

YEAR BOOK
OF
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR
SOCIETY

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS AT
THE GATHERING OF 1909 AND 1910

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Compiled by

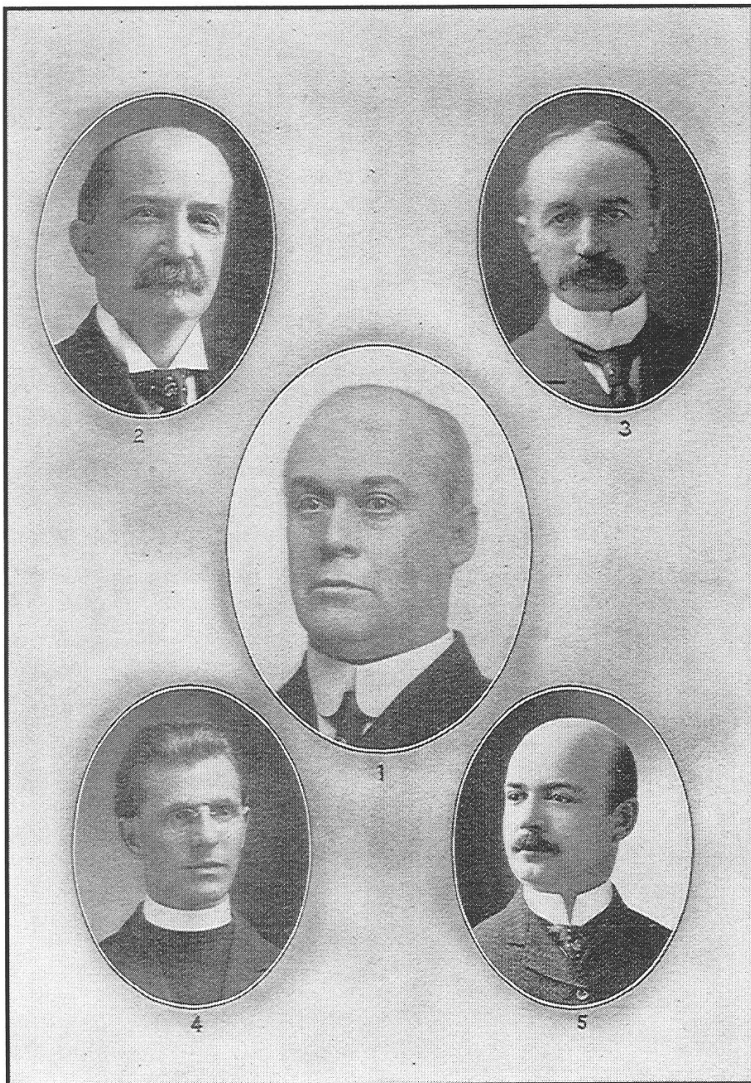
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, Jr.,
Historian

Members are requested to send notice of change of names and addresses
to Dr. Jesse Ewell, Scribe, Ruckersville, Va.

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1912

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BY
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

“Resolved, That the Council authorize the publication of the transactions of the Clan and Council to be known as the Year-Book of American Clan Gregor; the first publication to contain the transactions of the years 1909 and 1910; the book to be copyrighted, and sold to members at a cost not to exceed one dollar per volume, and to be of uniform size.” October 27, 1910.



1. DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, *Chieftain.*
2. CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, *Ranking Deputy Chieftain.*
3. DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER, *Surgeon.*
4. REV. IVAN MARSHALL GREEN, *Chaplain.*
5. CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR., *Historian.*

THE CALL OF THE CLAN

THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF CLAN MACGREGOR.

“HONORED AND BLESSED BE THE EVERGREEN PINE.”

WHEREAS, the history of the Clan MacGregor of Scotland is one in which the descendants of that Clan should feel just pride; and

WHEREAS, there are many descendants of that Clan in America, most of whom are unknown to each other and who would enjoy meeting their brethren and learning more of the Clan history in Scotland and America;

THEREFORE it seems advisable to organize Clan MacGregor in this country.

To this end, a meeting of MacGregor descendants was held June the 10th, 1909, in Charlottesville, Va., at which a temporary organization called the “American Branch of Clan MacGregor” was formed by the election of Dr. E. M. Magruder of Charlottesville, Va., as Chief, and Dr. Jesse (MacGregor) Ewell of Ruckersville, Va., as Scribe.

These officers were instructed to issue an invitation to all in America, who have the MacGregor blood in their veins, irrespective of name, to meet in Washington, D. C., at the National Hotel, on October the 8th and 9th, 1909, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of the Clan, which shall hold annual meetings at some central point then to be determined. The wives and husbands of those who may have married outside of the Clan, and all children of the blood are included in this invitation. The purpose of this organization is to bring together the members of the Clan for mutual acquaintance and to obtain and disseminate information whereby the various members may be enabled to construct or complete their family trees, and by which a history of the American MacGregors may be compiled.

Those receiving this invitation are requested to extend it to others of their acquaintance entitled to membership who may not have received the official notification. Besides the reunion feature there will be addresses by Clansmen to add to the interest of the occasion and such other functions as may be decided upon. All who may be in possession of interesting data are especially asked to come prepared to let the organization have the benefit of them.

The National Hotel will give special rates to members of the Clan on October 8th, 9th and 10th, 1909, as follows: European plan, \$1 per day. American plan, \$2 to \$2.50 per day; and will allow the gratuitous use of its Auditorium. Headquarters will be opened at the National, early on the 8th and at 11 a. m. the first session will convene. Come early to get acquainted. Please write to the Scribe at once and say if you expect to attend.

Also send him the name and address of every one you may know, who is entitled to clanship.

An invitation includes the whole family. Mark with asterisk each one to whom a separate invitation should be sent.

CHIEF, DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

SCRIBE, DR. JESSE EWELL, RUCKERSVILLE, VA.

FOREWORD

THE organization of this Society owes its inception to Dr. Jesse Ewell of Ruckersville, Va. At his suggestion a meeting was held at the home of Dr. E. M. Magruder, 100 West Jefferson Street, Charlottesville, Va., in June, 1909. Here a temporary organization was formed under the name of American Branch of Clan MacGregor with Dr. E. M. Magruder as Chief, and Dr. Jesse Ewell as Scribe.

Permanent organization was effected at a called meeting held in the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., in October, 1909, with the election of Dr. Edward May Magruder, Chieftain; Caleb Clarke Magruder, Ranking Deputy Chieftain; Dr. Jesse Ewell, Scribe; John Francis MacGregor Bowie, Deputy Scribe; Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr., Historian; Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Genealogist; Alexander Muncaster, Chancellor; Rev. Ivan Marshall Green, Chaplain; Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster, Surgeon; and the appointment of Members of the Council and Deputy Chieftains for the several states of the Union.

The name adopted was American Clan Gregor, which was amended to American Clan Gregor Society in October, 1911, in accordance with a suggestion of The Chief of Clan Gregor. Shortly thereafter Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, hereditary Chief of Clan Gregor, Scotland, acknowledged the MacGregor descent of its membership and became titular head and Chief thereof.

OFFICERS

HEREDITARY CHIEF

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BART.,
Balquhiddier, Scotland.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Elected 1909 and Re-Elected 1910 and 1911

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER | <i>Chieftain</i> |
| CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER..... | <i>Ranking Deputy Chieftain</i> |
| DR. JESSE EWELL | <i>Scribe</i> |
| JOHN FRANCIS MACGREGOR BOWIE | <i>Deputy Scribe</i> |
| CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR | <i>Historian*</i> |
| MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY | <i>Genealogist</i> |
| ALEXANDER MUNCASTER | <i>Chancellor</i> |
| REV. IVAN MARSHALL GREEN | <i>Chaplain†</i> |
| DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER..... | <i>Surgeon</i> |

*Resigned.

†Deceased.

THE COUNCIL

The Elective Officers and the following appointees:

WILLIAM NEWMAN DORSETT,
JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH,
MISS HELEN WOODS MACGREGOR GANTT,
COL. SPENCER CONE JONES,
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER,
DR. ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER,
HORATIO ERSKINE MAGRUDER,
MISS MARY BLANCHE MAGRUDER,
OLIVER BARRON MAGRUDER,
JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER.

NON-ELECTIVE OFFICERS—DEPUTY CHIEFTIANS

MRS. DOROTHY EDMONSTONE (ZIMMERMAN) ALLEN.....*New Mexico*
MRS. HENRIETTA KINGSLEY HUTTON (CUMMINGS) BLACK*Louisiana*
BENTON MAGRUDER BUKEY.....*Illinois*
MRS. JENNIE (MORTON) CUNNINGHAM*Pennsylvania*
WILBOURNE MAGRUDER DRAKE*Mississippi*
MRS. ELIZABETH ROBARDS (OFFUTT) HALDEMAN*Kentucky*
ALBERT SYDNEY HILL.....*California*
MISS SUSAN ELIZABETH KILLAM.....*Missouri*
MRS. MATILDA (BEALL) LEWIS*Colorado*
MISS CORNELIA FRANCES MAGRUDER*Florida*
FRANKLIN MINOR MAGRUDER*Virginia*
GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON MAGRUDER.....*Oklahoma*
DR. GEORGE MASON MAGRUDER.....*Oregon*
JOHN READ MAGRUDER.....*Maryland*
ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER.....*Georgia*
VESALIUS SEAMOUR MAGRUDER*Ohio*
MRS. SARAH GILMER (MAGRUDER) MCMURDO*Montana*
MAJ. EDWARD MAGRUDER TUTWILER*Alabama*
DR. WALTER AUGUSTINE WELLS*District of Columbia*
WILLIAM WOODWARD*New York*
MISS MAE SAMUELLA MAGRUDER WYNNE*Texas*

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

DR. JESSE EWELL., *Scribe**Ruckersville, Va.*
DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, *Chieftain*.....*Charlottesville, Va.*
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR., *Historian**Upper Marlboro, Md.**
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY, *Genealogist**Vienna, Va.*

(*) Resigned.

THE FIRST PROGRAM OF AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

American Branch of Clan Gregor (Temporary)

Meets at the

National Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 8th and 9th, 1909

FIRST DAY.

Morning Session, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Afternoon Session, 3 to 6:30 p. m.

Social Gathering at 8 p. m., in the Auditorium of the Hotel.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Prayer by Reverend Ivan M. Green, Clifton Forge, Va.
2. Meeting called to order and origin and purpose of the move stated by Temporary Chief, Dr. E. M. Magruder, Charlottesville, Va.
3. General Discussion.
4. Appointment of Committee on Permanent Organization.
5. Prepared Addresses:
 - (a) "Sketch of Clan Gregor" by Maj. Edward Magruder Tutwiler, Birmingham, Ala.
 - (b) "The Gregories of Virginia," by Mr. George C. Gregory, Richmond, Va. (*)
 - (c) "The Magruders in Scotland and America," by Mr. Henry Latham Magruder, Chicago, Illinois. (*)
 - (d) "Alexander MacGruther and the Clan Gregor in America," by Mr. John Read Magruder, Annapolis, Md.
 - (e) "Magruder Wills in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, Maryland," by Mr. Caleb C. Magruder, Jr., Washington, D. C. (*)
6. Volunteer Addressee.
7. Social Gathering at the National Hotel.

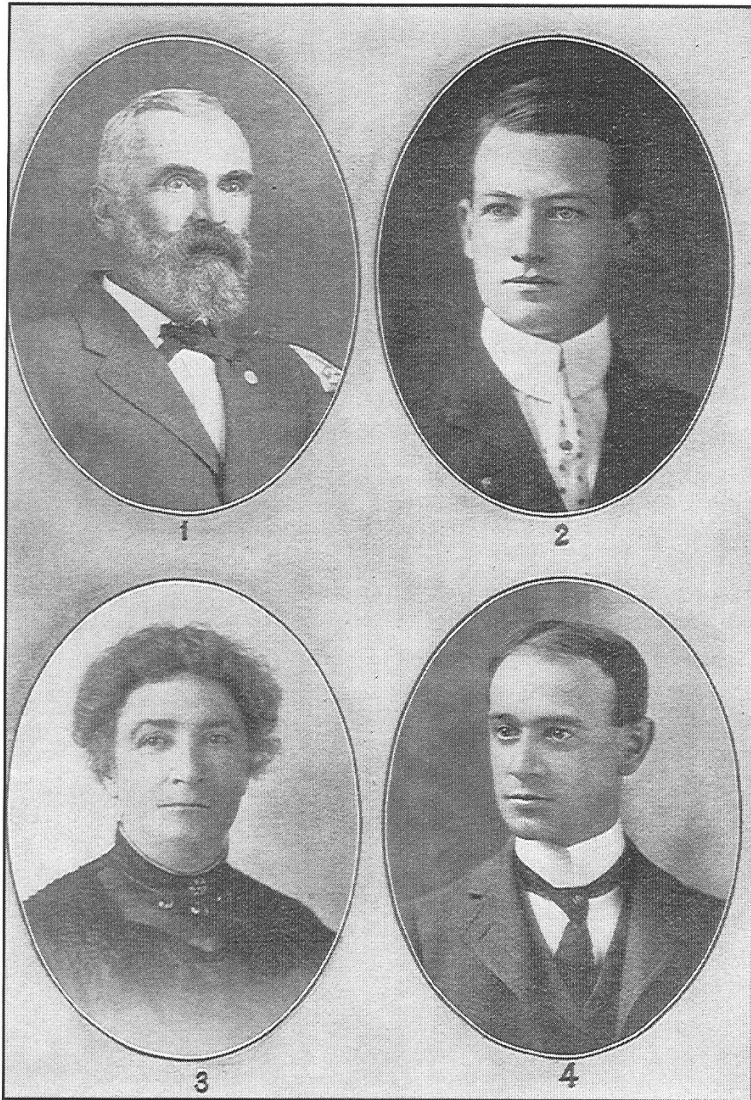
SECOND DAY.

Morning Session, 10 a. m.; to be continued as long as necessary.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

8. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization with discussion and adoption of constitution and by-laws.
9. Election and installation of permanent officers.
10. Announcement of committees and time and place of next meeting.
11. Adjournment.

(*) Deposited in the Archives.



1. DR. JESSE EWELL, *Scribe.*
2. JOHN FRANCIS MACGREGOR BOWIE, *Deputy Scribe.*
3. MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY, *Genealogist.*
4. ALEXANDER MUNCASTER, *Chancellor.*

ADDRESS OF DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER.

OCTOBER 8TH, 1909.

IT has been said that a people who do not venerate and perpetuate the memory of the lives and deeds of their ancestors will never themselves do any thing worthy to be remembered or perpetuated on the world's theatre of action.

A people without monuments is a people without soul, spirit, or appreciation and lacking in energy to surmount obstacles and advance to the achievement of prosperity, happiness, and power.

In our own United States, which have the unbounded respect and admiration of all nations, in almost every city and rural district stands a shaft to commemorate some hero or exploit that has contributed to the glory of the Republic and has been a potent factor in its mighty progress toward that pre-eminence it so justly enjoys.

The Greeks and Romans remembered and revered their ancestors, and no people ever accomplished more than they.

Ancestor worship is the religion of the Japanese, the most energetic and progressive of the human race.

Those of mercenary or commercial disposition may inquire, What doth it profit a man who his great-grandfather was? To which it may be returned in partial reply, The memory of a virtuous and distinguished ancestry stimulates emulation or even superior achievement and furnishes a fund upon which posterity may draw even "unto the third and fourth generation."

Of all ties those of racial sympathy are probably the most potent in binding people together and welding them into one co-ordinate mass for united action and mutual support.

It was racial sympathy among the Latin nations that forced Hannibal, the world's greatest soldier, from the Italian shores to his first and only defeat on the plains of Africa.

It was racial sympathy that brought together the Germanic Races for the overthrow of the Great Napoleon and later of his nephew, Napoleon the Third.

