forced to acquiesce, angering him yet further, and causing him to accuse Murray of being a traitor. In April, the Jacobite army was near Inverness , and Charles decided to give battle to Cumberland, despite the exhaustion prevalent throughout his army. The Battle of Culloden was the death blow to the Stuart cause, with the clansmen being routed by the British Army. Following the defeat, Murray conducted a remnant of the Jacobite army to Ruthven Barracks with a mind to organise further resistance. The general replied by upbraiding Charles for his distrust and mismanagement. Murray lived in numerous places on the continent over the next few years, and eventually died in Medemblik , Holland, on 11

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October at the age of In a new stone was placed on his grave by his descendant John Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl. People still visit his grave, some of them bringing heather from Culloden. Announcement of burial of Lord George Murray. Heather from Culloden to honour the memory of Lord George Murray. Description at gravestone inside Bonifacius-church.

2: George Murray () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Lord George Murray (30 January - 3 June) was an Anglican cleric best remembered for his work developing Britain's first optical telegraph, which began relaying messages from London to Deal in , a few years after Claude Chappe's system began operation in France.

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by his descendant John Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke of Atholl. People still visit his grave, some of them bringing heather from Culloden. Announcement of burial of Lord George Murray. Heather from Culloden to honour the memory of Lord George Murray. Description at gravestone inside Bonifacius-church.

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Lord George Murray (4 October - 11 October) was a Scottish Jacobite general, most noted for his campaign under Bonnie Prince Charlie into England. Lord George was the sixth son of John Murray, 1st Duke of Atholl, who was the chief of Clan Murray, by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of the 3rd Duke of Hamilton.

Contents [show] Early life Born at Huntingtower near Perth , Murray joined the army in Flanders in at the age of eighteen. Lord Charles was taken captive at Preston , but following the collapse of the rising, Lord George escaped with Tullibardine to South Uist, and thence to France. In , Murray was involved in Jacobite military affairs in the Western Highlands, where Tullibardine and the Earl Marischal had joined forces with Spaniards , which terminated at the Battle of Glenshiel on 10 June. Murray was wounded on the final day of combat whilst commanding the Jacobite right wing. He spent the next few months hiding in the Highlands and later made his way towards Rotterdam where he arrived in May, Some scholars have theorised that he served in the Sardinian army, though the supporting evidence has drawn much criticism. He returned to Scotland in when the Duke of Atholl died, and was succeeded in his title by his second son, James, owing to the attainder of Tullibardine. Following this, Lord George leased from his brother the old family property of Tullibardine in Strathearn. They had three sons and two daughters. On 21 August, Murray accompanied his brother the Duke to pay his respects to Sir John Cope , the commander of the government troops. Given his later affiliations, it has been suggested both that Murray acted with duplicity towards Cope and that his hesitation regarding Charles was genuine. Despite this, Murray exerted himself successfully at Perth, bringing discipline and order to his new army, winning the confidence of the Highland levies, with whose ways he was familiar, resolving a dispute over who was to have the place of honour in the right of the line, and used his influence to prevent the exactions and arbitrary interference with civil rights which others had counseled Charles to implement. By 21 September, , Murray was leading the Jacobite left wing in person and was practically commander-in-chief of the force, having ordered the successful attack at the Battle of Prestonpans on his own initiative. Nevertheless, when the decision was made, he prevailed upon the Prince to march for Cumberland , where the hilly ground would be more favourable to highlander tactics, rather than an open assault against General Wade, whose army was posted at Newcastle. Murray conducted the Siege of Carlisle but when the town was surrendered on 14 November, he resigned his command on the grounds that his authority had been undermined by the Prince, and obtained permission to serve as a volunteer in the Atholl levies. The army, however, were unhappy with his replacement, the Duke of Perth, and so Charles quickly reinstated Murray, who commanded the army on its march towards Derby. Whilst occupying the city on 5 December, Murray urged the Prince to retreat, citing the lack of support from France and English Jacobites as factors against the success of the invasion. Murray now commanded the support of the council and so the retreat was agreed upon, but Charles was furious at the decision and never forgave Murray. During the retreat, Murray commanded the rear-guard, a difficult task considering the proximity of government forces both to his rear and flank commanded in part by the Duke of Cumberland , as well as the negative attitude of Charles. At the Clifton Moor Skirmish , Murray turned and fought, enabling the army to reach Carlisle without loss of stores or war material, allowing them to advance to Stirling by the third of January , where Charles laid siege to Stirling Castle with the aid of reinforcements from Perth. Murray who had counseled against this move , however, was kept busy with battle near Falkirk where he defeated General Hawley. Sickness and desertion were beginning to take their toll on his force, however, and with the advance of Cumberland, retreat to the Highlands was a necessity. Charles was forced to acquiesce, angering him yet further, and causing him to accuse Murray of being a traitor. In April, the Jacobite army was near Inverness and Charles decided to give battle to Cumberland, despite the exhaustion prevalent throughout his army. The Battle of Culloden was the death blow to the Stuart cause, with the clansmen being routed by the British Army. Following the defeat, Murray conducted a remnant of the Jacobite army to Ruthven Barracks with a mind to organise further resistance. The general replied by upbraiding Charles for his distrust and mismanagement. Murray lived in numerous places on the continent over the next few years, and eventually died in Medemblik , Holland, on 11 October at the age of In a new stone was placed on his grave