It was the united force of racial sympathy that has extended the Russian frontiers to include the greatest continuous extent of territory of modern times.

In the first half of the nineteenth Century, during the trouble existing between Great Britain and China, a squadron of British warships was stationed at the mouth of the river upon which the Chinese Capitol stands. An American man-of-war was also present for observation. As the diplomatic negotiations dragged their weary length along owing to the dilatory methods of the Chinese, the British Admiral undertook to hasten the proceedings by sailing up

to the city in order to strengthen his country's arguments with his cannon. His progress up the stream was opposed by some Chinese forts. In the conflict that followed the British were worsted and one or more of their ships, having run aground, were in danger of destruction by the Chinese. The American Commander saw their dilemma and, giving utterance to the now famous words, "Blood is thicker than water," hastened to the aid of the British and extricated them from their dangerous situation, although his own government had no concern in the quarrel.

Again at Manila it is said that when the German fleet, which was stronger there than our own, threatened to oppose Admiral Dewey's attack upon the city, the British Admiral intimated to the German Commander that any interference with the American Eagle would be followed by consequences that might not conduce to amity between the Kaiser and the Lion. It is needless to add no interference occurred.

The spontaneous utterance of our naval officer, "Blood is thicker than water," though upon analysis it may prove a meaningless phrase, yet is clearly understood to be an emphatic expression of the bond of sympathy that exists betwixt peoples of kindred race; and the action of that officer and of the British at Manila, as well as the other instances cited, prove the existence of such a tie which only requires a suitable occasion to manifest itself.

And if this bond existed among the Latin nations, the Germanic races, the Slays, the Anglo-Saxons, the North American Indians, how much more surely must it be found among those of Celtic origin from the mountains and glens of Scotland, a country in which the old patriarchal system of clanship and clan government lived and flourished down to modern times, and would be in full force today had it not been abolished in 1748 by the strong hand of the British Government?

This assemblage before me today is composed of descendants of this old Celtic-Scotch Highland stock, transplanted from the shores of ancient Caledonia to another soil and another clime; but whether they be called MacGregors, Magraders, Gregorys, Ewells, Bowies, Muncasters, Bukeys, or what, they all have the same Highland blood and are impelled and bound together by this racial sympathy, even as bits of steel are drawn together by the attraction of the magnet.

But we claim more. It is our proud boast that the immortal blood of MacGregor swells our pride as well as our veins. And when we claim that we are MacGregors the name itself is but a synonym of the binding force of racial and family ties which all the power of a prejudiced and tyrannical government encouraged by private vengeance and mercenary motives could not sever.

We are met together to form an association of these persons of kindred blood and racial sympathy. I feel that there are in this

gathering of people, all of whom are of kindred race, bonds that bind them into a community of interest, feelings, hopes, joys, and pride of birth and ancestry, and that should stimulate them to the unanimous support of a proposition intended to strengthen those bonds and to perpetuate memories dear to us all.

Actuated by this feeling, it gave me pleasure and struck within me a responsive cord when, in the year 1908, my friend, Dr. Jesse Ewell, first proposed to me the organization of the descendants of Clan Gregor in America. At that time nothing was done, but in June, 1909, he renewed the proposal and it is but just that all should know "Unto what Caesar to render the things that are Caesar's," and to whom the meed of praise justly belongs.

At Dr. Ewell's suggestion a preliminary meeting was held in Charlottesville, Virginia, in June, 1909, of a privileged few who could be readily assembled; and it is a matter of pride with me that it was under my own private roof that this gathering of five persons was held. And because of this feeling of pride, I am willing to hazard the charge of egotism by mentioning the names of those five persons and the part they played in this momentous transaction. They were Dr. Jesse Ewell and his daughter, Miss, Mary Ish Ewell, of Ruckersville, Greene County, Virginia; Horatio Erskine Magruder, of Keswick, Albemarle County, Virginia; Franklin Minor Magruder, of Eastham, Albemarle County, Virginia; and Dr. Edward May Magruder, of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia.

Franklin Minor Magruder was made temporary Chairman, and Dr. Jesse Ewell temporary Secretary of that meeting. After some preliminary discussion Dr. Edward May Magruder was made permanent Chairman and Dr. Jesse Ewell permanent Secretary of the provisional organization which was formed and called "American Branch of Clan MacGregor." The titles of these officers were soon afterward changed to Chief and Scribe, respectively, and the prefix "Mac" was stricken from the name of the organization.

These officers were instructed to issue an invitation to "All in America who have the MacGregor blood in their veins" to meet at the National Hotel in Washington, D. C., October 8th and 9th, 1909, to effect a permanent organization.

The purposes of this movement are:

1. To perpetuate the memory of our ancient Clan Gregor.
2. To bring together the descendants of the clan for mutual acquaintance.
3. To obtain and disseminate information whereby the various members of the Clan may be enabled to trace their lineage, and by which a history of the American Clansmen may be compiled.

It is now your duty to discuss this proposition from an unbiased standpoint and form a permanent organization by adopting a constitution and by-laws and by electing a new set of officers. When

this shall have been accomplished the old organization gives place to the new and, per se, ceases to exist.

In a matter as hastily devised and as rapidly executed as was this provisional organization many mistakes necessarily crept in. The originators possessed more zeal and enthusiasm than knowledge or experience concerning Clan matters. Since their first action they have learned many things and have received many suggestions that might have considerably altered their plans had they been known earlier. Among the sources of information was a letter received by Dr. Ewell from Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Hereditary Chief of Clan Gregor in Scotland, which throws light upon the subject of Clan technique of which we were entirely ignorant.

The "Clan" was an institution peculiar to the Celtic Scotch Highlanders, and the term was applied almost exclusively to the several communities of these people. The word is Celtic, meaning children, and it was used to designate "A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, bear a common surname, and acknowledge a chief who bears this surname as a distinctive title, as 'The MacGregor,' meaning The Chief of the MacGregors, 'The MacDonald,' The Chief of the MacDonalds. It also includes bondsmen and adopted foreigners." The idea of kinship was a prevailing one and membership was limited to descent in male lines only. Daughters who married outside the Clan and their children were not considered members. The common surname was formed by prefixing the term "Mac" (which means son of), to the name of the common ancestor; thus MacGregor means son of Gregor, who was the common ancestor of the MacGregors and founder of the Clan Gregor or Children of Gregor.

I would like to call your attention to several points emphasized in the letter above quoted, which I hope the organization committee will most carefully consider and discuss:

(1) Membership.—If we be governed by conditions that obtain in Scotland the membership of the organization would seem to "depend upon whether we form a Clan or a Society."

A Clan in Scotland is limited to those descended in male lines only from a common ancestor, all bearing a common surname, and would seem to exclude daughters who have married outside of the Clan and their descendants, since they bear other surnames. A Society, however, may include anybody of any name according to its rules and regulations.

Personally, I am not willing to exclude from our organization that large element of our kindred descended in female lines. To do so would not only deprive the organization of most agreeable and desirable members but would be an injustice to some of the most enthusiastic and valuable supporters of this move. I therefore urge that, whether we form a Clan or a Society, some means be devised by which the organization may have the benefit of this valu-

able element, my preference being for a Clan, provided it can be achieved with this provision.

(2) Name of Permanent Organization.—In the letter of the Scottish Chief above referred to the writer proposes the designation “Clan Gregor Society of America,” which, as he shows, seems to offer advantages that ought to have weight. As a Society we can admit or reject any one we choose, while as a Clan, if we are governed by the Scottish definition, this can not be done. Again, as a Society we can look to and become affiliated with the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland as the “parent institution,” in accordance with the suggestion of The Chief. The latter deprecates any name such as “Branch of Clan Gregor” on the ground that it might imply division of the Clan, the argument being that as there is only one Clan Gregor, all MacGregors, in whatever part of the world they may reside, belong to that Clan, and to call our institution a “Branch” might lead to the inference that the Clan was divided. I hope that the ingenuity of this body will be equal to devising a “Clan” title that will be free from all these objections.

(3) Title of Chief Officer.—In like manner the argument is continued that, as there is only one Clan Gregor and as Clans have only one Chief and as all MacGregors the world over acknowledge The Hereditary Chief in Scotland, it would not be appropriate to use this title for the head of our organization. The title “President” or some other title rather than “Chief” was proposed; but it seems to me a title of Clan origin would be more appropriate and more in taste.

(4) Purposes.—It may be found wise to amend and enlarge the purposes mentioned above so as to include other designs and ambitions.

Before concluding, it would seem a breach of propriety to forego some allusion, though a brief one, to the history of Clan Gregor, which presents a striking example of the strength of ties founded upon kinship.

The MacGregors, claiming descent from a Scottish King of the Ninth Century, Girig, Grig, or Gregory the Great, early became a powerful Clan, occupying a large extent of the Scottish Highlands bordering upon the Lowlands of Perth, Stirling, and Dumbarton, Shires. At the end of the Thirteenth and the beginning of the Fourteenth Century some of them were allied with the Lord of Lorne who opposed the accession of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland and hence incurred his (Bruce’s) animosity which was manifested by property confiscations. Others of the Clan, however, supported Bruce and fought for him at Bannockburn.

The enmity was cherished and augmented by the next king, David II, son of Robert, a weak monarch who, becoming jealous of their pretensions to royal origin, resolved to utterly destroy a Clan which he feared might some day dispute the throne with him.

To this end, by an arbitrary assumption of despotic power, begave their lands to the neighboring Clan Campbell, his favorites. Opposition naturally arose on the part of the MacGregors, who retaliated in kind, meeting force with force, and undertook to hold their possessions by right of the sword.

The unequal contest between tyrannical usurpation backed by all the power of government on the one side, and the struggle for existence by a single Clan on the other, could have but one result, the ruin of the weaker party. The struggle began in the Fourteenth Century with Robert Bruce and David II, and continued through the reigns of all the Stuarts, William and Mary, Queen Anne, the first two Georges, and only ended during the rule of George III by the repeal in 1774 of the iniquitous acts of Parliament.

The Fourteenth Century then saw the beginning of those misfortunes and persecutions that have made the history of the MacGregors unique, single, and alone, in all the annals of time. They were the victims alike of personal spite and greed, of unjust parliamentary enactment, and of despotic royal decrees.

We may consider the treatment of the Hebrews by Pharaoh of Egypt; we may search the records of Greece for the fate of the Helots at the hands of their Spartan conquerors; we may study the wide conquests of Rome for her dealings with the subject world; we may read the subjugation of Britain by the ruthless Saxon and the tyrannical Norman, or the conquest of Mexico and Peru by the heartless Spaniard; but nothing can be found to compare in cold, inhuman cruelty with the oppression of the MacGregors by their own countrymen and even by that royal house, the House of Stuart, which they were ever ready to support with their lives and their property.

They were driven from their homes, which were appropriated by others, but no place was provided for their habitation; their name was proscribed under pain of death; it was made a capital crime for them to assemble together in numbers greater than four and to carry weapons other than a blunt-pointed knife, though it was made no felony to murder them on sight; the least commiseration or protection extended them was punishable by heavy fine; the very means of making a living were denied them. The men were slain wherever found; the women were branded on the cheek with a red-hot iron key; their wives and children were torn from their homes and planted among strangers; and they were hunted like beasts of the forest with bloodhounds at their heels.

They were called thieves when inhuman laws reduced them to starvation as the only alternative; they were proclaimed outlaws when made so by injustice; they were denounced as murderers when they slew their enemies in defense of their own lives.

Amid all these trials and persecutions they stood united, making common cause in adversity as well as in prosperity. From this in-

domitable race there arose no cry for mercy; asking no favors but only demanding their "rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," they returned blow for blow and when overcome by, superior numbers and resources they sought safety, not by submission to injustice, but in nature's fastnesses where they eked out a precarious livelihood and bided a more favorable season, or else died with their grip on their enemy's throat.

The world has never witnessed greater patience, bravery, fortitude, devotion, and loyalty, with community of action and interest. It was the tie of kinship, coupled with courageous natures that bound them together and enabled this heroic people to preserve not only their existence but the integrity of their Clan in the face of difficulties and dangers unequalled and with a tenacity and courage unparalleled in the records of history, so that posterity to the latest generation shall point with pride to descent from this lion-hearted race. Such was the race whose posterity we proudly claim to be.

In illustration of the unity of action, community of interests, high sense of honor, and military prowess, that obtained among the MacGregors, the three following instances may be related:

A few MacGregors, when wandering in the woods, met a King's forestr named Drummond, whom they viewed as a trespasser upon 'their domain or with whom they were at feud for the slaughter of some of their own name, and slew him on the spot. The rest of the Clan, apprehending serious complications with the law, assembled in a church at Balquhiddier and took an oath, with their hands upon the severed head of their victim, that they would one and all unite in acknowledging the deed and equally share the consequences, which ultimately fell heavily upon them.

A young MacGregor, son of a Chief, in an accidental brawl was slain by a man named' Lamont. The latter fled by night to escape the vengeance of his victim's friends and took refuge in the house of the father of the murdered man, who was ignorant of the deed committed. Protection of his life was demanded and readily granted with the promise of safety while he remained under MacGregor's roof. When the pursuers arrived and demanded the murderer for instant execution, at the same time explaining that the owner of the house was harboring the slayer of his own son, the old man, with tears streaming down his cheeks, replied: "He has MacGregor's word and honor for his safety and as God lives he shall be safe and secure while in my house." This MacGregor Chief then accompanied him with an armed escort to a place of safety, took him by the hand, and thus addressed him: "Lamont, now you are safe; 'no longer can I or will I protect you; keep out of the way of my Clan. May God forgive and bless you."

In the Battle of Glen Fruin, in 1603, two hundred MacGregors, under their Chief, Alexander MacGregor, with the loss of only two men, defeated with great slaughter about eight hundred of the Clan

Colquhoun with their friends, the Buchanans and others, slaying two hundred and giving no quarter. The allied clans were the aggressors and entirely to blame for the battle which the MacGregors tried to avoid.

There were three episodes in the history of this Clan that were the principal cause of the severe enactments against them and finally contributed to their ruin:

1. The jealousy entertained by the House of Bruce against a Clan that claimed royal descent.
2. The murder of Drummond, the forester, with its ghastly details.
3. The Battle of Glen Fruin with its bloody attending circumstances.

These acts of the MacGregors were represented by their enemies at court, where the Clan had no friends to defend them or to explain the circumstances, as evidences of an untamable nature and a ferocity of disposition only to be dealt with by utter extermination of the Clan root and branch. This was attempted, but it failed.

It is by no means my intention to convey the impression that the members of this Clan were all models of righteousness and virtue. It was a barbarous age; they were surrounded by a barbarous society who committed upon them and upon whom they committed many acts of violence and outrage that were no doubt utterly uncalled for. But at the outset they were the victims of unjustifiable aggression and learned the doctrine of injustice in the bitter school of experience with those who were in authority over them and who should have been their protectors.

I desire to thank you for this response to our invitation, which is in itself a positive proof of the existence of that racial sympathy which is inherent in all races but in none more conspicuously than amongst the Scottish Highlanders, of whom the MacGregors are an ultra type. I feel that the work that shall be done by this assemblage will be the means of much pleasure, satisfaction, and profit, to all concerned in it, and will earn for us the gratitude of coming generations.

SKETCH OF CLAN GREGOR

BY MAJOR EDWARD MAGRUDER TUTWILER.

I SUPPOSE in coming together your desire is to become acquainted with each other, and afterward to learn as much as you can of the Clan's history.

At the request of your temporary Chief, Dr. E. M. Magruder, I have prepared this paper which, if nothing else, will create in us a desire to learn more about our ancestors and cause researches to be made that will show from what branch of the Scottish family the American branch descended.

The Clan Gregor, or as they were anciently called, the Clan Alpin, was one of the most ancient in Scotland. They were descended from Griogar, third son of Alpin, sixty-eighth King of Scotland. The latter had been slain at Abernethy by the Picts, and Griogar had been carried away by them.

In old deeds the Clan Gregor is often styled Vich-Alpin in proof of their royal descent. Various Celtic annals prove the great antiquity of this race, and an ancient chronicle in that language relating to the genealogy of the Clan MacArthur declares that there is none older, excepting the hills, the rivers and the Clan Alpin.

The extensive boundaries originally occupied by this clan stretched along the romantic wilds of the Trossachs and Balquhiddy to the more northerly and westerly altitudes of Rannach and Glenurchy, comprehending a portion of the counties of Argyll, Perth, Dumbarton and Stirling, which were called the Country of the MacGregors. Alexander, or Alister, MacGregor of Glenstrae, lived in the fastnesses of Rannach, the central part of Druim Albyn, prior to the year 1600, but for several centuries prior to that date the MacGregors were an important race, connected with many of the most distinguished families of the time.

The unfortunate Stuart princes, who for so many years ruled Scotland and England, were descended from the ancient Clan of Alpin; hence their crest and motto indicate their origin—a crowned lion, with the words “Shriogal mo dhream”—my tribe is royal. Their badge Giuthas, pine tree.

In the eleventh century this tribe was in favor with the king and their Chief received the honor of knighthood. The MacGregor of this period also had due respect for the church, as his son became the Abbot of Dunkeld. By such marks of esteem the tribe increased in power, and when they were further dignified by a title of nobility, and became the Lords MacGregor of Glenurchy, they appeared so well established and their vassals so numerous that they could cope with the most elevated families of the kingdom. If we ex-

cept the Clan MacDonald, the territory occupied by the MacGregors for some centuries was more considerable than that of any other tribe.

In order to secure their inheritance in various quarters a Lord MacGregor of the Thirteenth Century built the castle of Kilchurn on a peninsulated rock in Lochawe, the castle of Fenlarig at the west, and that of Ballach, since named Taymouth, at the east end, of Loch Tay, together with the old castle in the Lake of Lochdochart, and other strongholds.

During the variable fortunes and struggles of Robert the Bruce for the independence of his country, The Chief of the MacGregors supported him at all hazards, and after the defeat of the Scottish Army at Methven, MacGregor, whose clan was present, conducted Bruce with his followers and ladies to the fastnesses of his own country and extended them all the hospitalities.

On one occasion Alexander, Lord of Argyle, who was an enemy of Bruce, hearing that the King with a small body of men had taken shelter among the hills of Breadalbane and Balquhider, assembled 1,200 men, attacked Bruce near the present ruin of Tyndrum in Breadalbane, and although the contest was fierce it was so unequal that Bruce was forced to make a precipitate retreat. On this occasion MacGregor appeared with a body of his clan, repulsed the King's pursuers and relieved him from his perilous situation.

The men of Lorne, amazed at his extraordinary bravery and terrified at the known fierceness of the MacGregors, withdrew to their own country. After this the forces of Bruce dispersed, and he having placed himself under the guidance of MacGregor, was conducted to the borders of Loch Lomond, and there lodged in the cave at Craigcrotan, afterward frequented by Rob Roy.

In the subsequent battle of Bannockburn, The Chief of the MacGregors appeared on that day at the head of his Clan, and a circumstance purely superstitious contributed to inspire the whole army with that enthusiastic valor which proved so successful.

A relic of St. Fillan had long been preserved in the family of MacGregor, and this Saint being a favorite with the King, The Chief carried it enshrined in a silver coffer along with him in the campaign, and the day before the battle committed it to the care of the Abbot of Inchoffray, who, in case of defeat, secreted the relic and exhibited the empty casket as containing it.

The King, while at his devotions over the precious shrine, and particularly imploring the aid of the Saint, was startled by its suddenly opening and shutting of its own accord. The priest hastening to know the cause of the alarm was astonished to find that the arm of the Saint had left its place of concealment and had again occupied the casket in which it belonged. He confessed what he had done, and the King immediately caused the story to be proclaimed through the whole army, who regarded the miracle as an omen of

future success. From the victory which crowned the Scottish patriot on that day and the supposed influence of St. Fillan, Bruce caused a priory to be erected in Strathfillan, in 1314, which he dedicated to his favorite apostle.

The members of the MacGregors increased so much as to become too large for even the wide domain they occupied, so there were frequent migrations to other districts, where other patronymics were assumed. Of these were the Grants, Mackinnons, Macnabs and Mackays.

The MacGregors were early marked as a prey by their unscrupulous and ambitious neighbors. The power and consequence they acquired generated jealousy and envy in the breasts of neighboring chieftains, and every method was used to excite the suspicions and render them odious in the eyes of the King who alone could curb their spirit of independence.

According to Buchanan of Auchmar, the Clan Gregor was located on Glenurchy as early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore (1057 to 1093). As, however, they were the vassals of the Earl of Ross in the reign of Alexander II (1214-1229), it is probable that Glenurchy was given to them by that nobleman from the large tracts of land conferred on him by Alexander. Hugh of Glenurchy was the first of their chiefs so styled. Malcolm was Chief of the Clan in the days of Bruce.

In the reign of David II (1329 to 1370), the Campbells managed to obtain a legal title to the lands of Glenurchy, but nevertheless, the MacGregors maintained actual possession for many years by the strong hand. They knew no other right than the sword; but ultimately this was found unavailing, and they were driven from their own territory and became an outlawed, lawless, and landless Clan.

John MacGregor of Glenurchy, who died in 1390, had three sons: Patrick, his successor; John Dow, ancestor of the family of Glenstrae, who became the Chiefs of the family; and Gregor, ancestor of the MacGregors of Roro. Patrick's son, Malcolm, was compelled to sell the lands of Auchinrevach in Strathfillan, to Campbell of Glenurchy, who thus obtained the first footing in Breadalbane, which afterward gave the title of Earl to his family.

Thus in process of time the principal families of the MacGregors, except that of Glenstrae, who held that estate as vassals of the Earl of Argyle, were reduced to the position of tenants on the lands of Campbell of Glenurchy, and other powerful barons, it being the policy of the latter to get rid of them altogether. The unfortunate Clan was driven by a continuous system of oppression and annoyance, to acts of rapine and violence, which brought upon them the vengeance of the government.

The Clan had no other means of subsistence than the plunder of their neighbors' property, and as they naturally directed their attacks, chiefly against those who had wrested their own lands from

them, it became still more the interest of their oppressors to represent to the King that nothing could put a stop to their lawless conduct "save the cutting off the tribe of MacGregor root and branch."

From this period the history of the MacGregors is a list of acts of the Privy Council by which commissions were granted generally to the Campbells and other enemies of the Clan to pursue them with fire and sword. This naturally made the tribe commit more atrocities against both the framers of the edicts, as well as those who put them into execution.

In 1589 they murdered John Drummond of Drummondernoch, a portion of the royal forest of Glenurchy, an act which forms the foundation of the incident detailed in Sir Walter Scott's Legend of Montrose. The Clan swore upon the head of the victim that they would avow and defend the deed in common. This led to more severe action on the part of the crown. Fresh letters of fire and sword were issued against them for three years. All persons were forbidden to harbor or have any communication with them.

Then followed the conflict of Glen Fruin in 1603, in which the MacGregors almost exterminated the Colquhouns of Luss, a neighboring tribe on the west side of Loch Lomond. The MacGregors, under their Chief, Alexander of Glenstrae, about 200 in number, went to the country of the Colquhouns in order to effect a reconciliation with this tribe. This happy event was apparently consummated, and the MacGregors, satisfied with the result of their mission, were returning to their homes and had gotten as far as about the middle of Glen Fruin, about six miles from the confluence of its river with Loch Lomond, when they were attacked by about 500 horsemen and 300 men on foot who had been secretly and treacherously collected by The Chief of the Colquhouns and his friends for the purpose of taking the MacGregors unawares.

Alexander MacGregor, however, suspected their insincerity and was prepared for the conflict. The battle was fought with great valor and determination on both sides, but the inherent bravery of the MacGregors, although outnumbered by four to one, finally decided the day in their favor.

More than 200 of the Colquhouns perished, but strange to say, while many were wounded, only two of the MacGregors were killed, one being John Glass, the brother of their Chief, who had married the daughter of the Earl of Tullibardine. This John Glass owned fifteen farms in Balquhidder, beside a fortress situated at the southeastern extremity of Loch Vail, called the Castle of MacGregor's Isle. But although the father-in-law laid hold of these lands in behalf of the widow and children and was the intimate friend of James VI, such considerations did not stay the vengeance of that monarch, nor prevent their being included in the sweeping denunciation of the clan which followed, it being represented that John Glass MacGregor was the chief opponent of the Colquhouns.

Unfortunately, the MacGregors had no friend at court, and the conflict at Glen Fruin being misrepresented to the King, an act of his council, dated April 3rd, 1603, ordered that the name of MacGregor should forever be abolished; that all who bore it should forthwith renounce it; and that none of their posterity should ever afterward take the name under pain of death.

This declaration was also accompanied by a private order to the Earl of Argyle, and the Campbells, to pursue, slay, and if possible, exterminate the race of Clan MacGregor. In following out these instructions the young, the old, the female as well as the male were indiscriminately butchered by the miscreants thus commissioned. A price was set upon the head of every MacGregor brought to the authorities at Edinburgh. Even graves were opened and heads cut from the bodies therein, and sold to the government.

The favorite names adopted by the MacGregors, when compelled to relinquish their own, were Campbell, Graham, Stuart and Drummond.

Alexander MacGregor, the brave and honorable Chief, was finally betrayed by the false promises of the Earl of Argyle, taken to Edinburgh, and executed with many of his followers in 1604. The son of his brother, John Glass MacGregor, became The Chief on his death. The clan through all these persecutions, retained its unity and increased in numbers.

The proscriptions against them did not cease with the reign of James, but under Charles I, his son, all the enactments against them were renewed. The MacGregors always, however, remained loyal to the House of Stuart, and we find them 1,000 strong, fighting under Montrose against the Cromwellian army in the Battle of Kilsyth in 1645, where they gained a decisive victory. Their Chief at this time was Patrick MacGregor of Glenstrae, and in reward for their loyalty, the various enactments against them were annulled after the restoration of the House of Stuart in the person of Charles II.

In the reign of William III, however, the Clan was again proscribed and compelled to take other names, which continued until 1774, when they were finally rescinded by the British Parliament.

Bibliography: "Scottish Nation," by William Anderson; "Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy and the Clan MacGregor," by K. Maclary, M. D.; "Clan Histories," by Henry Whyte, and the "History of Stirlingshire," by the Rev. William Nimmo, revised by the Rev. William MacGregor Stirling.

ALEXANDER MACGRUTHER AND THE CLAN GREGOR IN AMERICA

BY JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

IT was a happy thought, and most appropriate, that the first general meeting of the MacGregor in America should be held in the capital of the nation, for at the time our ancestor was establishing himself on this continent what is now known as the District of Columbia was a part of the Colony of Maryland, in which he settled; and thus, while in a sense, we may gladly claim you all as of Maryland descent and Scots of the Clan Gregor, we are not unmindful of the fact that we are all citizens of this great republic.

Doubtless there are others of the Clan in America beside our branch. We claim descent from Alexander MacGruther, "The Emigrant," as he was called. I am not sure when the name was changed to Magruder. The family was of Perthshire, Scotland, and he, as an officer in the army of Charles II, was taken prisoner by the army of the Commonwealth under Cromwell at Worcester in 1651, and transported via the Barbadoes and Virginia to Maryland, where, after ransoming himself, he took up lands by patent calling them by such names as Dunblane, Anchovie Hills and Craignigh, thus showing his love and affection for his native Highlands.

He seems to have at once entered upon a career of success. I cannot, in this brief paper, give even the meager details known of him, but from what we do know, and judging from results—the tree by its fruit—he must have been a man of great force and vigor. He died in 1677, and a transcript of his will is on file in the office of the Land Commissioner of Maryland, in Annapolis. I have seen it stated that at the time of his death he was possessed of more than 4,000 acres of land in Calvert and Prince George's Counties, Maryland, called as I have said, by names suggestive of his native country.

We hear much of the Pilgrims and Plymouth Rock, of the Ark and the Dove, of the Mayflower, of Diedrich Knickerbocker and his Dutch compatriots, of the Lords Baltimore, of De la Ware, the Say and Seal, of Roger Williams, of William Penn, of John Smith and the other settlers of the grand Old Dominion of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, the great West, Southwest and Northwest. We give them great honor and are proud of their vast achievements; but to me there is something deeply interesting and fascinating in the story of that captive exile, descendant of kings, single-handed and under great difficulties, establishing himself in a foreign clime, where his descendants have grown and increased until now they

have habitation in and are known from one end of the land to the other. He may be likened to the uprooted pine tree of our escutcheon torn from its native mountain side and transplanted in the virgin soil of a new continent where it took root and grew, spreading its boughs unto the sea and its branches unto the river, until under its broad shelter you are all met today.

It has been suggested that we resume the original name of the Clan. In one instance this has been done. In 1820, John Smith Magruder, of Prince George's County applied to the Legislature of Maryland to change the name of his children to McGregor, and his request was granted. But it must be remembered that we who bear the name Magruder are only a part of those entitled to hang the Shield of the MacGregor upon our walls. We would not nor could we bind ourselves more closely to the Clan by this change of name, for our present name explains our relation to and identifies us with our ancestor who first made settlement on this continent.

Our Clan, in its many branches, is strong in our land with representatives of the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the medical profession, the army and navy, the halls of legislation; in fact every department and avocation of life have been represented by its members, and for the most part very creditably. While it may be that we should not claim all that may be implied by that oft-quoted sentiment: "Where The MacGregor sits there is the head of the table," we may assert without egotism, without exaggeration and without fear of contradiction that the MacGregor, in its various branches, is the peer of any lineage in this broad land; and while there are others who may equal, certainly there are none who can excel it. This is my deliberate opinion derived from an experience of four score years.

"Clannish" is a very expressive word indicative of the tenacity of purpose and earnestness with which the various Scotch Clans, notably the MacGregor, clung to their several organizations at the risk of everything they held most dear, and in defence of it, through persecution, fire and sword, they stood by each other to the death.

I once asked a distinguished member of our Clan for his aid and influence for another. His reply was: "I do not know him for whom you ask my help, but he is a Magruder, and I will do all I can for him." We did not accomplish our desire, but I will ever gratefully remember the incident. This I offer as an illustration of the spirit of the good old Scotch word, "clannish," in its application to modern and less turbulent times. Let us of the MacGregor be ever clannish for each other, but never negligent of our duty to those not of us.

I am loath to take up time needed for consultation upon questions you will have to consider, but I would think myself very remiss if I failed of at least a very brief notice of a most important and interesting part of our sept, I mean the women of the MacGregor. To the spirit, the beauty and the devotion ascribed to Mary (Helen)

MacGregor* they unite the refinement, culture, grace and virtues born of more than two-and-a-half centuries, the most refining in the history of the world; they give zest to and multiply our joy, and they minimize and share our sorrows. All honor then to the wives, the mothers and the daughters of our Clan!

On the shield of Maryland is the motto: Fatti Maschii Parole Femine, meaning manly deeds, womanly words. May it always apply with truth to the words and deeds of the MacGregor!

B LAZON of the MacGregor Arms:
Arg. an oak tree eradicated, in bent sinister ppr. surmounted by a sword
in bent of the last, supporting on its point in dexter canton an antique
crown, gu.

Crest:

A lion's head crowned with an antique crown ppr.

Mottoes:

E'en do and spare not.
Shrioghal mo Dhream.

War Cry:

Ard Choille.

Badge:

Giuthas.

March:

Gleann Bhraoin.