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Lord George Murray: Lord George Murray, Scottish Jacobite, one of the ablest of the generals who fought for Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, the Stuart claimant to the English throne, in the Jacobite rebellion of

Lord Charles was taken captive at Preston , but following the collapse of the rising, Lord George escaped with Tullibardine to South Uist, and thence to France. In , Murray was involved in Jacobite military affairs in the Western Highlands, where Tullibardine and the Earl Marischal had joined forces with Spaniards , which terminated at the Battle of Glenshiel on the 10th June. Murray was wounded on the final day of combat whilst commanding the Jacobite right wing. He spent the next few months hiding in the Highlands and later made his way towards Rotterdam where he arrived in May, Some scholars have theorised that he served in the Sardinian army, though there is no evidence to support this. He returned to Scotland in and was granted a pardon in the following year. In , the duke of Atholl died, and was succeeded in his title by his second son, James, owing to the attainder of Tullibardine. Following this, Lord George leased from his brother the old family property of Tullibardine in Strathearn and lived there until They had three sons and two daughters. On the 21st August, Murray accompanied his brother the duke to pay his respects to Sir John Cope , the commander of the government troops. Given his later affiliations, it has been suggested both that Murray acted with duplicity towards Cope and that his hesitation regarding Charles was genuine. He wrote to his brother explaining that he did so for reasons of conscience, realising the risk of ruin his actions carried with them. Upon joining the army, he was made Lieutenant-General but treated with suspicion by Charles and his Irish advisors. Despite this, Murray exerted himself successfully at Perth, bringing discipline and order to his new army, winning the confidence of the Highland levies with whose ways he was familiar, and used his influence to prevent the exactions and arbitrary interference with civil rights which others had counseled Charles to implement. By the 21st September, Murray led the Jacobite left wing in person and was practically commander-in-chief of the force. Nevertheless, when the decision was made, he prevailed upon the Prince to march for Cumberland which hilly ground would be more favourable to highlander tactics, rather than an open assault against General Wade, whose army was posted at Newcastle. Murray conducted the Siege of Carlisle but when the town was surrendered on the 14th November, he resigned his command on the grounds that his authority had been undermined by the Prince, and obtained permission to serve as a volunteer in the Atholl levies. The army however, were unhappy with his replacement, the duke of Perth, and so Charles quickly reinstated Murray, who commanded the army on its march towards Derby. Whilst occupying the city on the 5th December, Murray urged the Prince to retreat, citing the lack of support from France and English Jacobites as factors against the success of the invasion. Murray now commanded the support of the council and so the retreat was agreed upon, but Charles was furious at the decision and never forgave Murray. During the retreat, Murray commanded the rear-guard, a difficult task considering the proximity of government forces both to his rear and flank commanded in part by the duke of Cumberland, as well as the negative attitude of Charles. At the Clifton Moor Skirmish , Murray turned and fought, enabling the army to reach Carlisle without loss of stores or war material, allowing them to advance to Stirling by the third of January , where Charles laid siege to Stirling Castle with the aid of reinforcements from Perth. Murray who had counseled against this move however, was kept busy with battle near Falkirk where he defeated General Hawley. Sickness and desertion were beginning to take their toll on his force however, and with the advancement of Cumberland, retreat to the Highlands was a necessity. Charles was forced to acquiesce, angering him yet further, and causing him to accuse Murray of being a traitor. In April, the Jacobite army was near Inverness and the prince decided to give battle to Cumberland, despite the exhaustion prevalent throughout the army. The Battle of Culloden was the death blow to the Stuart cause, with the clansmen being routed by the British Army. Following the defeat, Murray conducted a remnant of the Jacobite army to Ruthven with a mind to organise further resistance. The general replied by upbraiding Charles for his distrust and mismanagement. Murray lived in numerous places on the continent over the next few years, and eventually died in Medemblik , Holland on the 11th October, at the age of Small section on Murray. Text included has been adapted for Wikipedia - there are no direct

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5: Lord George Murray (general) | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

"Lord George Murray," says the Chevalier de Johnstone, "possessed a natural genius for military operations, and was a man of surprising talents; which, had.

6: Lord George Murray - Wikidata

Lord George Murray, who had the charge of all the details of our army, and who had the sole direction of it, possessed a natural genius for military operations; and was a man of surprising talents, which had they been cultivated by the study of military tactics, would unquestionably have rendered him one of the greatest Generals of his age.

7: Murray, John () (DNB00) - Wikisource, the free online library

George Murray was born at Huntingtower Castle near Perth, the son of John Murray, 1st Duke of Atholl. In at the age of 18 he joined the army in Flanders. Three years later he and his two brothers, the Marquis of Tullibardine and Lord Charles Murray took part in the Jacobite uprising under John Erskine, 23rd Earl of.

8: Lord George Murray (general) - The Full Wiki

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