*I have seen the inscription on an iron railing enclosing the graves of Rob Roy, his wife and their son Col, in the Balquhiddy Churchyard, reading: Mary (Helen) MacGregor, indicating that her name was Mary although she is popularly known as Helen.—HISTORIAN'S NOTE.

THE ETHICAL VALUE OF AN INTEREST IN GENEALOGY.

EXTEMPORE REMARKS BY MISS MARY MAGRUDER.

To many an interest in genealogy seems a useless fad, or a proof of a foolish family pride.

Many Magruders have been careless about keeping family records from prejudices which we hope this gathering of the Clan may overcome.

As we meet together it is interesting to note in those who were strangers until today the sociability and energy, amounting almost to intensity, which have characterized near relatives whom we have known all our lives.

It is a pleasure to think that in places far from each other there have been those allied to us who have been useful citizens ready to make sacrifices for the communities in which they have lived.

When the clannishness developed by genealogy, indulged in as a fad or recreation, strengthens the desire to do one's own share toward making one's own work worthy to form part of our honorable family record, it can do only good.

When it makes those who have been fortunate help those of the same blood who have been less so, it is a blessing.

When it makes each individual put forth an earnest effort to correct faults and overcome failings which are family traits, it is especially useful.

Perhaps no one idea connected with an interest in genealogy is more worthy to be taken to heart by us in connection with the pleasant work which we are undertaking here at this time than that expressed by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in her poem:

DIVINE HEREDITY.

There is no thing you cannot overcome,
Say not thy evil instinct is inherited;
Or that some trait inborn, makes thy whole life forlorn,
And calls for punishment that is not merited.

Back of thy parents and grand parents, lies
The great Eternal Will; that too, is thine
Inheritance—strong, beautiful, divine;
Sure lever of success for one who tries.

Pry up thy fault with this great lever—will;
However deeply bedded in propensity;
However firmly set, I tell thee firmer yet
Is that great power that comes from truth's immensity.

There is no noble height thou canst not climb;
All triumphs may be thine in time's futurity.
If, whatsoe'er thy fault, thou dost not faint or halt,
But lean upon the staff of God's security.

Earth has no claim the soul cannot contest.
Know thyself part of the supernal Source,
And naught can stand before thy spirit's force;
The soul's divine inheritance is best.

UPON the organization of the Society, October 9, 1909, Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr., proposed a cablegram to The Chief in Scotland, worded: "American Clan Gregor sends you greetings and promises most loyal fealty."

The message was promptly adopted and forwarded to The Chief at Edinchip, Balquhiddier, Scotland, officially signed by Dr. E. M. Magruder, Chieftain, and Dr. Jesse Ewell, Scribe, and elicited an appreciative acknowledgment.

THE Rules and Regulations of the American Clan Gregor Society prescribe that its insignia shall be:—"A Sprig of Pine surmounting a MacGregor tartan silk ribbon, one and a half inches wide and not longer than two patterns."

THE "Official Sprig of Pine" worn at the First Gathering (1909) was cut from "Dunblane," patented by Alexander Magruder, immigrant, in 1671, and was the gift of Thomas Trueman Somervell Bowie, since deceased.

NINIAN MAGRUDER, [Capt. Samuel (2), Alexander (1)], was Vestryman and Warden of Rock Creek Parish from its organization and signer of a petition to make Rock Creek the Parish church.

His eldest son, Samuel Magruder (3), was a Vestryman in 1734 and, until his death in 1786, he was almost continuously Vestryman or Warden. He was also a Justice of the Peace in 1781-'2-'3.

AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR'S GATHERING

at the

National Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1910

SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27TH.

Evening Session, 8 p. m., followed by Social Gathering.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH.

Morning Session, 10:30 a. m. to 1 :30 p. m.

Afternoon Session, 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Evening Session, 8 p. m., followed by Social Gathering.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH.

Morning Session, 10:30 a. m. (To be continued as long as necessary.)

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

On Music Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt
Deputy Chairman..... Robert Bryan Griffin
On Register Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.
On Introduction..... Horatio Erskine Magruder
On Hotel Arrangements Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Alexander Muncaster, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Caleb Clarke Magruder.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

1. Clan called to order by Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder.

2. Prayer by Chaplain, Rev. Ivan Marshall Green.

Hail to the Chief—Chorus.

MacGregor's Gathering—Solo by John Francis MacGregor Bowie.

3. Report of Special Committees (Music, Register, Introduction, Hotel Arrangements.)

Auld Lang Syne.

4. Address of Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder.
Annie Laurie,
5. Report of Scribe, Dr. Jesse Ewell.
The Star Spangled Banner.
6. Report of Deputy Scribe, John Francis MacGregor Bowie.
My Heart's in the Highlands.
7. Report of Historian, Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.
My Heart is Sair.
8. Report of Genealogist, Mrs. Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey.
The Flower o' Dumblane—Solo by John Francis MacGregor Bowie.
9. Paper—"MacGregor in America" (Original Poem), by Miss Alice Maud Ewell.
Jessie's Dream.
10. Unfinished Business.
Kelvin Grove.
11. New Business (Amendment to Rules and Regulations, Papers).
The Highland Minstrel Boy.
12. Paper—"The MacGregor in Scotland and America," by John Read Magruder.
MacGregor's Gathering—Solo by John Francis MacGregor Bowie.
13. Paper—"Col. John Bowie Magruder," by Col. William Henry Stewart.
The Rose of Allendale.
14. Paper—"Enoch Louis Lowe" (Governor of Maryland), by Caleb Clarke Magruder.
Hey Balloo (Lullaby.)
15. Paper—"The Georgia Magraders," by Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.
Coming Thro' the Rye.
16. Election and Installation of Officers (to be held Friday at the Evening Session.)
A Highland Lad My Love Was Born.
17. Paper—"Was there Murder at Glen Fruin?" by Dr. Jesse Ewell.
Auld Lang Syne.
18. Volunteer Papers.
19. Appointment of Deputy Chieftains, Non-Elective Councilmen, and Special Committees.
20. Announcement of Time and Place of next meeting.
Auld Lang Syne.
21. Adjournment.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER *Chieftain*
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER..... *Ranking Deputy Chieftain*
DR. JESSE EWELL *Scribe*
JOHN FRANCIS MACGREGOR BOWIE *Deputy Scribe*
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR *Historian*
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY *Genealogist*
ALEXANDER MUNCASTER *Chancellor*
REV. IVAN MARSHALL GREEN *Chaplain*
DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER..... *Surgeon*

NON-ELECTIVE COUNCILMEN

HORATIO ERSHINE MAGRUDER
JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER
MISS HELEN WOODS MACGREGOR GANTT
MRS. GEORGE PETER
MRS. DOROTHY EDMONSTONE (ZIMMERMAN) ALLEN
EGRERT WATSON MAGRUDER
COL. SPENCER CONE JONES
MISS MARY BLANCHE MAGRUDER
MRS. ROSA (BEALL) BOWIE
LEROY STAFFORD BOYD

NON-ELECTIVE OFFICERS

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS.

ALBERT SYDNEY HILL..... *California*
DR. WALTER AUGUSTINE WELLS *District of Columbia*
MRS: NANCY KATHARINE (WADE) SOWELL *Kentucky*
JOHN READ MAGRUDER..... *Maryland*
HON. ELIJAH STEELE DRAKE *Mississippi*
WILLIAM WOODWARD *New York*
VESALIUS SEAMOUR MAGRUDER *Ohio*
DR. GEORGE MASON MAGRUDER..... *Oregon*
MRS. JENNIE (MORTON) CUNNINGHAM *Pennsylvania*
MISS MAE SAMUELLA MAGRUDER WYNNE *Texas*
GEORGE CRAGHEAD GREGORY *Virginia*

ADDRESS OF DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, CHIEFTAIN.

OCTOBER 26TH, 1910.

FELLOW-CLANSMEN, and I include those of both sexes in the term, the occasion of this assemblage is the second gathering of American Clan Gregor. A little more than one year ago, on October 8th-9th, 1909, under the hospitable roof of the old National Hotel in Washington, D. C., American Clan Gregor was organized and first saw the light of day.

From this small beginning we have grown into a strong body which numbers over 200 members and the growth is continuous; and I have no hesitation in venturing the assertion that among these the ties are firm and binding even as they were in the days of "fire and sword."

The birth of American Clan Gregor was an interesting occasion. The Clan was organized, rules and regulations for its government were adopted, officers were elected, an administrative council was appointed, valuable papers were read, and last but not least the gathering was entertained with music that always appeals to Scotch blood and that wakened into life any remnant of Clan spirit that may have been dormant.

The Clan is to be congratulated upon its choice of officers and councilmen selected to aid the Chieftain in the administration of its affairs, as no organization has ever been more ably, conscientiously, enthusiastically, and harmoniously, served in the midst of difficulties that were perplexing.

For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be stated that the sources from which genealogical data are derived, mentioned in the order of importance, are: (1) Wills, Inheritance of Property, and Deeds; (2) Epitaphs; (3) Family Bibles; (4) Historical Publications, which are very unreliable; (5) Tradition, which is hardly worthy of consideration.

The Clan should publish in book or pamphlet form, for distribution, the proceedings of each annual gathering and also its Rules and Regulations.

The advantages of membership in the Clan will be appreciated by a study of the objects it has set out to accomplish.

The first object of this Clan is "To gather kindred together in Clanship." This is being done as rapidly as possible, but I desire to urge upon members the importance of calling the attention of all eligible persons to the advantages of membership in the Clan. Each member should constitute himself or herself a committee of one to work for the organization and so strengthen and upbuild

it that it may be better able to accomplish its high purposes. The names and addresses of eligible persons should be sent to the Scribe and influence brought to bear to induce application for membership.

The second object of the Clan is "To inspire cordiality among its members." We are all blood of one blood, kindred, and Clansmen, and as such should need no formal introduction. It is my earnest hope that no one will leave this gathering without coming in personal contact with our special Committee on Introduction, whose duty it is to encourage personal acquaintance in order that Clansmen may carry to their homes a sweet savor of all that happened here. To this end it is important to encourage and build up the social feature of the gatherings, remembering the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

The third object is "To foster home ties." While this under all circumstances is most commendable, to us as descendants of Scotch Highlanders it should appeal with peculiar force and power, as among the latter the ties of home, of kindred, and of country, are perhaps stronger than with any other race and among them the spirit of Clanship has reached its highest perfection.

The fourth object of American Clan Gregor is "To collect genealogical and historical records for the compilation of a complete and authentic history of it and its members." In order to carry out this purpose I would suggest that members inspire the preparation of papers bearing upon individuals of their particular genealogical lines and have them read at the Clan gatherings. The living members of each line should take care of their deceased ancestors and kindred. It matters not that these kin-folk may not have held high position or have been particularly distinguished. We do not anticipate more than once in five centuries the sword of a Washington, the pen of a Jefferson, the voice of a Henry, the brilliancy of a Hamilton, the statesmanship of an Adams, the acumen of a Franklin, the tenacity of a Grant, or the genius of a Lee; but bear in mind these facts: There is some good in, some lesson to be learned from, the life of every one; there are some to feel an interest in the life of every one, and I urge the members of this Clan to biographical effort. The sketches need not be long, but they should contain only well authenticated and authoritative facts.

For the enlightenment of those who may not be familiar with the technical significance of "Clan," it may be well to repeat that the term "Clan" means children, offspring, descendants, of a common ancestor, all having the same surname and bound together by a community of interests and for mutual protection. In the Scotch Highlands the "Essence of Clanship consists in descent in male lines alone." Only Sons and their children are recognized as members of a Clan. Daughters after marriage outside of their own Clan forfeit membership and with their children become members of the Clan of their husbands. This is observed with great strictness in the

Highlands where Clans are numerous and nearly every one belongs to one Clan or another.

Now, in the organization of American Clan Gregor we have ignored the Highland requirements of a common surname and descent in male lines and have admitted to membership descendants in female lines having a great variety of surnames. This is incompatible with Clanship in Scotland and our organization cannot be recognized in that country as a part of Clan Gregor nor affiliate with the Clan Gregor Society.

The organizers of this Clan were partially familiar with the above requirements and their reasons for ignoring them were these: In the first place, we were wedded to the word Clan whose powers of fascination were irresistible. In the second place, our people in this country are scattered over such wide areas and those limited to a common surname and to descent in male lines only are so few and widely separated that to form a successful Clan upon the Scotch plan was impracticable. In the third place, there was a sentimental unwillingness to exclude daughters and their children who, in this almost Clan-free country, would have no other Clan with which to unite. In the fourth place, it was thought poor economy to deprive the organization of the talent, ability, and enthusiasm of kindred descended in female lines. Lastly, the strictness of Highland adherence to the "Essence of Clanship" was not appreciated.

We have, therefore, forfeited recognition by The Chief and Clan Gregor Society of Scotland. This, however, does not mean that our love, admiration, and reverence for the Clan of our forefathers has waned. No! We will make it a special point of duty and honor to keep green and cherish as a rich heritage the memory of a race which set an example of supreme courage and loyalty when its name, the name of MacGregor, carried with it the penalty of an ignominious death.

The future of American Clan Gregor is a bright one. It has behind it that enthusiasm and Clan feeling which is second nature with all who have Highland Scotch blood in their veins; and it is this that causes the conviction that the small germ which first began to swell in Ruckersville, which sprouted in Charlottesville, and which put forth leaves and branches in Washington, will grow into a mighty tree capable of bringing forth fruit not only for us but for our children's children.

It is our duty then to see to it that this move so auspiciously begun shall not languish but continue to grow in volume and importance to be handed down to posterity as a proud heritage from their sires.

MACGREGOR IN AMERICA.

BY MISS ALICE MAUD EWELL.

SLOW grind the Mills of God.
Three hundred years have gone
Since the Dark Fight was fought
By gray MacGregor's Stone.

Then bloody Death held sway
With terror in his train.
Grim was the hour and dark,
Full fraught with strife and pain.

For to some the Seer had said:
"Go forth to smite and slay."
All in their shrouds enwrapt
And doomed past saving they.

And there was treachery foul
To make that doom seem fair.
Shall one not crush the hand
That guides him to a snare?

But the rage of man unchecked,
It is a dreadful thing,
And such as ill becomes
The Children of a King.

O Glen of Sorrow dark!
Of sorrow and of sin!
How long from thee till now
Hath the atonement been!

The sword, the flame, the scourge,
The branding on the cheek.
Ah, mockery of law
That spared not woman weak!

That wrung from helpless babes
The price man's fault incurred!
Still, past three hundred years,
Our righteous wrath is stirred.

Alas and alas for the ground
That they should own no more!
Alas for the heather-purpled hills
And the loch-engirdling shore!

For high Glenurchy's crest,
And deep Glenlyon's shades,
For crumbling hut and tower
And dim deserted glades!

Where some should linger prest
Like hunted beasts of prey—
And some remember long
In homesick worlds away.

By iron hands pushed down,
By civil strife enslaved,
Better the storm-tossed main—
The Western danger braved!

Better the wolf's wild howl,
The Red Man's vengeful yell
Than in the clutch of wrong
'Neath soulless tyrants dwell.

Cold, cold Atlantic's wave,
And dear Auld Scotia's strand,
Yet these their faces turned
To seek a kinder land.

O Maryland, thy shores
Are rich with corn and wine!
Full-tasselled stands the maize—
Full clustered hangs the vine.

Virginia's woods are dark,
But there's no olden feud
To send a death-wound sharp
Out of the solitude.

Ah, hills so fair and blue!
Ah, meadow-slopes of ease!
Happy the exile's lot
Amid such scenes as these.

Happy the plenteous days,
The nights of sleep unspoiled,
The sense of safety won—
Of far-off hatred foiled.

And yet remembered still
Was the land that they had left,
Remembered still the name
Of which they'd been bereft.

And the thought it lingered on
As glimmers thro' the haze
Some rocky crag afar
On Indian Summer days.

Slow grind the Mills of God.
Slow passed a hundred years—
Full of the New-World joys,
The New-World hopes and fears.

Burst were old kingly ties,
New forms and faiths had risen,
And Freedom stood re-born—
Snow white let loose from prison.

Then o'er the sea it came,
That story new and strange—
Of the old curse removed,
Touched as by magic change.

For mightier than the sword
The pen that told their wrongs;
Sweeter than Pibroch old
These new MacGregor songs.

"The Wizard of the North"
Men called him—and the spell
Wrought by the hand of Scott
Who can its wonders tell?

The world, awoke and heard,
A king espoused their cause,
See, from the Book of State
Struck are those iron laws!

MacGregor, Come !—stand forth,
Like Alcest from the grave !*
Throw off thy winding sheet!
High Heaven is strong to save!

*Alcestis delivered from death by Hercules.

To thee is justice done
Upon thy native shore—
No more by slander stained,
An Outlaw now no more.

They come—a thousand men!
They take again the name,
Again their Chieftain stands
Fearless and free from blame.

Again on Highland hills
Clan Alpin's pipers play.
Hark to the shrilling notes
Of triumph—wild and gay!

Again the tartan waves.
Ah, see it flash and shine!
Red as their kingly blood,
Green as their living pine!

Ten thousand tongues applaud,
Ten thousand eyes admire—
As when from ashes cold
Leaps high the living fire.

And we across the deep—
We of the self-same line!
Sent we no message then—
Of fellowship no sign?

How could we wait apart?
How so withhold the hand?
But hush—No scornful word,
“Not yet,” was fate's command.

All honor to the one
Who claimed his children's due, †
Yet deem not him alone
To the old traditions true!

Is love accounted less
That sometimes fails of speech?
Nay—to its deepest depths
May not such silence reach?

†John Smith Magruder, of Prince George's County, Maryland through legislative enactment of January, 1820, changed the name of his children from Magruder back to McGregor.

So voiceless passed the years
For all the memories there,
Not yet the time had come
That should their right declare.

But yet remembered still
Was the land their fathers left,
Remembered still the name
Now bright in History's weft.

And the thought it lingered on,
As glimmers through the haze
Ben Lomond's crags afar
On mist-dim autumn days.

Slow grind the Mills of God,
None see the wheels move on,
Time's mighty flow none see,
Yet lo !—the task is done!

The toll is taken fair,
The bread of life is given,
To each his measure meet!
His share of Hell or Heaven!

So fared it with the race
Of Alpin, tried and true—
Each bearing on his part—
In this the order new.

Another century 's round
Swept on its changeful way,
Dawned on wide, wondering eyes
Another harsher day.

And Civil War swept by
And left its dreary train
Of unaccustomed toil,
Of poverty and pain.

Gone was the earlier time,
The old Colonial ease,
The years of gold and power,
And fierce unrest were these.

Until men's hearts awoke,
And cried: "Return—go back!
To the old loyalties,
The old historic track!

“Find thy beginnings—find
Some good mayhap long lost!
Weary the heart and brain
With vain essayings tossed!

“Back to the old love and faith,
And red blood running clear!
Thicker than water ‘tis
When hearts know pain and fear !”

And so one day the thought
Came to a single man, ‡
“Gather again thy kin
To be once more a Clan !”

MacGregor, hear! Once more
The call is for thee—Come!
After three hundred years
Thou art not deaf or dumb.

Hark to the old free cry!
Ard Choille, the High Wood rings,
Hear from their pine-clad heights
Speak thine ancestral kings!

Hear Alpin and his sires
To Gregor and his sons,
“Come, take the prize that’s given
To him who patient runs.

“Take thou again thy sword—
And use it but for right!
Take thou again thy crown—
And keep it’s honor bright.

“Be constant as thy pine—
Emblem of Loyalty!
Spare not the mean and false!
Stand for the brave, the free!

“So shalt thou come again
Unto thine olden place,
Once more thy name is known,
And Royal is thy Race.”

‡Dr. Jesse Ewell, Ruckersville, Va., with whom originated the idea of organizing the Clan in America.

THE MACGREGORS IN SCOTLAND AND AMERICA.

BY JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

MORE than eleven centuries ago, the MacGregor first appears in the history of Scotland, with its descent from King Alpin. From that day to this it has been a prominent factor in the affairs of that people. We today are in fellowship with it, and recognize its worthy and distinguished Chief as the head of the Clan from which we claim descent.

Its career is full of incidents of romantic and thrilling interest. It furnished the "Wizard of the North" with much that has made his name distinguished. He defends the Clan, and its acts with the frankness, vigor, enthusiasm and energy which have made his pen famous; he describes many deeds of heroism, bravery and magnanimity in glowing words, does not attempt to conceal its faults; but attributes them mostly and very justly to the turbulent times, the strong provocations and the persecutions and cruelties it endured, which would have annihilated a less determined and courageous race. As evidence of the wrongs and outrages they endured, let me quote from Sir Walter Scott, and others:

"The Sept of the MacGregors was famous for misfortunes and the indomitable courage with which they maintained themselves as a Clan—the most oppressed for generations and which claims descent from Gregor, third son of King Alpin—born in 787; they had at one time extensive possessions in Argyleshire and Perthshire. The Earls of Argyle and Breadalbane gradually found the means to usurp their lands under the pretext of "Royal Grants." The MacGregors strove to retain their lands by the cold steel and this though natural was represented at the Capitol as arising from an untamable and innate ferocity, which nothing could remedy, save cutting off the MacGregor root and branch. They were styled Lawless Limmers in Parliament; their name was suppressed and at baptism no clergyman could give the name MacGregor under deprivation and banishment."

This is a moderate statement of what they suffered in the Seventeenth Century and at other times. Their enemies practiced upon them the crimes of which they accused the MacGregors. It is the adroit, contemptible and criminal habit of liars and other evildoers to charge upon their victims the very things they themselves have done. Of this we have notable examples in our day, which will readily occur to us.

In 1654, nearly nine centuries later, a little more than two and a half centuries ago, and one hundred and sixty-two years after the discovery by Columbus, we find a branch of this Clan settled in Maryland on the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac and Patuxent

Rivers; how it has grown and prospered this meeting affords striking evidence.

A census of the Clan would surprise some and would be instructive and interesting; some day such a numbering may be made.

The objects of our organization are stated in our rules and regulations: "To gather kindred together in Clanship, to inspire cordiality among its members, to foster home ties, to collect genealogical and historical records for the compilation of a complete and authentic history of it and its members."

These are worthy objects; there are others not expressed but implied and growing out of them.

Perhaps in the future, there may be a Scott or a Prescott who will faithfully portray the virtues and foibles of our nation, and as an integral part of it, those of the Clan Gregor in America. Our times are marked by luxury, extravagance, corruption in high places and low, by lawlessness and crime and a fearful increase of divorce, by a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction with existing conditions, accompanied by much loud and cheap talk about honesty and integrity, rather than the practice of these virtues.

All this is recognized and deplored; it is for each one for himself to determine what his duty is under such conditions and to the best of his ability to aid in remedying these evils.

In what I have said do not understand me as denying good in our day and generation. On the contrary there never has been a period of more kindly feeling among the various religious bodies of our land, more done for the poor and sick, more for the uplifting, education and improvement of our common humanity than at present. It is our duty and should be our pleasure as citizens and Clansmen to co-operate in all this as far as we are able. No matter how small and unimportant we may seem to be, we have our influence; it tells in the aggregate.

A disheartened farmer looked out upon his dried grounds and withering crops. A drop of rain saw him and said: "I have pity for the poor man, I will go and help him." Another said, "I will go too," and another, and another, and another, until bountiful and refreshing showers fell upon the parched fields and the farmer lifted his heart and voice in gratitude to God who sent the rain drops.

There must be events and incidents known to many of you, which would be of interest to us all and ought to be preserved. It is suggested that such be written out and sent to our Historian for that purpose; indeed, this is one of the objects of our organization. One occurs to me as illustrating what I mean. It was told me by one of several for whose acquaintanceship I am indebted to the formation of our Society. He said that during the Civil War one of the military forces was surrounded by the enemy, and it was a question of surrender, when a young officer* of our name said: "Be-

*Capt John Hillery Magruder of Va., 7th Reg. Va. Cay., C. S. A. One of "The Frescati Magruder Boys." Mortally Wounded.

fore this is done, let me and my command cut our way out?" His request was granted and they did cut their way out. If our friend will write it in the graphic way in which he described it to me, with the particulars, it will be an interesting addition to our records.

I have not imposed this paper on you of my own notion. It has been done at the instance of our Chieftain, which in such matters is almost a command, and he must share the blame that far only; but for what I have said, and the opinions expressed, neither he nor the Clan are responsible.

If I have said anything offensive or inappropriate to the occasion, forget it, or let the broad mantle of your charity cover it.

THE Magruder Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized February 15, 1911, with the following Charter Members: Roberta Julia (Magruder) Bukey, Regent; Elizabeth Rice (Nalle) Magruder, Mary Blanche Magruder, Vice-Regent; Mattie Beall Magruder, Kittie Colma (Magruder) Trescott, Mary Magruder (Tarr) Willard, Historian; Caroline (Hill) Marshall, Secretary; Mary Eleanor (Hill) Steele, Mary Edelweis (Marshall) Griffin, Maria Forrest Bailey, Treasurer; Agnes Woods (MacGregor) Bowie, Chaplain; Evelyn (Bowie) Mackall, Helen Swan Bowie, Helen Woods (MacGregor) Gantt, Registrar; Jesse Waring Gantt, Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, Laura Cook (Muncaster) Higgins, Helen Wolfe, Adalina (Magruder) Davis, Lula Barnes (Magruder) Magruder, Eleanor Magruder Gallaher.

COLONEL JOHN BOWIE MAGRUDER.

BY COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY STEWART.

I AM not of the American Clan Gregor, but with the Clan full-hearted, and proud of the privilege of associate membership.

If there is anything in a name, I am of another Clan of that dear old land beyond the seas.

Scotland, as I picture it in my imagination, with its grand and picturesque scenery, every mountain, crag, and glen, associated with some daring deed or heroic act, is full of interest, and my heart turns to her as the mother country. The proud leaders with their fearless followers have made the world-wide fame of the Clans of Scotland and as they of old, who fought for the name of MacGregor are held dear in your memories, so you honor your brothers of today in the distant home-land, where rugged mountains guard the century covered graves of its renowned warriors.

The pride of the "Royal Race" will live in the hearts of the Clan forever!

You are far away, but you turn to those over the seas with loving regard as the true exponents of the noble people from whom you sprung. As they uphold the high standard of manhood so the red blood runs through your veins thrilling with love and pride of name.

Do the children who have wandered in these distant parts show that the pride of MacGregor holds fast to their hearts, as the stars shine in steady glory from age to age?

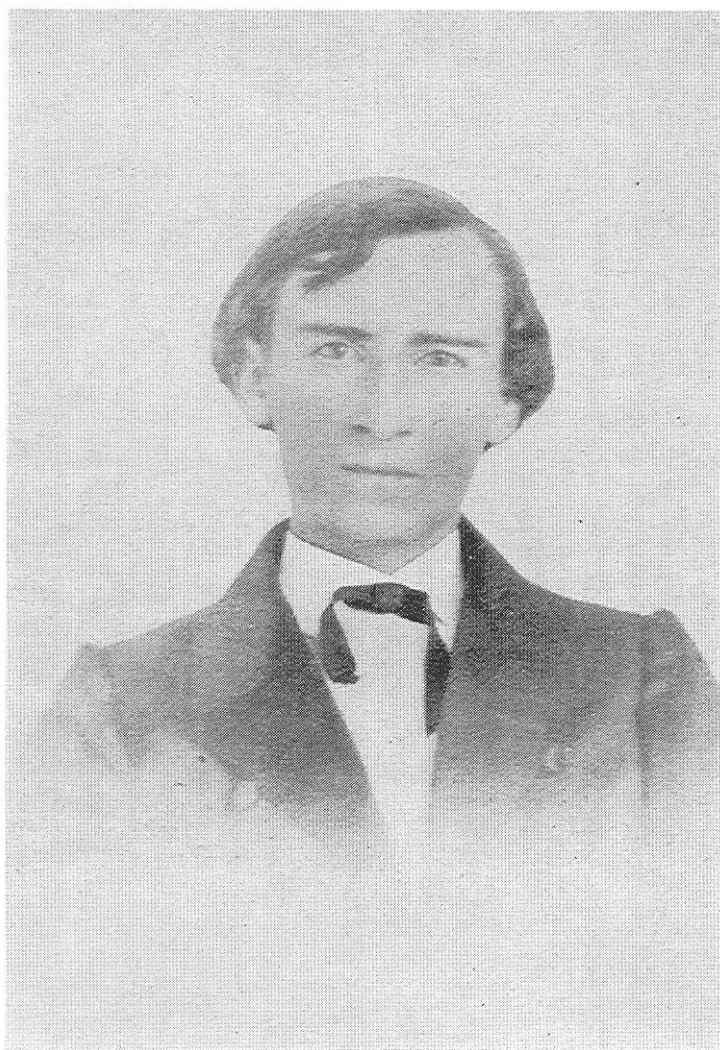
Yes! This American Clan speaks through its great men of today and those who have passed to the boundless beyond—soldiers, statesmen, citizens not outclassed in the chain which has made the British Empire the greatest in the world!

The story of the high men of America, who boast of the blood of MacGregor, as they have travelled along the lines of time, since the first descendant landed on its shores, will tell the Clan of the old land of the worthiness of Clansmen over the seas.

I have today a message of courage and devotion for you which will give the measure of a man of your blood, born in Virginia, in America—a young soldier of faith and nerve, who fought and fell— fought and fell for the rights and name of his country as heroically as the MacGregors on the hills of Scotland.

John Bowie Magruder, descendant of "The MacGregors," brother of your chieftain, was born in Scottsville in Albemarle County, Virginia, on the 24th day of November, 1839.

He was the oldest son of Benjamin Henry Magruder and Maria Louisa Minor, daughter of Dr. James Minor, and great-grandson of



John B Magruder

COLONEL, 57TH REGIMENT VIRGINIA INFANTRY, C. S. A.
MORTALLY WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 3, 1863. AGED 23.

Garrett Minor, member of the "Committee of Safety" in 1775 for Louisa County, and its representative in the Legislature in 1793.

The family moved to "Glenmore," near Monticello, the home of Jefferson, when John was five years old. He was educated at private schools and matriculated at the University of Virginia in 1856, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in June, 1860. His plan was to teach one year and after that to take a course at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, preparatory to studying law.

When the tocsin of war sounded in the spring of 1861, he was teaching at E. B. Smith's Academy in Culpeper County. He at once gave up the position, and his cherished plans for still higher education and a profession, to take a course in military tactics at the Virginia Military Institute.

After a short term there he organized a military company called the "Rivanna Guards" and was commissioned its captain July 22d, 1861. This company was first assigned to the 32d Virginia Infantry Regiment, and on September 23d, 1861, transferred to the 57th Regiment and designated as Company "H."

The regiment was commanded by Col. E. F. Kean, who was afterward succeeded by Col. Lewis A. Armistead, the celebrated brigadier, who led the magnificent charge on Cemetery Heights at Gettysburg and lost his life there at high water mark.

Captain Magruder's first field service was on the south side of the James River, but he was moved to the north side in time for the great struggle around Richmond with McClellan's grand army, and in that bloody charge at Malvern Hill lost twenty-seven men of his company, half the members present, in about forty minutes.

The soldierly bearing and superb courage of Magruder attracted the attention of his superiors and he soon rose from the line to a field officer. He won his spurs as Lieutenant-Colonel and then, on the 12th of January, 1863, was promoted to Colonel of the famous 57th Virginia Infantry.

Colonel Clement R. Fontaine, the last colonel of this glorious regiment, said of him: "Colonel Magruder by a system of strict discipline, drills, etc., soon brought the regiment to a degree of efficiency never before attained. Not even under General Armistead was the regiment in so good trim for effective service as Magruder had it."

Colonel Fontaine, who knew him intimately, said: "He was a man of rare excellence both in point of education and natural ability, he promised to make his mark in any sphere he might be called to occupy. Had he survived the battle of Gettysburg, he would have been made a Brigadier. That was the sentiment of the whole brigade."

Like the great Napoleon he was much younger than the officers he commanded, which caused him to be reserved in his associations with them, but he was always courteous and kind. He was ever

thoughtful of his private soldiers and saw that they received whatever should come to them, and lent a sympathetic ear to their troubles.

In April, 1863, when he was twenty-three years old, he was given an independent command, made up of the 11th, 17th, and 57th Virginia Infantry Regiments, Macon's Battery of four pieces of artillery, and one company of cavalry. This force was posted on the highway leading to Edenton, N. C., about four miles from Suffolk, which place Longstreet was besieging in order to allow his quartermasters and commissaries to gather supplies for the army of Northern Virginia from the tidewater section. Pickett with the rest of his division was holding the Sommerton road.

The enemy made an attack upon Magruder's line on the 21st of March, 1863, which was summarily repulsed, and on the 24th the enemy came again with large reinforcements and they were more disastrously defeated.

This force was under command of General Michael Corcoran of the celebrated Irish brigade. The Federal reports say it consisted of about five thousand infantry, with five hundred cavalry and ten pieces of artillery.

Colonel Francis Buel, of the 169th New York Infantry, was severely wounded, and his Lieutenant-Colonel reported that his regiment was placed far in advance of all others in support of Battery "D," Fourth U. S. Artillery, and unflinchingly faced a continuous and unabating shower of shell, grape and cannister, from the well-directed fire of the enemy until orders were received to retire.

This is a high compliment to Colonel Magruder, coming as it did from the enemy, whose loss in men and equipment was greater than they were willing to admit. In this engagement the enemy outnumbered him four to one. There had been almost daily skirmishes, for weeks, but after this the Federals kept at a respectful distance.

My hero was a follower of the incomparable leader of the South whose effigy stands in yon capitol as the heart of Virginia—Lee, the greatest of all the children whom she has given to the world.

It did not take long to find out that John Bowie Magruder was terribly in earnest in all work assigned to him, and it was known throughout the division that he was a man of ability and bravery far beyond the average. He was held in highest esteem by his superiors as well as by the men under him. His splendid management in this campaign and the gallant conduct of his troops were duly appreciated and acknowledged in the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS PICKETT'S DIVISION,
April 25th, 1863

COLONEL ——— :

The Major-General commanding directs me to say that it affords him great pleasure to acknowledge the important services of yourself and command during the time that you held the important

position on the White Marsh Road. All the dispositions you made to receive the enemy, and especially the manner in which you received them, and notwithstanding their greatly superior numbers, repulsed them, meets with special approval.

He desires you to express his approval in orders to Macon's Battery, the 11th Virginia Infantry, Kemper's Brigade, the 17th Virginia Infantry, Corse's Brigade, and your own gallant regiment, the 57th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Ro. JOHNSON, A. A. G.

Upon receiving this order Colonel Magruder issued congratulation to his troops therein mentioned.

General James Longstreet ordered his troops to withdraw from the siege of Suffolk on the night of the 4th of May, and the 57th Regiment marched from its location to Richmond, where it remained about a week; thence it moved to an encampment within two miles of Hanover Junction, where preparations were made for the advance into Pennsylvania.

On June 24th, Pickett's Division crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport and bivouacked on the Maryland shore. It entered Chambersburg on the 27th of June, marched directly through the town, and encamped on the York Road about four miles out. The division was detained here three or four days, destroying railroad depots, workshops and public machinery. On the morning of the second day of July, 1863, at 2 o'clock, it took up the march to Gettysburg, marching twenty-three miles, and within three miles of that place, before it was halted to rest. Early next morning it moved toward the line of battle, and in the afternoon made the great charge which shattered and immortalized Pickett's splendid division.

Colonel John Bowie Magruder fell mortally wounded within twenty steps of the enemy's cannon, shouting to his men, "They are ours." He was struck by two shots—one in the left breast and the other under the right arm, which crossed the wound in his breast.

Colonel Magruder was made prisoner on the spot where he thus gloriously fell mortally wounded and carried to the Federal Hospital in Gettysburg. There he languished until July 5th, 1863, when his noble spirit took its flight.

He was a member of the Epsilon Alpha Fraternity, and a frater caused his remains to be encased in a metallic coffin, and, with all his personal effects, sent to his father by flag of truce to Richmond, in October, 1863. He was buried at "Glenmore," his home in Albemarle County.

His cousin, James Watson Magruder, himself afterward killed

on the battlefield at Meadow Bridge, May 11th, 1864, writing from camp near Fredericksburg, August 8th, 1863, said:

“From last information, John now sleeps among the gallant spirits who that day bore our banner so nobly against the ramparts of the enemy on the battlefield in a foreign land. If so, he died with his laurels thick around him. I saw him in Loudoun (county) a short while before the army left Virginia, looking better and in better spirits than I ever knew him. It almost disposes me to quarrel with the decrees of heaven when he, the noblest of us all, in the flower of his youth, is thus untimely cut off. Why could not other men, who might be better spared, be taken in his stead? But our country demands the noblest for her altars. Our grief is increased by the fact that our country cannot afford to lose such men.”

The spirit of this letter exhibits in every line the unselfish patriotism of the Southern youth. Their sacrifices made glorious the history of the Confederate States.

The proud record is so close to us that we should see it at every mental glance, feel it at every move, and touch it at every step. It is a fadeless essence, beautiful and brilliant. Its stars, like diamonds in the tomb of royalty, will rest undimmed by the dust and lapse of ages—virtue gleaming in the glory of chivalry.

Yes ! John Bowie Magruder in the bud of his manhood, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, fell for the glory of his country in the great battle which turned the destiny of the South. His name is enrolled amongst the heroes of his Alma Mater, the University of Virginia, and listed with the dead on the field of battle, whose courage and chivalry made the immortal fame of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Colonel John Bowie Magruder was exalted in patriotism—rich in chivalry—pure in heart—eminent in all of the adornments which make a true man and a noble warrior.

He was the son of Benjamin Henry Magruder and Maria Louisa Minor; grandson of John Bowie Magruder and Sarah B. Jones; great-grandson of James Magruder, Junior, and Mary Bowie; great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Beall great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, (MacGruder, MacGruther), the Maryland immigrant.



ENOCH LOUIS LOWE.
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, 1851-'54.
From an oil painting in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland.

ENOCH LOUIS LOWE.

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER.

ENOCH Louis Lowe was the only child of Bradley Samuel Adams Lowe and Adelaide Bellumeau de la Vincendiere. His birth occurred in the manor-house of The Hermitage, an estate of one thousand acres lying on the Monocacy River, Frederick County, Maryland, August 10th, 1820.

He descended paternally from the Lowes of Derbyshire, England, his immigrant ancestor having settled in Talbot County, Maryland, in 1675, and maternally from an aristocratic Parisian family, of strong royalist sentiments, who fled from France to escape the horrors of the Reign of Terror.

Bradley Samuel Adams Lowe was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1814, with the rank of Third Lieutenant, at the age of eighteen. He saw service during the last year of the War with Great Britain, 1815, and served on the Florida frontier under General Jackson during the Seminole War of 1817-18.

Young Lowe's early schooling was under the guidance of the Jesuit Fathers at St. John's School, Frederick City. Impressed by his premature mental brilliancy the faculty induced his parents to send him abroad to complete his studies.

At thirteen he entered Clongowas Wood College, Ireland, where his instruction was thorough and his advance rapid. Among his friends and schoolmates was Francis Meagher, the Irish Patriot, whose influence was apparent in Lowe's after life. Three years later he matriculated at Stonyhurst, England. Here he was the intimate of Francis Mahony—"Father Prout" of Literature—and Miles Gerald Kean, the novelist.

Stonyhurst was proud of her pupil, and he was admittedly her most promising student. Graduated first in his class in 1839, he merited medals for philosophy and distinction for poetry. A year followed in travel through Continental Europe, and upon his return home he gave like time to the American states and territories.

Early in his collegiate years he evinced a decided talent and strong desire for the study of jurisprudence. Prepared for his profession by Judge John A. Lynch, of Frederick, he was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1842.

Forming a partnership with John W. Baughman, the firm quickly commanded a remunerative clientile, Lowe gaining an almost instantaneous popularity and an enviable prominence.

The political arena proved attractive and he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1845. Governors William Grason, Francis Thomas and Thomas George Pratt used their best efforts against repudiation by Maryland for interest owed on moneys raised for

internal improvements. The fruit of their efforts was realized during the administration of Governor Philip Francis Thomas. This executive thereupon determined to secure a new Constitution.

Maryland was living under the provisions of an instrument completed in convention November 11th, 1776, and never submitted to the people. On twelve occasions it had been changed and it was thought too heavy with amendments, and too antiquated for the requirements of a progressive state. Lowe ardently advocated the policy of Governor Philip Francis Thomas, and by his fluency of language and strength of argument won many friends to his cause and to himself.

With the growth of sentiment for a new Constitution there arose a pronounced demand to make its ablest champion the chief executive of the state. Responding to this demand the Democratic Convention of 1850 nominated him for Governor.

The Whigs were still strong in Maryland, and Lowe had a popular opponent in William B. Clark, of Washington County. Occasionally the gubernatorial candidates met in joint debate, and the contest grew in interest and excitement.

At this time Lowe was described as “strikingly handsome, with classic features of the most perfect Grecian type, a forehead that spoke command and a chin that meant determination; lips free enough to denote feeling, firm enough to prevent its riotous overflow; eyes that sparkled with keen intelligence.” The maturity of his thought was in such striking contrast with his youthful appearance that after a most convincing argument he was once asked: “How old are you?” To which he quickly replied: “A wife and four children.” It was a happy evasion for he was not then of the constitutional age—thirty—to serve as governor. The election was held October 2nd, 1850. A count of the votes showed that Baltimore had elected a Whig Mayor by 777, but that the city had gone for Lowe by 2,759, giving him the election in the state at large by 1,497.

The result meant the drafting of a new Constitution for Maryland. The convention assembled in Annapolis, November 4th, 1850, and adjourned May 13th, 1851. The proposed Constitution was submitted to the people at a special election held June 4th, 1851, and adopted by a substantial majority.

Lowe took the oath of office as Governor of Maryland on January 6th, 1851. The most important events of his administration were the adoption of the Constitution of 1851; the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, its originally surveyed terminus; and a reduction of the state tax rate from 25 cents to 15 cents on the \$100. All fear of repudiation having passed, the state rapidly recovered from its financial depression and Lowe boldly advocated this decrease in taxation.

In 1851 Louis Kussuth, the great Hungarian Patriot, was extended the honors of the state of Maryland, and most hospitably enter-

tained by Governor Lowe in the Governor's mansion. Kussuth thought Catholics generally antagonistic to his aspirations for Hungary, and requested Lowe, who was a Catholic, to interest himself in the formation of a society favorable to the Magyars. Assuring Kussuth of his interest in his people, Lowe kindly but firmly declined to act, saying it was contrary to official precedents.

After the opening of Chinese ports following the visit of Commodore Perry to China in 1853, the United States established important commercial relations with the Orient. Internal strife was serving the selfish ends of several European nations so that with a view of protecting American interests President Pierce offered the mission to Lowe but he declined it.

Governor Lowe surrendered his office to Thomas Watkins Ligon on January 11th, 1854, but retained the confidence and regard of the whole state. His official life saw neither sacrifice of lofty political principle nor any taint upon his personal honor and integrity. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention which nominated Buchanan and Breckenridge in 1856. When Buchanan became President Lowe was a second time offered the Ministry to China which he again declined. In 1860 he was an elector and active in the interest of Breckenridge and Lane. This was his last public service in Maryland.

The pessimist had prophesied a war between the states for nearly a score of years. After Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case, 1857, the optimist was forced to this belief. Lowe had dreaded the possible conflict but had always been friendly to the South.

On the 1st of February, 1861, a meeting of prominent citizens was held in Baltimore to sound the sentiment of the state toward the Confederacy. It was overwhelmingly favorable—in the impassioned language of Lowe—"Her heart beat for the South." On the 19th of April following there was bloodshed in the streets of Baltimore and the fratricidal strife was on.

As an evidence of his loyalty and faith in the Confederacy Lowe sold his patrimony, put the proceeds in Confederate bonds and went South. Here his voice and his pen, his heart and his mind, was dedicated to her cause. Impressed with his zeal and devotion, the Legislature of Virginia entertained him as a guest of honor and voted him the privilege of a seat on the floor of its assembly hall.

Living sometime at Milledgeville, Georgia, sometime at Richmond, he was bitter in his denunciations of Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks who called the Maryland Legislature to assemble in Frederick, instead of the capital of the state. Knowing the sentiment of the state he was confident that Maryland would have seceded from the Union had Virginia and North Carolina quickly followed the lead of South Carolina and the cotton states.

With the downfall of the Confederacy Lowe returned to Balti-.

more wasted in fortune and crushed in spirit. Feeling that he could not take the oath required before resuming the practice of his profession he remained but six months and in May of 1866 went to live in Brooklyn, New York, carrying letters from his wife's uncle, Herschel Johnson, Governor of Georgia. It was a strange exile he made for himself leaving the land of his devotion, the state of his birth and youthful precedence, to build a new home among strangers and old enemies.

Joining Richard F. Clarke and W. H. Morgan, the firm became counsel for the Erie Railroad and James Fiske, the financier, who considered Lowe the ablest lawyer he had ever known. Apart from his professional standing he was little known in Brooklyn, preferring the pleasures of family privacy to public prominence.

Influential friends sought to arouse his interest in national affairs. He campaigned for Hancock and English, but office could not tempt him; his political heart was dead. His views on popular education were published in the Catholic World and American Educational Monthly.

In June of 1869 he was the orator before the Washington and Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia. The same year he delivered two brilliant lectures on "The Historical Destiny of Women and the Influence of the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages." These were almost his sole public appearances. Being advised to submit to a surgical operation, he was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he died at 2 A. M. on the morning of August 23rd, 1892, in the seventy-third year of his age.

His remains were buried from St. John's Church, Frederick City, on August 25th following, interment being made by the side of his mother in the Catholic cemetery on East Third Street.

One who knew him, writing editorially in the Baltimore Sun of August 24th, said:

"He was, perhaps, the greatest stump speaker of his day. * * * Few young men ever had a more brilliant career in this state than Enoch Louis Lowe. * * * He had the advantage of collegiate training abroad, with which was combined a pleasing address, winning speech and clear-cut, States' rights, patriotic principles."

James McSherry, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, writing to a member of his family, paid this tribute to Lowe's memory:

"The superb attainments of your father as a forensic and popular orator were perhaps never equalled by any one who ever lived in this country."

When James Ryder Randall, himself a Marylander, wandering in the Southland wrote his great battle hymn he recognized Lowe as a kindred spirit and grouped his name with the state's warriors on many fields:

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland, My Maryland!
Come! with thy panoplied array,
Maryland, My Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless *Lowe* and dashing May,
Maryland, My Maryland!

A study of the life of Enoch Louis Lowe reveals youthful promise, splendid achievement in early manhood and a later crisis which "froze the genial current of his soul." His was a peculiarly consistent devotion to political principle and sectional sentiment. These were the tests of his loyalty and the dominating traits of a life and character of the loftiest honor. The weakling voice of personal ambition was never heard by him, but rectitude and sentiment claimed him as their very own.

In 1844 Lowe married Esther Winder Polk, of Somerset County, Maryland, granddaughter of William Polk, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and a kinsman of James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States. Eleven children were born of this union, of whom the widow and seven children survived:—Adelaide Victoire, married E. Austin Jenkins; Anna Maria, *religieuse* of the Sacred Heart, died 1889; Enoch Louis, died at the age of three; Paul Emelius; Vivian Polk; Victoire Vincendiere, married John M. Stubbs; Enoch Louis; Alexander Stuart, died at the age of three; Esther Polk; Mary Gorter, married Francis de Sales Jenkins; James Polk, died at the age of three.

Governor Lowe was the son of Bradley Samuel Adams Lowe and Adelaide Bellumeau de la Vincendiere, grandson of Lloyd Magruder Lowe and Rebecca MacCubbin, great-grandson of Captain Michael Lowe and Anne Magruder, great-great-grandson of Enoch Magruder and Meek Wade, great-great-great-grandson of James Magruder and Barbara Coombs, great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall and great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

THE GEORGIA MAGRUDERS.

BY ROBERT MAGRUDER, JR.

THE representatives of the Magruder family who settled in Georgia after the Revolutionary War, trace direct descent to Alexander Magruder, the immigrant, through Ninian Beall Magruder and Ninian Offutt Magruder.

According to the data that I have gathered, these two were first cousins, Ninian Beall being the son of Samuel Magruder and Margaret Jackson, and Ninian Offutt being the son of Ninian Magruder and Mary Offutt.

The Ninian last mentioned, born 1711, and Samuel III, born 1718, were brothers, being sons of Ninian and Elizabeth (Brewer) Magruder, and grandsons of Samuel (I) Magruder and Sarah Beall, who was a daughter of Colonel Ninian Beall.

Ninian Beall Magruder, son of Samuel III, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, November 22d, 1735. He married Rebecca Young, daughter of William Young, who died in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1779, leaving his wife, Eleanor, and children: Abraham, John, Elizabeth Wheeler, Eleanor Wallace, William, Susanna Wallace, Sarah O'Neal and Rebecca Magruder. (See Prince George's County, Maryland; Records. (T. 1, 120.)

Ninian Offutt Magruder, son of Ninian and Mary (Offutt) Magruder, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1744. He married Mary Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris and Sarah Offutt both of Maryland.

After the Revolution, the two families of Ninian Beall Magruder and Ninian Offutt Magruder removed from Maryland to Georgia and settled in that part of Richmond County, now known as Columbia County, since Columbia was carved out of Richmond in 1790. Thus the blood ties of the two cousins were drawn closer together since leaving their dear native state of Maryland for a strange and then new country.

Of course the journey was made after the style of the times, namely, horseback and wagons. I have seen the compass-box which George Magruder, son of Ninian Offutt Magruder, carried in his saddle-bags during his horseback ride from Maryland to Georgia in the latter part of the eighteenth century, now in possession of Hubert Johnston Magruder of Florida. This box is roughly made, being handcarved with a pocket knife, yet the memories connected with it and recollections of the many trials endured by this George Magruder in his ride from Maryland through to Georgia, causes his family to treasure it as priceless. Settling in Georgia they became large planters, and at their deaths left extensive estates.

Ninian Offutt Magruder died in 1803, and Ninian Beall Magruder, in 1810. Both were buried in Columbia County, Georgia, but as their graves were not marked, one cannot positively identify them.

An extract from a letter of Mrs. Mary Miller Eve, of Augusta, Georgia, (March 25th, 1910) is as follows: "In Columbia County, Georgia, near Dearing and Grovetown, are two old family burial grounds of the Magruder and Olive families. Both are sadly neglected, perhaps desecrated. I was never at the Magruder graveyard and have not been to the 'Olive' since 1865, but have been told that only two of the tablets were still standing, those of my grandparents, and of which a copy of the inscriptions was sent me. That was in 1908, when I was hunting dates for our cousin Mae Magruder Wynne."

A letter from M. S. Williams of Harlem, Georgia, states: "John Olive and his wife, Sarah Magruder, lie buried near the spot where the home of Ninian Offutt Magruder stood about four miles north of Harlem, Georgia, in Columbia County. Their graves are marked and are the only ones that are marked at that place."

The inscription on her grave-stone reads:

"In memory of Sarah Olive, wife of John Olive, and daughter of Ninian O. and Mary Magruder, who died on the 19th November, 1833, in the 55th year of her age."

Ninian Offutt Magruder's will was made March 17th, 1803, and probated June 20th, 1803, in the first Will Book of Columbia County, Georgia (no letter), pages 175-6-7-8. The executors named were his sons, Zadock, George and Archibald. In his will he mentions: Wife Mary; sons, Zadock, George, John, Archibald; daughters, Sarah Olive (wife of John Olive) and Eleanor Magruder, the line of our Deputy Chieftain for Texas.

His son, Basil Magruder, was dead when the will was made and therefore he is not mentioned in it. Basil left no children. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ninian Beall Magruder. Basil Magruder died in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1801. December 23d, 1801, letters of administration on his estate were granted to Elizabeth Magruder and Zadock Magruder. (See Columbia County, Georgia, records, Book "D," page 22.) As Basil left no children, under the law as it was then his brothers and sisters were entitled to a part of his estate, sharing with his widow in its distribution, but by a deed (dated May 28th, 1803) they relinquished to Elizabeth Magruder, his widow, all the interest they had in the estate of Basil Magruder, deceased. This deed was signed by Zadock Magruder, George Magruder, John Magruder, Archibald Magruder, Eleanor Magruder, John Olive and Sarah Olive.

Ninian Beall Magruder's will is on record at Appling, Georgia, in Will Book "H," pages 193-4-5. It was made October 17th, 1809, and probated May 7th, 1810. In it he mentions: Wife Rebecca,

sons, Samuel Magruder (my ancestor); William Magruder, daughters, Eleanor Beall, Allitha Drane, Cassandra Drane, Margaret Sims, Elizabeth Magruder, Mary Leigh, Susannah Silvers and Rebecca Robertson.

This will contains a clause as follows:

“I bequeath unto Rebecca Robertson’s three children, James, Mary and Leaven Nobles, six hundred dollars, and unto her —.” Evidently she had been twice married, first to a Nobles, and second to a Robertson.

Cassandra (Magruder) Drane was known far and wide for her hospitality, and when there was an epidemic of fever in Augusta, Ga., her nieces and nephews were welcomed at her doors. As one once said, “She was such a comfortable body and always had a remedy for every ill and noted for her hospitality.” She was the wife of William Drane.

Their son, Hiram Drane, married Eleanor Magruder, daughter of John Magruder and Sarah Prior. This John Magruder was son of Ninian Offutt Magruder. It is thus pleasing to note that the granddaughter of Ninian Offutt Magruder and the grandson of Ninian Beall Magruder should thus unite by marriage the blood ties which were already closely allied by the earlier marriage of the son and daughter of each.

Ninian Beall Magruder had sons Samuel and William. William married Lucy Williams, February 14th, 1798. His will was made in Columbia County, Georgia, February 24th, 1838, and probated July 2d, 1838. His widow removed to Madison County, Mississippi, where she died in 1851. This is the line of Thomas Pickett Magruder, Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, and Walter Drane Magruder.

In a letter from Walter Drane Magruder, the following occurs:

“My grandfather was Samuel Magruder, son of William Magruder and Lucy Williams. My grandmother was Rebecca Spriggs Drane. Issue: Lawson Williams Magruder (my father); Thomas Samuel Magruder, who attended the University of Mississippi up to the outbreak of the war, during which he was wounded and died in Georgia not far from Macon.

“My father, Lawson Williams Magruder, was graduated from Princeton at the age of eighteen, entered the Confederate Army, serving last as Major of the Artillery on the staff of General Walker. He practiced law in Vicksburg from the close of the war until he retired from active life in 1903. He died in 1908. He married Jessie Maxwell Kilpatrick, of Yazoo County, Miss., she being daughter of Colonel Joseph E. Kilpatrick of Mexican War fame.”

Samuel Magruder married Martha Ellis, February 14th, 1788. (Marriage bond on file in the Office of the Ordinary of Richmond County, Georgia.) He died in 1812, leaving no will. His estate was

divided among his wife and children. November 2d, 1812, letters of administration on his estate were granted Martha Magruder, his widow, and Hezekiah Magruder, his son. (See Administration Book "B," page 186, Columbia County, Ga., Records.)

My great-grandfather, Hezekiah Magruder performed this duty as the records of Columbia County, Georgia, will show. He moved with his own family to Meriweather County, Georgia, about 1840. His homestead lies half-way between what is now Chipley, Ga., and Meriweather White Sulphur Springs, Ga., the latter property now being in possession of my father, as his share of the estate, including the original "home place."

The children of Samuel and Martha (Ellis) Magruder were:

Hezekiah, Edward, Virlinda, or "Aunt Linny," as I have always heard her called, Ann, Eliza, Martha, Samuel, Harriet and James. Most of these died before reaching manhood or womanhood.

In Ninian Beall Magruder's will he mentions his daughter, Margaret Sims. She was wife of Mann Sims, whom she married September 11th, 1796. (Marriage bond in Augusta, Richmond County, Ga.)

Now we see Ann, daughter of Samuel, marries her cousin John Sims, son of Mann and Margaret (Magruder) Sims. They died without issue.

Zadock Magruder (son of Ninian Offutt Magruder) was twice married, his second wife being Tracy Rearden, a Charlestonian by birth. Her father was an Englishman who fought in the war of the Revolution.

I submit an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Sue (Magruder) Smith:

"William Rearden Magruder, youngest child of Zadock's second wife, during the Indian times, when a young man, rode horseback from Augusta, Georgia, to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, absolutely unarmed. I have a small gourd, no larger than an acorn, that he picked up where the Indians were preparing for the Green Corn Dance. They strung these gourds and so bound their knees and ankles as to rattle when they danced. He was familiar with their language and when they were forced to leave Alabama, he heard an eloquent speech, in which their chief Lapothlahola, advised them to go peacefully saying:

"The Pale Face has planted his foot on our lands; he has come to stay—and we are to be driven, driven 'til we reach the sundown shore, where, like the terrapin on a log, we shall fall off and be seen no more."

He settled in Alabama bringing his mother with him. At the age of 30 he married Mary Ann Perry a native of Columbus, Georgia, and a relative of Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame. As issue of this marriage we have our Clanswoman, Mrs. Sue (Magruder)

Smith of Tuskegee, Alabama, whose husband, Dr. Milton McGrath Smith, is a noted physician of Alabama. I might also mention Miller Reese Hutchinson (grandson through Tracy Elizabeth Magruder, who married William P. Hutchinson) now consulting and designing electrical engineer and auto expert of New York City. He is also the inventor of an acousticon for the deaf and the Klaxon fog and auto horn. He was honored by Queen Alexandria of England on board her yacht by presenting him with a medal, of which I have seen a photograph.

The following clipping "In Memoriam," and quite a beautiful picture in passing, is an account of the death of "Mammy Lindy," who had been living with Mrs. Sue (Magruder) Smith of Tuskegee, Alabama:

"After a long and useful life our dear old mammy entered eternal rest May 10th, 1910. Ninety-eight years ago (1812), in Augusta, Georgia, she was born into possession of Zadock Magruder and as time passed, she was bequeathed to each generation that followed.

"Even after the Civil War was over she clung to her 'white folks' and continued to take charge of the newest baby, until old age impaired her ability, but not her will to serve farther.

"It was her boast that she had known five and nursed three generations in the family.

"This dear old 'Auntie' never wanted for a thing. 'Her white folks' have day and night looked out for her. During all the trials and afflictions and in all the joys that for nearly a century ago have been the lot of the Magruders, 'Mammy Lindy' has been a sharer. It was thus wonderously befitting that those whom she had nursed in their helplessness should wipe the death damp from her brow, close her eyes and then see that in their own family burying-ground she had a beautiful resting place and that a funeral in keeping with her fidelity should be afforded."

There are other Magruders sprung from these two lines of Ninian Beall Magruder and Ninian Offutt Magruder, of whom I would like to say more, but time and space will not permit. Descendants of these two cousins have scattered over Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, where we find the lines of Wynne, McGar, Beall, Hurst, Abercrombie, Dunlap, Perry, Pope and Cobb.

In closing I may state that after years have passed, the lines of Ninian Offutt Magruder and Ninian Beall Magruder will again be united in November, 1910, when my sister, Lula Barnes Magruder, marries Hubert Johnston Magruder, of Oak Hill, Florida, he being- son of Cephas Bailey Magruder and Cornelia Smith Magruder, she tracing direct descent to the Lee's of Virginia.

WAS THERE MURDER AT GLEN FRUIN?

BY DR. JESSE EWELL.

To Sir Walter Scott we must assign the position of Patron Saint of the MacGregors both of the old world and of the new. He sang so sweetly that the world loved to listen, and while listening learned of a down-trodden race, oppressed by the laws of a nation who aspired to lead in civilization, religion and morality.

It learned that the descendant of Grigor, third son of King Alpin (787), held extensive and valuable lands in Perthshire and Argyleshire by "Coir a glaive" the "Right of the Sword" for many generations. That, or about, 1442, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, known as Black Duncan of the Cowl, together with the Earls of Argyle and Breadalbane managed to have the MacGregor lands engrossed in their own charters, which they easily obtained from the crown.

Thus deprived of their inheritance it was not natural that the MacGregors should remain law-abiding citizens; and for the irregularities that naturally followed they were outlawed, hunted like wild beasts, and, when taken prisoners, were hanged, the women branded on their cheeks with red hot irons, and the little children bound out as servants.

Such practices, however, ceased to be followed up as the MacGregors ceased to offer organized opposition to these outrages; but the laws authorizing such acts remained upon the statute books, and it is likely would there remain today, had not the public sentiment created by Scott demanded that they should be repealed.

So I repeat my first sentence, to Sir Walter Scott we must assign the position of Patron Saint of the MacGregors.

But we of America owe him another debt. He is not only our Historian but to a certain extent our Creator. Cut out what we have learned from his writings of our own people and we would be truly in the dark.

If the existence of Clan Gregor in Scotland is in any way due to Scott, and no one can doubt it, then but for him there would be no American Clan Gregor, and no meeting here today.

Then let us continue to study the history of Clan Gregor as found in Rob Roy, A Legend of Montrose and The Lady of the Lake.

However, there is in this history one point to which I want to call your especial attention, namely:

The Murder of the Students at the Battle of Glen Fruin.

Let me quote from the introduction to Rob Roy:

"The parties met in the valley of Glen Fruin, which signifies the Glen of Sorrow, a name that seemed to anticipate the event of the

day, which fatal to the conquered party, was at least equally so to the victors, the ‘babe unborn’ of Clan Alpin having reason to repent it. The MacGregors, somewhat discouraged by the appearance of a force much superior to their own, were cheered on to the attack by a seer or second-sighted person, who professed that he saw the shrouds of the dead wrapped around their principal opponents. The Clan charged with great fury on the front of the enemy, while John MacGregor, with a strong party, made an unexpected attack on the flank. A great part of the Colquhoun force consisted in cavalry, which could not act in the boggy ground.

“They were said to have disputed the field manfully, but were at length completely routed, and a merciless slaughter exercised on the fugitives, of whom betwixt two and three hundred fell on the field and in the pursuit.

“If the MacGregors lost, as was averred, only two men slain in the action, they had slight provocation for an indiscriminate massacre. It is said that their fury extended itself to a party of students for clerical orders who had imprudently come to see the battle. Some doubt is thrown on this fact from the indictment against The Chief of Clan Gregor being silent on the subject, as is the Historian Johnston and a Professor Ross who wrote an account of the battle twenty-nine years after it was fought.

“It is, however, constantly averred by the traditions of the country, and a stone where the deed was done is called Leck-a-Ministeer, the Minister or Clerk’s Flagstone. The MacGregors impute this cruel action to the ferocity of a single man of their tribe, renowned for size and strength, called Dugald Ciar Mohr, or the Great Mouse-Colored Man. He was MacGregor’s foster brother, and The Chief committed the youths to his charge, with directions to keep them safely until the affray was over. Whether fearful of their escape or incensed by some sarcasm which they threw on his tribe, or whether out of mere thirst of blood this savage, while the MacGregors were engaged in the pursuit, poniarded his helpless and defenseless prisoners. When The Chief, on his return, demanded where the youths were, the Ciar (pronounced Kiar) Mohr drew out his bloody dirk, saying in Gaelic, ‘Ask that and God save me.’ The latter words allude to the exclamation which his victims used when he was murdering them. It would seem, therefore, that this horrible part of the story is founded on fact, though the number of youths so slain is probably exaggerated in the Lowland accounts. The common people say that the blood of the Ciar Mohr’s victims can never be washed off the stone. When MacGregor learned their fate he expressed the utmost horror of the deed and upbraided his foster brother with having done that which would occasion the destruction of him and his Clan. This homicide was the ancestor of Rob Roy and the tribe from which he was descended.”

Now let us analyze this account of our Patron Saint. He says:

“Some doubt is thrown on this fact from the indictment against The Chief of Clan Gregor being silent on the subject, as is the Historian Johnston, and a Professor Ross who wrote an account of this battle twenty-nine years after it was fought.” But these points seem to have little weight with Scott, for he says as I have read you: “It would seem, therefore, that this horrible part of the story is founded on fact, though the number of youths so slain is probably exaggerated in the Lowland accounts.”

By this we would naturally infer that the account came from the Lowlands, and is of Lowland origin. Later, Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the introduction to “A Legend of Montrose,” says: “I embrace the opportunity to notice an error which imputes to an individual named Ciar Mohr MacGregor the slaughter of the students at the battle of Glen Fruin. I am informed from the authority of John Gregorson, Esqr., that the Chieftain so named was dead nearly a century before the battle in question, and could not therefore have done the cruel action mentioned. The mistake does not rest with me, as I disclaimed being responsible for the tradition while I quote it; but with vulgar fame which is always disposed to ascribe remarkable actions to a remarkable name—see the erroneous passage Rob Roy’s Introduction: and so soft sleep the offended phantom of Dugal Ciar Mohr.”

Before our Clan meeting in Washington in 1909 Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Chief of Clan Gregor, kindly presented to our organization two volumes entitled “History of the Clan Gregor” (the third volume is yet to be published). This History was written or compiled at the request of the Clan Gregor Society, by one of its Vice-Presidents, Miss Amelia Georgiana Murray MacGregor, who is a great-aunt of Sir Malcolm. It is a compilation of all attainable facts relative to Clan Gregor from its earliest inception, to the restoration of the name in 1774. The third volume will complete the History up to the present time. This work reflects much credit upon its author, who can only be a lady of high talent, of means and of leisure. She takes up the murder of the students at Glen Fruin. She says, “We cannot assent to the statement that MacGregors do not deny the story.” Turning to the “Baronage” under the article of MacGregor, we may see what Sir John MacGregor Murray’s views were on the subject:

“It has been industriously reported, that one Cameron, a servant of MacGregor’s, had murdered a number of boys, the sons of gentlemen of distinction, who were on their way to the school at Dunbarton, or had come to see the fight; the following reasons may be sufficient to discredit these reports:

“1. That we had few or no young scholars in these days, they were generally young men from fifteen to twenty-five, and of course capable of bearing arms.

“2. Glen Fruin, about six miles in length, lies beyond large mountains, at a distance of several miles from and far off any road leading to Dunbarton; and as the fight was at the furthest end of the Glen, which was entirely wild and uninhabited, so it is totally incredible that the scholars should have been there accidentally, or that any boys, much less the sons of gentlemen of distinction, should walk so many miles to school, across such hills.

“3. Professor Ross, who wrote an accurate account of the battle in the course of the history of another family, about twenty-nine years after it was fought, when the truth or the falsity of the report must have been well known, does not mention such; nor does Mr. Johnston, who about twenty years after Mr. Ross, wrote a detail of the battle, and who, as he was employed to traduce the MacGregors, MacDonalds, and MacLeans, and wrote eulogiums of their enemies, would not have omitted a circumstance, which, if true, would have afforded him such a field of declamation against this Clan; nor is there any such cruelty even hinted at in the preamble or any other part of the Act of Parliament afterward made against them.

“4. Since neither Mr. Ross nor Mr. Johnston mention it, it is clear no such report prevailed in those days, and therefore it was trumped up at a later date to serve certain purposes of the enemies of the MacGregors, or if there were any scholars they must have been such as had followed their friends as volunteers to the battle and shared the fate of the day.”

We who have sat at the feet of Sir Walter to learn of our family history have been made to blush with shame at the mention of the murder of the students at Glen Fruin, and I am glad that there are so many here today who are ready with me to hail with joy, the knowledge that what we have regarded as a blot on our name, is doubtless a fabrication engendered by the animosity of those who envy us our good name and our right to the motto—”Our race is royal.”

THOMAS Pickett Magruder, Commander, United States Navy, took command of the Buena Ventura, the first prize captured by the United States Navy in the Spanish-American War.

MEMORIAL SKETCHES.

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

As a mark of respect the Clan will please rise while I read the names of those members who have passed away during the year 1910:

Thomas Trueman Somervell Bowie, born in Prince George's County Maryland, June 12, 1842, died in Washington, D. C., February 12, 1910.

James Thomas Woodward, born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, September 25, 1837, died in New York City, April 10, 1910.

Robert Alexander Ewell, born in Ruckersville, Virginia, June 3, 1887, died in High Falls, New York, July 9, 1910.

THOMAS Trueman Somervell Bowie died at his residence, 17 R. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on the 12th of February, 1910, after an illness of eight weeks following a stroke of paralysis.

He was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, on the 12th of June, 1842. Entered first at Brookville Academy, Montgomery County, Maryland, he later became a student at the Maryland Agricultural College, but left before being graduated at the age of seventeen to assume the management of his father's plantation on the death of the latter in 1859.

On December 3, 1868, he married Agnes Woods McGregor, daughter of Nathaniel Mortimer McGregor, of Prince George's County, Maryland, and Susan Euphemia Mitchell, of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Bowie had common ancestors in Nathaniel Magruder and Margaret Magruder, his wife.

After marrying, Mr. and Mrs. Bowie lived on his farm, "Brookfield," Prince George's County, Maryland, which property he had inherited from his paternal grandfather.

Eight children were born of this union: Nathaniel Mortimer, Richard Somervell, Rina Vernon, Blanche Evelyn; Agnes McGregor, died in infancy; Helen Swann, John Francis McGregor, George Calvert.

In 1895 Mr. Bowie received an appointment in the War Department and held the position until his death, performing his duties with satisfaction to the department and with credit to himself.

Though for fifteen years a resident of Washington, he kept in close touch with the people of his native county, and keenly shared their interest in all matters affecting their welfare. That this interest was appreciated and reciprocated was evidenced by the large num-

ber of Prince Georgians who attended his funeral from the Church of the Advent in this city.

Mr. Bowie was among the most enthusiastic of those who planned for the success of this organization. During its initial stages many of the minute of arrangements were assigned him. Each detail seemed an added pleasure, and we owe him much for all his encouraging interest. It was through his influence that this hotel extended so many courtesies at the first gathering, and it was he who secured for us the "Sprigs O' Pine" from old "Dunblane," which were worn as the official insignia on that occasion.

The Clan was officially represented at his funeral by its Historian, and somewhere among the many beautiful floral tributes which went with him to his last resting place in Rock Creek Cemetery, he placed a "Sprig O' Pine," believing that had he known, it would have quickened a responsive cord and warmed his heart toward his clansmen.

Mr. Bowie was the son of Dr. Richard William Bowie and Margaret Weems Somervell, grandson of William Mordecai Bowie, a volunteer in the War with Great Britain, 1812-14; and Margaret Magruder, great-grandson of Francis Magruder and Barbara Williams, great-great-grandson of Nathaniel Magruder and Margaret Magruder, great-great-great-grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

J AMES Thomas Woodward died at his home, 9 East 56th Street, New York City, April 10, 1910, of cerebral hemorrhage after an illness of four days.

He was born at "Edgewood," Anne Arundel County, Maryland, September 27, 1837, one of the plantations of "Abbington Farms," called for the ancestral home of the Woodwards in England.

On the death of his father in Florence, Georgia, in 1841, young Woodward removed with his mother and brother William to Baltimore.

Leaving school at seventeen he entered the firm of Duvall, Rogers & Co., dry goods merchants of Baltimore, remaining until 1865, when he moved to New York City. Here he became connected with the firm of Ross, Campbell & Co., a linen importing house, and, within a few years, a partner in the concern. As such he was the foreign buyer and visited Europe twice yearly.

In 1873 he became a director of the Hanover National Bank of New York City and succeeded to the presidency of the institution in 1876. At that time its capital was \$1,000,000, its surplus \$70,000, its undivided profits \$55,000, its individual deposits \$1,650,000. When

Mr. Woodward died, its capital was \$3,000,000, its surplus \$11,000,000, its undivided profits \$580,000, its individual deposits \$42,670,000.

He was a personal friend of Grover Cleveland and was instrumental in securing for him a third nomination for the presidency. During the panic of 1893 he was frequently called to the White House, the President highly valuing his advice on financial subjects. When a bond issue was determined upon in 1895 Mr. Woodward advised that it be made a popular loan. The result was an over-subscription, and not since then has the Federal Government considered the sale of its bonds in a foreign market, thus saving to our own people the great amounts in interest theretofore paid abroad. He was President of the New York Clearing House in 1898, and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee during the panic of 1907, when he accomplished much to avert wide disaster to banking interests.

May 9, 1901, was a memorable day in Wall Street. At 12:50 P. M. not a dollar had been offered to loan brokers of the Stock Exchange by any bank in the country. Prices broke from 20 to 80 points and money was 70 per cent, bid with no offerings. A panic was imminent. J. Pierpont Morgan was appealed to. His answer was: "Go to Mr. Woodward." His advice was taken with the result that Mr. Woodward sent on 'Change \$15,000,000, thus preventing a monetary crash.

Earlier in the year the Hanover absorbed the Continental National Bank of New York City, considerably increasing its commanding position in the financial world.

In addition to holding the presidency of the Hanover Mr. Woodward was Trustee of the Union Trust Company of New York, a director of the Birmingham, Alabama, Realty Company, the Birmingham, Alabama, Trust and Savings Company, the First National Bank of Baltimore, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, the Greenwich Bank of New York City, the Madison Square Garden Company of New York City, the Southern Railroad, the Union Safe Deposit Company of New York City, the New York Clearing House Building Company and the Newport Trust Company of Rhode Island.

His clubs were the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Racket, South Side Fishing, Tuxedo, Riding of New York, the Maryland of Baltimore and the Metropolitan of Washington.

He was a member of the Maryland Society of New York, the New York Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Woodward was not only interested in the development of New York but in the South generally and particularly his native State.

Among his benefactions to the latter was the Henry Williams Woodward Hall at St. John's College, Annapolis. When McDowell Hall, the oldest building of this venerable institution of learning, established 1696, and after Harvard and William and Mary, the oldest college in the United States, was partially destroyed by fire, Mr.

Woodward insisted upon its restoration in accordance with its ancient designs and liberally subscribed to that end.

He also caused to be restored the old Liberty Tree on the campus of St. John's, a tree which has figured largely in Maryland history, said to be between 600 and 1,000 years old. He repaired St. Stephen's Church, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, built a rectory in memory of his mother and later a parish house in memory of his only niece, Edith Woodward, with an endowment fund for its care. The Chase Home, Annapolis, was also a recipient of his generosity.

Mr. Woodward had a summer home, "The Cloister," at Newport, Rhode Island, and a home at "Belair," Prince George's County, Maryland, a two-thousand acre tract including Collington, patented in 1667, the colonial home of Governor Ogle, his "heart's delight," which he purchased because it was sometime the property of his Magruder ancestors. Here in the fall of 1907 he entertained Prince Henri de Russ XXXII, while on a friendly visit to this country as the representative of his brother, William IV, Emperor of Germany. Upon returning to Washington the Prince, in compliment to his host, registered at a local hotel as "Prince Henri of Belair."

In recognition of his services to his country during many periods of financial stress, St. John's College conferred the distinguished degree of LL. D. upon him in 1909.

Mr. Woodward was a bachelor. William Woodward, his nephew, Deputy Chieftain for New York, inherited his estate and succeeded him as president of the Hanover National Bank.

His funeral took place from St. Thomas' Church, New York City, the services being conducted by Bishop Greer of the Diocese of New York, and the pastor Reverend Ernest M. Stires, and was largely attended by many of prominence in the social, financial and business life of his home city. The interment was in the family lot in Woodlawn.

Your Historian sent a "Sprig O' Pine" with the sympathy of Clan Gregor, for which he received assurances of the deepest appreciation.

Mr. Woodward was a man of kindly heart and generous impulses. His great success was primarily due to his high sense of honor and integrity, to which he added quick thought, logical judgment and a thorough knowledge of financial affairs.

He was the son of Henry Williams Woodward and Mary Edge Webb, grandson of James Webb of England and Clarissa Harvey Magruder, great-grandson of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin, great-great-grandson of Nathan Magruder and Rebecca Beall, great-great-great-grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

ROBERT Alexander Ewell was born in Ruckersville, Va., June 3rd, 1887.

In the fall of 1907 he entered William and Mary College, the Alma Mater of many distinguished Virginians, where he displayed an industry and faithfulness peculiarly his own. After leaving college he engaged in construction work on the great aqueduct now building between the Catskill Mountains and New York City.

Here he went in the spring of 1910, and had so satisfactorily managed those under him that a promotion had come shortly before his untimely death by drowning while bathing near High Falls, New York, July 9th, 1910.

Duty was his watchword, and his manly, cheerful disposition made friends for him everywhere. Full years must be judged by performance, youth, by its promise--this life gave abundant promise.

He was the son of Dr. Jesse Ewell and Mary Jane Ish, grandson of John Smith Magruder Ewell and Helen Woods McGregor, great-grandson of Dr. Jesse Ewell and Ellen McGregor, great-great-grandson of John Smith Magruder, who had his childrens' name changed from Magruder to McGregor by Legislative enactment of 1820; and Eleanor Clark, born Hall, great-great-great-grandson of Nathaniel Magruder and Margaret Magruder, great-great-great-great-grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, immigrant.

THE "Official Sprig of Pine" worn at the Second Gathering (1910) was cut from "Bacon Hall," patented in 1672 by Colonel Ninian Beall, father of Sarah, wife of Samuel Magruder, First, and was the gift of Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

GIFTS to the Society which are gratefully acknowledged:

HISTORY of the Clan Gregor, Miss Amelia Georgiana Murray MacGregor of MacGregor, a great-aunt of The Chief and a Vice-President of the Clan Gregor Society of Scotland; by The Chief, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor.

FAMILY Bible of Dr. Zadok Magruder (Col. Zadok (4), John (3), Capt. Samuel (2), Alexander (1)), published in London by W. Richardson and J. Fielding, 1785, containing records of the family of Col. Zadok Magruder (1729-1811); by Mrs. Minnie Jacqueline (Hall) Magruder, widow of Robert Lynn Magruder, Phar. D. (Dr. Robert Pottenger (6), Dr. Zadok (5), Col. Zadok (4), John (3), Capt. Samuel (2), Alexander (1)).

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